



UNITED NATIONS  
EGYPT



# 2025

## UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT EGYPT



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Aml, a Rabha Programme beneficiary, prepares her crochet products under her growing brand, "Beet Aml." © UNIDO



# Foreword

The past year unfolded in a global environment marked by economic volatility, geopolitical tensions, climate pressures and widening inequalities. As the United Nations marked its 80th anniversary, it also provided a moment to take stock of how multilateral cooperation evolved in response to a rapidly changing world.

Throughout 2025, the United Nations in Egypt worked alongside national institutions through policy dialogue, technical cooperation and development programmes across several sectors to achieve concrete results that improve people's lives. Three areas illustrate the scale and impact of this work: 1) expanding access to essential services, 2) supporting entrepreneurship, job creation and economic development, 3) and advancing more sustainable use of resources.

As a result, more than 2 million people accessed improved health services, while over 503,500 vulnerable individuals received food, cash or nutritional treatment support. Integrated assistance reached over 1.53 million migrants and refugees, and more than 780,000 students, including refugees, migrants and vulnerable youth, benefited from skills development and lifelong learning programmes. At the same time, over 315,000 people strengthened their entrepreneurship and business skills, more than 31,700 enterprises improved their access to markets and participation in value chains, and over 181,000 people benefited from initiatives promoting more sustainable resource use and resilient local economies.

At global level, the Second World Summit for Social Development in Doha marked the importance of keeping social progress and sustainable financing at the centre of development efforts. Egypt played a prominent role at the Summit, presenting its flagship programmes, Hayah Karima and Takaful and Karama, which demonstrate how integrated social policies can deliver improved access to education, healthcare, safe water, and social protection for millions, integrating nutrition, financial inclusion, and employment generation. The UN Country Team in Egypt is a proud partner of the Government of Egypt in the delivery and scale up of these important programmes and has partnered up with the Government for the development of the first integrated National Social Protection Framework.

With respect to climate action, at COP30 in Belém, Egypt contributed to key negotiations on climate finance, adaptation and a just transition. The country has continued to develop its climate policy framework, including work on the development and implementation of more ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution and key initiatives such as the Nexus on Water, Food and Energy (NWFE) platform, with the support of the UN System in Egypt. At the national level, Climate Change Social Dialogues led by the Ministry of Environment, with UN support, have also helped bring community perspectives into the development of Egypt's forthcoming National Adaptation Plan.

The Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Sevilla created space to examine how the international community can better mobilize resources for sustainable development. Egypt played an active role in these discussions, presenting nationally driven approaches such as the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), developed with the support of the UN System, and country owned and led NWFE platform. The United Nations system in Egypt has contributed to these efforts by working with national institutions on financing strategies, innovative instruments, notably debt swaps, and approaches that align investment with national development priorities.

Egypt remains an important host country for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in a region affected by conflict and displacement. In 2025, the United Nations worked with national institutions to provide targeted assistance to migrants, refugees and host communities, while continuing efforts to integrate migrants and refugees into national services, particularly in health and education.

Throughout the year, the United Nations worked under the coordination of the Egyptian Red Crescent, in close partnership with national authorities and humanitarian partners to help sustain the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Gaza through the Egyptian route, with Egypt also playing a critical role in facilitating medical evacuations for patients requiring urgent treatment.

The UN work took place in a tightening global financing environment. Reductions in contributions from several traditional partners, combined with broader economic pressures, required the United Nations system to operate with greater coordination and efficiency. In Egypt, stronger coordination across the UN Country Team helped maintain the scale of collective action. Total programmatic delivery in 2025 reached US\$ 191.5 million, with a delivery rate of 82.8 per cent.

The past year offered a clear reminder that periods of strain can also prompt renewal. Faced with overlapping global and regional challenges, the United Nations in Egypt used this moment to sharpen coordination and concentrate efforts where they can have the greatest impact.

Looking ahead, multilateral cooperation remains essential in navigating an increasingly complex global environment. The United Nations country team will continue to work alongside Egypt and its partners to advance sustainable development, resilience and inclusive growth, ensuring that progress reaches those who need it most.

**Elena Panova**

United Nations Resident Coordinator in Egypt



# UN Country Team in Egypt

Twenty-nine United Nations (UN) agencies<sup>1</sup>, funds and programmes engaged in operational development activities comprise the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Egypt, chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), the designated representative of the UN Secretary-General in the country.

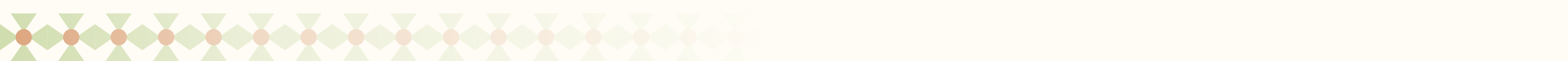
In 2025, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) joined the UNCT, further expanding the system's technical and policy expertise. With this addition, the UNCT continues to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in close partnership with the Government of Egypt (GOE). By leveraging its comparative advantages and integrated approaches, the UN system enhances policy coherence and accelerates progress towards nationally defined priorities, as articulated in Egypt Vision 2030 and related national strategies.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2023–2027 serves as the primary instrument guiding the UNCT's collective contribution in support of national efforts to advance inclusive and sustainable development and achieve the priorities of Egypt's Vision 2030. It translates global commitments into coordinated support at the country level, ensuring alignment with national priorities and strengthened delivery of results.

The UNSDCF is structured around five outcomes: strengthened human capital with a focus on children and youth (Outcome 1); diversified, inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development (Outcome 2); environmental sustainability and climate resilience (Outcome 3); good governance, transparency and rule of law (Outcome 4); and women's and girls' empowerment (Outcome 5). Throughout the UNSDCF, the UNCT applies five inter-related programming principles: leave no one behind; human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability.



<sup>1</sup> This does not include the World Bank and IMF that are observer members of the UNCT as well as UNIC which is integrated in the RCO



# Key Development Partners of the UN in Egypt

During 2025, the UN continued to work closely with the Government of Egypt, bilateral and multilateral partners, international financial institutions (IFIs), civil society, the private sector, academia, media and other relevant stakeholders. These partnerships were instrumental in delivering the results presented in this report.

The Government of Egypt remained the UN's primary partner and a key contributor to the implementation of its activities in the country. The UN maintained close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation (MOPEDIC), in its capacity as co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as with line ministries, local governments, national institutions and councils.

In addition to the strong partnership with the Government of Egypt, the UN in Egypt continued to foster partnerships with bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as IFIs, civil society and private sector. In 2025, approximately 70 per cent of the UNSDCF available funding was provided by bilateral and multilateral partners. The United States of America (USA), the European Union (EU), Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Italy, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom (UK), Switzerland, Denmark, Republic of Korea and Canada were the top bilateral and multilateral financial contributors. The UN also continued its partnership with global thematic and joint UN funds, including the Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Pandemic Fund, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund, Better Work, the Global Fund, the FGM Global Trust Fund, the Vision Zero Fund and the Joint SDG Fund.

Concurrently, strategic engagement and coordination were maintained through the Development Partners Group (DPG) coordination mechanism, co-chaired by the UNRC (permanent co-chair) and the Head of the EU Development Cooperation (rotational co-chair), as well as through the UN-IFI strategic dialogues co-chaired by the World Bank Country Director and the UNRC.

Furthermore, the UN in Egypt maintained and enhanced partnerships with key partners from the private sector, including Coca-Cola Foundation, Methanex, Organon, Bayer AG, Siemens, Huawei, and public-private partnerships including the GAVI Alliance. Engagement with civil society continued, including through the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) Forum which represents INGOs working in Egypt and co-chaired by the UNRC and Handicap International. In addition, partnerships with the Egyptian Red Crescent remained critical, particularly in response to the Sudan and Gaza crises, alongside collaboration with the Akelius Foundation, Fair Labor Association, Drosos Foundation, Education Development Trust and the Sasakawa Health Foundation, among others.

## Bilateral & Multilateral Partners



## Global Funds



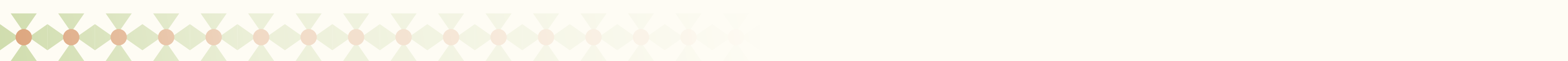
## Private Sector Foundations



## International Finance Institutions (IFIs)



## Civil Society



# Chapter 1 Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context

In 2025, Egypt continued to strengthen macroeconomic stability and advance its economic recovery despite significant global and regional challenges. Building on ongoing reforms, the Government of Egypt focused on stabilizing inflation, improving external balances, and accelerating structural transformation. Economic activity picked up markedly in 2025, with GDP expanding by 5.3 per cent in the first quarter of FY 2025/26, marking the strongest growth in three years<sup>2</sup>. This momentum reflected a gradual shift away from consumption-driven growth toward more diversified, productivity-enhancing sectors. Non-oil manufacturing, information and communication technology (ICT), and tourism showing strong performance.



## Egypt's

macroeconomic recovery gained momentum in 2025, with stronger growth, higher reserves and easing inflation.

Exchange rate unification, fiscal consolidation, and targeted structural measures contributed to a steady improvement in macroeconomic indicators throughout 2025. By the end of the year, net international reserves increased to US\$ 51.5 billion<sup>3</sup>, strengthening Egypt's resilience to external shocks. The Egyptian pound appreciated to around EGP 47.28 per US dollar, following the exchange rate adjustment in 2024 and reflecting improving foreign exchange market conditions. Inflation eased significantly due to tighter monetary conditions, base effects, and exchange rate stabilization. By December 2025, headline inflation reached 10.3 per cent<sup>4</sup>, easing pressure on households and creating space for further normalization of economic conditions.



Amid regional pressures, Egypt continued efforts to advance reforms and strengthen resilience.

Fiscal consolidation efforts have progressed, though public debt remained elevated. External debt stood at US\$ 161.2 billion as of September 2025<sup>5</sup>, while financing needs for FY 2025/26 were estimated at US\$ 43.2 billion.<sup>6</sup> To strengthen fiscal sustainability, the government broadened the tax base, intensified asset-monetization efforts, and pursued spending-efficiency reforms. These measures were complemented by a more diversified approach to external financing. Egypt expanded its use of innovative financing instruments such as debt-for-development and debt-for-investment swaps, securing agreements with partners such as Germany and China, particularly in renewable energy and infrastructure.

External sector performance progressed in 2025, supported by higher remittances and a gradual recovery in Suez Canal traffic. Remittances surged to US\$ 37.5 billion<sup>7</sup>, while Suez Canal revenues rose to a projected US\$ 4.2 billion in 2025, up from US\$ 3.9 billion in 2024, as global shipping routes gradually normalized following disruptions in the Red Sea.<sup>8</sup>

Egypt's labour market in 2025 showed a dynamic evolution, with the total labor force expanding to 34.7 million individuals and the economic participation rate rising to 46.9 per cent as of the third quarter. While the overall unemployment rate edged up to 6.4 per cent<sup>9</sup>, the introduction of the new Labour law (Law No. 14 of 2025) aimed to enhance market flexibility through specialized labor courts and extended maternity leave<sup>10</sup>, helping the economy generate approximately 0.90 million jobs.<sup>11</sup> Female labour participation rose to 21.3 per cent, compared to 71.4 per cent for males. At the same time, 83.1 per cent of all unemployed individuals held intermediate or higher educational qualifications. Across sectors, agriculture remains the largest employer at 20.5 per cent, followed by wholesale and retail trade (16.1 per cent) and manufacturing (13.2 per cent).<sup>12</sup>

A major policy milestone of 2025 was the launch of the National Narrative for Comprehensive Development. The Narrative emphasizes building a high-productivity, export-oriented economic model. Its pillars include strengthening human development—particularly in education, healthcare, and social protection—while promoting structural transformation toward tradable sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and ICT. A key dimension is the evolving role of the state in the economy through enhancing competitive neutrality, expanding regulatory oversight, and fostering greater private sector participation. Legislative reforms, including the State Ownership Policy and the new Labour law, supports efforts to foster a more enabling investment climate.

In 2025, Egypt continued to operate within a complex and evolving regional context, shaped by ongoing developments in neighbouring countries and broader geopolitical dynamics. Regional situations, including in Sudan and Gaza, contributed to increased humanitarian needs and displacement pressures, placing additional demands on national systems and services. At the same time, Egypt maintained its role as a key regional actor, supporting diplomatic efforts and facilitating humanitarian assistance. Economic conditions were influenced by external factors, including global trade dynamics and regional developments affecting key sectors such as maritime transport and energy. In parallel, Egypt continued to strengthen partnerships with international and regional actors, advancing economic cooperation, investment and development initiatives.



Sondos, a UNIDO programme trainee, inspects industrial equipment during a UNIDO-supported energy efficiency training. © UNIDO

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation (MOPEDIC) «GDP Growth Note for Q1 FY 2025/26.» (2025) [GDP Note Eng 25/2026](#)

<sup>3</sup> Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), «Net International Reserves at the end of December 2025.» (January 6, 2026), <https://www.cbe.org.eg/.../net-international-reserves-december-2025>.

<sup>4</sup> State Information Service (SIS), «CAPMAS: Annual inflation rate stands at 10.3% in December 2025.» (January 10, 2026), <https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/capmas-annual-inflation-rate-stands-at-103-in-december-2025/>. Note: The 10.3% figure refers to the nationwide annual headline inflation, while the urban headline inflation was reported at 12.3%.

<sup>5</sup> Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), «External Position of the Egyptian Economy, FY 2024/2025.» (December 2025), <https://www.cbe.org.eg/en/economic-research/time-series/downloadlist?category=2596CC0C64D5474C865C49E48A24D483>. Note: Total external debt was recorded at US\$ 161.2 billion at the end of June 2025, marking the conclusion of the fiscal year 2024/25.

<sup>6</sup> International Monetary Fund (IMF), «Arab Republic of Egypt: 2025 Article IV Consultation, Fourth Review Under the Extended Arrangement.» (July 2025), <https://www.imf.org/-/media/files/publications/cr/2025/english/1egy2025001-source-pdf.pdf>. Note: Gross external financing needs for the fiscal year 2025/26 are projected at US\$ 43.2 billion, as detailed in Table 11 (External Financing Needs and Sources) on page 56.

<sup>7</sup> Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), «Remittances from Egyptians Abroad Recorded US\$ 37.5 Billion.» (January 5, 2026), <https://www.cbe.org.eg/en/news-publications/news/2026/01/05/08/30/remittances-january-november-2025>

<sup>8</sup> Suez Canal Authority (SCA), «Suez Canal Revenues Expected to Reach US\$ 4.2 Billion in 2025.» (December 2025), <https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/news/suez-canal-revenues-expected-to-grow-76-in-2025/>. Note: SCA Chairman Osama Rabie projected revenues at US\$ 4.2 billion for 2025, a 7.6% increase from US\$ 3.9 billion in 2024, noting a 17% rise in dollar revenues in October.

<sup>9</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), «Press Release: Results of the Labor Force Survey for the Third Quarter (July–September) 2025

<sup>10</sup> Egypt: New Labor Law No. 14 of 2025 – Out with the Old, In with the New, Baker McKenzie (May 2025), <https://insightplus.bakermckenzie.com/bm/employment-compensation/egypt-out-with-the-old-in-with-the-new-new-labor-law-modernization-enhancement-and-alignment>.

<sup>11</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), «Press Release: Results of the Labor Force Survey for the Third Quarter (July–September) 2025

<sup>12</sup> *ibid*

# Chapter 2 UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities

## 2.1: Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

2025 marked the third year of implementation of the Cooperation Framework (CF), which underscores the strong joint UN-GOE commitment to sustainable development. Implementation of the CF in 2025 reached an expenditure of US\$ 191.5 million with a delivery rate of 82.8 per cent. For more details, please refer to the Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization section.

During 2025, the crises in Gaza and Sudan continued to exert considerable humanitarian and regional strain, requiring the UN to maintain a consistent and coordinated response. In addressing these protracted crises, the UN adopted an integrated approach that combined life-saving humanitarian support and assistance to displaced populations with sustained efforts to advance longer-term development objectives. This engagement demonstrated the UN's capacity to respond effectively to evolving regional challenges while safeguarding its overarching commitment to sustainable development in Egypt. Box 1 and Box 2 present a summary of the UN's response to each crisis. The section below outlines key results delivered across the five UNSDCF outcomes through the implementation of Joint Work Plans (JWPs).

### Strengthened Human Capital

In 2025, joint UN support contributed to advancing the Government of Egypt's human capital agenda through stronger systems and expanded access to essential services, with a continued focus on equity, quality and resilience. Across nutrition, health, education, social protection and services for migrants and refugees, support combined upstream policy reform with large-scale delivery. This included advancing key national nutrition and health frameworks, supporting more than 503,500 nutritionally vulnerable people with food, cash-based and nutrition interventions, expanding access to primary and specialized health care for over 2 million people, reaching more than 17.4 million people through basic and digital services, improving lifelong learning and skills opportunities for over 780,000 children, adolescents, youth and adults, and supporting the development of Egypt's National Social Protection Strategic Framework to strengthen a more integrated, inclusive and financially sustainable social protection system. More than 1.53 million refugees, migrants, host communities and crisis-affected people also accessed integrated support that strengthened protection, resilience and social cohesion. Collectively, these efforts contributed to national priorities to build a more inclusive and resilient human capital model in Egypt, strengthen protection for the most vulnerable, expand opportunities across the lifecycle, and improve the responsiveness and quality of services at scale.

### Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development

In 2025, Egypt's transition towards a more inclusive and environmentally sustainable economy gained further momentum through joint UN support to policy reform, institutional

capacity development and market-based solutions. Across entrepreneurship, decent jobs, digitalization, innovation and the business environment, support helped strengthen conditions for productivity growth, enterprise competitiveness and inclusive labour market participation. This included support to more than 32,000 enterprises and startups to improve performance, competitiveness and market access; over 315,000 people to build entrepreneurship skills; more than 396,000 individuals to improve employability through labour market-oriented skills development; and over 39,700 people to benefit from income-generating activities. At the systems level, UN support also strengthened 68 employment service providers, 10 technical and vocational institutions, 27 business support and industry-related organizations, and the capacities of 265 policy and technical officials, while helping advance digital business services, science and innovation platforms, and industrial and trade policy processes. These results reinforced national efforts to generate decent jobs, expand opportunities for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and position innovation, digital transformation and greener production as key drivers of resilient and inclusive economic growth.

### Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience

In 2025, joint UN support contributed to advancing the Government of Egypt's climate and environmental agenda through integrated action on natural resource management, climate adaptation, circular economy and sustainable urban development. UN support helped restore 9,573 hectares of degraded land, strengthen climate-resilient agriculture for more than 181,000 smallholder farmers, and build knowledge on sustainable resource management for approximately 2.48 million students, community members and local actors. At the same time, climate adaptation and disaster risk efforts expanded early warning and climate information coverage to more than 2.1 million people, while strengthening national and local risk governance through 11 adaptation-related policies, plans and strategies. The transition to a greener economy also gained momentum through financial and technical support reaching over 19,390 beneficiaries, the installation of 6.4 MW of solar energy capacity, energy savings of approximately 33.7 million megajoules, and actions preventing 334,834.5 tons of pollutants and waste from entering the environment. In parallel, support to 17 policy and planning instruments for sustainable consumption and production and 14 urban planning instruments reinforced national efforts to build more climate-resilient, resource-efficient and sustainable development pathways.

### Good Governance & Rule of Law

In 2025, national efforts to strengthen governance, justice and protection systems were reinforced through joint UN support to institutions, service delivery mechanisms and evidence-based planning. Support helped strengthen public administration and digital governance across 31 national institutions, while also reinforcing SDG-aligned budgeting,

financing and data systems to inform national and local decision-making. In parallel, efforts to improve access to justice and protection included 42 capacity-building initiatives for justice-sector actors, as well as support to 8 policies, plans and initiatives promoting human rights and protection, including the Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP) and an action plan to advance Treaty Body recommendations on child rights, among others. Legal and registration assistance reached more than 753,700 people, including 15,550 individuals supported to access justice and legal services and more than 738,200 people supported in securing legal identity. Work on child protection, online safety and technology-facilitated crimes further strengthened prevention, reporting and response systems. At the same time, support to 653 community-based organizations and youth centres, 1,300 law enforcement and criminal justice actors, and regional cooperation platforms helped advance social cohesion, mental health and psychosocial support, and responses to organized and cross-border crime. These results helped consolidate a more accountable and inclusive governance environment, while widening access to justice, protection and public services for people in vulnerable situations.

### Women & Girls' Empowerment

In 2025, joint UN support contributed to advancing national efforts to strengthen women's and girls' rights, leadership, protection and economic empowerment across Egypt. Support combined policy and institutional reform with direct interventions that expanded women's participation in decision-making, improved access to economic opportunities and services, and strengthened prevention and response to violence against women and girls. This included support that strengthened the pipeline of qualified women for board placement through the Egyptian Board Ready Women database, which included 1,173 women; support to Labour Law No. 14 of 2025 that strengthened workplace protection for women; and actions such as the Tahwisha programme to expand women's access to economic opportunities, digital technologies and financial inclusion. More than 335,300 women benefited from entrepreneurship, self-employment and income-generating opportunities, while over 94,000 women and girls accessed prevention, protection and response services related to violence, and more than 11.1 million people were reached through social and behavioural change initiatives challenging harmful norms and practices. In parallel, over 308,900 girls strengthened their life, health, social and economic skills through girl-centred programmes and improved access to age-appropriate services. Together, these efforts reinforced national priorities to promote women's agency, expand inclusive opportunities, and advance a safer and more enabling environment for women and girls.



### Box 1: UN Egypt's Continued Support for Humanitarian Operations in Gaza

In 2025, Egypt remained one of the main corridors to deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza. Throughout 2025, according to the Logistics Cluster, the UN and INGOs sent 8,753 trucks of humanitarian assistance to Gaza through the Egyptian route. For the third consecutive year since the onset of the conflict, the UN Gaza Humanitarian Support Team (GHST) continued to support the Gaza humanitarian response from Al-Arish. Under the leadership of the Egyptian Red Crescent and in close partnerships with INGOs, the UN continued to deliver life-saving humanitarian aid into Gaza through the Karem Abu Salem border crossing and the Rafah crossing at the times it was open.

To support the organization and delivery of humanitarian aid, the UN provided technical expertise in logistics, warehouse management and coordination, and invested in expanding storage capacity for food and medical supplies. The ceasefire announced in October 2025 allowed for a significant increase in the delivery of essential supplies to Gaza including through Egypt, while overall aid delivery remained below needs. Humanitarian assistance entering Gaza through Egypt included food items and livelihoods support, shelter items, WASH items, protection supplies, health items and fuel. Throughout 2025, including during the ceasefire period, severe operational constraints continued to limit the delivery of assistance, with trucks entering through Egypt facing high rejection rates.

In 2025, inter-agency coordination and donor advocacy mechanisms continued to bring humanitarian partners together. The UN also expanded its collaboration with several Egyptian ministries, including the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education, to support the procurement of critical equipment and supplies. In parallel, the UN sustained its diplomatic engagement, mobilizing humanitarian aid and advocating to maintain humanitarian access and strengthen support for the ongoing response.

Egypt continued to play a central role in supporting medical evacuations. Since the onset of the crisis, the UN facilitated the medical evacuation of more than 10,800 critically ill or injured patients from Gaza, with Egypt receiving 65 per cent of evacuees.



WHO Representative to Egypt Dr Nima Abid and Executive Director of WHO Health Emergencies Programme Chikwe Ihekweazu in a mission at Rafah border to observe preparations for receiving medical evacuees from Gaza. © WHO

## 2.2: Cooperation Framework Outcome Results



### OUTCOME 1

## Strengthened Human Capital

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

<p><b>Output 1.1 Food and Nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+530,780 nutritionally vulnerable people supported with food assistance, cash transfers, and malnutrition treatment services through UN assistance.</li> <li>+2.74 million people reached through UN-supported interpersonal and behaviour change communication initiatives.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 1.3 Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+780,000 children and youth directly benefited from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes.</li> <li>199,255 Grade 3–6 learners improved Arabic literacy through UN support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 1.4 Social Protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 national social protection policies enhanced with UN support to expand coverage and adequacy of benefits.</li> <li>+228,000 people directly benefited from social protection and volunteering programmes with UN support.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.2 Health &amp; Basic Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+2 million people benefited and reached from UN supported health services.</li> <li>+17.4 million people accessed basic and digital services with UN support.</li> <li>5 national health policies developed with UN support across nutrition, reproductive health, and disease control.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 1.5 Migrants, Refugees &amp; Asylum Seeker Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+1.5 million migrants, refugees and host community members supported through UN-led interventions enhancing protection and social cohesion.</li> <li>+3,000 people benefited from UN-supported programmes to prevent and address child labour, trafficking, and forced labour.</li> </ul>	

### Contributing UN Agencies



2025 Expenditure \$109,451,270

**Aligned with Egypt Vision 2030, the UN and the Government of Egypt worked together to help ensure access to nutritious food, quality health care, inclusive education, social justice, and security. This collaboration contributed to advancing rights for all, particularly those in vulnerable situations, and to ensuring that no one is left behind as Egypt progresses towards sustainable development and social justice. Efforts included collective UN work to elevate nutritional standards, improve health care access and quality, and ensure comprehensive support during critical early development stages. Furthermore, joint efforts focused on enhancing educational opportunities and strengthening social protection, while addressing the needs of migrants, refugees and host communities.**

## Output 1.1 Access to Food and Nutrition

### Nutrition Policy Support

In 2025, the Government of Egypt, through joint UN support, advanced the national nutrition policy agenda through the launch of the National Operational Plan for Food and Nutrition Systems 2025–2030 and the Accelerated Anemia Action Plan, strengthening the multisectoral framework for addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. Joint UN support also contributed to updating and rolling out key policy, regulatory and service standards, including the Egyptian Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, the Baby-Friendly Facility Programme, the First 1,000 Days approach across 5,000 health facilities, and national guidelines on growth monitoring, wasting management and anemia reduction. Additional progress included the rollout of the National Wheat Flour Fortification Programme, the launch of the National Stunting Prevention Programme, and strengthened enforcement arrangements to eliminate industrially produced trans-fatty acids. Together, these efforts laid stronger foundations for more effective nutrition services and improved nutrition outcomes, especially for women, infants, young children and other vulnerable groups.



School Feeding Programme. © WFP

### Nutritional Awareness and Communication

In 2025, the UN in Egypt reached a total of 2.74 million people through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches, contributing to strengthened knowledge, awareness, and adoption of priority behaviours related to nutrition, health promotion and child wellbeing. Across interventions, SBCC activities supported improved understanding of essential practices, particularly among caregivers, women, and youth, reinforcing more informed decision-making at household and community levels.

Nationwide, 2.48 million people were reached through SBCC and structured sessions on Essential Family Practices, strengthening awareness of critical child nutrition and care behaviours. An assessment by the Ministry of Health and Population found that 59.3 per cent of participants demonstrated knowledge of at least five Essential Family Practices, indicating stronger caregiver knowledge and capacity to adopt protective and nurturing behaviours. Complementing this, more than 258,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women,

parents, schoolchildren, teachers, adolescents, healthcare staff and community workers improved awareness of nutrition and healthy eating behaviours through targeted SBCC activities. Joint advocacy during World Breastfeeding Week also engaged 500 healthcare providers, helping reinforce optimal breastfeeding practices and more supportive environments for mothers during the first 1,000 days.

Complementing these nationwide efforts, more targeted social and behaviour change communication interventions also reached smaller groups at community level. In Farafraya city in New Valley Governorate, 900 women, youth and children strengthened awareness of healthy nutrition, food safety and food loss reduction under the Ministry of Social Solidarity's "Food Secured Villages" initiative. In parallel, more than 1,000 migrants, primarily women, received tailored counselling that promoted preventive health behaviours, improved access to reliable health information, and supported healthier practices, particularly in relation to maternal and nutritional health.

### Food and Nutrition Assistance

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported more than 503,500 nutritionally vulnerable people with food, cash-based and nutrition interventions, including malnutrition prevention, early detection and nutrition support programmes. These efforts contributed to national priorities on food security and nutrition by improving access to adequate food, nutrition services and healthier practices among those in vulnerable situations.

Through this support, the UN in Egypt improved food access for more than 5,300 migrants facing food insecurity; strengthened nutrition practices among more than 22,400 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months; and ensured 74,760 children aged 6-59 months, including over 6,000 refugee children, were screened for wasting for the early detection of undernutrition. The UN also supported the daily nutritional intake of more than 361,200 schoolchildren (55 per cent are girls), including the provision of freshly prepared meals to more than 1,500 students through a pilot central kitchen model. In addition, around 40,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two received monthly cash top-ups to improve access to food and health services and promote better dietary practices.

### Institutional Capacity on Agribusiness and Food Control and Governance

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened national agrifood system capacities through support to the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine, to enhance surveillance, early detection and effective management of quarantine pests via the adaptation of the Africa Phytosanitary Programme. This support contributed to national efforts to protect plant health and safeguard agricultural productivity, trade and rural livelihoods.

## Output 1.2 Quality Health and Basic Services

### Health Policies and Guidelines

In 2025, the UN in Egypt contributed to advancing five national health policy and guidance frameworks, strengthening more inclusive, evidence-based and better coordinated health services. A major achievement was the development and national adoption of Egypt's Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT) policy, which strengthened evidence-based treatment for opioid use disorders and aligned national practice with international standards. Through technical support, stakeholder consultations and policy drafting, the UN ensured the integration of gender-responsive, youth-sensitive and disability-inclusive approaches,

while enhancing coordination among health, justice and regulatory authorities to support equitable access to care. The UN also supported the development and endorsement of the National AIDS Strategy 2025–2030, which adopts a bold catalytic approach to accelerate and strengthen the national response towards achieving the 2030 targets, while bringing together government entities, civil society organizations, the UN and community networks.

In parallel, the UN in Egypt supported the development of the Strategic Framework for Economic Evaluation and Priority Setting in the Arab Region, providing a stronger basis for evidence-based health sector decision-making in Egypt. The UN also partnered with national authorities to develop Egypt's Digital Health Strategy Framework to guide investments in national health data systems. In addition, the UN contributed to national Adverse Events Following Immunization patient safety guidelines, helping to standardize adverse event reporting within Egypt's immunization programme.

### Primary Health Care Strengthening

In 2025, the UN in Egypt contributed to strengthening the resilience, quality and inclusiveness of the primary health care (PHC) system through integrated interventions in capacity development, digital transformation and service quality improvements. Across governorates, more than 8,400 health workers were trained on youth-friendly health services, family planning, maternal health, nutrition management, malnutrition screening, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), community outreach and quality-of-care standards, improving clinical competence, referral pathways and integrated service delivery. In parallel, the UN provided technical support to promote stigma-free health care settings and services for people living with HIV (PLHIV), contributing to more inclusive access to care.

PHC strengthening was further advanced through digital and service delivery improvements, including IT upgrades in health facilities. Infrastructure and medical equipment were upgraded in 10 PHC facilities in high-density migrant areas, while grievance redress mechanisms were introduced in 100 facilities and service quality assessments were conducted in 250 PHCs, contributing to more accountable, equitable and patient-centred care.



WHO's Director General Dr. Tedros Adhanom handing the Egyptian Minister of Health and Population Dr. Khaled Abdelghaffar a certificate acknowledging that Egypt has eliminated malaria. © Ministry of Health and Population.

### Access to Health Services

In 2025, the UN in Egypt enabled over 2 million people to access from health services across primary, specialized, and community-based platforms. These services contributed to national priorities on equitable access to healthcare, strengthened continuity of care, and improved health outcomes for those in vulnerable situations, including migrants, refugees, women, children, persons with disabilities, and people living with chronic conditions. Direct support included comprehensive medical assistance for over 54,900 migrants, expanded reproductive health and family planning services for over 348,900 people, and primary, chronic, and referral care for over 15,250 refugees and asylum seekers. Through strengthened PHC systems, 1.5 million children and adolescents accessed essential services.

In parallel, through UN advocacy in the area of school health and nutrition services with the Ministry of Health and Population, over 45,700 community schools children were screened for nutrition conditions with over 10,900 children issued school health insurance cards and linked to follow-up and treatment. Additionally, health awareness, dialogue, community outreach, referrals and social and behaviour change communication interventions reached more than 70,100 people, contributing to greater community acceptance of youth-friendly health services, promoting positive health-seeking behaviours, and increasing the use of primary health care and nutrition services among pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two.

### HIV Services

In 2025, the UN in Egypt enabled over 65,900 people to access HIV and related services, contributing to national priorities on HIV prevention, early detection and sustained treatment access. Services included HIV prevention, behavioural change communication, testing, counselling and antiretroviral treatment for key populations, refugees and asylum seekers, migrants, women and people living with HIV. At the national level, access to antiretroviral (ARV) therapy was strengthened for over 25,600 people living with HIV, including refugee populations, through sustained ARV provision. Through targeted outreach and prevention activities, almost 40,300 people accessed HIV-related behaviour change communication and testing services, including 28,400 people among key populations reached with HIV prevention packages and over 1,000 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers receiving HIV testing, counselling, and follow-up. These efforts contributed to improved early detection, reduced stigma, and expanded access to rights-based, gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive HIV support for targeted groups.

### Access to Basic & Digital Services

In 2025, the UN in Egypt enabled more than 17.4 million people to access basic and digital services, contributing to national priorities on public health, urban services, and inclusive digital engagement. At scale, 17 million people were reached through a national digital health ecosystem that used integrated digital platforms, real-time data and tailored messaging to promote healthy practices and increase the uptake of essential health and social services with UN support.

The UN also facilitated access to basic services for more than 10,700 migrants, including housing support, socio-economic assistance and essential non-food items, with priority given to women and children. In addition, more than 102,300 refugees and asylum seekers received cash assistance to help meet essential needs. Infrastructure and mobility

improvements further expanded access to safe and continuous potable water for 47,750 residents and to safer, affordable active mobility options for 12,000 people. To strengthen digitally enabled service delivery, more than 5,720 community workers were trained on digital monitoring tools and conducted 208,836 home visits, improving the quality of counselling and the efficiency of services provided to Takaful and Karama families.

## Output 1.3 Inclusive and Quality Education and Learning

### Access to Education and Life-long Learning

In 2025, the UN in Egypt enabled over 780,000 children, adolescents, youth and adults to access improved skills development and lifelong learning opportunities, advancing national priorities on human capital development, gender equality and inclusion. This included 1,618 children (816 girls and 802 boys) strengthening self-expression and rights awareness through SCREAM-based skills pathways, and 850 adults (740 women and 110 men) gaining marketable skills through community-based lifelong learning programmes.

This also included 175,220 people, particularly women and youth, who accessed skills development and lifelong learning opportunities through community-based and digital initiatives, among them more than 1,900 vulnerable girls who benefited from targeted skills-building support. These efforts were reinforced through the mobilisation of youth volunteers and digital platforms that expanded outreach, participation and access to learning opportunities.

The UN further expanded equitable access for over 91,800 refugee children and youth, including more than 1,400 refugees with disabilities, through education and vocational skills interventions that helped reduce dropout and protection risks, while over 492,000 children and adolescents, 49 per cent of whom were girls, benefited from inclusive, non-formal, cash-supported and skills-focused learning programmes. Lastly, more than 2,300 children in institutional care accessed life-skills, literacy and vocational pathways, strengthening resilience and supporting reintegration and future employment opportunities.



Remedial Programme for Reading and Writing Skills Development. © UNICEF

### Enhancement of Learning Outcomes and Technology-Enabled Learning Systems

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened national efforts to improve learning outcomes and build inclusive, technology-enabled education systems at scale. With UN technical support to the National Arabic Language Programme, foundational learning advanced, reaching 199,255 Grade 3–6 learners and resulting in a 50-percentage-point improvement in literacy and a 17 per cent learning gain. These gains were institutionalized through structured-pedagogy Arabic textbooks for 12 million students and training for 100,000 teachers, complemented by inclusive school leadership and child-friendly environments that improved access for girls, children with disabilities and refugee students.

In parallel, the UN in Egypt strengthened digital learning systems by supporting the Government to contextualize the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Competency Framework for Teachers and train more than 300 educators, aligning national standards with ethical, gender-responsive AI use. Technology-enabled access expanded through the refurbishment of 38 Instant Network Schools in 2025, bringing the cumulative total in Egypt to 108 schools and extending improved connectivity to over 88,000 students and 2,400 teachers, while the Learning Passport reached 69,681 users, including through offline access for rural and refugee learners.

### Inclusive and Gender-sensitive Education Models

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened the inclusiveness, gender equity, and rights-based orientation of the education system, contributing to national priorities on equitable access and alignment with international human rights standards. Access for migrant and vulnerable children improved through school- and community-based learning support, inclusive enrolment procedures, financial assistance, and strengthened institutional capacity to apply child-rights and gender-responsive practices. Inclusiveness also expanded through the construction of eight new classrooms in refugee-dense areas, reducing overcrowding and enabling safer access for girls and boys. System-wide progress accelerated through the scale-up of school-inclusion measures in 840 schools, reaching 420,000 students, alongside remedial learning, structured pedagogy textbooks, and teacher professional development that collectively strengthened equitable learning opportunities for girls, children with disabilities, and displaced learners. Children in conflict with the law also gained more equitable access to literacy, remedial education, and school reintegration pathways, supporting non-discrimination and continuity of learning.

## Output 1.4 Access to Social Protection & Volunteering Programmes

### Support for National Social Protection Systems & Policies

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported two major national social protection policy processes, advancing national priorities for an integrated, inclusive, and financially sustainable social protection system. This included a revision of the national social insurance policy informed by an actuarial valuation of the pension system, with evidence-based recommendations submitted to the National Organization for Social Insurance to guide proposed legislative revisions aimed at long-term financial sustainability. In parallel, the UN contributed to the development of Egypt's National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) through coordinated technical inputs, structured consultation processes, and evidence-informed policy

recommendations to ensure coherence, lifecycle inclusion, and alignment with national mandates and human-rights-based principles. Together, these results strengthened Egypt's capacity to modernize its social protection architecture, enhance coverage adequacy, and promote equitable access for those in vulnerable situations across the lifecycle.

#### Access to Social Protection Services and Volunteerism

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported approximately 215,000 people to benefit from national social protection development interventions and volunteering programmes, contributing to national priorities on poverty reduction, social inclusion, family stability, and community resilience. This included almost 181,000 individuals receiving food-security cash assistance aligned with the national Takaful safety net, improving dietary diversity and school attendance in six governorates in Upper Egypt. Economic-empowerment pathways expanded through 869 income-generating micro-projects established by Takaful and Karama beneficiaries, supported through a revolving soft-loan mechanism implemented with nine NGOs across eight governorates and prioritizing women and persons with disabilities.

National social protection outreach and family-stability efforts reached 32,890 individuals, including 16,123 couples equipped with conflict-resolution and reproductive-health decision-making skills, alongside 644 youth volunteers mobilized to promote positive social norms and combat gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices. In addition, 218 individuals benefited from UN Volunteer assignments contributing to inclusive national development processes. Together, these results strengthened income security, enhanced access to essential social protection services, supported women's and youth's empowerment, and expanded community-based resilience mechanisms.

#### Creation of more Inclusive and Stigma-free Environments



Member of Borg El Arab Youth Centre shares her experience during the launch of the renovated inclusive facility supported by the ILO and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, improving access for persons with disabilities, women and refugees. © ILO

In 2025, the UN in Egypt advanced five policy, institutional and community-level measures to reduce stigma and discrimination related to mental health, HIV and substance use, helping create more inclusive and respectful service environments for people in vulnerable situations. These measures included integrating non-discrimination principles into service-delivery frameworks and guidelines, strengthening behaviour-change and awareness campaigns, and expanding capacity building for healthcare providers, community leaders, and frontline staff. Community-based stigma-reduction interventions also expanded through participatory mental-health and psychosocial-support initiatives involving workshops, thematic events, support groups, and multi-stakeholder engagement across Cairo, Aswan, and Alexandria. Awareness and Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS) outreach engaged 851 individuals, while institutional capacity strengthening expanded the reach of rights-based, gender-responsive, and youth-friendly health promotion.

### Output 1.5 Quality Services to Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers

#### Combating Child Labour and Trafficking in Persons

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened national systems to combat child labour, trafficking in persons (TiP), and forced labour through targeted support to protection frameworks, referral pathways, and institutional capacities. The UNCT bolstered government-led mechanisms by strengthening coordination among frontline institutions, including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Health and Population, Family Court Investigation Mechanism, and national councils namely, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), National Council for Women (NCW), and National Council for Human Rights (NCHR). These efforts reinforced the national capacity to identify, refer, and support children and adults at risk, expanded access to justice through strengthened legal-aid capacities, and improved victim-centred protection services. Additionally, UN support included training of hotline staff across national councils and the newly established Fund for Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Persons, strengthening shelters for trafficking survivors, and initiating the mapping of protection and assistance services to benefit trafficked victims and migrants, as well as to better address future needs, while ensuring alignment with Egypt's obligations under international human rights and anti-trafficking standards.

In parallel, over 3,000 people directly benefited from strengthened protection responses, including 230 officials, social workers, community leaders, and volunteers trained on child protection, trafficking in persons, smuggling, forced-labour prevention, victim identification and referral pathways. In addition, 155 survivors of trafficking and individuals at risk received tailored assistance, including counselling, housing, legal aid and emergency cash support. Complementary efforts also supported the refurbishment of a dedicated shelter for trafficking victims and the mapping of protection and assistance services for migrants, with particular attention to gender considerations and unaccompanied minors. These efforts contributed to safer, more responsive protection environments for Egyptians, refugees and migrants at risk.



Sudanese refugees perform during the Etijah Social Cohesion Event, promoting social cohesion, cultural exchange and inclusion. © UNHCR

#### Building Resilience through Integrated Services for Displaced and Host Communities

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported more than 1.5 million people from refugee, migrant, host-community and crisis-affected groups through integrated services that strengthened resilience, social cohesion and access to essential support. This included livelihood support for more than 4,700 people, community-based social cohesion activities for more than 2,400 people, protection, digital learning and social cohesion services for more than 16,000 refugees, asylum seekers and host-community members, multi-sectoral support for around 1 million people, and food-security cash assistance provided for more than 258,000 refugees and crisis-affected people. The UN also supported crisis-affected patients with specialized medical care and follow-up, while strengthening the capacities of healthcare workers and school staff. In parallel, nationwide awareness campaigns promoted positive messaging on social cohesion and inclusion. Together, these efforts improved protection, strengthened access to services, and supported more stable and inclusive communities.

Alongside service delivery, the UN in Egypt strengthened national policy and institutional frameworks safeguarding the rights of migrants and refugees. Technical engagement with the National Employment Strategy (NES) ensured the recognition of migration-related provisions, including outward labour mobility and fair-recruitment principles consistent with international labour standards. In parallel, support to the National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) guided the Government of Egypt's decision to develop a dedicated annex on the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, ensuring alignment with national legal frameworks and lifecycle-based protection approaches. These efforts advanced a more coherent, whole-of-government approach to inclusive employment and social protection governance.



## Box 2: Response to the Sudan Crisis: implementing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Egypt

As of December 2025, Sudan remains the largest humanitarian and displacement crisis globally, with over 15 million people displaced and nearly 4 million seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. Egypt has received the largest share of arrivals, with over 1.5 million Sudanese entering the country since April 2023.

In 2025, comprehensive humanitarian and development efforts were undertaken across multiple sectors to support affected individuals, with the UN achieving significant milestones in assisting vulnerable populations in Egypt, under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). The RCM brings together humanitarian actors under a unified operational plan, enabling predictable, accountable, and coordinated delivery across sectors while strengthening complementarity with government systems.

Thanks to these efforts, multi-purpose cash assistance reached 75,000 Sudanese individuals, with an additional 51,000 receiving seasonal winter cash support to help households meet essential needs. Public health and WASH interventions reached more than 150,000 individuals across 200 schools, and 109,000 hygiene kits were distributed. At community level, 350 Sudanese health workers were trained.

Education cash grants supported over 127,500 Sudanese children aged 3–17 to enroll and remain in formal and non-formal learning. Additionally, over 7,600 children at risk received individual case management services and were supported through Best Interests Procedures (BIA/BID), ensuring that decisions prioritize child safety and well-being. Psychosocial assistance reached 18,430 children and caregivers through child-friendly spaces and specialized service centres.

Life-saving and comprehensive gender-based violence (GBV) services were provided to over 45,350 individuals, including case management, psychosocial support, emergency housing, legal and medical assistance, and dignity kits.

In parallel, GBV prevention and awareness activities reached more than 23,900 individuals, including through Women and Girls' Safe Spaces.

In line with the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach, efforts extended beyond immediate humanitarian relief to strengthen national and local systems and promote long-term resilience. Humanitarian actors worked in complementarity with development partners, peace actors and national institutions to reinforce institutional capacity, invest in local infrastructure and service delivery, improve livelihoods, expand economic opportunities and promote social cohesion within host communities.



Refugees from Sudan living in Egypt, craft beaded garlands at Yadawee, for a Peace Tree installation for Made51, an entity established by UNHCR, to create livelihoods opportunities through the handmade sector. © UNHCR

*"I want to be a successful farmer,"  
Hassan said with determination.  
"With education and hard work, I  
know I can achieve my dream of  
owning my own farm one day."*

## Back to School, Back to Dreams:

### Hassan's Story



In a rural village in Aswan, Hassan was not a typical student. With a strong passion for farming, he had dropped out of school early to support his father. Education felt out of reach—until one morning, he saw his younger sister heading to her community school, excited about newly installed smart boards supported by WFP. That moment changed his perspective.

Like many children in rural areas, Hassan faced financial pressures that kept him out of school. His family relied on farming for income, and limited resources meant he had to work rather than study, putting his future at risk.

With support from WFP, Hassan returned to school and found a way to combine learning with his passion. He transformed an empty plot at the school into a small farm, planting crops such as molokheya, cucumbers, and tomatoes. WFP's conditional cash assistance also helped support his family and improve their food security, enabling him to continue his education.



Winterization kit distribution for Palestinians © UNICEF

## OUTCOME 2

# Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development

By 2027, enhanced people-centred inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development driven by productivity growth, industrialization decent jobs, digitalization and integrating the informal economy

In 2025, the United Nations further strengthened its partnership with the Government of Egypt to advance inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development. Joint efforts focused on supporting institutional reforms, enhancing governance, and fostering a more enabling environment for businesses. Working in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, the UN provided technical expertise, advanced evidence-based policy dialogue, and promoted market-oriented solutions to strengthen micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) competitiveness, generate employment, and foster innovation.

Alongside policy engagement, the UN provided direct support to MSMEs and entrepreneurs, strengthening their technical and managerial capacities and facilitating access to markets. These interventions contributed to enhanced economic resilience and expanded livelihood opportunities, with a particular focus on women, youth, refugees, and those in vulnerable situations.

### Output 2.1 Entrepreneurship and MSMEs Promotion

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened its strategic partnership with the Government of Egypt and national stakeholders to expand opportunities for entrepreneurs across the country. Particular emphasis was placed on supporting refugees and youth from vulnerable communities, while continuing efforts to enhance the performance of MSMEs through strengthening their business management capacities.

#### Enhancing MSMEs Business Performance and Economic Inclusion

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported MSMEs, startups and productive entities to strengthen business performance, competitiveness and market access. As a result, 32,055 enterprises and startups benefited from financing, entrepreneurship support, coaching, innovation services and technical assistance. This included 31,281 MSME projects financed in partnership with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA) contributing to the creation of 119,295 jobs, and 227 startups supported through Creativa Innovation Hubs, which attracted US\$ 44 million in investment. In parallel, 75 private sector entities improved business performance through entrepreneurship support and coaching, contributing to better employment and livelihood opportunities for forcibly displaced persons and host communities. An additional 172 enterprises strengthened their competitiveness, visibility, export readiness, technical and digital capacities, and compliance with international market requirements through UN support.

#### Enhancing Entrepreneurial Capacities

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported more than 315,300 people to develop entrepreneurship skills, contributing to stronger self-reliance, business readiness and inclusive economic participation. Support focused on women, youth, refugees, asylum seekers, migrants as well as persons with disabilities through entrepreneurship training, business development support, financial literacy, digital skills and social innovation. This included more than 269,000 young people reached through the Meshwary programme with essential business and livelihood skills, as well as more than 36,600 youth across 15 governorates who strengthened innovation and entrepreneurship skills; 5,375 women entrepreneurs who strengthened digital literacy and e-commerce capacities; and more than 18,000 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers who benefited from entrepreneurship programmes, business development support and financial literacy training. In addition, 85 young innovators

#### Output 2.1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs

- 32,055 enterprises and start-ups with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation.
- +315,300 people capacitated with entrepreneurship skills.

#### Output 2.4 Innovation, R&D and Digitalization

- 31,281 MSMEs benefited from enhanced access to sustainable and resilient digital services and infrastructure.
- 109 private sector entities innovated their business practices by mainstreaming environmental, social, and economic sustainability elements.

#### Output 2.2 Decent Jobs and Employability

- +37,900 people benefited from income generating activities.
- 68 employment service providers are better equipped to support youth and adult workers' transition to decent work.

#### Output 2.3 Clusters and MSME Integration into Value Chains

- 31,757 enterprises including MSMEs with increased integration in national, regional and global value chains.

#### Output 2.5 Improved Business Environment and Ecosystem

- 27 business and workers' support organizations with increased capacity to provide services to their members.
- 265 officials strengthened capacities for evidence-based industrial and trade policy development.

### Contributing UN Agencies



2025 Expenditure \$17,556,844

developed technical design and business planning skills and produced 30 social enterprise prototypes. Together, these efforts strengthened entrepreneurial capacities, improved readiness to start or grow businesses, and expanded inclusive pathways to economic empowerment.

## Output 2.2 Decent Jobs and Improved Employability

In 2025, the UN in Egypt promoted inclusive economic development with a focus on expanding employment opportunities and ensuring fair access to decent work through income-generating activities. These efforts included skills development programmes, initiatives to support job seekers' integration into the labour market, and targeted support to enable communities to start or expand income-generating activities, particularly for youth, women, migrants and refugees.

### Strengthening Employment Services for Inclusive Transitions to Decent Work

In 2025, the UN in Egypt enhanced the capacities of 68 employment service providers to better support inclusive transitions into decent work, with a particular focus on youth, women, and persons with disabilities. Support strengthened career guidance, job placement and coaching services, inclusive apprenticeship systems, and labour market intermediation, while improving the use of practical tools and approaches for matching jobseekers with market opportunities. Joint UN efforts further promoted gender-sensitive and inclusive service delivery, labour law awareness, and emerging areas such as green skills to ensure employment services remain responsive to evolving labour market needs. At the systems level, the UN supported a national assessment of public employment services, the mapping of active labour market policies, and the adaptation of practical guidance tools to strengthen the quality, relevance and accessibility of employment services. Additional efforts also promoted more inclusive employment opportunities through job fairs targeting persons with disabilities.

### Enhancing Skills for Employment

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported over 396,000 individuals through labour market-oriented skills development programmes designed to improve employability and job readiness. This included 559 persons with disabilities and more than 2,700 migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, more than 325,000 youth and adolescents who strengthened demand-driven skills aligned with labour market needs. Support covered vocational and technical training, digital and soft skills, work-based learning, career guidance and other employability pathways delivered in a gender-responsive manner.

### Strengthening TVET Capacity

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened the capacity of 10 technical and vocational education and training institutions to deliver more relevant training and assessment systems aligned with labour market needs. This included support to two government TVET institutions through upgraded IT equipment to improve the delivery of digital and vocational training and employability services for youth, women and migrants. In parallel, five institutions advanced future-ready skills development through the introduction of new Industry 4.0 curricula tailored to the needs of SMEs and emerging industrial transformation trends. At the systems level, the UN also supported assessments of public employment services and active labour market measures, helping identify gaps

and inform practical steps to improve the quality and responsiveness of training and employment pathways.

### Strengthening Livelihoods through Income-Generating Activities

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported more than 39,700 people to benefit from income-generating activities, helping strengthen self-reliance and expand more sustainable livelihood opportunities for women, youth, refugees and those in vulnerable situations. UN support combined entrepreneurship training, business coaching, grants, productive assets, internships and private sector linkages to help beneficiaries start, sustain or grow income-generating activities. This included support to agricultural and small business livelihoods, targeted grants and coaching for refugees, and pathways for young people to transition into employment or self-employment. Additional efforts also strengthened capacities linked to competitiveness and digital readiness. Together, these interventions improved access to income opportunities, reduced dependency on assistance, and supported more inclusive economic resilience.



WFP supports the development of youth vocational skills across several fields to improve their employability and livelihoods. © WFP

## Output 2.3 Clusters and MSMEs Integration into Value

### Chain

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported the integration of 31,757 enterprises— MSMEs, startups, and manufacturing entities—into national, regional, and global value chains. Through tailored technical assistance, capacity-building programmes, financing support, and market linkage interventions, these enterprises strengthened their competitiveness, improved compliance with market requirements, integrated climate and circular economy considerations, enhanced investment and export readiness, and gained access to new business opportunities. These efforts contributed to stronger market integration, increased enterprise resilience, and more inclusive participation in higher-value economic sectors.

## Output 2.4 Innovation, R&D and Digitalization Promotion

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported the Government of Egypt to advance innovation and digital transformation as drivers of inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Efforts focused on strengthening business innovation, expanding access to digital services, enabling new business models, and reinforcing national innovation systems. These interventions enhanced MSME competitiveness, improved market access, and supported more inclusive participation in the digital economy, particularly for women and youth.

### Business Innovation for Sustainability and Competitiveness

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 109 private sector entities to innovate their business practices through technical upgrading, stronger digital capacities and improved compliance with international standards. This included 29 companies that strengthened technical and digital skills to improve productivity, efficiency and competitiveness, alongside 32 textile manufacturers that enhanced export readiness through training on internationally recognized product safety, environmental and social standards, while 16 companies received sustainability certificates for improving environmental performance, and 32 SMEs introduced eco-designs into their products. These efforts improved the sustainability, competitiveness and access to higher-value markets of these entities.

### Improving Access to Digital Business Services

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 31,281 MSMEs to access more reliable and inclusive digital business services through partnership with MSMEDA. Support strengthened the digital infrastructure and service platforms available to enterprises, improving access to financial and business services and strengthening digital readiness. Women represented 49 per cent of beneficiaries, reflecting efforts to expand inclusive access to digital enterprise services.

### Expanding Market Access through E-commerce and New Business Models

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 6,093 MSMEs to expand market access through e-commerce and more adaptive business models. This included more than 5,300 women entrepreneurs who strengthened digital literacy and e-commerce skills to reach online markets and diversify income opportunities, as well as 710 MSMEs that received micro-grants, entrepreneurship training, mentoring and business management support to establish or grow their businesses across five governorates, and 8 companies that accessed new international markets due to increased readiness to meet international market requirements. These efforts helped enterprises strengthen their online presence, widen market reach and improve business sustainability.

### Strengthening Science, Technology and Innovation Systems

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported the Government to strengthen science, technology and innovation systems through 10 policy dialogue, institutional platforms and technical interventions. Support advanced national AI and digital transformation discussions through partnerships with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), MSMEDA, the Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA) and Creativa Innovation Hubs, helping strengthen innovation governance, MSME competitiveness and women's access to digital entrepreneurship ecosystems. The UN also supported the launch of five new Innovation Labs within Ministry of Youth and Sports youth centres

under the Community Centre Model, creating more accessible platforms for design thinking, AI and green-skills learning for young people. In parallel, support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation introduced climate-smart water management, drip irrigation and climate-smart agriculture practices, while also helping establish an institutional cooperation framework to strengthen knowledge exchange in the agriculture sector between Egypt and African countries.

### Output 2.5 Improved Business Environment and Ecosystem

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported efforts to strengthen the business environment and industrial ecosystem through enhanced policy frameworks, institutional capacity development, and improved enterprise support systems.

#### Support to Industrial and Trade Policy Framework

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported progress towards stronger policy frameworks for trade and industry by strengthening the institutional capacities needed for evidence-based policy development and implementation. In this context, the UN support enhanced the capacities of 265 policy and technical officials, including 121 policy analysts and 144 technical officials, to contribute to industrial policy formulation, green policies, industrial statistics, monitoring and evaluation, and international quality standards. This support strengthened the analytical and technical foundations for key national frameworks, including the Urgent Plan for Industrial Development, and trade policy processes, while also reinforcing Egypt's conformity assessment ecosystem and readiness to meet global certification requirements.

#### Strengthening Business and Workers' Organizations for Inclusive Economic Development

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened the capacities of 27 business support and industry-related organizations to deliver better services for enterprises, workers and jobseekers. This included support to employers' and business membership organizations to improve apprenticeship systems, in-company training and awareness of decent work, helping expand more inclusive employment opportunities for youth, refugees and migrants. The UN also strengthened the capacities of conformity assessment bodies and cluster associations, improving the quality of support available to enterprises on standards, accreditation, market readiness and export opportunities. These efforts enhanced the quality and reach of enterprise support services, contributing to stronger business competitiveness while promoting more inclusive access to decent work.



Participants of an ILO PROSPECTS training pose for a group photo, as they hold their certificates of completion. © Education for Employment (EFE Egypt)



Visit to ENID project with the Spanish Cooperation. © UNDP

*“With the right tools, we can guide entrepreneurs toward sustainable, bankable projects that reflect real local needs of SMEs, especially those led by women.”*

## Empowering Growth: Supporting Women Entrepreneurs Samar's Story



For over 16 years, Samar has supported women entrepreneurs across Egypt, witnessing firsthand the challenges they face—limited access to finance, gaps in financial and business management skills, and the pressure of balancing economic and social responsibilities. Through mentoring women-led SMEs and designing projects in agribusiness, industrial development, and the green economy, she has contributed to strengthening Egypt's small business ecosystem.

In her work, Samar identified a persistent skills gap. Many SMEs struggled not only due to limited resources but also because their founders lacked strong financial planning, business modelling, and project management capacities. To better support them, she recognised the need to strengthen her own expertise.

Through UNIDO-supported training under the EU-funded TIGARA project, Samar gained advanced skills in financial modelling using the COMFAR tool, as well as financial and project management. She now applies these tools to help women entrepreneurs develop robust financial plans, access finance, and scale their businesses sustainably—while also strengthening institutional practices that support SME development.

# OUTCOME 3

## Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience

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

In 2025, the UN supported the Government of Egypt in advancing climate resilience, sustainable natural resource management, green economic transformation and sustainable urban development. Integrated interventions focused on restoring degraded land, promoting sustainable agriculture and strengthening community capacities in water and land management, while expanding early warning systems and access to climate information. Efforts to advance sustainable consumption and production facilitated access to green finance and supported enterprise development, with a focus on women's inclusion. Investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency contributed to cleaner energy and reduced environmental pressures, alongside targeted actions to limit pollution and improve environmental quality. These efforts were reinforced by strengthened policy and planning frameworks for climate adaptation, sustainable development and urban planning, aligned with Egypt's Vision 2030 and climate commitments.

### Output 3.1 Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Agriculture Systems

In 2025, the UN supported Egypt in advancing climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable natural resource management, contributing to national priorities under Egypt Vision 2030 and the National Climate Change Strategy 2050. UN-supported initiatives strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods, improved land and water management systems, and piloted circular economy solutions in agriculture while strengthening institutional capacity and community awareness on sustainable resource use.

#### Strengthening Climate-Resilient Agricultural Systems

UN-supported programmes delivered climate-resilient agricultural systems and improved land and water management across 12 governorates,<sup>13</sup> particularly in Upper Egypt and environmentally vulnerable areas. As a result, approximately 9,573 hectares of degraded land were rehabilitated or restored, improving soil health, water retention, and rangeland productivity through sustainable land management practices, irrigation modernization, water harvesting systems, and rangeland rehabilitation.

Integrated rural development initiatives supported rural communities primarily smallholder farmers, through climate-smart agriculture capacity strengthening, irrigation rehabilitation, solar-powered pumping systems, and improved agricultural technologies. These efforts reached more than 181,000 smallholder farmers, with over 25 per cent of them women. This total includes the engagement of 380 innovators and researchers, including 180 women, from Egyptian universities, research centres, and government-affiliated technical institutions, who developed integrated solutions addressing water, energy, food, and ecosystem challenges. As part of these efforts, three initiatives received seed funding to pilot solutions in environmentally vulnerable areas.

Investments in rural infrastructure such as irrigation canals, reservoirs, and water harvesting systems improved water availability and strengthened agricultural productivity in water-scarce environments. These interventions contributed to measurable efficiency gains, including reductions in irrigation water use of up to 20 per cent and productivity increases of up to 15 per cent, while in some locations productivity and income increased

**Output 3.1 Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Agriculture Systems**

- +181,000 small holder farmers, including women, benefited from climate-smart farming solutions.
- 9,573 hectares of land were rehabilitated or restored with UN support to enhance ecosystem resilience and productivity.

**Output 3.3 Just Transition to Circular Economy**

- 33.7 million megajoules of energy saved through UN-supported efficiency measures.
- 334,834.54 tons releases of harmful pollutants and waste to the environment reduced through UN support.
- 6.4 MW of renewable energy capacity installed with UN support.

**Output 3.2 Climate Change Adaptation and Early Warning Systems**

- 11 disaster risk reduction, early warning, and emergency response strategies were developed at national, local, and sectoral levels.
- +2.1 million people were covered by early warning systems through national dissemination mechanisms and local government channels.

**Output 3.4 Sustainable Urban Development**

- 14 national urban frameworks that adopt inclusive urban governance and planning approaches developed.
- +178 urban planners strengthened their capacities in sustainable urban planning practices.

### Contributing UN Agencies



2025 Expenditure \$33,528,292

<sup>13</sup> Interventions were concentrated in Upper Egypt, including Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, Aswan, Minya, and Beni Suef, where programmes focused on climate-resilient agriculture and improved irrigation systems. In the Nile Delta, activities in Beheira, Kafr El Sheikh, and Sharqia supported sustainable agricultural productivity and water management. Programmes also addressed coastal and desert ecosystems, including Marsa Matrouh through water harvesting and wadi development, and South Sinai through tailored livelihood and natural resource management approaches suited to the governorate's unique environmental conditions.

by up to 40 per cent. Women and vulnerable communities gained access to livelihood support, vocational training, and income-generating activities, strengthening their economic resilience.

#### **Strengthening Knowledge for Sustainable Resource Management**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened knowledge and capacities on efficient water, land and natural resource management for approximately 2.48 million students, community members, specialists and local actors. UN-supported programmes strengthened institutional and technical capacities for sustainable water and land management. A total of 2,684 individuals received targeted technical training, including 593 government officials and 2,091 smallholder farmers, extension service works, and members of community organizations, strengthening institutional capacities in climate-smart agriculture, irrigation efficiency, agricultural waste management, and water resource governance. Capacity development initiatives included farmer field schools, training programmes for community development associations, and technical support for local institutions responsible for water and natural resource management.

Large-scale awareness initiatives also strengthened environmental stewardship at community level. More than 2.47 million children across 2,652 primary schools in nine governorates received education on safe water use, sanitation, climate change, and environmental protection. Community outreach activities further reached over 45,000 people, promoting improved water-use practices and hygiene behaviors.

#### **Promoting Innovation and Circular Economy Approaches**

UN-supported initiatives also promoted innovative approaches to sustainable resource management by converting agricultural waste into value-added products, strengthening environmentally sound waste management practices in farming communities. In this context, five agricultural waste management solutions were piloted, including composting systems, biogas units, silage production, briquetting units, and small-scale food processing facilities, supporting smallholder farmers and community development associations to convert agricultural residues into energy, animal feed, and marketable products.

### **Output 3.2 Climate Change Adaptation and Early**

#### **Warning Systems**

In 2025, the United Nations supported the Government of Egypt in strengthening national and local capacities for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and anticipatory action including early warning systems. These efforts strengthened climate risk governance, expanded climate information services, and reinforced institutional preparedness to anticipate and respond to climate-related shocks.

#### **Strengthening Climate Risk Governance and Adaptation Frameworks**

UN-supported initiatives contributed to the development of 11 national and sectoral policies, plans, and strategies addressing climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. These frameworks strengthened the integration of climate risks into key sectors including agriculture, water management, and public sector planning, and supported national

efforts to align climate and disaster risk governance with the Sendai Framework and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs).

Technical assistance supported the development and updating of climate adaptation frameworks for food systems and agricultural resilience, monitoring and evaluation frameworks supporting the National Adaptation Plan process, and strategic frameworks addressing animal health threats, zoonotic diseases, and antimicrobial resistance under a One Health approach. These frameworks strengthen preparedness for climate-sensitive risks affecting food systems and public health.

#### **Strengthening Local Capacity for Climate Risk Management**

Institutional capacities at local level were strengthened through targeted capacity-building programmes supported by the UN. A total of 752 local actors strengthened their capacities in climate risk management planning and implementation.

Training initiatives included 191 veterinarians trained on antimicrobial resistance and disease surveillance, 90 members of water user associations trained on solar irrigation system management, and 304 community focal points across 80 villages trained to disseminate climate information and support farmers in adapting to climate variability. Additional efforts strengthened the capacities of 47 government staff in remote sensing and GIS, and improved preparedness of 100 health workforce members for climate-related health risks. Climate vulnerability assessments in Qena, Fayoum and the Red Sea identified key risks to local health systems and informed targeted adaptation measures, strengthening climate-resilient health planning at the subnational level.

#### **Expanding Early Warning Systems and Climate Information Coverage**

In 2025, UN-supported programmes expanded climate information and early warning coverage to more than 2.1 million people through national and community-based dissemination mechanisms aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This included desert locust monitoring and control systems that provided early warning coverage for approximately 2 million people in the Red Sea Governorate. This is in addition to community-based early warning dissemination systems operating across 150 villages that reached approximately 150,000 people through local communication channels.

Moreover, more than 41,600 people were reached through digital climate advisory tools and broader climate risk information activities, including 6,774 users registered on a digital early warning platform and more than 34,900 people reached through climate advisory and risk information dissemination activities.

### **Output 3.3 Just Transition to Circular Economy**

In 2025, the UN supported the Government of Egypt in advancing sustainable consumption and production systems and strengthening the transition toward a circular and green economy. UN-supported initiatives expanded green livelihoods, accelerated renewable energy adoption, strengthened resource efficiency, and supported national policy frameworks promoting sustainable economic development.

*“Thanks to the training, we now see how to scale our impact and reach more farmers...our work contributes to the sustainable development goals—fighting pollution, improving health, and supporting economic growth”*

## **Innovating for Sustainable Agriculture:**

### **Mai's Story**



Dr. Mai Nosseir, CEO of AgriFoodServe, is driven by a clear mission: helping farmers meet international standards while protecting health and the environment. Founded by scientists from Egypt's National Research Center, AgriFoodServe provides biological products and microbial soil analysis to improve soil health and crop yields—turning scientific innovation into practical solutions for farmers.

However, smallholder farmers often rely on excessive chemical inputs, leading to soil degradation, health risks, and rejection from export markets. At the same time, agritech startups like AgriFoodServe face challenges in translating research into viable products, accessing markets, and building trust with farmers.

Through the Making Egypt's Communities & Agrifood Systems Resilient project, supported by the UNDP, Mai strengthened her business model, refined her value proposition, and identified scalable growth pathways. Direct engagement with farmers enabled her team to test and adapt solutions, improving usability and uptake.

Today, AgriFoodServe supports farmers to reduce chemical use, improve productivity, and meet export standards—contributing to safer food, healthier ecosystems, and more resilient livelihoods.



### Expanding Green Livelihoods and Sustainable Finance

UN-supported programmes expanded access to financial services, enterprise development opportunities, and technical assistance supporting sustainable livelihoods and enterprises. In 2025, a total of 19,396 beneficiaries received non-financial and financial services, including individuals, financial and non-financial institutions. This included 18,180 people, approximately 47 per cent of whom are women, and 271 firms and financial and non-financial institutions across Egypt, including 138 firms, 133 financial and technical institutions, and 5 environmental institutions, received financial and non-financial services supporting environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Specifically, rural finance initiatives supported smallholder farmers to adopt climate-resilient agricultural technologies and improve water-use efficiency, through access to tailored financial services. These mechanisms enabled farmers to invest in sustainable agricultural practices, including solar-powered irrigation systems, efficient drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies, and improved livestock and crop production systems. Financial inclusion programmes strengthened microfinance access and in-kind loan schemes supporting income-generating activities, particularly for women in rural communities.

Technical assistance programmes also strengthened the knowledge and capacities of enterprises and institutions at national and governorate levels to adopt sustainable industrial practices, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon accounting, circular economy solutions, and environmentally responsible manufacturing processes. These interventions supported the transition toward greener and more circular production systems while improving competitiveness and job creation.

### Scaling Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Pollution Reduction

UN-supported initiatives accelerated the adoption of renewable energy technologies across public infrastructure, agriculture, and industry. In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported the installation of 6.4 MW of solar energy capacity across public services, tourism, heritage, water and agriculture. This included solar solutions in hotels, the Grand Egyptian Museum, a drinking water station in Aswan, health facilities, and agricultural production systems. In rural areas, 80 solar stations supported irrigation and agricultural waste recycling, benefiting more than 2,340 smallholder farmers and community members.

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported energy efficiency measures that saved approximately 33.7 million megajoules of energy (approximately 9.2 GWH) across industrial and agricultural sectors. In the industrial sector, UN technical assistance helped facilities and industrial parks implement energy efficiency actions, saving 28.7 million megajoules, including electricity and fossil fuel savings across industrial parks in Giza, Robaiky and the Suez Canal Economic Zone, as well as selected motor-driven systems in industrial facilities. In the agricultural sector, the replacement of diesel motors with solar pumps and the installation of solar panels for communal briquetting units saved an estimated 4.3 million megajoules, while supporting irrigation and agricultural waste recycling across six governorates.



Empowering Upper Egypt's farmers with solar – powered modern irrigation © FAO

Meanwhile, UN-supported programmes contributed to the reduction of harmful pollutants and waste, preventing 334,834.5 tons from entering the environment through climate-smart agriculture, circular economy practices and ozone-depleting substance phase-out measures. Climate-smart agriculture contributed to the avoidance of 5,090 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, while circular and green economy interventions enabled the valorization of 277,227 tons of biomass residues and contributed to the reduction of 57,392 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through waste valorization, sustainable energy solutions and energy efficiency measures. In addition, UN-supported programmes contributed to the elimination of 215.5 tons of ozone-depleting substances, supporting Egypt's transition to environmentally sustainable alternatives.

### Strengthening Policy and Regulatory Frameworks for a Circular and Green Economy

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 17 national policy and planning instruments to advance sustainable consumption and production. This included policy instruments supporting green industry development, biodiversity financing, sustainable mobility, and improved waste management systems. Urban environmental management systems were also strengthened through evidence-based assessments of municipal waste management in Red Sea, Qena, and Damietta governorates, supporting the development of integrated and sustainable waste management value chains.

## Output 3.4 Sustainable Urban Development

In 2025, the UN worked on advancing sustainable urban development through strengthened spatial planning frameworks, participatory governance approaches, and institutional capacity development. UN-supported initiatives produced measurable improvements in evidence-based urban planning, strengthened inclusive governance mechanisms, and advanced sustainable land use and infrastructure development across urban and peri-urban areas.

### Strengthening Integrated Spatial Planning and Urban Development Frameworks

UN-supported initiatives delivered 14 urban planning instruments, including development plans, spatial frameworks, and policy guidelines, strengthening national systems for sustainable urban growth. Strategic environmental assessments and spatial analysis tools were integrated into planning processes of the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP) and related governorate development plans, enabling more evidence-based decision-making and improving the prioritization of investments in urban infrastructure.<sup>14</sup>

UN support also contributed to strategic urban plans, participatory upgrading plans and urban development guidelines in selected governorates and cities,<sup>15</sup> helping promote more inclusive, climate-responsive and people-centred urban development. These efforts strengthened planning capacities, improved the quality of urban development frameworks and supported more balanced spatial development across existing and emerging urban areas.

### Strengthening Participatory and Sustainable Urban Governance

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported government capacities for participatory, inclusive and evidence-based urban planning. Capacity-building initiatives supported 178 government officials and planning professionals to strengthen skills in participatory planning, sustainable mobility planning, geographic information systems (GIS), priority-setting methodologies and urban planning impact measurement. These efforts helped planning authorities better integrate community priorities into urban upgrading and development processes.

UN support also advanced sustainable urban planning tools by engaging over 100 experts, academics and government stakeholders in work on climate resilience, urban finance, energy efficiency, green spaces and heritage conservation. This contributed to the development of urban sustainability indicators aligned with the SDGs, as well as conservation and management approaches for historic urban areas. By combining participatory planning, spatial analysis and sustainability tools, these interventions strengthened local and national capacities to design urban development solutions that are more inclusive, climate-responsive and community-centred.



Signature of UNDP–UN-Habitat partnership for the Integrated Revitalization Plan (IRP) for Dendera and surrounding areas in Qena. © UNDP

<sup>14</sup> This included investment portfolios for Red Sea, Ismailia, Port Said, Qena, Port Fouad, Ezbet El-Burj and selected areas in Giza.

<sup>15</sup> This included strategic urban plans for Marsa Allam and Al-Tor, detailed participatory upgrading plans for Al-Humidat and Al-Ma'ana in Qena, and El-Attaba Market Spatial Development Plan for improved accessibility and the formalization of market activities.

# OUTCOME 4

## Good Governance & Rule of Law

By 2027, people have improved, safe and equal access to information, protection, justice and a peaceful and inclusive society through transparent, accountable, participatory, effective and efficient governance based on the rule of law and international norms and standard

**Output 4.1** **Strengthened Institutions, M&E Systems, Statistical Capacities**

- **31 national institutions** supported for enhanced public administration and core government functions.
- **8 data collection and analysis** initiatives supported for stronger SDG monitoring.

**Output 4.2** **Equal Access to Justice, Effective Judicial Services & Protection**

- **+15,500 people** supported to have access to justice and legal services and **over 738,200** supported to register for a legal identity.
- **11 authorities** capacitated on reporting mechanism for online child sexual abuse and exploitation.

**Output 4.3** **Transparency, Accountability, Data Protection & Anti-corruption**

- **474 law enforcement officials** with enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, access to justice, safety and security.

**Output 4.4** **International Cooperation, Sustainable Trade and Peace**

- **5 South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives** and programmes implemented.
- **653 organizations with strengthened capacity** on social cohesion, peacebuilding and MHPSS at cross-border, national, and community levels.

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported national efforts to strengthen governance systems, justice services and protection frameworks, contributing to more inclusive, accountable and data-informed institutions. UN support focused on improving public administration, advancing digital transformation, strengthening national and local planning systems, and enhancing access to justice, legal identity, information and protection services. Working closely with government institutions and national partners, the UN contributed to reinforcing rights-based and gender-responsive justice services, improving child-sensitive and human rights-based approaches, and expanding protection pathways for refugees, migrants, women, children and persons with disabilities. Support also strengthened social cohesion, mental health and psychosocial support, peacebuilding, migration governance and responses to transnational threats. Collectively, these efforts advanced progress towards a more transparent, participatory and people-centred governance system aligned with national priorities and international standards.

### Output 4.1 Strengthened Institutions, M&E Systems and Statistical Capacities

In 2025, the UN supported national efforts to strengthen public administration, digital governance and evidence-based policymaking. This included support to improve service delivery, monitoring systems, SDG-aligned budgeting and financing, and data collection and analysis mechanisms to track progress and inform national and local planning.

#### Public Administration and Core Government Functions

UN support contributed to strengthened public administration and core government functions across 31 national institutions<sup>16</sup>, through coordinated investments in digital governance, monitoring systems, statistical capacity, and policy-relevant data systems.

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened coordination across national institutions to support the implementation of the National Action Plan on Combating Child Labour. Within this broader support, the UN worked with the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Solidarity and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood to operationalize the national child labour monitoring and inspection system, including the rollout of a digitized labour inspection system and the implementation of the Child Labour Monitoring System. These efforts improved data flow, case identification, referral and follow-up, strengthening a more coordinated response to child labour.

Moreover, the UN in Egypt supported the modernization of Egypt Post as a national platform for inclusive public, financial and digital services. This support contributed to the modernization of 4,056 post offices, the deployment of 1,280 ATMs, the operationalization of a national call centre, the digitization of savings accounts, and upgrades to digital printing and card issuance systems that enabled the issuance of more than 1.9 million financial cards. UN support also strengthened Egypt Post's core digital infrastructure through the establishment of a national GIS department and the completion of the national postal

### Contributing UN Agencies



2025 Expenditure \$ 17,681,482

<sup>16</sup> Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Social Solidarity; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS); Ministry of Endowments; Al-Azhar Al-Sharif; Egyptian Council of Churches; Federation of Egyptian Industries; Ministry of Justice; Office of Public Prosecution; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Local Development; Ministry of Communications and Information Technology; National Council for Women; National Council for Human Rights; National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons; Fund for Combating Illegal Migration and Protecting Migrants and Witnesses; Egypt Post; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Central Bank of Egypt; Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation; National Population Council; Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation; Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade; Supreme Medical Committee; Egyptian Drug Authority; and Egyptian Health Authority.

code system. These efforts improved service efficiency, expanded access to digital and financial services, and strengthened Egypt Post's role in delivering accessible services to people across Egypt.

Sector-specific digital and monitoring systems were also strengthened in 2025. In agriculture and food systems, UN support contributed to the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map, which uses remote sensing, artificial intelligence and machine learning to forecast crop production across approximately 8 million feddans. A digital wheat flour fortification monitoring system was also supported across 13 governorates and 63 mills, strengthening quality assurance and real-time monitoring of food fortification. In health, UN support strengthened governance and monitoring functions through the National Guideline Development Programme, which integrated evidence-based methodologies into the development of clinical guidelines. Support also enhanced institutional capacities for normative guidance, monitoring and improved service delivery across key health institutions, including the Ministry of Health and Population, the Egyptian Drug Authority and the Egyptian Health Authority.

At the local planning and fiscal governance levels, UN support strengthened core government functions related to planning, investment tracking and fiscal transparency. The Geographic Local Development Information System linked the Ministry of Local Development with Fayoum, Beni Suef, Luxor and Aswan, supporting evidence-based local planning, investment monitoring and service delivery follow-up. In parallel, support to the Ministry of Finance contributed to stronger fiscal sustainability, debt management and public finance transparency.

UN support further advanced ethical artificial intelligence governance and digital readiness through national consultations involving more than 70 specialists, followed by training on ethical impact assessment and AI literacy for policymakers and civil servants. These efforts contributed to stronger institutional understanding of responsible AI use and digital governance.

Statistical and evidence-based policy capacities were strengthened through targeted training and technical dialogue. This included training 16 officials from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), the Central Bank of Egypt and the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation on the National Transfer Accounts methodology, as well as capacity support for population planning and monitoring linked to the National Population Strategy. Migration data capacities were also strengthened through a technical dialogue involving 31 participants, while civil registration and vital statistics systems were supported through draft guidelines on marriage and divorce registration.

#### **SDGs Budgeting and Financing**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported efforts to better align public budgeting and expenditure systems with national development and SDG priorities. In the health sector, UN support contributed to the development of a medium-term expenditure framework under the National Health Strategy 2030, helping generate evidence-based projections of government health spending under different fiscal scenarios. The UN also supported initial steps to update Egypt's National Health Accounts, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Finance and CAPMAS, strengthening institutional capacity to track health expenditure, monitor universal health insurance implementation, and assess out-

of-pocket spending. In parallel, groundwork with the Ministry of Local Development helped advance the integration of population needs into local budgeting systems through planned service gap analysis, population-based investment prioritization and a local budgeting toolkit.

In parallel, the UN in Egypt supported SDG-aligned financing through the launch of Egypt's Integrated National Financing Strategy, the first of its kind in the Arab region, and contributions to the National Tax Strategy 2025–2030 embedding SDG-aligned priorities into domestic resource mobilization and fiscal policy coherence. UN support also helped develop an Investment Case on preventable maternal mortality, showing that each EGP invested in maternal health and family planning interventions could yield an estimated return of 170 EGP. These efforts strengthened the evidence base for aligning financing, taxation and investment decisions with Egypt Vision 2030 and SDG priorities.

#### **Data Collection and Analysis Mechanisms to Monitor Progress towards the SDGs**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened data collection and analysis mechanisms to improve SDG monitoring and evidence-based policymaking at national and local levels. Support advanced the Beni Suef Voluntary Local Review (VLR) through governance arrangements, stakeholder coordination, data mapping and consultations to localize SDG monitoring.

The UN also strengthened migration, population and child-related evidence systems, including support to the Egypt Household International Migration Survey through a national pre-validation process, the development of the Survey of Young People in Egypt 2025, local demographic observatory assessments, child-related SDG databases, socioeconomic dashboards and multidimensional child poverty analysis. In health, 39 health professionals were trained on medical certification of cause of death and ICD-11, supporting stronger mortality data and civil registration and vital statistics systems. These efforts improved the availability and use of disaggregated data for SDG monitoring, local planning and more targeted policy and financing decisions.

### **Output 4.2 Equal Access to Justice, Effective Judicial Services & Protection**

In 2025, the UN supported Government efforts to enhance access to justice, strengthen legal identity registration systems, and improve the delivery of effective judicial services and protection for all.

#### **Advancing Access to Justice and Effective Judicial Services**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 42 capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the capacities of government agencies and justice-sector actors to deliver more inclusive and responsive justice and protection services. These activities benefited more than 1,800 officials and stakeholders, including government officials, judicial and legal professionals, frontline service providers and representatives of national institutions. Capacity-building focused on trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, child protection, care and referral pathways for victims of trafficking, violence against women and girls (VAWG), non-discrimination, female genital mutilation (FGM), asylum and international protection principles, and access to justice. UN support also strengthened institutional capacities

to address technology-facilitated crimes, including through multisectoral workshops for justice, law enforcement and anti-corruption actors on cybercrime investigation, prosecution procedures and inter-institutional coordination.



*UNODC workshop to strengthen institutional and criminal justice responses to technology-facilitated violence against women and girls in Egypt. © UNODC*

#### **Human Rights and Protection Frameworks**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 8 policies, plans and initiatives that promoted human rights and advanced protection for refugees, migrants, asylum seekers, women and children. UN technical support contributed to the Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP), launched in June 2025 as a nationally led framework applying a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to refugee response and host-community resilience.

At the policy and institutional level, UN support contributed to child rights and protection frameworks, including an action plan to advance Treaty Body recommendations on child rights in consultation with NCCM, a gender audit of alternative care programming, reviews of school-based protection and nursery safeguarding procedures, and technical inputs to the Asylum Law by-laws to better reflect the needs of refugee and migrant children. In the justice sector, support strengthened forensic services, disaster victim identification, and gender- and child-sensitive digital evidence handling, improving institutional readiness to respond to technology-facilitated violence against women and girls and other protection risks.



### Addressing Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened the capacities of 11 national authorities<sup>17</sup> to prevent and respond to online child protection risks, technology-facilitated violence, and related cyber-enabled crimes. UN support contributed to the rollout of the Child Online Protection toolkit, including adaptations for children with visual and hearing impairments and a gender review, strengthening inclusive prevention and awareness tools.

Awareness and prevention efforts also engaged children and adolescents through a national student competition that generated over 11,000 submissions, with 30 projects developed into gamified activities. Reporting and response mechanisms were further strengthened through support to national helplines, online safety resources for families and educators, and specialized training for justice and law enforcement actors on cybercrime investigation, technology-facilitated violence against women and girls, and emerging patterns of online child sexual exploitation.

In parallel, 321 representatives from national entities strengthened capacities on child protection, child rights, refugee child protection, child-friendly procedures, identification of children at risk and referral pathways. These efforts strengthened prevention, reporting, referral and response systems, contributing to safer digital environments and more child-sensitive protection and justice services.

### Access to Legal Services and Registration for a Legal Identity

As a result of collaborative efforts between the Government of Egypt and the UN, 15,550 individuals received support to access justice and essential legal services in 2025, including children in contact with the law, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. Support included legal information, counselling, legal aid, civil documentation, birth registration, referrals and case follow-up. These services helped individuals address legal and administrative needs and strengthened access to justice services.

Furthermore, more than 738,200 individuals, including 299,527 newly registered refugees and asylum seekers, were supported in registering for legal identity, providing them with greater opportunities in society

### Output 4.3 Transparency, Accountability, Data Protection and Anti-corruption

In 2025, the UN supported the Government of Egypt in strengthening rule of law, judicial services and legal protection frameworks.

### Strengthening Rule of Law and Judicial Services

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported national authorities to strengthen rule of law and judicial services, with a focus on more accessible and responsive justice. UN support contributed to the completion of the Alexandria Court for Children, the establishment of child-friendly spaces in two prosecution offices in Cairo, and improved accessibility at the Office of Public Prosecution through the provision of a Braille printer. National guidelines on investigations involving children were also finalized, including a mental health and psychosocial support guide.

Capacity-building reached 474 criminal justice practitioners, strengthening knowledge and skills on restorative approaches and international standards for the treatment of people living in closed settings under the Nelson Mandela Rules. In addition, UN support strengthened the capacities of junior diplomats, National Council for Persons with Disabilities staff, and Administrative Control Authority staff on international human rights standards, anti-corruption and combating human trafficking.



UNODC and National Anti-Corruption Academy workshop to strengthen integrity and anti-corruption capacities in Egypt. © UNODC

<sup>17</sup> Office of Public Prosecution; Ministry of Education and Technical Education; Ministry of Social Solidarity; Ministry of Communications and Information Technology; National Council for Childhood and Motherhood; National Council for Women; Ministry of Defense; National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; and Administrative Control Authority.

## Output 4.4 International Cooperation, Sustainable Trade

### and Peace

In 2025, UN agencies engaged in capacitating organizations and stakeholders on social cohesion and MHPSS, enhancing responses to organized and cross-border crime, and advancing South-South cooperation for sustainable peace and development.

#### **Strengthening Capacities for Social Cohesion and MHPSS**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt strengthened the capacities of 653 community-based organizations, youth centres and relevant stakeholders to promote social cohesion, mental health and psychosocial support, and inclusive community engagement. Support focused on strengthening local actors' ability to provide protection information, referrals, psychosocial support, digital support and community-based activities for refugees, migrants and host communities.

UN support strengthened MHPSS capacities across 557 organizations and enabled outreach to over 134,000 children and caregivers from refugee, migrant and host communities. Support also reached 92 community-based organizations, including refugee-led, women-led and youth-led groups, with selected organizations receiving grants and material support to implement activities related to protection, referrals, digital support, psychosocial support and community engagement.

In parallel, the UN strengthened the capacity of youth centres to promote inclusive programming for Egyptian and refugee youth, including through training on refugee protection and registration procedures. Digital learning spaces, sports-for-protection activities and community centres expanded opportunities for young people and community members to connect, access information and participate in inclusive activities. Media and information literacy activities also helped youth identify misinformation, verify sources and counter hate speech.

#### **Countering Organized and Cross-border Crime**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 1,300 law enforcement officers, criminal justice practitioners and relevant national and regional actors, including officials from African and Arab countries, to strengthen capacities to counter organized and cross-border crime. Support focused on trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, document fraud, travel document examination, illicit trafficking of cultural property, investigation and prosecution, victim identification and referral, and inter-institutional cooperation.

UN-supported training also strengthened regional cooperation and practical skills through scenario-based learning, specialized technical sessions and exchanges among law enforcement, judicial and cultural heritage actors. These efforts improved national and regional readiness to detect, investigate and respond to transnational crime.

#### **South-South Cooperation for Sustainable Peace and Development**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 5 South-South and regional cooperation platforms that reinforced Egypt's role as a regional hub for dialogue and collaboration on sustainable peace, development and migration governance. UN support contributed to the organization of the 5th edition of the Aswan Forum for Sustainable Peace and Development, which

strengthened policy dialogue and knowledge exchange among African governments, regional organizations and international partners. The Forum resulted in the development and dissemination of the Aswan Conclusions, providing jointly endorsed policy recommendations to advance sustainable peace and development and strengthen collective responses to regional challenges.

Regional cooperation was also advanced through expert consultations with Middle East and North Africa countries on the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, the Legislative Guide and the Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants. These consultations supported the adaptation of global guidance to the regional context and strengthened shared understanding of legal and policy approaches to address migrant smuggling. In parallel, UN support to the Cairo International Centre for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA) strengthened regional dialogue and capacity on displacement, trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, and climate-related security risks through specialized training, field-based learning and policy engagement.

*"Now I sleep comfortably... no one wakes me up to work on the tricycle anymore".*

## Protecting Childhood, Building Opportunity:

### Mohamed's Story



Mohamed, a 16-year-old boy from Assiut, spent much of his childhood working long hours in hazardous conditions. His days began before sunrise, transporting heavy and dangerous materials on a tricycle under extreme heat, exposing him to frequent accidents and injuries. Like many working children, Mohamed did not know that this work constituted one of the worst forms of child labour prohibited under Egyptian law.

Mohamed's work threatened his safety, health, and dignity. Economic pressure on his family pushed him into labour early, limiting his access to education, safe skills development, and better future opportunities.

His life changed when he joined the ILO's SCREAM awareness programme under the "Empowerment through Education and Learning" (ETEL Egypt) project. Through participatory arts-based activities, he learned about child labour, his rights, and the importance of safe and dignified work. Mohamed then enrolled in vocational training on mobile phone maintenance, where he experienced a safe learning environment with proper tools and guidance.

Today, Mohamed works at a mobile phone repair shop in his village, away from hazardous work. The support also reached his mother through the ILO's "Get Ahead" programme, helping her expand her grocery business and strengthen household income.



## OUTCOME 5

# Women & Girls' Empowerment

By 2027, women and girls realize their rights in social health and livelihood spheres as laid out in the Egyptian Constitution, and their leadership and empowerment are guaranteed in a society free of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

In 2025, the UN in partnership with the Government of Egypt continued its provision of technical and financial contributions to national stakeholders for advancing women's engagement, leadership and decision-making in public and private sectors; increasing women's control over and access to decent employment opportunities and resources - including rural women, women living with disabilities, women returning to work after family care, young women, and women living with HIV; enhancing women's access to social, economic and health services and to essential services to reduce exposure to and risk of violence and harmful practices; and building the social, health and economic capacities of adolescent girls for equal access to quality services.

**Output 5.1 Women's Civic Engagement, Leadership and Decision-making**

- 4 measures implemented to advance to women's leadership and participation, including **65,064 national IDs issued**.
- **439 local networks** supported advancing gender equality and transforming discriminatory norms with UN support.

**Output 5.3 Protection of Women and Girls Against Violence**

- + **94,000 women and girls, including women and young people with disabilities and women migrants and refugees**, benefited from violence against women & girls' prevention and response services.
- **5,800 duty bearers across 22 entities were capacitated** with UN support to enhance multi-sectoral response and prevention programmes to violence against women & girls.

**Output 5.2 Women's Economic Empowerment, Decent Employment and Safe Working Space**

- + **335,300 women** accessed entrepreneurship, self-employment, and income – generating opportunities.
- **8 measures** expanded women's economic opportunities, including Tahwisha and **18 WEP companies**.

**Output 5.4 Adolescent Girls Social, Health and Economic Capacities Enhancement**

- + **308,900 girls, including girls with disabilities, reached** by girl-centered programmes, that have strengthened their life skills, health, social and economic assets.
- + **2.2 million members of girls' communities reached** through girl-centered interpersonal social, and behavioral change approaches.

## Output 5.1 Women's Civic Engagement, Leadership and Decision-making

Efforts to advance women's leadership and empowerment continued in 2025. Comprehensive legal, institutional, and community-based interventions strengthened women's participation while promoting more inclusive systems and enhancing women's ability to make informed decisions and engage more fully in social and economic life.

### Advancing Women's Leadership & Equal Participation in Decision-making

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported 4 measures to advance women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making across public institutions, the private sector, and other civic and institutional participation mechanisms.

This includes putting in place special measures to increase the representation of women on the boards of banks, the non-banking financial sector and the stock exchange registered companies by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) and the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX). To support these efforts, the UN strengthened the pipeline of qualified women for senior positions through targeted capacity development and the compilation of 1,173 women who are added to the «Egyptian Board Ready Women» database.<sup>18</sup> This database is used to nominate qualified women for board placement in companies under the EGX, the FRA and the CBE and other private companies with zero women on boards. Based on the 2025 American University in Cairo (AUC) report, as a result of UN support and advocacy, the percentage of women on boards increased to 24.3 per cent compared to 19.7 per cent in the previous year.

At the same time, to optimize the use of government financial resources, and promote equal opportunities and gender equality, the UN continued to support the efforts of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) towards embedding gender responsive budgeting (GRB) in national planning and budgeting processes. In 2025, two workshops were delivered to 8 ministries and national entities<sup>19</sup> on gender responsive budgeting. The workshops were supported by the UN in partnership with the Ministry of Finance Equal Opportunity Unit and the National Council for Women (NCW).

The UN also continued its partnership with the NCW on the national women's citizenship initiative, which targets the socio-economic advancement of women through the provision

## Contributing UN Agencies



2025 Expenditure \$13,286,961

<sup>18</sup> The Egyptian Board Ready Women database is designed to support women's placement on companies' boards based on their expertise. The database currently hosts records of women already serving on public and private company boards and candidates ready to be placed, with their economic sectors, areas of expertise, educational background, and other parameters.  
<sup>19</sup> The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities, the Ministry of Environment, the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood, the National Council of Women, the National Council for Human Rights, and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities.



of 65,064 free-of-charge national identification cards to women in need. National identification cards are a prerequisite for women to access their health, economic and social rights, as well as civil registration and voting processes.

Moreover, in collaboration with L'Oréal, the Arab Women in Science platform was presented as a pioneering digital initiative that strengthens visibility, mobility, and leadership opportunities for women scientists across the region, reaffirming the importance of supporting women in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) as a driver of national progress, gender equality, and scientific excellence.

#### **Strengthening laws and regulatory frameworks for protection and equal opportunities**

In 2025, the UN in Egypt supported the development and/or implementation of 4 laws, policies and regulatory frameworks aligned with international human rights norms and standards to prevent violence against women and girls and promote access to sexual and reproductive health information, care and protection.

With UN support, a major milestone was the adoption of the new Labour Law No. 14 of 2025, which strengthened workplace protection for women through measures to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, including protection committees and reporting mechanisms, and through provisions supporting pay equity in the workplace.

A toolkit on Combating Violence Against Women and Girls in Arab Higher Education Systems was officially released in 2025 to provide a dedicated roadmap for addressing gender-based violence within academic environments across the Arab region. It was launched in December 2025 in collaboration with the AUC.

In parallel, joint UN advocacy efforts included developing and updating joint GBV advocacy messages to promote access to health care for refugee GBV survivors without mandatory reporting requirements, advocating for the inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees within existing national GBV response pathways, and integrating GBV considerations into the development of the new national asylum framework. Lastly, the UN supported strengthened protection safeguards for girls and boys through technical support to reviews of school-based protection policies and nursery safeguarding procedures, helping reinforce safer learning and care environments.

#### **Enhancing Women's Decision Making with regards to their Well-being and Reproductive Health**

In 2025, two mechanisms were supported to advance women's informed decision-making regarding well-being and reproductive health care. This included the formation of a national cadre of trainers composed of 21 male and female trainers from the Ministry of Social Solidarity's Mawadda programme, aimed at strengthening institutional capacity to sustainably deliver standardized, rights-based training nationwide and equipping trainers to empower social workers as catalysts for behavioural and social change. The training curriculum covered the prevention of and response to gender-based violence and harmful practices, family planning, reproductive health, survivor-centred referral pathways, and available health, legal and social protection services. It was rolled out to 993 social workers, who subsequently disseminated key messages, provided first-line support, and referred women and girls to appropriate services. In addition, health awareness seminars were conducted in four governorates (Kafr El-Sheikh, Beni Suef, Minya and Aswan) to strengthen women's ability to make informed decisions regarding their health and well-being.



Group photo of the honored women leaders during the Beijing+30 commemoration event. © UN Women

#### **Strengthening Platforms and Networks for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

In 2025, a total of 439 networks and platforms were supported to address discriminatory social norms, stereotypes, and practices related to gender equality and the empowerment of women. Under the Refugee Coordination Model, the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group (GBV SWG) served as a key multi-stakeholder platform supporting refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls. The work of the GBV SWG strengthened institutional responses through quarterly trend analyses, capacity-building workshops, a gender-based violence risk mitigation checklist for livelihoods programming, and progress in rolling out the interagency GBVIMS+/Primero case management system.

Through partnerships with women-led organizations and support to girls-led initiatives across development and humanitarian settings, the UN strengthened local capacities in gender equality, safeguarding, and advocacy—enabling community organizations to reach girls in hard-to-access areas, reaching more than 313,000 adolescent girls, enhancing girls' digital skills, boosting their agency, and increasing community acceptance of gender equality. Moreover, in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth, support continued for 432 Population Awareness Clubs and affiliated youth networks to raise awareness on gender equality, gender-based violence, harmful practices and women's health.

In parallel, work with the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation and the National Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development strengthened institutional platforms that support more gender-responsive access to information, services and learning. This included the development of the "Government Services Legal Navigator" to facilitate women entrepreneurs' access to services and the Arabization of the Gender and Sustainability Course on the "Estedama Platform", helping expand access to tools and knowledge that support women's empowerment.

### **Output 5.2 Women's Economic Empowerment, Decent**

#### **Employment and Safe Working Space**

In 2025, notable progress was made in advancing women's economic empowerment through a broad set of interventions, resulting in measurable improvements in access to employment, technology, financial inclusion, and entrepreneurship for women across diverse backgrounds.

#### **Expanding Women's Economic Opportunities, Financial Inclusion and Digital Access**

In 2025, 8 measures were implemented with UN support to expand women's access to economic opportunities, digital technologies and digital finance, and to promote more gender-responsive working environments. These measures helped strengthen women's economic participation, entrepreneurship, employability and safe digital inclusion.

The UN continued its partnership with the NCW and the CBE on the "National Financial Inclusion of Rural Women in Egypt" programme, also known as "Tahwisha," by supporting the establishment of women-led digital village savings and loan associations. During the reporting period, the UN contributed to the roll-out of the nationally owned, gender-responsive Tahwisha digital mobile banking application, which is grounded in the principles of inclusion for people with limited financial and digital literacy and serves as a key driver of rural women's financial inclusion process under the national programme. Additionally, 18 companies joined the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) platform and accessed Arabic tools to strengthen working conditions and promote more equitable practices in the workplace.

Further measures strengthened women's economic security and digital participation through Economic Empowerment Hubs, the SHE Impact incubator, and livelihood and vocational pathways delivered through women- and girl-centred safe spaces, including for refugee and host community women. In parallel, a regional Training of Trainers on technology-facilitated gender-based violence and adapted Arabic training modules helped promote safer and more inclusive digital participation for women and girls. Support also expanded women's access to innovation networks through the Arab Women in Science Platform, which strengthened women's visibility, professional exchange and access to science and innovation spaces.



"Rabeha" joint programme's booth at "Turathna" Exhibition held from 4-11 October 2025 © UN Women

#### **Enhancing Women's Entrepreneurship and Income-generating Activities**

In 2025, more than 335,300 women—including rural women, women with disabilities, women survivors of violence, women living with HIV, and migrant and refugee women—benefited from UN-supported interventions to strengthen entrepreneurship, self-employment and income-generating opportunities. This support covered a range of sectors, including agribusiness, creative industries, food processing, wholesale, sewing and embroidery, and was delivered through partnerships with the private sector, civil society and government entities.

Support reached 1,835 women through livelihood and job creation initiatives across seven governorates, 1,220 women through entrepreneurship and business management training, 1,768 women through gender-based violence-sensitive vocational and skills-building interventions, and 102 women through training on export readiness and the legal requirements for operating formal businesses.

Through the Tahwisha programme, 186 savings groups with 328,753 women commenced their savings cycle in 2025 and collectively saved EGP 6,956,310. As savings accumulated and more women joined the programme, 3,092 women were able to start their businesses either through these savings or through loans amounting to EGP 2,722,933. In addition, a total of 84,805 women were registered on the Tahwisha application and received financial literacy, social empowerment and digital literacy support, while also participating in banking simulation activities.

In Upper Egypt, 41 local officials were trained on entrepreneurship, financial management, accounting and digital marketing, and cascaded this training to 1,038 rural women from Hayah Karima villages across seven governorates. Following the training, 547 women received revolving microloans to launch or expand income-generating projects. Outcome monitoring showed a 146 per cent increase in women's monthly income, a 25 per cent increase in household income, and improved resilience, with the vulnerability score declining from 9 in 2024 to 7 in 2025 and perceived resilience increasing from 5 per cent to 21 per cent.

Lastly, 3,014 women-led businesses improved their performance, business transactions and income generation as a result of UN support. Business support ranged from strengthening the understanding of green business practices, improving resource efficiency, integrating environmental considerations into operations, and enhancing competitiveness, as well as providing seed funding to start or expand businesses. Some businesses also received support that helped safeguard cultural heritage. In addition, women-led businesses were linked to international markets, creating new income-generation opportunities and facilitating matchmaking with organizations such as the World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO).

### Output 5.3 Protection of Women and Girls Against

#### Violence

In 2025, substantial progress was made in expanding access to essential services for women and girls affected by violence, with strengthened prevention, protection and support efforts across Egypt.

#### *Enhancing Prevention, Protection and Response to Violence against Women and Girls*

In 2025, the UN supported key interventions to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG), including harmful practices. More than 94,000 women and girls, including migrants, refugees, and women and girls with disabilities, benefited from prevention, protection and response services with UN support. These services included case management, mental health and psychosocial support, legal aid, safe housing, cash assistance, medical counselling, dignity kits, motherhood kits, and referrals to specialized services, helping strengthen survivors' safety, recovery and wellbeing.

Through national and community-based initiatives, women and girls were better informed about available support services and were empowered to seek help and respond to violence. Case management support was extended to survivors of violence against women and girls, including those facing severe vulnerabilities, while child protection stakeholders received technical and financial support to expand service delivery points and improve access to essential services for survivors of gender-based violence and harmful practices. Women and Girls Safe Spaces also continued to provide secure entry points for protection, psychosocial support, legal counselling and referrals, including for refugee, asylum-seeking, migrant and host community women and girls.

#### *Strengthening Mechanisms for Safe and Accessible Channels for any Form of Violence against Women and Girls*

In 2025, the UN supported a total of 18 mechanisms that enabled women and girls, including refugees, migrants, and persons with disabilities, to safely report violence and seek assistance. This included continued support to NCW's Women's Complaints Office and NCCM's National Child Helpline, which serve as important national channels for reporting violence and accessing support. In higher education institutions, 50 operational Anti-Violence against Women University Units continued to serve as safe, accessible and trusted reporting and referral mechanisms for women and girls experiencing violence. For refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls, 12 reporting channels were maintained, including helplines, complaint boxes, reception channels and walk-in services through specialized partners. In addition, youth centres affiliated with the Ministry of Youth and Sports were further strengthened as channels for guidance, counselling and referral, supported by trained facilitators, girls' clubs and community awareness activities. In partnership with the Ministry of Justice, the UN also supported the establishment and

refurbishment of two secured areas for women at the New Cairo Primary Court, providing safe spaces for victims during court hearings and helping reduce their exposure to influence by perpetrators. In addition, a developed training package strengthened the capacity of volunteer lawyers at the Women's Complaints Office on family violence, mediation and child safeguarding.

#### *Advancing Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls through Social and Behavioural Change Approaches*

In 2025, the UN reached over 11.1 million people, including women and girls, through initiatives and social and behavioural change approaches to prevent violence against women and girls, including harmful practices, by challenging harmful social norms and discriminatory gender roles and practices.

This included the "Cheer Out Loud" social media campaign to combat online harassment of women athletes, which reached over 8.3 million people. Additionally, the Protection of Girls' Health Programme engaged over 2.2 million girls, boys and community members, including girls with disabilities and refugees and migrants, through an integrated approach linking water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and mental health with a gender lens.

Moreover, through various prevention and awareness activities, more than 15,600 participants— the majority of whom were women and girls— participated in initiatives focused on VAWG, legal awareness, referral pathways, psychosocial support (PSS), art therapy, child marriage, self-defense, sexual and reproductive health, and social empowerment and broader health- and gender-related behavioural change.



Young volunteers, part of the UNFPA-supported Nawah theatre team, write and perform plays that shed light on gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls. © UNFPA

### Strengthening Capacities for a Multi-sectoral Response to Violence against Women and Girls

To strengthen multi-sectoral service provision, the capacities of over 5,800 duty bearers across 22 entities<sup>20</sup> in the social, justice, health, education, local administration, migration and border management sectors were enhanced through UN support. This included judges, public prosecutors, volunteer lawyers, caseworkers, healthcare providers, teachers, social workers and other government officials, as well as personnel from key national institutions and frontline service providers supporting women and girls at risk of violence.

The initiatives included various capacity development activities and practical training on topics such as VAWG, the legal and technical frameworks addressing VAWG in the digital space, women accessibility to social security, psychological well-being services, case management to women survivors of VAWG, forensic medicine, international law, national legal frameworks, the admissibility of digital evidence, FGM, child marriage, child-friendly justice, trafficking, support for unaccompanied children, disability inclusion, and the optimization of referral systems and strengthening inter-agency collaboration for comprehensive survivor care, regardless of nationality.

### Output 5.4 Adolescent Girls, Social Health and

### Economic Capacities Enhancement

In 2025, significant progress was made under national initiatives to empower girls and strengthen service provision for their health, protection, and leadership, as evidenced by the wide-reaching impact of targeted programs and campaigns across Egypt.

#### Strengthening Girls' Life Skills, Health, Social and Economic Assets

Within the framework of the National Project for the Development of the Egyptian Family, and in line with the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women, efforts to empower girls across Egypt continued to deliver tangible results in 2025. Over 308,900 girls, including girls with disabilities and refugee and asylum-seeking girls, strengthened their life skills, health, social and economic assets through UN-supported girl-centred programmes. Through the Dawwie girls' empowerment initiative and the Noura programme, over 305,000 girls were supported to strengthen their confidence, decision-making, and participation in their families and communities, while building life, health, social and economic skills.

Refugee and asylum-seeking girls also received direct support to strengthen access to education and well-being. This included over 3,000 girls, including unaccompanied and separated refugee and asylum-seeking girls as well as girls with disabilities, who also benefited from an array of services, including school enrolment, menstrual care kits, vocational training and tools to start their own businesses.

### Strengthening Access to Girls' Age-Appropriate Services

A total of 645 service delivery points providing age-appropriate and gender-sensitive, high-quality service were supported by the UN in 2025. This included 178 primary healthcare centres across eight governorates—Qalyubia, Assiut, Sohag, Minya, Aswan, Alexandria, Sharqia and Damietta—where 861 healthcare providers were trained on youth-friendly health services, including 160 providers on mental health and 201 in refugee-hosting areas using culturally sensitive approaches. Support also contributed to updating national youth-friendly clinic guidelines. Furthermore, refugee women and girls continued to access support through four UN offices across the country—three in Cairo and one in Alexandria—as well as through partners in Aswan, with regular staff training reinforcing child-friendly and gender-sensitive service delivery. In addition, 463 multi-sectoral violence prevention and response service delivery points strengthened their capacities through programmes on gender-based violence, harmful practices, particularly female genital mutilation, case management and counselling.

#### Promoting Girl-Centred Social and Behavioural Change Approaches

In 2025, the UN in Egypt reached over 2.2 million individuals, including a significant number of girls and boys, through targeted social and behaviour change (SBC) approaches, including the introduction of the Protection of Girls' Health Programme, integrating WASH, nutrition, and mental health using a gender lens. Advocacy and community activities saw active participation from around 32,086 community members, addressing crucial issues such as self-esteem, aspirations, and child marriage as well as FGM and menstrual health.



Girls attending a session under the Noura Framework, implemented by UNFPA and the National Council for Women, and builds adolescent girls' social, economic and health skills. © UNFPA

*"I used to spend everything I had so quickly. Ta7wisha programme taught me that saving, even a small amount, can make a huge difference and help me achieve my dream"*

## Building Financial Independence:

## Zeinab's Story



Zeinab El-Rashidi, a 50-year-old mother of four in Edfu, Aswan, joined the digital savings groups under the UN Women-supported "Ta7wisha" programme. Before joining, she struggled to manage her finances and had limited awareness of saving, often spending her income quickly without planning for the future.

Like many women in similar circumstances, Zeinab faced a cycle of financial insecurity. Without a structured approach to managing income, she was unprepared for emergencies or investments, placing constant pressure on her ability to meet her family's needs.

Through the Ta7wisha programme, implemented by UN Women, Zeinab gained practical financial skills, including budgeting, saving, and using her bank card effectively. Starting with just 540 EGP, she launched a small poultry business at home. Today, she plans her expenses carefully, saves regularly, and contributes more sustainably to her household. Her business not only supports her family but also motivates her to expand and secure a better future for her children.

<sup>20</sup> Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Justice, Office of Public Prosecutors, Unified Service Centre, governmental shelters for women survivors of violence, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Egyptian Customs Authority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Council for Women, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, Egyptian Red Crescent, Caritas, International Federation of Medical Students' Associations, Misr Foundation, Takamol, National Council for Persons with Disabilities, Aswan Hospital, Administrative Control Authority, and the Egyptian Healthcare Authority.

## 2.3: Support to Partnerships and Financing of 2030 Agenda

**In 2025, the UN in Egypt continued to strengthen strategic partnerships across the development ecosystem, including with the Government of Egypt, bilateral and multilateral partners, IFIs, civil society, private sector, and academia. These partnerships were geared towards supporting national development priorities and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

Partnerships around financing for development were further strengthened, including through Egypt's active engagement in the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development held in Sevilla, Spain in June-July 2025. The UNCT supported the Government of Egypt in showcasing its leading role at the global level, including through the co-organization of high-level engagements on key financing priorities, ranging from country-led financing platforms to sustainable industrialization and public finance for children. A key milestone prior to Sevilla, was the official launch of Egypt's Integrated National Financing Strategy (INFS) in March 2025, supported through coordinated technical assistance from the UN, and funded by the Joint SDG Fund. Egypt's INFS promotes the scale-up of innovative financing mechanisms such as debt swaps, blended finance and impact investment. Throughout 2025, the UN supported the Government in implementing initiatives in priority sectors, including social protection, human development and sustainable industrialization, specifically through debt swap agreements with Germany and Italy.

Furthermore, at the Government's request, the UN continued supporting the Government of Egypt in the development of the first integrated National Social Protection Framework (NSPF), encompassing a lifecycle-based social protection approach. The framework establishes minimum protection floors across all stages of life and promotes coherence across contributory and non-contributory programmes, labour market policies and care services. A key innovation of the NSPF is its focus on system-level transformation, including the introduction of unified governance arrangements, interoperable data systems, and a common monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to strengthen accountability and performance. The framework also aligns social protection with the Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF), supporting fiscally sustainable expansion linked to results. The Ministry of Social Solidarity presented key elements of the NSPF at the Doha Social Development Forum, with the participation of the RC, marking an important milestone in advancing the Doha Programme of Action and the SDGs through integrated social protection.

The Development Partners Group (DPG), co-chaired by the UNRC and the Head of Development Cooperation of the EU, continued to enhance development coordination and effectiveness by strengthening partnerships with bilateral partners, multilateral organizations, and INGOs. In 2025, DPG discussions focused on Egypt's socio-economic context, alongside other emerging issues, including the shifts in the development assistance landscape, the implications for Egypt and the collective approach to address key financing gaps. Furthermore, the DPG engaged with the Government, on national priorities in the context of Financing for Development including with the Ministry of Health and Population on Gaza emergency response, the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on COP30 outcomes.

In 2025, the UNRC and the World Bank Country Director continued to convene UN-IFI strategic dialogues with over 35 organizations, including UNCT members. These dialogues covered the role of the state budget as a tool for economic transformation as well as support for Egypt's green transition, including the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency and just transition of labour into lower-carbon activities.

In parallel, the UN in Egypt further strengthened its strategic engagement with the private sector as a key partner in advancing the SDGs. Building on previous efforts, the UN system expanded collaboration through both programmatic partnerships across CF outcomes and broader strategic initiatives to enhance private sector engagement. This included the update of the UN mapping of private sector partnerships to better define engagement modalities and comparative advantages. Engagement was further reinforced through participation in high-level dialogues and global business platforms, aimed at strengthening cooperation and aligning corporate interests with national SDG priorities. At the operational level, partnerships with private enterprises supported the advancement of sustainable production, value chains, and digital solutions, particularly in areas such as agriculture, climate resilience, and resource efficiency.

During 2025, the UNCT maintained continuous engagement with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) through strategic dialogues under the UN-INGO Forum to align mutual priorities. Discussions focused on socio-economic developments and the programming adjustments required in response to an evolving development landscape and funding constraints, with a view to enhancing coordination and effectiveness. In parallel, guided by the "Leave No One Behind" principle, a Joint Needs, Vulnerabilities and Priorities Assessment was launched to support collective prioritization and evidence-based decision-making. This is the first time that such a joint UN-INGO assessment has been undertaken to help prioritize coordinate UN and INGO interventions in favour of the most vulnerable groups, in the context of declining official development assistance (ODA) and significant funding gaps.

Complementing these efforts, the Shabab Balad initiative serves as a key platform for cooperation between the UN and the Government of Egypt, localizing the Generation Unlimited framework to the national context. With a primary focus on advancing youth skills for employment, the Shabab Balad initiative has achieved a major milestone with the launch of the Shabab Balad Academy in Cairo, which became fully operational in 2025. The initiative introduced an innovative Public-Private-Youth Partnership (PPYP) governance model, launched under the auspices of the President of Egypt, strengthening national ownership and supporting plans to replicate the model across youth centres nationwide. Additionally, the initiative expanded its reach through a strategic partnership agreement signed with the UAE-based Abdulla Al Ghurair Foundation (AGF), which aims to scale up skills development and employability pathways of young Egyptians at scale.

Under the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees (JPMR), the UN continued to strengthen cooperation with the Government of Egypt, development partners, civil society and relevant stakeholders supporting migrants, refugees and host communities in Egypt. The Joint Platform aims to enhance coordination among actors, mobilize resources and improve delivery. Building on this multi-stakeholder approach, the Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (ERRRP) was developed in 2025 in cooperation with the Government of Egypt as a strategic framework bringing together 30 partners to enhance protection efforts across the Humanitarian-Development Nexus and providing targeted support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities.



Launch of Egypt's Integrated National Financing Strategy with the presence of H.E the Prime Minister. © UNDP

## 2.4: Results of UN Working More and Better Together

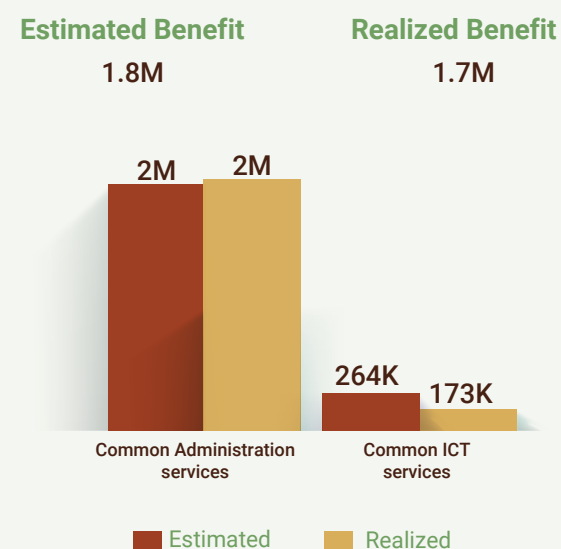
### Operating as One

*The UN in Egypt continued, in 2025, to strengthen and expand its efforts to enhance the operational efficiency of UN interventions, in coordination and collaboration with all UN agencies operating in the country.*

2025 marked the fifth year of implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). A total of 14 common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) across key service areas were finalized and utilized by multiple UN agencies. These LTAs covered essential services, including transportation, travel, media and video production, event management, ICT, and security services. Their use strengthened synergies, harmonized operational approaches, and improved the overall efficiency of UN operations in Egypt. The 2025 Annual BOS review indicated total cost avoidance of US\$ 1.7 million, contributing to enhanced efficiency.

**Figure 1: Cost Avoidance by Service Line**

Figures as of 31 March 2026 for reporting year 2025



In addition, members of the Operations Management Team (OMT) and its thematic sub-working groups (WGs), including Finance, Human Resources (HR), Administration, Procurement, Greening the Blue and ICT, continued to collaborate on key priorities under the efficiency agenda. The UN Common Premises project team worked closely with the OMT and other stakeholders to identify ICT needs and other essential requirements.

Work on the UN House in Egypt continued, with the UN Engineer maintaining close collaboration with the GOE on its construction. Significant progress was achieved, including the completion of the central core of the main building, as well as advancements in the facades and surrounding external structures.

### Communicating as One

In an increasingly complex information landscape, communicating with clarity, coherence and a unified voice remains critical to advancing the UN's collective mandate. In Egypt, the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) operationalized the Delivering as One principle through a Joint Communications Strategy, enhancing the visibility of collective results and strengthening the UN's positioning as a coherent and trusted development partner. As a result, communication efforts shifted from dispersed activities to structured, campaign-based engagement, enabling system-wide alignment around shared priorities and increasing public engagement.

In response to global challenges, UNCG aligned national communications with UN priorities by promoting five global campaigns and five international conferences, enhancing public understanding of multilateral processes and reinforcing the UN's convening role.

Building on this approach, the "Voices of Impact" podcast adopted a field-based production model, bringing audiences closer to communities and partners and demonstrating the results of UN-Government collaboration. The five-episode season highlighted key UNSDCF priorities, including education, health, women's and youth empowerment, and climate action, generating 20.67 million cross-platform views and demonstrating strong audience engagement with field-based storytelling.

Complementing these efforts, a digital-first communications strategy expanded reach and strengthened accessibility through social media, short-form video and bilingual content. Within this framework, the UN@80 testimonial videos generated over 26 million impressions, 21 million views and 1.2 million engagements. AI-supported bilingual digital products, including simplified summaries of the UNCT Egypt Annual Results Report, further enhanced accessibility and broadened outreach across English- and Arabic-speaking audiences.



Youth visiting UN in Egypt exhibition at the Cairo International Book Fair in 2025. © UNIC

Through joint planning and coordinated outreach, the UNCG ensured that senior UN leadership messages were delivered consistently across agencies and communication channels, supporting high-level initiatives such as the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees and the Aswan Forum through aligned narratives emphasizing partnership with the Government of Egypt and collective UN action. This approach enhanced message clarity, reduced duplication and strengthened the visibility of system-wide results.

Additionally, the "Together, We Deliver" campaign promoted inter-agency collaboration through coordinated, data-driven storytelling, while joint media outreach, including opinion pieces by senior UN and national leadership, resulted in over 881 media placements across national and international outlets.

Under the UN@80 framework, UNCG delivered integrated digital campaigns, including testimonial videos, animated content, a joint university conference with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Day outreach and a joint field visit with MOPEDIC to Qena. The UNCG also supported communications for 30 international days, four international conferences and six national policy launches, ensuring consistent system-wide visibility.

Engagement was further expanded through participation in the Cairo International Book Fair and the Egypt Media Forum, reaching youth, cultural actors and media professionals and strengthening the UN's visibility across key national platforms.

UNCG strengthened system-wide youth engagement through coordinated support to the United Nations Egypt Youth Advisory Board (YAB) and the Shabab Balad Initiative, Egypt's adaptation of the global Generation Unlimited platform, facilitating youth participation in communication priorities and strategic dialogue. In parallel, in partnership with the Government of Egypt and UN entities, UNCG amplified Shabab Balad's efforts to enhance youth skills, entrepreneurship and employability pathways, including the launch of the Shabab Balad Academy headquarters in Cairo as a key milestone.

## 2.5: Lessons Learned

The following are the main lessons learned in 2025 at both the strategic and programme implementation levels:

### **Greater efficiency and sharper prioritization helped sustain results in a constrained funding landscape.**

A key lesson in 2025 was that, despite significant funding cuts and a highly constrained financial landscape, stronger prioritization, closer coordination and more efficient use of available resources enabled the UN to sustain implementation and achieve a higher overall delivery



rate than in the previous year. This underscored the value of adaptive programming, targeted resource use and a continued focus on the most strategic priorities to protect results under financial pressure.

**Community-based and inclusive approaches are key to reaching those furthest behind.**

Across the five Cooperation Framework outcomes, experience showed that locally grounded, community-based approaches are essential to address barriers linked to social norms, stigma, mobility, and access to information and services. Engagement with trusted local actors, women- and youth-led organizations, peer networks, and community platforms helped improve outreach, inclusion and responsiveness, especially for women, girls, refugees, persons with disabilities, and those in vulnerable situations.

**Capacity development is most effective when linked to practical application, follow-up support and pathways to scale.**

Results were stronger where capacity development was paired with mentoring, training of trainers, access to finance and markets, digital tools, or integration into formal systems such as vocational institutions, service structures and standard operating procedures.

**A more strategic and coordinated approach is needed to strengthen private sector engagement.**

Experience in 2025 highlighted that private sector engagement delivers stronger results when guided by clear partnership modalities, stronger coordination across the UN system, and a well-defined value proposition. Building on this lesson, the UN in Egypt is working to further institutionalize a more strategic, coordinated and evidence-based approach to private sector engagement, in line with national priorities and the SDGs.

**Embedding new tools and approaches within national systems strengthens sustainability and ownership.**

Implementation in 2025 showed that results are more likely to be sustained when new tools, standards, and service models are integrated into existing national systems, procedures, and institutional structures. This was evident across areas such as monitoring systems, implementation tools, climate and planning frameworks, and service delivery mechanisms, where stronger institutional ownership and gradual integration helped support continuity, quality, and longer-term uptake.

## 2.6: Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

*In 2025, a total of US\$ 231.3 million was made available to Egypt UNCT, of which US\$ 191.5 million was expended, resulting in an overall delivery rate of 82.8 per cent.*

Figure 2: 2025 Financial Resources per Outcome (in million US\$)

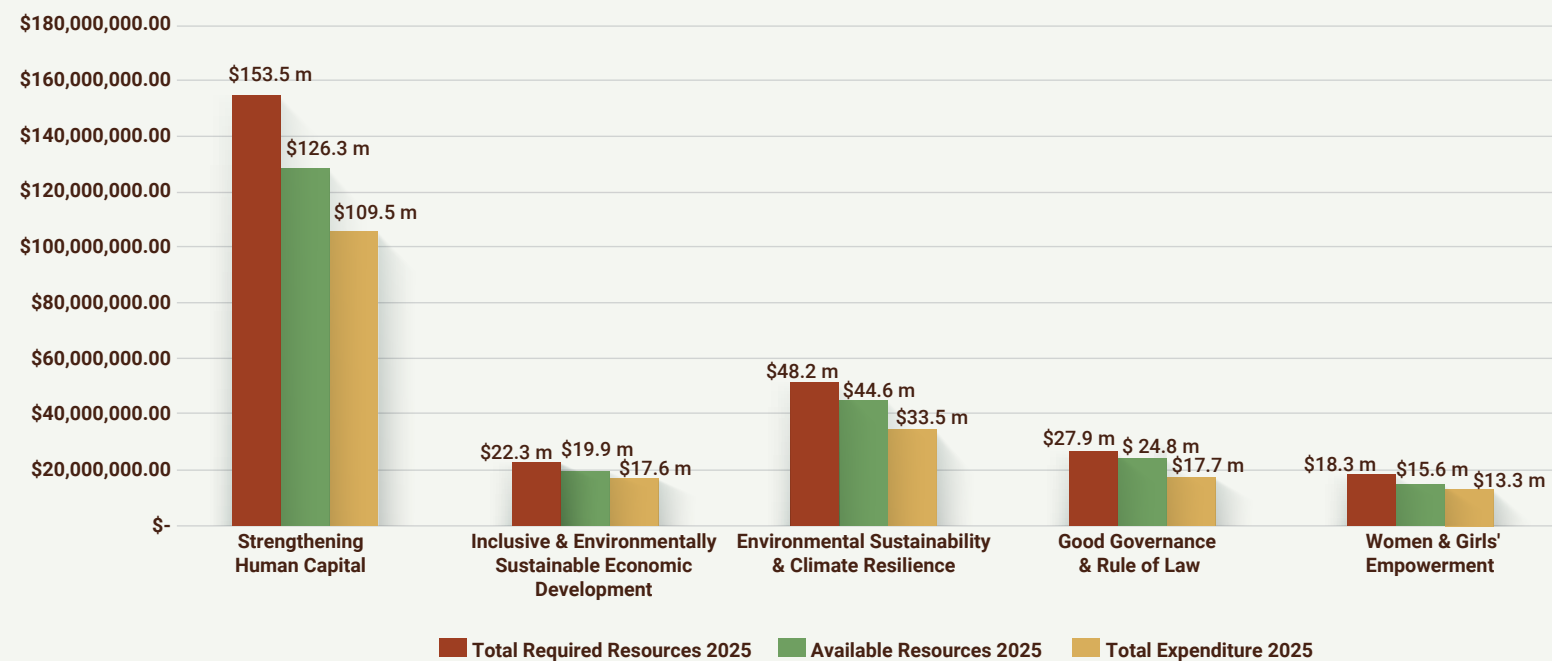


Figure 2 presents the distribution of required, available and expended resources across outcome areas. The highest level of investment was recorded under Strengthened Human Capital, with total expenditure reaching US\$ 109.5 million, accounting for the largest share of overall delivery. This was followed by Environmental Sustainability and Climate Resilience (US\$ 33.5 million), Good Governance and Rule of Law (US\$ 17.7 million), Inclusive and Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development (US\$ 17.6 million), and Women and Girls' Empowerment (US\$ 13.3 million).

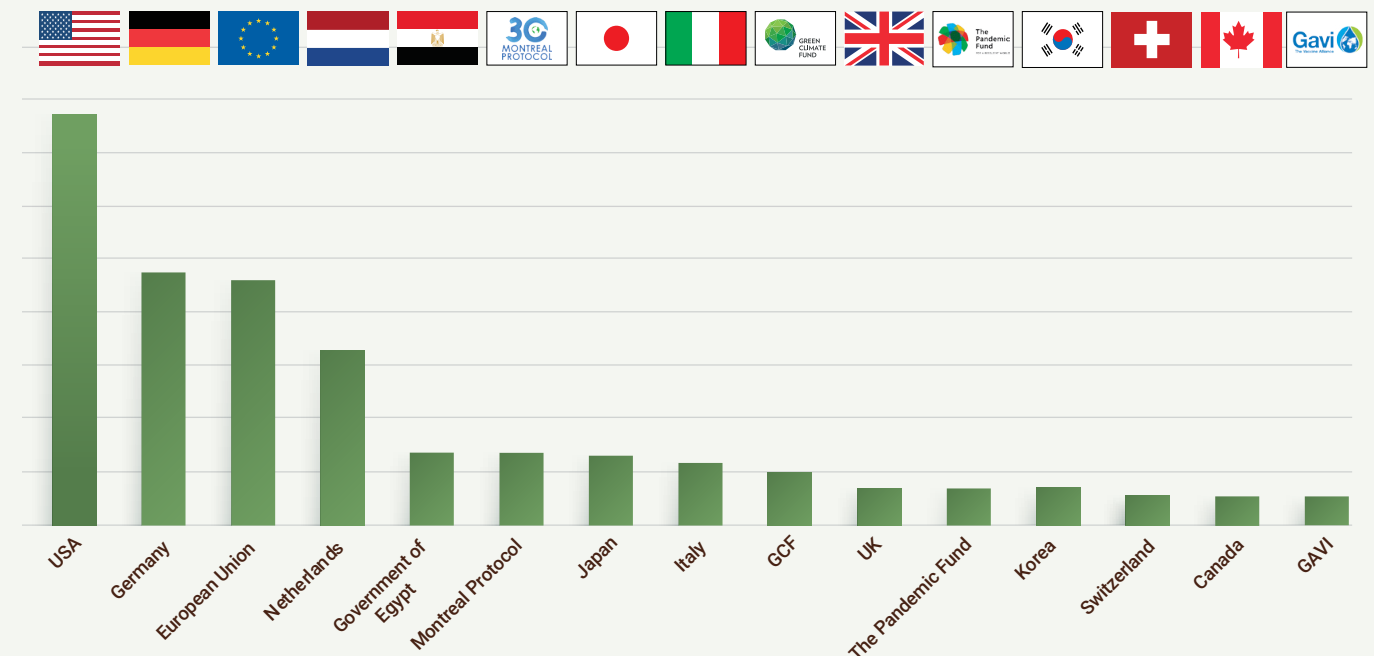
In terms of delivery rate, Outcome 2, Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development, achieved a delivery rate of 88 per cent, followed by Outcome 1, Strengthened Human Capital, with a delivery rate of 86.6 per cent. Outcome 5, Women & Girls' Empowerment, achieved a delivery rate of 85.2 per cent, while Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience, recorded a delivery rate of 75.2 per cent. Meanwhile, Good Governance and Rule of Law achieved a delivery rate of 71.2 per cent. Additionally, the UN mobilized approximately 86 per cent of the required resources for 2025.

The majority of the financial expenditure under Outcome 1, Strengthened Human Capital, went to Migrant, Refugees and Asylum Seekers services (Output 1.5) in response to the continued influx of refugees due to the Sudan Crisis. For Outcome 2, Inclusive & Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development, the highest proportion of expenditure was directed toward Decent Jobs & Employability (Output 2.2). Meanwhile, for Outcome 3, Environmental Sustainability & Climate Resilience, the largest share of expenditure supported just transition to circular economy (Output 3.3). For Outcome 4, Good Governance & Rule of Law, Output 4.2 for equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection accounted for the majority of expenditure. Finally, for Outcome 5, Women & Girls' Empowerment the majority of expenditure was directed toward the protection of women and girls against violence (Output 5.3). Please refer to table 1 below for a detailed financial overview by output.

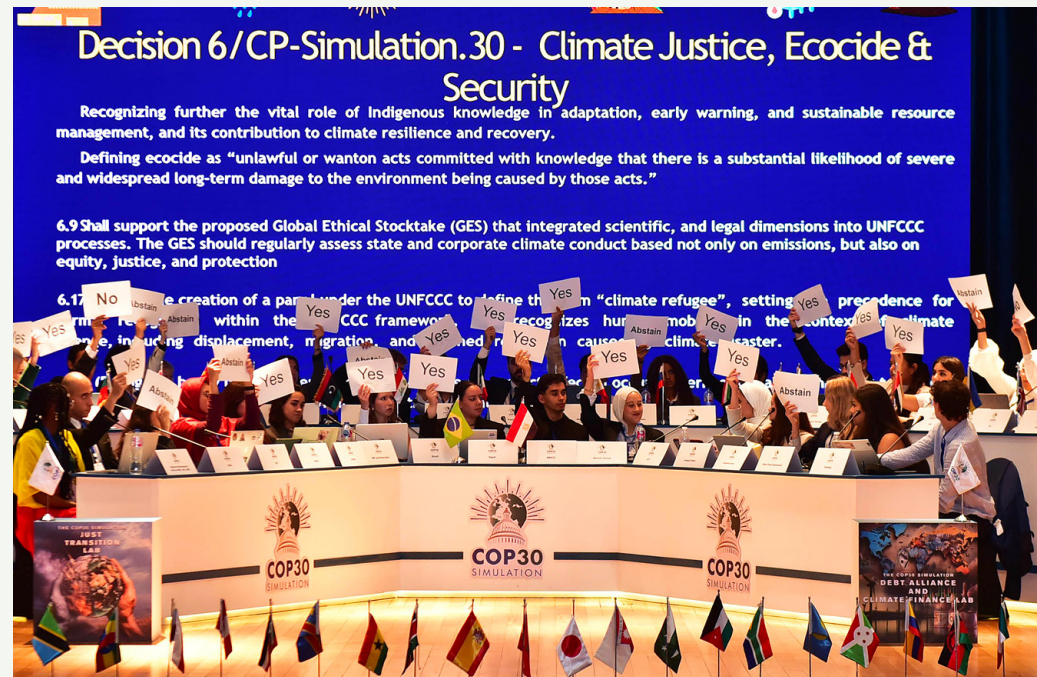
The main source of funding for the UNSDCF was non-core resources, representing approximately 88 per cent of 2025 expenditure (with core resources accounting for the remaining 12 per cent). GOE cost-sharing represented approximately 4 per cent of expenditure. Additionally, bilateral and multilateral development partners contributed approximately 70 per cent of total expenditure, while global/multilateral and UN joint funds accounted for 11 per cent, and the private sector, foundations and philanthropies contributed 2 per cent. Pooled and thematic funds represented the remaining 1 per cent of expenditure.

The top contributing partners included the United States, Germany, the European Union, the Netherlands, the Government of Egypt, the Montreal Protocol, Japan, Italy, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the United Kingdom, the Pandemic Fund, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Canada, as well as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

Figure 3: Top 15 Contributing Partners for 2025 Expenditure



In 2025, over US\$ 95.4 million in available funds supported interventions targeting youth across multiple CF outcomes, reflecting the UN's continued commitment to promoting their well-being, development, and empowerment. A total of US\$ 84.3 million was expended, representing an overall utilization rate of 88 per cent. Outcome 1, which focuses on human capital, accounted for the largest share, with US\$ 82.4 million available and US\$ 72.8 million expended, supporting youth access to health, education, and protection services. Outcome 2, which promotes inclusive economic development, focused on youth employment and skills development, with US\$ 10.7 million available and US\$ 9.2 million expended. Meanwhile, Outcome 5, which addressed the protection and empowerment of adolescent girls, recorded US\$ 2.31 million in available resources, with US\$ 2.3 million expended, supporting targeted interventions in girls' rights and inclusion.



Youth delegates from around the world take part in the COP30 Simulation Model, organized by the British University in Egypt in partnership with UNDP Egypt. © UNDP

**Table 1: 2025 TOTAL REQUIRED, AVAILABLE, EXPENDITURE RESOURCES (in US\$) AND DELIVERY RATE**

Outcome	Required 2025	Available 2025	Expenditure 2025	Delivery Rate 2025
<b>OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Human Capital (People)</b>				
1.1 Food & Nutrition	\$14,276,252	\$10,552,056	\$10,166,265	96.3%
1.2 Health and Basic Services	\$45,682,462	\$36,167,599	\$30,655,633	84.8%
1.3 Quality Education	\$17,327,974	\$13,263,974	\$8,918,946	67.2%
1.4 Social Protection	\$11,660,271	\$7,779,698	\$5,981,464	76.9%
1.5 Migrants, Refugees & Asylum Seekers Services	\$64,552,281	\$58,575,962	\$53,728,962	91.7%
<b>Total Outcome 1</b>	<b>\$153,449,240</b>	<b>\$126,339,289</b>	<b>\$109,451,270</b>	<b>86.6%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 2: Inclusive &amp; Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development (Prosperity)</b>				
2.1 Entrepreneurship & MSMEs Development	\$4,619,647	\$4,619,647	\$4,363,618	94.5%
2.2 Decent Jobs & Employability	\$12,901,587	\$10,674,587	\$9,201,096	86.2%
2.3 Clusters and MSME Integration into value chains	\$1,234,150	\$1,214,650	\$598,463	49.3%
2.4 Innovation, R&D and digitalization	\$1,917,376	\$1,775,376	\$1,755,979	98.9%
2.5 Improved business environment and ecosystem	\$1,668,143	\$1,668,143	\$1,637,688	98.2%
<b>Total Outcome 2</b>	<b>\$22,340,903</b>	<b>\$19,952,403</b>	<b>\$17,556,844</b>	<b>88.0%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 3: Environmental Sustainability &amp; Climate Resilience (Planet)</b>				
3.1 Sustainable natural resources management & agriculture systems	\$15,997,138	\$13,321,653	\$11,858,786	89.0%
3.2 Climate change adaptation & early warning systems	\$10,082,353	\$9,968,353	\$5,930,902	59.5%
3.3 Just transition to circular economy	\$18,373,948	\$17,663,098	\$13,306,926	75.3%
3.4 Sustainable urban development	\$3,783,204	\$3,633,204	\$2,431,678	66.9%
<b>Total Outcome 3</b>	<b>\$48,236,643</b>	<b>\$44,586,308</b>	<b>\$33,528,292</b>	<b>75.2%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 4: Good Governance &amp; Rule of Law (Governance)</b>				
4.1 Strengthened institutions, M&E systems & statistical capacities	\$8,751,037	\$7,517,448	\$4,640,174	61.7%
4.2 Equal access to justice, effective judicial services & protection	\$15,690,791	\$14,556,791	\$11,635,726	79.9%
4.3 Transparency, accountability, data protection & anti-corruption	\$1,236,555	\$821,146	\$353,424	43.0%
4.4 International cooperation, sustainable trade & peace	\$2,173,827	\$1,930,817	\$1,052,158	54.5%
<b>Total Outcome 4</b>	<b>\$27,852,210</b>	<b>\$24,826,202</b>	<b>\$17,681,482</b>	<b>71.2%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 5: Women &amp; Girls's Empowerment ( Women &amp; Girls )</b>				
5.1 Women's civic engagement, leadership, & decision-making	\$2,430,000	\$2,269,000	\$1,847,146	81.4%
5.2: Women's economic empowerment, decent employment, & safe working space	\$5,881,572	\$5,793,572	\$4,349,241	75.1%
5.3: Protection of women and girls against violence	\$6,560,850	\$5,189,622	\$4,784,174	92.2%
5.4: Adolescent girls social, health and economic capacities enhancement	\$3,407,000	\$2,343,000	\$2,306,400	98.4%
<b>Total Outcome 5</b>	<b>\$18,279,422</b>	<b>\$15,595,194</b>	<b>\$13,286,961</b>	<b>85.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$270,208,418</b>	<b>\$231,299,396</b>	<b>\$191,504,849</b>	<b>82.8%</b>

## Chapter 3 UNCT Key Focus for Next Year

**2026 will mark the fourth year of implementation of the current cooperation framework cycle (2023-2027). The UNCT remains committed to supporting Egypt in achieving national priorities, responding to emerging challenges, and accelerating progress toward the SDGs. By fostering collective action, strengthening inclusive partnerships, and bringing all stakeholders together, the UN will continue to support efforts to ensure that no one is left behind.**

The UN Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 provides a strong basis for joint engagement and collaboration, particularly in areas where integrated and cross-sectoral responses are essential. The JSC, co-chaired by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Egyptian Expatriates and the RC, together with the RGs jointly co-chaired by a Government representative and a UN representative, will continue to drive these efforts as key coordination mechanisms, enhancing synergies and supporting the effective implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

To support Egypt in its key global and regional engagements throughout 2026, the UN system will continue to partner with the Government of Egypt across several strategic areas. This includes support for the implementation of the Doha Political Declaration, notably through the development and implementation of an integrated social protection framework and the launch of a joint UN SDG Fund project to strengthen productive capacities, with a focus on employment creation. The UN will also support Egypt's implementation of the Sevilla Commitments on Financing for Development through the UN Financing Task Force, including the operationalization of its INFS, the scaling up of innovative financing mechanisms such as debt swaps and blended finance, as well as support to the establishment of a borrowers' platform, and the continued positioning of Egypt on the global financing for development agenda. In parallel, the UN will continue to support Egypt in advancing its climate adaptation and mitigation commitments under the UNFCCC, as well as the preparation of its fourth Voluntary National Review (VNR) for the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) through consolidated, data-driven SDG analysis, technical consultations aligned with national priorities and Egypt's acceleration agenda, and peer learning, briefings and communications that highlight Egypt's leadership at the global level.

The UN will continue to strengthen its engagement with civil society as a partner in development, analysis and advocacy, including through ongoing dialogue with national and international NGOs. This will build on the UN strategic dialogue sessions with the Egypt INGOs Forum (EIF), which provide a regular platform for consultation on shared priorities and areas of common interest. This includes cooperation on the Joint Needs, Vulnerabilities and Priorities Assessment (JNVPA) between the UN and INGOs to generate and analyze shared data, support evidence-based decision-making, and enable more effective joint programming and collective action. These efforts aim to ensure the meaningful participation of civil society in UN programmes and foster stronger local partnerships, particularly with youth- and women-led organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, while supporting the integration of migrants and refugees, humanitarian assistance and human development.

To strengthen alignment and support effective implementation of policies, programmes and projects, the UNCT in Egypt will further reinforce and broaden its partnerships with bilateral and multilateral institutions, notably through the Development Partners Group (DPG). Co-chaired with the European Union, the DPG will continue to promote a more diverse membership and strengthen coordination across the plenary and thematic groups. Through joint mapping and analytical work, the DPG will support alignment among its members, identify gaps and inform prioritization of development engagement. This evidence-based approach will contribute to more balanced resource allocation, stronger joint planning and a more coordinated and responsive partnership landscape in Egypt.

The UNCT in Egypt will maintain close engagement with international and national financial institutions through continued dialogue on shared priorities and areas of mutual interest. This will support a common understanding of Egypt's evolving context and emerging challenges, while further strengthening UN-IFI partnerships, including through coordinated messaging and joint advocacy.

Building on ongoing efforts to expand private sector partnerships and promote more coherent collaboration towards the achievement of the SDGs, the UN in Egypt will further institutionalize a coordinated, strategic, and evidencebased approach to private sector engagement. In 2026, the UN will develop a consolidated catalogue of partnership modalities and areas of cooperation, outlining the mechanisms

available for companies to work with UN entities. A key priority will be the rollout of a new web-based platform that compiles partnership data and offers a clear entry point for companies seeking to engage with the UN. Together, these efforts will provide a clearer articulation of the UN's value proposition for business, deepen cooperation and strengthen the private sector's contribution to Egypt's SDG priorities.

The UN will continue to support migrants, refugees, and host communities in Egypt by strengthening partnerships and mobilizing resources to address emerging needs, through the humanitarian–development nexus. Throughout 2026, the UN will support the implementation of pledges made by the Government of Egypt under the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The UN-Government Joint Platform on Migrants and Refugees will remain a key mechanism to promote more coordinated, effective, and impactful delivery.

Committed to delivering inclusive, impactful, and innovative responses, the UNCT in Egypt will strengthen its operational capacity and readiness to respond to crises and regional instability. It will deepen collaboration across the Humanitarian–Development–Peace nexus through enhanced engagement with national stakeholders and more integrated joint planning. In parallel, the UN will continue its cooperation with the Government of Egypt on the establishment of UN Common Premises in the new administrative capital.

Looking ahead, and in line with the strategic priorities outlined above, the UNCT will also initiate preparations for the development of the next Cooperation Framework. This process will be undertaken in close partnership with the Government of Egypt and relevant stakeholders to ensure a fully consultative, evidencebased, and forwardlooking framework, aligned with national priorities and advances sustainable development outcomes for the period 2028-2032.



UNCT members participate in joint planning discussions during the 2026 UNCT Retreat. © UNIC

# List of Acronyms

<b>AGF</b>	Abdulla Al Ghurair Foundation
<b>AI</b>	Artificial Intelligence
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ARV</b>	Antiretroviral
<b>ATMs</b>	Automated Teller Machines
<b>AUC</b>	The American University in Cairo
<b>BIA/BID</b>	Best Interests Assessment / Best Interests Determination
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operations Strategy
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
<b>CBE</b>	Central Bank of Egypt
<b>CCCPA</b>	Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding
<b>CF</b>	Cooperation Framework
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>COP30</b>	30th Conference of the Parties
<b>DPG</b>	Development Partners Group
<b>EGP</b>	Egyptian Pound
<b>EGX</b>	Egyptian Stock Exchange
<b>EIF</b>	Egypt INGOs Forum
<b>ERRRP</b>	Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>FRA</b>	Financial Regulatory Authority
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>GAVI</b>	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GBVIMS+</b>	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System Plus
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MCIT</b>	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance

<b>MOPEDIC</b>	Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation
<b>MSME(s)</b>	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise(s)
<b>MSMEDA</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency
<b>MTBF</b>	Medium-Term Budget Framework
<b>MW</b>	Megawatt
<b>NCCM</b>	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
<b>NCHR</b>	National Council for Human Rights
<b>NCW</b>	National Council for Women
<b>NDC(s)</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution(s)
<b>NES</b>	National Employment Strategy
<b>NGO(s)</b>	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
<b>NSPF</b>	National Social Protection Framework
<b>NWFE</b>	Nexus on Water, Food and Energy
<b>OAT</b>	Opioid Agonist Therapy
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OMT</b>	Operations Management Team
<b>PHC(s)</b>	Primary Health Care Centre(s)
<b>PLHIV</b>	People Living with HIV
<b>PPYP</b>	Public-Private-Youth Partnership
<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial Support
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and Development
<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>RCM</b>	Refugee Coordination Model
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>RG(s)</b>	Result Group(s)
<b>US\$</b>	United States dollar
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>VLR</b>	Voluntary Local Review
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WEPs</b>	Women's Empowerment Principles

<b>GHST</b>	Gaza Humanitarian Support Team
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>GOE</b>	Government of Egypt
<b>GOPP</b>	General Organization for Physical Planning
<b>GRB</b>	Gender-Responsive Budgeting
<b>GWh</b>	Gigawatt-hour
<b>HDPN</b>	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HLPF</b>	High-Level Political Forum
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>ICD-11</b>	International Classification of Diseases, 11th Revision
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFI(s)</b>	International Financial Institution(s)
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>INFF</b>	Integrated National Financing Framework
<b>INFS</b>	Integrated National Financing Strategy
<b>INGO(s)</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization(s)
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>ITIDA</b>	Information Technology Industry Development Agency
<b>IYCF</b>	Infant and Young Child Feeding
<b>JNVPA</b>	Joint Needs, Vulnerabilities and Priorities Assessment
<b>JPMR</b>	Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees
<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee
<b>JWP(s)</b>	Joint Work Plan(s)
<b>LTA(s)</b>	Long-Term Agreement(s)
<b>SBCC</b>	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
<b>SCA</b>	Suez Canal Authority
<b>SCREAM</b>	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
<b>SDG(s)</b>	Sustainable Development Goal(s)

<b>SIS</b>	State Information Service
<b>SME(s)</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise(s)
<b>STEM</b>	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
<b>SWG</b>	Sub-Working Group
<b>TiP</b>	Trafficking in Persons
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirates
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN-Habitat / UNHABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communications Group
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNIC</b>	United Nations Information Centre
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNRC</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator
<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteers
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WFTO</b>	World Fair Trade Organization
<b>WGs</b>	Working Groups
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>YAB</b>	Youth Advisory Board
<b>YAB</b>	Youth Advisory Board



UNITED NATIONS  
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