

**Joint SDG Fund**  
 Template for the Joint Programme  
 Evidence-based Final Narrative Report  
**SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1**

## Cover page

Date of Report: [30/09/2023](#)

| Programme title and Country   |
|---|
| <b>Country:</b> Egypt<br><b>Joint Programme (JP) title:</b> UN Joint SDG Fund support to Egypt Integrated SDGs Financing<br><b>MPTF Office Project Reference Number<sup>1</sup>:</b> 00122132 |

| Programme Duration  |
|---|
| <b>Start date<sup>2</sup> :</b> (01/06/2020)<br><b>Original End date<sup>3</sup> :</b> (01/06/2022)<br><b>Actual End date<sup>4</sup> :</b> (30/06/2023)                            |
| <b>Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system: Yes/No</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br><b>Expected financial closure date<sup>5</sup>:</b> 30/06/2024 |

| Participating Organizations / Partners   |
|--|
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<sup>1</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>2</sup> The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

<sup>3</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>4</sup> If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

<sup>5</sup> Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

**Programme Budget (US\$)**

**Total Budget** (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): **924,159**  
**Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding** (if applicable): **359,200**

**Joint SDG Fund Contribution<sup>6</sup> and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:**

| <b>Agency/others</b> | <b>Joint SDG Fund contribution</b> | <b>Co-funding</b> | <b>Total</b>     |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| UNCTAD               | 139,100                            | 20,000            | 159,100          |
| UNDP                 | 200,000                            | 99,200            | 299,200          |
| UNICEF               | 200,000                            | 170,000           | 370,000          |
| ILO                  | 185,059                            | 70,000            | 255,059          |
| UNWOMEN              | 200,000                            | 0                 | 200,000          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>924,159</b>                     | <b>359,200</b>    | <b>1,283,359</b> |

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<sup>6</sup> Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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## Abbreviations

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| CAPMAS   | Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics                  |
| CBE      | Central Bank of Egypt  |
| CCE      | Catalyst Capital Egypt Fund  |
| DFA      | Development Finance Assessment   |
| GoE      | Government of Egypt  |
| GRB      | Gender Responsive Budgeting  |
| IFFs     | Illicit Financial Flows  |
| ILO      | International Labour Organisation                                      |
| IMF      | International Monetary Fund  |
| INFF     | Integrated National Financing Framework                                |
| JP       | Joint Programme  |
| MoCIT    | Ministry of Communication and Information Technology                   |
| MoC      | Ministry of Culture  |
| MoETE    | Ministry of Education and Technical Education                          |
| MoF      | Ministry of Finance  |
| MoHP     | Ministry of Health and Population                                      |
| MoHUUC   | Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities                   |
| MoIC     | Ministry of International Cooperation                                  |
| MoI      | Ministry of Investment   |
| MoLD     | Ministry of Local Development  |
| MoM      | Ministry of Manpower   |
| MoPED    | Ministry of Planning and Economic Development                          |
| MoSS     | Ministry of Social Solidarity  |
| MoT      | Ministry of Transportation   |
| MoYS     | Ministry of Youth and Sports   |
| NCW      | National Council for Women   |
| PUNOs    | Participating United Nations Organizations                             |
| SFWG     | Sustainable Finance working group                                      |
| SDA      | Sustainable Development Agenda   |
| SDG      | Sustainable Development Goals  |
| SDSN     | Sustainable Development Solutions Network                              |
| SMEs     | Small and Medium Enterprises   |
| SSI      | Social Security Inquiry  |
| ToT      | Training of Trainers   |
| UNCTAD   | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development                     |
| UNDP     | United Nations Development Programme                                   |
| UNDS     | United Nations Development System                                      |
| UNESCWA  | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia         |
| UNICEF   | United Nations International Children Emergency Fund                   |
| UNRCO    | United Nations Resident Coordinator Office                             |
| UN WOMEN | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| VNRs     | Voluntary National Reviews   |

## Executive summary

The Egypt Joint Programme (JP) successfully achieved its key objectives. The four outcomes were met with only minor variations from targets in a few specific outputs. In particular, the JP promoted and strengthened national dialogue, coordination, and capacity on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) financing, including costing, budget allocation and transparency, financing options, and platforms for communication and planning. The programme’s interventions built capacity and institutionalized new approaches to financing that will enable the Government of Egypt (GoE) and development partners to build on its results. The JP also took advantage of South-South cooperation mechanisms, including for SDG and budget transparency and gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), to ensure the exchange of experiences and best practices. Overall, JP support has contributed in Egypt to improved planning, budgeting, and investment processes and decisions, including to help address gender inequality.

Some of the JP’s most transformative results include:

1. The development of the building blocks of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), including an SDG financing strategy with a roadmap of targeted priorities, options, and proposed initiatives over the medium-term. The strategy is final pending validation and endorsement by the Steering Committee (meeting planned in December 2023).
2. Costing estimates developed for priority SDGs, including health, education, and water and sanitation. The different SDG costing methodologies employed by the UN and other entities (including UNDP, IMF, SDSN, ESCWA, and UNCTAD) were aggregated and analysed, with the JP identifying pros and cons of different approaches along with guidance on how the government can undertake further costing exercises. The JP thus provided both current costing estimates to support planning together with guidance and capacity strengthening for government replication beyond the programme.
3. An SDG financing landscaping exercise was completed, including the development of an updated and expanded Development Finance Assessment (DFA), mapping of government expenditures and investment (“Finance Mapping Report”), technical note on Investment Trends in Egypt, and final report on the statistical measurement of Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs).
4. Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) was introduced across the GoE, with 30-line ministries receiving training on its principles and application through the Heads of Equal Opportunities Units. Capacity for applying GRB will also continue through the training of 49 GRB trainers, thereby ensuring further use across government and deeper understanding by staff. A gender impact assessment of the “Haya Karima” national programme—Egypt’s flagship initiative for raising the living standards of low-income and vulnerable communities—was also developed. Finally, gender-responsive provisions were introduced and endorsed in the budget circular of 2023/2024.
5. A social insurance and pension actuarial valuation study was conducted. This actuarial valuation is important as it is the first after the implementation of the new social insurance and pension system and helps to assess the financial sustainability of the system. The new ILO online pension model was used for the first time in Egypt to conduct this study.
6. Fiscal transparency and youth participation in the budget process were strengthened, including through establishment of an internal working group to implement the budget tagging methodology across three budgetary programmes. The JP also developed a children’s budget game (age 15-18) linking financial

education and public budget participation as a virtual mechanism to exchange views during the formulation of the national budget.

7. Capacity building was central to nearly all JP activities to ensure the programme has a legacy of impact. Capacities of different entities and line ministries were strengthened on multiple SDG financing dimensions, including SDG costing, GRB, measuring IFFs, impact investing, performance-based budgeting, and public financial management. Meanwhile, technical manuals, advisory notes, knowledge products and training materials were developed, translated, and institutionalized in GoE entities.

The JP has been highly appreciated by the GoE, who have suggested a follow up phase and additional activities to capitalize on the important results achieved, such as by expanding interventions to include more sectors and piloting additional targeted financing initiatives. Looking forward, the Inter-Ministerial National Sustainable Development Committee based in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED) will assume the role of Oversight Committee for the INFF and JP follow up, including strategic direction and implementation of the SDG Financing Strategy. The Oversight Committee will work closely with an SDG Financing Partnership Group, a multi-stakeholder mechanism chaired by MoPED and including the RC, UNCT and other development partners for strategic dialogue on Egypt's INFF.

## Context

Egypt has set itself ambitious sustainable development goals. Its Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030 is aligned with Africa Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, on which Egypt has reported three Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs): 2016, 2018 and 2021.

Egypt is resolved to invest in key sectors to achieve its multi-dimensional SDG aspirations. Securing the necessary multi-year investments requires financing that is adaptable, predictable and resilient over the next decade. At the same time, new financing flows are needed to be mobilized and allocated appropriately, and solid systems for measurement are required to track investment flows and allocation over time.

Critical additional investment to support the SDGs is not out of reach, but requires new sources, additional financing from existing sources, and using financial flows more efficiently and predictably. This also requires strengthened internal systems and instruments for collaboration across the planning and budgeting cycle.

Egypt faced a challenging socio-economic and financing environment when the JP was designed. This has evolved since programme launch. While the priorities and opportunities identified in the original JP remain valid, multiple external crises have affected Egypt and exposed domestic vulnerabilities, introducing new challenges and deepening some existing ones.

On the heels of the COVID-19 pandemic, Egypt was affected the war in Ukraine, especially through its dependence on Russian and Ukrainian wheat (together accounting for 80% of Egyptian wheat imports before the war). This further compounded existing vulnerabilities, resulting in inflation, debt accumulation, and investment outflows. Egypt's exchange rate lost 50 percent of its value relative to the US dollar from March 2022 to October 2023. In December 2022, IMF staff and Egyptian authorities reached agreement on a 46-month \$3 billion Extended Fund Facility (EFF) Arrangement.

Fiscal space has been an increasing challenge throughout the JP implementation period. Government purchases, subsidies and interest payments have been driven by higher prices and monetary tightening. Government debt-to-GDP ratio rose to 95.8% of GDP in 2023 (up from 82.8% in 2020), and around half of the state budget in

2023/24 will cover debt service. Shrinking fiscal space poses a challenge to a government confronting the need to finance many competing priorities, including to reduce poverty, build resilience to climate change, and address a refugee crisis. The crises of recent years underscore the pressing necessity for the implementation of effective financing strategies.

## Joint Programme Results

### 1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

#### 1.1. Overall assessment (max 100 words)

- Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
- In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

The Egypt JP successfully achieved its intended outcomes and outputs. In particular, it contributed tools, analyses, and institutional arrangements that provided the GoE critical support to strengthen its approaches to SDG financing. Moreover, JP impacts are likely to continue beyond programme closure, owing to capacity building activities, launch of an INFF implementation and coordination mechanism, and development of a medium-term financing roadmap. The JP has thus empowered the GoE with tools, knowledge, coordination and advocacy channels, while supporting it to institutionalize programme impacts. This has resulted in improved planning, budgeting, and investment decisions, including to help address gender inequality.

#### 1.2 Key results achieved (max 500 words)

1. INFF and financing strategy: The JP developed the building blocks of an INFF, anchored by the SDG Financing Strategy with targeted priority financing initiatives. The Financing Strategy is final pending endorsement through the Steering Committee meeting planned for December 2023. INFF implementation will be governed by an INFF Oversight Committee, supported by a multi-stakeholder group for strategic dialogue on financing.
2. SDG costing: Costing estimates were developed for priority SDGs and cross-sectoral indicators, including health, education, water and sanitation, and environment. A consolidated costing study was also carried out, including analysis of methodologies and identification of synergies across approaches (UNDP, IMF, SDSN, UNCTAD, ILO and ESCWA.) Training was conducted for 35 government officials across ministries on costing methodologies. Technical dialogues and consultations also took place, including on the coordinated approach with guidance for replicating after the JP. SDG costing guidance was translated into Arabic to ensure wide dissemination and usage.
3. Social protection financing reform: A policy paper was developed with the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) (*Role of Cash Transfer Programs in Poverty Reduction in Egypt: Reform Scenarios*). This was shared with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS). A technical and actuarial review of costing of the emergency fund proposed by the government to extend social protection to informal workers was also developed, including support to MoSS on developing a new strategy to extend social protection to informal workers. The National Authority for Social Insurance (NOSI) was capacitated on social sector costing and E-coaching.



4. SDG financing landscape analysis: Completion of SDG landscaping, including mapping of financing flows and expanded DFA, was another transformative result. This involved finalizing the “Finance Mapping Report”, technical note on “Investment Trends in Egypt”, and report on statistical measurement of IFFs in Egypt.
5. Capacity building: The JP supported GoE official capacity strengthening across multiple SDG financing dimensions. This included IFFs, linking program-based budgeting reform to performance and SDGs, GRB, SDG costing, and investment mapping and DFA methodologies.
6. South-South cooperation: The JP took advantage of South-South cooperation approaches. Examples included a multi-country workshop and learning visit to Mexico for Ministry of Finance delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt and Mexico; knowledge exchange visit for Ministry of Finance, MoPED, and National Council for Women (NCW) to a conference on GRB organized by Morocco; and an experience exchange on GRB and green sovereign bonds with Morocco, Jordan, and Canada.
7. GRB: GRB was introduced across the GoE, with 30 line ministries receiving training on its principles and application through the Heads of Equal Opportunities Units. Capacity for applying GRB will also continue through training of 49 GRB trainers, thereby ensuring further use by government and deeper understanding by staff. A procedural manual was developed in Arabic and institutionalized in MoF for sustainability, and GRB provisions were included in the 2023/2024 budget circular.
8. IFF: UNCTAD with UNODC completed a conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of IFFs. This serves as the basis for assessing the different types of IFFs that are relevant in Egypt.

[1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks \(max 2 pages\)](#)

| <b>Implementation Stages</b>            | <b>Planned (0%)</b>      | <b>Emerging (1-49% progress)</b> | <b>Advancing (50-99% progress)</b>  | <b>Complete (100% progress)</b>     | <b>Previously completed</b> | <b>Not applicable</b>    |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>1. Inception phase</b>               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>2. Assessment &amp; diagnostics</b>  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>3. Financing strategy</b>            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>4. Monitoring &amp; review</b>       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>5. Governance &amp; coordination</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Inception Phase:**

The JP developed an INFF roadmap. This was presented and discussed with a wide range of stakeholders, including government entities, UN agencies, IFIs, academia, and the private sector. It is the result of extensive analysis, stakeholder consultation, and interventions conducted by the JP during the inception phase, including results and lessons learned from JP activities across all outcome areas. The strategy is final pending endorsement by the GoE in the Steering Committee planned for December 2023.

Key elements of the Roadmap include:

- Implement Revenue and Debt Sustainability Reforms
- Undertake Bottom-Up SDG Costing and Establish Sector Expenditure Baselines
- Scale Up Public Private Partnership Pipeline
- Reduce Fiscal Footprint in Public Spending
- Greening the Banking System
- Strengthen the Digital Economy
- Improving Incentives for SDG Localization through Ecological Fiscal Transfers
- Strengthen ESG Investing
- Establish Egypt's Carbon Market
- Expand Islamic Finance
- Reduce Illicit Financial Flows
- Strengthening ODA SDG Alignment and Effectiveness and Its Catalytic Use
- Increase Foreign Direct Investment
- More Effective use of Remittances
- Strengthen Public Investment Planning
- Strengthen Executive Oversight and INFF Civil Oversight
- Implement Egypt Open Budget Survey
- Strengthening Monitoring of New Instruments

**Assessment & Diagnostics:** The JP produced a wide range of diagnostic tools and assessments. This included a revised and expanded DFA (awaiting final endorsement from the GoE). The DFA also resulted in data that informed development of the Financing Strategy and other analyses.

The SDG Financing Strategy, meanwhile, also depended on analyses from the SDG costing knowledge paper and methodological guidance note. It also benefitted from the financial flow and investment mapping. Capacity development activities for both costing and mapping of financial flows also assisted in knowledge transfer to government officials.

**Financing Strategy:** The SDG Financing Strategy is final pending endorsement by GoE. It has undergone significant review and consultation across different groups. For example, a pool of experts reviewed the draft strategy with inputs and feedback integrated into the final version. A stakeholder financing dialogue was held with the development partners economists' group, including representatives from UN agencies, IMF, World Bank, EBRD, AfDB, and EU. A final consultation involving high level deputy ministries from government ministries including MoPED, MoF and MoIC is planned for December. The strategy also builds from and integrates findings and recommendations presented in the League of Arab States '*Financing Sustainable Development in Egypt*' report (2022), the IMF Staff Country Report (2023), DFA, and SDG Costing Exercise.

The SDG Financing Strategy will help enable the GoE to resource the '*Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt Vision 2030*', the GoE's apex sustainable development planning document. This strategy is further executed through both Medium-Term Sustainable Development Plans (MTSDP) and Short-Term Sustainable Development Plans (STDP).<sup>7</sup>

The SDG Financing Strategy is structured to fill Egypt's financing gap through four key pillars:

- Mobilizing and aligning domestic public financing with national priorities
- Aligning private finance and investment with national priorities

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<sup>7</sup> <https://mped.gov.eg/DynamicPage?id=76&lang=en>

- Aligning development cooperation with national priorities
- Enabling environments and non-financial means of implementation

The overarching aim is to put in place a ‘right-financing’ approach. This includes attracting long-term investors, such as through public private partnerships and institutional investors such as pension funds instead of short-term stock market or portfolio investors. ‘Right-financing’ will better align public and private funds and finances with strategic priorities, leveraging private sector investments, optimizing public expenditures, and ensuring that resources are directed towards initiatives with the most significant social, economic, and environmental impacts, thus accelerating sustainable progress.

**Monitoring & Review:** The monitoring and review plan is integrated into the government monitoring and review systems for the SDGs, including revenue and expenditure performance monitoring, the ODA SDG Mapping Framework for International Cooperation, and sector monitoring frameworks. The monitoring and review framework is also aligned to the approach laid out in the 2021 VNR and baselines established for the SDGs, though the primary focus is on monitoring and reviewing INFF-related funding and financing flows.<sup>8</sup>

Specifically, the monitoring and review framework builds from a detailed annual INFF Monitoring and Review Plan, and action the areas outlined in the INFF Road Map. The purposes include:

- Monitoring INFF Road Map progress.
- Establishing base-, mid- and end-lines for INFF performance monitoring.
- Establishing a framework for identifying gaps, overcoming limitations and proposing corrective measures from the sectors to the Oversight Committee.
- Measuring public and private flows.
- Generating annual monitoring reports on the outcomes of the initiatives undertaken to achieve objectives linked to the SDGs and SDS.

Monitoring and review of the INFF Road Map will be coordinated through the INFF Oversight Committee, supported by the multi-stakeholder SDG Financing Partnership Group.

**Governance & Coordination:** MoPED will spearhead the INFF process through the Oversight Committee, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, the National SDGs Steering Committee, the Financing for Development Committee, and the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG), in coordination with the Sector Ministries. INFF implementation will also be supported by the SDG Financing Partnership Group, a multi-stakeholder mechanism chaired by MoPED and including the RC, UNCT and other development partners. This collaboration lays a robust groundwork for whole-of-government ownership and collaborative partnerships on financing.

The Oversight Committee focuses on main findings, strategic orientations and follow up actions.

Responsibilities to include:

- Supervise a range of tasks involved in implementing the INFF, with a focus on delivering the roadmap.
- Align the roadmap with ongoing or planned reforms around the NTRS.
- Bring together stakeholders from different sectors including government at the national and governorate levels, private sector and other relevant parties including international partners.
- Advocate for the benefits and advantages of the INFF (the business case and value proposition) and communicate achievements.
- Collaborate with policymakers to develop, endorse, and implement the necessary reforms required to operationalize the INFF.

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<sup>8</sup>[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279512021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Egypt.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279512021_VNR_Report_Egypt.pdf)

- Liaise with development partners to obtain technical assistance for the INFF process.
- Develop the capacities of national ministries and at the local government level to carry out the roles and responsibilities of the INFF once it is up and running.
- Guarantee the mainstreaming of key concerns such as women’s empowerment, climate, anti-corruption and reigning in of illicit financial flows.
- Support and foster SDG localization across the governorates and municipalities.

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

| <b>SDGs indicators</b> | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Expected target</b> | <b>Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future</b>   | <b>Reasons for deviation from targets, if any</b> |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|---|
| SDG 1                  |                 |                        | <p>ILO provided training on pension policy and management for national officials from MoSS and MoF. The aim of the training is to strengthen the capacity of the main actors involved in the pension sector to provide consulting, design, management and supervision of the national pension systems to better manage it in the context of the global economic and financial changes.</p> <p>Technical and actuarial review of the costing of extend social protection to informal workers was developed.</p> |   |
| SDG 5                  |                 |                        | GRB was introduced across the GoE. GRB provisions in the budget circular of 2023/2024 were endorsed.   |   |
| SDG 16                 |                 |                        | UNCTAD with UNODC drafted a conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of IFFs. UNCTAD published draft Methodological guidelines to measure tax and commercial IFFs and UNODC continues to refine their  |   |

|  |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
|  |  |  | <p>methodological guidelines for criminal IFFs. These serve as a basis for assessing types of IFFs that are relevant in Egypt.</p> <p>Building blocks of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) were developed, including an SDG financing strategy with a roadmap of targeted priorities, options, and proposed initiatives over the medium-term.</p> |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|

### 1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows (max 500 words)

The JP designed and implemented all activities within an integrated framework that consists of three main components. First, costing to provide quantitative estimates of the financing needs of achieving the SDGs. Second, finance mapping to analyze the institutional arrangements and financial flows within the Egyptian budget for the selected sectors to help produce regular finance maps for public spending and link that spending with SDGs. Third, a national financing strategy, including options to support national dialogue and strengthen resource mobilization for national development financing.

While the strategy has not yet been implemented, it will serve as a roadmap for the government to mobilize critical resources towards the SDGs, including by piloting and testing identified priority financing instruments and actions. Evidence of increased financing flows was not yet available during the JP implementation period, but the programme provides a strong basis for strengthened medium-term SDG financing.

### 1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform at the country level (max 500 words)

The Egypt JP proved to be an important instrument for strengthening UN system coherence. The JP made significant contributions to strengthening UN partnerships and reducing duplication of efforts. First, the JP's design and inception created better understanding of different approaches and activities between PUNOs, resident and non-resident. Notably, the JP includes 5 UN entities and has led to closer multi-agency collaboration in the financing space than ever before. The programme benefitted from the different mandates and areas of expertise of the PUNOs and has led to a stronger and more coherent UN support platform on financing.

Meanwhile, the JP has also spurred collaboration beyond the PUNOs. This includes a larger joint FfD Task Team to support alignment of all UN entity financing activities under a single umbrella (more than 10 entities). The regular technical committee meetings between PUNOs, RCO and the government institutions also ensured no duplication in the execution of the outputs. The JP also made an instrumental contribution to the new CCA and UNSDCF, including through the programme's SDG financing landscape analysis.

### 1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues (max 200 words)

The JP achieved significant results on UN cross-cutting issues, especially gender equality. First, an estimated 20% of disbursed funds went to support gender equality and women's empowerment. Results included the introduction and endorsement of a budget statement with gender-responsive provisions in the budget circular of 2023/2024. A GRB procedure manual was also produced (and translated into Arabic), thereby supporting institutionalization of a gender-responsive approach to budgeting and financial decision-making.

The JP also improved capacity on gender-responsive planning, budgeting and financing through training sessions and conferences. It also conducted awareness-raising sessions on budget literacy with CSOs, including advocates for disability access and inclusion. A knowledge exchange visit was facilitated for government officials to a regional conference on GRB organized by the Moroccan Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Third, the JP supported integrated climate financing. Specifically, the SDG Financing Strategy will help guide mobilization of financing to support national sustainable development aims, including green transition and climate resilience. It builds from 'Egypt's Sovereign Sustainable Financing Framework' presented at COP27.

Finally, across its activities the JP targeted priority cross-cutting sectors most critical for SDG progress, including health, education, water and sanitation, and the environment. These were emphasized in the analyses for costing, financing landscaping, investment mapping, and SDG financing options.

### 1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery (max 200 words)

The JP was fully aligned with both the UN's Global Framework for Socio-Economic Response to Covid-19 (in particular pillar four on 'Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration') and the UN Socio Economic Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP). The latter guides the UNCT's overall COVID response in Egypt, with financing the SDGs featured prominently under the Overarching Priority: "Covid-19 and the SDGs". At the same time, "Making the SDGs Resilient" is also an overarching priority of the Government in tackling COVID-19. The Government is in the process of updating Egypt Vision 2030 to take into consideration the impacts of COVID-19, and is revising country priorities given what the crisis revealed in terms of systemic risks and possible opportunities.

The JP's different knowledge products, especially the SDG Financing Strategy, target specifically financing options to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, along with other shocks that have taken place since the launch of the JP. Throughout its development, JP knowledge products have considered the impacts of COVID-19 on financing, especially on financial flows and costing of SDG priorities. It emphasized developing financing options specifically tailored to help the response.

### 1.9. Strategic Partnerships (max 500 words)

Overall, the JP formed and strengthened partnerships with private sector entities, UN agencies, IFIs and regional commissions to pool and mobilize expertise, resources, and support. These partnerships were formed during implementation and will continue beyond programme closure.

**Government entities:** UN partnership with MOF was strengthened, especially through UN Women and UNICEF's engagement on GRB, public budget tagging and financing transparency. UNICEF and MOF collaborated to improve fiscal transparency and youth participation in the budget process, including through establishment of an internal working group to implement the tagging methodology. This collaboration resulted in four published budget briefs, with a focus on social sector spending, to enhance people's understanding and participation in the

national budgetary process. ILO also strengthened partnership with MOSS and NOSI. This resulted in the development of the first social insurance and pension actuarial valuation study after the implementation of the new social insurance and pension system. The collaboration to measure IFFs meanwhile involved developing a wide coalition and joint collaboration across numerous line ministries.

**Private Sector Partnerships:** The JP formed partnerships with private sector companies and investors through pre-existing forums such as the Corporate Impact and Sustainability (CIS) committee of the American Chamber of Commerce. These were utilized to engage the financial sector and private investors in the JP. The JP also formed a partnership with Catalyst Capital Egypt Fund (CCE) on impact investment. The Fund seeks to generate a measurable social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. With UNDP’s partnership, the fund will adopt globally recognized SDG impact standards and help SMEs measure, manage, and promote their social and environmental impact.

**UNDS Partnerships:** The JP leveraged expertise and resources of UN entities. It led to creation of an inter-agency FfD coordination mechanism to support strategic dialogue and collaboration on financing issues beyond the PUNOs. This is continuing beyond the programme. UN entities will also participate in a collaborative platform for partnership and dialogue on financing to support implementation of the INFF.

**International Financial Institutions (IFIs):** The JP integrated knowledge products of IFIs including the IMF as part of the building blocks of the INFF. IFIs provided helpful inputs throughout different activities, including as part of the peer review group for the SDG Financing Strategy and in consultations through the development partners’ economist group. The JP also resulted in coordination of UN approaches and collaboration with IFIs related to financing issues and joint messaging and advocacy in other collaborative instruments, such as the quarterly UN-IFI dialogue. PUNOs also worked with the IMF to align activities with the new IMF-supported USD \$3 billion Extended Fund Facility.

**ESCWA and OECD:** The JP capitalized on the partnership of UNCTAD with ESCWA and OECD to finalize work on IFF measurement. This enriched results and facilitated experience sharing. ESCWA also participated in the FfD Task Team and contributed to the SDG costing methodological review. The UNCT held a retreat in 2022 with ESCWA technical colleagues to exchange information and activities and promote collaboration. One of the sessions was focused on SDG financing.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized (max 300 words)

| Source of funding | Yes                                 | No                       | Type of co-funding/co-financing | Name of organization  | Amount (USD) | Comments   |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Government        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                 |                       |              |  |
| Donors/IFIs       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                 | Global Affairs Canada | 57,792       | UN Women mobilized funds from other donor resources to scale up and deepen the work on the GRB portfolio |
| Private sector    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                 |                       |              |  |
| PUNOs             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Slippage fund                   | ILO                   | 80,000       |  |
|                   |                                     |                          | Internal resources              | UNCTAD                | 10,000       | UNCTAD mobilized funds from an ongoing project on IFFs mainly for the translation of                     |



|                |                                     |                          |                    |                                |         |  |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|
|                |                                     |                          |                    |                                |         | selected documents into Arabic which benefit to both projects. |
|                |                                     |                          | Internal resources | UNDP                           | 100,000 |  |
|                |                                     |                          | Internal resources | UNICEF                         | 95,000  |  |
| Other partners | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Internal resources | Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) | 15,000  | Supports ILO activities and complements the allocated funds    |

## 2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

### 2.1. Results achieved by Fund's global results (max 500 words)

The Egypt JP increased UNCT coherence. Its design and implementation resulted in better understanding of the different approaches and activities of PUNOs in the financing space, resident and non-resident. The JP is also unique in its diversification and necessity for the GoE. It facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g., parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector) in addition to featuring gender results at the outcome level. It also strengthened youth public participation in the budget process. The JP finally targeted priority cross-cutting sectors most critical for SDG progress, including health, education, water and sanitation, and the environment.

### 2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome (max 500 words)

**Outcome 1** was successfully achieved through the completion of its four outputs, including SDG costing, financing landscaping, gap analysis and identification of policy options. Knowledge products, advisory notes and policy papers were jointly developed and finalized. This was complemented by capacity development programmes delivered to support the GoE, including on costing methodologies. The activities also all supported development of the integrated SDG Financing Strategy pending final validation and endorsement through a national financing dialogue and Steering Committee.

**Outcome 2** was successfully achieved and the capacities of GoE institutions have been strengthened to accompany, reproduce and expand support on gender responsive and socially inclusive financing for the SDGs. The GOE was capacitated on DFA methodologies, mapping of financial flows and GRB. Moreover, decision makers have been informed through studies and guidance on extending social protection to informal workers considering the gender dimension. The completion of output 2.4 was partially realized, as the dialogue was conducted with the development partners economists' group. But finalization is pending the financing dialogue with high level government officials (deputy minister level) and development partners, to assist in the endorsement of the strategy at the final Steering Committee meeting.

**Outcome 3** was partially realized, having faced some difficulties that affected the targeted numbers of officials to be trained and meetings to be held. This was due both to COVID-19 restrictions and especially the involvement of senior officials in COP27 throughout 2022. However, the JP managed to build awareness and accountability on SDG aligned budget and financing among GoE officials and relevant ministries/institutions. The GoE has also been capacitated on GRB, impact investment and social policy gap assessments, and South-South cooperation approaches were used to share experiences across countries and build inter-country networks on SDG costing and budget transparency practices.



**Outcome 4** was successfully achieved through the piloting of initiatives and elements of the financing strategy. Several legislations and regulations with institutionalized development financing policies have been put in place. Egypt issued the Unified Public Finance Law No.6 in 2022 as a core milestone, merging important public finance laws and committing the government to the implementation of Medium-Term Budgetary Frameworks (MTBFs). This included the integration of a gender budget statement in the frameworks of MoF and guidance on GRB allocations integrated in the budget call circular FY2022/2023. The JP also provided technical support to review the budget templates from a gender lens to ensure alignment with the budget circular, resulting in the endorsement of GRB provisions in 2023/2024 budget circular. Finally, the JP did not fully manage to finalize the private sector companies' assessment of the impact on SDGs on their management and investments due to the need to review and validate the assessment tool. As of JP closure one company had been assessed.

### 2.3. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output (max 500 words)

**Output 1.1** was achieved through finalization of a number of advisory notes and policy papers, along with capacity building programs on SSI and coordinated costing methodologies to ensure capacity is embedded in government.

**Output 1.2** was achieved through a number of studies and technical notes (pending final reviews for some studies), including the expanded Development Financing Assessment (DFA).

**Output 1.3** was partially achieved due to some challenges and time constraints related to COVID-19 and the availability of officials due to COP27. It was not possible to fully complete the gender assessments for high impact sectors for women's empowerment. A conceptual framework for the study was developed and agreed upon with concerned national authorities and will be completed after the programme.

**Output 1.4** was achieved through finalization of the SDG Financing Strategy, a roadmap for resourcing the SDGs. This focuses on 7 priority sectors, including women as cross-cutting. The strategy is pending endorsement at the final Steering Committee meeting in December 2023.

**Output 2.1** was partially achieved. NOSI has been capacitated and trained to use the new ILO actuarial model. The results of the study with recommendations should be ready by December 2023 to be presented by NOSI to the parliament.

**Output 2.2** was achieved through building government capacities on DFA methodologies as well as updated mapping of financial flows.

**Output 2.3** was achieved with final results exceeding targets. Capacities of 128 civil servants were strengthened on GRB. ToT workshops for 49 trainers from MOF and sensitization activities for Heads of Equal Opportunities Units from 30 ministries were completed. Moreover, two studies on extending social protection to informal workers with a gender lens were finalized.

**Output 2.4** is planned to be achieved by December 2023, as it shifted from capacity building and trainings on options identified and tools developed in Output 1.4 to a high-level financing dialogue. A complementary dialogue was also conducted with the development partners economists' group in October 2023. The shift was based on recommendations of experts and government counterparts.

**Output 3.1** faced some challenges that led to minor variations from targets. The project was not able to conduct the planned and targeted number of oversight, technical coordination, and pre-budget meetings due to the involvement of senior officials in COP27 and significantly occupied the government throughout the year.

**Output 3.2** was achieved through the publication of 4 outreach documents, capacity building of 100 national tripartite stakeholders on social policy gap assessments and policy recommendations, sharing international experiences on extending social protection to informal workers, and South-South cooperation activities on SSI.

**Output 3.3** was achieved, though some target numbers were not met. A gender-responsive budget literacy programme was developed and 25 representatives of civil society organizations were sensitized. Sensitization for parliamentarians was postponed by the Minister.

**Output 3.4** was achieved through development of a manual on impact management. Catalyst Private Equity launched the first private closed-end Impact Investing Fund in Egypt and Middle East (Catalyst Capital Egypt Fund (CCE)). A COP event for impact investment and other introductory workshops took place to improve private sector and civil society understanding on goals and metrics.

**Output 3.5** was partially achieved, with one South-South cooperation activity established to expose the government to SDG costing/Budget Transparency practices. Knowledge, experiences and best practices were exchanged in a peer-to-peer learning visit to Mexico in October 2022. Experience sharing with countries on budget markers was also consolidated under UNICEF to ensure complementarity between PUNOs.

**Output 4.1** was achieved and GRB provisions in the budget circular of 2023/2024 were endorsed. Additionally, the program-based budget templates were reviewed from a gender lens.

**Output 4.2** was achieved. A children's budget game was developed linked to financial education and public budget participation as a mechanism to exchange views during the formulation of the national budget. One round of this game was implemented.

**Output 4.3** was achieved. A social insurance and pension actuarial valuation study was conducted and planned for finalization by the end of October 2023. This was due to delay in receiving requested data.

**Output 4.4** was not fully achieved, as only one company was assessed out of the five targeted due to delays in reviewing and validating the assessment tool. The remaining assessments are planned to be carried out after JP closure.

**Output 4.5** was achieved through formulation of SDG Financing Strategy that took into consideration the various shocks faced by Egypt, such as COVID-19. The strategy includes a roadmap for financing the SDGs including priority actions and financing options.

### **3. Challenges and Changes**

#### *[3.1. Challenges faced by JP \(max 300 words\)](#)*

The JP faced challenges throughout implementation. First, launch was delayed due to the need to obtain government/security clearances. This was partially mitigated by approval of a no-cost extension.

Second, COVID-19 imposed restrictions on travel and meetings, thereby slowing delivery. Due to these limitations, the work plan and timeline were revised. Challenges were partially mitigated by pivoting to an online modality in some training workshops and meetings. The difficulty of these adjustments is noteworthy, as many target groups were not familiar nor comfortable with this implementation modality.

Third, Egypt's hosting of COP27 in November 2022 proved to be an operational challenge. This critical global event diverted senior officials' attention for an extended period of time and made it difficult to conduct meetings or activities, thus delaying finalization of some implementation activities and knowledge products.

Fourth, Egypt faced several external shocks during the implementation period that affected the socio-economic and financing environment. These introduced new challenges and deepening some existing ones (e.g., spillover effects of the war in Ukraine). These increased the need for JP activities but also led to government challenges in terms of fiscal space and need to finance many competing priorities.

Fifth, translation and/or adaptation of knowledge products was not initially budgeted, putting strain on local resources and causing additional logistical and financial pressure. This was mitigated through solutions such as efforts of Arabic speaking staff and utilization of budget savings due to devaluation of the Egyptian currency.

Finally, the timeframe of 2-3 years may not be realistic for producing meaningful transformation, especially given the complex policy and institutional environment and need for systems change. The JP aimed to establish the building blocks to support long-term results but some may not be visible for some time. The UN system will ensure follow up, such as through post-programme monitoring.

### [3.2. Changes made to JP \(if applicable\) \(max 200 words\)](#)

Modifications introduced to Egypt's JP align with the evolving context and conditions of the program. These were determined to be necessary to adjust to the new situation and support the success of the JP. They primarily involved the revision of the work plan to accommodate a no-cost extension, a necessary adjustment to fulfill the anticipated program outcomes. The GoE demonstrated its strong willingness and commitment to collaborate, prompting the need for this extension to accelerate implementation effectively. Additionally, recognizing the government's increased emphasis on the environment sector as a priority area for support, this sector was included into the JP's scope and priorities after programme launch.

The impact of COVID-19 restrictions on the pace of activity delivery and the ability to engage multiple stakeholders also demanded adjustments. Pandemic-related challenges led to a reevaluation of the work plan, resulting in a revised timeline for implementation. These modifications were essential to ensure that the JP remained adaptable and responsive to the dynamic environment, ultimately enhancing its capacity to achieve intended objectives in collaboration with the Egyptian Government.

## **4. Sustainability and Country Ownership**

### [4.1. Sustainability and country ownership \(max 500 words\)](#)

The JP undertook significant efforts to ensure government ownership. The Inter-Ministerial National Sustainable Development Committee was designated jointly by MoPED and PUNOs to assume the role of the Oversight Committee of INFF implementation. This signifies a high level of commitment and engagement from government authorities, ensuring that the strategy remains a priority. The Oversight Committee will also be supported at the strategic level by a multi-stakeholder financing partners' group including UN entities, another tool that supports sustainability beyond the JP.

Country ownership throughout the JP was enhanced by the involvement of four key Ministers (Planning, Finance, Social Solidarity and International Cooperation) in the JP Steering Committee, along with other prominent government officials. This ensured the buy-in of the government throughout the programme period.

Government buy-in was also illustrated by the participation of multiple relevant government entities in the technical committee.

The JP meanwhile undertook important measures to ensure sustainability of programme interventions and follow up implementation of the financing strategy. This included an overarching focus on building local capacity, ensuring that ministries and institutions have local change agents equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to drive change over the long term. The establishment of networks and alliances, including with private sector and civil society, also enhances collaboration and support for Financing Strategy implementation, thereby contributing to its sustainability. Overall, the programme's focus on policy and institutional support, capacity development, building partnerships and networks, and leveraging co-financing will ensure its long-term sustainability even after the end of the programme.

## 5. Communications

### 5.1 Communication products (max 300 words)

UNDP, in its role as lead technical agency, through its communication focal point convened all JP PUNOs and prepared a joint communication plan to ensure common messaging and visibility of JP activities and outputs. Each PUNO added a specific budget for communication activities in the JP overall budget and later agreed to each provide additional support from internal sources to cover communication activities.

The JP communications team took all appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, acknowledged the role of the GoE, donors, PUNOs, and any other relevant entities.

The JP team also aimed to add all communication coverage to the Egypt page assigned by Joint SDG Fund, while following Fund guidelines by including information on donor visibility requirements. The PUNOs also convened a development partner donor meeting in July 2022.

The main objectives of the communication plan included:

- Generate knowledge on the relevance of financing the SDGs to achieve the 2030 Agenda, and also how the INFF program contributes to accelerate their implementation in Egypt.
- Communicate successes and achievements of the INFF.
- Generate positioning and attract private sector investments to SDG financing in Egypt.
- Creation of SDG specific content for traditional and social media.

### 5.2 Events

| Type of event                     | Yes                                 | No                       | Number of events | Brief description and any highlights  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| JP launch event (mandatory)       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1                | The launch event of the JP took place on 15 March at MoPED in a hybrid modality, with the presence of RC in person and the virtual participation of the JP PUNOs heads and technical team. The reason for the delay in conducting the launch was the long process for security clearances that hindered the start of the project by its start date. |
| Annual donors' event* (mandatory) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1                | A development partners meeting took place in July 2022 moderated by the RCO and including PUNO technical staff. In the virtual meeting, the JP team   |

|                                   |                                     |                          |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
|                                   |                                     |                          |   | reflected on key milestones and deliverables received reflections from SDG Fund donor agencies.   |
| Partners' event **<br>*(optional) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | <p>PUNOs and government partners agreed to hold technical committee meetings, along with thematic group meetings and dialogues to ensure coordination between the diversified portfolios under the JP. Overall, the JP held: 2 technical committee meetings; 3 thematic dialogues (costing, mapping of financial flows, and gender responsive budgeting); and 1 meeting of the SDG Financing Strategy with MoPED led by the Deputy Minister.</p> <p>These events are in addition to regular follow up meetings, either jointly between PUNOs themselves or between PUNOs and MoPED (lead government counterpart).</p> |

## 6. Lessons and Best Practices

### [6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing \(max 300 words\)](#)

#### **Good Practices:**

1. Translation and institutionalization of technical manuals and knowledge products into Arabic language was a good practice, as it contributes to the sustainability of the interventions. This was done through internal resources, but it is recommended to include a separate budget line for translation in the initial proposal to avoid any work overload or budgetary challenges later on.

#### **Lessons learned and recommendations:**

1. Programmes aiming for policy or systems change need longer duration and bigger budgets. Ensuring realistic timeframes and budgets is critical.
2. Involvement of the private sector as a key player in FfD discussions from the very beginning is crucial and contributes to effectiveness of interventions and the sustainability of outcomes.
3. International and national technical consultants should work hand in hand to ensure that technical knowledge and reform interventions are adapted to the national context.
4. Climate finance is an important enabler and cross cutting among development issues in general.
5. It is recommended to include an inception phase in next programmes to ensure preparatory work is done prior to the start of the implementation. This can avoid unnecessary delays in implementation.
6. It is recommended to have a second phase where the JP can continue and build on the different project interventions, as well as cover more sectors.

### [6.2. Key lessons learned and best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming \(max 300 words\)](#)

#### **Good Practices:**

1. Designation of the Inter-Ministerial National Sustainable Development Committee as the Oversight Committee of the JP. This contributes to government ownership.

2. The inter-agency FfD Task Team including multiple UN entities beyond the PUNOS also contributed to UNDS collaboration and the coherent approach to financing from the full UN system. It will also support follow up implementation and engagement with GoE.

***Lessons learned and recommendations:***

1. Close coordination with the government partner and ensure their efforts to involve and engage other government entities from the start of the JP implementation.
2. It is recommended to identify the official language of work for any project and include sufficient budget for translation in the initial project budget.
3. It is recommended to set unified M&E tools for all PUNOs to facilitate reporting and to ensure all PUNOs are speaking the same language.

## Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

### 1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Complete table below)

| Indicators   | Baseline 2019 | Target (end of JP) | Result (end of JP) | Notes                |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds |               |                    |                    | Too early to measure |

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

| Indicators  | Baseline 2019 | Targets (end of JP) | Results (end of JP) | Notes  |
|---|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested                                       |               |                     |                     | Too early to measure. SDG Financing Strategy highlights priority financing instruments. Will be implemented through piloting and testing after the JP. |
| 4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead                   |               |                     |                     | Too early to measure. SDG Financing Strategy will provide roadmap for medium-term financing and will be implemented after the JP.                      |
| 4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress |               |                     |                     | Too early to measure. SDG Financing Strategy highlights partnerships needed for the implementation of the roadmap actions                              |

### 2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence?

- Yes, considerably contributed  
 Yes, contributed  
 No

Explain briefly: The JP helped increase UNCT coherence in the area of SDG financing. The JP's design and inception mobilized the capacity of PUNOs and other UN entities, providing a platform for collaboration and information sharing. Such collaboration did not exist for financing prior to the JP. The JP also led to creation of an inter-agency FfD coordination mechanism and a UN-GoE coordination group to support strategic dialogue and collaboration. These will continue beyond the programme. The JP also resulted in the coordination of UN approaches

related to financing issues and joint messaging and advocacy in other platforms, such as the UN-IFI dialogue. Finally, JP analysis was a strategic and critical input to the CCA, especially the SDG financing landscape analysis. As such it is part of joint UNCT analysis and supports programming across all agencies.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: Through its collaborative platforms, the JP helped avoid duplication of efforts and promoted collaboration. One example is on SDG costing. While several entities (UN and non-UN) have been conducting costing exercises using different methodologies, the JP brought this work under a single umbrella, promoting collaboration amongst agencies and reduced duplicative outreach to GoE. The Financing Strategy also proved useful to reducing duplication. Bringing together the range of financing interventions into a single framework promoted collaboration between agencies on specific activities and reduced individual entity work in silos on similar or overlapping activities.

### 3. Results as per JP Results Framework

| <b>Result / Indicators</b>  | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Original Target (as per ProDoc)</b> | <b>Revised Target (if applicable)</b> | <b>Result (end of JP)</b>  | <b>Reasons for variance from original target (if any)</b>   |
|---|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Outcome 1. An SDG-focused Development Financing strategy and its core institutional components with focus on key priority sectors [Costing, landscaping, gap analysis and policy options]   |                 |  |                                       |  |   |
| Outcome 1 indicator 1<br>Financing Strategy is endorsed by INFF oversight committee or its equivalent   | No              | Yes                                    | Yes                                   | Yes: Final Steering Committee planned to take place in December 2023, to endorse financing strategy                                | Delay in conducting the Financing Dialogue with experts and development partners shifted the date of final Steering Committee |
| Outcome 1 indicator 2<br>Core institutional components to produce, implement and update a financing strategy  | No              | Yes                                    | Yes                                   | Yes: The Oversight Committee and sustainable finance working group will be operationalized to take forward strategy implementation | This will be implemented after the endorsement of the strategy by the Steering Committee in December 2023                     |
| Output 1.1 The national development plans and associated SDGs targets are costed in a gender responsive manner, piloting several methodologies and addressing in particular priority sectors (Education, Health (including nutrition), Social Protection, Transportation, Sanitation and Women Empowerment), including additional costs attributable to COVID-19 - (ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN) |                 |  |                                       |  |   |



|   |      |                      |   |   |   |
|---|------|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Output 1.1 indicator 1<br>Advisory note on costing scenarios for social protection programmes   | 0    | 0                    | Costed scenarios developed on social protection programmes                  | Yes: A policy paper developed with the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) on the Role of Cash Transfer Programs in Poverty Reduction, Egypt: Reform Scenarios, and shared with Ministry of Social Solidarity  |   |
| Output 1.1. indicator 2<br>The Social Security Inquiry (SSI) is endorsed by MoSS and report on SDG 1.3.   | 0    | Training on SSI      | MoSS produced SSI and monitor Social Protection coverage + Training on SSI. | Yes: MoSS and NOSI updated the SSI data and a training on SSI took place in South Africa to enhance South-South cooperation. Representatives from MoSS, MoP and CAMPAS attended the training.   |   |
| Output 1.1. indicator 3 #<br>Key sectors costed   | 0    | 3 key sectors costed | At least 3 sectors/6 indicators costed                                      | Yes: A technical guidance paper on costing completed. Draft paper on costing exercise using translog model shared. A technical note on investment shared. Training conducted on SDG costing methodologies.  | Request to train MoPED/government on SDGs costing methodologies to enhance Egypt technical capacities |
| Output 1.1 indicator 4<br># of knowledge products detailing costing in key sectors identified are developed, harmonized endorsed by relevant institutions, published  | 0    | 2                    | 1   | Yes: Study finalized consolidating the 5 priority sectors, along with women's empowerment as cross-cutting as agreed in the programme document. Environment added as additional key sector. Study was used both in the mapping of financial flows and in the Financing Strategy. A brief was added as an annex to the Financing Strategy. | No final approval to publish the study, hence, it was added as an annex in the financing strategy.    |
| Output 1.2. Mapping of Development Financing flows (Development Finance Assessment) is expanded (beyond the pre-existing study), to foresee account for the impacts of COVID-19 on financing flows, identify the current and future allocation of financing flows to specific development priorities/SDGs, in particular the identified priority sectors with specific attention to mechanisms to influence financing and make budgeting gender responsive and socially inclusive (UNCTAD, UNDP, UNWOMEN) |      |                      |   |   |   |
| Output 1.2 indicator 1<br>Expanded Development Financing Assessment (DFA) is prepared and approved  | None | 1 (Expanded DFA)     | 1 (Expanded DFA)  | Yes: Draft DFA is ready, pending endorsement to be published.   |   |

|  |                                      |                               |  |   |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Output 1.2 indicator 2<br># of knowledge products on IFFs developed and endorsed by relevant institutions  | 0                                    | 1 Technical document endorsed | Technical documents endorsed + Egypt final IFF risk assessment is finalised and endorsed + Egypt IFFs Review Of Studies + IFF Action plan (English & Arabic) | Yes: Closing event in December 2023. Final report on IFFs measurement with results discussed with the expert group (18 national agencies). Results validation and list of recommendations reviewed and endorsed by MoPED. IFF measurement action plan shared. All materials are shared and are available online via "Trello" app (minutes meeting, methods, tutorials, conceptual framework, guidelines). Training tutorials published on UNCTAD YouTube channel in Arabic. | Requests for clarification and detailed documentation and translation of the documents requested by MoPED.   |
|  |                                      |                               |  |   |  |
| Output 1.3 indicator 1 # gender analysis conducted in collaboration with MOF for revenues and expenditures in selected sectors   | Gender analysis at MOF for 2009/2010 | 1                             | 1  | Partial: A conceptual framework for the study was developed and agreed on with concerned national authorities. UN Women following up on its execution with the national authorities.  | Variance is due to limitations in the availability of sex disaggregated data within program based budgets.   |
| Output 1.3 indicator 2 #gender assessments conducted for high impact sectors for women's empowerment conducted (Ex. Energy and infrastructure)   | 0                                    | 1                             | 1  | No: UN Women contracted a senior technical consultant and convened meetings with the relevant national institutions to discuss the study. A conceptual framework for the study was developed and agreed in consultation with the concerned national authorities   | Agreeing on the scope of the study and the main research questions to be addressed with the concerned national authorities took time. The study's methodology is thorough and time consuming and given some initial delays, the study cannot be completed within the time frame of the SDG Fund project. |
| Output 1.4. Financing solutions composing a possible SDA/SDG financing strategy that include private sector investment are proposed and compared, building on costing (Output 1.1) and landscaping (Output 1.2) (UNDP) |                                      |                               |  |   |  |

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| Output 1.4 indicator 1<br>Number of SDGs financing policy papers prepared, focusing first on health and social protection sectors impacted by COVID   | None | 2 | 1 | Yes: SDG Financing Strategy policy paper (consolidating 7 sectors: 5 priority sectors along with women as cross cutting as project document and environment added as per recommendation of the first steering committee conducted) is finalised and pending validation and endorsement. |   |
| Output 1.4 indicator 2<br># tools documented to operationalize private sector financing of SDGs and estimation of volume of identified private sector financing   | None | 1 | 1 | Partial: Tool is under review and validation.   | The Financing Strategy is still pending endorsement, where the private sector tool is clearly identified as a priority for follow up.   |
| Outcome 2. Capacities of GOE institutions appropriate to accompany, reproduce and expand policy support on gender responsive and socially inclusive financing for SDGs [Capacity and institutional support] |      |   |   |   |   |
| Outcome 2 indicator 1:<br>Knowledge and skills of the financing policy options, applicability and constraints within and outside government institutions enhanced   | NA   | 2 | 2 | No: 0   | The planned result was a survey by GoE to be conducted, the strategy is still pending endorsement. Once endorsed and the road map action plan is in place under the oversight committee and sustainable financing working group, one of the responsibilities is to ensure skills is enhanced. |
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| Output 2.1. indicator 1<br>at least 2 trainings are provided to the GoE and 1 to the youth to actively plan, communicate, cost and discuss SDG costing in the public budget, (disaggregated by sector/institution/gender)   | 0                 | 2 trainings are delivered to the government                   | 1 training are delivered  | Yes: 2 trainings were delivered to the government on SDG tagging and costing   |  |
| Output 2.1 indicator 2<br>Social protection tools are adapted to the Law 148/2019 and at least 3 technical trainings on social protection tools (actuarial modelling, pension fund investment policy)   | 1 (existing tool) | Technical tools are developed in relation to the Law 148/2019 | Technical tools are developed in relation to the Law 148/2019 + 3 trainings are delivered | Yes: The new ILO actuarial model have been implemented by the NOSI to conduct the actuarial valuation. A training on the new tool have been delivered.   |  |
| Output 2.2. Capacities are developed and simple systems put in place to continuously measure, map and compare financing flows (including at sectors/SDGs level) and trends and identify opportunities , including through the better availability and quality of data (including alternative sources of data) on trade, investment, Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) and for a better information base, monitoring and analysis to inform decision makers and for policy formation (UNCTAD, UNDP) |                   |   |   |  |  |
| Output 2.2. indicator 1<br># of relevant officials trained (gender disaggregated) on DFA methodologies  | 0                 | 30 officials trained  | more than 30 officials trained  | Yes: 35 officials trained from more than 18 government entities, representing most of the technical committee members, including MoPED, MoF; MoIC; MoSS; MoE, NCW, (CAPMAS); (CBE), among other government entities. |  |

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| <p>Output 2.2 indicator 2<br/># of events for capacity building and validation organized (disaggregated by sector/institution/gender)</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>2 trainings delivered to the Government</p> | <p>1 kick-off workshop delivered, and 1 validation workshop delivered + 2 in person trainings courses delivered to the Government; multiple online training and support on IFF measurement held for the 18 agencies. a couple of IFF Egypt expert group meetings held; hybrid Project closing event held. Follow-up meetings with MoPED to work more extensively on the action plan, and other methods to be applied based on Egypt expert group meetings outcomes</p> | <p>Yes: UNCTAD conducted a series of on-line meetings and trainings with relevant stakeholders, members of Expert Group working on trade mis-invoicing and MNEs profit shifting. Involved agencies: CAPMAS and Customs Authority and Tax Authority. UNODC is in close collaboration with MoPED and on 28 August 2022, data availability form for drug-related IFFs shared with UNODC to conduct further steps in the measurement exercise. A closing event held in Dec 2022.</p> <p>A training workshop on statistical measurement of drug-related IFFs organized by UNCTAD and UNODC during 9-13 June 2022 with the aim of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination for data sources mapping as well as streamlining data collection on IFFs from drug trafficking activities.</li> <li>- In-depth review of methodological guidelines to measure IFFs associated with drug trafficking.</li> <li>- Guidance for institutions on compilation of data availability assessment forms, introduction of data collection forms and discussion of next steps.</li> </ul> | <p>Depending on the need of the expert group members, UNCTAD organised additional training sessions and meetings to support Egypt enhancing their statistical capacities on IFF measurement. CAPMAS, Customs Authority, MoPED and CBE are the main beneficiaries of the additional trainings. Those entities worked on specific IFFs measurement methods.</p> |
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| Output 2.2 indicator 3<br># of joint workshops to update mapping of financial flows with central and local government officials (gender disaggregated)   | 0 | NA  | 3   | Partial: This was consolidated into one workshop gathering all government entities as mentioned for DFA under indicator 1 for this output. Prior to this workshop, one-on-one meetings took place with MoPED to gather relevant data to be reflected in the finance mapping report.   | This was the best fit for government entities. The alternate approach was jointly agreed and results taken into consideration for the strategy. Future workshops may be included in post-JP INFF implementation. |
| Output 2.3. Capacities of government institutions including MOF, MoPED, MOM, NCW, CAPMAS and local government on gender analysis, gender mainstreaming in the selected sectors and analysis of the care economy is strengthened (UN Women) |   |   |   |   |  |
| Output 2.3. indicator 1<br>#capacity building activities conducted for selected government employees (disaggregated by sector/institution/gender)  | 0 | 9   | 9   | Yes: Exceeded Target. Capacities of 128 civil servants (82F,46M) have been developed covering MoE, MoH, MoI, MoSS, MoYS, MoLD, MoCIT, and MoC in a total of 9 workshops.<br><br>Two ToT workshops covering 49 trainers from MOF, in addition to a sensitization session for Heads of Equal Opportunities Units from 30 ministries.    |  |
| Output 2.3. indicator 2 # of training programs developed/ and or contextualized (disaggregated by sector/institution/gender)   | 0 | 2   | 2   | Yes: 2 Training programmes delivered by UNWOMEN covering 49 trainers from MoF. Training programmes included technical trainings on GRB and a ToT program for pedagogical delivery skills.   |  |
| Output 2.3. Indicator 3 # of consultation, study, training on maternity and paternity benefit (gender disaggregated)   | 0 | 1 National Consultation +<br>2 Technical Study/ Validation Workshop | 1 National Consultation +<br>2 Technical Study/ Validation Workshop | Yes: 2 studies on extending social protection to informal workers with gender lens conducted and shared with MoSS. Support provided to develop a survey for building a database for informal workers in Egypt and to conduct the pilot phase for data collection. An analysis of the data collected during the pilot phase conducted. |  |

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| Output 2.4. Capacity are developed on options identified and tools developed in Output 1.4 to frame annual budgets, orient donors and lenders discussion, shape investors incentives in a way that aligns with national development plan and identified priority sectors, as well as to develop policy and financing instruments to bridge financing gaps (UNDP) |       |      |      |   |   |
| Output 2.4. indicator 1<br># officials trained on recommendations of SDG financing policy papers, updating policies and develop new instruments  | 0     | 30   | 30   | Adapted: This was replaced with: 1) sharing the draft strategy to a peer experts group for review and comment; 2) financing dialogue with government officials (deputy ministries level) and development partners. This assists in the endorsement of the strategy by at the final Steering Committee meeting. Meeting with high-level Technical Committee members planned for December 2023.<br><br>Development partners' economist group also held a separate dialogue on the strategy and their inputs were integrated into the final draft of the strategy. |   |
| Outcome 3: Dialogues, consultations and networks, within and outside Government for awareness and accountability about SDG aligned-budget and financing for SDGs<br>[Dialogues]  |       |      |      |   |   |
| Outcome 3 indicator<br>Awareness of the financing policy options and their applicability and constraints within and outside government institutions is enhanced  |       |      |      |   |   |
| Output 3.1. An inter-ministerial oversight committee is convened at regular intervals that provides the strategic direction and national ownership of the Integrated SDGs Financing process, completed where needed by more technical coordination forums (UNDP, RCO)  |       |      |      |   |   |
| Output 3.1. Indicator 1<br>Number of Oversight Meeting and Technical coordination meetings   | 0; 0; | 2; 4 | 3; 4 | Partial: 1; 2   | Having Egypt as the host of COP27 made it very challenging to conduct steering committee meetings as all high-level officials was deeply involved in COP27. |
| Output 3.1. Indicator 2<br>Number of pre-budget workshops with technical offices, parliamentarians (incl. budget committee)  | 0; 0; | 2; 3 | 2; 2 | No: 0   | This was merged with the costing and financial mapping dialogues conducted. The one with parliamentarians was not successfully conducted                    |

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| Output 3.2. Opportunities are created for dialogue with citizens (in particular Youth, Children, Women) on citizen budget, as well as with stakeholders groups on social protection cost (UNICEF, ILO) |                           |                                    |                                    |  |   |
| Output 3.2. Indicator 1<br>Outreach documents are co-published by MoF and UNICEF around public budget  | 0                         | 4 outreach documents are published | 4 outreach documents are published | Yes: 4 outreach documents published  |   |
| Output 3.2. Indicator 2<br># national tripartite stakeholders in social protection capacitated in social policy gap assessment and policy recommendation (gender disaggregated)                        | 0                         | 40                                 | 40                                 | Yes: 100 national tripartite stakeholders capacitated.<br><br>2 webinars delivered on extending social protection to informal workers to share international experience with tripartite stakeholders. 1 regional webinar on SSI delivered to enhance South-South cooperation on social protection data collection and analysis. 2 workshops conducted to enhance the capacity of workers in the creative sector and in Gig economy on social protection and to identify the policy gaps. |   |
| Output 3.3. Gender responsive budget literacy programs to Members of Parliament, CSOs, and citizens are developed (UN Women)   |                           |                                    |                                    |  |   |
| Output 3.3. Indicator 1<br>#of gender budget literacy programs developed   | Citizen Budget Initiative | 1                                  | 1                                  | Yes: A one-day program was developed in collaboration with the Transparency Unit at MOF and UN Women technical consultant.   |   |
| Output 3.3. Indicator 2<br>#of stakeholders reached through the budget literacy program disaggregated by type/gender/location  | 0                         | 200 (50%F)                         | 200 (50%F)                         | Partial: 25. A sensitization session was organized for 25 CSO representatives in collaboration with MOF and NCW. A session has been also planned for Members of Parliament and MOF Minister but was postponed until further notice by the Minister.  | The variance is due to limitations on approved CSOs that can be reached for the budget literacy program as well as challenges in securing time for the Ministerial dialogue with the Parliament given the economic priorities the Minister and his office had to address in late 2022 and early 2023. |



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| Output 3.4 Regular networking and match-making forums are conducted to improve private sector and civil society understanding on the goals and metrics of the SDA and build incentive mechanisms for targeted promotion of relevant strategic investments (UNDP)  |   |   |   |   |  |
| Output 3.4. Indicator 1 - # trainings, conference and manual on impact management (gender disaggregated)  | 0 | 1 training and manual + 2 events  | 1 Manual + 2 events   | Partial: Catalyst private equity fund and COP event on impact investment and other introductory workshops.  |  |
| Output 3.5. South-South cooperation promoted that would help the Government of Egypt to exchange resources, tools and knowledge with other countries in the Arab region and on the African continent for good practices to share meaningful and appropriate budget data and SDG costing to the public. (UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP) |   |   |   |   |  |
| Output 3.5. Indicator 1 South-South cooperation is established to expose the government to SDG costing/ Budget Transparency practices   | 0 | 1 South-South cooperation is established, and 1 study trip is organized + 1 workshop in Egypt + 1 costing/ information sharing tool adopted | 1 South-South cooperation is established, and 1 study trip is organized + 1 workshop in Egypt + 1 costing/ information sharing tool adopted | Yes: UNICEF established 1 South-South cooperation instrument to expose the government (7 officials) to SDG costing/ Budget Transparency practices. Peer to peer learning visit took place in October 2022 with governments of Mexico, Argentina, Colombia and Brazil.<br><br>Capacity building workshop conducted with officials from MoF, MoPED and MoHP on developing performance indicators aligned to the program-based budgeting reform, and including the mainstreaming of the SDG indicators into the process. |  |
| Output 3.5. Indicator 2 #Knowledge sharing sessions organized through digital platforms   | 0 | 4   | 4   | Yes: Five Representatives from the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, the National Council for Women (NCW) and UN Women Egypt participated in the Regional Conference on "Gender Responsive Budgeting: Public Finance as a Driver of Change for Equality" organized by the Moroccan Ministry of Economy and Finance in partnership with UN Women in Marrakech. The high-level panel on GRB show-cased the Egyptian experience in setting the institutional framework in     |  |


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|   |    |  |  | supporting implementation. Additionally, Egypt's pioneering experience in issuing sovereign green bonds was shared, as was Egypt's broader experience in the launching of the Sovereign Sustainable Financing Framework during COP27. On another note, the Egyptian delegation participated in sessions that showcased several international experiences from the globe. Based on this visit, the Ministry of Finance endorsed the recommendations of the Egyptian participants. |  |
| Output 3.5. Indicator 3<br># Experience sharing with countries developing and using budget markers  | No | 2  | 1  | Adapted: 0   | This was consolidated under UNICEF efforts in this regard, to ensure complementarity between PUNOs outputs |
| Outcome 4: Elements of the financing strategy piloted early and evaluated to inform expansion.[Piloting]  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Outcome 4 Indicator<br># of initiatives piloted in fiscal years 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 and impact measured<br>#Number of legislations, decrees, regulations institutionalizing development financing policies identified and tested under this Joint Programme | NA | 2  | 2  | Yes: 2   |  |
| Output 4.1 Inclusion of gender budgeting statements in the legislative frameworks of the Ministry of Finance is supported (UN Women)  |    |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1. Indicator 1<br>Budget statement template introduced and endorsed  | 0  | 1 Budget statement proposed and endorsed | 1 Budget statement proposed and endorsed | Yes: GRB provisions in the budget circular of 2023/2024 have been endorsed. Additionally, the program-based budget templates were reviewed from a gender lens.   |  |
| Output 4.2. a virtual mechanism for members of youth and budget officers are created to exchange views during the formulation of the national budget.   |    |  |  |  |  |


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| Output 4.2. Indicator 1<br>tool exist to quickly and effectively consult youth around budget decisions  | 0 | 1 virtual consultation tool created on MoF digital gate to consult selected youth representative +<br>At least 2 meetings held through the tool to consult youth views on public budget & SDG costing | 1 virtual consultation tool created on MoF digital gate to consult selected youth representative +<br>At least 2 meetings held through the tool to consult youth views on public budget & SDG costing | Yes: Budget game developed and 1 round implemented targeting children 15-18, linked to financial education and public budget participation. |   |
| Output 4.3. Evidence-based Social Protection tools are providing information to policy-decision makers on coverage extension and good governance of the social protection schemes                             |   |   |   |   |   |
| Output 4.3. Indicator 1 -<br>A social insurance and pension actuarial valuation is conducted and used for implementation  | 0 | 1   | 1   | Yes: A social insurance and pension actuarial valuation was conducted and finalized   | Some delays in finalizing the actuarial valuation due to the delay in receiving data from the government and delay of confirmation on the assumptions |
| Output 4.4. Development impact measurements and reports are conducted with leading private companies relevant to the key identified sectors, with a view to increase their contribution to development (UNDP) |   |   |   |   |   |
| Output 4.4. Indicator 1<br># of private sector companies' assessment of the impact on SDGs of their management and investments, and opportunities for more impact   | 0 | 5   | 5   | Partial: 1  | The tool is still under development. Only one company was assessed and the tool needed to be reviewed and validated                                   |
| Output 4.5. Plan for COVID recovery financing that exemplifies systemically adding to sustainable development financing that is resilient to future shocks (UNDP)   |   |   |   |   |   |


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| Output 4.5. Indicator 1 - COVID19 recovery plan or similar is costed and include a financing strategy and diversified resources | 0 | 1 | 1 | Yes: 1.COVID 19 was reflected in Financing Strategy |  |
| Output 4.5. Indicator 2 - Development financing plan adapted to include risk scenarios with major shocks                        | 0 | 1 | 1 | Yes: 1. Included in Road map action plan.           |  |

## Annex 2: List of strategic documents

### 1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

| Title of the document   | Date (month; year) when finalized | Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.) | Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>Develop an advisory note on how to make public budget processes more transparent and enhance outreach.</p> | <p>March 2021</p>                 | <p>Guidance</p>  | <p>Overview of the state of the transparency of the Mid-Year Review document of Egypt, as assessed by the Open Budget Survey (OBS) of 2019. Includes a set of recommendations that will allow increasing the score of this specific document for the next assessment.</p> <p><br/>OBS_Egypt_MYR_Pr<br/>oposal.docx</p> <p>Note includes examples from portals and processes of other countries that have enabled MoF's to share fiscal and financial information with the public, and aims to provide technical guidance and key points to go back to regularly while progressing towards the revamp or initial design of</p> |

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|   |           |              | Egypt's fiscal transparency website.<br><br>GuidanceNote_FTP_Egypt_03152021.doc  |
| Spotlight on Children in the 2020/21 and 2021/22 Budget                 | June 2021 | Policy Brief | Child budget transparency series highlights and monitors budget allocations for initiatives that benefit children directly, or indirectly through family allocations. This budget brief explores the size and the composition of the 2021/22 public budget, with a focus on the government social spending and child-specific allocations on education, health and social protection in light of the recent Egyptian context.<br>LINK |
| Co-Published Brief on Egypt's Key Decisions to Combat COVID-19 pandemic | June 2021 | Policy Brief | Brief demonstrates Egypt's most important proactive measures and policy responses to mitigate negative impacts of the pandemic outbreak on various sectors of society.<br>LINK  |
| Egypt Finance Mapping Report  | 2022      |              | Report aims to understand current patterns of financial flows, expenditure composition  |

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|                          |      |          | <p>in social protection, education, health, sanitation and transportation sectors. In addition, it aims to provide a well-established methodology for integrating SDGs finance mapping within the national budgeting systems.</p>  <p>Egypt Finance Mapping Report Fin</p>   |
| SDG Financing Strategy   | 2023 | Strategy | <p>The Egyptian Integrated National Financing Framework aims to promote sustainable development as defined in Egypt's national vision 2030 through mobilizing sustainable finance to close the financing gap and minimize future fiscal and debt risks; through the application of a right-financing approach. Sub-objectives include (i) mobilizing and aligning domestic public financing (ii) aligning private finance and investment (iii) aligning development cooperation and (iv) enabling environments and non-financial means of implementation.</p> |
| Procedural Manual on GRB | 2023 | Guidance | <p>The aim of the program-based gender responsive budgeting procedural manual is to ensure that planning and budgeting employees are aware of the program based budgeting cycle and how to mainstream gender equality</p>   |

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|  |  |  | and equal opportunities considerations in each phase. |
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2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

| Title of the document | Date (month; year) when finalized | Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.) | Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
|                       |                                   |  |   |
|                       |                                   |  |   |



## Annex 3. Communications materials

### 1. Human interest story

One story attached to the report summarizing the background, results achieved, impact made, and beneficiaries reached by the joint programme in line with the objective of the portfolio to support increased SDG financing flows and policy reforms.

### 2. Communication products

| Title of the document  | Date when finalized (MM/YY) | Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)   |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Planning Minister and UN sign protocol supporting Sustainable Development Goals Financing Strategy                     | March 2021                  | <a href="https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/planning-minister-and-un-sign-protocol-supporting-sustainable-development-goals-financing">https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/planning-minister-and-un-sign-protocol-supporting-sustainable-development-goals-financing</a>  |
| Social media coverage for the ILO webinar on extending social protection to artists and workers in the creative sector | June 2021                   | <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ILOCairoOffice/photos/a.579702838769712/5674784942594784/">https://www.facebook.com/ILOCairoOffice/photos/a.579702838769712/5674784942594784/</a>  |
| Social media coverage for the ILO webinar on extending social protection to informal workers                           | March 2021                  | Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ILOCairoOffice/posts/5075516299188321">https://www.facebook.com/ILOCairoOffice/posts/5075516299188321</a><br>Twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/ILOCairo/status/1369961925895933952?s=20">https://twitter.com/ILOCairo/status/1369961925895933952?s=20</a><br>LinkedIn: <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6776053550708514817/">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6776053550708514817/</a> |
| UNCTAD and MoPED Capacity Development on Statistical measurement of Illicit Financial Flows in Egypt                   | March 2022                  | <a href="https://unctad.org/meeting/training-workshop-statistical-measurement-illicit-financial-flows-iffs-egypt">https://unctad.org/meeting/training-workshop-statistical-measurement-illicit-financial-flows-iffs-egypt</a>  |
| Catalyst Private Equity Launches the first "Impact Investing" Fund in Egypt, with UNDP                                 | March 2022                  | <a href="https://www.undp.org/egypt/press-releases/catalyst-private-equity-launches-first-%E2%80%9Cimpact-investing%E2%80%9D-fund-egypt-undp">https://www.undp.org/egypt/press-releases/catalyst-private-equity-launches-first-%E2%80%9Cimpact-investing%E2%80%9D-fund-egypt-undp</a>  |
| Video recording for Minister of MoPED  | April 2022                  | A <a href="#">Video recording</a> for Minister of MoPED at the INFF Facility Launch event at the FFD Forum, it was presented at the side event, showing the importance of INFF in Egypt.   |
| INFF Facility Video Launch   | April 2022                  | <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a1nk1b9vVIE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a1nk1b9vVIE</a>  |
| UNICEF and MOF, workshop on SDG Tagging of the Egypt's   | June 2022                   | <a href="https://www.unicef.org/egypt/press-releases/ministry-finance-and-unicef-concluded-workshop-sdg-tagging-egypts-programs-and">https://www.unicef.org/egypt/press-releases/ministry-finance-and-unicef-concluded-workshop-sdg-tagging-egypts-programs-and</a>  |

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| Programs and Performance Based Budget  |           |  |
| UN Women, MoF and NCW organized a workshop on "Program-based Gender Responsive Budgets"                            | June 2022 | <a href="https://www.facebook.com/unwomenegypt/photos/pcb.5230937413621175/5230917336956516/">https://www.facebook.com/unwomenegypt/photos/pcb.5230937413621175/5230917336956516/</a>  |
| MoF-UNICEF Child Budget Transparency Series  |           | <a href="https://www.unicef.org/egypt/reports/budget-transparency-series">https://www.unicef.org/egypt/reports/budget-transparency-series</a>  |
| IFF tutorials prepared for the Expert group (with Arabic subtitles) published on UNCTAD Statistics youtube channel | June 2022 | <a href="https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLji49uujoC9owMVpxjW49Ie_KGTnZa69a">https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLji49uujoC9owMVpxjW49Ie_KGTnZa69a</a>  |
| The contribution of MoPED and customs authority to the closing event on IFF held in Ethiopia                       | June 2022 | The aim is sharing their experience on IFF measurement.<br><a href="https://unctad.org/meeting/closing-conference-project-defining-estimating-and-disseminating-statistics-iffs-africa">https://unctad.org/meeting/closing-conference-project-defining-estimating-and-disseminating-statistics-iffs-africa</a> |

## Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

*If applicable, include a list of all stakeholders interviewed during the final report preparation and summarize their feedback.*

| No | Name of entity | Name of Representative                                    | Title   | Contact information  | Role in the programme           | Summary of feedback  |
|----|----------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1  | UNDP           | Aya Abou-Hadid<br><br>Reham Youssef<br><br>Sylvain Merlen | Project Support Coordinator<br><br>Policy and Partnership<br><br>Deputy Resident Representative | <a href="mailto:aya.abou-hadid@undp.org">aya.abou-hadid@undp.org</a><br><br><a href="mailto:reham.youssef@undp.org">reham.youssef@undp.org</a><br><br><a href="mailto:sylvain.merlen@undp.org">sylvain.merlen@undp.org</a> | Lead agency focal points for JP | <p>The JP is fully aligned with the development plans of Egypt and SDS 2030, to achieve these goals, Egypt is determined to invest in several key sectors namely education, health, social protection, water and sanitation, and transportation. Across all these areas, women’s empowerment is critical. Some of these sectors are SDG accelerators as identified in the MAPS engagement facility.</p> <p>Although coordination was challenging in this project, it was key to successful implementation of the project activities. Having 5 PUNOs in addition to their national counterparts required a lot of coordination and synergizing efforts.</p> <p>The project faced delays to start due to security clearances, which took longer than expected. This was mitigated by accelerating the pace of implementation as well as obtaining a number of no-cost extensions accompanied by a revised work plan.</p> <p>The financing strategy is completed pending final validation and endorsement through the financing dialogue.</p> <p>Knowledge products developed and translated into Arabic to contribute to the sustainability beyond the</p> |

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|   |         |            |                                       |  |                           | <p>project lifetime, so that national counterparts can replicate and expand the intervention on their own.</p> <p>Challenges: the lack of national experts in the areas of costing, financing strategy, the need for international experts to be accompanied with national experts to address the Egyptian context.</p> <p>Another key challenge is coordinating support of global, regional and national UN entities on the INFF. A new UN Development Account project on INFF with UN DESA and UN ESCWA as partners was launched with Egypt as one of the target countries. PUNOS with RCO, DESA and ESCWA worked jointly on a coordinated support of the UN system on INFF for Egypt. An inter-agency technical team has been formed to support this coordination.</p> <p>Recommendations: capitalize on the capacity building and knowledge attained under this JP of national experts in the areas of costing and financing strategy, that would assist in the joint work with international experts to address the needs and Egyptian contexts.</p> <p>Build on the platforms that had been established under this JP for the SDG financing strategy.</p> |
| 2 | UNWOMEN | Nora Rafea | Women economic empowerment specialist | <a href="mailto:nora.rafea@unwomen.org">nora.rafea@unwomen.org</a> | Technical focal point for | The JP is relevant to the development plans in Egypt. The intended objective is achieved.   |

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|  |  | Natalie Anastassi | Programme Associate | <a href="mailto:natalie.anastassi@unwomen.org">natalie.anastassi@unwomen.org</a> | UNWOMEN component. | <p>The most important achievements for UNWOMEN are the GRB templates review and provisions in 2023/2024 budget circular, developing and institutionalizing the procedural manual and sensitization of 30 heads of equal opportunities units. Many civil servants were reached which paramounted the importance of the intervention.</p> <p>The planned studies could not be completed due to budgetary and time constraints.</p> <p>Partnership with MoF was very strategic and resulted in successful implementation of project interventions as well as expanding the collaboration to include women empowerment at large and not only GRB.</p> <p>Challenges: lack of availability of national consultants with sound technical knowledge on GRB. The lesson learned that came up from this challenge was to create and capacitate national government cadres who can be change agents in the future.</p> <p>Additionally COVID-19 and mobility restrictions impeded the implementation of some project activities. Online implementation did not work well due to the context. The devaluation was another challenge that was mitigated by re-allocating the budget to accommodate knowledge exchange opportunities.</p> |
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|   |     |   |   |   |   | <p>Recommendation: Engagement of national counterparts from the onset of the project, and have more technical coordination meetings between PUNOs and national counterparts. Fully dedicated staff to the implementation of the project activities. Inclusion of inception phase (even is it is a short one). Setting longer timeframe and bigger budget when it comes to the implementation of projects with policy/system change component.</p>  |
| 3 | ILO | <p>Aya Gabr</p> <p>Ricardo Irra Fernández</p> | <p>National Officer</p> <p>Social Protection Specialist</p> | <p><a href="mailto:gabr@ilo.org">gabr@ilo.org</a></p> <p><a href="mailto:irra@ilo.org">irra@ilo.org</a></p> | <p>Technical focal point for ILO component.</p> | <p>The ILO component aimed at building the GoE capacity on pension policy and management, adaptation of social protection tools to the law 148/2019, providing technical trainings on social protection tools, actuarial modelling and pension fund investment policy as well as social policy gap assessment and policy recommendations.</p> <p>Social insurance and pension valuation study is developed for the first time after the new law 1.</p> <p>A social insurance and pension actuarial valuation study has been conducted and ready for finalization by the end of October 2023. The actuarial valuation is highly relevant as it helps in assessing the financial sustainability of the system and to provide recommendations to ascertain the financial equilibrium of the system. This actuarial valuation is very important as it is the first actuarial</p> |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | <p>valuation to be conducted after the implementation of the new social insurance and pension system and it help to assess the financial sustainability of the system after the changes in the benefit and in the contribution rates that was introduced by the new law. The results of the study ready to be presented by NOSI to the parliament as well as the recommendations. The new ILO online pension model is used for the 1st time in Egypt to conduct this study. The model ensures flexibility to fit the Egyptian context.</p> <p>Actuarial valuation studies take long time and big budgets In the case of Egypt, actuarial studies are not published, and accordingly this one not be published.</p> <p>NOSI was trained to use the ILO online model, additionally MOSS and NOSI capacitated on SSI to monitor the progress of social protection as well as extending social protection to informal workers.</p> <p>This training changed MOSS institutional capacity and vision on social protection provision particularly to informal workers.</p> <p>Recommendation: Longer time frame and additional funds are needed to build on results and work with NOSI to support the implementation of the valuation study.</p> |
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| 4 | UNICEF | <p>Lina Nabarawy</p> <p>Luigi Peter Ragno</p> | <p>Social Policy Specialist</p> <p>Chief, Social Policy (SPME), UNICEF Egypt</p> | <p><a href="mailto:Lnabarawy@unicef.org">Lnabarawy@unicef.org</a></p> <p><a href="mailto:lragno@unicef.org">lragno@unicef.org</a></p> | <p>Technical focal point for UNICEF component.</p> | <p>The JP is very relevant to the development plans in Egypt.</p> <p>The partnership with MoF and MoPED was strategic and key to the realization of the UNICEF component, this partnership resulted in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of 1 South-South cooperation to expose the government to SDG costing/ budget transparency practices.</li> <li>- Peer to peer learning visit in October 2022 with governments of Mexico, Argentina, Colombia and Brazil.</li> <li>- Development of a children budget game developed targeting children 15-18, linked to financial education and public budget participation as a virtual mechanism to exchange views during the formulation of the national budget, and one round of this game implemented.</li> </ul> <p>Challenges: Delay to start the programme due to necessary security clearances.</p> |
| 5 | UNCTAD | Nour Barnat                                   | Chief of Methodology Unit, Statistics Department                                 | <a href="mailto:nour.barnat@unctad.org">nour.barnat@unctad.org</a>  | <p>Technical focal point for UNCTAD component.</p> | <p>The JP was a demonstration of UN coordinated effort to respond to the needs of member states.</p> <p>SDG costing is an important exercise that has different methods, and coordinating these methods contributed to the success completion of the exercise. There is a request to extend training on</p>  |



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|  |  |  |  |  |  | <p>SDG costing to MoPED team after the end of the JP lifetime.</p> <p>The project faced some delays to start due to required security clearances but this was partially mitigated by the fact that communication was being done to pave the way for smooth implementation once clearances are obtained.</p> <p>This JP had many successful partnerships such as UNCTAD's strategic partnership with UNODC and ESCWA on IFF measurement and SDG costing. Economic commission for Africa (ECA) also partnered with UNCTAD on IFF methodology and invited Egypt to present its experience to African and Latin American countries in Ethiopia.</p> <p>Being able to finalize the costing exercise is one of the most important results of this JP, additionally the work on IFF measurement and strengthening the technical capacity of the GoE on IFF is key to sustainability as they (CAPMAS and customs authority, CBE, etc.) can replicate, expand the methodology to other sectors in the future. IFF tutorials are available with Arabic subtitles.</p> <p>Challenges: Lack of updated technical knowledge on International standards and statistics. IFF concept is new to many developing as well as developed countries. Delays in obtaining security clearances and</p> |
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|   |       |  |   |   |   | <p>hence starting implementation. Language barrier and lack of budgetary lines for translation.</p> <p>Recommendation: Longer timeframe and bigger budgets needed to run similar projects with policy and systems change components, in addition there is a need to include dedicated budget for translation efforts.</p>   |
| 6 | MoPED | <p>Mona Essam</p> <p>Aya Nawwar</p> <p>Nada Yacoub</p> | <p>Head of Sustainable Development Unit (SDU)</p> <p>Deputy SDU</p> <p>Senior Economic Researcher</p> | <p><a href="mailto:mona.esam@mped.gov.eg">mona.esam@mped.gov.eg</a></p> <p><a href="mailto:aya.nawwar@mped.gov.eg">aya.nawwar@mped.gov.eg</a></p> <p><a href="mailto:nada.yacoub@mped.gov.eg">nada.yacoub@mped.gov.eg</a></p> | <p>Government counterpart<br/>Focal point for MoPED and<br/>Coordination for the JP</p> <p>MoPED team for JP<br/>Coordination</p> | <p>The JP is very relevant to the development plans in Egypt, as it is very important to link development plans with source of financing.</p> <p>The project achieved important results, among which that government entities and relevant line ministries started to exchange more on different responsibilities and linking national priorities to SDGs, communication platforms were created however communication was a bit of a challenge as MoPED has been briefed on the implementation from UNDP and other PUNOs but not actually involved in implementation.</p> <p>Challenges: Difficulty to adapt proposed technical methodologies to the Egyptian context, such as the environmental financing aspect. Difficulty to convene the planned number of meetings. Some good experts with sound technical knowledge lacked the awareness of the Egyptian national context and hence came the difficulty to link and adapt the technical interventions to the specific context</p> |

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|   |     |           |   |  |  | <p>of Egypt. Coordination was challenging as progress monitoring was done through UNDP as the Lead PUNO.</p> <p>Recommendation: Longer duration and strong monitoring system need to be in place.</p>   |
| 7 | MoF | Sarah Eid | Head of financial transparency and citizen engagement unit. | <a href="mailto:saraeid@mof.gov.eg">saraeid@mof.gov.eg</a> | Technical committee member and focal point for MOF | <p>The JP objective and design is relevant to development needs and plans of Egypt and SDS 2030. It is important to link expenses to SDG achievement as well as SDG mapping and costing so that the financing gap as well as possible resources are identified.</p> <p>The project strengthened MoF capacity on fiscal transparency and youth public participation, GRB and on public budget tagging.</p> <p>MoF participated in 2 training workshops on SDG tagging and mapping, as well as a learning visit to Mexico to share experiences and best practices.</p> <p>MoF staff highly appreciated and benefited from capacity building programs on DFA methodologies, gender budget literacy as well as developing performance indicators aligned to the program-based budgeting reform, and including the mainstreaming of the SDG indicators into the process.</p> <p>Challenges: None.</p> <p>Recommendation: To have a second phase to capitalize on achieved results.</p> |

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| 8 | NCW | Shaimaa Naeem | Head of central department of strategic planning | <a href="mailto:Sh15111977@yahoo.com">Sh15111977@yahoo.com</a> | Technical committee member and focal point for NCW | <p>The JP activities are very relevant to the work of NCW (Women Empowerment Strategy).</p> <p>The JP contributed to embedding governance aspects, sex disaggregated statistics and data in all activities, in addition to the inclusion of the environmental dimension.</p> <p>NCW participated in a regional workshop in Morocco along with Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia where the Egyptian experience in Gender responsive budgeting has been presented and shared with other countries.</p> <p>NCW is expanding the work on gender budgeting to universities (i.e: faculty of Commerce and Sadat academy).</p> |
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