

Joint Programme Document

COVER PAGE

- 1. Fund Name:** Joint SDG Fund – Component 1
- 2. MPTFO Project Reference Number** *(leave blank / automatically populated in Atlas)*
- 3. Joint programme title** ***UN Joint SDG Fund support to Egypt Integrated SDGs Financing***
- 4. Short title** **Egypt SDGs Financing Strategy**
- 5. Country and region** **Egypt - MENA**
- 6. Resident Coordinator** Richard Dictus, richard.dictus@one.un.org
- 7. UN Joint programme focal point** Sylvain Merlen, sylvain.merlen@undp.org
- 8. Government JP focal point** Ahmed Kamaly, kamaly@mped.gov.eg
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9. Short description: This Joint Programme will ensure that costing of Egypt's National Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA) objectives and SDGs targets, assessment of the current landscape and trends of financing flows, and associated financing gaps, are all available and set durably at the heart of all public and private financing policies with the required long term capacities. The Strategy is also to broaden awareness and generate dialogues around SDG-aligned development financing priorities to support decision makers and build understanding and momentum for reforms and new policies.

10. Keywords: *(5-8, to be used for search in Gateway 2.0)* SDG costing, DFA, GRB, INFF, social Protection

11. Overview of budget *(based on the detailed budget in the annex)*

| Joint SDG Fund contribution | USD 924,159 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| UNCTAD | 10,000 |
| UNDP | 99,200 |
| UNICEF | 170,000 |
| ILO | 70,000 |
| TOTAL | USD 1,263,729 |

12. Timeframe:

| Start date | End date | Duration (in months) |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <u>1 June 2020</u> | <u>1 June 2022</u> | <u>24 Months</u> |

13. Gender Marker: **14 out of 18**

14. Participating UN Organizations (PUNO) and Partners:

(List all entities involved in implementation with organization, Last Name, First Name, Position, e-mail, telephone)

14.1 PUNOs

- Convening agency: UNDP, Sylvain Merlen, DRR, sylvain.merlen@undp.org
- Other PUNO: UNICEF, Luigi Peter Ragno, Chief SPME, lragno@unicef.org
ILO, Eric Oechslin, Director, oechslin@ilo.org
UN Women, Gielan Elmessiri, Deputy Country Representative, guelan.elmessiri@unwomen.org
UNCTAD, Raul Javaloyes, Chief Technical Cooperation Service (TCS), raul.javaloyes@unctad.org

14.2 Partners (Tentative)

- National authorities: Ministry of Planning and Economic Development
Haytham Diab, Deputy of international relations department, haytham.diab@mop.gov.eg
Ministry of finance, Sara Eid, Assistant deputy minister, Fiscal Transparency & Citizen engagement unit, saraeid@mof.gov.eg
Central Bank, May Abulnaga, Deputy Governor, May.Abulnaga@cbe.org.eg/ Ministry of International Cooperation, Dina Safwat, Senior Development Specialist, dsafwat@moic.gov.eg National Council for Women, Dr. Maya Morsy, President, maya.morsy@ncw.gov.eg
- CSOs: Egypt Global Compact, Walaa El-Husseiny, Walaa.ElHusseiny@gcnetworkegypt.org
GIFT (Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency), Juan Pablo Guerrero, Network Director, guerrero@fiscaltransparency.net
Egyptian Trade Union Federation (ETUF), Mr. Abdelmonem el Gamal, ETUF Vice President, int.rels@etufegypt.com
- Private sector: Federation of Egyptian Industries,
Dr. Khaled Abdelazim, Executive Director, drkhaled@fei.org.eg
American Chamber of commerce, Sylvia Menassa, CEO, Sylvia Menassa@amcham.org.eg
- IFIs: WB, Tatiana Weber, Senior Operations Officer, tweber@worldbank.org/ IMF, Said Bakhache, Senior Resident Representative, sbakhache@imf.org/ EBRD, Reem El Saady, Regional Principal Manager – SME, SaadyR@ebrd.com

SIGNATURE PAGE

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| | |
|--|---|
| United Nations Resident Coordinator Richard Dictus /Cristina Albertin - RC a.i. <i>Date and Signature</i> 06-Aug-2020 | Ministry of Planning and Economic Development |
| United Nations Development Programme - UNDP (lead) Randa About Hosn <i>Date</i> 23 July 2020 <i>Signature and seal</i> | HE Dr. Hala Al-Said <i>Date</i> <i>Signature and seal</i> |
| ILO Eric Oechslin <i>Date</i> 25-Jul-2020 <i>Signature and seal</i> | |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Paulo Maque <i>Date</i> 26-Jul-2020 <i>Signature and seal</i> | |
| United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Raul Javaloyes <i>Date</i> 30-Jul-2020 <i>Signature and seal</i> | |
| United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Christine Arab <i>Date</i> 28-Jul-2020 <i>Signature and seal</i> | |

B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

- 1. Call for Concept Notes:** SDG Financing (2/2019) – Component 1
- 2. Programme Outcome** Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2)

3. UNDAF Outcomes and Outputs *(same as Results Framework)*

3.1 Outcomes *(from UNDAF/Cooperation Framework)*

Egypt UNPDF Outcome 1- *By 2022 Egypt has adopted inclusive and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job rich economic development*

3.2 Outputs *(from UNDAF/ Cooperation Framework)*

NA

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

4.1 List of goals and targets *(for each goal/target there will be a requirement to measure progress- please select targets from SDG 17 and add from other SDGs as relevant)*

The project is directly aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): mainly 17 as well as 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 16. More specifically, 17.1, 17.3¹, 17.4.1², 17.18.3³, 1.a, 1.b, 1.3, 3.b, 5.c, 6.a, 9.a, 10.4, 11.2, 16.4.1⁴. (See below in section 1.2 page 10 for details).

4.2 Expected SDG impact *(descriptive 1 paragraph summarizing the expected contribution to the achievement of the SDGs)*

The project will support Egypt to put a cost on Agenda 2030 and develop suitable financing strategies to accelerate the implementation of national SDGs priorities, based on current situation and expected trends in development financing. A realistic strategy to finance SDGs, together with the capacity, outreach, and pilot testing will guarantee fuller implementation and acceleration toward Agenda 2030 achievement.

5. Relevant objective(s) from the national SDG framework *(max 5; indicate source)*

Egypt's *Sustainable Development Agenda* (SDA) – *Egypt Vision 2030* is largely aligned to Agenda 2030 is the national framework, with objectives of relevance here.

a. *Efficient and effective public administration sector managing State resources*

SDS Fourth pillar: "Transparency and efficient government institutions": *An efficient and effective public administration sector managing State resources with transparency, fairness and flexibility. 1. Improving the public management system. 2. Improving the planning and monitoring system.* (Sustainable Development Strategy – Egypt Vision 2030)

¹ 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

² 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services, for which the World Bank is the custodian.

³ 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

⁴ 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (IFFs) (in current United States dollars) (with UNODC)

b. Issuance of new financial tools

TBA

b. Diversify the sources of funding for development plans and programs and motivate the partnership mechanisms with the private sector, civil society and development partners to enhance funding for development

Prime Minister's Decree No. 193/2020 of January 2020 states that the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development shall: "Work to diversify the sources of funding for development plans and programs and motivate the partnership mechanisms with the private sector, civil society and development partners to enhance funding for development, without prejudice to the functions of the Ministry of International Cooperation and in coordination with ministries and stakeholders." (Article 1.4) and "Participate with the concerned authorities in reviewing the priorities of the state's financing needs to maximize their use within the framework of the state development plans and programs." (Article 2.5)

c. Performance-based budgeting, increased public expenditure efficiency and alignment of programs and budgeting with SDGs requirements and targets

Prime Minister decree No. 1167/2019, calls for programme-and performance-based budget that guarantees the achievement of the general plan for economic and social development (Article 2.6) and aligns with achievement of sustainable development goals at all levels (Article 2.7)

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

IF development financing flows (public, private, international and domestic) are influenced to optimally fit priority SDGs financing gaps in a gender sensitive and socially inclusive manner

THEN progress toward Egypt's National Sustainable Development Agenda (SDA): Egypt's Vision 2030 and SDG targets will accelerate.

7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues

Specific transboundary issues are not tackled by this proposal except for relevant aspects of the global COVID19 crisis. Nevertheless, Foreign Direct Investment and Remittances from expatriate workers are important transboundary financing flows considered in a SDG financing strategy.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement (max 2 pages)

Egypt has set itself ambitious development goals. Its *National Sustainable Development Agenda* is largely aligned with Africa Agenda 2063, with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and with the SDGs, on which Egypt has reported with two Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2016 and 2018.

To achieve 8 Strategic principal goals, from which emerge 47 sub-goals of Egypt's *National Sustainable Development Agenda* and SDGs targets by 2030, and secure a sustainable society and economy, Egypt is resolved to invest in several key sectors, including some SDG accelerators identified as part of UN-supported SDGs MAPS engagement (2018-2019). Key sectors identified for this joint programme that should receive particular attention are: education, health, social protection, Water and sanitation and transportation⁵. Note that due to COVID-19 the priority areas for this project might be revisited according to Government priorities.

The need to secure for these multi-year investments, financing that is adapted, predictable and resilient over the next decade is critical. At the same time, new financing flows can and must be harnessed into these investments and solid measurements are needed to track that investments are well-timed and remained balanced between the chosen commitments.

Preliminary calculations indicate that overall achieving Egypt SDGs targets require annually USD 24 billion of additional investments⁶. These needs would need to be additional to the current annual financing flows ranging between USD 50 and 90 billion⁷. These rough estimates suggest the additional investment required is not fully out of reach, but requires approaching new sources, attracting additional financing from existing sources and using existing flows more fully, predictably and efficiently towards development investment.

National Sustainable Development Agenda has not articulated in detail how the principal goals will be financed. But it has described at the outset of the strategy⁸ some tools (incentives for private investments, investment maps, PPPs/BOOs – Build Own Operate) that positively influence these flows, especially vis-à-vis infrastructure and reduce reliance on government budget or public debt.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 virus epidemic which has not yet peaked in Egypt as of late March 2020, is expected to have a significant short term impact on the health system and the economy, as well as longer term impacts on financing flows and achievement of SDGs: Egypt's tourism industry (10% of employment), exports, including the oil sector (USD 15 bn annually), Suez Canal revenues (about USD 5 bn) and remittances (10.5% of GDP) are all expected to fall as part of the global economic impact of COVID-19. These major downward shocks on economic activity and fiscal revenues, added to the redirection of State budget resources to immediate COVID-19 response as per the emergency revision of the 2020/2021 budget, and a steep

⁵ SDGs accelerators identified also include: empowerment of women, economic infrastructure, administrative performance. However as per consultations, initially a small set of focused area is preferred

⁶ Preliminary estimates using [SDSN \(2015\)](#) methodology adjusting for current SDG progress in Egypt measured by [SDSN \(2019\)](#) report.

⁷ UNDP estimates based on 2018 totals of ODI, FDI, tax/non-tax revenues, international borrowing, remittances

⁸ SDS 2016, page 9, "Challenges of Funding the Strategy"

reduction of FDI, will also impact on public and private investments, economic growth and socio-economic outcomes⁹ and significantly trajectory towards the SDGs. Possible global recession, global investment cut by 40%¹⁰ will be catastrophic for many developing countries requiring a \$2.5 trillion crisis package¹¹ and suspend their progress towards the SDGs. This will overturn key development finance assumptions and require a reprioritization of SDGs for example toward SDGs 8 & 9 to enhance resilience and self-reliance and possibly call for revisiting the selection of priority areas below.

COVID-19 largely upset the financing flows, the SDGs priorities and the ways, means and cost to achieve SDG targets. Its effects will therefore be mainstreamed in all aspects of this joint programme.

The problem statement for this proposal is that while Egypt's strategic development objectives are clearly identified, implementation policies have been proposed and progress is being measured, the options for financing the implementation of development objectives have not been precisely identified. Gauging of financing needs, mapping of the available finance, and the tools to match both is only partially available to policy makers.

Encouraging work has taken place to cost some *National Sustainable Development Agenda* objectives and SDGs, to map development financing flows and forecast fiscal resources in the medium term, to control debt risk and to map private investment opportunities. However, a unifying process is lacking that would enable Egypt to consider and plan development finance holistically and that would act as a reference framework to orient public and private investments.

Finally, consensus on investment orientations for key SDG areas and on the sources of funding used in priority is important, especially for youth that following the most recent census represents forty percent of the Egyptian population. This is not only to ensure a stable policy of development financing but also that relevant activities are planned together with the populations to achieve the best results. Youth and citizens consensus can be derived with more outreach and consultations at all level as well as with financial literacy training and engagement activities tailored to children and Youth.

As noted above, the medium run effects of COVID-19 will require sharp changes in the strategies to finance and to deliver on national plans and the SDGs, with impacts across SDGs, not only health and on public and private resources. The post COVID period will call for systemic approaches to finance recovery, as well as to establishing more adaptive and robust financing approaches to manage future risks.

National priority areas

Among the areas identified as key for achievement of the national *Sustainable Development Agenda* and the SDGs by Government of Egypt are Social Protection, Education, Health, Sanitation (especially in rural areas), Transportation and Women's empowerment. In particular, Egypt's population reached 100 million this year, with almost 1.7 million new working age entrants annually¹². To harness the demographic dividend of a growing young population, in line with the SDGs, three focus areas are critical: social protection, education and health. Baseline information about the current situation, cost for SDG achievement and financing options in these sectors is as follows:

⁹ Preliminary estimates indicate growth could see a reduction from 2.5% to 10.5% (severe recession), unemployment increase from 0.5 % to 9.4%, as well as significant inflation and poverty increase.

¹⁰ UNCTAD 2020. unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaeiainf2020d3_en.pdf

¹¹ UNCTAD 2020. unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/gds_tdr2019_covid2_en.pdf

¹² UN DESA World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision (medium variant estimates)

Social Protection. Social protection is identified as a SDG accelerator contributing to the achievement of several SDGs (1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 16) and delivering on the Leave No One Behind pledge of Agenda 2030.

In spite of recent efforts to extend social protection coverage to poor households with social security, Takaful and Karama conditional cash transfer programmes, a majority of the Egyptian population is not covered by any social protection programmes. Egyptian social protection coverage is estimated to be lower than the world average (55%)¹³ This massive coverage gap is linked to a financing gap.

Based on data in developing countries, the cost of a basic social protection floor package including social assistance for families with children, maternity and disability benefits and old age pensions, is estimated on average to 2.4 per cent of their GDP, but existing public social protection programmes only finance one third of this amount.¹⁴ Of note, cost of social protection being extended to those most affected by COVID will require extra financing.

Newly developed non-contributory social assistance represents a small part of the Egyptian state budget, partly financed from concessional loans. While the total cost of the basic social protection floor extension remains affordable, institutionalization, long term planning and monitoring of risk are crucial elements.

The newly adopted social insurance and pension Law 148/2019 plans to extend contributory social protection coverage and therefore reduce the coverage gap. While the executive regulations of the law are about to be finalized, the Government of Egypt requested the ILO technical support for the implementation of the law, both for the improvement of the governance of new merged social insurance and pension schemes, and for extension strategy.

Education. Global trends are that public financing has decreased for this sector, while ODA disbursements in this sector have hit a plateau. Private philanthropy and impact investment have risen sharply, but they constitute a small part of the sector's overall investment needs.

Health. Until recently, Egypt's health care system has been challenged by underinvestment and inefficiencies¹⁵. Egypt is working on universal healthcare coverage which requires investment for institutional development or infrastructure as well as a new financing system. Over the past decade, household out-of-pocket healthcare expenditure in Egypt constituted around 60% of total health expenditure, compared to 39.7% in lower-middle income countries (LMICs), while public spending on health represented a rather stagnant low rate of around 30% compared to 43.6% in LMICs¹⁶. Based on the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Global Monitoring Report¹⁷, 3.9% of the Egyptian population are faced with severe catastrophic health expenditure, and 1.07% are impoverished due to direct out-of-pocket payment. COVID response, post COVID recovery and readiness in health sector will require additional investments.

Nutrition is key aspect of promoting good health. The recent nutrition investment case 'Scaling Up Nutrition in the Arab Republic of Egypt'¹⁸. It draws attention to the situation of "double burden" because overweight and obesity among children and women of reproductive age are rising, along with the incidence of wasting, whereas the level of stunting has plateaued. As a result, Egypt is currently on track to meet only one of the six nutrition targets established by the World Health Assembly (WHA) for 2025. The report costs several packages of

¹³ World Social Protection Report 2017-2019, ILO. www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_604882/lang-en/index.htm

¹⁴ Measuring financing gaps in social protection for achieving SDG target 1.3, Extension of Social Security Working Paper, ESS 73, https://www.ilo.org/secsoc/information-resources/publications-and-tools/Workingpapers/WCMS_729111/lang-en/index.htm

¹⁵ MoHP. The white paper: framing national health policy. Ministry of Health and Population. 2015

¹⁶ WHO. Global Health Expenditure Database. Retrieved from World Health Organization. (2019, May 31) <https://apps.who.int/nha/database>

¹⁷ WHO. Tracking universal health coverage: 2017 global monitoring report, World Health Organization and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. 2017

¹⁸ UNICEF and World Bank <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/791181574839517438/pdf/Scaling-Up-Nutrition-in-the-Arab-Republic-of-Egypt-Investing-in-a-Healthy-Future.pdf>

interventions for improved nutrition, measures associated benefits and suggests possible strategies to expand fiscal space to finance them.

Water and sanitation. In 2014, more than 42 million village dwellers had no access to public sanitation. To address this spatial disparity, the Egyptian government embarked on a National Rural Sanitation Program (NRSP) in 2015, which aims to expand access to good quality sanitation services countrywide. The program, with a total cost of USD 2.8 billion, initially targeted 800,000 Egyptians in 769 villages, followed by an expansion of the program coverage in September 2018 to 892,000 additional village dwellers. More investment needs to be channeled into infrastructure to bridge this urban-rural divide.

Transport infrastructure. Egypt's unique geographic location offers it to be a trade and logistic hub of the world, including for agriculture export. But this potential is yet to be harnessed partly due to weak transport infrastructure. The estimated cost of bringing Egypt's transport infrastructure up to global benchmark standards has been variously estimated at between 3 and 5 percent of GDP, however the most the public sector has ever reached is about 1.2 percent of GDP. A funding gap has been estimated at around US\$6 billion per year¹⁹.

Women Empowerment. Women empowerment has been demonstrated to be an important SDG accelerator, inter alia through the MAPS exercise. Further, several studies have shown that enhancing women's economic empowerment can lead to significant boost in GDP. Gender unemployment disparity constitutes a challenge to Egypt's productive labor force. Whereas male unemployment rate in 2019 amounted to 4.2 percent, women's unemployment rate reached 22.4 percent. It was estimated in 2012 that if female employment rates were to match male employment rates in Egypt, this would result in an increase of 34 percent in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)²⁰.

Gender Responsiveness in financing. Budgets are not gender-neutral policy tools, they have an impact on women and men, girls and boys in different ways, in terms of revenue and expenditure. Therefore, introducing a gender perspective into all levels of the public budgeting process "gender budgeting" is important to measure the impact of public policies on citizens from different segments as well as restructure revenues and spending in a more effect and efficient manner. More broadly, development financing strategies that fail to account for the differential impacts of financing decisions on women and men would not be fully effective.

Egypt's GRB Initiative, spearheaded by the Ministry of Finance, has made a considerable progress from 2004 till 2010 including the capacity building of all local level budget employees, introduction of GRB in the Budget Circular for several fiscal years from 2008 till 2013, introducing gender as a category of analysis, requesting gender disaggregation and dedicating budget line items for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE).

In addition, gender analysis for expenditures in selected sectors including education, health, social solidarity and manpower was conducted for the fiscal year 2009/2010. However, with different changes in Egypt's political leadership since 2011 and staff turnover inside MOF due to staff reaching the retirement age or changes within the structure of some departments, the GRB knowledge within MOF has been dispersed amongst different individuals. Therefore, this project is needed to ensure that the work on GRB within the Egypt government is being done in a coordinated manner and ensure that knowledge on GRB is institutionalized within the government through the digitization of curricula and building a cadre of trainers from the government.

There is also a need to mainstream gender responsiveness across all aspects of SDG costing, financial landscaping and budgeting work.

¹⁹ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/588971544207642729/pdf/132784-v2-WP-PUBLIC-Final-Report-Egypt-InfraSAP-English.pdf>

²⁰ Empowering the Third Billion. Women and the World of Work in 2012 (Booz & CO, 2012). <https://wamda-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/resource-url/c8b40d63b819e47.pdf>

1.2 SDGs and targets

SDG targets and indicators that relate to specific types of financing:

| SDG | TARGETs | Indicators | Baseline data (Means of Verification) (TBA) | End line data (Means of Verification) |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development | 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | TBA | |
| | 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | TBA | |
| | 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress | 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | TBA | |

SDG targets and indicators related to financing for specific priorities, for example:

| SDG | TARGETs | Indicators | Baseline data (Means of Verification) | End line data (Means of Verification) |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| SDG 1 End Poverty | 1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions | 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) | Health 4.6% Education 8.4% Social Protection 17.2% (citizen budget 2019-20) | (Citizen budget) |
| | | 1.a.3. Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP | TBA | |
| | 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender- sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions | 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups | TBA | |
| SDG 1 End Poverty | 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable | SSI 2017 | |
| SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries | 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers | TBA | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|--|
| SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels | 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment | TBA | |
| SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies | 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan | TBA | |
| SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | 9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States | 9.a.1. Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure | TBA | |
| SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | 11.2. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | 11.2.1. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | TBA | |
| SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | 16.4.1. Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) | TBA | |

1.3 Stakeholder mapping and target groups (max 2 pages)

Map key stakeholders and briefly explain their involvement, interest and relationships in the area addressed by the joint programme. Where possible and relevant highlight target groups.

| Stakeholder | Interest and relationships in the area addressed by the joint programme |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPED) | MPED is the primary focal point for SDGs mainstreaming and planning in Egypt. The MPED is also the rapporteur of the National SDG committee. (Prime Minister Decree 2020/193) reaffirm MPED role to “to diversify the sources of funding for development plans and programs”. |
| Ministry of Finance (MoF) | MoF formulates, implements and monitors Egypt’s economic and financial policies to achieve inclusive economic growth, financial control, efficient distribution of public resources. Since 2019 the Ministry of Finance has created a unit for Fiscal Transparency and citizen engagement. The unit is tasked with making the budget more transparent and in making sure citizens participate in its formulation. |
| Ministry of International Cooperation. (MoIC) | MoIC is coordinating the tracking of Official Development Assistance and reporting on the Paris Declaration for Aid effectiveness |
| Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) | MoSS and MoF are both involved the social insurance and pension reform, with a agreement on the Treasury debt reimbursement during a 50 year period. MoSS is in charge of the SDGs related to social policy and of the implementation of social protection programs |
| Other Line Ministries | Ministries of Education, Health, Manpower (MoM), Water Resources and Irrigation, Housing and Urban Utilities, Transport are responsible for sector planning in key development sectors. Ministry of Local Development lays a key role the roll out of public investment |
| National Council for Women | The NCW is the national women institution responsible for the mainstreaming of gender equality and women’s empowerment. It is involved in guiding and spearheading the gender mainstreaming policies on the planning and budgeting levels. |
| Development Partners Group (DPG) and International Financial Institutions (IFIs), in particular IsDB and IMF who stands ready to collaborate on the technical elements of a INFF | DPG gathers development partners who are taking decisions on ODA, lending and the facilitation of FDI and who are therefore stakeholders in the optimal allocation of these financial flows, and their alignment with the Egyptian Government priorities. IFIs are leveraging significant multi-year amounts to specific sectors and therefore have long-term impact on the achievements of national priorities and SDGs |
| Workers Unions and Employers Associations | Employee (ETUF) and Employer Organizations (FEI), as the social insurance system is financed by employee and employer contributions. |
| Business and investors associations: Egypt Global Compact and Affiliates, Egyptian Federation of Industries, Amcham | Act as coordinators of private companies who are the recipients of FDI, but also investors and managers with large impact. They have interest in understanding the SDG impact of business investments |
| Citizens | Ultimate beneficiaries and contributors through direct and indirect fiscal instruments. |
| Parliamentarians | Enact and oversee the implementation of the State budget and are accountable for ODA and development partnership agreements. |
| Global Initiative for Global Transparency (GIFT) | The Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) is a global network that facilitates dialogue between governments, civil society organizations, international financial institutions and other stakeholders to find and share solutions to challenges in fiscal transparency and participation. |
| CSOs | Some CSOs focus directly or indirectly on budget accountability |

Target Groups

For Policy support and Capacity Development Outcomes (Outcome 1 and Outcome 2) of this Joint Programme, Target groups are mid to senior level advisers and decision makers in Government institutions.

For Networking, Consultation and Advocacy Outcome (Outcome 3) of this Joint Programme, Targets group will be subgroups of the Egyptian population as decided with Government partners.

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy (max 2 pages)

Summarize the strategy of the programme, including:

The strategy for this Joint Programme is to ensure that costing of *National Sustainable Development Agenda* and SDGs targets, assessment of the current landscape and trends of financing flows, and associated financing gaps, are all available and set durably with the required capacities, at the heart of all public and private financing policies. The Strategy is also to broaden awareness and generate dialogues around SDG-aligned development financing priorities to support decision makers and build understanding and momentum for reforms and new policies.

a) why it is transformational (will deliver results at scale);

- Intended landscaping and costing exercise will support Egypt prioritization of development investment in areas that can yield the highest social return on investment with a rationalized picture of the amount of funds needed in the short and medium term
- The proposed programme has the potential not only to mobilize more funds but also to shift the way public and private resources are invested and spent to align with national development priorities and the SDGs. The financing flows involved are very sizeable and influencing them produces transformative results at scale. In addition, integration of a gender perspective should contribute to more informed budgetary and fiscal decisions affecting and empowering women, benefitting half and having an accelerating effects on many SDGs.
- Involving citizens and youth in the process is also unprecedented and would enhance the effectiveness of public spending by aligning with expressed people preferences and needs

b) how it is different from conventional and/or alternative approaches;

Conventional approaches focus on policies domestic state budgets and official development assistance as separate silos, traditionally with no reference to the total amounts required to achieve the medium- to long-term targets. The proposed joint programme:

- Looks in detail at the costs associated with *National Sustainable Development Agenda* and SDGs targets
- Takes a comprehensive view looking at all direct and indirect sources of development financing national investment budget, ODA, loans, private investments;
- Connects directly planning, public finance management and private investments
- Builds constituencies for new strategies and policies across a larger group of stakeholders;
- Promotes accountability in fiscal planning concerning the intended and unintended impacts on gender equality;
- Establishes new networks, channels and alliances to monitor budget performance and spending and to involve citizens in the budget making process;

c) how it contributes to accelerate the progress on achieving the SDGs;

The proposed joint programme by laying out the financing gaps and financing trends and triggers, will identify and mobilize additional resources for Egypt vision 2030 priorities, SDGs and identified SDGs accelerator and also increases transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of current allocations.

d) what the added value of the UN will be

UN (as well as IFIs and other partners) will bring together specialized tools for costing and accountability to support the government of Egypt with a comprehensive approach to development financing, with reference to the INFF model.

The UN will also bring the SDGs into the heart of the discussion around financing policies (investment, taxation, public expenditure, informed policies and budget decision making) ensuring they include a consideration of the implications for impact on the SDGs. This includes tools and methodologies from different UN agencies that relate to specific SDGs and SDG accelerators.

At the heart of the UN approach, is to support the dialogue around financing policies to draw together a broader alliance for the chosen policies. Promoting transparency, accountability and participation will be integrated throughout the programme.

e) how it relates to UN and national priorities and initiatives;

This Joint programme promotes several pillars of an integrated national financing framework consistently with the outcome document adopted in 2015 at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Article 9) and the Secretary-General's Strategy and Road Map for Financing the 2030 Agenda.

The activities framed under Outcome 3 (Dialogues, alliances and network) fits into the broader SDG strategy and particularly to SDG 1, 3, 5, 10, 17 to the extent it will contribute to the efficiency, sufficiency and transparency of public allocations.

This Joint programme directly addresses Egypt UNPDF Outcome 1 ("By 2022 Egypt has adopted inclusive and sustainable development pathways and remains on track to achieve agreed targets for inclusive, sustainable, resilient and job rich economic development" and UNPDF Outcomes 2 (Social Justice).

In terms of national priorities, this Joint Programme is directly contributing to Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy, namely: objectives 1 Improve Egyptians' quality of life and raising their living standards and 2. Equity, Social integration and Engagement and also 6. Public Institutional and Societal Governance. It is consistent with initiatives

It is in support of Government's initiative "to diversify the sources of funding for development plans and programs and motivate the partnership mechanisms with the private sector, civil society and development partners to enhance funding for development" (Decree 193/2020, Article 1.4) and "for programme-and performance-based budgeting [...] that aligns with achievement of sustainable development goals" (Decree 1167/2019, Articles 2.7)

f) how government will lead the joint programme and sustain and/or further scale its results; and

A process following the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) model would generally be led by a government oversight team. In Egypt, this function could be embedded within the existing inter-ministerial National SDGs Committee, which oversaw the MAPS engagement. Such high-level custodian will help sustain the policies proposed and strategy laid out onto full implementation and regular updating and fine-tuning. Through the high-level committee, several ongoing inter-ministerial workstream can be bridged, including performance-based budgeting, public financial management tools; debt strategy; finance sector reform and FDI promotion so the work should be continued and scaled up.

The capacity development is built-in all components of this joint programme in a way to ensure that follow up, contextualization, and upgrades of the analysis and decision-making tools proposed, will be available to all stakeholders

Further, in contribution to the Monitoring and Review pillar of the INFF model, the Ministry of Finance and the Fiscal Transparency and Citizen Engagement Unit will be in position after the joint programme, to mobilize the networks facilitated by the joint programme for monitoring, review, participation and accountability and thereby, to facilitate informed decision-making on budget and investments.

g) what is the expected situation after the joint programme is completed.

After 2 years, additional resources are mobilized and aligned behind national development priorities and the SDGs; new gender responsive policies have been implemented to better integrate planning and financing, and medium term actions are articulated for further scaling up and diversification of finance for national development priorities and the SDGs.

After 2 years, there is at least 1 formal mechanism through which the youth participate in the discussion around the prebudget and executive budget proposals.

2.2 Theory of Change (max 2 pages+graphic)

a) Summary

IF development financing flows (public, private, international and domestic) are influenced to optimally fit priority SDGs financing gaps in a gender sensitive and socially inclusive manner

THEN progress toward *National Sustainable Development Agenda* and SDG targets will accelerate.

b) Detailed explanation of the ToC.

IF net costs of *National Sustainable Development Agenda* /SDG achievements, in particular identified SDG accelerators including women empowerment are known more precisely and

IF Egypt financing flows (public, private, international and domestic) are explicitly and efficiently quantified and linked to *National Sustainable Development Agenda* goals and SDGs (incl. SDG 10, gender gaps) [SDG Financing Landscape Mapping] and

IF *National Sustainable Development Agenda* /SDG financing gaps, priorities, linkages and forecasts are transparently measured and discussed, widely, and

IF Egypt's institutions are supported in these analyses and with gender sensitive and inclusive financing policies fitting in a medium-term strategy aimed to influence financing flows, [Dialogues and Capacity building]

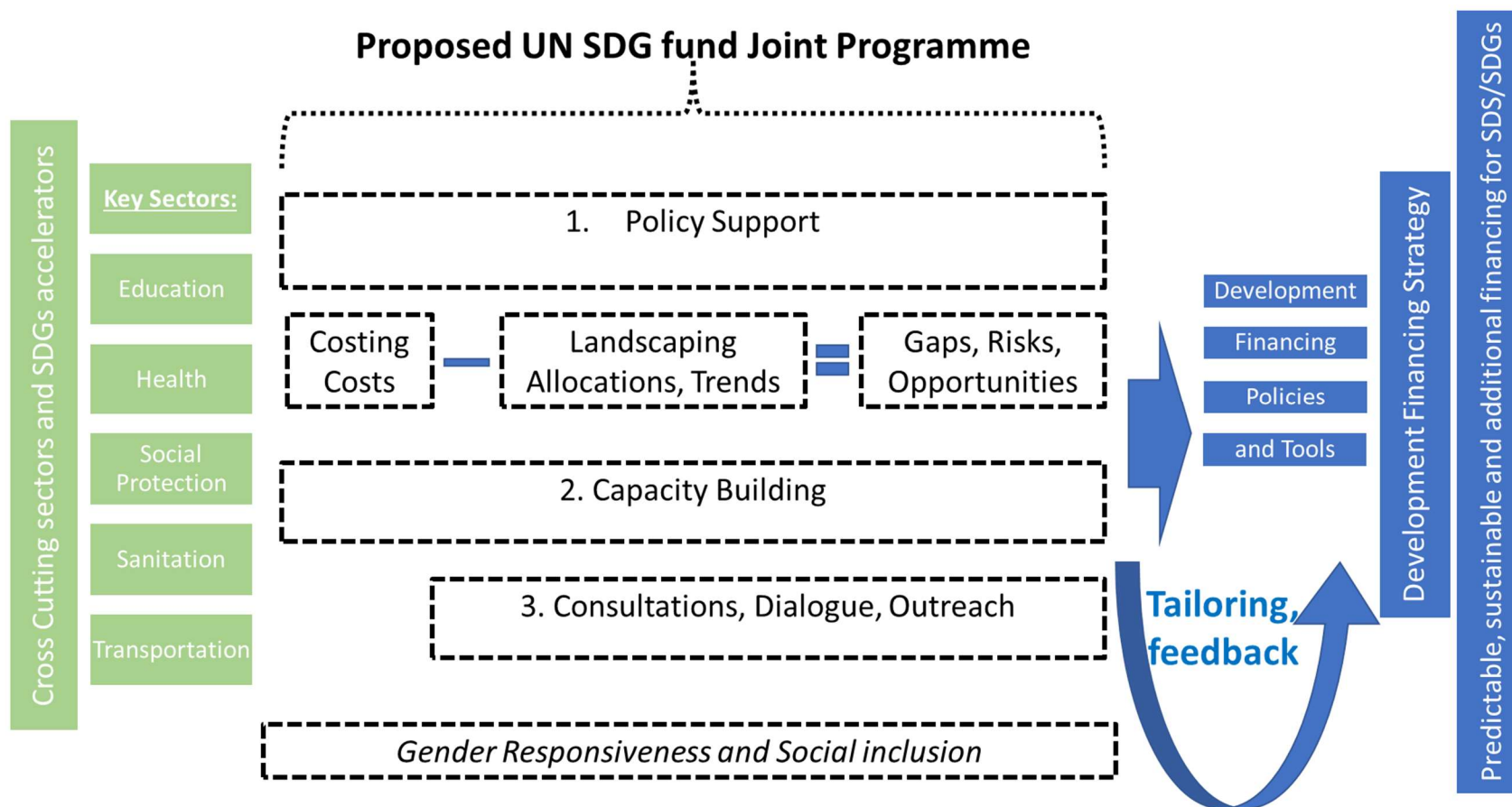
THEN more predictable, more sustainable and additional financing will be available, more focused and more effectively channeled to those priority areas that yield the highest social return on investment in Egypt, and progress toward *National Sustainable Development Agenda* and SDG targets will accelerate.

c) ToC assumptions: present only the main assumptions underlying the concept described by the ToC. If the assumptions change the whole model might change.

Financing flows can be influenced on a short timeframe. Long term Planning and medium-term financing orientation can be durably linked. Capacity can be built rapidly at the right

level to influence decision making in a non-disruptive and sustainable manner. Dialogue on financing topics can be built in non-technical terms accessible to all citizens.

d) Graphical representation of ToC.



2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs (Accountable PUNO for each output underlined)

Outcome 1. An SDG-focused Development Financing strategy and its core institutional components with focus on key priority sectors **[Policy Support: Costing, landscaping, gap analysis and policy options]**

- 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 including additional costs attributable to COVID-19 - (ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNCTAD)
- Output 1.2. Mapping of Development Financing flows (Development Finance Assessment) is expanded (beyond pre-existing study), to account for the impacts of COVID-19 on financing flows, to 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).
- Output 1.3. Gender analysis and assessments of fiscal policy (revenue and expenditure) for selected sectors (e. g. energy - incl. renewable energy and infrastructure) are conducted - (UNWOMEN)
- Output 1.4. Financing solutions composing a possible *National Sustainable Development Agenda* /SDG financing strategy that include private sector investment are proposed and compared, building on costing (Output 1.1) and landscaping (Output 1.2) - (UNDP)

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]**

- Output 2.1. Capacity is developed for GoE to cost *National Sustainable Development Agenda* /SDG and tools transferred (actuarial valuation modeling and reporting) to strengthen the sustainability and governance of social institutions (pension funds investment policy) (ILO, UNICEF)
- 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 2.3. Capacities of government institutions including MOF, MoM, MOPED, NCW, CAPMAS and local government on gender analysis, gender mainstreaming in the selected sectors and analysis of the care economy is strengthened (ILO, UN Women)
- 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);

Outcome 3: Dialogues, consultations and networks, within and outside Government for awareness and accountability about SDG-aligned-budget and financing for SDGs [Dialogues]

- Output 3.1. An 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 3.2. Transparency documents on the state budget are timely published to establish a dialogue with citizens (in particular Youth, Children, Women), as well as with stakeholder groups capacitated in social protection gap assessments (UNICEF, ILO)
- Output 3.3. Gender responsive budget literacy programs to Members of Parliament, CSOs, and citizens are developed (UN Women)
- Output 3.4. Regular networking and match-making forums are conducted to improve to private sector and civil society understanding on the goals and metrics of the *National Sustainable Development Agenda* and build incentive mechanisms for targeted promotion of relevant strategic investments (UNDP)
This is based on Pre-existing forums PUNOs have established with the private sector companies and investors (e.g. Corporate Impact and Sustainability (CIS) committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, Tiye Women angel investors network, etc.)
- 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)

Outcome 4: Elements of the financing strategy are tested to mobilize financial resources and documented to inform expansion at scale to finance the implementation of National Sustainable Development Agenda and SDGs. [Piloting]

- Output 4.1 Inclusion of gender budgeting statements in the legislative frameworks of the Ministry of Finance is supported (UN Women)
- Output 4.2 An online tool is created for youth to exchange views on the formulation of the national budget. (UNICEF)
- 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 (ILO)
- 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 4.5 Plan for COVID recovery financing that exemplifies systemically adding to sustainable development financing that is resilient to future shocks (UNDP)

- Explain what is *expected to happen next, i.e. after the joint programme is completed.*

After the completion of the Joint Programme, development finance actors in Egypt will, in yearly and multi-year planning, budgeting and investment decisions, build on and be influenced by the JP's 1. data collection tools and knowledge products (Outcome 1), 2. capacities and coordination tools (Outcome 2), advocacy, consultation and monitoring channels (Outcome 3); Piloting (Outcome 4) will ease the transition from evidence-based analysis, planning tools, policy options and advocacy, and into practical sustained applications.

Outcomes 2 and 3 (Capacity and consultation) will craft good practices for development financing actors who after the end of the 2-year project are expected to have the tools, knowledge and network necessary to maintain mechanisms to identify gaps, mainstream gender, and share and discuss about the budget, especially with youth at large and with girls.

- Briefly indicated the expected progress on the selected SDG targets

As per the SDGs selected in section 1.1, joint programme will identify bottlenecks and proposed solution for the financing of SDG 1, SDG 3; SDG 4; SDG 5; SDG 6; SDG 10; SDG 17

- Describe the expected impact in terms of changed situation for the target group/s.

In 2022, multi-year financing for SDA priority sectors and for SDGs is secured through most adapted financing sources, translating into more ambitious programmes. Concrete impact is for example that beneficiaries of social floors are more numerous, more comprehensively supported (with expanded coverage of economically vulnerable groups, incl. on women and children) and accompanied to graduate from social protection programme.

In 2022, GoE regularly publishes budget documents tailored to a wide public and engage in meaningful dialogues around the budget with youth and girls.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across outcomes and outputs:

The programme aims to integrate gender equality principles in its three main outcomes by ensuring that the GoE capacity to produce gender responsive plans and budgets is analyzed (Outcome 1) strengthened (Outcome 2) and that dialogue on development financing issues include women and features discussion of gender issues (Outcome 3).

The integration of gender equality in the programme will ensure the following results:

- Budgetary and fiscal decisions related to SDGs are more effective and efficient;
- The intended and unintended impacts on women are better understood and taken into account for fiscal decisions on gender equality;
- Young girls are capacitated and consulted when it comes to allocate budget;
- Common understanding about the cost of achieving the SDGs and impact of narrowing the gender gap in selected sectors is promoted

2.4 Budget and value for money (max 2 pages)

- Justify the budget in terms of "value for money". Compare it with alternative ways of investing the resources provided to the joint programme, and why that would be less effective and/or efficient.

This joint programme brings together global collective expertise of the UN agencies involved. It builds on existing tools and methodologies in particular the ongoing Development Finance Assessment, and support to GRB, PFM, social floor costing, Investment trends monitoring, all enables PUNOs' implementation to begin with minimal start up delays.

Demonstrate long-term financial sustainability, after the end of the joint programme.

This joint programme focuses on policy and institutional support / capacity development enables the programme's impact to be scaled up autonomously after the end of the programme.

The programme does not create parallel structures or institutions that require support in the long run.

- Indicate how the budget addresses gender inequality, based on gender analysis presented in the Gender matrix in the Annex.

The Joint Programme budget identifies and account separately the activities that contribute specifically to gender equality, totalling at least 20% of budget and scoring "1" on Gender Marker indicator 3.1 (See Annex 3)

- Describe how the joint programme plans to leverage co-financing.

Since the joint programme provides an organizing framework and facilitates costing and gap analysis, it will encourage and likely trigger more costing and finance mapping exercises for sectors not tackled by this joint project.

On the longer term, this joint programme expects to set in motion important transformations in financing processes and the solutions piloted under Outcome 4 are likely to be replicated and adapted, generating new financing.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement (max 2 pages)

- Explain and justify:

a) how the government will lead the implementation of the joint programme;

a) The role of the *Oversight Committee for SDGs financing* will be assumed by the *National SDG committee* which in turn will result in strong national ownership;

b) the unique contribution of PUNO and broader UNCT;

b) ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNCTAD and UNWOMEN will provide unique contribution according to their specific mandates and dedicated partnerships with Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Social Solidarity and the National Council for Women.

- UNDP will coordinate SDG costing, lead on mapping financial flows and propose examples policies while building capacity on these topics and leading on piloting.

- UNICEF will make sure the government possesses the skills to continue costing for SDGs and is able to timely communicate the budget and engage youth in fruitful discussions around the budget;

- UN Women will ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in planning and budgeting through collaboration with NCW, MOF, MOPED, and CAPMAS. UN Women will capitalize on the previous work that it has supported with MOF on gender budgeting and ensure that activities done within the framework in this fund are done in a sustainable manner.

- RCO will support the coordination of the project, make available technical advice on SDG costing and financing. It will facilitate partnership with key stakeholders through its convening role. Further, RCO will ensure the integration of project outputs with the CCA process and alignment with UN PDF/SDCF.

Regular briefing to UNCT will guarantee that other agencies benefit from and contribute to evidence and orientations regarding SDGs financing. This approach brings SDGs agenda to dialogue on development finance in ways that complement other ongoing relevant engagements by UNCT, IMF/WB, IsDB, EBRD, OECD.

c) strategic contributions from other partners;

c) The Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency will be tasked with training the government on SDG costing, Transparency practices and where relevant on how to engage youth in the budget discussion.

Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) a OECD/UNDP global programme is also providing support to the Government of Egypt that will contribute to the mapping of financing policy options.

d) the ways in which other stakeholders (in particular the financial sector and private investors/capital) will be involved and/or consulted.

d) Pre-existing forums PUNOs have established with the private sector companies and investors (e.g. Corporate Impact and Sustainability (CIS) committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, UNDP-created Tiye Women angel investors network, etc.) will be used to engage financial sector and private investors/capital.

Consultations with workers and employers organizations will be included in the capacity building components.

- Explain how the joint programme will pool and mobilize expertise from across the UNDS at country, regional and global levels and/or beyond, e.g. through unique partnerships.

PUNOs are contributing corporate expertise in public finance and public financing dialogues adapted to the Egyptian context.

In particular UNICEF will be contributing its expertise in analyzing the budget through a child lens, costing equity policies such as Social Protection and engaging the citizens and youth in the budget making.

UNDP will provide local and global expertise and methodologies for the analysis of financing flows as well as engagement with the private sectors and tools to analyze and advocate for private investment impacting SDGs positively.

This project also creates the environment to bring in the expertise of IFIs (in particular IMF, IsDB), integrating their existing and ongoing knowledge products as part of the building blocks of the INFF and creating the space for building United Nations system coherence in our support to the Government. We are also capitalizing on contribution by ESCWA and OECD directly or through joint programmes such as the Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB).

- Explain how you plan to engage global Joint SDG fund donors, in case they are present in the country and/or related to the joint programmes.

The project will connect with Sweden, EU, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Spain and other SDG donors and experts in country and relevant DPG group co-chaired by EU, the global EU partnership with UN

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements (max 3 pages)

- Explain the implementation arrangements and justify roles and responsibilities of RC/RCO, PUNOs, and national partners- as well as the means by which it will ensure integrated implementation and decision-making encompassing UNCTs and national partners. Do not explain the accountability for specific outputs and outcomes because it should be covered in the previous section. Focus on coordination, decision-making, reporting. Finally, demonstrate how the transaction will be reduced on the UNCT side.

- For coordination of PUNOs inputs, proper communication and reporting, a Steering Committee will be created where all PUNO will be represented along with representative from the government and the RCO. The steering committee shall meet quarterly to check progress against work plan and should be responsible for approving the technical and financial reports that all PUNO will add input as required. The Steering Committee will be chaired by Lead applicant and should have permanent and alternate members from every PUNO. This arrangement and frequent meeting will limit the need for bilateral discussions, avoid piecemeal approach and reduce transaction costs.

- Demonstrate government leadership in specific terms, including how the results of the joint programme will be absorbed and then sustained by government and other stakeholders

The role of the *Oversight Committee for SDGs financing* will be assumed by the *National SDG Committee* which gathers concerned Ministries at the highest level and will result in strong national ownership. *The Oversight committee focuses on main findings, strategic orientations and follow up actions. As with previous practice the Committee will be supported by technical committee where the same institutions are represented at a technical level which reviews findings and coordinates relevant sources of information and joint initiatives required under the Joint Programme.*

- Explain why this is the best approach (comparing to alternative ones) including how it avoids introducing parallel structures to those that already exist, and confirm that existing structures and mechanisms of UNCT, government, and related programmes/initiatives are leveraged

- This approach builds on existing structures which have previously convened to successfully identified orientations for SDG acceleration.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme²¹; and
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the joint programme, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

²¹ This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. Joint programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After competition of a joint programmes, a final, *independent and gender-responsive*²² *evaluation* will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

The joint programme will be subjected to a joint final independent evaluation. It will be managed jointly by PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met and the evaluation is conducted with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

²² [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](#), UN Women, 2015

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

This section refers to cooperation or assistance agreements form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government and each of the UN organizations participating in this joint programme.

Agency name: UNDP
 Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
 Agreement date: 1987

Agency name: UNICEF
 Agreement title: *Basic Cooperation Agreement*
 Agreement date: 1999

Agency name: UNWOMEN
 Agreement title: TBA
 Agreement date: TBA

Agency name: ILO
 Agreement title: Host agreement
 Agreement date: 1995

Agency name: UNCTAD (Part of the Secretariat)
 Agreement title: NA
 Agreement date: NA

D. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

| Name of initiative/project | Key expected results | Links to the joint programme | Lead organization | Other partners | Budget and funding source | Contract person (name and email) |
|---|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Illicit Financial Flows (IFF)</i> | Defining, estimating and disseminating statistics on illicit financial flows in Africa | Applying best practices from other African countries | UNCTAD | UNODC. UNECA | 1.5 Million USD | Yan Zhang |
| Social Protection Floor Initiative - Costing Social Floors, fiscal space and poverty and inequality impact assessment | Mapping scenarios of social protection extension and costing | Example of costing of specific sectors | ILO | MOSS, UNICEF | | sabri@ilo.org annyckep@ilo.org |
| Public Finance for Children | Budget Transparency Briefs MoF/UNICEF series | Enhance transparency and make budget info available to the public | UNICEF /MoF | | 310,000USD | mforaci@unicef.org lragno@unicef.org |
| Value for Money and Equity Analysis Mapping in Egypt | Feasibility study on VFM and Equity analysis in Egypt | Provide Evidence based solution to the government whose costs are defined, and benefits anticipated and contribute to the financial planning of SDG targets. | UNICEF | Oxford Policy Management | 15,000USD | mforaci@unicef.org lragno@unicef.org |
| Nutrition investment Case | Cost effectiveness | It provides costed options to increase nutrition with measured benefits. | World Bank | | 30,000USD | mforaci@unicef.org lragno@unicef.org |
| Development Finance Assistance (DFA) | Mapping of financing flows | Important first step in determining overall and specific SDG financing gaps | UNDP | MPED | USD 30,000 (UNDP) | sylvain.merlen@undp.org |
| Impact Management and Investment support | Mapping of suitable domestic investors, and capital available from the supply side and suitable social-impact companies and their capital need from the demand side | The contribution to the private sector to is expected to be key | UNDP | MIC | USD 400,000 (UNDP) | farida.matta@undp.org |
| Support to Public Finance Management and Institutional Support | | Capacity building in key aspects of the Domestic Resource Mobilization, including Medium-Term Income Review | UNDP | MoF | USD 1,792,264 (MoF and UNDP) | yusuke.kurihara@undp.org |
| Social Insurance and pension actuarial valuation | Reforming social insurance and contributory system for good governance combining coverage extension and financial sustainability | | ILO | MOSS, MOF | ILO | sabri@ilo.org annyckep@ilo.org |

Annex 2. Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

Set targets in the tables below, if relevant

Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement *(set the targets, if relevant)*

| Indicators | Targets | |
|---|---------|------|
| | 2020 | 2021 |
| 2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope ²³ | | |
| 2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale ²⁴ | | |

Joint SDG Fund Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented *(set the targets, if relevant)*

| Indicators | Targets | |
|--|---------|------|
| | 2020 | 2021 |
| 4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful) | | |
| 4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead ²⁵ | | |
| 4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational | | |

Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

(do not change or add – this is for information only so that teams know what they will be assessed against)

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country²⁶
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities (QCPR) and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change

²³Additional resources mobilized for other/ additional sector /s or through new sources/means

²⁴Additional resources mobilized for the same multi-sectoral solution.

²⁵ This will be disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners

²⁶ Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

2.2. Joint programme Results framework

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | 2020 Target | 2021 Target | Means of Verification | Responsible partner |
|--|----------|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 Financing Strategy is endorsed by INFF oversight committee or its equivalent | No | | Yes | Minutes of Oversight Committee | All |
| Outcome 1 indicator 2 Core institutional components to produce, implement and update a financing strategy | No | | Yes | Regular publications | All |
| 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, UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN) | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 indicator 1 Social Protection Strategy is approved and costed | 0 | 1 Social Protection strategy is approved | 1 Social Protection strategy is costed | MoSS | UNICEF |
| Output 1.1. indicator 2 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 | MOSS | ILO |
| Output 1.1. indicator # Key sectors costed | 0 | 3 key sectors costed | 3 additional key sectors costed | | UNCTAD |
| Output 1.1 indicator 4 # of knowledge products detailing costing in key sectors identified are developed, harmonized endorsed by relevant institutions, published | 0 | 2 | 3 | Publications | UNDP |
| Output 1.2. Mapping of Development Financing flows (Development Finance Assessment) is expanded (beond 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 Expanded Development Financing Assessment (DFA) is prepared and approved | None | 1 (Expanded DFA) | NA | Minutes of Oversight Committee | UNDP |
| Output 1.2 indicator 2 # of knowledge products on IFFs developed and endorsed by relevant institutions | 0 | 1 Technical document endorsed | - | Publications | UNCTAD |

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | 2020 Target | 2021 Target | Means of Verification | Responsible partner |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Output 1.3. Gender analysis and assessments of fiscal policy (revenue and expenditure) for selected sectors (e. g. energy and infrastructure) are conducted (UN Women) | | | | | |
| 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 | Publication | UN Women |
| Output 1.3 indicator 2 #gender assessments conducted for high impact sectors for women's empowerment conducted (Ex. Energy and infrastructure) | 0 | 1 | 1 | Publication | UN Women |
| 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) | | | | | |
| Output 1.4 indicator 1 Number of SDGs financing policy papers prepared, focusing first on health and social protection sectors impacted by COVID | None | 2 | 5 | | UNDP |
| Output 1.4 indicator 2 # tools documented to operationalize private sector financing of SDGs and estimation of volume of identified private sector financing | None | 2 | 5 | | |
| 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: Knowledge and skills of the financing policy options, applicability and constraints within and outside government institutions enhanced | NA | 2 | | Survey | GoE |
| Output 2.1. Capacity is developed for GoE to cost SDA/SDG and tools transferred (actuarial valuation modeling and reporting) to strengthen the sustainability and governance of social institutions (pension funds investment policy) (ILO, UNICEF) | | | | | |
| Output 2.1. indicator 1 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 is delivered to youth | Training report | UNICEF |
| Output 2.1 indicator 2 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 | 3 trainings are delivered | MoSS, MOF, | ILO |

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | 2020 Target | 2021 Target | Means of Verification | Responsible partner |
|--|----------|---|---|--|---------------------|
| 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 # of relevant officials trained (gender disaggregated) on DFA methodologies | 0 | 30 officials trained | | Training report | UNDP |
| Output 2.2 indicator 2 # of events for capacity building and validation organized (disaggregated by sector/institution/gender) | 0 | 2 trainings delivered to the Government | 1 validation workshop delivered | Press articles/ Meeting Minutes | UNCTAD |
| Output 2.2 indicator 3 # of joint workshops to update mapping of financial flows with central and local government officials (gender disaggregated) | 0 | NA | 3 | Work shop records | UNDP |
| 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 #capacity building activities conducted for selected government employees (disaggregated by sector/institution/gender) | 0 | 4 | 5 | Training Reports | UN WOMEN |
| Output 2.3. indicator 2 # of training programs developed/ and or contextualized (disaggregated by sector/institution/gender) | 0 | 1 | 1 | Training Program | UN WOMEN |
| Output 2.3. Indicator 3 # of consultation, study, training on maternity and paternity benefit (gender disaggregated) | 0 | 1 - National Consultation | 2- Technical Study/ Validation Workshop | Official letters/ Press release events records | ILO |
| 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 # officials trained on recommendations of SDG financing policy papers, updating policies and develop new instruments | 0 | 30 | 30 | Training Reports | UNDP |
| Outcome 3: Dialogues, consultations and networks, within and outside Government for awareness and accountability about SDG-aligned-budget and financing for SDGs [Dialogues] | | | | | |
| Outcome 3 indicator 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) | | | | | |

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | 2020 Target | 2021 Target | Means of Verification | Responsible partner |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Output 3.1. Indicator 1 Number of Oversight Meeting and Technical coordination meetings | 0; 0; | 1; 2; | 1; 2; | Minutes of Oversight Meeting | UNDP |
| Output 3.1. Indicator 2 Number of pre-budget workshops with technical offices, parliamentarians(incl. budget committee) | 0; 0; | 1;1; | 1;1; | Workshop records | UNDP |
| 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 Outreach documents are co-published by MoF and UNICEF around public budget | 0 | 2 outreach documents are published | 2 outreach documents are published | MoF digital Gate | UNICEF |
| Output 3.2. Indicator 2 # national tripartite stakeholders in social protection capacitated in social policy gap assessment and policy recommendation (gender disaggregated) | 0 | 20 | 20 | Meetings records | ILO |
| Output 3.3. Gender responsive budget literacy programs to Members of Parliament, CSOs, and citizens are developed (UN Women) | | | | | |
| Output 3.3. Indicator 1 #of gender budget literacy programs developed | Citizen Budget Initiative | 1 | NA | Published literacy program | UN WOMEN |
| Output 3.3. Indicator 1 #of stakeholders reached through the budget literacy program disaggregated by type/gender/location | 0 | 0 | 200 (50%F) | Training Records/Social Media Reports | UN Women |
| 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) | 2 (event and manual) | Event records | UNDP |
| 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/ infor sharing tool adopted | Missions reports | UNICEF |
| Output 3.5. Indicator 2 #Knowledge sharing sessions organized through digital platforms | 0 | 2 | 2 | Session Reports | UNWOMEN |
| Output 3.5. Indicator 3 # Experience sharing with countries developing and using budget markers | No | 1 | 1 | Missions reports | UNDP |

| Result / Indicators | Baseline | 2020 Target | 2021 Target | Means of Verification | Responsible partner |
|---|----------|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Outcome 4: Elements of the financing strategy piloted early and evaluated to inform expansion.[Piloting] | | | | | |
| Outcome 4 Indicator # of initiatives piloted in fiscal years 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 and impact measured #Number of legislations, decrees, regulations institutionalizing development financing policies identified and tested under this Joint Programme | NA | NA | 2 | Official records | |
| 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 Budget statement template introduced and endorsed | 0 | 1 (proposed) | 1 (endorsed) | Budget circular | UN WOMEN |
| 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. | | | | | |
| Output 4.2. Indicator 1 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 | At least 2 meetings held through the tool to consult youth views on public budget & SDG costing | MoF digital Gate | UNICEF |
| 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 - A social insurance and pension actuarial valuation is conducted and used for implementation | 0 | 1 | 1 | Publications | UNDP |
| 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 # of private sector companies' assessment of the impact on SDGs of their management and investments, and opportunities for more impact | 0 | 2 | 3 | Publications | UNDP |
| Output 4.5. Plan for COVID recovery financing that exemplifies systemically adding to sustainable development financing that is resilient to future shocks (UNDP) | | | | | |
| Output 4.5. Indicator 1 - COVID19 recovery plan or similar is costed and include a financing strategy and diversified resources | 0 | 1 | NA | COVID recovery plan | UNDP |
| Output 4.5. Indicator 2 – Development financing plan adapted to include risk scenarios with major shocks | 0 | 0 | 1 | Scenarios | UNDP |

Annex 3. Gender marker matrix

Complete the table below, using the instruction for gender marker provided separately.

| Indicator | | Score | Findings and Explanation | Evidence or Means of Verification |
|----------------------|---|--------------|--|--|
| <i>N°</i> | <i>Formulation</i> | | | |
| 1.1 | Context analysis integrate gender analysis | 1 | Analysis of important gender dimension of public budgeting and the SDG accelerator “women empowerment” in section 1.1. Gender disaggregated data is not available for the sectors examined | See Section 1.1 |
| 1.2 | Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs | 3 | The programme has gender mainstreamed in outputs and indicators and several programme output specifically targets gender equality in line with SDG priorities including SDG 5 | Dedicated Outputs for Gender Equality 1.3, 2.3, 3.3; Other outputs with Gender monitoring indicators |
| 1.3 | Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality | 3 | The programme has gender mainstreamed in 19 output indicators out of 35 | See Annex 2.2 |
| 2.1 | PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women | 3 | This is included through dedicated outputs led by UN WOMEN and ILO, including with regards to the care economy | See dedicated Outputs for Gender Equality 1.3, 2.3, 3.3 |
| 2.2 | PUNO collaborate and engages with women’s/gender equality CSOs | 3 | This will be part of the dialogue outcome (Outcome 3) | See Output 3.1 |
| 3.1 | Program proposes a gender-responsive budget | 1 | The program will work on GRB and identifies UNWOMEN budget and in the SDG-disaggregated budget, the contribution to SDG 5 | See Annex 4 |
| Total scoring | | 14 | | |

Annex 4. Budget and Work Plan

4.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

B. For this joint programme focused on policy support, most agencies will mobilize expertise from specialized consultants, specialized CSO partners that will be key for SDG costing training and limited associated travel (categories 4 and 5) with estimated cost based on recent experience and on consultant rates on rosters. The joint programme will also involve costs related to civil servants travels in the context of south-south cooperation exchange. Staff from specialized agencies will need to be made available for this programme that will share their payroll cost (category 1). Limited coordination personnel is also required to guarantee activities are integrated in a seamless manner. Other costs, supplies, grants (categories 7, 2 and 6) will be directed to supporting consultations and pilots.

| UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES | UNICEF | | UNDP | | ILO | | UN Women | | UNCTAD | | TOTAL | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contribution (USD) |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 50,000 | 170,000 | 45,000 | 99,200 | 112,000 | 70,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 53,000 | 20,000 | 285,000 | 359,200 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 2,000 | | 5,000 | | 20,952 | | 2,000 | | 2,000 | | 31,952 | |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 5,000 | | 0 | | 5,000 | |
| 4. Contractual services | 92,216 | | 90,916 | | 20,000 | | 120,916 | | 30,000 | | 354,048 | |
| 5. Travel | 39,700 | | 26,000 | | 10,000 | | 4,000 | | 35,000 | | 114,700 | |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | | | 10,000 | | 0 | | 20,000 | | 0 | | 30,000 | |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 3,000 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | 43,000 | |
| Total Direct Costs | 186,916 | | 186,916 | | 172,952 | | 186,916 | | 130,000 | | 863,700 | |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%) | 13,084 | | 13,084 | | 12,107 | | 13,084 | | 9,100 | | 60,459 | |
| TOTAL Costs | 200,000 | 170,000 | 200,000 | 99,200 | 185,059 | 70,000 | 200,000 | - | 139,100 | 20,000 | 924,159 | 359,200 |
| 1st year | 100,000 | 85,000 | 100,000 | 49,600 | 100,000 | 35,000 | 100,000 | - | - | 10,000 | 400,000.00 | |
| 2nd year | 100,000 | 85,000 | 100,000 | 49,600 | 85,059 | 35,000 | 100,000 | - | 139,100 | 10,000 | 524,159.00 | |

4.2 Budget per SDG targets

The Joint programme contributes to all SDGs as it aims to facilitate SDG financing. However some SDGs corresponding to the key sectors identified receive particular attention, for example social protection (SDG 1 and 10) and the target of SDG 17 related to financing for development.

| SDG TARGETS | | % | USD |
|-------------|--|-----|---------|
| 1.a. | Ensure significant mobilization of resources to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions | 23% | 197,629 |
| 1.3. | Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | 14% | 118,800 |
| 3 | Education | 3% | 21,600 |
| 4 | Health | 3% | 21,600 |
| 5.c. | Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels | 2% | 15,000 |
| 5.4 | recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate | 8% | 65,000 |
| 6.a | By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies | 3% | 21,600 |
| 10.4. | 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality | 2% | 14,961 |
| 16.a. | Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime | 3% | 29,922 |
| 16.4. | By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime | 16% | 137,000 |
| 17.3. | Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources | 3% | 25,000 |
| TOTAL | | 77% | 668,113 |

4.3 Work plan

| 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] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Output | Annual target/s | | List of activities | Time frame | | | | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET | | | | PUNO/s involved | Implementing partner/s involved | |
| | 2020 | 2021 | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Overall budget description | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contributions (USD) | Total Cost (USD) | | | |
| Output 1.1: Costing in a gender responsive manner of key sectors national target and corresponding SDGs targets | 2 harmonized coordinated costing knowledge products published that identify synergies, double counting and risk scenarios | 3 harmonized coordinated costing knowledge products published that identify synergies, double counting and risk scenarios | Costing of identified key sectors | x | x | | | | | | | Cost of technical expertise for the sector costing | 20,916 | 0 | 20,916 | UNDP | MPED | |
| | | | Costing of connected SDGs targets and other relevant sectors. | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Coordination of costings, methodologies and identification of synergies, double counting as well as different risk scenarios, also factoring indirect benefits on GDP growth and fiscal revenues | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Methodology paper highlighting data needs | SDG cost comparison paper | Localizing global SDG costing methodology adapted to egypt comtext and data ecosystem | x | x | | | | | | | Cost of technical expertise | 20,000 | 5,000 | 25,000 | UNCTAD | MoSS | |
| | | | Comparing costs derived from methodology used in world Investment Report to other costing methodology | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 Social Protection strategy is approved | 1 Social Protection strategy is costed | High Level Meetings with relevant stakeholders are held to refine and finalise the strategy | x | x | | x | | | | | Cost of the meeting; Recruitment of technical expertise | 21,216 | 30,000 | 51,216 | UNICEF | MoSS | |
| | | | Costing and development of an action plan for the Social Protection Strategy | | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| | Social Security Inquiry (SSI) is endorsed | Social insurance and Pension Actuarial model is operational | The social protection mapping (SSI) is developed and presented to social protection stakeholders | | | | x | | | | | Cost of technical note on information system Cost of actuarial team to design a new actuarial model | 35,952 | 10,000 | 45,952 | ILO | MoSS | |
| | | | A tailored made social insurance and pension actuarial model is designed | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 technical note on the information system for conducting regularly actuarial valuation and design of a new actuarial model as per the parameters of Law 148/2019 | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2: Mapping, Landscaping of financing flows | Development financing mapping extended with | | Expand DFA to cover identified key sectors | x | x | | | | | | | Cost of technical expertise for the expanded analysis of financial flows to disaggregated by the | 20,000 | 64,200 | 84,200 | UNDP | MPED, WB | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--------|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| toward identified key sectors and contributions toward corresponding SDS and SDG targets | diaggregation for key sectors | | Current and future gaps, distortions, imbalances or risks in availability of financing in selected sectors are identified and documented | | x | x | | | | | | selected development sectors, SDAS Principal goals/Plans, SDGs | | | | | |
| | | | Current state of Budget gender responsiveness and social inclusiveness mechanisms (including monitoring and feedback) is analyzed | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 technical note on Investment Trends in Egypt produced | 1 technical note on Investment Trends in Egypt validated | 1 technical note on Investment Trends in Egypt produced | | | x | | | x | | | Cost of technical expertise/Government consultations | 20,000 | 5,000 | 25,000 | UNCTAD | |
| Output 1.3: Gender analysis and assessments of fiscal policy and for selected sectors (eg.energy and infra structure) are conducted | 1 gender analysis study for fiscal policy in selected sector | 1 gender assesment of selected sectors | Conduct gender analysis of expenditures in the selected sectors for one fiscal year in collaboration with MOF and other government stakeholders | | | | | | | | | Cost of technical expertise to conduct gender analysis in fiscal policy and targeted sectors | 62,916 | 0 | 62,916 | UNWOMEN | MoF |
| | | | Conduct gender analysis of revenues in the selected sectors for one fiscal year in collaboration with MOF and other government stakeholders | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Conduct gender assessments of sectors (e.g. energy and infrastructure) to inform planning and priority setting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.4: Financing Solutions and Elements of a Financing Strategy | 2 SDGs financing policy papers prepared, focusing on health and social protection sectors directly impacted by COVID, and documenting tools to operationalize private sector financing of SDGs | 3 SDGs financing policy papers prepared, tackling sectors indirectly impacted by COVID, and documenting tools to operationalize private sector financing of SDGs | Synthesize findings of SDGs costing, financing flows mapping and gender assessments into one gaps analysis, taking into account possible trade offs for prioritization. | x | | | | | | | | Cost of technical expertise for the analysis of gap anlysis, lanscaping and consultations | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | UNDP | MPED, WB |
| | | | SDG Investment intelligence is generated that facilitate identification of Sustainable and Social oriented Investment Opportunity areas for SDS and new financing instruments to respond to key SDG oriented goals (Impact management and Investment, SDG, green, orange, blue bonds) are documented with action plan for mainstreaming proposed | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Main Elements of a financing strategy, gathering available sector and intersectoral policies for increase in revenue, new financing sources, new financing mechanisms. | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Outcome 2 | | | Capacities of GOE institutions developed to accompany, reproduce and expand policy support on gender responsive and socially inclusive financing for SDGs [Capacity and institutional support] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Output | Annual target/s | | List of activities | Time frame | | | | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET | | | | PUNO/s involved | Implementing partner/s involved |
| | 2020 | 2021 | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Overall budget description | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contributions (USD) | Total Cost (USD) | | |
| Output 2.1: Costing capacities | 2 trainings are delivered to the government on SDG costing and communicating SDGs budgets (transparency) | 1 training is delivered to youth on how to participate in SDG costing | 1 training on financial literacy to youth | | | | | | | | | Cost of trainers Cost of Venues Cost of Learning materials Cost of Digitalisation of content/web hosting for the youth training | 60,000 | 40,000 | 100,000 | UNICEF | GIFT, MoF |
| | | | 1 training on SDG costing to GoE | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 Training on transparency prctices to GoE | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| | At least 15 national officials (MoSS, CAPMAS, MOF, MOPED) are trained for GOE to monitor and report on Social Security Inquiry (SSI -SGD 1.3.) and social protection related SDGs, with transfer of the SSI tool | Full transfer of SSI to the Government | 1 training on Social Protection and SDG related indicators | | | x | | | | | | Cost of trainers Cost of Venues Cost of Learning materials Cost of Digitalisation of content | 30,000 | 10,000 | 40,000 | ILO | MOSS, MOPED, MOF |
| | | | 1 training on SSI | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 peer-review of SSI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | At least 15 national officials (NOSI, MOSS, MOF) trained on governance and pension fund investment policy for the new social insurance and pension system as per Law 148/2019 | At least 15 national officials (NOSI, MOSS, MOF) trained on the development of a new actuarial model adapted to the Law 148/2019 | 1 training on governance and pension fund investment policy | | | x | x | | | | | Cost of actuarial team to prepare a new actuarial model Technical support for the administrative merge of the two pension funds Training and transfer of actuarial model | 40,000 | 10,000 | 50,000 | ILO | MOSS, MOPED, MOF |
| | | | Technical support for the administrative merge of the two pension funds | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Training and transfer of the actuarial model to the GoE | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Output 2.2: Landscaping capacities | 30 officials trained on Development Financing Assessment methodologies and options to update DFA | 3 workshops to update mapping of financial flows with central and local government officials | Capacity building on measure, map and compare financing flows (including at sectors/SDGs level) and trends and identify opportunities | | x | x | x | | | | | Cost of Expert trainer | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | UNDP | MPED, MoF, ECB |
| | | | Better availability and quality of data (including alternative sources of data) on trade, investment, Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) through strengthened statistical methodology and capacity to enhance the information base | | | | x | | x | x | | | | | | | |
| | | | practical guidance, provide training and promote sharing of experience among countries to make it easier for statistical offices to sustain the outcomes in their regular work | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| | a kick-off workshop delivered to government/statistic office on statistical methodology/IFFs | national pilot work and regional workshop participation | Capacity building on the data sources and methods to measure illicit financing flows | | | | x | | | | | International and national expert and travel Conducting statistical analysis Developing training material Venue, Trainers and Technical support/Systems | 90,000 | 0 | 90,000 | UNCTAD | UNODC, UNECA |
| | | | National data sources identified with an understanding of the quality of data (including alternative sources of data) on trade, investment, Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) and a | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |

Output 2.4. Capacity are developed, 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;

| Outcome 3 | | | Dialogues, consultations and networks, within and outside Government for awareness and accountability about SDG-aligned-budget and financing for SDGs [Dialogues] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| Output | Annual target/s | | List of activities | Time frame | | | | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET | | | | PUNO/s involved | Implementing partner/s involved |
| | 2020 | 2021 | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Overall budget description | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contributions (USD) | Total Cost (USD) | | |
| Output 3.1: Oversight Committee | 1 Oversight Committee Meeting 4,000 | 2 Oversight Committee Meetings 6,000 | Convene launch /oordination meeting of the oversight committee | x | | | | | | | | Cost of convening 3 high level Oversight Committee meetings and 3 additional technical meetings | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | UNDP | RCO, MPEF, MoF, MIC |
| | | | Convene technical members of the oversight committee | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| | | | Convene oversight committee at the senior level | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2 outreach documents are published | 2 outreach documents are published | Analysis of Prebudget, Executive budget proposal and Midyear and end of the year statement to extract youth/child relevant budget info | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | Cost of technical expertise to extract relevant info from the government reports Cost of designers to elaborate relevant document to copublish Publication costs Dissemination (campaigns, press conferences etc. costs) | 50,000 | 30,000 | 80,000 | UNICEF | GIFT, MoF |
| | | | Elaboration of content to publish in the document to be copublished | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| | | | Dissemination activities | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| | At least 20 national tripartite stakeholders in social protection capacitated in social policy gap assessment | At least 20 national stakholders in social protection capacitated in policy recommendations | workshop on Policy gap assessment | | | | x | | | | | Cost of technical experts cost of venues | 40,000 | 0 | 40,000 | ILO | MOSS, MOF, FEI, ETUF |
| | | | Workshop on Policy recommendations | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.3 Gender responsive budget literacy programs to Members of Parliament, CSOs, and citizens are developed | 1 budget literacy program developed | 200 individuals (50% females) reached through the dissemination activities | Develop a budget literacy training program in collaboration with MOF and NCW Disseminate the literacy programs to the different stakeholders through different platforms (info-graphics, briefs, workshops,etc) through difital platforms | | | x | x | | | | | Cost of technical expertise to produce simplified budget literacy program/cost of dissemination activities including workshops/ digitlization of material, etc | 40,000 | | 40,000 | UN Women | MOF,NCW |
| Output 3.4: Outreach to private sectors companies and to investors, with national development goals and incentive mechanisms | 2 trainings delivered to consultants/ government officials on impact management | 1 public/private conference on SDG financing & 1 manual developed | Networking and outreach and match-making forums | | | x | | x | | x | | cost of experts, venues, and content development | 15,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | UNDP | AmCham, Tiye Angel Network |
| | | | Develop manual for private sector to adopt standards for SDG alignment | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Train management consultants on impact management to offer as new service offering to corporate clients | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Output 3.5: South -South cooperation promoted that would help the Government of | 1 south south cooperation is established 1 study trip is organized in the partner country | 1 costing/info sharing tool is adopted by the GoE 1 workshop is organised in Egypt | Adaptation of best practice around cost/info sharing tool to the Egyptian context | | | x | x | | | | | Cost of Travel and accomodatio for GoE in destination Country Cost of venue for the workshop cost of technical expertise to adapt the tool to the Egyptian context | 39,700 | 20,000 | 59,700 | UNICEF | GIFT, MoF, destination Country Government |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|-------|---|-------|---------|
| 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, UNWOMEN, UNDP) | | | Adaptation of best practice around cost/info sharing tool to the Egyptian context | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Organisation of 1 final workshop on the South South Cooperation experience in Egypt | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| | NA | 1 knoeledge exchnage on budget marking | Organisation of study Trip in the destination Country | | | | | x | x | | | | | Cost of study tour or visit | 9,000 | 0 | 9,000 | UNDP |
| | 1 knowledge sharing session | 1 knowledge sharing session | Organize knowledge sharing sessions through digital platforms of Government employees | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | cost of workshop | 9,000 | 0 | 9,000 | UNWOMEN |

| Outcome 4 | | | Elements of the financing strategy piloted to inform expansion. [Piloting] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Output | Annual target/s | | List of activities | Time frame | | | | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET | | | | PUNO/s involved | Implementing partner/s involved | |
| | 2020 | 2021 | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Overall budget description | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contributions (USD) | Total Cost (USD) | | | |
| Output 4.1 Inclusion of gender budgeting statements in the legislative frameworks of the Ministry of Finance is supported | 1 Budget Statement/ template introduced | 1 Budget statement/template endorsed | Review the current budget circular of MOF from a gender perspective to identify gaps | | x | | | | | x | | | Cost of technical expertise | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | UN Women | MOF |
| | | | Provide technical support to the Ministry of Finance to formulate gender budgeting statements | | | | x | x | | x | x | | | | | | | |
| | | | Review budget templates for line Ministries and the local budget department | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | |
| 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. | 1 virtual consultation tool is created on the MoF digital gate website to consult selected youth representative | At least 2 meetings are held through the tool to consult youth about their views on the public budget and around SDG costing | Consultations with youth around best practices to participate in the Budget process | x | x | x | | | | | | | Facilitation costs and venue costs for consultations technical expertise for modellization | 16,000 | 50,000 | 66,000 | UNICEF | MoF |
| | | | Modellization and testing of a tool to engage youth in the budget process | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Adoption and inclusion of the virtual tool into government platforms | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| 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 | SSI is conducted and produced primary data on social protection | A social insurance and pension actuarial valuation is conducted based on the new actuarial model | Pier-review of the data collection | | | | x | | | | | | Cost of consultant to collect SSI data Cost of actuarial team to conduct an actuarial study Travel cost of the actuarial team | 17,000 | 10,000 | 27,000 | ILO | NOSI, MOSS |
| | | | Data and information collection for the new actuarial valuation are | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Production of an actuarial valuation, including policy recommendations | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| | | | Pier-review of the actuarial valuation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 4.4. Development impact tools measurements, intermediation with leading private companies relevant to key identified sectors, with a view to increase their contribution to development | Impact report developed for 2 large companies | 1 impact investment transaction facilitated | Impact measurement in the key identified sector are conducted on leading relevant private companies | | | | | | | | | | cost for report production, cost of research team | 15,000 | 20,000 | 35,000 | UNDP | AmCham, Tiye Angel Network |
| | | | Blended finance investment facilitation | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Output 4.5. Plan for COVID recovery financing that exemplifies systemically adding to sustainable development financing that is resilient to future shocks | COVID19 recovery plan or similar is costed and include a financing strategy and diversified resources | | Support in developing financing strategy | | | | x | | | | | | Staff time, cost for researcher | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 | UNDP | AmCham, Tiye Angel Network |
| | | | Adapt financing strategies to include risk scenarios with major shocks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Joint programme management | | | List of activities | Time frame | | | | | | | | PLANNED BUDGET | | | | PUNO/s involved | Implementing partner/s involved |
|---|--|--|---|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Overall budget description | Joint SDG Fund (USD) | PUNO Contributions (USD) | Total Cost (USD) | | |
| Output 5.1: Joint Programme Convening and Coordination | | | Staff time for coordination | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | Share of staff cost dedicated to coordination and communication | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | UNDP | MPED |
| | | | Project Coordination Meetings | x | | x | | x | | x | x | | | | | | |
| | | | Reporting services and Communication | | x | | x | | x | | x | | | | | | |
| Output 5.2: Joint Programme Monitoring and Evaluation | | | Monitoring | | | x | x | x | x | x | | Share of staff cost dedicated to monitoring, Evaluation cost | 32,000 | 0 | 32,000 | UNDP | RCO, PUNOs |
| | | | Final independent, gender-responsive evaluation | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |

Annex 5. Risk Management Plan

Risk management strategy for this Joint Programme will be focused on reviews by the steering committee. Each steering committee meeting will consider and discuss proposed updates and additions to the risk matrix table below, including assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of mitigation strategies. Agency specific risks will be documented. Between regular meetings, PUNOs focal point will inform each other of development on any the risk dimensions, update the risk matrix and escalate risk to the steering committee if applicable. Agency-specific framework (e.g. social and environmental standards, private sector due diligence risk assessment) will be used in conjunction with the table below)

Risk matrix table

| Risks | Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact) | Likelihood Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1 | Impact Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1 | Mitigating measures | Responsible Org./Person |
|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Contextual risks | | | | | |
| COVID and changing context lead government partners to revise priority development areas | 4 - Low | 2 | 2 | Confirm development areas with partners at the outset of the programme and revised targeted sectors accordingly | All |
| Constrained financial landscape of Egypt (debt, currency, FDI crises, etc.) refocuses attentions on emergency plans and makes it impossible to sketch long term financing strategy and pilot new financing tools. | 10 - High | 2 | 5 | Analysis and risk management will be embedded in the approach and keep focus on long-term financing challenges | All |
| Impact of COVID19 changes global or Egypt priorities and lead to major change in funding or programme interlocutors | 12 - high | 4 | 3 | Adapt activities, in particular the Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4 to include COVID19 direct and indirect costs and shifting fiscal situation, replace travels with telepresence | All |
| Programmatic risks | | | | | |
| Oversight committee faces difficulty to gather senior members | 6 - Moderate | 2 | 3 | Meetings at technical level are organized to ensure preparation and build up | RCO |
| Institutional risks | | | | | |
| The project will rely on global expertise PUNOs and could be influenced by any unforeseen staff shortfalls or travel restrictions. | 9 - High | 3 | 3 | To mitigate the risk, PUNOs to create agile support team able to support from a distance, as a group avoiding reliance on individual experts. | All PUNOs |
| Reduced coordination endangers cohesion, relevance and/or quality of the final outputs | 8 - Medium | 2 | 4 | PUNOs commitment to regular communication, availability for consultations, whenever deemed necessary in addition to inception/interim reports | All PUNOs |