



**COVID-19
RESPONSE**

COVID-19 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLAN FOR EGYPT

July 2020

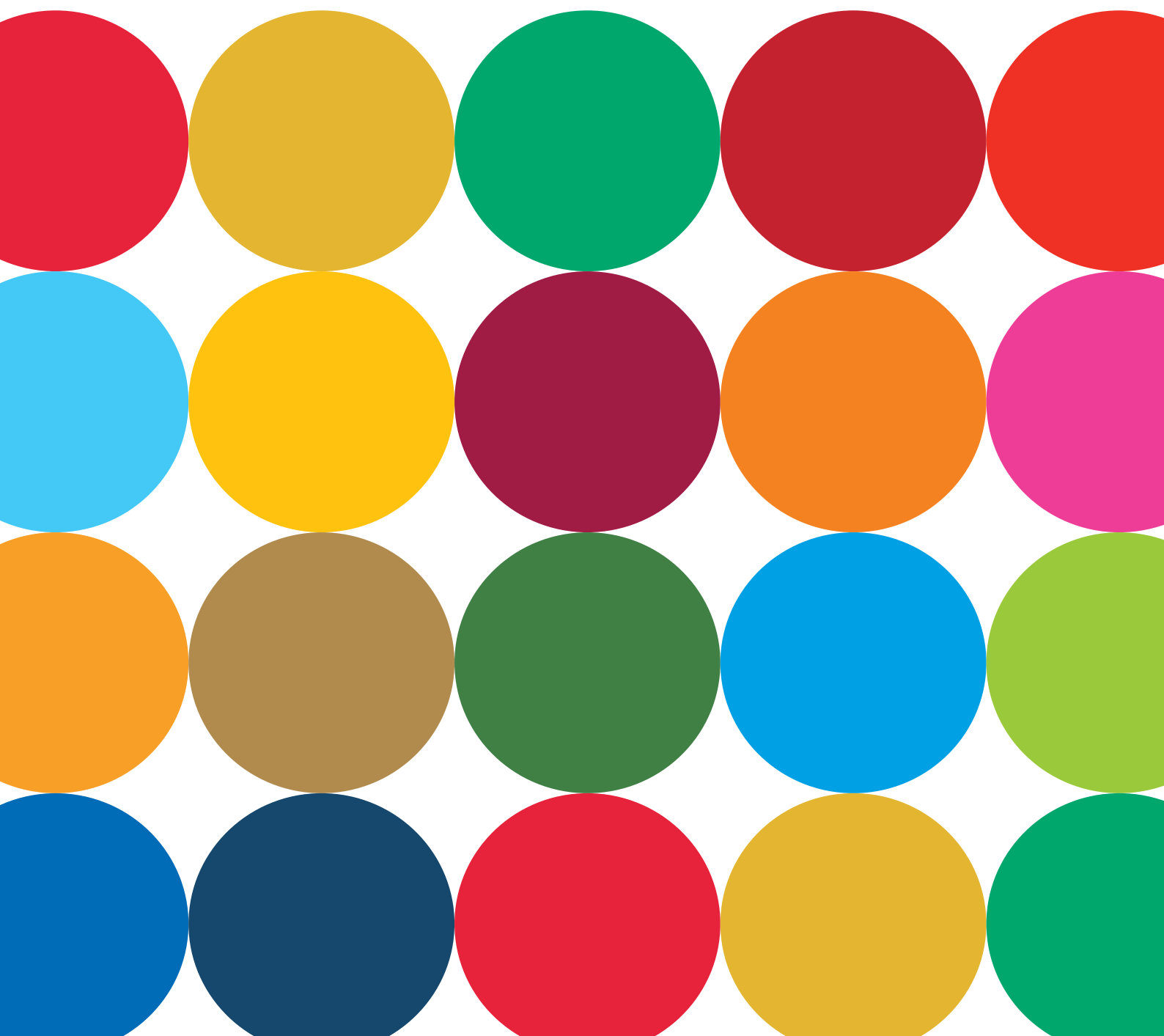


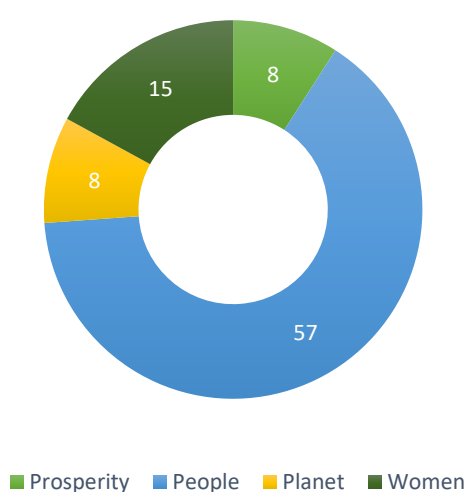
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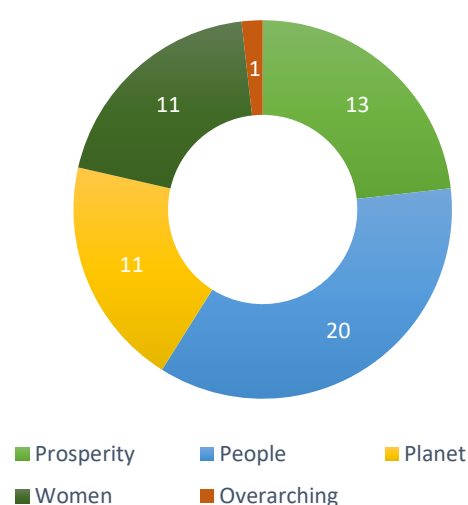
PLAN AT A GLANCE

| UN Entities | National Partners | Projects | Assessments | Required Financial Resources (US\$) | Financing Gap (%) ¹ |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 22 | 61 | 88 | 56 | 271.7 M ² | 72% |

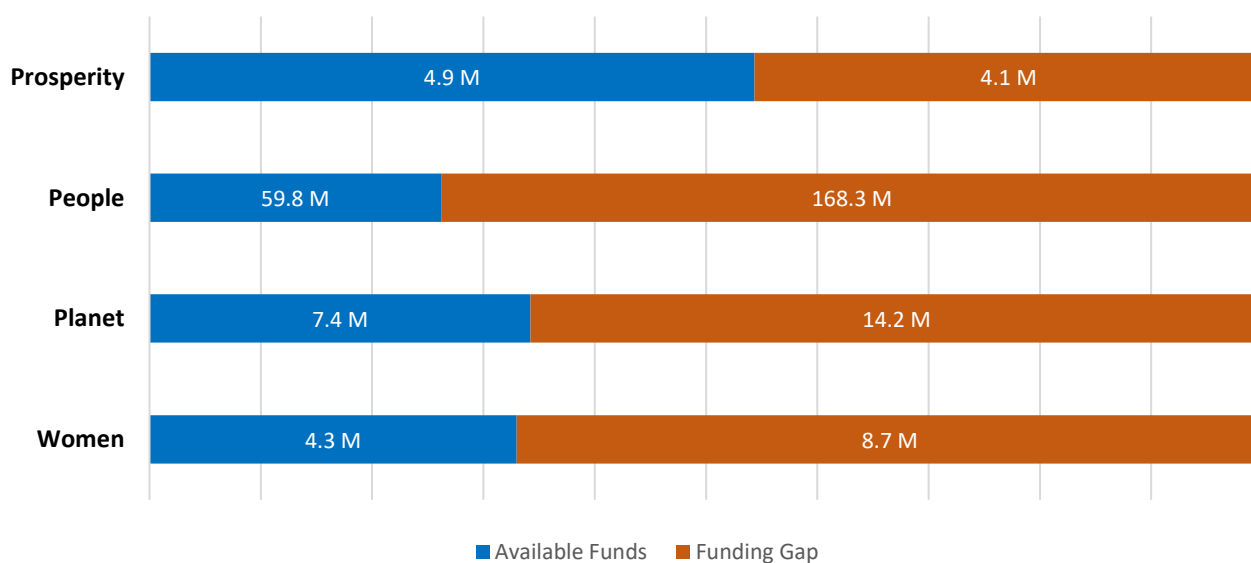
Projects by Pillar



Assessments by Pillar



Required Financial Resources by Pillar



¹ As of 22 July 2020

² This figure encompasses the financial resources required for all projects and assessments included on annexes III and IV of this Response and Recovery Plan.

I. INTRODUCTION

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all countries is unprecedented with more than 14.5 million confirmed COVID-19 cases worldwide, including more than 607,000 associated deaths, reported as of 21 July 2020³. Yet, the COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis. It has disrupted lives, livelihoods, communities and businesses worldwide, affecting societies and economies at their core and potentially rolling back the socio-economic progress achieved towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The pandemic has unleashed a health and economic crisis unprecedented in scope and magnitude; it has also exposed and magnified existing socio-economic inequalities. Poor and marginalized communities are less equipped to cope with the pandemic due to lack of access to information and public services, and even vital resources, such as water and soap or adequate housing. Women, who already had fewer jobs than men, as well as less pay across the world, have been disproportionately impacted by the economic crises brought on by COVID-19.

Lockdowns and the closing of national borders enforced by governments in attempt to stem the spread of the virus have paralyzed economic activities across the board, laying off millions of workers worldwide. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) forecasts that both developed and developing countries on average will record negative growth rates, wiping out nearly all output gains of the previous four years⁴. Consequently, global trade is projected to decline between 13 - 32 per cent in 2020⁵, according to the World Trade Organization (WTO), impacting every country in an increasingly integrated global economy. At the same time, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) predicts a USD 2 trillion cost to the global economy, a 40 per cent drop in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), with a USD 220 billion hit to developing countries (excluding China) and a

slowdown to an annual growth rate of under 2.5 per cent⁶. In Africa, the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) has forecasted a reduction in GDP growth by 1.4 per cent (from 3.2 per cent to about 1.8 per cent)⁷, while the UN Economic Commission for West Asia (UNESCWA) forecasts that the Arab region would lose over USD 42 billion in 2020, due to drop in oil prices⁸.

In Egypt, the first COVID-19 confirmed case was reported on 15 February 2020, and as of 21 July 2020, there were more than 89,000 confirmed cases⁹. Since then, the Government of Egypt has issued several public health measures and programmes, including on awareness raising, to curb the spread of the virus. Concurrently, the Government has been rolling-out a series of fiscal stimulus policy measures, including tax breaks and delayed payment of taxes targeting several sectors, to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic. Monetary policy response actions were also taken by the Central Bank of Egypt including relaxing the credit repayment deadlines for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through the local banks.

Furthermore, several measures to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups have been announced, including the expansion of the Takaful and Karama social safety net programme, in addition to the formation of an inter-ministerial committee for the irregular workers affected by the economic repercussions of the pandemic and the establishment of a workers' emergency benefits fund. At the same time, to mitigate impact of schools' closure, the Government has deployed the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB), an online platform that provides access to digitized curricula to students. The Government has also been working closely with telecom companies to ensure reduced communication charges when students access the EKB.

³ WHO, *COVID-19 Situation Report* (21 July 2020)

⁴ UNDESA, *World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2020* (May 2020)

⁵ WTO, *WTO Trade Forecast* (April 2020)

⁶ UNCTAD, *Global Investment Trend Monitor No. 35* (March 2020)

⁷ UNECA, *COVID-19 in Africa: Protecting Lives and Economies* (April 2020)

⁸ UNESCWA, *COVID-19 Economic Cost to the Arab Region* (2020)

⁹ Egyptian Cabinet, *Daily COVID-19 Updates* (21 July 2020). Available at: <https://www.care.gov.eg/EgyptCare/index.aspx>

A COVID-19 Observatory was established by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development to provide up-to-date overview of the most prominent Government response to the pandemic¹⁰.

Notwithstanding these efforts, COVID-19 continues to have deep impacts on people's lives. The recent survey by CAPMAS, the national statistical agency, over the first three months of the pandemic COVID-19 (Mar-May 2020), revealed that, 73.5 per cent of families have seen a decrease in income due to precautionary measures, unemployment, and decrease in demand for particular activities, while 26.2 per cent reported to be unemployed since the start of the pandemic¹¹.

To support Member States in their efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Nations (UN) mobilized early and comprehensively, leading on the global health response, continuing and expanding the provision of lifesaving humanitarian assistance, establishing instruments for rapid responses to the socio-economic impact and laying out a broad policy agenda for action on all fronts. It has also provided operational support to governments and other partners around the world. In April 2020, a UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 was launched, putting in practice the UN Secretary-General's Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity report on the same subject. This socio-economic response framework offers an integrated support package by UN Development System (UNDS) to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with particular focus on the most vulnerable countries, groups, and people who are at risk of being left behind and are highly exposed to exploitation.

Five streams of work (pillars) constitute this package, focusing on: (i) ensuring that essential health services are still available and protecting health systems; (ii) helping people cope with adversity, through social protection and basic

services; (iii) protecting jobs, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, and informal sector workers through economic response and recovery programmes; (iv) guiding the necessary surge in fiscal and financial stimulus to make macroeconomic policies work for the most vulnerable and strengthening multilateral and regional responses; and (v) promoting social cohesion and investing in community-led resilience and response systems. These five streams are connected by a strong environmental sustainability and gender equality imperative to build back better.



Figure 1: The Five Pillars of the UNDS Socio-Economic Response

The UN in Egypt has been actively supporting the national efforts to address and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic – both direct health and socio-economic, since the start of the outbreak. To this end, the UN developed two closely linked short-term response plans in April 2020 to address immediate impacts. The two response plans were designed in line with the strategic objectives outlined in the 2018-2022 UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) for Egypt. The first, led by WHO, is the UN COVID-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP)

¹⁰ COVID-19 Government of Egypt Measures Observatory/ Available at: <https://mped.gov.eg/policytracker/dist-2/index.html> (in Arabic only)

¹¹ CAPMAS, *Impact of COVID-19 on Egyptian Families* (May 2020). Available at: https://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/ShowPDF.aspx?page_id=/Admin/News/PressRelease/corona.pdf (in Arabic only)

which aimed at supporting the Government in addressing direct health measures required in response to the pandemic as outlined in Egypt's National COVID-19 Preparedness and Responsiveness Plan. The UN in Egypt also developed an initial Socio-Economic Response Plan with the purpose of supporting the Government in addressing and mitigating the acute socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Egypt on the most vulnerable groups.

The Socio-Economic Response Plan was informed by a socio-economic impact analysis entitled 'Leaving No One Behind in the time of COVID-19' which was drafted by 19 UN entities. This impact analysis highlights the key sectors affected and potential scenarios on overall economic impacts. Furthermore, integrating the human rights-based approach, it identifies 14 vulnerable groups in Egypt most at disproportionate risk from the

damaging impacts of COVID-19 (see figure 2), and hence deserve special attention by public policy and concerted efforts by UN and development partners¹².



Figure 2: Vulnerable groups identified for targeted response measures by the UN Egypt socio-economic impact analysis

II. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, with support from UNDP as the technical lead, the UN in Egypt has developed this revised Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) with the purpose of further supporting the Government of Egypt in mitigating and responding to the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Egypt on the most vulnerable groups as well as to accelerate post-COVID inclusive and sustainable recovery. Its overall objective is to support the COVID-19 response and recovery in Egypt and build back better in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and as outlined in Egypt's National Agenda for Sustainable Development (Egypt's Vision 2030) and the 2018-2022 UNPDF for Egypt. The Response and Recovery Plan is guided by the global UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 and continues to be informed by the UN Egypt Leaving No One Behind in the time of COVID-19 impact analysis.

This Response and Recovery Plan encompasses the strategic interventions that the UN in Egypt aims to undertake during the next 12-18 months as a direct response to the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be viewed as an extract of the biennial joint work plans (JWPs) of the UNPDF. Similar to its predecessor, the SERRP does not cover the medical response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Egypt. This aspect continues to be covered by the UN COVID-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP) which has been extended until December 2020 at the request of the Government of Egypt. Both plans will continue to be closely coordinated to ensure interlinkages between the two plans are captured. Given that the COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing and remains fluid, the SERRP should also be viewed as a living document that is informed by emerging national priorities and evidence produced from the various analytical tools and assessments that different UN entities will be undertaking.

¹² UN Egypt, *Leaving No One Behind in the time of COVID-19* (April 2020)

III. RESPONSE APPROACH

The SERRP adopts a comprehensive approach that aims at addressing the socio-economic impacts and accelerate post-COVID inclusive and sustainable recovery. It is evidence based, as the proposed actions are informed by the comprehensive socio-economic analysis conducted by the UN system¹³. It relies on the collaborative advantages of the UN system to expand partnership opportunities and develop a coherent response to the COVID-19 crisis. The plan fully supports the delivery of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and the aim to *Build Back Better*. To this end, a particular focus will be given to:

- Build an evidence base to inform policy- and decision-making as well as future programming.
- Develop technical tools and capacities at national and local levels that can enhance preparedness in the context of future possible pandemics.
- Build national knowledge on how to reduce vulnerabilities of the different vulnerable groups and increase their resilience.
- Promote and implement innovations to help the country stay on track of the achievement of the SDGs.
- Explore the scope and limits of existing productive development strategies – bringing to bear the potential of e-commerce and the digital economy.

Furthermore, the UN in Egypt will continue to use its convening power, at national, regional and global levels, to facilitate dialogue between the Government, international financial institutions (IFIs), development partners, private sector and other stakeholders with the view to adopting common positions and responses to COVID-19 socio-economic impacts. Many of the actions of SERRP are jointly implemented by UN entities and IFIs. Moreover, through the SERRP, the UN in Egypt will support the Government in actively participating in relevant multilateral and regional collaboration initiatives, with support of UN



regional economic commissions, such as the Regional initiative on Transport and Trade Resilience post-COVID¹⁴.

The core principle of the plan is to protect and support the most vulnerable and to leave no one behind through targeted interventions. This will be achieved through applying a human rights-based approach, consistent with Secretary-General's policy brief on COVID-19 and Human Rights¹⁵. Moreover, all actions during and after the COVID-19 crisis must aim to build more equal, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies; thus gender-responsive economic and social policies and women and girls' inclusion and empowerment are at the heart of the SERRP. Disability inclusion will also be ensured, in accordance with the Secretary General's Policy Brief on a Disability Inclusive Response to COVID-19¹⁶ and associated guidance.

In order to ensure a coherent and coordinated response among UN entities that is in line with the 2018-2022 UNPDF, existing inter-agency

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ UNESCWA, *UN seeks to build transport and trade resilience in wake of COVID-19* (May 2020)

¹⁵ UN, *COVID-19 and Human Rights: We are all in this together* (April 2020)

¹⁶ UN, *A Disability-Inclusive Response to COVID-19* (May 2020)

governance, coordination, monitoring and reporting structures and mechanisms will be utilized:

- **The UNPDF Joint Government and UN Steering Committee:** co-chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation and the Resident Coordinator (RC), and composed of members from ministries central to the UNPDF and from the UNCT. It reviews and guides the strategic direction of the UNPDF providing high-level oversight and support.
- **The UN Country Team (UNCT):** composed of the RC and Heads, Representatives or Country Directors of UN Agencies, Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies operational in Egypt.
- **The Programme Management Team (PMT):** delegated by UNCT, the PMT provides day-to-day strategic guidance on issues pertaining to programme issues related to the UNPDF, including planning, implementation, M&E and

mainstreaming of key principles and approaches for integrated programming.

- **The Four UNPDF Results Groups (RGs):** oversee the implementation of the outcomes agreed upon.
- **The Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG):** coordinates the UN in Egypt's efforts in the field of mixed migration.
- **The Monitoring and Evaluation Group:** supports the UNCT, PMT, and UNPDF Results Groups to plan and carry out the M&E activities contributing to the achievement of the UNPDF outcomes.
- **The UN Communication Group (UNCG):** acts the principal vehicle for the delivery of Communicating as One objective in Egypt and brings the UNDS's communications resources and skills together under one common umbrella.
- **The UN Research Exchange Group (UNREX):** the UN platform to present and discuss cross-cutting areas of research, seek inputs and explore research collaborations.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

The socio-economic impact analysis of COVID-19 for Egypt¹⁷ which was conducted by the UN system revealed potential scenarios of a sharp reduction in GDP, rise in poverty by 4 million persons by 2021, significant rise in unemployment and exacerbated vulnerabilities of several groups of people. The next round of assessments, planned under the SERRP, will build on this overall socio-economic impact analysis and aim for deeper analysis.

Because time is of essence, it is imperative that we assess, programme and respond almost simultaneously rather than sequentially. As such, the UN in Egypt will be employing a wide range of strategic analytical tools that will assess the impacts of COVID-19 on the different vulnerable groups and high-risk sectors with the aim to inform policy as well as programming. These

analytical tools will be cutting across the strategic pillars of this SERRP in a coordinated and collaborative manner (*see figure 3*).

The assessments will aim at shedding light on the effect of COVID-19 on sectors that include micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), agriculture and food sectors, manufacturing sector, childcare sector as well as women-led economic activities. The assessments will also examine a number of issues including the increased vulnerabilities of migrants and any alterations in their flows, changes in household dynamics and consequent increased domestic violence against women, effects on reproductive health and family planning service, accessibility of small-scale farmers to markets and agriculture inputs among other important issues. A full list of these assessment is found in Annex III.

¹⁷ Ibid.

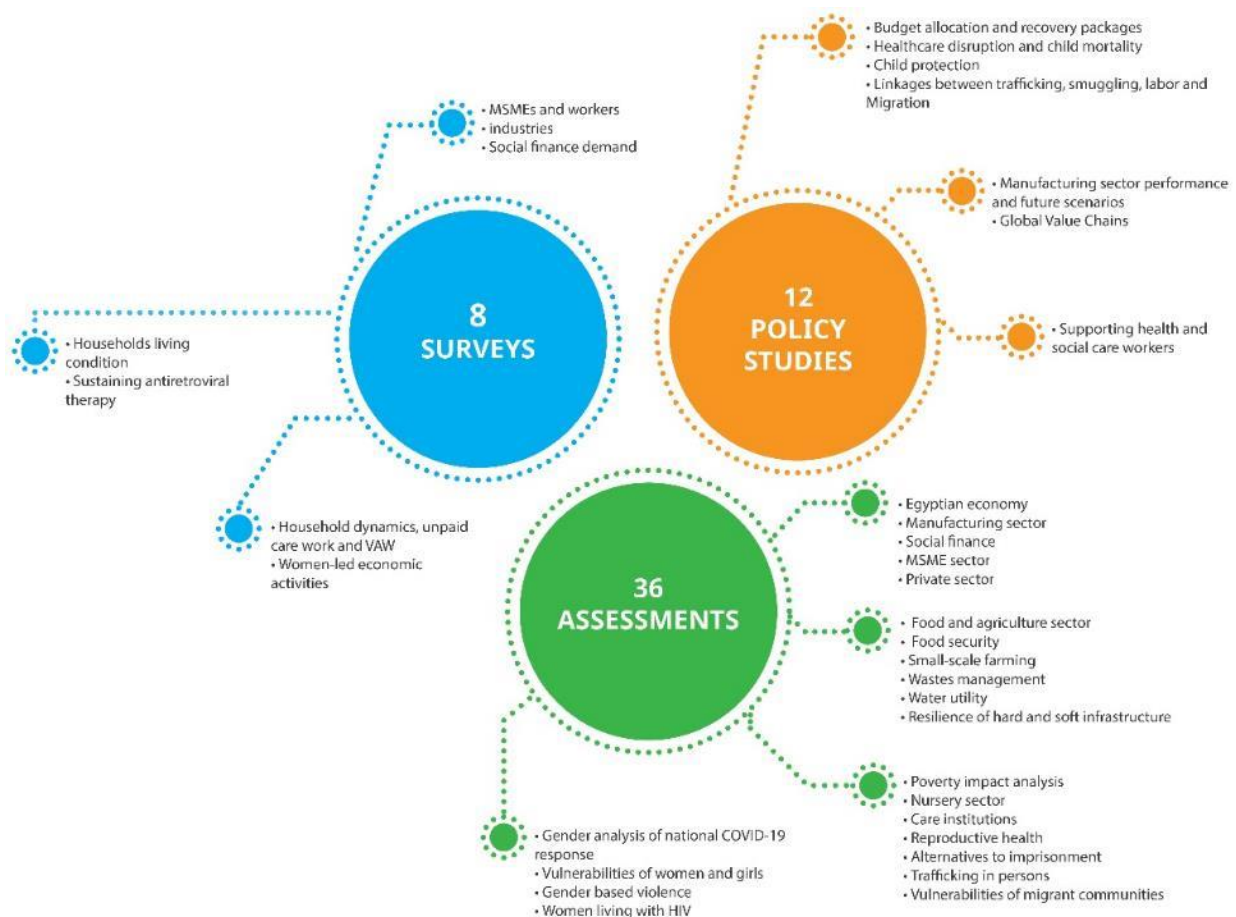


Figure 3: SERRP analytical tools

V. OVERARCHING PRIORITY: COVID-19 AND THE SDGS

The 2030 Agenda must be preserved, and the SDGs must be reached¹⁸. As the UN Secretary-General has highlighted, it is in fact development deficits, failures in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and delays in our SDG trajectories that have made so many countries across every continent so vulnerable to this crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic is exacerbating and deepening pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political, economic, and biodiversity systems, which are in turn amplifying the impacts of the pandemic and expose the most vulnerable sectors of the society to related risks like irregular migration and human trafficking. The most pervasive of these inequalities is gender inequality. Without immediate actions, the

pandemic could have a profound and negative effect on sustainable development efforts.

Egypt was one of the early adopters of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and has continued to take concrete steps towards ensuring the progression of a national approach to sustainable development and a commitment to Leaving No One Behind (LNOB). This is evident by its development of Egypt's Vision 2030 and the submission of two Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in 2016 and 2018. Since the launch of Egypt's Vision 2030, the country has made strides towards achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. These achievements need to be

¹⁸ UN, *A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19* (2020)

safeguarded from the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Government of Egypt embarked on a process to update Egypt's Vision 2030 in 2018 to take into account the socio-economic changes emanating from the economic reform programme that was implemented during the period 2016-2019, as well as ensure the Vision's consistency with the SDGs and the ambitions of the African Union's Agenda 2063, among other reasons. It was envisaged that this updated Vision be launched in June 2020 following the final round of public consultation sessions that were supposed to take place in March 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 crisis, the launch was postponed.

The UN will continue to assist the Government in further updating Egypt's Vision 2030 to take into consideration the impacts of the COVID-19, country priorities given what the crisis has revealed in terms of systemic risks and possible opportunities, and the changes that occurred in the economic, environmental and social aspects at the local and global contexts. Through the various actions under the SERRP, the UN aim at proposing policy recommendations to safeguard the accomplishments that have already been achieved in the previous years as well as propose accelerators that will assist Egypt in fulfilling the

targets and goals set for 2030, especially during this Decade of Action.

To this end, the UN response will focus on:

- **SDGs prioritization**, new quantitative targets in light of COVID-19. This would entail, among others, working with the Government in finalising the updated Egypt's Vision 2030, while integrating the impacts of COVID-19. Furthermore, the new UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) and associated multi-stakeholder dialogue, will have a special focus on impact of COVID-19 on SDGs and will identify ways to mitigate detrimental impacts on specific SDGs.
- Enhancing and **accelerating the localization of the SDGs**, to fast-track the efforts that Egypt started two years ago, including by assessing the impact of COVID-19 on sub-populations and governorates and support formulation of governorate-level socio-economic recovery plans that integrates the SDGs.
- **Financing the SDGs** (developing a new financing framework), which will be partly dealt with using the UN Joint SDG Fund project approved for Egypt, with an aim to strengthen elements of an integrated national financing framework (INFF).

VI. STRATEGIC PILLARS

This SERRP is designed in line with the 2018-2022 UNPDF for Egypt and its four pillars – Prosperity, People, Planet and Women. It is guided by the global UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 which serves as the UN's planning tool for addressing the longer-term socio-economic impact of COVID-19. The plan is also informed by Egypt's Vision 2030 and relevant national and sectoral plans including the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women 2030.

To this end, the strategic objectives of the response and recovery plan target the most vulnerable groups under each of the pillars with the aim of safeguarding the SDG-achievements of Egypt.



Figure 4: The four pillars of the 2018-2022 UNPDF

PILLAR 1

Prosperity: mitigating the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, labour market, MSMEs and other high-risk sectors.

| UN Entities | National Partners | Projects | Assessments | Requirements (US\$) | Financing Gap |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 9 | 11 | 8 | 13 | \$ 9 M | \$ 4.1 M (46%) |



The COVID-19 crisis is plunging the world economy into a recession with historical levels of unemployment and deprivation. The crisis could lead to a decline in 195 million full-time equivalent workers in the second quarter of 2020 alone¹⁹. MSMEs, the self-employed and daily wage earners are among the groups that are hit the hardest. Jobs in the service industries are also affected, including in culture and tourism. A global economic recession will impact global population movements and hence affect countries with high levels of migration and high remittance flows compared to their GDP.

Egypt like most countries will face a downward trend in economic growth, though it is too early to determine the exact magnitude. Some of the sectors and flows that will be hit hardest include tourism, remittances, employment abroad, foreign investment flows, international and domestic fluctuations of food and oil prices. The manufacturing sector, which constitutes 13 per cent of the labour market²⁰, could be highly economically impacted by COVID-19 especially with anticipated disruption in the supply chains. Similarly, MSMEs, self-employed, casual and informal workers, will be negatively impacted and disrupted by current situation. At the same time, the tourism sector and its 2.4 million employees have been significantly affected by COVID-19 pandemic. As for unemployment, it is likely to

increase by 0.49 per cent if the economic impact of the COVID-19 lasts of a period up-to three months and by 9.38 per cent if the economic impact lasts for 9-12 months²¹.

Through dialogue and consultations between the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, other Government members of the results group on Prosperity, and the UN in Egypt, three strategic priorities²² were identified under this pillar:

- 1) The “*New Normal*”, policy advice on preparing for recovery including re-opening scenarios, how to scale-up and remain resilient.
- 2) Policy advice and technical assistance on the role of the MSME sector and the relationship

FOCUS OF ASSESSMENTS

*To inform policy- and decision-making on reducing the adverse effects of the pandemic and on longer-term planning and programming towards inclusive and sustainable recovery and building better, the UN will be assessing under the **Prosperity Pillar** preparedness for the ‘New Normal’, the impact of the pandemic on the labour market and job creation and participation in global value chains, in addition to high-risk sectors and segments, such as the manufacturing and MSMEs.*

¹⁹ ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. 2nd Edition (April 2020)

²⁰ CAPMAS, Statistical Yearbook 2019, Issue no. 110.

²¹ UN in Egypt, *Leaving No One Behind in the time of COVID-19* (April 2020)

²² Three additional priorities were identified, namely the impact of COVID-19 on SDGs; development of a new financing framework for SDGs; and localization of SDGs. These are recognized as overarching priorities that cuts across all pillars.

with other sectors, in addition to technical assistance directed at enhancing and strengthening value chains.

3) Employability and job creation.

The UN in Egypt response under the Prosperity Pillar will focus on providing the Government of Egypt with integrated policy advice, including global best practices, and technical assistance to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic on the labour market, MSMEs and other high-risk sectors, in addition to supporting the employability and skills development of young men and women.

This will include:

- Promotion of linkages between local SMEs, large public enterprises and FDIs.
- Support to the Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) business and policies response and digital transformation.
- Support to Egyptian SMEs towards digital economy.
- Enhance the sustainability of the Egyptian cotton value chain and response capacity to emerging market demand.
- Development of a recovery plan, using digital technologies, for the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity in Egypt.
- Promotion of young men and women's socio-economic empowerment through different modalities including digital based modalities.



PILLAR 2

People: ensuring the continuity of access by all people in Egypt to public services, notably inclusive and rights-based protection, inclusive access to public and social services, notably social protection, health and nutrition and education services

| UN Entities | National Partners | Projects | Assessments | Requirements (US\$) | Financing Gap |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 16 | 22 | 57 | 20 | \$ 228.1 M | \$ 168.3 M (74%) |



The COVID-19 crisis is impacting the world's poorest and most vulnerable hardest, with significant intergenerational implications. It has exacerbated poverty, increased vulnerabilities and led to disruption in the delivery of basic services including education and essential healthcare services.

Countries with strong social protection systems and basic services are expected to recover the fastest and suffer less from this pandemic. In Egypt about 36.9 per cent of the population have access to at least one social protection benefit²³. There is an urgent need to continue adapt, extend and scale-up cash transfers, food assistance programmes, social insurance programmes and child benefits to support families, among others, over the next few months. Social protection responses must consider differentiated impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups, women, men, girls and boys and those surviving on income in the informal sector, as well as those now shouldering additional unpaid care work, among others.

Furthermore, the pandemic has overwhelmed health systems across the world. Many countries struggle to balance the demands of responding

directly to COVID-19, while simultaneously maintaining essential health service delivery, mitigating the risk of system collapse. Cost of healthcare is a major issue as well, at least half of the world still does not have full coverage of essential health services and about 100 million people are still being pushed into extreme poverty because of health costs²⁴.

Among the vulnerable groups that are affected by possible interruption in health service delivery are people living with HIV and or affected by HIV. 73 countries have already warned that they are at risk

FOCUS OF ASSESSMENTS

*To support the continuity of inclusive access to public and social services, and inform policy-making and actions, a number of surveys, studies and assessments will be undertaken under the **People Pillar** on the impact of COVID-19 on poverty, nutrition, distance education, care institutions, as well as to inform the expansion of Takaful and Karama, recovery packages, sustaining ARV therapy and implementation of alternatives to imprisonment, among others.*

²³ UNESCWA, official SDG indicator 1.3.1. Available at <https://data.unescwa.org/portal/7e0f47e1-391e-4b28-a940-9b48b3194636>

²⁴ WHO & World Bank, *Tracking universal health coverage: 2017 Global Monitoring Report* (2017)

of stock-outs of antiretroviral (ARV) medicines which can control HIV and prevent onward sexual transmission to other people, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, according to a recent WHO survey²⁵.

In Egypt, 10.55 per cent of the population, who are five years and older, have disabilities ranging from minor to severe disabilities, while 2.48 per cent have severe disabilities²⁶. Persons with disabilities face additional challenges from COVID-19 due to potential reduction in number of people providing care, social distancing measures and accessibility to COVID-19 testing and quarantine facilities.

The pandemic will also inevitably affect the accessibility of vulnerable citizens to clean water and proper sanitation services. Many rural areas in the country still suffer from low water pressure and instable supply and bad water quality, while the coverage of sanitation and water treatment sector in rural areas is 28.5 per cent and only 15 per cent of industrial wastewater is treated²⁷.

Moreover, it is estimated that the informal sector in Egypt employs about 50 per cent of non-farm employment and 63 per cent of the total employed in all sectors²⁸. The pandemic is aggravating already existing vulnerabilities of informally employed men and women who have no or limited access to social protection and who lack the economic security to take sick leave, get treated if required, or cope with lockdown. The recession due to COVID-19 could also cause a high risk of quick dismissal or deterioration of their working conditions, which could easily expose them and relatives to an increase possibility of labour exploitation and various forms of human trafficking in order to keep securing an income. Children and youth are also among the most vulnerable groups to this crisis as it is having profound effects on their mental well-being, their social development, their safety, their privacy, their economic security, and beyond. In Egypt, 25.3 million students are enrolled in schools. The



closure of schools, disruptions in learning and lack of peer interaction may affect social and behavioral development, while the suspension of school feeding programmes may affect children's nutritional status. Moreover, risks of income loss due to pandemic-induced measures, might force children and youth to seek out income-generating activities, jeopardizing their education and threatening their safety and security²⁹.

²⁵ WHO, *Disruption in HIV, Hepatitis and STI services due to COVID-19* (July 2020)

²⁶ CAPMAS, *Press Release on the Occasion of the International Day of Disabled Persons* (2019)

²⁷ CAPMAS, *Percentage of households, their units connection to sanitation network* (2017). Available at:

http://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/IndicatorsPage.aspx?Ind_id=4565

²⁸ ILO, *Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture* (2018)

²⁹ UN, *Policy Brief: The Impact Of COVID-19 On Children* (April 2020)



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Furthermore, people deprived of their liberty, such as people in prisons and other places of detention, are more vulnerable to the COVID-19 outbreak. In Egypt, there are at least 106,000 prisoners, including 3.7 per cent female prisoners, and around 10,500 pre-trial detainees³⁰ and between 1,500 and 2,000 children (boys and girls) placed in 40 social care institutions for children and youth in conflict with the law and at-risk children³¹. People in such settings live in close proximity and thus may act as a source of infection, amplification and spread of infectious diseases within and beyond prisons. Efforts to control COVID-19 in the community are likely to fail if strong infection prevention and control measures, testing, treatment and care are not carried out in prisons and other places of detention as well.

At the same time, within this context of Covid-19 exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities, the Ministry of Social Solidarity has set five key priority areas for intervention in order to minimize the negative socio-economic consequences of the

current situation on the most vulnerable groups. These priority areas are:

- 1) Social protection and assistance for casual workers, informal sector workers and poorest households.
- 2) Food security and nutrition.
- 3) Hygiene and medication.
- 4) Innovative solutions and institutional support (to minimize contact of social workers and volunteers with target groups; and to manage the communications between local/district and central levels of the government).
- 5) Awareness raising and psychological support tailored to different vulnerable groups.

In line with the above, as well as priorities shared by other relevant ministries including the Ministries of Health and Population; Education and Technical Education; and Higher Education, **the UN in Egypt will work on supporting the continuity of inclusive access to public services notably quality, inclusive and rights-based protection, social protection, health, nutrition and education**

³⁰ ICPRP, *World Prison Population List - twelfth edition* (2018)

³¹ Records of the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Egypt (2020)

services, as well as expansion of access to clean water to villages that are lacking access to clean water in Upper Egypt.

This will include:

- Support to the expansion of the Takaful and Karama social safety net programme.
- Support to the digitalization of the Ministry of Solidarity's systems to better support and reach vulnerable beneficiaries.
- Support to the Ministry of Social Solidarity in strengthening the alternative care system including preparedness to COVID-19 prevention and response.
- Support to elderly care institutions and homeless shelters to decrease the risk of infection by COVID-19.
- Dedicate information and support to people with disabilities to decrease the risk of infection by COVID-19.
- Provision and support to the continuation and expansion of child protection services.
- Expansion of access to education and protection services for at-risk children in Egypt.
- Support to national authorities on the continuity and expansion of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services in prisons and closed settings.
- Civic engagement programmes to promote young men and women's engagement to combat COVID-19.
- Support to the establishment of a national volunteering infrastructure to support COVID-19 response.
- Provision of monthly cash transfers or food rations to most vulnerable families including pregnant and lactating women, children under two, families of community school students and teachers located in the most vulnerable communities as well as vulnerable and food-insecure rural daily workers (e.g. casual labour).
- Provision of fortified in-school snacks to community school students located in the most vulnerable communities.
- Support innovation in water and sanitation.
- Promotion of and support to restorative approach to Juvenile Justice to curb the transmission of COVID-19 in childcare institution (closed and semi-closed) for children in conflict with the law.

Migrants, Refugees and Asylum-Seekers

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers are amongst the most vulnerable towards COVID-19 both in terms of exposure as well as socio-economic impact. The socio-economic impact of forced displacement is substantial for women, men, girls and boys and is directly proportional to the degree of vulnerability of communities. They are exposed to poor living conditions, inadequate nutrition and diet compounded by food shortages, unemployment, lack of access to health services and an increasingly wide-spread level of stigma. The COVID-19 further exposes them to economic risk as many of the vulnerable migrants and refugees are employed in the informal markets which has been heavily impacted by the pandemic, hence leading to an increased risk of onward irregular migration and trafficking.

Egypt hosts approximately 6.3 million migrants and 258,000 registered refugees and asylum

seekers, of which 900,000 are considered vulnerable. This includes around 600,000 migrants and 98,000 refugees who are children and more than 4,500 unaccompanied and separated children. Vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers encounter a wide range of vulnerabilities and threats, including loss of assets, inadequate access to food, poor basic services, lack of education and health care facilities, increased exposure to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and no or limited access to socio-economic opportunities. Even before the outbreak of COVID-19, vulnerability assessments indicated that the majority of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt were unable to meet their basic needs. The pandemic could further expose migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, especially women, to labour exploitations and trafficking

as they traditionally engaged in sectors where they are informally employed (domestic workers). Since the first weeks of the restrictive measures related to the pandemic, numerous refugees and asylum-seekers have lost their sources of income and have been unable to provide food and shelter for their families. In May 2020, UNHCR, through various communication channels, was contacted by more than 10,500 people. Out of them, 62 per cent reported to be in need of food and cash assistance.



The UN in Egypt will work on ensuring that vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers have access to public and social services (including timely health services), protection and assistance services as well as livelihood opportunities.

This will include:

- Support to the emergency health response of the Government of Egypt against COVID-19 among migrants, refugees and host communities.
- Inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in national services whenever feasible to prevent exposing them to further risks due to COVID-19.
- Support national mechanisms to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers' legal stay is ensured during the crisis.
- Facilitation of access to livelihood opportunities for vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Food security of vulnerable refugees and migrants during the crisis.
- Provision of nutrition support to pregnant and lactating refugee women and their children
- Supporting the access of refugee children to education for 2020/21 academic year.
- Provision of cash assistance to vulnerable refugee families who lost their sources of income due to COVID-19 for three months.
- Enhancement of mechanisms to identify trends of irregular migration and trafficking in person while providing protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.

PILLAR 3

Planet: Reducing the risk and alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security, environmental sustainability, human settlements and natural resource management and supporting recovery through climate change mitigation and adaptation

| UN Entities | National Partners | Projects | Assessments | Requirements (US\$) | Financing Gap |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 9 | 16 | 8 | 11 | \$ 21.6 M | \$ 14.2 M (66%) |



In planning the COVID-19 recovery, there is “a profound opportunity to steer the world on a more sustainable and inclusive path that tackles climate change, protects the environment, reverses biodiversity loss and ensures the long-term health and security of humankind”³². The measures and lockdown imposed by countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have led to a sharp drop in global carbon emissions. Nevertheless, this temporary reduction in global emissions will not stop creeping climate change impacts. The threat of climate change could be further exacerbated as the global economy starts to recover and the emissions of planet warming gases accelerate, in particular with the falling oil prices. Thus, the relaxation in mitigating the greenhouse gas emissions could further accelerate climate change negatively impacting c millions of people.

Furthermore, one of the predictable environmental impacts of the COVID-19 is the amount of the dangerous wastes that the pandemic is generating. Countries, including Egypt, will face issues relating to the management of medical wastes (gloves, masks, chemicals, and various debris from healthcare activities) and high water pollution which can impact seriously the

poor in their daily use of rivers and lakes, including threatening lives under water (fisheries/sea food) with enhanced risks for food security and safety.

At the same time, travel and movement restrictions, social distancing, curfews and quarantine measures imposed by governments to contain the spread of the virus are negatively affecting global agro-industrial production and flows of international trade, investment and tourism between all regions. Moreover, restrictions to tourism also severely constrained

FOCUS OF ASSESSMENTS

Under the **Planet Pillar**, assessments will focus on the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the food and agriculture sectors, including on food production and security and vulnerable small-scale farm households, in addition to waste management. To support a sustainable and inclusive post-COVID recovery, assessments undertaken will aim at informing plans of actions to strengthen the resilience of the local economy and support the access of identified vulnerable groups to labour, credit and markets.

³² UN Secretary-General's remarks to Petersberg Climate Dialogue, April 2020



food demand from hotels and restaurants, with negative consequences for producers and food-related services.

In Egypt, the restrictions of movement are particularly difficult for rural communities where informality is widespread, in particular among women, and closely intertwined with poverty. Rural communities such as smallholders and informal workers, pastoralists, and people living in protected areas are at risk of facing severe social and economic repercussions due to foreseen reductions in their productive capacities compounded with limited access to inputs and market channels. Since the closure of protected areas in March 2020, the communities living around these areas have lost their income generated from the visitors.

The pandemic is also expected to have a severe impact on the agro-food industries in Egypt which depend heavily on global value chains. Firms could respond to the global crisis by slowing down their production, cutting working hours, laying workers on temporary rather than permanent jobs or

worsening their employment conditions, and might consider cutting staff and non-essential jobs.

Additionally, the global economic downturn caused by the pandemic also risks compromising Egypt's food supply (both imports and domestic food production), as well as value chain logistics and market prices. This could ultimately affect food availability and access to food for vulnerable groups, with acute food security repercussions.

Taking into consideration the above, the Ministry of Environment identified three main priority areas that require the UN support to respond to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as to facilitate post-COVID inclusive and sustainable recovery.

- 1) Enhance efforts towards sustainable management of natural resources, which is a source of employment, and work towards maintaining current jobs and creating new ones.
- 2) Enhance waste management and support people working in waste-management to graduate from the informal to formal sector.

- 3) Establish a strategic framework for approaching climate change from a new lens, as means of pandemic control.

The UN in Egypt response under the Planet Pillar will focus on alleviating the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on vulnerable communities in rural and protected areas, as well as on food security, environmental sustainability and natural resource management.

This will include:

- Income generation opportunities for vulnerable communities in rural and protected areas.
- Promotion of the reuse of agricultural residues to alleviate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic.
- Support to the enhancement of municipal and medical waste management to reduce risks of contracting COVID-19 from infected waste.
- Promotion of local food to local markets by shortening the food supply chain
- Enhancement of local competitiveness, preparedness, recovery and resilience.

PILLAR 4

Women: supporting women and girls' continued access services and economic opportunities

| UN Entities | National Partners | Projects | Assessments | Requirements (US\$) | Financing Gap |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 9 | 12 | 15 | 11 | \$ 13 M | \$ 8.7 M (67%) |



Globally, compounded socio-economic impacts are felt especially by women and girls who are generally earning less, saving less, and holding insecure jobs or living close to poverty. The temporary closure of school and childcare facility has put additional strain and demand on women and girls, increasing their unpaid care responsibilities in the household. This will constrain their ability to work, particularly when jobs cannot be carried out remotely. At the same time, as the COVID-19 pandemic deepens economic and social stress coupled with restricted movement and social isolation measures, gender-based violence is increasing exponentially. Many women are being forced to 'lockdown' at home with their abusers while services to support survivors are being disrupted or made inaccessible; this could lead to higher risk of exploitation and trafficking of women with lower capacity to detect the cases. Moreover, there is an increasing likelihood of resources being diverted from sexual and reproductive health services, which are central to the health, rights and well-being of women and girls, towards the containment of the outbreak.

In Egypt, 18.1 per cent of women are heads of households, and a significant portion of them are living in poverty. 40.9 per cent of females' total

non-agricultural employment in informal employment while 33.9 per cent of females' employment is vulnerable employment.³³ Notably, 88 per cent of Takaful recipients are female-headed households³⁴, pointing to the feminization of poverty in Egypt and underlining the dire need for women's economic empowerment. Moreover, recent perception studies show that the majority of men and women agree "when employment is scarce men should have access to jobs before women"³⁵. These social norms will play a significant role in how the coming period of economic recovery could impact women's empowerment. The closure of school and childcare facility in Egypt has also affected women disproportionately, as they are considered primary caregivers according to social norms in Egypt³⁶. Thus, the augmented level of unpaid care responsibilities during the pandemic further

FOCUS OF ASSESSMENTS

Analysis, studies and surveys under the **Women Pillar** will focus on collecting and analyzing gender-responsive data and evidence on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on household dynamics and on women and girls' socio-economic status, including on access to economic opportunities and health services.

³³ NCW, *Egypt's rapid response to women's situation during the COVID-19 outbreak* (March 2020)

³⁴ World Bank, *The Story of Takaful and Karama Cash Transfer Program* (2018)

³⁵ UN Women, *Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Survey (IMAGES) – Middle East and North Africa* (2017)

³⁶ Ibid.



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impacts women's ability to participate in the labour force, possibly with long-term implications.

Recognizing possible socio-economic impact of the pandemic on women and girls, the National Council for Women (NCW), in its capacity as the national women's machinery in Egypt, proactively took steps early on to mitigate these impacts.

In their Policy Paper on response to women's situation during COVID-19 outbreak, the NCW outlined the required immediate recovery response measures. These measures include – among others:

- 1) Providing immediate and increased social protection programmes such as cash transfer as well as immediate increase in food commodities and subsidized goods and discounts to all basic needs of women who are affected by the outbreak.
- 2) Scaling up social protection programmes to a larger number of vulnerable households.
- 3) Promoting for intensified preventive measures for any potential increased domestic violence

against women and girls (VAWG) as result of the existing health precautionary measures.

- 4) Strengthening the leadership and meaningful participation of women in all decision-making processes in addressing the COVID-19 outbreak; and ensure that women are able to get information about how to prevent and respond to the pandemic in ways they can understand.

Furthermore, realizing the impact of the pandemic on the economy and the labour market, the Policy Paper also outlines measures related to the impact on economic opportunities for women. Lastly, the NCW also calls for promoting gender-sensitive data and knowledge.

The UN in Egypt response under the Women Pillar will focus on ensuring that women and girls' continued access to quality and timely public and social services, including protection services, is maintained as well as on enhancing their financial inclusion and social and economic empowerment.

This will include:

- Support to the continuity of gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices response services.
- Enhancement of sexual and reproductive health of women living with and most affected by HIV.
- Cyber safety campaign to protect women and girls against the misuse of social media that puts women and girls at risk of trafficking and exploitation.
- Strengthening national capacities on micro-financing, entrepreneurship and lending methodologies.
- Support to the financial and economic inclusion of rural women.
- Support to the empowerment, livelihood and digital inclusion of rural women.
- Promotion of girls' empowerment through skills development and community engagement.
- Provision of livelihoods support to women in targeted households to increase their income generation and access to financial services, compensating for jobs lost due to the COVID-19 crisis.

VII. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The UN in Egypt COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan is expected to be financed from multiple sources. These include the Secretary-General's new COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund which is intended to manage resources for multi-agency/joint programming responses; agency-specific resource-mobilization efforts organized around agency Appeals or Trust Fund initiatives.

Existing funding instruments like the Joint SDG Fund, the Spotlight Initiative are also potential funding sources and partners for joint or complementary programming for this work. While multiple sources will need to be used, resource mobilization efforts at the country level will be part of a joint resource mobilization process under the leadership of the RC.

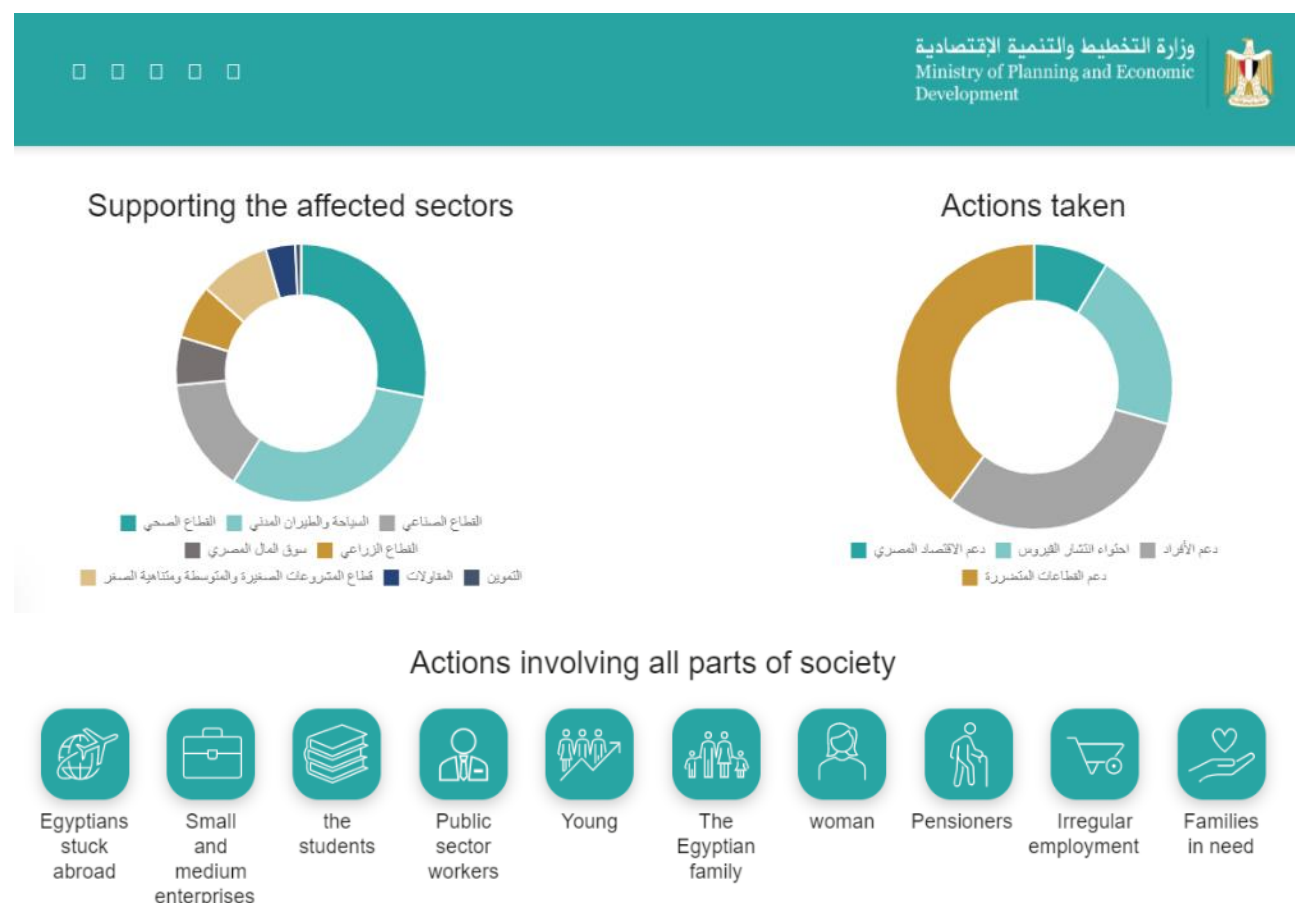
To realize the overall objective of this Plan, i.e., supporting the COVID-19 response and recovery in Egypt and build back better in line with the 2030 Agenda, the UN in Egypt will continue and expand

its partnerships with IFIs, development partners, private sector, civil society and other stakeholders. This will be achieved through communication, information sharing as well as joint planning when feasible with the aim of responding to COVID-19 socio-economic impacts in the country and ensuring that no one is left behind.



ANNEX I: Measures taken by the Egyptian Government (Mar-Jun 2020)

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development has established a COVID-19 Observatory which provides and up-to-date overview of the most prominent Government response measures and mechanisms to the pandemic as well as the sectors supported³⁷.



Furthermore, the National Council for Women is issuing a *Women Policy Tracker on Responsive Policy and Programmes during the COVID-19 Pandemic*³⁸. This tracker monitors the policies and measures taken by the Government of Egypt which respond to the needs of women during the efforts to contain the spread of the COVID-19. The tracker also presents a number of proposed response measures, whether immediate or middle-term responses, for concerned all line ministries and government institutions.

³⁷ COVID-19 Government of Egypt Measures Observatory. Available at: <https://mped.gov.eg/policytracker/dist-2/index.html>

³⁸ Three editions of the Women Policy Tracker were issued between March and June 2020.

ANNEX II: Leaving No One Behind in the Time of COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Analysis (Executive Summary)

April 2020

COVID-19 can have significant adverse socio-economic consequences in Egypt, in addition to the health-related impacts. This paper aims to lay out some of these potential impacts to help prepare and build resilience. In terms of economic impacts and employment disruption, the following sectors seem to be poised for most disruption: tourism; informal sector; construction; MSMEs; trade and supply chains; Manufacture; Agriculture, food and nutrition security. Impact on remittances and investments can also be significant.

In terms of social services education and health sector would also be most under stress. These will carry enormous social impacts especially through livelihood disruptions and access to social services.

Preliminary scenario analysis of a low, medium, and high impact shocks to some of these key economic sectors, show that the cumulative costs can be significant. For instance, real GDP growth could reduce by 2.4 to 10.4 percentage points per annum, and unemployment could increase by 0.4 to 9.3 percentage points under these three scenarios compared to baseline. While poverty head count could increase by 4 percentage points by 2021 (roughly 4 million additional people drawn into poverty) compared to baseline projections under the medium impact scenario.

The Government of Egypt deserves appreciation for the proactive and decisive measures taken so far. By identifying the most vulnerable groups and adopting targeted protective measures, the negative socioeconomic impacts could be contained to some extent. To help in this process, the paper identifies 14 socio-economic groups and added vulnerabilities related to COVID-19 outbreak. It provides specific guidance for responses to mitigate the negative impacts on these groups ranging from social protection interventions to targeted awareness raising measures. The paper concludes with the following key policy recommendations on COVID-19 response planning.

- Strengthen and scale-up social protection measures to effectively support the most vulnerable groups without discrimination based on race, nationality, gender, and age.
- Secure as many jobs as possible through wage-subsidy scheme and promote use of time for skilling of workers.
- Ensure business continuity for all businesses, prioritizing MSMEs and informal sector.
- Preemptively monitor production and supply networks of a basket of critical commodities (including food sector) and make selective interventions to serve prioritized vulnerable communities.
- Adopt fiscal stimulus measures with largest multiplier effects and impact on the most vulnerable groups and sectors.
- Adopt coordinated and coherent approach for COVID-19 response planning to respond to overlapping vulnerabilities and intersecting inequalities.
- Harness local technology and innovation ecosystem through clear goal setting and incentives.
- Use COVID-19 response phase for policy experimentation, enhancing partnerships and advancing key reforms to progress along SDGs.

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مركز الأمم المتحدة للاجئين في القاهرة
United Nations Refugee Centre in Cairo



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UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UN VOLUNTEERS



**World Food
Programme**



**World Health
Organization**

ANNEX III: COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessments

OVERARCHING PRIORITY: COVID-19 and the SDGs

Impact/Needs Assessments:

- SDG Localization

United Nations Partners: UNDP, UNFPA

National Counterparts: MoLD, MoPED

| No. | Assessment Tool | Tool Type | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Start Date |
|-----|---|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 0.1 | Conduct SDG localization assessment to identify sub-populations and governorates that have been most impacted by COVID-19 to support formulation of governorate-level socio-economic recovery plans tailored to the most vulnerable | Assessment | UNFPA, UNDP | MoPED, MOLD | 6 months | June 2020 |

PROSPERITY: Mitigating the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, labour market, MSMEs and high-risk sectors

Impact/Needs Assessments:

- Manufacturing sector;
- Social finance service offered to low-income populations;
- Egyptian Economy;
- MSME sector;
- Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity in Egypt;
- Local institutions supporting MSMEs;
- Private sector immediate gaps.

Surveys/Polls:

- MSMEs and workers;
- Industries;
- Social finance demand.

Policy Studies:

- Manufacturing sector performance and future scenarios;
- Disruptions to Global Value Chains (GVC).

United Nations Partners: ECA, ILO, ITC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRCO

National Counterparts: IMC, MALR, MoC, MoPED, MoTI, MSMEDA, TAHTC

| No. | Assessment Tool | Tool Type | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Start Date |
|-----|---|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1.1 | Survey to assess the impact of COVID on and need of MSMEs and workers | Survey | ILO, ECA | Baseera | 3 months | May 2020 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------|------------|
| 1.2 | Survey (computer assisted telephone interview) to assess and rank policies and action taken with regards to the industrial sector. Developing an “Industrial Index” to monitor the performance of the manufacturing sector during the crisis and proposing policies recommendations based on the survey. | Survey | UNIDO | IMC/MoTI - FEI-Export Councils | 2 months | June 2020 |
| 1.3 | Survey to measure social finance demand of cotton farmers and their families (in Beheira, Alexandria, Kafr el-Sheikh, Sharkia, Fayoum) | Survey | ILO | MSMEDA, MFIs, Workers, employers | 5 months | May 2020 |
| 1.4 | Field study to map social finance service offered to low-income populations and service delivery models to assess innovative ways. | Assessment | ILO | MALR, MSMEDA, Financial Institutions, CSOs, Ins. companies | 3 months | July 2020 |
| 1.5 | Policy note on estimating the potential effect of COVID-19 on the Egyptian economy | Policy Study/Brief | ILO, ECA | ERF | 2 months | June 2020 |
| 1.6 | Policy note on the expected impact of COVID-19 on the manufacturing sector performance, as well as proposing a set of policy recommendations and proposed actions to cope with impact of COVID-19 | Policy Study/Brief | UNIDO | MoTI | one month | April 2020 |
| 1.7 | Working paper to provide high-level directions on how both at government level and at firm level Egyptian industry can go through COVID-19 and emerge more competitive, resource efficient and resilient. The paper will also capture opportunities that will arise in the crises. | Policy Study/Brief | UNIDO | MoTI | one month | April 2020 |
| 1.8 | Impact and needs assessment of the MSME sector and support to entrepreneurs with innovative solution to combat COVID19 and its expected impacts. | Assessment | UNDP | MSMEDA; AfDB | 1 month | June 2020 |
| 1.9 | Needs assessment of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity in Egypt with a view to developing a recovery plan as a tool for prioritization and resource mobilisation. | Assessment | UNESCO | MoC | 3 months | July 2020 |
| 1.10 | Strategic foresight exercise on 'Covid-19 and the Future of Manufacturing in Egypt' to develop four scenarios of future of manufacturing and policy recommendations to support transition to preferred future. | Policy Study/Brief | UNRCO, UNESCO, UNIDO, ITC | MoPED, MoTI | 2 months | June 2020 |
| 1.11 | Impact analysis of COVID-19 on Egypt’s manufacturing sector (focusing on the textile and manufacturing sector) and strategic policy interventions to mitigate the impact; | Assessment | ITC | MoTI, IMC, TAHTEC | 6 months | TBD |
| 1.12 | Guidelines for the manufacturing sector during COVID-19 crisis based on global best practices. | Policy Study/Brief | UNIDO | MoTI, MSMEDA | three months | May 2020 |
| 1.13 | Report on the Disruptions to Global Value Chains (GVC) and Industrial Policy (based on the proceedings of an expert group meeting) | Policy Study/Brief | UNIDO | MoPED | one month | June 2020 |

PEOPLE: Ensuring the continuity of access by all people in Egypt to public services, notably inclusive and rights-based protection, inclusive access to public and social services, notably social protection, health and nutrition and education services

Impact/Needs Assessments:

- Poverty impact analysis
- Nursery sector
- Needs of care institutions
- Nutrition status of vulnerable populations
- Reproductive health and family planning service
- Risk communication and community engagement
- Alternatives to imprisonment in Egypt
- Population groups
- Trends on trafficking in persons
- Changes in specific vulnerabilities of migrant communities
- Trends in migration-related topics, including changes in trends and flows

Surveys/Polls:

- Households living condition
- Distance science education
- Sustaining antiretroviral therapy

Policy Studies:

- New budget allocation and recovery package
- Health care disruption on child mortality
- Protecting children
- Linkages between trafficking, smuggling, labor and Migration Policy regimes

United Nations Partners: ESCWA, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNRCO, UN WOMEN, UNV, WHO

National Counterparts: NCCM, NCCPIM & TIP, NPC, MoETE, MoF, MoHP, MoLD, MoM, MoPED, MoSEEA, Public Prosecution

| No. | Assessment Tool | Tool Type | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Start Date |
|-----|---|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 2.1 | Phone based real-time monitoring (Pulse) to track changes in selected families due to the crisis - to inform appropriate policy responses to mitigate the negative impact of the crisis | Survey | UNICEF | MoSS, MoPED | 9 months | May 2020 |
| 2.2 | National survey on distance science education in Egypt | Survey | UNESCO | MoETE | 6 months | Sep 2020 |
| 2.3 | Survey and assessment of the effectiveness of peer support in enhancing and sustaining antiretroviral therapy adherence during COVID-19 | Survey | UNAIDS | MoHP | 3 months | Aug 2020 |
| 2.4 | Develop a transparency brief with the Ministry of Finance on the new budget allocation/recovery package | Policy brief/ study | UNICEF | MoF | 4 months | May 2020 |
| 2.5 | Poverty impact analysis to inform the expansion of Takaful and Karama programme and additional measures to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic | Assessment | UNICEF | MoSS, MoPED | 9 months | May 2020 |
| 2.6 | Poverty impact analysis to inform additional measures to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic | Assessment | ESCWA, UNRCO | MoPED | | April 2020 |
| 2.7 | Assessment of impact of COVID-19 on nursery sector in Egypt | Assessment | UNICEF | MoSS | 2 months | July 2020 |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 2.8 | Assessment on the needs of care institutions (water supply, toilet conditions, child density, etc.) including emergency preparedness to potential escalation of Covid-19 out-break. | Assessment | UNICEF | MoSS | 3 months | April 2020 |
| 2.9 | Generate evidence on impact of COVID-19 on nutrition status of vulnerable populations | Assessment | UNICEF, WHO | MoHP | 3 months | Aug 2020 |
| 2.10 | Secondary analysis of the potential impact of health care disruption on child mortality to COVID-19 | Policy brief/ study | UNICEF | MoHP | 3 months | July 2020 |
| 2.11 | Rapid assessment of COVID-19 impact on reproductive health and family planning service seeking behaviour | Assessment | UNFPA | MoHP | | Aug 2020 |
| 2.12 | Rapid Assessment to monitor behaviours change and response to risk communication, community engagement (RCCE) | Assessment | UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA | MoHP | 3 months | May 2020 |
| 2.13 | Assessment to support the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment in Egypt | Assessment | UNODC | Public Prosecution | 13 Months | Feb 2020 |
| 2.14 | Local assessments to identify population groups most impacted by COVID-19 for immediate action and response by Population Taskforces | Assessment | UNFPA | MoLD, NPC | | June 2020 |
| 2.15 | Study on the impact of COVID-19 crisis on volunteering trends among different age groups in both urban and rural areas, and documenting the success stories at national level | Assessment | UNV | Egyptian Red Crescent | 6 months | May 2020 |
| 2.16 | Advocacy Note on 'protecting children' to place children at the centre of the economic and social recovery programme | Policy brief/ study | UNICEF | NCCM | 4 months | April 2020 |
| 2.17 | Regional study on the linkages between trafficking, smuggling, labor and Migration Policy regimes and implications for women's socio-economic empowerment and integration, including in relation to COVID-19 | Policy brief/ study | UNODC, UN Women, IOM | NCCPIM & TIP | 3 months | Aug 2020 |
| 2.18 | Assessment on recent trends on trafficking in persons in the context of COVID-19 | Assessment | IOM | NCCPIM & TIP | 3-6 months | TBD |
| 2.19 | Assessment on changes in specific vulnerabilities of migrant communities in relation to COVID-19 | Assessment | IOM | Migrant community leaders' network | 3-4 months | TBD |
| 2.20 | Impact assessment of the COVID-19 outbreak on migration-related topics, including changes in trends and flows while controlling for changes in the labour market and the Egyptian economy at large | Assessment | IOM | MoPED; MoSEEA; MoM | 3-4 months | Sep 2020 |

PLANET: Reducing the risk and alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security, environmental sustainability, human settlements and natural resource management and supporting recovery through climate change mitigation and adaptation

Impact/Needs Assessments:

- Food, agriculture sector and nutrition security
- Food handling and hygiene practices
- Vulnerable small-scale farm households
- Cooperative development to fight child labour
- Sustainable agriculture and food production
- Wastes
- Water utility response
- Externalities of the multi-hazards
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Resilience of hard and soft infrastructure

United Nations Partners: FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNESCO, UNEP, UNIDO, WFP

National Counterparts: EEAA, IDSC, MALR, MoEnv, MoHP, MoIC, MoLD, MoM, MoSIT, MoSS, MoTI, MoPED, NCCM, NFSA, Water Holding Company

| No. | Assessment Tool | Tool Type | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Start Date |
|-----|--|------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------|
| 3.1 | Rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the food and agriculture sector and develop policy recommendations | Assessment | FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNIDO | MALR, MOIC, MOSS, MoSIT, MoPED, MOM | 6 months | April 2020 |
| 3.2 | Vulnerability assessment for food and nutrition security | Assessment | WFP | | 6 months | April 2020 |
| 3.3 | Assess current food handling and hygiene practices along agro-food value chains and devise awareness raising/capacity building interventions to improve them. | Assessment | UNIDO | MoTI | 6 months | May 2020 |
| 3.4 | Comprehensive assessment of impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable small-scale farm households and development of response plan to support access to labour, inputs, credit and markets. | Assessment | FAO | MALR, agricultural cooperatives and NGOs | 1.5 months | Sep 2020 |
| 3.5 | Assess cooperative development to fight child labour in cotton value chain. | Assessment | ILO | MoSS, MoM, NCCM | 5 months | June 2020 |
| 3.6 | Assess impact of COVID-19 on sustainable agriculture and food production, waste management, sustainable energy in terms of business creation/growth and job creation/retention; and develop plan of actions to strengthen resilience of local economy. | Assessment | UNIDO | MoTI | 8 months | May 2020 |
| 3.7 | Assessment of the COVID -19 wastes impact on the poor and provision of policy advice. | Assessment | UNEP | MoEnv, MoHP, MALR | | TBD |
| 3.8 | Assessment of Water Utility response and recovery plans for COVID19. | Assessment | UNESCO | Water Holding Company, Cairo Utility | | July 2020 |

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|-------------|---|------------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 3.9 | Economic valuation of externalities of the multi-hazards including COVID 19 on the environment, society and economy / Mapping Social Capital in times of pandemics/Infrastructure resilience | Assessment | UNESCO | MALR, MoSIT, NFSA, MoTI | 6-9 months | Aug 2020 |
| 3.10 | Local capacity assessment as per Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. | Assessment | UNESCO | MALR, MoSIT, NFSA, MoTI | 6 -9 months | Aug 2020 |
| 3.11 | Assess perception and understanding of risks and precautionary principles to improve readiness and build resilience of hard and soft infrastructure when addressing natural hazards and COVID-19. | Assessment | UNESCO | IDSC, MALR, EEAA, MoLD, MoPED | 6 months | Sep 2020 |

WOMEN: Supporting women and girls' continued access services and economic opportunities

Impact/Needs Assessments:

- Gender analysis of national response
- Vulnerability assessment of women and girls
- Gender Based Violence support services
- Needs of women Living with HIV
- Gender-responsive data and evidence on the impact of the Covid-19

Surveys/Polls:

- Household dynamics, unpaid care work, violence against women.
- Women-led economic activities

Policy Studies:

- Supporting health and social care workers
- Women-led scientific research

United Nations Partners: ILO, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO

National Counterparts: CAPMAS, MoHE, MoHP, MoTI, MSMEDA, NCW

| No. | Assessment Tool | Tool Type | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Start Date |
|------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------|
| 4.1 | Gender analysis of national response to Covid-19 | Assessment | UN Women | NCW | Ongoing | April 2020 |
| 4.2 | Phone survey to collect COVID-19 data insights on the impact on household dynamics, the increase of unpaid care work, violence against women. | Survey | UN Women | NCW, Baseera | 6 months | April 2020 |
| 4.3 | Comprehensive vulnerability assessment of women and girls to support policy research through development of a national preparedness plan in case of emergencies/crises | Assessment | UNFPA | NCW, CAPMAS | 3 months | July 2020 |
| 4.4 | Survey on the impact of the pandemic on women-led economic activities (with policy recommendations) | Survey | ILO | NCW, MSMEDA | 5 months | April 2020 |
| 4.5 | Analysis of gaps and needs resulting from the COVID-10 for local institutions supporting MSMEs across Egypt's value chains to inform future institutional capacity development efforts. | Assessment | UNIDO | MoTI, Business support org., Industry associations | 5 months | July 2020 |
| 4.6 | Review of referral pathways and local mapping of operational alternative GBV services | Assessment | UNFPA | NCW | 6 months | May 2020 |
| 4.7 | Rapid Gender Assessment of the social and health needs of Women Living with HIV and their most affected counterparts during COVID-19 | Assessment | UNAIDS | MoHP and CSOs | 1 month | July 2020 |
| 4.8 | Analysis on entry points to supporting health and social care workers affected by the COVID-19 and appropriate response mechanisms | Policy brief/ study | UNIDO, UN Women | MOTI and NCW | 3 months | July 2020 |
| 4.9 | Mapping of women-led scientific research (in natural and social sciences) responding to Covid-19 | Policy brief/ study | UNESCO | MoHE | 6 months | Aug 2020 |
| 4.10 | Collection of gender-responsive data and evidence on the impact of the virus (document the magnitude of violence during the outbreak) | Assessment | UN Women | NCW | 4 months | Aug 2020 |
| 4.11 | Analysis on the private sector immediate gaps and issues resulting from the COVID-19 situation through in-depth interviews with MSMEs in various sectors | Assessment | UNIDO | MoTI, Business support org., Industry associations | 5 months | July 2020 |

ANNEX IV: COVID-19 Project Portfolio

PROSPERITY: Mitigating the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy, labour market, MSMEs and high-risk sectors

2018-2022 United Nations Partnership Agreement Outcome:

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

UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 Pillars

Pillar 3 - Economic Response and Recovery: protecting jobs, SMEs, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy

Pillar 4 - Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

SDGs: Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goal)

United Nations Partners: ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO

National Counterparts: GAFI, MALR, MoIC, MoPED, MoTI, MoYS, MSMEDA, SSCHR

| No. | Project | Project Outputs | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Required Financial Resources (in US\$) | Financial Gap (%) |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1.1 | Supporting the effective and equitable mitigation of the COVID-19 impact on the economic sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level policy support, detailed fact-based policy action plans and measures; and capacity development and multi-stakeholder consultations; MSMEs supported for resilience, recovery and business transformation with application to specific pilots; | UNDP | MSMEDA, MoPED, SSCHR, MoIC | Medium (3-9 months) | \$2,602,286 | 0% |
| 1.2 | Supporting MSMEDA in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to business and policies response; Support to digital transformation | UNDP | MSMEDA | short (1-3 months) | \$40,000 | 0% |
| 1.3 | Promoting linkages between FDIs, large public enterprises and local SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matchmaking initiatives between large companies (buyers) and SMEs strengthened SMEs supported in upgrading their companies (practices, processes, technology etc.) to better meet the demands of buyers. | UNIDO | MoTI, GAFI | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,000,000 | 100% |
| 1.4 | Enhancing Egyptian SMEs' resilience and quick adaptability to different market requirements through the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased linkages between technology service providers (suppliers) and SMEs in order to facilitate an access to | UNIDO | MSMEDA | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,600,000 | 100% |

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|-----|---|--|--------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|------|
| | introduction of digital technologies in their business operations to increase productivity & efficiency, promote innovation, and gain access to new markets | <p>equipment and digital technologies in the Egyptian market;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a segmented SME National Digital Observatory; E-commerce industry chain upgraded; Promoted entrepreneurship through fostering a better entrepreneurial basement by supporting Egypt on the establishment and improvement of the ecosystem of innovation | | | | | |
| 1.5 | Promoting decent jobs and growth in export-oriented value chains | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMEs in selected value chains are effectively linked to new markets. SMEs effectively adopt good practices for improved incomes and productivity National institutions facilitate support services and products to value chain | ILO | MSMEDA, MoTI | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,500,000 | 100% |
| 1.6 | Supporting the sustainability of the Egyptian cotton value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Egyptian cotton farmers to access sustainable supply chains by upscaling cotton sustainable cultivation practices in main cotton growing areas, within international framework; Development of skills and knowledge of human resources to enhance quality and sustainability of the Egyptian cotton value chain; Promotion of value addition and circularity through innovation, technology transfer and promotion of new investments | UNIDO | MoTI and MALR | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,700,000 | 0% |
| 1.7 | Supporting the socio-economic empowerment of young men and women through the life and employability skills development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of life and employability skills development programme through different modalities including digital based modalities | UNICEF | MoYS | Long (9-18 months) | \$200,000 | 0% |

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| 1.8 | Supporting the skills development of young men and women with disabilities skills development to enhance their employability through virtual means | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate young people with disabilities with skills development and comprehensive knowledge (including on population issues and reproductive health) to enhance their employability through virtual means | UNFPA | Private sector | Medium (3-9 months) | \$50,000 | 0% |
|-----|--|---|-------|----------------|---------------------|----------|----|

PEOPLE: Ensuring the continuity of access by all people in Egypt to public services, notably inclusive and rights-based protection, inclusive access to public and social services, notably social protection, health and nutrition and education services

2018-2022 United Nations Partnership Agreement Outcome:

Outcome 2 – Social Justice: By 2022, interim 2030 targets are reached with respect to population and sustainable access of all people in Egypt to public services notably quality, inclusive and rights-based protection, social protection, health, nutrition and education services.

UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 Pillars

Pillar 1 - Health First: protecting health services and systems during the crisis

Pillar 2 - Protecting People: social protection and basic services

Pillar 4 - Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

Pillar 5 - Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

SDGs: Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)

United Nations Partners: IOM, UN Habitat, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNV, WFP

National Counterparts: Holding company for Water and wastewater, MoD, MoETE, MoFA, MoHE, MoHP, MoHUCC, MoI, MoLD, MoM, MoPED, MoSIT, MoSS, MoYS, NCCM, NFSA, NPC, Egypt Post Office, Public Prosecution

| No. | Project | Project Outputs | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Required Financial Resources (in US\$) | Financial Gap (%) |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 2.1 | Supporting MoSS amid COVID-19 Outbreak in adapting and expanding social protection programmes and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and mainstream the national comprehensive social protection awareness and advocacy curriculum (Waa) Adapting and expanding existing advocacy and awareness tools; Digitalization of systems to better support beneficiaries; Support 168 Elderly Care Institutions and 7 Homeless Shelters for the Elderly managed by MoSS and dedicate information Support to PWD to decrease the risk of infection by COVID-19 | UNDP | MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$8,382,000 | 0% |
| 2.2 | Providing technical support in the expansion of the Takaful and Karama | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional families impacted by the crisis have access to social protection initiatives | UNICEF | MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$100,000 | 40% |
| 2.3 | Promoting behaviors supporting COVID-19 prevention and coping mechanisms and enhancing feedback mechanisms among Takaful and Karama beneficiary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling up real-time information system (RapidPro) | UNICEF | MoPED, MoSS, MoHP | Long (9-18 months) | \$300,000 | 83% |

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|------|---|---|------------|---|---------------------|--------------|-----|
| 2.4 | Supporting MoETE in roll-out the capacity building toolkit for school social workers nationally in preparation for school reopening. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> create a cadre of master-trainers to | UNICEF | MoETE | Medium (3-9 months) | \$200,000 | 40% |
| 2.5 | Implementation of a phone based Real Time Monitoring to track changes in selected families due to the crisis (the RTM is called "Pulse") | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform appropriate policy responses to mitigate the negative impact of the crisis | UNICEF | | Long (9-18 months) | \$100,000 | 0% |
| 2.6 | Provision of urgent hygiene supplies to social and community workforce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical supplies are provided Improving Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) | UNICEF | MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$2,200,000 | 68% |
| 2.7 | Strengthening the capacity of the Egyptian Public Prosecution to contribute to a better Protection of Human Rights within the Criminal Justice System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding transportation of prisoners as well as lawyers, family members, etc. and/or prolongation of pre-trial detention. | UNODC | Public Prosecution | Long (9-18 months) | \$20,000 | 0% |
| 2.8 | Supporting the improved access to WASH at homes of vulnerable communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Access to clean water for an estimated 140,000 Inhabitant in rural areas in Upper Egypt using innovative techniques Improved Access to improved sanitation and water treatment for 3 villages in Delta using innovative techniques Improved awareness on COVID protection and Hygiene in relation to WASH Possible support to priority HealthCare centres and hospitals | UN-Habitat | Ministry of Housing, Holding company for Water and wastewater | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,072,072 | 0% |
| 2.9 | Provision of food assistance in the form of cash-based transfers to vulnerable and food-insecure households (including rural daily workers) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensured food security through cash assistance (cash) to 139,000 HHs | WFP | MoM, MoSS, MOLD | Medium (3-9 months) | \$30,000,000 | 83% |
| 2.10 | Scaling-up nutrition in Egypt - fighting triple burden of malnutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the coverage and effectiveness of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions | UNICEF | MoHP | Long (9-18 months) | \$8,000,000 | 88% |

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| 2.11 | Provision of monthly cash transfers or food rations to most vulnerable families including PLWs and children under two (First 1000 days) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure food security through cash assistance to 60,000 PLWs and their children under two | WFP | MoSS | Medium (3-9 months) | \$15,208,343 | 79% |
| 2.12 | Provision of fortified in-school snacks to community school students located in the most vulnerable communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage school attendance and contribute to daily recommended nutrition intake for 120,000 community school children | WFP | MoETE, MoSS, NFSA | Long (9-18 months) | \$7,863,938 | 76% |
| 2.13 | Provision of monthly cash transfers or food rations to families of community school students and teachers located in the most vulnerable communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensured food security through cash assistance to families of 138,000 community school children and students | WFP | MoETE, MOSS | Medium (3-9 months) | \$20,817,414 | 69% |
| 2.14 | Supporting MoSS in strengthening the alternative care system including preparedness to COVID-19 prevention and response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous child protection and GBV services are strengthened and accessed during the COVID-19 pandemic. | UNICEF | MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$500,000 | 76% |
| 2.15 | Promoting restorative approach to juvenile justice (socio-educative models of reintegration and alternative measures to detention) to reduce overcrowding in childcare institution (closed and semi-closed) for children in conflict with the law thus curbing the transmission of COVID-19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting childcare institutions (closed and semi-closed) for children in conflict with the law to continue to provide educational activities, including through online courses and providing psychological support to children and staff. Reducing overcrowding in childcare institutions for children in conflict with the law in coordination with judicial authorities. | UNODC | MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$250,000 | 0% |
| 2.16 | Strengthening of child protection systems and institutional capacity at governorate level including access to continuous child protection services and preparedness during the Covid-19 pandemic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous child protection and GBV services are strengthened and accessed during the COVID-19 pandemic. | UNICEF | MoSS, NCCM | Long (9-18 months) | \$3,000,000 | 93% |

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|------|--|---|--------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|------|
| 2.17 | Provision of community-based child protection services including mental health and psycho-social support services for all children at-risk and vulnerable families including those targeted by social protection services, health and education programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous child protection and GBV services are strengthened and accessed during the COVID-19 pandemic. | UNICEF | MoSS/NCCM /NGOs | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,000,000 | 88% |
| 2.18 | Digitization of inclusive education capacity building programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued capacity building for inclusive education | UNICEF | MoETE | Medium (3-9 months) | \$1,000,000 | 100% |
| 2.19 | Digitization of the Life Skills and Citizenship Education toolkit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Life Skills and Citizenship Education programme, including ToT | UNICEF | MoETE | Medium (3-9 months) | \$150,000 | 0% |
| 2.20 | Supporting the digital transformation in the area of science education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 2500 faculty staff members trained to develop their own e-courses for communicating with their students using digital technologies. School students grades 4 – 12 given the chance to polish their science subjects and learn the basics for scientific research through popular and competitive national science and engineering fairs.al activities. | UNESCO | MoHE | Long (9-18 months) | \$360,000 | 58% |
| 2.21 | Establishment of digital distance learning website through human-centered design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure continuity of knowledge and capacity development of target populations Expand outreach and engagement with targeted populations through interactive tools | UNFPA | | Long (9-18 months) | \$50,000 | 0% |
| 2.22 | Supporting the roll-out of the COVID-19 School Guidelines in public schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved safety of children in schools | UNICEF | MOETE | Medium (3-9 months) | \$2,440,000 | 100% |
| 2.23 | Supporting the delivery of catch-up classes for vulnerable children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable children are supported with the catch-up classes to mitigate lack of access to education during school closure | UNICEF | MoETE | Medium (3-9 months) | \$1,500,000 | 100% |
| 2.24 | Ensuring continued access to quality of education and learning during this pandemic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to quality education and learning for the most vulnerable | UNICEF | MOETE | Medium (3-9 months) | \$550,000 | 100% |

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|------|--|---|--------|--|---------------------|--------------|-----|
| 2.25 | Expanding access to education and protection services for at-risk children in Egypt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the re-opening of community schools in target governorates | UNICEF | MoETE | Medium (3-9 months) | \$1,123,330 | 0% |
| 2.26 | Transforming community schools into smart hubs to facilitate ICT-enabled education for students and teachers, and access to information resources and services for the wider community. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower teachers and students in rural areas with access to online education equipment and resources, including the Egyptian Knowledge Bank. Offer a platform for awareness and services for the wider community groups. | WFP | MoETE, local CDAs, local stakeholders at governorate level | Long (9-18 months) | \$5,291,498 | 20% |
| 2.27 | Supporting MOSS in scaling-up of model nurseries to provide a comprehensive package of high impact interventions on early childhood development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the interaction between parents and children and social cohesion in the communities (short-term); Comprehensive package of high-impact interventions will bring sustainable changes to the life of children, including improved child development; reduced stunting and micronutrient deficits; reduced violence, abuse and neglect (medium term); Early childhood education and care will significantly reduce poverty and help deprived children to break the cycle of poverty and inequity by increasing developmental capacities and education and by reducing behavioral problems (long-run) | UNICEF | MOSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$6,000,000 | 92% |
| 2.28 | Strengthening the primary health care system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and roll-out of the new model of primary health care (PHC) in Egypt that will allow the health system to adapt and respond to a complex and rapidly changing context. | UNICEF | MoHP | Long (9-18 months) | \$10,000,000 | 70% |
| 2.29 | Production of standard operating procedures for ANC/PNC services during the COVID-19 pandemic at primary level; Delivery at secondary level; Maternal health services in isolation sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect maternity care providers and the maternal health workforce Provide safe and effective maternity care to women Maintain and protect maternal health systems | UNFPA | MoHP | Short (1-3 months) | \$2,500 | 0% |

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|------|---|---|--------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------|
| 2.30 | Establishing a multi-purpose educational online platform to advance access to HIV-related social and health knowledge, a one-stop-shop for the multiple partners and beneficiaries of the HIV response in Egypt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide up to date and accessible information on Home based care, space for community engagement, online channels for key population counselling and referral., Interactive learning sessions for professional and community health workers and providing learning materials and training modules. | UNAIDS | MoHP | Long (9-18 months) | \$5,000 | 40% |
| 2.31 | Supporting national authorities in the continuity and expansion of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for people who Inject drugs and living in in prisons and closed settings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring continuity of HIV, HBV, HCV, STIs Voluntary Counselling and Testing services among people who inject drugs through the outreach and provision of the harm reduction kits. Ensuring continuity of HIV, HBV, HCV, STIs Voluntary Counselling and Testing services to male prisons through the supply of required kits and medical equipment. Developing protocols for closed settings that highlight transfer protocols for patients requiring specialized care, entry screening, personal protection measures, social distancing, environmental cleaning and disinfection, and restriction of movement, including limitation of transfers and access for non-essential staff and visitors. Training of medical and support staff on infection prevention and control in closed settings. Training of prison management on COVID-19 response and management. | UNODC | Mol, MoHP | Medium (3-9 months) | \$325,000 | 83% |
| 2.32 | Interventions on raising-awareness and building capacity of employers and recruiters in protection of workers, particularly migrant workers during COVID-19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the capacity of employers and labour recruiters in Egypt on managing COVID-19 related aspects in the workplace and contribute to strengthening protection measures of Egyptian and migrant workers | IOM | FEI and Private sector | Short (1-3 months) | \$25,000 | 100% |

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| 2.33 | Establishment of a dedicated COVID-19 GIS-based platform that consolidates data from the different Government entities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision and policy supported through GIS platform | WFP | MoSS, MoHP, MoPED, MoSIT | Medium (3-9 months) | \$300,000 | 0% |
| 2.34 | Supporting national efforts to establish a national volunteering infrastructure to support COVID-19 response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An active national volunteering infrastructure that supports emergency response in Egypt. | UNV | MOSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$3,000 | 0% |
| 2.35 | Promoting young men and women's engagement to combat COVID-19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote young men and women's participation and civic engagement | UNICEF | MoYS | Long (9-18 months) | \$200,000 | 75% |
| 2.36 | Strengthening young men and women's engagement on population issues through digital means | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build young men and women's capacity using different edutainment techniques (including mono-drama workshops) and document youth stories of how they could cope with the current situation, in addition to supporting in awareness raising against COVID-19; Support youth to cope and adapt to the current situation through organizing mental health webinars and support groups | UNFPA | MoYS, Civil society | Medium (3-9 months) | \$50,000 | 0% |
| 2.37 | Promoting peer-to-peer and community engagement (Egyptian Youth Initiative) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for volunteers and face to face and digital engagement Information sharing on COVID 19 and promotion of behaviors mitigating the pandemic impact on households | UNICEF | NPC | Long (9-18 months) | \$250,000 | 80% |
| 2.38 | Supporting skill development and community engagement on positive parenting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for NGOs and digital activation Information sharing on COVID 19 and promotion of behaviors mitigating the pandemic impact on households | UNICEF | NCCM | Long (9-18 months) | \$250,000 | 80% |
| 2.39 | Supporting COVID-19 national awareness and social behavioral change communication activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 nutrition and health and social behavioral change communication messages and tools developed and disseminated on national platforms | WFP | MOHP | Long (9-18 months) | \$200,000 | 0% |
| 2.40 | Promoting behaviors enhancing families' COVID-19 prevention and coping mechanisms to deal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitalization of a parenting programme Facilitating parents online and face to face interaction with the programme | UNICEF | MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$500,000 | 50% |

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| | with socio-economic consequences | | | | | | |
| 2.41 | Reducing stigma and enhance inclusion of migrants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of Interactive content on acceptance of diversity | UNICEF | NCCM, MoE | Long (9-18 months) | \$450,000 | 22% |
| 2.42 | Supporting the COVID-19 preparedness and response for vulnerable refugees, asylum seekers and their host communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the Government of Egypt's preparedness and response efforts to control COVID-19 targeting the vulnerable group of refugees, asylum seekers and their hosting communities in Egypt | IOM | MoHP, MoYS | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,599,724 | 100% |
| 2.43 | Enhancing the emergency health response capacity of the Government of Egypt against COVID-19 among migrants, mobile populations and host communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable migrants with COVID-19 related illness and other life-threatening conditions have timely access to quality health services and migrant protection and assistances provided by IOM, in order to relieve the burden on the Egyptian government; Migrant population and host communities have increased awareness on the preventive actions to limit the spread of respiratory viruses including COVID-19. | IOM | MoHP, MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$2,468,682 | 100% |
| 2.44 | Supporting and promoting the increase of healthcare access for migrants and vulnerable Egyptian host community members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a national policy dialogue among the health sector stakeholders to increase migrants access to healthcare, increase the capacity and awareness to deliver friendly healthcare services and improve migrants health seeking behaviours, and provision of timely quality health services and multisectoral direct assistance to vulnerable migrants. | IOM | MoHP | Long (9-18 months) | \$999,915 | 100% |
| 2.45 | Expanding efforts and strategies to protect and improve public health in Egypt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of the Government of Egypt for active health surveillance through population mobility mapping and event-based surveillance in migrant community and integration in national system | IOM | MoHP, MoE, MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$2,000,000 | 100% |

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| 2.46 | Strengthening cross-border coordination for health security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to improved health security between Egypt and Sudan through strengthening cross-border coordination and enhanced national preparedness for infection prevention and control in prioritized points of entry. | IOM | MoHP, Mol, MoD | Long (9-18 months) | \$600,000 | 50% |
| 2.47 | Ensuring the food security of vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers during the crisis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensured food security through cash/food assistance to vulnerable 130,000 refugees | WFP | MoFA | Long (9-18 months) | \$80,904,711 | 76% |
| 2.48 | Provision of nutrition support to pregnant and lactating refugee women and their children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensured food security through cash assistance to 8,000 refugee and migrant PLWs and their children under two | WFP | MoFA | Medium (3-9 months) | \$4,720,320 | 95% |
| 2.49 | Supporting refugee children to access education for 2020/21 academic year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to education for refugee children | UNICEF | Refugee community schools | Medium (3-9 months) | \$1,900,000 | 100% |
| 2.50 | Supporting the roll-out of the COVID-19 School Guidelines in refugee community schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved safety of children in schools | UNICEF | Refugee community schools | Medium (3-9 months) | \$420,000 | 100% |
| 2.51 | Ensuring continued access to quality of education and learning during this pandemic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to quality education and learning for the most vulnerable | UNICEF | Refugee community schools | Medium (3-9 months) | \$550,000 | 73% |
| 2.52 | Provision of cash assistance to vulnerable refugee families who lost their sources of income due to COVID-19 for three months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease impacts of related job losses and precarity arising from measures taken to limit spread of C-19 that have led to loss of livelihoods | UNHCR | Egypt Post Office | short (1-3 months) | 900,000 | 100% |
| 2.53 | Case management for unaccompanied and separated children in the North Coast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection risks are mitigated for unaccompanied and separated children in the North Coast through quality case management and that UASC are thus able to enjoy their rights, in line with the best interest principle. | UNHCR | Civil Society | Long | 50,000 | 100% |
| 2.54 | Additional support (cash assistance) to unaccompanied and separated children in Greater Cairo for three months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of cash assistance will help unaccompanied and separated children to mitigate severe protection risks faced and to meet their basic needs during the COVID-19 period. | UNHCR | Civil Society | (9-18 months) | 150,000 | 100% |
| 2.55 | Provision of support to persons of concern to facilitate obtention of residence permits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable persons are able to obtain residency and avoid associated risk of detention and denial of access to services, | UNHCR | Civil Society | Medium (3-9 months) | 50,000 | 100% |

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| | | urgent/emergency cases are able to depart the country and resettle, as well as other related miscellaneous concerns that might need support. | | | | | |
| 2.56 | Provision of emergency housing assistance to vulnerable cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency housing to vulnerable cases will protect them from further exposure to risks of violence, physical insecurity, arbitrary detention, deprivation of their belongings including refugee documents, SGBVs, negative spiral of worsened socio-economic vulnerabilities, deteriorated hygienic conditions and following health risks including COVID infection, and weakened community support/family care environments for all, including children accompanied by their families. | UNHCR | Civil Society | Long (9-18 months) | 150,000 | 100% |
| 2.57 | Provision of emergency housing assistance to SGBV survivors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGBV survivors are able to relocate to a place of safety in order to mitigate further risks from perpetrators. This emergency housing assistance is also a key element of the case plan for many SGBV survivors and supports them in recovery from the consequences of the incident. | UNHCR | Civil Society | Long (9-18 months) | 50,000 | 100% |

PLANET: Reducing the risk and alleviate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security, environmental sustainability, human settlements and natural resource management and supporting recovery through climate change mitigation and adaptation

2018-2022 United Nations Partnership Agreement Outcome:

Outcome 3 – Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management:

By 2022, Egypt's natural resources, and its urban environments, are managed in an inclusive, sustainable and productive manner to mitigate environmental hazards and reap the benefits of a greener economy and society

UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 Pillars

Pillar 2 - Protecting People: social protection and basic services

Pillar 3 - Economic Response and Recovery: protecting jobs, SMEs, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy

Pillar 4 - Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

Pillar 5 - Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

SDGs: Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), Goal 13 (Climate Action)

United Nations Partners: FAO, UN Habitat, UNDP, UNIDO, WFP

National Counterparts: EEAA, MALR, MoEnv, MoLD, MoSIT MoSS, MoTI, MSMEDA

| No. | Project | Project Outputs | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Required Financial Resources (in US\$) | Financial Gap (%) |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 3.1 | Supporting income generation for vulnerable communities in rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market access facilitation for local food products through contract farming and e-commerce. Organizing cash-for-training/cash-for-work schemes targeting small-scale farm households and unemployed individuals in rural areas. Raising the awareness of rural communities about COVID-19 and provision of medical kits, hygiene materials, information kits and other essential products to medical centres. | FAO | MALR, MoLD, MoSS, MoSIT | Long (9-18 months) | \$7,000,000 | 100% |
| 3.2 | Supporting income generation for vulnerable communities in the protected areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable small-scale farm households and communities in rural and protected areas and develop plans of action to strengthen resilience of local economy; Market access facilitation for local and handmade/typical products: promoting local food for local markets, exploring alternative markets for handmade products (other than tourism), promoting e-commerce through establishing online platforms and training | UNDP | MoEnv | Long (9-18 months) | \$500,000 | 100% |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing cash-for-training/cash-for-work schemes targeting small-scale farm households, unemployed individuals in rural areas and local communities surrounding protected areas; Raising the awareness of rural communities about COVID-19 and provision of medical kits, hygiene materials, information kits and other essential products to medical centres. | | | | | |
| 3.3 | Supporting smallholder farmers and Bedouin communities through enhancing and diversifying productive capacities and food security transfers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased resilience of 202,700 smallholder farmers and Bedouins through enhanced productive and diversified productive capacities and food security transfers | WFP | MALR | Long (9-18 months) | \$7,700,000 | 23% |
| 3.4 | Promoting the reuse of agricultural residues to enhance the resilience of rural populations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot test and promote investments in reuse of agricultural waste for biogas and compost with the aim to provide environmental services for enhanced resilience of rural populations. Develop skills and promote job opportunities for new graduates and unemployed/unskilled labour to provide safe waste disposal/management services in rural Egypt. | FAO | MALR, EEAA | Long (9-18 months) | \$900,000 | 100% |
| 3.5 | Enhancing local competitiveness, recovery and resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved local preparedness and emergency response focusing on identified vulnerable groups in one selected vulnerable Markaz Strengthened climate action and improved city resilience | UN-Habitat | MoLD | Long (9-18 months) | \$2,000,000 | 100% |
| 3.6 | Shortening food supply chain through promoting local food for local markets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified bottlenecks of value chains and implemented action plan for product's improvement, diversification and market access (specific activities for the value chains selected will be detailed on the basis of the results of the inception phase); Improved Short Food Supply Chain (SFSC) for selected value chains | UNIDO | MoTI, MSMEDA, MoSS | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,500,000 | 100% |

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| 3.7 | Supporting healthcare waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inaugurate a model central healthcare waste treatment facility using newly introduced autoclaving technology and training of medical staff on operation and management. ▪ Training of medical staff on sorting and overall management of healthcare waste and provision of necessary sorting and collection equipment for five model facilities to allow using the new waste treatment technology. ▪ Development of an online training and certification scheme for Medical Waste Officers in healthcare facilities in Egypt. ▪ Introduction of a new Hazardous Waste electronic platform and database for Medical Waste Management in public hospitals. | UNDP | MoEnv | Long (9-18 months) | \$1,000,000 | 0% |
| 3.8 | Supporting solid waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the informal workers in the solid waste management sector by providing the necessary support to protect the workers from pandemic diseases. ▪ Increase public awareness about disposal of protective gears. | UNDP | MoEnv | Long (9-18 months) | \$500,000 | 100% |

WOMEN: Supporting women and girls' continued access services and economic opportunities

2018-2022 United Nations Partnership Agreement Outcome:

Outcome 4 – Women's Empowerment: By 2022, women are fully contributing to Egypt's development and all women and girl's rights set forth in the 2014 Constitution, are respected, protected and responded to with no discrimination.

UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19 Pillars

Pillar 1 - Health First: protecting health services and systems during the crisis

Pillar 2 - Protecting People: social protection and basic services

Pillar 3 - Economic Response and Recovery: protecting jobs, SMEs, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy

Pillar 4 - Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

Pillar 5 - Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

SDGs: Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (DECENT Work and Economic Growth), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)

United Nations Partners: ITC, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

National Counterparts: EDA, EECH, Financial Regulatory Authority, Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority, MoHP, MoSS, MoTI, NCCM, NCW

| No. | Project | Project Outputs | Implementing UN Entities | National Counterpart | Timeframe for Implementation | Required Financial Resources (in US\$) | Financial Gap (%) |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 4.1 | Supporting NCW technological infrastructure and information management for improved referral and complaints systems, response services and decision-making. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection, analysis and visualization technologies established at NCW Pertinent training programmes implemented | WFP | NCW | Short (1-3 months) | \$40,000 | 0% |
| 4.2 | Ensuring continuity of VAWG awareness raising and advocacy through one-time cash transfer to community outreach social workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAWG awareness raising and advocacy maintained | UNFPA | NCW | Short (1-3 months) | \$100,000 | 0% |
| 4.3 | Ensuring continuity of gender-based violence & harmful practices response services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the delivery adequate and timely GBV and harmful practices response services (activate medical response clinics and activate telephone and online modes of engagement for GBV support) in midst of interrupted services due to COVID-19 | UNFPA | NCW | Medium (3-9 months) | \$100,000 | 0% |

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| 4.4 | Promoting knowledge and awareness of prevention and protection amongst low-income families, on VAWG through customized engagement tools and interactive games | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure awareness raising and community engagement activities are maintained amidst the crisis Increase knowledge and awareness of prevention and protection in combating VAWG amongst community members, in particular low-income families including adolescents | UNFPA | NCW, private sector | Medium (3-9 months) | \$50,000 | 0% |
| 4.5 | Supporting cyber safety campaign to protect women and girls against the misuse of social media which puts women and girls at risk of trafficking and exploitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate support provided to women and girls who experience increased levels of online violence, including cyber-bullying, Knowledge around safe digital engagement, especially enhanced amongst young women and men | UNFPA | NCW | Medium (3-9 months) | \$50,000 | 0% |
| 4.6 | Providing psycho-social support to women and girls through media public service announcements and online sessions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls receive psycho-social support amidst the rising cases of VAWG | UNFPA | NCW | Short (1-3 months) | \$10,000 | 0% |
| 4.7 | Enhancing Sexual and Reproductive Health of Women living with and most affected by HIV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual and reproductive health services provided to women living with HIV, including mental health and psychological support to ensure critical and essential services are not interrupted during the time of COVID-19. | UNAIDS | MoHP | Long (9-18 months) | \$54,000 | 0% |
| 4.8 | Promoting women's empowerment, livelihood and digital inclusion in rural Egypt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic interventions focusing on protection from VAWG as well as economic empowerment, through financial and digital inclusion. | UN Women | NCW | Long (9-18 months) | \$3,400,000 | 100% |
| 4.9 | Promoting girls' empowerment through skills development and community engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adolescent's engagement online Information sharing on COVID 19 impact on girls and offering learning opportunities online (digital literacy) | UNICEF | NCCM | Long (9-18 months) | \$350,000 | 43% |
| 4.10 | Support national efforts to review policies on microfinance, extend micro credit to women micro-entrepreneurs and provide them with business development support. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government efforts on the micro-credit sector supported through adjusted national strategies, response mechanisms and lending procedures as a result of COVID-19 | WFP | MoSS, Financial Regulatory Authority, Egyptian financial Supervisory authority | Medium (3-9 months) | \$10,000 | 100% |

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| 4.11 | Supporting women artisans in promoting their products virtually | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A platform for MSMEs to display their work is supported Matchmaking with investors, experts and/or mentors facilitated | ITC | MoTI, EDA, Egyptian Export Council for Handicrafts (EECH) | Medium (3-9 months) | \$30,000 | 0% |
| 4.12 | Supporting rural women with necessary entrepreneurial skills and knowledge to establish and manage their own income-generation projects through the SheTrade project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical training to equip women artisans with the required skills to make online business transactions | ITC | MoTI, EDA, EECH | Medium (3-9 months) | \$30,000 | 0% |
| 4.13 | Promoting women's financial and economic inclusion in Rural Egypt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural women's access economic opportunities and financial inclusion strengthened towards longer-term socio-economic resilience. | UN Women | NCW | Long (9-18 months) | \$3,400,000 | 100% |
| 4.14 | Providing livelihoods support to rural and Bedouin women in to increase their income generation and access to financial services, compensating for jobs lost due to the COVID crisis. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,000 rural and Bedouin women have increased entrepreneurship and vocational capacities and access to financial services. | WFP | MoSS, NCW, NGOs | Long (9-18 months) | \$4,778,198 | 35% |
| 4.15 | Strengthening capacities of MoSS inspectors, equal opportunity units and NCW business development centre on COVID-adaptive entrepreneurship and lending methodologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities of local stakeholders strengthened on lending and livelihood programmes through blended learning training packages on entrepreneurship and lending | WFP | MoSS, NCW | Long (9-18 months) | \$300,000 | 0% |