



Post-2015 Development Agenda

Contents



- **Introduction**



- **Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in Egypt**



- **Strengthens and Weaknesses of the MDGs Framework**



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Introduction

- **The Millennium Development Goals importance.**
- **Egypt keen on achieving these Goals**
- **Egypt is a member of the UN open Working Group for the sustainable development goals**

Progress achieved towards the Millennium Development Goals in Egypt



Objective	Current position
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger. X	Reduction of extreme poverty rate from 6.1% in 2008 to 4.4% in 2013.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. V	Enrolment in primary education reached 93 % in 2013.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The enrollment ratios of girls to boys in education is achieved.
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality. V	Has been achieved since 2008.(reached to 28/1000 life births)
Goal 5: Improve maternal health XV	The maternal mortality reduced to 50 /100000 life births 2012.

Objective	Current position
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaria has Been eradicated in Egypt since 1998.
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. XV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreasing people without access to improved sources of water by 96.1%. - The % of people access to sanitation reached 64.7% HIECS data 2013.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development. XV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egypt's external debt has witnessed considerable improvement ,External debt as a percent of GDP fell from above 100% in 1990/91 to 16.7% in 2008/09 - The ICT sector has been growing fast especially increased access to cell phone and Internet

Strengths and Weaknesses of the MDG Framework

Strengths	Weaknesses
Key conceptualization and characteristics	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. giving priority and operational meaning to various dimensions of human development;2. It had a simple, transparent and easy-to-communicate framework;3. It provided the basis for converging advocacy, thereby helping to strengthen the global partnership for development and directing global and national resources towards poverty reduction and human development;4. It recognized the special needs of Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A lack of consultations at its conception to build ownership led to the perception of a donor-centric agenda;2. There was inadequate incorporation of other important issues, such as environmental sustainability, productive employment and decent work, inequality;3. There was a failure to account for differences in initial conditions.

Strengths and Weaknesses of the MDG Framework

Strengths	Weaknesses
Format of the MDG framework	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Clear definition of goals, targets and indicators helped improve policy monitoring and accountability;2. It supported the development of countries' statistical capacity and the use of robust data in support of development policies;3. It improved statistical system coordination at national and international levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Imprecise quantitative targets were set for some dimensions, such as for reducing the number of slum-dwellers and several targets related to MDG-8;2. There was a failure to account for population dynamics;3. There was a lack of attention to disaggregated monitor progress among vulnerable groups, qualitative aspects,

Strengths and Weaknesses of the MDG Framework

Strengths	Weaknesses
MDG implementation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The MDG framework promoted concrete actions to address human development shortfalls and the goals and targets were made explicit in national development policies;2. It provided a common framework and an improved coordination opportunity for development actors;3. It facilitated various forms of intra-regional cooperation;	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The MDGs influenced the setting of rather rigid national policy agendas, following international benchmarks, rather than local conditions and often ignoring the complexities of the development process;2. The way in which “on-track” and “off-track” progress was measured failed to adequately account for considerable progress made by countries with low initial levels of human development (especially in Africa);

Note a: The above is an abridged version of the strengths and weaknesses discussed in United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (2012)

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- **The MDGs served as a milestone in global development since their adoption in 2000.**
- **Accelerating steps towards 2015 agenda.**
- **The Task force for Post-2015 Deployment Agenda.**
- **launching a set of 11 “thematic & national consultations” in more than 60 countries.**
- **Publishing the report of primary results from the consultation in March 2013 .**

The 11 thematic consultations are

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Conflict and fragility.2. Education.3. Environmental sustainability.4. Governance.5. Growth and employment.6. Health | <ol style="list-style-type: none">7 .Hunger, food and nutrition security.8 . Inequalities.9. Population dynamics.10. Energy.11. Water. |
|--|---|

Egypt and Post-2015 Development Agenda

- **Egypt is one of the 50 countries, and one of six Arab countries implementing country level consultations.**
- **Egypt has carried out national consultations.**

Consultations results determined the most important concerns and priorities of Egyptians as follows:

- 1. The Security Situation and its impact on stability.**
- 2. The Deceleration of Economy after the revolution.**
- 3. Deceleration of tourism, investors, closing companies.**
- 4. Mismatch between education outputs and labor market.**
- 5. The need to address imbalances in the investment map, increasing the range of public services & government social expenditure to rural and border governorates.**

Recommendations

For government:

- **Involving civil society organizations, academia and the private sector in formulating a vision for Egypt.**
- **Take the necessary actions to preserve the environment and protect food and water security for future generations.**
- **Reducing regional differences in income and increase social expenditure on education and health.**
- **Promoting the law enforcement and achieve social justice.**
- **Merging environment and population figures in the national planning process.**

For civil society:

- **promoting dialogue between government and private sector.**
- **Strengthening communication with other sectors and areas.**
- **Enhancing citizen participation and encourage the volunteer.**
- **Developing TOR for CSOs work.**

For donors

- **Supporting projects government & civil society contributed in.**
- **Providing support to initiatives targeting youth, women, children, aimed at developing alternative sources of energy.**
- **Ensuring adequate resources for monitoring & documentation of development interventions.**

Thank you