

ADP Focus Groups in partnership with the Egypt CO

AGENDA

09:00-09:30 Welcome Coffee

09:30-10:00 Introduction

Framing session- UNDP, Egypt CO

Introducing the ADP: Farah Choucair, Social Cohesion Specialist/ ADP Project Coordinator, Regional Programme, Bureau for Arab States, UNDP

Session One - SDGs in Egypt: national priorities, data availability and dissemination

Identifying national priorities, allocating human and financial resources and reporting on the progress of the ambitious goals set by the Egyptian Sustainable Development Strategy will be affected by the quality of the available data and existing mechanisms of dissemination. A main challenge also concerns the availability of the statistics at the disaggregated level (such as by age, sex or geographical coverage levels) as the latter is key to designing more meaningful and targeted policies. A preliminary assessment of data published by the respective agencies in Egypt indicates that data irregularity needs to be addressed in a comprehensive and efficient manner. Moreover, there is a need to make data publicly available at all levels and to invest in dissemination mechanisms to make data more friendly accessible to a wide range of users.

10:00-12:00 Session One: SDGs in Egypt: national priorities, data availability and dissemination.

- Update on the SDGs and the Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2030.
- The statistical capacity of Egypt to report on SDGs: capacities and needs.
- Building national ownership for implementing the SDGs: Actors and Tools.

Session Two - Poverty in Egypt: measurement and policy-design challenges

In 2013, 26.3% of Egypt's population lived under the national poverty line with a steady increase from 19.6% in 2004. The poverty rates have been rising coupled with a succession of crisis since 2005, food price increases since late 2010 and challenging economic conditions that accompanied the political transitions

following the 2011 revolution. With large rural-urban disparities, most of the country's rural poor people live in Upper Egypt, where higher rates of illiteracy, infant mortality and malnutrition, and poor water and sanitation conditions persist. At the same time, among the 22 million people Egyptians that lived below the national poverty line in 2013, 9.2 million children (between 0 and 17 years old) lived in monetary poverty, making up around 28.8% of the same age children.

Poverty reduction has occupied a pivotal position in Egypt's overarching SDS and was situated under the goal of "Achieving inclusive and sustainable growth" within the economic development dimension. Among the 13 SDGs' indicators that fall under Goal 1 on "ending poverty in all its forms everywhere", the national poverty rate is the income poverty-related indicator in Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy. According to the SDS, the national poverty rate is expected to reach 23% in 2020 and 15% in 2030. While 4.2% of the Egyptian population, making up around 3.4 million people, are considered multi-dimensionally poor according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), the SDS has not embraced the SDG indicator 1.2.2 "Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions."

During this session, participants will discuss the poverty situation in Egypt within the frameworks of the SDS and the SDGs. Participants will also discuss the challenges of measuring national poverty rates as well as monitoring tools.

12:00-14:00 Poverty in Egypt: measurement and policy-design challenges

- Overview of poverty in Egypt.
- Poverty within Egypt's SDS and in accordance with the SDGs Agenda.
- Poverty measurement constraints, data dis-aggregation and irregularities.
- Monitoring target progress and informing policy.

14:00-15:00 Lunch.

Session Three – Health in Egypt: measurement and policy-design challenges

With an average life expectancy of 71 years in 2012, up from 68 years in 2000, and a maternal mortality rate of 33 per 100,000 compared to 63 per 100,000 in 2000, Egypt's performance on health indicators has been improving over the last two decades. In 2011, the percentage of births attended by skilled personnel reached 93%. However, in 2012, only half of the Egyptian population was covered by basic health insurance and 20% of the population did not have any health insurance. The total government expenditure on health in 2014 reached 32.7 billion LE making up only 1.6% of GDP. This session will discuss the status of health in Egypt and address measurement and policy-design and implementation challenges.

15:00-16:30 Health in Egypt: measurement and policy-design challenges

- Overview of health status Egypt .
- Health within the 2030 Agenda.
- Data availability and challenges of quality of data on health: CAPMAS representative or ADP Expert.

Session Four – Concluding session

16:30-17:30 Recommendations and next steps