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Report on the joint field visit to Egypt by members of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women and WFP, 26–30 October 2025

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For information

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/ United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Executive Board

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Executive Board

Executive Board of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS
First regular session 2026

2-5 February 2026, New York

Executive Board of UN-Women
First regular session 2026

18-19 February 2026, New York

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Board

World Food Programme (WFP) Executive Board

Executive Board of UNICEF
First regular session 2026

10-13 February 2026, New York

Executive Board of WFP
First regular session 2026

14 January (Part I) and 24-27 February 2026 (Part II), Rome

Report of the joint field visit to Egypt by members of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women and WFP, 26–30 October 2025

I. Background and Overview

1. The joint field visit to Egypt of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), and the World Food Programme (WFP) took place from 26 to 30 October 2025. The delegation included 17 Member State representatives from the four Executive Boards and their secretariats.

2. H.E. Ms. Elissa Golberg, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Italian Republic, Albania, Malta, San Marino, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations Agencies in Rome (IFAD, FAO, WFP) and 2025 President of the WFP Executive Board, facilitated the overall coordination of the visit. The complete list of the delegation is contained in the annex to this report.

3. The visit aimed to review how the United Nations agencies are working together and with local authorities, partners, civil society and other stakeholders to respond to regional humanitarian crises and to advance the national development priorities of Egypt, consistent with the wider United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework. The visit paid particular attention to the relevance of the United Nations' contributions in a middle-income country context, and to the effectiveness and efficiency of those efforts. The timing of the visit was especially significant due to global and regional developments, the proposed reforms of the UN80 Initiative that underscore the importance of adapting the United Nations and its footprint to be fit-for-future, and the importance of multilateral action.

4. The five-day mission started and ended in the capital, Cairo, with two days of field visits to Damietta and Alexandria. It was not possible to visit Aswan, which previously had been proposed as the third site location.

5. The first two days of the visit in Cairo were dedicated to high-level meetings with national Government and United Nations representatives and field visits around the capital. While in Cairo, the delegation also received a briefing on the humanitarian response to the crisis in Gaza.

6. On the third and fourth days of the visit, the delegation travelled to Damietta and Alexandria on the north coast of Egypt and observed a diverse range of United Nations initiatives supporting the empowerment of women and girls, climate adaptation, renewable green energy, reproductive health, refugee and host community support, children's learning and youth engagement – including through inclusive education, sports and theatre, life skills development and climate action.

7. Throughout the visit, the delegation engaged directly with local authorities, communities, refugees, women entrepreneurs, youth and children, civil society and private sector partners, gaining direct insights into the challenges and opportunities on the ground and witnessing how programmes translate into tangible impacts in people's lives.

8. On the final day of the visit, the delegation completed additional visits to project sites. The visits focused on education, comprehensive inclusive learning and girls' empowerment. The visit concluded in Cairo, where the delegation held final debrief sessions to reflect on their observations and recommendations from the joint field visit.

II. Overview of Egypt

9. As a lower-middle-income country strategically located at the crossroads of Africa, Asia and Europe, Egypt is a trade and energy hub, anchored by the Suez Canal – one of the world’s most important maritime routes. With a growing population of 108 million (2024)¹ and an annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent,² Egypt is the most populous country in North Africa and the Arab world and is an engaged geopolitical actor in the region. A defining feature of the country’s demographic is its youth bulge – around 60 per cent of the population is under the age of 30 years,³ presenting opportunities for economic growth, but with correlating needs in education, healthcare and job creation.

10. The Human Development Index for Egypt stands at 0.754 (2023), placing Egypt in the “high human development” category with a ranking of 100 out of 193 countries and territories. Egypt ranks 91st of the 167 countries ranked on the SDG Index (score: 68.1) and is on track to achieve SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 13 (climate action), with moderate progress on poverty, health and infrastructure. Persistent challenges include gender equality (SDG 5), reduced inequalities (SDG 10) and environmental sustainability (SDGs 14 and 15). Water scarcity remains acute, with per capita availability below 560 m³ a year.

11. In recent years, Egypt has responded to multiple humanitarian crises across the region. Protracted conflicts in the Sudan, Libya and beyond have led to large-scale displacement, making Egypt an important actor in regional humanitarian response efforts and, most recently on the situation in Gaza, in conflict resolution. As of September 2025, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had registered more than 1 million refugees in Egypt, making it the third-largest host country in the region. The majority of the refugees are Sudanese, followed by Syrians, South Sudanese and Eritreans.

III. The United Nations in Egypt

12. The United Nations has been operational in Egypt since 1948. There are currently 34 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Egypt, including regional offices. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) serves as the primary strategic blueprint for collaboration between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations system. Covering the period from 2023 to 2027, the framework is designed to support the country’s national development priorities in line with *Egypt Vision 2030* while advancing progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

13. The framework is structured around five strategic pillars that address the most pressing development challenges facing the country: *People* – ensuring equal access to quality services, social protection and human capital development, especially for youth and children; *Prosperity* – promoting inclusive, competitive, and environmentally

¹ SIS (2024); CAPMAS population data.

² *Ibid.*

³ Population Council (2022).

sustainable economic growth; *Planet* - enhancing climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management; *Governance* - strengthening transparency, accountability and the rule of law; and *Women and Girls* - advancing gender equality and empowering women across all sectors.

IV. General observations, comments and recommendations

14. The delegation welcomed the opportunity to witness the activities of UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women and WFP in Egypt. The delegation appreciated the quality and range of programmes witnessed throughout the visit, which provided participants with a deeper understanding of how Board-level decisions, including strategic plans, translate into programme actions at country level and their tangible impact on the lives of communities. The delegates also took note of the relative alignment and focus on collaboration across the United Nations country team and the leadership provided by the Resident Coordinator.

15. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the delegation's observations and recommendations, which are grouped into three sections: observations from the capital segment; observations from the field segment; and recommendations.

A. Capital segment: Meetings with United Nations and Government counterparts

16. On the first day of the visit, the delegation participated in meetings with the Resident Coordinator, heads of agencies and representatives from the United Nations country team, followed by a meeting with Regional Directors, including a briefing on regional initiatives and strategic priorities.

17. The delegation then held a high-level dialogue with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Badr Abdelatty, and the Minister of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation, H.E. Ms. Rania Al-Mashat. This was followed by a reception with government representatives and development partners.

18. On the second day of the visit, the delegation met with representatives of 16 line ministries and heard the government's priorities in social protection, children's rights and well-being, education, women's empowerment, health, youth engagement, climate resilience, food security and nutrition, technology and innovation, and inclusive development – all central pillars of the UNSDCF and Egypt's *Vision 2030*. The delegation also visited a UNDP and UNOPS Global Environment Facility (GEF) small grants programme in Nahdet El Mansoura focusing on partnerships with civil society organizations on the recycling of agricultural waste, women's economic empowerment, and renewable energy. A visit by the delegation to the UNFPA-supported Dahshour health centre provided an opportunity to observe ongoing efforts to improve maternal health outcomes and address family planning needs.

19. In Cairo, the delegation also received a briefing from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the United Nations humanitarian response to the crisis in Gaza, conducted in close collaboration with the Government of Egypt and the Egyptian Red Crescent. The delegation also visited a UNFPA-supported primary healthcare clinic and met with

community-based organizations implementing UNDP/UNOPS-supported environmental and climate initiatives.

Observations

20. The delegation noted there appears to be strong cooperation between United Nations entities and the Government of Egypt, as evidenced through the close alignment of the priorities of UNSDCF 2023-2027 and United Nations programmes with *Egypt's Vision 2030*, the *Haya Karima* presidential initiative and other national strategies. They also took note of the government's strong ownership of sustainable development priorities and its commitment to multilateralism, regional peace and security, human rights and humanitarian response.

21. While it was evident that United Nations agencies collaborate well with each other, the delegation observed some level of duplication at the strategy and project levels, noting the presence of more than 30 United Nations entities in Egypt and the risks of fragmentation. As the entities approach the mid-point of the UNSDCF 2023-2027 and their respective country portfolio strategy documents, the delegation felt agencies should leverage the momentum of UN80 reforms to identify comparative advantages of the United Nations versus Government, strengthen agency complementarities, and maximize impact by being more deliberate in joint United Nations programming. It was suggested that among the considerations for future UNSDCF planning should be the evolution of the United Nations footprint in Egypt in the medium term (e.g. when is it service delivery versus technical expertise?) and how it works with the Government of Egypt on the transition out of specific United Nations functions as appropriate, in line with United Nations reform efforts. The delegation noted it would have benefited from a better sense of aggregate United Nations results and how that has influenced Government decision-making.

22. The value of data and evaluations was emphasized, notably to help to shape United Nations presence and activities, as was the importance of data sharing between the government and the United Nations to inform policy and support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The delegation highlighted the potential for the Government of Egypt to share lessons and best practices with countries at different stages of development, including through South-South and triangular cooperation.

23. Considering the country's position as a potential platform from which to support solutions to regional conflicts, the delegation highlighted the need to strengthen regional and subregional architecture by leveraging the expertise of the United Nations in conflict resolution and learning from successful practices in other regions. The delegation also highlighted the role of United Nations regional offices as key enablers, which could leverage the potential of technology, innovation and artificial intelligence as tools to reinforce peacebuilding and conflict resolution efforts. The delegation was also struck by the importance of digital inclusion and women's empowerment across its meetings.

24. The briefing on the Gaza humanitarian response was seen as timely and was appreciated. The delegation secured insights on the objectives of the upcoming international conference on early recovery and reconstruction in Gaza, to be hosted by

Egypt, including the intended role of the United Nations and the international community. The need for additional such meetings and/or conferences over the next several months was anticipated as the ceasefire evolves, hopefully towards a more permanent peace. The delegation took note of the need for strategies to address augmented border crossings, shelter for winter and long-term healthcare and psychosocial support, education access and social protection for the population of Gaza.

25. Given the changing context of multilateral and bilateral development cooperation in Egypt and elsewhere, the delegation discussed various alternative financing mechanisms by the country team, including ways to assist the Government of Egypt to incorporate United Nations activities into an integrated national financial framework, attract national and regional private sector capital and maximize opportunities such as blended finance and debt swaps. The delegation reflected, for example, on the benefits that could accrue in attracting foreign direct investment for local projects, particularly those focused on women, children and youth.

26. The delegation noted that a structured interaction with bilateral and multilateral donors would have been useful to understand their perspectives and future orientations not only in view of recent financial stresses but also on what the donors see as a constructive future footprint for the United Nations in Egypt given its evolving economic development and strategic regional positioning.

B. Field segment: Damietta and Alexandria

27. On the third and fourth days of the visit, the delegation travelled to Damietta and Alexandria on the north coast of the country. There, the delegation observed a diverse range of United Nations initiatives supporting both humanitarian and sustainable development objectives.

28. In Damietta, the delegation visited a UNDP-led climate adaptation project implementing a nature-based solution for coastal protection aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of communities and empowering women. The delegation then visited a project site providing integrated emergency assistance to refugees and observed WFP cash assistance programmes, engaged with UNFPA-supported survivors of gender-based violence and observed UNICEF child protection and psychosocial support initiatives integrated into a single, one-stop location. The delegation had the opportunity at the site to engage in focus group discussions with displaced women and men. The delegation also observed adolescent and youth participation in local environmental solutions and digital and technical skills development, and met with UN-Women-supported survivors of gender-based violence at a women-friendly space in the Ezbet Elborg Public Library. The visit to Damietta concluded with a meeting between the four Executive Board Presidents and the Deputy Governor of Damietta.

29. In Alexandria, the delegation observed a solar green energy project that had benefited from Global Environment Facility funding and was now supported by the private sector under the UNDP Egypt Green Energy Initiative. The delegation also participated in focus group discussions with refugees and local beneficiaries at a WFP-UNFPA-UN-Women vocational training centre, in partnership with the Alexandria

Business Association, engaged with women entrepreneurs from the UN-Women-UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) joint “*Rabeha*” programme, and observed youth and community initiatives combatting harmful practices against women and girls, including female genital mutilation (FGM) and its medicalization.

30. Travelling back to Cairo on the final day of the visit, the delegation also visited a UNICEF-supported preparatory school providing comprehensive and inclusive education and met with girls participating in the UNFPA-supported *Noura* girls empowerment programme.

Observations

31. On refugee support, the delegation commended the joint efforts of WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women on integrating the provision of cash assistance, support to survivors of gender-based violence, child protection and psychosocial support in one location, with attention also paid to assurance and feedback loops. The delegation also commended the focus of the vocational and livelihood training programmes on respecting and restoring the dignity of refugees, engagement with the local host community and the promotion of resilience and self-sufficiency (notably as a means of transitioning from WFP cash-based assistance). At the same time, there were some questions on whether other partners might be better placed to undertake such activities in the medium term.

32. The delegation acknowledged the flexibility and generosity of the approach of the Government of Egypt in enabling refugees (or “guests”) to integrate into local communities rather than living in camps, and heard from beneficiaries that cash was the most appropriate form of engagement in such contexts. Challenges on the continuity and scale of that assistance were noted due to recent serious funding cuts, as well as issues surrounding public registration and identification – specifically the prolonged timelines required to obtain a national “yellow card” – and the knock-on implications on refugees’ ability to access critical social services, including health, education and food assistance. This situation was viewed as being especially acute for newcomers. The delegation urged greater engagement between the United Nations – especially UNHCR and the Resident Coordinator – and the Government on this matter.

33. On climate adaptation, the delegation commended the scale-up of local solutions, including the coastal, nature-based dike system jointly implemented by UNDP, the Global Climate Fund and the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation on the north coast to strengthen resilience and promote the empowerment of women and youth. Strong government ownership was demonstrated in the allocation of national budget resources for scale-up. Private sector involvement in small-scale solar energy projects was viewed as a positive result and highlighted the importance of sustainable funding to enable project scale up and continuity.

34. The “White Coats Against FGM” panel discussion, theatre performance and generational dialogue at the Anfooshy Youth Center in Alexandria left a lasting impression on the entire delegation. It was noted that, despite progress in recent decades, 85 per cent of women and girls are still affected by FGM in Egypt as of 2021.

While commending national and multisectoral efforts by UNFPA to combat FGM from all angles (medical, religious, legal, ethical, psychological, customs and traditions) in collaboration with the Government and civil society, the delegation noted that tension still exists between legislation and local practice. The delegation further highlighted the need for strong national ownership and continued scale-up of advocacy and awareness-raising efforts at both the national and community levels, which would enable UNFPA to transition to a more technical assistance or normative function.

35. In both Damietta and Alexandria, the delegation observed women's empowerment programmes, including vocational and life skills training focused on women affected by gender-based violence. Separately, the delegation also engaged with women who received entrepreneurship training under the UN-Women and UNIDO Rabeha programme over the past five years. The programme was seen as especially valuable given the still significant gender gap on women's economic independence. The delegation commended the programmes' objectives of promoting women's employability and self-sufficiency and highlighted the importance of inviting men into the dialogue to promote broader societal shifts, as well as the importance of the Government assuming greater ownership to scale up the initiative nationally (e.g. at all public libraries).

36. The delegation also observed education initiatives that promote children's learning and young people's civic engagement, including through inclusive education, sports, art and theatre, mentorship, life skills development and climate action. The delegation also saw adolescents and youth participating in local environmental solutions and voicing their aspirations for the development of stronger digital and technical skills. The delegation observed that greater connections could be made so that youth programmes could be mutually reinforcing (for instance, the programme aimed at building competencies to engage at national and international environmental meetings could be better connected to initiatives aimed at engaging youth to share their views on local-level activities).

C. Recommendations

37. Based on the observations from the joint field visit, the delegation proposes a few strategic overarching recommendations, followed by some specific detailed thematic recommendations. These are captured under the acronym of “E-G-Y-P-T’SSS”, which aims to account for the opportunities identified and the challenges observed.

38. Overarching Recommendations:

- a) Build on the strong collaboration and relative alignment within the United Nations country team and capitalize on opportunities for greater coherence, using joint analysis to identify lead roles for initiatives based on each entity's comparative advantage. Continue to pursue joint initiatives that reflect respective agency country programmes but be deliberate on their initial design and on which agency can add value. Reciprocal visits by Country Directors to projects may further assist in this regard.
- b) Leverage strong government ownership to shift from a service-delivery model toward technical partnerships focused on transferring knowledge, expertise and competencies that strengthen national systems and resilience — allowing agencies to pivot to other priorities or geographic areas as national capacity expands, and in some cases towards more normative functions.
- c) Consolidate successful pilot initiatives and scale them up under national leadership to achieve sustained impact at the national level. The country team can also better articulate how specific projects aggregate at the national level to influence government policy choices and investments in the national budget.

39. Strategic Recommendations – E-G-Y-P-T

- a) **E — Evaluation:** Strengthen data-driven decision-making by drawing on robust monitoring, evaluation and learning systems. Use evidence to adapt programmes, scale up effective models and share best practices. The Alexandria green energy project is one such model with the potential for national and regional replication, as was the library-based women's entrepreneurship programme.
- b) **G — Government Collaboration:** Given the current strong government engagement, the UN80 reforms, newly approved strategic plans for 2026–2029 and the midterm UNSDCF assessment, this is an opportune moment for a candid dialogue on priorities, ensuring that United Nations efforts align with national needs and areas where the comparative advantage of the United Nations is highest.
- c) **Y — Youth:** Deepen engagement with the large youth population in Egypt by expanding opportunities for digital skills development, innovation and entrepreneurship, and by enabling youth perspectives to meaningfully inform programme design.
- d) **P — People-centred Programming:** Anchor programmes in the needs and perspectives of communities, including refugees and migrants. Integrate soft skills development — mediation, peacebuilding, conflict resolution — into vocational and capacity-building platforms to support social cohesion and resilience.
- e) **T — Transformation:** Shift from output-focused to outcome-oriented programming. Emphasize demonstrable results — jobs created, national capacities strengthened, carbon savings achieved — over activity counts. This will better capture and communicate the transformative impact of United Nations support.

40. **Risk Factors – The Three “S”s**

- a) **South:** Future assessments should include underserved regions, particularly Upper Egypt (e.g. Aswan), where poverty and food insecurity are the highest. A balanced urban-rural perspective is essential for understanding needs and impact.
- b) **Stagnation:** Seek to accelerate progress on gender equality and women’s economic participation, which remains low at 18 per cent. Support national efforts to expand access to skills, education, capital and economic opportunities for women and girls.
- c) **(Food) Security:** Address emerging food security risks, particularly in the south and among refugees, by strengthening local food systems, improving diets and tackling anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies.

V. Conclusions

41. The joint field visit to Egypt demonstrated strong collaboration and trust between the United Nations and the Government of Egypt, underpinned by shared priorities and a commitment to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals. The delegation observed meaningful progress across key areas — including social protection, climate resilience, food security and nutrition, youth skills, women’s empowerment, refugee support and innovation—reflecting the breadth of United Nations engagement in the country. The delegation also observed the positive impact an informed and respected Resident Coordinator can have on the ability of the United Nations to operate as one in support of a government.

42. The visit highlighted a pivotal moment for the United Nations country team. With UN80 reforms and the newly approved strategic plans of the United Nations entities providing clear direction, there is an opportunity to sharpen the collective offer of the United Nations, strengthen complementarity across entities and focus efforts where the United Nations can add highest value. This will be particularly important in the context of constrained financing, where more strategic resource mobilization, diversified funding and stronger partnerships will be required to sustain impact.

43. A recurring theme throughout the visit was the value of people-centred, evidence-based and outcome-oriented programming that can be scaled up in a middle-income country. Delivering transformative change will depend on the ability of the United Nations to:

- (a) maintain strong government engagement;
- (b) build on inter-agency collaboration;
- (c) scale up successful pilot programmes under national ownership and be prepared to transition;
- (d) invest in youth and women as drivers of long-term development;
- (e) strengthen national systems through technical partnerships;
- (f) maintain a focus on the regions and communities that are most at risk.

44. The delegation would like to express its deepest gratitude to the Government of Egypt for its gracious hospitality; the United Nations Resident Coordinator for her leadership; the WFP country office for the exceptional coordination efforts in organizing the visit; and the Executive Board secretariats, country representatives and staff of all participating United Nations entities – UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP – for their dedication, engagement and hard work behind the scenes in helping to make the joint field visit a success.

45. The delegation looks forward to the consideration of the observations, findings and recommendations outlined in this report.

Annex

Joint field visit to Egypt by members of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women and WFP, 26–30 October 2025 – Participants

MEMBER STATE PARTICIPANTS				
REGION/LIST	UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS	UNICEF	UN-Women	WFP
Asia-Pacific States	-	Tajikistan H.E. Mr. Jonibek Ismoil Hikmat Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations President of the 2025 Executive Board (also Vice-President of the 2025 UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board)	Kyrgyz Republic H.E. Ms. Aida Kasymalieva Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations	Indonesia Dr. Purna Cita Nugraha Alternate Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to FAO, IFAD and WFP in Rome
African States	-	Eritrea H.E. Ms. Sophia Tesfamariam Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations Vice-President of the 2025 Executive Board	Uganda Ms. Celia Nabeta Minister Counsellor at the Ugandan Mission	Kenya H.E. Mr. Fredrick Matwang'a Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Kenya to Italy

Eastern European States	-	Estonia Ms. Grete Vahter Delegate from the Permanent Mission of Estonia to the United Nations	Albania H.E. Ms. Suela Janina Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations Vice-President of the Executive Board	Hungary H.E. Mr. Zsolt Belánszky Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organizations in Rome
Latin America and Caribbean States	Ecuador H.E. Mr. Andrés Montalvo Sosa Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations President of the 2025 Executive Board	El Salvador H.E. Ms. Egriselda Aracely González López Ambassador and Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations	Paraguay H.E. Mr. Marcelo Scappini Ricciardi Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations	Panama Mr. Tomás Duncan Jurado Deputy Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations Agencies in Rome
Western Europe and Other States	Belgium H.E. Mr. Karl Lagatie Consul General of Belgium in Mexico Vice-President of the 2025 Executive Board	-	Sweden H.E. Ms. Nicola Clase Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations President of the 2025 Executive Board	Canada H.E. Ms. Elissa Golberg Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Italian Republic, Albania, Malta, San Marino, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations Agencies in Rome (IFAD, FAO, WFP) President of the 2025 Executive Board (Head of Delegation)
				Germany H.E. Mr. Andreas von Brandt Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Organizations in Rome

UN SECRETARIAT PARTICIPANTS				
	UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS	UNICEF	UN-WOMEN	WFP
	UNDP Ms. Mahsa Jafari Director and Secretary of the Executive Board of UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS	UNICEF Mr. Andrés Franco Director and Secretary of the Executive Board	UN-WOMEN Mr. Jean-Luc Bories Director and Secretary of the Executive Board	WFP Ms. Adeyinka Badejo Director and Secretary of the Executive Board
	UNFPA Ms. Elena Pirondini Director and Chief, Executive Board Branch, UNFPA			WFP Ms. Anwen Chung Executive Board Officer
	UNOPS Ms. Carolina Popovici Intergovernmental Affairs Specialist, UNOPS			
Participants:	5	5	6	8
Total Delegation:				24