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Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

LOCALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN EGYPT

Part I

Establishing Quantitative Targets for the Sustainable Development Goals at Governorate Level

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Preface

Egypt is considered the first country to undertake the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), following the approach of establishing quantitative targets for each governorate to achieve, with the aim of accelerating the achievement of the SDGs in Egypt.

In this context, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MPED), in partnership with the Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research (Baseera) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), launched the Project for the Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals at Governorate Level. Phase I focused on establishing quantitative targets for each governorate in each of the SDG achievement indicators, which helps the governorate to develop the appropriate plans, and arrange its priorities, to achieve these targets. During Phase II, five governorates were selected to host workshops attended by the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) officials in order to introduce them to the SDGs, their indicators, and the quantitative targets established for each governorate. During Phase III, the remaining governorates were covered.

This report presents both the methodology used in calculating the SDG indicators' targets at governorate level, as well as the results. This report represents the foundation on which the SDG localization process at governorate level is based, as it allows each governorate to identify the targets it needs to achieve by 2030, which should help it in developing the appropriate plans.

The first version of this report was issued in 2018. This revised version includes a number of additional indicators, as well as more details on the methodology of calculating the targets. In the case of indicators for which recent data covering the years after 2015 were available, such data was used in monitoring trends in indicators' values and comparing such values to relevant targets Egypt should have achieved in these years.

Establishing Quantitative Targets for the Sustainable Development Goals at Governorate Level

Introduction

In order to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, the UN has identified 232 indicators that allow for determining the status of countries in achieving the targets for each indicator. This chapter aims to establish quantitative targets for some indicators on both the national and governorate levels, given that achieving targets on the national level would first require establishing governorate-level targets.

This chapter will focus on studying the following SDGs:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Goal 9: Industrialization, Innovation and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The selection of the indicators for which governorate level targets were established depended on the availability of governorate level data for the base year. The base year was determined as the last year preceding 2015, being the year in which the SDGs were issued, for which governorate level data for the indicator was available. If this was not possible, available data for the closest year following 2015 was used instead.

1.1 Methodology

Setting the development indicators' targets at governorate level requires using a methodology that ensures that:

- The established targets are in line with the Egypt's Vision 2030 and other sectoral strategies;
- The achievement of governorate level targets would lead to the achievement of national level targets;
- The gaps between the various governorates will be narrowed;
- The Governorate level targets are achievable;
- The Governorates where subject indicators are at critical levels are given priority;
- Both the current population of the governorate as well as its expected population in 2030 are taken into consideration.

The methodology used is detailed below.

I. Population Projections for 2030

The population size in each governorate is one of the main factors that affect the process establishing SDG quantitative targets at governorate level.

Spectrum DemProj module was used to prepare population projections for the period 2017-2030. The size of the population and its distribution by age as stated in the Egypt 2017 Census was used as population size for the base year.

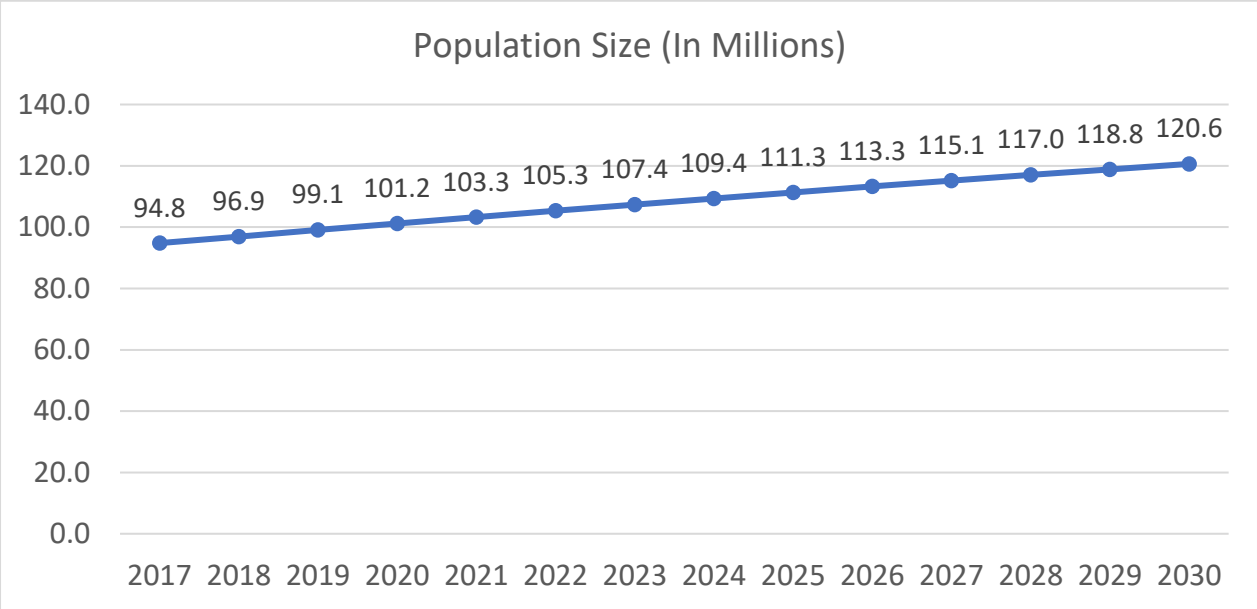
Despite the fact that the National Strategy for Population and Development (NSPD) aims to decrease the overall fertility rate to 2.4 children per women, the current number of births shows that fertility rates are still higher than those stated in NSPD, with 2.6 Mln births and an overall birth rate of 26.8 per 1,000 population in 2017. Accordingly, for the purposes of this study, the population size for 2030 is estimated on the assumption that by 2030, the overall fertility rate will reach 2.7 children per woman.

The other assumptions include the following:

- Life expectancy at birth in 2030 will reach 74 years for males and 76.4 years for females.
- The Model Life tables in the Coal-Demny West model were used.
- External migration will have no effect.

The following figure presents the estimated population size in the period 2017-2030 based on these assumptions:

Figure 1: Estimated Population in the Period 2017-2030



II. Setting Governorate Level Targets:

All SDGs' indicators for which pre-2015 governorate level data was available were included, in order to calculate their 2030 governorate level targets. Indicators were obtained from various sources, including CAPMAS and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

In order to establish the targets, two methodologies were followed for each indicator. The first methodology assumes that the target percentage change in each indicator at the national level will apply to all governorates. In other words, if the target is to halve the value of an indicator, then each governorate will have a target to halve the value of that indicator on governorate level.

The second methodology seeks to narrow the gaps between the governorates, through establishing targets that give priority to the governorates with the lowest performance. In order to determine target values for each governorate in a manner that ensures achievability, an upper limit per governorate was established for the value of each indicator the state seeks to increase, while a lower limit was established for the indicators the state seeks to decrease. Accordingly, if the improvement required from the governorate exceeds either upper or lower limits, as the case may be, the difference is to be distributed on the other governorates, in proportion to the prevalence of subject phenomenon therein. Lower limits are to be established for the indicators the state seeks to decrease, to determine the indicators' upper and lower

limits, a number of states that managed to achieve indicator values close to the national level targets in Egypt for 2030 were studied. These states were selected from among the developing states – in most cases – provided that they have already achieved the quantitative target Egypt seeks to achieve in 2030, and that these indicators' values are also available on lower administrative levels (provinces/governorates). This methodology does not require the conditions and characteristics of the selected states to be similar to those in Egypt, as such a requirement would contradict with the idea that Egypt will witness major changes that will help in achieving the SDGs. In other words, this methodology follows an optimistic scenario, which is that Egypt's performance in these indicators will witness a significant improvement compared to the current situation.

If the target is to increase the value of a given indicator by 2030, the highest value achieved among the selected state's provinces/governorates is selected to be the upper limit for Egypt's governorates in 2030. Similarly, if the target is to decrease the value of a given indicator by 2030, the lowest value achieved among the selected state's provinces/governorates is selected to be the lower limit for Egypt's governorates in 2030. Based on the Scenario I, if the 2030 target assigned for a governorate exceeds these pre-determined limits, the target is changed to be the relevant limit, and the difference is distributed on the remaining governorates, in proportion to the prevalence of subject phenomenon therein, and the final result is to be the target established under the Scenario II. The rationale here is that if any of the selected state's provinces/governorates has managed to achieve either the lower or upper limits, it indicates that such values are achievable for Egypt's governorates, but there is no evidence that any of the governorates will be able to exceed them.

1–2 Results

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.2.1 Proportion of Population Below the National Poverty Line

Definition: Number of population who lives below the national poverty line compared to the number of population within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit at a specific moment in time.

In 2015, The proportion of population below the national poverty line in Egypt reached 27.8%. In accordance with the SDGs, the 2030 target is to reduce this proportion to half of its 2015 value, to reach 13.9%. It is noted that there is a large gap between governorates with respect to the proportion of population below the

national poverty line, as it ranges between 6.7% in Port Said to 66% in Assiut. Generally, poverty is higher in Upper Egypt compared to the rest of the country.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that by 2030, the poverty rate in each governorate will decrease to half its recorded value in 2015.

Scenario II: Since Scenario I resulted in requiring governorates that are already achieving low poverty rates to reduce them by half, which is practically difficult to achieve. It also maintains the large gaps between governorates. Due to that fact, another methodology was followed. This methodology establishes a lower limit for poverty rates in the various governorates in 2030, then distributes the remaining reduction in the numbers of the poor on the governorates in which poverty rates, after being halved as a 2030 Target, are still higher than the established lower limit, leading to a faster reduction of poverty rates there.

In order to determine the lower limit that Egyptian governorates can achieve, their targets were compared to the indicator value for Slovenia[1], currently at 14.3%, which is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. The lowest recorded value in Slovenia's regions was 10.6%.

Once this value was used in comparing governorate level targets established under Scenario I, it was found that the recorded value for only one governorate (Port Said) is lower. Accordingly, the values established for these governorates were kept as is, and the remainder distributed on the remaining governorates in proportion to the current distribution of population below the national poverty line. The following table shows current and 2030 target poverty rates under Scenario I, and Scenario II targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030.

[1]Statistics Office, Republic of Slovenia.

Table 1: Current Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Proportion of Population Below National Poverty Line 2015 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	17.5	8.8	15.2	12.9	10.6
Alexandria	11.6	5.8	11.3	10.9	10.6
Port Said	6.7	3.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
Al Suez	17.1	8.6	14.9	12.8	10.6
Damietta	18	9	15.5	13.1	10.6
Al Daqahliyya	15.1	7.6	13.6	12.1	10.6
Al Sharqiyya	14.1	7.1	12.9	11.8	10.6
Al Qalyubiyah	13.1	6.6	12.3	11.4	10.6
Kafr Al Sheikh	19.4	9.7	16.5	13.5	10.6
Al Gharbiyya	16.5	8.3	14.5	12.6	10.6
Al Minufiyya	16	8	14.2	12.4	10.6
Al Beheira	23.7	11.9	19.3	15	10.6
Al Ismailia	24.1	12.1	19.6	15.1	10.6
Al Giza	28.6	14.3	22.9	17.1	11.4
Beni Suef	43.1	21.6	34.4	25.8	17.1
Al Fayoum	35.7	17.9	28.5	21.4	14.2
Al Minya	56.7	28.4	45.3	33.9	22.5
Assiut	66	33	52.7	39.5	26.2
Sohag	65.8	32.9	52.6	39.3	26.1
Qena	57.8	28.9	46.2	34.6	23
Aswan	48.6	24.3	38.8	29.1	19.3
Luxor	41.2	20.6	32.9	24.7	16.4
Country Total	27.8	13.9	23.2	18.5	13.9

* The Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2015, CAPMAS

The calculation of poverty rates based on the Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017 indicates that the poverty rate in Egypt has increased from 27.8% in 2015 to 32.5% in 2017. Despite the fact that the poverty rates have increased at the national level, governorates' performance varied between an increase in poverty rates in some governorates, stability in some, and a decrease in others.

Governorates with Increased Poverty Rates: Ten governorates witnessed an increase in poverty rates, and accordingly are not making progress towards achieving their quantitative targets, namely: Cairo, Alexandria, Al Suez, Al Sharqiyya, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Minufiyya, Al Beheira, Al Ismailia, Al Giza and Luxor. It is worth noting that the poverty rate has doubled in Al Beheria, from 23.7% in 2015 to 47.7% in 2017, which necessitates a more in-depth study of the situation there in order to identify the reasons.

Governorates with Stable Poverty Rates: Three governorates witnessed stable poverty rates, with changes under 1%, namely: Port Said, Al Daqahliyya and Assiut. Port Said remains the governorate with the lowest poverty rate, while Assiut remains the governorate with the highest.

Governorates with Decreased Poverty Rates: Nine governorates witnessed a decrease in poverty rates, namely: Damietta, Kafr Al Sheikh, Beni Suef, Al Fayoum, Al Minya, Sohag, Qena and Aswan. Under Scenario II, by comparing the poverty rate in 2017/2018 to the 2017 target, we find that these nine governorates have all achieved their 2017 targets, Some governorates witnessed a significant decrease vs. target, including Qena where the poverty rate went down from 57.8% in 2015 to 41.2% in 2017.

It is noted that while two thirds of Lower Egypt's governorates witnessed an increase in poverty rates, two thirds of Upper Egypt's governorates witnessed a decrease.

Table 2: Trends of the Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line (2015–2017) & Target Proportion 2017 Under Scenario II

Governorate	Proportion of Population Below the National Poverty Line 2015 (%)*	Scenario II – 2017 Target (%)	Proportion of Population Below the Poverty Line 2017/2018 (%)**	Difference Between 2015 & 2017 (%)
Cairo	17.5	16.6	31.1	13.6
Alexandria	11.6	11.5	21.8	10.2
Port Said	6.7	6.7	7.6	0.9
Al Suez	17.1	16.2	20	2.9
Damietta	18	17	14.6	-3.4
Al Daqahliyya	15.1	14.5	15.2	0.1
Al Sharqiyya Governorate	14.1	13.6	24.3	10.2
Al Qalyubiyah	13.1	12.8	20.1	7
Kafr Al Sheikh	19.4	18.2	17.3	-2.1
Al Gharbiyya	16.5	15.7	9.4	-7.1
Al Minufiyya	16	15.3	26	10
Al Beheira	23.7	22	47.7	24
Al Ismailia	24.1	22.3	32.4	8.3
Al Giza	28.6	26.3	34	5.4
Beni Suef	43.1	39.6	34.4	-8.7
Al Fayoum	35.7	32.8	26.4	-9.3
Al Minya	56.7	52.1	54.7	-2
Assiut	16	60.6	66.7	0.7
Sohag	65.8	60.4	59.6	-6.2
Qena	57.8	53.1	41.2	-16.6
Aswan	48.6	44.6	46.2	-2.4
Luxor	41.2	37.8	55.3	14.1
Border Governorates			51.5	
Country Total	27.8	25.9	32.5	4.7

* The Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2015, CAPMAS

** The Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2017/2018, CAPMAS

1.2.2 Stunting (Height for Age)

Definition: Proportion of children under 5 years of age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards compared to the total number of children under 5 years of age, in a certain state during a certain period of time.

Based on the stunting indicator, the proportion of growth-retarded children in Egypt is currently 21.5%, according to DHS 2014.This indicator is considered among the most important indicators of the nutrition level, as it reflects long-term malnutrition, which in turn affects children's health. This indicator is closely related to the poverty level, but it is also linked to the extent of individuals' awareness of proper nutrition. The data indicates a gap between governorates, as indicator values range from 5.9% in Al Wadi Al Gadeed to 41.9% in Beni Suef.

The SDGs did not specify a target for this indicator, and accordingly, the target was calculated in a manner commensurate with reducing poverty rates. Hence, the established target is to halve this rate by 2030, or in other words, to reduce it to 10.8%.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that by 2030, the proportion of growth-retarded children will decrease by 2030 to half of its value in 2015.

Scenario II: Scenario I resulted in requiring governorates that are already achieving low proportions of growth-retarded children to reduce them by half, which is practically difficult to achieve. Due to that fact, another methodology was followed. This methodology establishes a lower limit for the proportion of growth-retarded children in the various governorates in 2030, then distributes the remaining reduction in this proportion on the governorates in which growth-retarded children proportions, after being halved as a 2030 Target, are still higher than the established lower limit.

In order to determine the lower limit that Egyptian governorates can achieve, their targets were compared to the indicator value for Moldova[2], currently at 10.2%, which is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. The lowest recorded value in Moldova's

[2]DHS, Moldova 2005.

regions was 6.4%. Consequently, the governorates were divided into two groups. One group for the governorates where Scenario I target is less than the lower limit, and another where Scenario I is higher. Through using this value to compare governorate level targets under Scenario I, we found that the 2030 target values for 8 governorates are less than the lower limit. Accordingly, their target was fixed at 6.4%. Additionally, there was 1 governorate currently recording a lower value (Al Wadi Al Gadid), and accordingly, the target for this governorate was fixed at its current level, and the required reduction in the proportion distributed on the remaining governorates in proportion to the current distribution of growth-retarded children. As a result, the required reduction in these proportions was distributed on the remaining governorates whose targets are higher than the lower limit (6.4%).

Table 3: Current Prevalence of Stunting (Height for Age) Among Children Under 5 Years of Age & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Stunted Children 2014 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	22.7	11.3	18.2	14.5	10.8
Alexandria	12.1	6	10	8.2	6.4
Port Said	10.9	5.5	9.2	7.8	6.4
Al Suez	15.1	7.5	12.1	9.7	7.2
Damietta	15.4	7.7	12.4	9.9	7.4
Al Daqahliyya	10	5	8.7	7.5	6.4
Al Sharqiyya	36.1	18.1	29.1	23.2	17.3
Al Qalyubiyah	11.1	5.5	9.3	7.9	6.4
Kafr Al Sheikh	15.6	7.8	12.5	10	7.4
Al Gharbiyya	28.3	14.1	22.8	18.1	13.5
Al Minufiyya	9.2	4.6	8.2	7.3	6.4
Al Beheira	9.9	5	8.6	7.5	6.4
Ismailia	11.3	5.6	9.5	7.9	6.4
Al Giza	32.8	16.4	26.4	21	15.7
Beni Suef	41.9	21	33.7	26.8	20
Al Fayoum	25.6	12.8	20.6	16.4	12.2
Al Minya	26.8	13.4	21.6	17.2	12.8
Assiut	10.5	5.2	9	7.7	6.4
Sohag	32.3	16.1	26	20.7	15.4
Qena	16.6	8.3	13.4	10.7	8
Aswan	14.8	7.4	11.9	9.5	7.1
Luxor	15.3	7.6	12.3	9.8	7.3
Red Sea	21.6	10.8	17.4	13.8	10.3
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	5.9	2.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Matrouh	12.3	6.1	10.1	8.2	6.4
Country Total	21.5	10.8	17.5	14.1	10.8

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

2.2.2 Weight for Age

Definition: Proportion of children under 5 years of age, whose weight is >2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards, compared to the total number of children under 5 years of age, in a certain state during a certain period of time.

The same methodology used in the Weight for Age indicator is also used in the Height for Age indicator, with a different lower limit. The lower limit in Ethiopia, where child malnutrition is 8.7%[3] was selected, being the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. The lowest proportion of children malnutrition in Ethiopia's provinces is 8.7%.

[3]DHS, Ethiopia 2016.

Table 4: Current Rate of Malnutrition Among Children, and Target Proportion in 2030 Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Children 2014 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	22.3	11.2	18	14.3	10.7
Alexandria	24.7	12.3	19.9	15.8	11.8
Port Said	23	11.5	18.5	14.8	11
Al Suez	27.1	13.5	21.8	17.4	13
Damietta	69	34.5	55.5	44.3	33
Al Daqahliyya	19.5	9.7	15.7	12.5	9.3
Al Sharqiyya	34	17	27.4	21.8	16.3
Al Qalyubiyah	12.7	6.3	11.2	10	8.7
Kafr Al Sheikh	17.1	8.5	13.8	11	8.2
Al Gharbiyya	23.6	11.8	19	15.1	11.3
Al Minufiyya	30.5	15.3	24.5	19.6	14.6
Al Beheira	23.2	11.6	18.7	14.9	11.1
Ismailia	17.1	8.5	13.8	11	8.2
Al Giza	22.2	11.1	17.9	14.2	10.6
Beni Suef	28.9	14.5	23.3	18.6	13.9
Al Fayoum	20.9	10.5	16.8	13.4	10
Al Minya	16	8	13.3	11	8.7
Assiut	35.3	17.6	28.4	22.7	16.9
Sohag	25.4	12.7	20.5	16.3	12.2
Qena	8.3	4.2	8.3	8.3	8.3
Aswan	9.2	4.6	9	8.9	8.7
Luxor	8	4	8	8	8
Red Sea	14.4	7.2	12.3	10.5	8.7
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	36	18	29	23.1	17.2
Matrouh	23.8	11.9	19.2	15.3	11.4
Country Total	23.3	11.7	19	15.3	11.7

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Proportion of Children Suffering from Anemia

Definition: Proportion of children aged 6 to 59 months who suffer from Anemia of any degree compared to the total number of children in the same age group.

This is not one of the SDG indicators, but it is important for monitoring child nutrition in Egypt. The established target for this indicator is proportionate to the previously malnutrition indicators.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that by 2030, the proportion of children suffering from Anemia will be half of its value in 2015.

Scenario II: Scenario I resulted in requiring governorates that are already achieving low proportions of children suffering from Anemia to halve them, which is practically difficult to achieve. Due to that fact, another methodology was followed, one that establishes a lower limit for the proportion of children suffering from Anemia in the various governorates in 2030, then distributes the remaining reduction to the governorates for which the proportions of children suffering from Anemia, after being halved for 2030, are higher than the established lower limit.

In order to determine the lower limit that the Egyptian governorates can achieve, their targets were compared to the indicator value for Armenia[4], currently at 15.6%, which is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. The lowest proportion of children suffering from Anemia in Armenia's governorates is 7.4%. Due to the fact that this lower limit has already been achieved in Egypt, and is closed to the target proportions under Scenario I, with the 2030 targets of 2 governorates only being less than this lower limit, the target for these two governorates was set at 7.4% (Port Said and Damietta). Accordingly, the targets of the other governorates did not change significantly.

[4]DHS, Armenia 2015-2016.

Table 5: Current Prevalence of Anemia Among Children in 2014 & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Proportion of Children Suffering from any Anemia 2014 (%) *	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	24.9	12.4	20.2	16.3	12.4
Alexandria	14.9	7.4	12.1	9.8	7.4
Port Said	12.6	6.3	10.7	9	7.4
Al Suez	23.7	11.8	19.2	15.5	11.8
Damietta	6.9	3.5	6.9	6.9	6.9
Al Daqahliyya	23	11.5	18.7	15.1	11.5
Al Sharqiyya	41.9	20.9	34	27.5	20.9
Al Qalyubiyah	30.2	15.1	24.5	19.8	15.1
Kafr Al Sheikh	35.4	17.7	28.7	23.2	17.7
Al Gharbiyya	22.6	11.3	18.3	14.8	11.3
Al Minufiyya	18	9	14.7	11.8	9
Al Beheira	25.1	12.6	20.4	16.5	12.6
Al Ismailia	39.4	19.7	32	25.8	19.7
Al Giza	14.7	7.3	11.9	9.7	7.4
Beni Suef	22.7	11.3	18.4	14.9	11.3
Al Fayoum	37.2	18.6	30.2	24.4	18.6
Al Minya	11.1	5.5	9.7	8.5	7.4
Assiut	42.4	21.2	34.5	27.9	21.2
Sohag	42.6	21.3	34.6	27.9	21.3
Qena	24.9	12.4	20.2	16.3	12.4
Aswan	46.7	23.4	38	30.7	23.4
Luxor	30.9	15.4	25.1	20.3	15.4
Red Sea	35.9	18	29.2	23.6	18
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	37.3	18.6	30.3	24.4	18.6
Matrouh	59.3	29.7	48.2	38.9	29.7
Country Total	27.4	13.7	22.3	18	13.7

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

In this target, four indicators were selected to work on, namely:

3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Definition: Number of mortalities during pregnancy, or within 42 days of the termination thereof, that occurs in a certain state per 100,000 births that occur within the same period in the same state.

In 2013, the maternal mortality ratio in Egypt was approximately 52 cases per 100,000 live births. The indicator's values varied between governorates, recording its lowest level in Matrouh at 24 cases, and highest in Al Wadi Al Gadeed at 71 cases. The National Strategy for Women (NSW) aims to decrease this ratio to 26 cases per 100,000 live births, which is half the current ratio. Each governorate's target was calculated under Scenario I, aiming to decrease the ratio in each governorate to half its current value by 2030. This scenario was deemed sufficient due to the fact that the target rates in the governorates are achievable and are also higher than the lower limit in states currently recording Egypt's 2030 target.

Table 6: Maternal Mortality ratio Per 100,000 Live Births in 2013 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Maternal Mortality Ratio Per 100,000 Live Births 2013*	2020 Target	2025 Target	2030 Target
Cairo	47	37.5	30.8	24
Alexandria	50	39.7	32.4	25
Port Said	35	28	23	18
Al Suez	32	25.4	20.7	16
Damietta	42	33.4	27.2	21
Al Daqahliyya	57	45.5	37.2	29
Al Sharqiyya	54	42.9	34.9	27
Al Qalyubiyah	59	47.1	38.5	30
Kafr Al Sheikh	53	42.3	34.6	27
Al Gharbiyya	60	47.6	38.8	30
Al Minufiyya	50	39.7	32.4	25
Al Beheira	56	44.5	36.2	28
Al Ismailia	37	29.6	24.3	19
Al Giza	53	42.3	34.6	27
Beni Suef	69	55	45	35
Al Fayoum	59	47.1	38.5	30
Al Minya	62	49.2	40.1	31
Assiut	65	51.8	42.4	33
Sohag	53	42.3	34.6	27
Qena	58	46.1	37.5	29
Aswan	51	40.7	33.4	26
Luxor	NA	NA	NA	NA
Red Sea	32	25.4	20.7	16
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	71	56.6	46.3	36
Matrouh	24	19.1	15.5	12
Country Total	52	41.3	33.6	26

* CAPMAS

The maternal mortality rate results in Egypt for 2018 indicate that it has decreased from 52 cases per 100,000 births in 2013 to 43 cases per 100,000 in 2018. Through comparing both achieved and target rates for 2018, we found that Egypt was able to achieve and exceed the target on the national level. Comparing the achieved rates in 2018 to 2013, as well as to the 2030 governorate level targets, we see that the governorates can be divided into 3 groups, as follows:

Governorates where Maternal Mortality Ratio Increased: Five governorates witnessed an increase in maternal mortality rates, including all three Canal governorates, the Red Sea and Matrouh.

Governorates with Stable Maternal Mortality Ratio:** Both Cairo and Al Giza witnessed stable maternal mortality rates, as the difference between the rates recorded for 2013 and 2018 did not exceed two cases per 100,000 births.

Governorates where Maternal Mortality Ratio Decreased: Sixteen governorates witnessed a decrease in maternal mortality rates, including thirteen governorates that managed to achieve and exceed the target. These governorates are Damietta, Al Daqahliyya, Al Sharqiyya, Al Qalyubiyah, Kafr Al Sheikh, Al Gharbiyya, Al Minufiyya, Al Beheira, Beni Suef, Al Fayoum, Al Minya and Aswan. The rate also decreased in Assiut, Sohag and Qena, but the three governorates were not able to achieve their 2018 target.

Table 7: Maternal Mortality Ratio Per 100,000 Live Births in 2013, 2030 Target & 2018 Actual

Governorate	Maternal Mortality Ratio Per 100,000 Live Births 2013*	2018 Target	Maternal Mortality Ratio Per 100,000 Live Births 2018**	Difference Between 2013 & 2018
Cairo	47	40	46	-1
Alexandria	50	43	42	-8
Port Said	35	30	47	12
Al Suez	32	27	51	19
Damietta	42	36	31	-11
Al Daqahliyya	57	49	40	-17
Al Sharqiyya	54	46	33	-21
Al Qalyubiyah	59	51	30	-29
Kafr Al Sheikh	53	45	44	-9
Al Gharbiyya	60	51	51	-9
Al Minufiyya	50	43	35	-15
Al Beheira	56	48	31	-25
Al Ismailia	37	32	48	11
Al Giza	53	45	55	2
Beni Suef	69	59	41	-28
Al Fayoum	59	51	40	-19
Al Minya	62	53	40	-22
Assiut	65	56	62	-3
Sohag	53	45	50	-3
Qena	58	50	50	-8
Aswan	51	44	30	-21
Luxor	NA	NA	30	
Red Sea	32	27	89	57
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	71	61	NA	
Matrouh	24	21	86	62
North Sinai	NA	NA	NA	
South Sinai	NA	NA	33	
Total	52	44	43	-9

*Unpublished data, CAPMAS

** Unpublished data, Ministry of Health and Population.

3.2.2 Neonatal Mortality Rate

Definition: The number of live births who died before completing their first month in a certain year, within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit, at a specific moment in time, per 1,000 live births in the same year.

3.2.1 Mortality Rate Among Children Under 5 Years of Age

Definition: **The Under-Five Mortality Rate**: The average mortality rate among children under five years of age during one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same year, within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit. Child mortality indicators reflect the extent of health care children receive in their first years, as well as the quality of their life and type of nutrition. Egypt has made great progress in these indicators during the last two decades.

DHS results on the last two decades indicate that these indicators have witnessed a clear decrease due to the increase in vaccine coverage rates and improvement of the health care mothers receive during pregnancy and delivery.

In 2014, the neonatal mortality rate reached 14 per 1,000 live births. The national level target was calculated based on the SDG's global quantitative targets, or in other words, the target is to decrease the value of this indicator in 2030 to half of its value in 2014.

Similarly, in 2014, the under-five mortality rate reached 27 per 1,000 live births. The national level target was calculated based on the SDG's global quantitative targets, or in other words, the target is to decrease the value of this indicator in 2030 to half of its value in 2014.

In order to determine the lower limit that the Egyptian governorates can achieve, their targets were compared to the current indicator values for Colombia[5], where the current values of these two indictors are currently the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. As there are no large gaps between Egypt's governorates in the target values for these two indicators, as well as the fact that some of the Colombian provinces achieved much lower rates than the target calculated under Scenario I, the targets established under Scenario I were deemed sufficient.

[5]DHS, Colombia 2015

Table 8: Current Neonatal Mortality Rate & 2030 Target

Governorate	2014 Neonatal Mortality Rate*	2020 Target	2025 Target	2030 Target
Cairo	11	9.6	8.5	7.3
Alexandria	19	16.6	14.7	12.7
Port Said	11	9.6	8.5	7.3
Al Suez	16	14	12.4	10.7
Damietta	8	7	6.1	5.3
Al Daqahliyya	13	11.4	10	8.7
Al Sharqiyya	21	18.4	16.2	14
Al Qalyubiyah	19	16.6	14.7	12.7
Kafr Al Sheikh	9	7.9	6.9	6
Al Gharbiyya	17	14.9	13.1	11.3
Al Minufiyya	9	7.9	6.9	6
Al Beheira	11	9.6	8.5	7.3
Al Ismailia	22	19.3	17	14.7
Al Giza	10	8.8	7.7	6.7
Beni Suef	26	22.7	20	17.3
Al Fayoum	14	12.2	10.8	9.3
Al Minya	17	14.9	13.1	11.3
Assiut	28	24.5	21.6	18.7
Sohag	27	23.6	20.8	18
Qena	16	14	12.4	10.7
Aswan	26	22.7	20	17.3
Luxor	25	21.9	19.3	16.7
Red Sea	17	14.9	13.1	11.3
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	8	7	6.1	5.3
Matrouh	9	7.9	6.9	6
Country Total	14	12.2	10.8	9.3

*__Source__: DHS, Egypt 2014.

The data provided by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) indicates that the neonatal mortality rate for 2018 shows a decrease from 14 cases to 7.2 cases per 1,000 live births. This means that the indicator value has reached the national level targets for 2018, 2020 and 2025. This significant decrease in the neonatal mortality rate was reflected in all governorates except for Cairo, where indicator value went up from 11 cases to 16.2 cases per 1,000 live births, and Al Wadi Al Gadeed, where the rate remained almost the same between the two years (8 cases/1,000 live births in 2014, and 8.1 cases per 1,000 in 2018).

The indicator values for 2018 reflect that all governorates are moving forward towards achieving their 2030 targets for this indicator, as they have managed to achieve their 2018 targets. The indicator values in all but three governorates, namely Cairo, Al Minufiyya and Al Wadi Al Gadeed, have managed to achieve target values or less. In Cairo, the indicator value reached 16.2 cases per 1,000 live births, compared to that year's target value of 10.1 cases. In Al Minufiyya, the indicator value reached 8.6 cases compared to a target of 8.3 cases, while in Al Wadi Al Gadeed, the value recorded for 2018 was 8.1 cases compared to a target of 7.3 cases.

Table 9: Current Neonatal Mortality Rate (2014–2018) & 2018 Target

Governorate	2014 Neonatal Mortality Rate*	2018 Target	2018 Neonatal Mortality Rate**	Difference Between 2014 & 2018
Cairo	11	10.1	16.2	5.2
Alexandria	19	17.4	15.4	-3.6
Port Said	11	10.1	9.7	-1.3
Al Suez	16	14.7	7.4	-8.6
Damietta	8	7.3	6.8	-1.2
Al Daqahliyya	13	11.9	5.3	-7.7
Al Sharqiyya	21	19.3	4.1	-16.9
Al Qalyubiyah	19	17.4	7.4	-11.6
Kafr Al Sheikh	9	8.3	4.2	-4.8
Al Gharbiyya	17	15.6	5.7	-11.3
Al Minufiyya	9	8.3	8.6	-0.4
Al Beheira	11	10.1	5.1	-5.9
Al Ismailia	22	20.2	9.0	-13.0
Al Giza	10	9.2	6.2	-3.8
Beni Suef	26	23.8	7.0	-19.0
Al Fayoum	14	12.8	3.0	-11.0
Al Minya	17	15.6	4.1	-12.9
Assiut	28	25.7	9.3	-18.7
Sohag	27	24.7	3.6	-23.4
Qena	16	14.7	6.7	-9.3
Aswan	26	23.8	6.3	-19.7
Luxor	25	22.9	6.2	-18.8
Red Sea	17	15.6	7.0	-10.0
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	8	7.3	8.1	0.1
Matrouh	9	8.3	4.2	-4.8
Country Total	14	12.8	7.2	-6.8

*__Source__: DHS, Egypt 2014.

**__Source__: Ministry of Health and Population data.

Table 10: Current Under 5 Mortality Rate & 2030 Target

Governorate	Mortality Rate Among Children Under 5 Years of Age 2014*	2020 Target	2025 Target	2030 Target
Cairo	17	14.9	13.1	11.3
Alexandria	27	23.6	20.8	18
Port Said	22	19.3	17	14.7
Al Suez	21	18.4	16.2	14
Damietta	15	13.1	11.6	10
Al Daqahliyya	22	19.3	17	14.7
Al Sharqiyya	35	30.6	27	23.3
Al Qalyubiyah	39	34.1	30.1	26
Kafr Al Sheikh	22	19.3	17	14.7
Al Gharbiyya	29	25.4	22.3	19.3
Al Minufiyya	17	14.9	13.1	11.3
Al Beheira	19	16.6	14.7	12.7
Al Ismailia	38	33.2	29.3	25.3
Al Giza	25	21.9	19.3	16.7
Beni Suef	43	37.6	33.2	28.7
Al Fayoum	25	21.9	19.3	16.7
Al Minya	42	36.8	32.4	28
Assiut	50	43.7	38.5	33.3
Sohag	47	41.1	36.2	31.3
Qena	38	33.2	29.3	25.3
Aswan	35	30.6	27	23.3
Luxor	48	42	37	32
Red Sea	28	24.5	21.6	18.7
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	28	24.5	21.6	18.7
Matrouh	21	18.4	16.2	14
Country Total	27	23.6	20.8	18

DHS, Egypt 2014.

MoHP data indicates a decrease in the mortality rate among children under five years of age from 27 cases per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 20 cases per 1,000 live births. This means that the indicator has already achieved the 2018, 2020 and 2025 targets. On governorate level, the mortality rate among children under five years of age has decreased in all governorates except for Cairo, Alexandria and Al Minufiyya. In Cairo, indicator value went up from 17 cases to 33.8 cases per 1,000 live births, while Alexandria's indicator value went up from 27 cases to 27.7 cases per 1,000 live births. In Al Minufiyya, the indicator value went up from 17 cases to 19 cases per 1,000 live births.

Indicator values for 2018 reflect that all governorates are moving forward towards achieving their 2030 indicator target, as they have achieved their 2018 targets. The indicator values in all but four governorates, namely Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Al Minufiyya recorded the same value of the target or less. In 2018, the indicator value reached 33.8 cases per 1,000 live births in Cairo, while the governorate's target for this year was 15.6 cases. In Alexandria, the indicator value for 2018 recorded 27.7 cases, compared to a target of 24.7 cases. In Damietta, the value recorded for 2018 was 14.1 cases, compared to a target value of 13.7 cases. In Al Minufiyya, the rate increased in 2018 from 17 to 19 cases per 1,000 live births, as opposed to a decrease to 15.6 cases per 1,000 live births, which is the governorate's target.

Table 11: Under 5 Mortality Rate (2014–2018) & 2018 Target

Governorate	Under 5 Mortality Rate 2014*	2018 Target	Under 5 Mortality Rate 2018**	Difference Between 2014 & 2018
Cairo	17	15.6	33.8	16.8
Alexandria	27	24.7	27.7	0.7
Port Said	22	20.2	18.7	-3.3
Al Suez	21	19.3	16.2	-4.8
Damietta	15	13.7	14.1	-0.9
Al Daqahliyya	22	20.2	16	-6
Al Sharqiyya	35	32.1	14.9	-20.1
Al Qalyubiyah	39	35.7	18.2	-20.8
Kafr Al Sheikh	22	20.2	13.1	-8.9
Al Gharbiyya	29	26.6	13.9	-15.1
Al Minufiyya	17	15.6	19	2
Al Beheira	19	17.4	15.6	-3.4
Al Ismailia	38	34.8	20.8	-17.2
Al Giza	25	22.9	16.9	-8.1
Beni Suef	43	39.4	21.6	-21.4
Al Fayoum	25	22.9	18.1	-6.9
Al Minya	42	38.5	19.5	-22.5
Assiut	50	45.8	28.4	-21.6
Sohag	47	43.1	18.6	-28.4
Qena	38	34.8	21	-17
Aswan	35	32.1	17.5	-17.5
Luxor	48	44.0	17.4	-30.6
Red Sea	28	25.7	15	-13
Wadi Al Gadeed	28	25.7	17.8	-10.2
Matrouh	21	19.3	16.5	-4.5
Country Total	27	24.7	20	-7

*__Source__: DHS, Egypt 2014.

**__Source__: Ministry of Health and Population data.

1–6–3 Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries

Definition: The number of deaths resulting from road traffic accidents per 100,000 population in a certain country during a certain period of time.

The SDGs aim to halve the rate of such cases by 2020. As we are almost in 2020, the target was changed to be reducing the rate to one third of its current value by 2030, or in other words, to decrease the rate to 3 per 100,000 population. Thus, Egypt becomes one of the countries achieving the lowest rate. This target is in line with MoHP's 2020 target, where the reduction MoHP's strategy aims to achieve by 2020 was taken as the basis for calculating the 2030 target, in a linear function.

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that in 2030, the death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population in each governorate will have decreased to a third of the ratio witnessed in 2015.

Scenario II: Scenario I resulted in requiring governorates that are already achieving low rates of death due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population to a third of their current value, which is practically difficult to achieve. Due to that fact, another methodology was followed. This methodology establishes a lower limit for the rate of death due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population in the various governorates in 2030, then distributes the remaining reduction to the governorates for which the rates of death due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, after being decreased to one third of their current values, are higher than the established lower limit.

In order to determine the lower limit that Egyptian governorates can achieve, their targets were compared to the indicator value for the Netherlands[6], currently at 3.9 cases per 100,000 population, which is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. In the Netherlands' provinces, the lowest recorded rate of death due to road traffic accidents is 2.4 cases per 100,000 population.

[6]Statistics Office, the Netherlands – The UN SDG Database

Table 12: Current Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries & 2030 Target

Governorate	Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries 2015*	Scenario I – 2030 Target	Scenario II – 2020 Target	Scenario II – 2025 Target	Scenario II – 2030 Target
Cairo	11.5	3.8	8.7	5.8	3
Alexandria	18.2	6.1	13.6	9.1	4.5
Port Said	2.4	0.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Al Suez	33.4	11.1	24.8	16.2	7.6
Damietta	12.2	4.1	9.1	6.0	2.9
Al Daqahliyya	9.1	3	6.9	4.6	2.4
Al Sharqiyya	7.6	2.5	5.9	4.1	2.4
Al Qalyubiyah	4	1.3	3.5	2.9	2.4
Kafr Al Sheikh	5.3	1.8	4.3	3.4	2.4
Al Gharbiyya	2.1	0.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Al Minufiyya	6.3	2.1	5.0	3.7	2.4
Al Beheira	14.8	4.9	11.1	7.4	3.7
Al Ismailia	36.9	12.3	27.5	18.2	8.8
Al Giza	7.8	2.6	6.0	4.2	2.4
Beni Suef	3.9	1.3	3.4	2.9	2.4
Al Fayoum	2.9	1	2.7	2.6	2.4
Al Minya	5.8	1.9	4.7	3.5	2.4
Assiut	10	3.3	7.5	5.1	2.6
Sohag	8.6	2.9	6.5	4.5	2.4
Qena	6.4	2.1	5.1	3.7	2.4
Aswan	11.4	3.8	8.6	5.7	2.9
Luxor	9.1	3	6.9	4.6	2.4
Red Sea	10.3	3.4	7.7	5.2	2.6
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	11	3.7	8.2	5.5	2.7
Matrouh	5.9	2	4.7	3.6	2.4
North Sinai	7.9	2.6	6.1	4.2	2.4
South Sinai	2.4	0.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Total	9	3	7.0	5.0	3

*__Source__: CAPMAS

Comparing governorate level target rates with achieved rates in 2017, based on CAPMAS data, reveals that Egypt has achieved its 2017 target. However, the governorates did not perform at the same level, and can be divided into three groups: **Governorates that achieved the target with a clear surplus** (**More than 1 per 100,000 population**): Eleven governorates, namely Alexandria, Al Sharqiyya, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Minufiyya, Al Beheira, Al Ismailia, Al Fayoum, Al Minya, Sohag, Luxor, Al Wadi Al Gadeed.

Governorates that achieved the target: Eight governorates, namely Port Said, Al Suez, Al Daqahliyya, Kafr Al Sheikh, Al Gharbiyya, Beni Suef, Qena and Aswan.

Governorates that did not achieve the target: Eight governorates, Cairo, Damietta, Al Giza, Assiut, the Red Sea, Matrouh, North Sinai and South Sinai. It is worth mentioning that 7 out of these 8 governorates witnessed an increased rate in 2017 compared to their 2015 levels, and one governorate (Assiut) witnessed a stable rate in 2017 compared to its 2015 level.

Table 13: Trends in the Rate of Road Traffic Accidents (2015–2017) & 2017 Target Under Scenario II

Governorate	2015 Rate per 100,000 Population	2017 Target	2017 Actual
Cairo	11.5	10.4	13.7
Alexandria	18.2	16.4	14.4
Port Said	2.4	2.4	1.6
Al Suez	33.4	29.9	29.1
Damietta	12.2	11.0	15.9
Al Daqahliyya	9.1	8.2	8.0
Al Sharqiyya	7.6	6.9	4.0
Al Qalyubiyah	4.0	3.8	2.9
Kafr Al Sheikh	5.3	4.9	4.6
Al Gharbiyya	2.1	2.1	2.4
Al Minufiyya	6.3	5.8	3.5
Al Beheira	14.8	13.3	10.6
Al Ismailia	36.9	33.1	21.3
Al Giza	7.8	7.1	9.5
Beni Suef	3.9	3.7	3.1
Al Fayoum	2.9	2.8	1.4
Al Minya	5.8	5.4	3.9
Assiut	10.0	9.0	9.9
Sohag	8.6	7.8	5.6
Qena	6.4	5.9	5.8
Aswan	11.4	10.3	9.5
Luxor	9.1	8.2	4.6
Red Sea	10.3	9.3	21.7
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	11.0	9.9	5.8
Matrouh	5.9	5.4	20.9
North Sinai	7.9	7.2	13.3
South Sinai	2.4	2.4	22.5
Total	9.0	8.2	7.8

*__Source__: CAPMAS

3.7.1 Contraceptives Prevalence Rate

Definition: The number of married women of childbearing age (15-49 years of age) who use any contraceptives compared to the total number of married women within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit at a specific moment in time.

The overpopulation problem is one of the most serious problems facing Egypt. One of the important dimensions of this problem is the contraceptives prevalence rate, as non-use of contraceptives is associated with the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies. This leads to an increase in the number of births, which has exceeded 2.7 Mln births in Egypt. In 2014, the contraceptives prevalence rate in Egypt reached 58.5%. NSPD seeks to increase this rate to 72%, which means increasing the current value by around 23%.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that in 2030, the contraceptives prevalence rate will have increased in each governorate by around 23%, compared to the recorded rate in 2014.

Scenario II: Scenario I resulted in requiring governorates that are already achieving high contraceptives prevalence rates to increase them further, which is practically difficult to achieve. Due to that fact, another methodology was followed. This methodology establishes an upper limit for the contraceptives prevalence rate in 2030.

In order to determine the upper limit, the contraceptives prevalence rate in the Dominican Republic[7] was relied on, as it is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. The highest rate of usage in the provinces of the Dominican Republic is 76.7%.

[7] DHS, Dominican Republic 2013

Table 14: Current Contraceptives Prevalence Rate Among Women & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Contraceptives Prevalence Rate 2014 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	64	78.8	68.8	72.7	76.7
Alexandria	60.2	74.1	66.4	71.5	76.7
Port Said	58.5	72	65.2	70.8	76.4
Al Suez	61.9	76.2	67.5	72.1	76.7
Damietta	65.8	81	69.9	73.3	76.7
Al Daqahliyya	64.1	78.9	68.8	72.8	76.7
Al Sharqiyya	59.7	73.5	66.1	71.4	76.7
Al Qalyubiyah	63.1	77.7	68.2	72.5	76.7
Kafr Al Sheikh	63.3	77.9	68.3	72.5	76.7
Al Gharbiyya	63.2	77.8	68.3	72.5	76.7
Al Minufiyya	67.1	82.6	70.7	73.7	76.7
Al Beheira	66.4	81.7	70.3	73.5	76.7
Al Ismailia	61.7	75.9	67.3	72	76.7
Al Giza	63.9	78.6	68.7	72.7	76.7
Beni Suef	58.3	71.8	65	70.5	76.1
Al Fayoum	57.4	70.6	64	69.5	75
Al Minya	51.3	63.1	57.2	62.1	67
Assiut	41.4	51	46.2	50.1	54.1
Sohag	31	38.2	34.6	37.5	40.5
Qena	37.8	46.5	42.2	45.8	49.4
Aswan	49.7	61.2	55.4	60.2	64.9
Luxor	48.4	59.6	54	58.6	63.2
Red Sea	57.5	70.8	64.1	69.6	75.1
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	65.7	80.9	69.8	73.3	76.7
Matrouh	41	50.5	45.7	49.6	53.5
Country Total	58.5	72	63.6	67.8	72

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Total Fertility Rate

Definition: The average number of children a woman can give birth to during her reproductive life, based on the detailed fertility rates (by age) within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit in a specific year.

In order to estimate the 2030 governorate level total fertility rate, based on the target value of women who use contraception, the DHS data for total fertility rate and contraceptives prevalence rate in the period 1988-2014 in all three regions (Urban governorate, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt) were used, and the relationship between them in each region were also defined. The regression equation of each region was applied to its governorates in order to estimate the total fertility rate that each governorate will manage if it achieves its 2030 contraceptives prevalence rate target. In order to verify the used methodology, the model was applied to Egypt's aggregate data to ensure that the total fertility rate estimated on the basis of the model is the same as the rate estimated in the framework of NSPD. The model estimated Egypt's total fertility rate at 2.5 children per woman (NDPS estimates 2.4 children per woman at 72% contraceptives prevalence rate[8]).

The following table provides the 2030 target for contraceptives prevalence rate under Scenario II, and the governorate level total fertility rate in 2030.

It is noted that comparing 2014 data with 2018 estimates indicates that Cairo and Alexandria have witnessed an increase in total fertility rates between 2014 and 2018, while Qena maintained its rate, and the remaining governorates witnessed a decrease.

[8]NSPD 2030, National Population Council, Egypt 2014

Table 15: Target Contraceptives Prevalence Rate Under Scenario II & Total Fertility Rate at Governorate Level 2030

Governorate	2030 Target of Contraceptives Prevalence Rate Under Scenario II	Target Total Fertility Rate 2030	Total Fertility Rate 2014*	Estimate Target Total Fertility Rate 2018**
Cairo	76.7	2.0	2.6	2.85
Alexandria	76.7	2.0	2.2	2.7
Port Said	76.4	2.0	3	2.04
Al Suez	76.7	2.0	3.2	2.55
Damietta	76.7	2.4	3	2.7
Al Daqahliyya	76.7	2.4	3.1	2.73
Al Sharqiyya	76.7	2.4	3.6	2.93
Al Qalyubiyah	76.7	2.4	3.8	2.56
Kafr Al Sheikh	76.7	2.4	3.4	3.03
Al Gharbiyya	76.7	2.4	3.1	2.76
Al Minufiyya	76.7	2.4	3.5	2.96
Al Beheira	76.7	2.4	3.5	3.19
Al Ismailia	76.7	2.4	3.7	3.38
Al Giza	76.7	2.0	3.3	2.86
Beni Suef	76.1	2.1	3.9	3.59
Al Fayoum	75	2.2	4.6	3.41
Al Minya	67	2.7	3.9	3.76
Assiut	54.1	3.5	4.2	4.09
Sohag[9]	40.5	4.4	4.3	4.01
Qena	49.4	3.8	3.7	3.71
Aswan	64.9	2.8	3.6	3.29
Luxor	63.2	2.9	3.4	3.22
Country Total	**72**	**2.5**	**3.5**	**3.1**

* DHS Egypt 2014

** Abdel Aziz, Hussein, Fertility Trends in Egypt in Recent Years, UNFPA, 2019

[9]Since the 2030 target total fertility rate was estimated by applying a regression model, these results may be affected by statistical deviation due to the effect's of the model's accuracy.

3.1.2: **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel**

Definition: Number of women aged 15-49 years old who gave birth under the supervision of qualified medical personnel compared to the total number of women in the same age group who underwent child delivery.

In 2014, the rate of births under qualified medical supervision in Egypt recorded 91.5%. In light of the clear progress Egypt has made in this area, universal coverage is the next step that Egypt may be able to achieve by 2030 if it manages to maintain the same pace of progress it made in the last two decades. Accordingly, it was decided that the 2030 target for this rate is to reach 100% by 2030, which requires each governorate to achieve 100% as well.

Table 16: Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel in 2014 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Rate of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel 2014 (%) *	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	98	98.8	99.4	100
Alexandria	96	97.5	98.8	100
Port Said	100	100	100	100
Al Suez	99	99.4	99.7	100
Damietta	99	99.4	99.7	100
Al Daqahliyya	99	99.4	99.7	100
Al Sharqiyya	92	95	97.5	100
Al Qalyubiyah	94	96.3	98.1	100
Kafr Al Sheikh	99	99.4	99.7	100
Al Gharbiyya	96	97.5	98.8	100
Al Minufiyya	95	96.9	98.4	100
Al Beheira	93	95.6	97.8	100
Al Ismailia	96	97.5	98.8	100
Al Giza	93	95.6	97.8	100
Beni Suef	81	88.1	94.1	100
Al Fayoum	85	90.6	95.3	100
Al Minya	74	83.8	91.9	100
Assiut	82	88.8	94.4	100
Sohag	87	91.9	95.9	100
Qena	91	94.4	97.2	100
Aswan	98	98.8	99.4	100
Luxor	98	98.8	99.4	100
Red Sea	94	96.3	98.1	100
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	98	98.8	99.4	100
Matrouh	78	86.3	93.1	100
Country Total	91.5	94.7	97.3	100

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

2-7-3 Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19 years) per 1,000 Women in that Age Group

Definition: Number of births given by women in the age group (15-19 years) during a specific period of time / total number of women of the same age group who gave birth.

In 2018, Egypt's Adolescent Birth Rate (15-19 years) recorded 48.1 births per 1,000 women of the same age group[10]. Egypt's 2030 target is to decrease this rate to 24 births per 1,000 women of the same age group. This target was calculated on the assumption that the indicator will decrease in the period 2018-2030 at the same pace it maintained in the period 2014-2018. This means that by 2030, the adolescent birth rate will be half of its value in 2018.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that by 2030, the adolescent birth rate in each governorate will be half of its value in 2018.

Scenario II: This scenario establishes a lower limit for the indicator's value in each governorate. In order to determine the lower limit, Jordan's data was used, where in 2018, the country recorded an adolescent birth rate of 27 births per 1,000 women[11]. The lowest rate recorded in Jordan's governorates was 11 births per 1,000 women. Accordingly, the lower limit per governorate was set at the same level.

[10]It is noted that the available data is not for the number of births rather for the number of women who gave birth. However, as the measurement covers a period of one year, and the probability of a woman giving birth more than once a year is very low, it is expected that the number of women who gave birth largely corresponds to the number of births.

[11]DHS Joran, 2017-2018.

Table 17: Adolescent Birth Rate 2018 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Adolescent Birth Rate 2018	Scenario I – 2030 Target	Scenario II – 2025 Target	Scenario II – 2030 Target
Cairo	17.6	8.8	13.8	11
Alexandria	32.9	16.46	23.2	16.29
Port Said	22.2	11.1	15.7	11
Al Suez	18.0	9.0	13.9	11
Damietta	39.8	19.9	28.1	19.7
Al Daqahliyya	61.8	30.9	43.6	30.6
Al Sharqiyya	53.6	26.8	37.8	26.5
Al Qalyubiyah	37.6	18.8	26.5	18.6
Kafr Al Sheikh	63.7	31.9	44.9	31.5
Al Gharbiyya	41.6	20.8	29.4	20.6
Al Minufiyya	45.5	22.8	32.1	22.5
Al Beheira	77.3	38.7	54.6	38.3
Al Ismailia	38.8	19.4	27.4	19.2
Al Giza	43.3	21.6	30.5	21.4
Beni Suef	64.3	32.1	45.3	31.8
Al Fayoum	81.1	40.6	57.2	40.2
Al Minya	61.0	30.5	43.0	30.2
Assiut	50.0	25.0	35.2	24.7
Sohag	48.0	24.0	33.8	23.7
Qena	44.8	22.4	31.6	22.2
Aswan	26.8	13.4	18.9	13.3
Luxor	27.7	13.8	19.5	13.7
Red Sea	16.3	8.2	13.2	11
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	23.7	11.9	16.7	11.7
Matrouh	176.6	88.3	124.6	87.4
North Sinai	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Sinai	36.5	18.3	25.8	18.1
Total	48.1	24.0	34.0	24.0

3-C-1 Health Worker Density and Distribution

Indicator: Number of Physicians per 10,000 Population

Definition: Number of physicians within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit at a specific moment in time per 10,000 population.

In 2015, Egypt recorded 8 physicians per 10,000 population. Egypt 2030 Vision aims for Egypt to be among the best 30 states in the Human Development Index (HDI), which includes health as one of its components. Accordingly, it was decided that the target number of physicians per 10,000 population should be the average rate of the best 30 states in HDI, which is 31.7 physicians per 10,000, or four times the current rate.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that by 2030, the number of physicians per 10,000 population will increase to 4 times its current value.

Scenario II: This scenario establishes an upper limit for the indicator's value per governorate, with the aim of narrowing the gap between the various governorates. In order to determine the upper limit, France's data was used, where in 2017, the country recorded 32.6 physicians per 10,000 population, which is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target[12]. The highest rate recorded in France's provinces was 35.3 physicians per 10,000 population. Accordingly, the upper limit per governorate was set at 35.3 physicians per 10,000 population.

12SDG Indicators: UN GLOBAL SDG DATABASE

Table 18: Number of Medical Doctors Per 10,000 Population in 2015 & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Rate of Physicians per 10,000 Population 2015	Scenario I – 2030 Target	Scenario II – 2020 Target	Scenario II – 2025 Target	Scenario II – 2030 Target
Cairo	8.0	31.3	17.1	26.2	35.3
Alexandria	8.5	33.4	17.4	26.4	35.3
Port Said	11.3	44.5	19.3	27.3	35.3
Al Suez	7.9	31.2	17.1	26.2	35.3
Al Ismailia	7.0	27.5	16.2	25.5	34.7
Damietta	14.0	54.8	21.1	28.2	35.3
Al Daqahliyya	15.6	61.3	22.2	28.7	35.3
Al Sharqiyya	12.0	46.9	19.7	27.5	35.3
Al Qalyubiyah	3.7	14.5	8.6	13.4	18.3
Kafr Al Sheikh	8.6	33.7	17.5	26.4	35.3
Al Gharbiyya	10.6	41.7	18.9	27.1	35.3
Al Minufiyya	13.0	51.1	20.5	27.9	35.3
Al Beheira	5.7	22.3	13.2	20.6	28.1
Al Giza	5.1	20.1	11.9	18.6	25.4
Beni Suef	4.1	16.0	9.5	14.9	20.3
Al Fayoum	4.7	18.6	11.0	17.2	23.5
Al Minya	6.1	24.0	14.2	22.2	30.3
Assiut	7.7	30.3	16.9	26.1	35.3
Sohag	6.4	25.2	14.9	23.4	31.9
Qena	4.4	17.1	10.1	15.9	21.6
Aswan	5.5	21.7	12.8	20.0	27.3
Matrouh	14.1	55.2	21.1	28.2	35.3
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	8.5	33.2	17.4	26.4	35.3
Red Sea	11.2	43.9	19.2	27.3	35.3
North Sinai	7.6	29.9	16.8	26.1	35.3
South Sinai	19.5	76.6	24.8	30.0	35.3
Luxor	5.3	20.8	12.3	19.3	26.3
Total	**8.1**	31.7	16.0	23.8	31.7

The 2017 data on rate of physicians per 10,000 population indicates that the governorates can be divided into 3 groups, as follows:

Governorates with an increased rate of physicians per 10,000 population: Eight governorates witnessed an increased rate of physicians per 10,000 population, namely Cairo, Al Daqahliyya, Al Gharbiyya, Assiut, Matrouh, Al Wadi Al Gadeed, North Sinai and South Sinai. It is noted that only two governorates, Matrouh and South Sinai, were able to achieve their 2017 targets. The six other governorates, while having witnessed increases, did not achieve their 2017 targets.

Governorates with a stable rate of physicians per 10,000 population: Ten governorates witnessed a stable rate of physicians per 10,000 population, namely Port Said, Kafr Al Sheikh, Al Minufiyya, Al Beheira, Al Giza, Al Minya, Sohag, Qena, Aswan and Luxor.

Governorates with a decreased rate of physicians per 10,000 population: Nine governorates witnessed a decrease in the rate of physicians per 10,000 population, namely Alexandria, Al Suez, Al Ismailia, Damietta, Al Sharqiyya, Al Qalyubiyah, Beni Suef, Al Fayoum and the Red Sea.

It is noted that while most of Upper Egypt's governorates witnessed stable or increased rates of physicians per 10,000 population, while most of Lower Egypt's governorates witnessed stable or decreasing rates.

Table 19: Trends in the Number of Medical Doctors Per 10,000 Population 2015–2017 & 2017 Target

Governorate	Rate of Physicians per 10,000 Population in 2015	2017 Target Rate of Physicians per 10,000 Population	2017 Rate of Physicians per 10,000 Population	Difference Between 2015 & 2017 (%)
Cairo	8	11.6	9.1	1.1
Alexandria	8.5	12.1	7.3	-1.2
Port Said	11.3	14.5	10.4	-0.9
Al Suez	7.9	11.6	5.9	-2
Al Ismailia	7	10.7	4.5	-2.5
Damietta	14	16.8	11.8	-2.2
Al Daqahliyya	15.6	18.2	17.5	1.9
Al Sharqiyya	12	15.1	10.8	-1.2
Al Qalyubiyah	3.7	5.7	2.6	-1.1
Kafr Al Sheikh	8.6	12.2	8.6	0
Al Gharbiyya	10.6	13.9	12.6	2
Al Minufiyya	13	16.0	13.6	0.6
Al Beheira	5.7	8.7	5.8	0.1
Al Giza	5.1	7.8	4.4	-0.7
Beni Suef	4.1	6.3	2.9	-1.2
Al Fayoum	4.7	7.2	3.5	-1.2
Al Minya	6.1	9.3	6.3	0.2
Assiut	7.7	11.4	8.7	1
Sohag	6.4	9.8	5.7	-0.7
Qena	4.4	6.7	3.7	-0.7
Aswan	5.5	8.4	5.8	0.3
Matrouh	14.1	16.9	17	2.9
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	8.5	12.1	10.8	2.3
Red Sea	11.2	14.4	9.6	-1.6
North Sinai	7.6	11.3	8.9	1.3
South Sinai	19.5	21.6	35	15.5
Luxor	5.3	8.1	4.6	-0.7
Total	8.1	11.3		

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

4.6.1 Illiteracy rate by Sex

Definition: Number of illiterates aged 10 years old or more compared to the number of population in the same age group within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit at a specific moment in time. Illiteracy is defined as the inability of an individual to read a sentence[13].

The target established for this indicator is to reduce illiteracy to half of its 2017 value. Under Scenario I, the established target is to reduce the illiteracy rate per governorate in 2030 to half of its value in 2017.

Governorate level targets were compared to the current situation in countries[14] that are recording half the illiteracy rate in Egypt. The provinces of these states are also achieving illiteracy rates lower than the governorate level targets in Egypt. Accordingly, Scenario I was deemed sufficient.

13Population and Development Indicators Guide, IDSC, Egypt, 2011.

14The case of Botswana, an African country that managed to achieve an indicator value close to Egypt's target, was studied.

Table 20: Current Illiteracy Rate & 2030 Target Under Scenario I

Governorate	Illiteracy Rate Among Population Aged 10 Years or More (%)*			Scenario I – 2020 Target (%)			Scenario I – 2025 Target (%)			Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Cairo	13.9	18.7	16.2	12.3	16.6	14.3	9.7	13	11.2	7	9.4	8.1
Alexandria	16.3	21.8	19	14.4	19.3	16.8	11.3	15.1	13.2	8.2	10.9	9.5
Port Said	12.4	15.8	14.1	11	14	12.5	8.6	10.9	9.7	6.2	7.9	7
Al Suez	12.6	18.1	15.3	11.1	16	13.5	8.7	12.5	10.6	6.3	9	7.6
Damietta	20.3	20.2	20.2	17.9	17.9	17.9	14	14	14	10	10.1	10.1
Al Daqahliyya	20.7	26.6	23.6	18.3	23.5	20.9	14.3	18.4	16.3	10	13.3	11.8
Al Sharqiyya	21.7	30.4	25.9	19.2	26.9	22.9	15.1	21	18	11	15.2	13
Al Qalyubiyah	19.7	28.1	23.7	17.4	24.8	21	13.6	19.4	16.4	9.8	14	11.9
Kafr Al Sheikh	23.7	33.5	28.5	21	29.6	25.2	16.4	23.2	19.8	12	16.8	14.3
Al Gharbiyya	17.1	25.9	21.4	15.1	22.9	18.9	11.9	17.9	14.8	8.6	12.9	10.7
Al Minufiyya	17.8	27.6	22.5	15.7	24.4	19.9	12.3	19.1	15.6	8.9	13.8	11.3
Al Beheira	26.7	39.4	32.9	23.6	34.9	29.1	18.5	27.3	22.7	13	19.7	16.4
Al Ismailia	17.7	25.3	21.4	15.7	22.4	18.9	12.3	17.5	14.8	8.9	12.7	10.7
Al Giza	20.5	29.6	24.9	18.1	26.2	22	14.2	20.5	17.2	10	14.8	12.4
Beni Suef	28.6	43.7	35.9	25.3	38.7	31.8	19.8	30.3	24.9	14	21.9	18
Al Fayoum	28.5	40	34	25.2	35.4	30.1	19.8	27.7	23.5	14	20	17
Al Minya	29.5	45.4	37.2	26.1	40.2	32.9	20.4	31.4	25.8	15	22.7	18.6
Assiut	28.4	41.3	34.6	25.1	36.5	30.6	19.7	28.6	24	14	20.6	17.3
Sohag	26.1	41.5	33.6	23.1	36.7	29.7	18.1	28.8	23.3	13	20.8	16.8
Qena	20.9	37.7	29.1	18.5	33.4	25.8	14.5	26.1	20.2	11	18.9	14.6
Aswan	14.1	24.4	19.1	12.5	21.6	16.9	9.7	16.9	13.3	7	12.2	9.6
Luxor	19.7	32.5	25.9	17.4	28.7	22.9	13.7	22.5	17.9	9.9	16.2	12.9
Red Sea	9.1	15.1	12	8	13.4	10.6	6.3	10.5	8.3	4.5	7.6	6
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	10.3	19.4	14.7	9.1	17.2	13	7.1	13.4	10.1	5.1	9.7	7.3
Matrouh	23	42.1	31.9	20.3	37.2	28.2	15.9	29.1	22.1	12	21	15.9
North Sinai	14.9	29.7	22.2	13.2	26.3	19.6	10.3	20.6	15.4	7.5	14.9	11.1
South Sinai	12.9	20.6	16.6	11.4	18.2	14.7	9	14.3	11.5	6.5	10.3	8.3
Country Total	21.2	30.8	25.8	18.8	27.2	22.8	14.7	21.3	17.9	11	15.4	12.9

* CAPMAS

4–A–1 Rate of Schools Adequately Equipped for Children with Disabilities

Definition: The rate of schools equipped for children with disabilities and those with special needs out of the total number of schools in the state.

CAPMAS data indicates that this rate does not exceed 4% of the total number of schools nationwide. The national level target for this indicator was established at 30%, or 7 times the current rate.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that this rate will increase in all governorates in 2030 to reach 30% of its recorded level in each governorate in 2017.

Scenario II: Due to the fact that Scenario I establishes very high targets for governorates with higher rates of schools adequately equipped for children with disabilities, another scenario was used. Scenario II establishes an upper limit for schools adequately equipped for children with disabilities at 50%, and then distributes the number of schools that need to be so equipped on the remaining governorates whose target rate of schools under Scenario I is less than 50%.

Table 21: Current Proportion of Schools Adequately Equipped for Children with Disabilities & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Rate of Schools Adequately Equipped for Children with Disabilities 2017 (%) *	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	6.7	49.5	16.6	33	49.5
Alexandria	3.9	28.8	9.6	19.2	28.8
Port Said	8.9	50	18.4	34.2	50
Al Suez	10.3	50	19.5	34.7	50
Damietta	3.5	25.8	8.6	17.2	25.8
Al Daqahliyya	2	14.8	5	9.9	14.8
Al Sharqiyya	3.4	25.1	8.4	16.8	25.1
Al Qalyubiyah	5.4	39.9	13.4	26.6	39.9
Kafr Al Sheikh	2.9	21.4	7.2	14.3	21.4
Al Gharbiyya	3.8	28.1	9.4	18.8	28.1
Al Minufiyya	5.5	40.6	13.6	27.1	40.6
Al Beheira	1.5	11.1	3.7	7.4	11.1
Al Ismailia	4	29.5	9.9	19.7	29.5
Al Giza	7	50	16.9	33.5	50
Beni Suef	2.3	17	5.7	11.3	17
Al Fayoum	3.3	24.4	8.2	16.3	24.4
Al Minya	3.2	23.6	7.9	15.8	23.6
Assiut	4.2	31	10.4	20.7	31
Sohag	12.6	50	21.2	35.6	50
Qena	2.5	18.5	6.2	12.3	18.5
Aswan	1.7	12.6	4.2	8.4	12.6
Luxor	1.7	12.6	4.2	8.4	12.6
Red Sea	5.6	41.4	13.9	27.6	41.4
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	1.9	14	4.7	9.3	14
Matrouh	5.7	42.1	14.1	28.1	42.1
North Sinai	6.1	45	15.1	30	45
South Sinai	2.5	18.5	6.2	12.3	18.5
Country Total	4.3	30	10.2	20.1	30

* CAPMAS

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.2.1 Proportion of Women Aged 15-49 Years Old Who Were Married and Subjected to Physical, Sexual or Psychological Violence from Current or Previous Husband in the Last Twelve Months.

Alternative Indicator: Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Subjected to Sexual Violence by the Husband.

DHS Egypt 2014 data indicates that in Egypt, the proportion of women aged 15-49 years old who were married and subjected to sexual violence by their husbands recorded 4.5% in 2014. Egypt's NSW aims to eliminate this form of violence by 2030. Accordingly, the 2030 target rate is 0%, or in other words, each governorate should aim for a target of 0%.

Table 22: Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Were Married and Subjected to Sexual Violence 2014 & Target 2030

Governorate	Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Married and Subjected to Sexual Violence 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	2.8	1.7	0.9	0
Alexandria	6	3.8	1.9	0
Port Said	7.7	4.8	2.4	0
Al Suez	2.3	1.5	0.7	0
Damietta	3.2	2	1	0
Al Daqahliyya	3.5	2.2	1.1	0
Al Sharqiyya	3.5	2.2	1.1	0
Al Qalyubiyah	7.7	4.8	2.4	0
Kafr Al Sheikh	1.1	0.7	0.3	0
Al Gharbiyya	3.9	2.4	1.2	0
Al Minufiyya	1.4	0.9	0.4	0
Al Beheira	4.9	3.1	1.5	0
Al Ismailia	6	3.7	1.9	0
Al Giza	6.7	4.2	2.1	0
Beni Suef	1	0.6	0.3	0
Al Fayoum	6.1	3.8	1.9	0
Al Minya	3.2	2	1	0
Assiut	7.8	4.9	2.4	0
Sohag	7.8	4.9	2.4	0
Qena	4.5	2.8	1.4	0
Aswan	6.4	4	2	0
Luxor	4.4	2.8	1.4	0
Red Sea	3.3	2.1	1	0
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Matrouh	2.3	1.4	0.7	0
Country Total	4.5	2.8	1.4	0

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Alternative Indicator: Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Were Subjected to Psychological Violence by the Husband.

DHS Egypt 2014 data indicates that in Egypt, the proportion of women aged 15-49 years old who were married and subjected to psychological violence by their husbands recorded 18.8% in 2014. Egypt's NSW aims to eliminate this form of

violence by 2030. Accordingly, the 2030 target rate is 0%, or in other words, each governorate should aim for a target of 0%.

Table 23: Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Married and Subjected to Psychological Violence 2014 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Married and Subjected to Psychological Violence 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	18.2	11.4	5.7	0
Alexandria	18.3	11.4	5.7	0
Port Said	17	10.6	5.3	0
Al Suez	19.6	12.2	6.1	0
Damietta	29.2	18.3	9.1	0
Al Daqahliyya	28.4	17.8	8.9	0
Al Sharqiyya	22.6	14.1	7	0
Al Qalyubiyah	21.7	13.6	6.8	0
Kafr Al Sheikh	7.9	5	2.5	0
Al Gharbiyya	16.6	10.4	5.2	0
Al Minufiyya	3.9	2.5	1.2	0
Al Beheira	11.2	7	3.5	0
Al Ismailia	17.9	11.2	5.6	0
Al Giza	19	11.9	5.9	0
Beni Suef	12.1	7.6	3.8	0
Al Fayoum	17.5	10.9	5.5	0
Al Minya	15.9	9.9	5	0
Assiut	26.4	16.5	8.2	0
Sohag	32.6	20.3	10.2	0
Qena	24.7	15.4	7.7	0
Aswan	11.4	7.1	3.6	0
Luxor	15.9	10	5	0
Red Sea	27.4	17.1	8.6	0
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	16	10	5	0
Matrouh	12.4	7.7	3.9	0
Country Total	18.8	11.8	5.9	0

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Alternative Indicator: Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Were Subjected to Physical Violence by the Husband.

DHS Egypt 2014 data indicates that in Egypt, the proportion of women aged 15-49 years old who were married and subjected to sexual violence by their husbands recorded 25.7% in 2014. Egypt's NSW aims to eliminate this form of violence by 2030. Accordingly, the 2030 target rate is 0%, or in other words, each governorate should aim for a target of 0%.

Table 24: Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Were Married and Subjected to Physical Violence 2014 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Were Married and Subjected to Physical Violence 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	19.6	12.2	6.1	0
Alexandria	30.3	19	9.5	0
Port Said	25.1	15.7	7.8	0
Al Suez	17.3	10.8	5.4	0
Damietta	26.2	16.4	8.2	0
Al Daqahliyya	33	20.6	10.3	0
Al Sharqiyya	25.7	16.1	8	0
Al Qalyubiyah	33	20.6	10.3	0
Kafr Al Sheikh	14.4	9	4.5	0
Al Gharbiyya	21.7	13.6	6.8	0
Al Minufiyya	10.3	6.4	3.2	0
Al Beheira	25.4	15.9	7.9	0
Al Ismailia	28.5	17.8	8.9	0
Al Giza	25.8	16.1	8.1	0
Beni Suef	23.7	14.8	7.4	0
Al Fayoum	25.8	16.1	8.1	0
Al Minya	29.4	18.3	9.2	0
Assiut	32.1	20.1	10	0
Sohag	38.7	24.2	12.1	0
Qena	26.2	16.4	8.2	0
Aswan	25.4	15.9	7.9	0
Luxor	15.8	9.9	4.9	0
Red Sea	19.7	12.3	6.2	0
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	10.7	6.7	3.4	0
Matrouh	21.9	13.7	6.9	0
Country Total	25.7	16.1	8	0

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

5.3.1 Proportion of Women Aged 20–24 Years Old Who Were Married Before the Age of 18 – Alternative Indicator: Proportion of Currently Married Women Aged 10–18 Years

Women National Strategy aims to eliminate early marriage. Accordingly, the 2030 target rate is 0%, or in other words, each governorate should aim for a target of 0%.

Table 25: Proportion of Married Women Aged 10–18 Years 2017 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Married Women Aged 10–18 Years in 2017 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
Alexandria	0.7	0.5	0.3	0
Port Said	1.1	0.9	0.4	0
Al Suez	0.3	0.3	0.1	0
Damietta	1	0.8	0.4	0
Al Daqahliyya	2.1	1.6	0.8	0
Al Sharqiyya	1.6	1.2	0.6	0
Al Qalyubiyah	0.7	0.5	0.3	0
Kafr Al Sheikh	1.9	1.5	0.7	0
Al Gharbiyya	1.1	0.9	0.4	0
Al Minufiyya	0.7	0.5	0.3	0
Al Beheira	2.4	1.8	0.9	0
Al Ismailia	0.8	0.6	0.3	0
Al Giza	1.5	1.2	0.6	0
Beni Suef	3.1	2.4	1.2	0
Al Fayoum	3.9	3	1.5	0
Al Minya	1.9	1.5	0.7	0
Assiut	1.8	1.4	0.7	0
Sohag	1.3	1	0.5	0
Qena	1.9	1.5	0.7	0
Aswan	1	0.8	0.4	0
Luxor	1	0.7	0.4	0
Red Sea	0.4	0.3	0.2	0
Wadi Al Gadeed	0.6	0.5	0.2	0
Matrouh	2.4	1.8	0.9	0
North Sinai	0.9	0.7	0.3	0
South Sinai	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
Country Total	1.5	1.2	0.6	0

*CAPMAS, 2017 Census.

5.5.1 Proportion of Parliament Seats Held by Women

Definition: Proportion of female members of parliament out of the total number of members of parliament.

Currently, women hold 15% of the Parliament's seats, split into 56 list-based seats established by the Constitution, 14 appointed seats, and 19 individual seats out of 448 seats, at 4.2%. The 2030 target is to increase the proportion of women representation in individual parliament seats to 25%, which is the target established by the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women (NSEEW) to empower Egyptian women. Currently, women receive 10% of the seats under the quota system.

It is worth mentioning that in 2015, women did not win any individual parliament seats in 16 governorates.

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: Women's rate of representation in individual parliament seats is to be maintained at 25% per governorate.

Scenario II: Dividing the national level target of 25% on the currently achieved rate of 4.2% results in 5.95. In other words, each governorate should increase the proportion of women representation 6-fold, with an upper limit of 35% of the seats per governorate. In governorates where multiplying the current rate by a factor of 6 resulted in women holding more than 35% of the seats, the target was set at 35%. The remainder was divided on the remaining governorates to create a balance between them, and also to build on the experience of the governorates where women managed to win seats in the last parliamentary election, to further promote voting for women.

Table 26: Current Number of Individual Parliament Seats Held by Women & 2030 Target

Governorate	Number of Individual Parliament Seats *	Number of Individual Parliament Seats Held by Women 2015*	Scenario I – 2030 Target	Scenario II – 2020 Target	Scenario II – 2025 Target	Scenario II – 2030 Target
Cairo	49	2	12	5	9	12
Alexandria	25	2	6	4	7	9
Port Said	4	1	1	1	1	1
Al Suez	4	0	1	0	1	1
Damietta	7	1	2	1	2	2
Al Daqahliyya	29	2	7	5	7	10
Al Sharqiyya	30	4	8	6	9	11
Al Qalyubiyah	25	1	6	3	4	6
Kafr Al Sheikh	16	0	4	1	2	3
Al Gharbiyya	24	1	6	3	4	6
Al Minufiyya	20	0	5	1	3	4
Al Beheira	27	1	7	3	4	6
Al Ismailia	6	0	2	0	1	1
Al Giza	37	3	9	6	10	13
Beni Suef	14	0	4	1	2	3
Al Fayoum	15	0	4	1	2	3
Al Minya	25	0	6	2	3	5
Assiut	20	0	5	1	3	4
Sohag	22	0	6	1	3	4
Qena	15	0	4	1	2	3
Aswan	8	1	2	2	2	3
Luxor	6	0	2	0	1	1
Red Sea	4	0	1	0	1	1
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	4	0	1	0	1	1
Matrouh	4	0	1	0	1	1
North Sinai	5	0	1	0	1	1
South Sinai	3	0	1	0	1	1
Country Total	448	19	114	51	84	116

*Egyptian Parliament website.

5.3.2 Proportion of Females Aged 0–19 Years Old Who Were Circumcised or Are Expected to Be Circumcised

Definition: Number of females aged 0-19 years old who were circumcised or expected to be circumcised compared to the total number of females aged 0-19 years old.

In 2014, 56.3% of women aged 0-19 years old in Egypt were circumcised or expected to be circumcised. While the SDGs aim to eliminate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), achieving this target in Egypt is difficult, particularly as it is linked to changing society's perceptions. Accordingly, the 2030 target for this indicator was determined to be reducing it to two thirds of its 2014 value, or in other words, to 37.5%

The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that the indicator's value will be reduced in each governorate to two thirds of the current value.

Scenario II: In order to determine the lower limit that the Egyptian governorates can achieve, their targets were compared to the current indicator value for Côte d'Ivoire, currently at 38%[15], which is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. The lowest recorded value in Côte d'Ivoire's regions was 12.2%. Once governorate level targets calculated under Scenario I were compared, using this value, it was found that indicator value for only three governorates are lower. Accordingly, the values set for this governorate was kept as is, and the remainder distributed on the remaining governorates in proportion to the current distribution of women who are circumcised or expected to be circumcised.

15DHS, Côte d'Ivoire2011-2012

Table 27: Current Proportion of Females Aged 0–19 Years Old Who Are Expected to Undergo FGM & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Proportion of Females Aged 0–19 Years Old Who Were Circumcised or Are Expected to Be Circumcised (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	35.7	23.8	31	28	23.9
Alexandria	23.1	15.4	20	18	15.5
Port Said	11.7	7.8	12	12	11.7
Al Suez	31.5	21	28	24	21.1
Damietta	10.9	7.3	11	11	10.9
Al Daqahliyya	43	28.7	38	33	28.8
Al Sharqiyya	66.3	44.2	58	51	44.4
Al Qalyubiyah	69.2	46.1	61	54	46.4
Kafr Al Sheikh	55.5	37	49	43	37.2
Al Gharbiyya	51.4	34.3	45	40	34.4
Al Minufiyya	58.7	39.1	51	45	39.3
Al Beheira	36.7	24.5	32	28	24.6
Al Ismailia	58	38.7	51	45	38.9
Al Giza	54.3	36.2	48	42	36.4
Beni Suef	70.3	46.9	62	54	47.1
Al Fayoum	60.3	40.2	53	47	40.4
Al Minya	59.9	39.9	52	46	40.1
Assiut	73.3	48.9	64	57	49.1
Sohag	80.2	53.5	70	62	53.7
Qena	91.5	61	80	71	61.3
Aswan	86.6	57.7	76	67	58
Luxor	90.7	60.5	79	70	60.8
Red Sea	52.9	35.3	46	41	35.5
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	71	47.3	62	55	47.6
Matrouh	3.3	2.2	3	3	3.3
Country Total	56.3	37.5	49	43	37.5

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

5.6.1 Proportion of Currently Married Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Health Care

Definition: Proportion of currently married women aged 15-49 years old who make their own decisions regarding health care alone or with the participation of the current husband compared to the total number of married women in the same age group.

According to DHS Egypt 2014 data, the proportion of married women aged 15-49 years old who make their own decisions regarding health care, alone or with the participation of the current husband, was around 82.7%. In light of the clear progress Egypt has made in this area, universal coverage is the next step that Egypt may be able to achieve by 2030 if it manages to maintain the same pace of progress it made in the last two decades. Accordingly, the 2030 target was set at 100%, in order to increase women's empowerment in making all decisions regarding their health care. This necessitates increasing this proportion to 100% in all governorates to ensure that the national level target is achieved.

Table 28: Proportion of Currently Married Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Health Care (Alone or With the Participation of the Husband) 2014 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Currently Married Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Health Care 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	90.2	93.9	96.9	100
Alexandria	88.2	92.6	96.3	100
Port Said	82	88.8	94.4	100
Al Suez	90.9	94.3	97.2	100
Damietta	93.6	96	98	100
Al Daqahliyya	80	87.5	93.8	100
Al Sharqiyya	80.5	87.8	93.9	100
Al Qalyubiyah	78.3	86.4	93.2	100
Kafr Al Sheikh	96.6	97.9	98.9	100
Al Gharbiyya	62.5	76.6	88.3	100
Al Minufiyya	88.3	92.7	96.3	100
Al Beheira	74.1	83.8	91.9	100
Al Ismailia	85.9	91.2	95.6	100
Al Giza	93	95.6	97.8	100
Beni Suef	89.6	93.5	96.8	100
Al Fayoum	83.9	89.9	95	100
Al Minya	82.6	89.1	94.6	100
Assiut	61.1	75.7	87.8	100
Sohag	69.8	81.1	90.6	100
Qena	66.9	79.3	89.7	100
Aswan	80.3	87.7	93.8	100
Luxor	79.9	87.4	93.7	100
Red Sea	81.3	88.3	94.2	100
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	84.6	90.4	95.2	100
Matrouh	71.2	82	91	100
Country Total	82.7	89.2	94.6	100

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

5.6.1 Proportion of Currently Married Women Aged 15–49 Years Old Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Contraceptives Use (Alone or With the Participation of the Husband)

Definition: Proportion of currently married women aged 15-49 years old who make their own decisions regarding the use of contraceptives, whether alone or with the participation of the husband, as a proportion of the total number of currently married women of the same age group.

According to DHS Egypt 2014 data, the proportion of married women aged 15-49 years old who make their own decisions regarding the use of contraceptives (alone or with the participation of the husband) was around 97.6%. The target is to increase this proportion to reach 100% on the national level by 2030, which requires each governorate to achieve 100% as well.

Table 29: Proportion of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Years Old Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Contraceptives Use (Alone or With the Participation of the Husband) 2014 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Currently Married Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Contraceptives Use 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	99.4	99.6	99.8	100
Alexandria	99.7	99.8	99.9	100
Port Said	97.9	98.7	99.4	100
Al Suez	98.5	99.1	99.5	100
Damietta	97.4	98.4	99.2	100
Al Daqahliyya	96.7	97.9	99	100
Al Sharqiyya	97.1	98.2	99.1	100
Al Qalyubiyah	97.6	98.5	99.2	100
Kafr Al Sheikh	99.2	99.5	99.8	100
Al Gharbiyya	99.2	99.5	99.8	100
Al Minufiyya	96.5	97.8	98.9	100
Al Beheira	97.2	98.3	99.1	100
Al Ismailia	98.6	99.1	99.6	100
Al Giza	94.8	96.8	98.4	100
Beni Suef	99.4	99.6	99.8	100
Al Fayoum	99.1	99.5	99.7	100
Al Minya	97.3	98.3	99.2	100
Assiut	97.3	98.3	99.2	100
Sohag	97.4	98.4	99.2	100
Qena	96.8	98	99	100
Aswan	95.7	97.3	98.7	100
Luxor	95.9	97.4	98.7	100
Red Sea	99.9	99.9	100	100
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	100	100	100	100
Matrouh	99	99.4	99.7	100
Country Total	97.6	98.5	99.2	100

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1.1 Proportion of Families Using a Safely Managed Drinking Water Source

Definition: Proportion of families who have access to a safely managed drinking water source compared to the total number of families in the state at a specific moment in time.

According to DHS 2014 data, the proportion of families with access to a safely managed drinking water source was at high levels, at around 97.8%. The 2030 target is for all households, on the national level, to have access to a safely managed drinking water source, and thus achieve 100%, which requires each governorate to achieve 100% as well.

Table 30: Proportion of Families Using a Safely Managed Drinking Water Source & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Families Using a Safely Managed Drinking Water Source 2014 (%)	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	100	100	100	100
Alexandria	100	100	100	100
Port Said	97	98.1	99	100
Al Suez	100	100	100	100
Damietta	100	100	100	100
Al Daqahliyya	100	100	100	100
Al Sharqiyya	83	89.4	94.7	100
Al Qalyubiyah	96	97.8	98.9	100
Kafr Al Sheikh	100	100	100	100
Al Gharbiyya	100	100	100	100
Al Minufiyya	99	99.4	99.7	100
Al Beheira	100	100	100	100
Al Ismailia	100	99.8	99.9	100
Al Giza	98	98.8	99.4	100
Beni Suef	100	99.8	99.9	100
Al Fayoum	100	100	100	100
Al Minya	100	99.8	99.9	100
Assiut	100	100	100	100
Sohag	100	100	99.9	100
Qena	96	97.5	98.8	100
Aswan	100	100	100	100
Luxor	100	100	100	100
Red Sea	89	92.8	96.4	100
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	100	100	100	100
Matrouh	62	76.2	88.1	100
Country Total	98	98.6	99.3	100

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

The 2017 Census data on the proportion of families with access to the public water network indicates a clear improvement in the governorates of Al Sharqiyya (10% increase) and Matrouh (12% increase). On the other hand, most of Upper Egypt's governorates witnessed a decrease in this proportion, while most urban and Lower Egypt's governorates witnessed stability. It is noted that most governorates nationwide enjoy universal coverage of the public water network or are close to achieve it.

Table 31: Current Proportion of Families Using a Safely Managed Drinking Water Source 2014, 2017 Target & Proportion of Families Connected to the Public Water Network 2017

Governorate	Proportion of Families with Access to a Safely Managed Drinking Water Source 2014 (%) (1)	2017 Target (%)	Families with Access to the Public Water Network 2017 (2)	Difference Between 2014 & 2017
Cairo	100	100	99.5	-0.5
Alexandria	100	100	99.8	-0.2
Port Said	97	97.6	95.4	-1.6
Al Suez	100	100	99.9	-0.1
Damietta	100	100	99.9	-0.1
Al Daqahliyya	100	100	99.0	-1.0
Al Sharqiyya	83	86.2	92.5	9.5
Al Qalyubiyah	96	96.9	95.9	-0.1
Kafr Al Sheikh	100	100	99.6	-0.4
Al Gharbiyya	100	100	95.5	-4.5
Al Minufiyya	99	99.2	93.1	-5.9
Al Beheira	100	100	96.4	-3.6
Al Ismailia	100	99.9	97.9	-2.1
Al Giza	98	98.4	94.9	-3.1
Beni Suef	100	99.9	98.1	-1.9
Al Fayoum	100	100	99.9	-0.1
Al Minya	100	99.9	97.9	-2.1
Assiut	100	100	98.9	-1.1
Sohag	100	100	98.0	-2.0
Qena	96	96.8	96.6	0.6
Aswan	100	100	99.8	-0.2
Luxor	100	100	99.0	-1.0
Red Sea	89	90.9	84.6	-4.4
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	100	100	99.8	-0.2
Matrouh	62	69.1	74.2	12.2
Country Total	98	98.3	97.0	-1.0

6.2.1 Proportion of population using a hand–washing facility with soap and water

Definition: Proportion of families with access to hand-washing facilities with soap and water compared to the total number of families whose hand-washing facilities were observed.

According to DHS 2014 data, the proportion of families with access to hand-washing facilities nationwide is around 89.7%. Due to the clear progress Egypt made in this area, universal coverage is the next step that Egypt can make by 2030 if the progress made over the last two decades continues at the same pace, which requires each governorate to achieve 100% as well.

Table 32: Proportion of households using a hand–washing facility with soap and water

Governorate	Proportion of households with Access to Water and Soap 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	95.1	96.9	98.5	100
Alexandria	95.1	96.9	98.5	100
Port Said	96	97.5	98.8	100
Al Suez	98.1	98.8	99.4	100
Damietta	98.8	99.3	99.6	100
Al Daqahliyya	92.3	95.2	97.6	100
Al Sharqiyya	91.1	94.4	97.2	100
Al Qalyubiyah	82.1	88.8	94.4	100
Kafr Al Sheikh	94.9	96.8	98.4	100
Al Gharbiyya	95.5	97.2	98.6	100
Al Minufiyya	97.3	98.3	99.2	100
Al Beheira	93.5	95.9	98	100
Al Ismailia	90.3	93.9	97	100
Al Giza	93.3	95.8	97.9	100
Beni Suef	82	88.8	94.4	100
Al Fayoum	73.4	83.4	91.7	100
Al Minya	73.5	83.4	91.7	100
Assiut	86.6	91.6	95.8	100
Sohag	76.3	85.2	92.6	100
Qena	84.2	90.1	95.1	100
Aswan	80.6	87.9	93.9	100
Luxor	82.1	88.8	94.4	100
Red Sea	91.9	94.9	97.5	100
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	86.5	91.6	95.8	100
Matrouh	95.8	97.4	98.7	100
Country Total	89.7	93.6	96.8	100

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Proportion of Households Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services

Definition: The proportion of families that have a separate toilet compared to the total number of families.

According to DHS 2014 data, the proportion of families using safely managed sanitation facilities nationwide is around 90.5%. The 2030 target is to increase this proportion to 100%, which requires each governorate to achieve 100% as well.

Table 33: Proportion of Households Using Safely Managed Sanitation Facilities 2014 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Households Using Safely Managed Sanitation Facilities 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	98.4	99	99.5	100
Alexandria	99.4	99.6	99.8	100
Port Said	94.5	96.6	98.3	100
Al Suez	99.7	99.8	99.9	100
Damietta	65.9	78.7	89.3	100
Al Daqahliyya	91.3	94.6	97.3	100
Al Sharqiyya	77.1	85.7	92.8	100
Al Qalyubiyah	92.9	95.6	97.8	100
Kafr Al Sheikh	92.9	95.6	97.8	100
Al Gharbiyya	96.8	98	99	100
Al Minufiyya	95.3	97.1	98.5	100
Al Beheira	63	76.9	88.4	100
Al Ismailia	95.8	97.4	98.7	100
Al Giza	94.8	96.8	98.4	100
Beni Suef	99.2	99.5	99.8	100
Al Fayoum	92.3	95.2	97.6	100
Al Minya	96.4	97.8	98.9	100
Assiut	92.7	95.4	97.7	100
Sohag	91.1	94.4	97.2	100
Qena	94	96.3	98.1	100
Aswan	98.7	99.2	99.6	100
Luxor	95.1	96.9	98.5	100
Red Sea	99.2	99.5	99.8	100
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	98.2	98.9	99.4	100
Matrouh	100	100	100	100
Country Total	90.5	94.1	97	100

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

7.1.1 Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity

Definition: Proportion of households with access to electricity compared to the total number of families in the state at a specific moment in time.

According to DHS Egypt 2014, the proportion of families with access to electricity in Egypt recorded 99.8%. The 2030 target is to increase this proportion to 100%, which requires each governorate to achieve 100% as well.

Table 34: Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity

Governorate	Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity 2014 (%) *	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	100	100	100	100
Alexandria	100	100	100	100
Port Said	100	100	100	100
Al Suez	100	100	100	100
Damietta	100	100	100	100
Al Daqahliyya	99.9	99.9	100	100
Al Sharqiyya	99.9	99.9	100	100
Al Qalyubiyah	99.9	99.9	100	100
Kafr Al Sheikh	99.9	99.9	100	100
Al Gharbiyya	99.6	99.8	99.9	100
Al Minufiyya	100	100	100	100
Al Beheira	99.9	99.9	100	100
Al Ismailia	99.7	99.8	99.9	100
Al Giza	99.9	99.9	100	100
Beni Suef	99.7	99.8	99.9	100
Al Fayoum	99.7	99.8	99.9	100
Al Minya	99.4	99.6	99.8	100
Assiut	99.9	99.9	100	100
Sohag	99.2	99.5	99.8	100
Qena	99.5	99.7	99.8	100
Aswan	100	100	100	100
Luxor	99.9	99.9	100	100
Red Sea	99.8	99.9	99.9	100
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	100	100	100	100
Matrouh	99.8	99.9	99.9	100
Country Total	99.8	99.9	99.9	100

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

The 2017 Census data indicates that most governorates witnessed a stable proportion of families with access to electricity, achieving universal coverage or coming quite close to achieving it.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Indicator: **Rate of Women's Participation in the Labor Force**

Definition: Number of females in the labor force, whether employed or unemployed, as a proportion of the total number of individuals in the labor force.

NSEEW and Egypt's Vision 2030 seek to increase the rate of women's participation in the labor force to 35%. This means increasing it to 50% of its current level. Accordingly, the governorate level target is to increase women's participation by 50% of its current value. The target was calculated on the assumption that the participation rate will be increased by 50% of the current value.

Table 35: Proportion of Women's Economic Participation 2016 & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Women's Economic Participation in 2016 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	24	27.5	31.8	36.1
Alexandria	19	21.8	25.2	28.7
Port Said	27	30.9	35.7	40.5
Al Suez	22	25.3	29.4	33.5
Damietta	24	27.5	31.8	36.1
Al Daqahliyya	20	22.7	26.2	29.6
Al Sharqiyya	26	29.8	34.6	39.4
Al Qalyubiyah	24	27.4	31.7	35.9
Kafr Al Sheikh	25	28.6	33.2	37.7
Al Gharbiyya	26	29.6	34.2	38.7
Al Minufiyya	30	34.2	39.5	44.8
Al Beheira	40	45.8	53.1	60.4
Al Ismailia	29	33.3	38.8	44.2
Al Giza	17	19.6	22.8	26
Beni Suef	30	34.6	40.3	46
Al Fayoum	17	19.5	22.7	25.8
Al Minya	27	30.9	35.7	40.5
Assiut	16	18.2	20.9	23.6
Sohag	14	16	18.6	21.1
Qena	14	16	18.4	20.9
Aswan	24	27.5	31.9	36.3
Luxor	14	16.1	18.7	21.3
Red Sea	23	26.2	30.2	34.2
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	31	35.7	41.6	47.5
Matrouh	15	17.3	20.3	23.2
North Sinai	29	33.2	38.5	43.8
South Sinai	11	12.6	14.7	16.7
Country Total	23	26.4	30.7	35

*CAPMAS

8.5.2 Unemployment Rate

Definition: Number of individuals in the productive age group, who desire employment, seek it and can't find it compared to the total number of individuals in the labor force within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit at a specific moment in time[16].

The 2030 target is to reduce the unemployment rate to two thirds of its current value. This target was calculated under two scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that in 2030, the unemployment rate in each governorate will reach two thirds of its current value.

Scenario II: This scenario establishes a lower limit for the rate of unemployment based on the unemployment rate in the provinces of Austria[17], where the total unemployment rate is 9.1 which is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target (8.4%). The lower limit for unemployment was established at 4.4% for males and 11.2% for females.

16Population and Development Indicators Guide, IDSC, Egypt, 2011.

17 National Statistics Office, Austria

Table 36: Current Unemployment Rate Among Males & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Unemployment Rate Among Males 2016 (%)*	Unemployment Rate Among Males 2018 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	11.2	9.4	7.8	10.2	9	7.8
Alexandria	9.6	8.7	6.7	8.8	7.7	6.7
Port Said	13.5	3.9	9.4	12.3	10.9	9.4
Al Suez	18.2	15.5	12.7	16.6	14.7	12.7
Damietta	6.1	9.7	4.2	5.6	5	4.4
Al Daqahliyya	8.4	6.6	5.9	7.7	6.8	5.9
Al Sharqiyya	9.2	5.3	6.4	8.4	7.4	6.4
Al Qalyubiyah	9.7	9.1	6.8	8.9	7.8	6.8
Kafr Al Sheikh	6.5	4.3	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.5
Al Gharbiyya	9.3	8.6	6.5	8.5	7.5	6.5
Al Minufiyya	7.1	4.8	4.9	6.5	5.8	5
Al Beheira	7	5.1	4.9	6.4	5.7	4.9
Al Ismailia	7.1	4.7	4.9	6.5	5.8	5
Al Giza	9.9	7.5	6.9	9	8	6.9
Beni Suef	8.9	4.4	6.2	8.1	7.2	6.2
Al Fayoum	6.4	3.4	4.5	5.8	5.1	4.4
Al Minya	7.1	3.8	4.9	6.5	5.8	5
Assiut	8.1	7.7	5.6	7.4	6.6	5.7
Sohag	8.6	4.7	6	7.9	6.9	6
Qena	8.1	3.3	5.6	7.4	6.6	5.7
Aswan	12.1	16.8	8.4	11	9.7	8.4
Luxor	9.9	3.2	6.9	9	8	6.9
Red Sea	16.9	16.1	11.8	15.4	13.6	11.8
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	7.1	4.1	4.9	6.5	5.8	5
Matrouh	7.7	5	5.4	7	6.2	5.4
North Sinai	9.1	32.3	6.3	8.3	7.4	6.4
South Sinai	4.6	4.7	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.4
Country Total	8.9	6.8	6.2	8.1	7.2	6.2

*__Source__: CAPMAS

CAPMAS unemployment data indicates that unemployment among males has decreased from 8.9% in 2016 to 6.8% in 2018. This means that for this indicator, progress is being made towards achieving the 2030 national level target, given that it has already been achieved for 2018, 2020 and 2025.** When analyzing the indicator values for 2018, it becomes clear that the unemployment rate has decreased in all governorates compared to its 2016 levels, except for the governorates of Damietta, Aswan, North Sinai and South Sinai.

Table 37: Trends of Unemployment Rate Among Males (2016–2018) & 2018 Targets

Governorate	Unemployment Rate Among Males 2016 (%)*	Scenario II – 2018 Target (%)	Unemployment Rate Among Males 2018 (%)*	Difference Between 2016 & 2018
Cairo	11.2	10.7	9.4	-1.8
Alexandria	9.6	9.2	8.7	-0.9
Port Said	13.5	12.9	3.9	-9.6
Al Suez	18.2	17.4	15.5	-2.7
Damietta	6.1	5.9	9.7	3.6
Al Daqahliyya	8.4	8.1	6.6	-1.8
Al Sharqiyya	9.2	8.8	5.3	-3.9
Al Qalyubiyah	9.7	9.3	9.1	-0.6
Kafr Al Sheikh	6.5	6.2	4.3	-2.2
Al Gharbiyya	9.3	8.9	8.6	-0.7
Al Minufiyya	7.1	6.8	4.8	-2.3
Al Beheira	7	6.7	5.1	-1.9
Al Ismailia	7.1	6.8	4.7	-2.4
Al Giza	9.9	9.5	7.5	-2.4
Beni Suef	8.9	8.5	4.4	-4.5
Al Fayoum	6.4	6.1	3.4	-3
Al Minya	7.1	6.8	3.8	-3.3
Assiut	8.1	7.8	7.7	-0.4
Sohag	8.6	8.3	4.7	-3.9
Qena	8.1	7.8	3.3	-4.8
Aswan	12.1	11.6	16.8	4.7
Luxor	9.9	9.5	3.2	-6.7
Red Sea	16.9	16.2	16.1	-0.8
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	7.1	6.8	4.1	-3
Matrouh	7.7	7.4	5	-2.7
North Sinai	9.1	8.7	32.3	23.2
South Sinai	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.1
Country Total	8.9	8.5	6.8	-2.1

*Source: CAPMAS

Table 38: Current Unemployment Rate Among Females & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Unemployment Rate Among Females 2016 (%)*	Unemployment Rate Among Females 2018 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	26.5	24.5	18	24	20.8	17.6
Alexandria	31.9	19.7	21.6	28.8	25	21.2
Port Said	27.3	23.9	18.5	24.7	21.4	18.1
Al Suez	39.9	30.5	27.1	36.1	31.3	26.5
Damietta	26.1	39.7	17.7	23.6	20.4	17.3
Al Daqahliyya	22.5	27.4	15.3	20.3	17.6	14.9
Al Sharqiyya	27.7	19.9	18.8	25	21.7	18.4
Al Qalyubiyah	24.2	19.3	16.4	21.9	19	16.1
Kafr Al Sheikh	18.9	7.4	12.8	17.1	14.8	12.5
Al Gharbiyya	24	16.5	16.3	21.7	18.8	15.9
Al Minufiyya	9.4	8.2	6.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Al Beheira	21.6	27.3	14.6	19.5	16.9	14.3
Al Ismailia	29.2	32.1	19.8	26.4	22.9	19.4
Al Giza	25.2	27.6	17.1	22.8	19.7	16.7
Beni Suef	9.8	9	6.6	9.8	9.8	9.8
Al Fayoum	19.1	7.4	12.9	17.3	15	12.7
Al Minya	24.1	14.6	16.3	21.8	18.9	16
Assiut	23.6	34.1	16	21.3	18.5	15.7
Sohag	16.8	21.4	11.4	15.2	13.2	11.2
Qena	24.7	28.1	16.7	22.3	19.4	16.4
Aswan	41	49.7	27.8	37.1	32.1	27.2
Luxor	45.3	38	30.7	40.9	35.5	30
Red Sea	38.7	50.2	26.2	35	30.3	25.7
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	20.4	5	13.8	18.4	16	13.5
Matrouh	29.1	29.4	19.7	26.3	22.8	19.3
North Sinai	41.5	73.6	28.1	37.5	32.5	27.5
South Sinai	24.2	11.3	16.4	21.9	19	16.1
Country Total	23.6	21.4	16	21.4	18.7	16

*Source: CAPMAS

When studying CAPMAS data for unemployment among females in 2018, it becomes clear that the rate has decreased from 23.6% to 21.4% nationwide, which indicates that the 2020 target rate will be achieved. Overall, unemployment among females decreased in some governorates and increased in others.

It decreased in 14 governorates, namely Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Al Suez, Al Sharqiyya, Al Qalyubiyah, Kafr Al Sheikh, Al Gharbiyya, Al Minufiyya, Al Fayoum, Al Minya, Luxor, Al Wadi Al Gadeed and South Sinai. On the other hand, it increased in 11 governorates, namely Damietta, Al Daqahliyya, Al Beheira, Al Ismailia, Al Giza, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Aswan, the Red Sea, Matrouh and North Sinai. It is worth mentioning that unemployment among females increased from 41.5% in 2016 to 73.6% in 2018, while it remained stable in Beni Suef and Matrouh.

Table 39: Trends of Unemployment Rate Among Females (2016–2018) & 2018 Target

Governorate	Unemployment Rate Among Females 2016 (%)*	Scenario II – 2018 Target (%)	Unemployment Rate Among Females 2018 (%)*	Difference Between 2016 & 2018
Cairo	26.5	25.3	24.5	-2
Alexandria	31.9	30.4	19.7	-12.2
Port Said	27.3	26.0	23.9	-3.4
Al Suez	39.9	38.0	30.5	-9.4
Damietta	26.1	24.9	39.7	13.6
Al Daqahliyya	22.5	21.4	27.4	4.9
Al Sharqiyya	27.7	26.4	19.9	-7.8
Al Qalyubiyah	24.2	23.1	19.3	-4.9
Kafr Al Sheikh	18.9	18.0	7.4	-11.5
Al Gharbiyya	24	22.9	16.5	-7.5
Al Minufiyya	9.4	9.4	8.2	-1.2
Al Beheira	21.6	20.6	27.3	5.7
Al Ismailia	29.2	27.8	32.1	2.9
Al Giza	25.2	24.0	27.6	2.4
Beni Suef	9.8	9.8	9	-0.8
Al Fayoum	19.1	18.2	7.4	-11.7
Al Minya	24.1	23.0	14.6	-9.5
Assiut	23.6	22.5	34.1	10.5
Sohag	16.8	16.0	21.4	4.6
Qena	24.7	23.5	28.1	3.4
Aswan	41	39.1	49.7	8.7
Luxor	45.3	43.1	38	-7.3
Red Sea	38.7	36.9	50.2	11.5
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	20.4	19.4	5	-15.4
Matrouh	29.1	27.7	29.4	0.3
North Sinai	41.5	39.5	73.6	32.1
South Sinai	24.2	23.1	11.3	-12.9
Country Total	23.6	22.5	21.4	-2.2

*__Source__: CAPMAS

8-6-1 Proportion of Youth Aged 16–19 Years Old in Training

Definition: The proportion of youth aged 16-19 years old and are enrolled in training institutions, whether or not based on a curriculum, compared to the total number of youth in the same age group.

The main indicator is the proportion of unemployed youth who are not enrolled in any education or training. However, due to the fact that data for this indicator is not available on governorate level, it was replaced with the proportion of youth aged 16-19 years old who are in training.

Indicator values point out that the proportion of youth who receive training is low and does not exceed 1% of the total number of youth aged 16-19 years old nationwide. In the governorates, it ranges between 0.2% and 4.4%, which reflects significant gaps between the governorates.

The 2030 target is for the proportion of youth aged 16-19 years old who receive training to be increased to 5%, which is 5.6 times the current level.

The 2030 governorate level target was based on two scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario established the 2030 governorate level target at 5.6 times the current value in each governorate.

Scenario II: As Scenario I leads to increasing the gap between governorates, it was assumed that the target proportion in 2030 in any governorate can't be less than 2% or more than 10%[18]. Accordingly, it was decided to establish 2% as the target for all governorates that had a target of less than 2% under Scenario I. Similarly, a target of 10% was established for all governorates that had a target of more than 10% under Scenario I. The remaining number of youth to be trained nationwide was distributed on the remaining governorates in proportion to the number of youth currently in training in these governorates.

[18] 2% is double the current level, and 10% is double the 2030 national level target.

Table 40: Current Proportion of Youth Aged 16–19 Years Old in Training & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Youth Aged 16–19 Years Old in Training 2017 (%) *	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	2	11.5	3.8	6.9	10
Alexandria	2	11.3	3.8	6.9	10
Port Said	4.4	24.8	5.7	7.8	10
Al Suez	1.3	7.2	3.2	6.3	9.4
Damietta	1	5.6	2.5	4.9	7.4
Al Daqahliyya	1.1	5.9	2.6	5.2	7.7
Al Sharqiyya	0.8	4.7	2	4.1	6.1
Al Qalyubiyah	0.4	2.4	1	2.1	3.1
Kafr Al Sheikh	1.3	7.1	3.1	6.2	9.2
Al Gharbiyya	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	2
Al Minufiyya	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.1
Al Beheira	0.3	1.9	0.8	1.6	2.4
Al Ismailia	0.8	4.5	2	3.9	5.9
Al Giza	0.8	4.7	2	4.1	6.1
Beni Suef	1.3	7.5	3.3	6.5	9.8
Al Fayoum	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.1
Al Minya	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	2
Assiut	1.6	8.9	3.5	6.8	10
Sohag	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	2
Qena	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Aswan	1.9	10.4	3.8	6.9	10
Luxor	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	2
Red Sea	0	0	0.5	1.2	2
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	2.6	14.6	4.3	7.2	10
Matrouh	0.7	3.9	1.7	3.4	5.1
North Sinai	0.6	3.5	1.5	3.1	4.6
South Sinai	1.5	8.7	3.5	6.7	10
Country Total	0.9	5	1.8	3.4	5

*CAPMAS

Goal 9: Industrialization, Innovation and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9. G-1 Proportion of Mobile Phone Network Coverage

Date provided by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) indicates that most of the Egyptian population have mobile phone coverage. There are currently 4 mobile phone service providers in Egypt, and more than 100 Mln people have previously used a mobile phone.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

11-1-1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Definition: Number of population who live in informal areas compared to the number of population who live within the geographic boundaries of a certain state or administrative unit at a specific moment in time.

In 2015, around 1% of Egypt's residents lived in informal unplanned areas. Egypt seeks to eliminate informal areas and move all residents to planned areas by 2030. In order to achieve this national level target, informal areas must be eliminated in all governorates, or in other words, all governorates need to decrease the share of population living in informal areas to 0% by 2030.

Table 41: Proportion of Population Living in Informal Areas 2015 & 2030 Target

Governorates	Share of Population Living in Informal Areas 2015	2020 Target	2025 Target	2030 Target
Cairo	2.9	1.9	1.0	0
Alexandria	0.6	0.4	0.2	0
Port Said	1.7	1.1	0.6	0
Al Suez	0.7	0.5	0.2	0
Damietta	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
Al Daqahliyya	0.4	0.3	0.1	0
Al Sharqiyya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Al Qalyubiyah	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
Kafr Al Sheikh	0.8	0.6	0.3	0
Al Gharbiyya	0.4	0.2	0.1	0
Al Minufiyya	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
Al Beheira	0.1	0.1	0.0	0
Al Ismailia	15.4	10.3	5.1	0
Al Giza	0.4	0.3	0.1	0
Beni Suef	1.9	1.3	0.6	0
Al Fayoum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Al Minya	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Assiut	0.6	0.4	0.2	0
Sohag	0.4	0.2	0.1	0
Qena	1.0	0.6	0.3	0
Aswan	0.8	0.5	0.3	0
Luxor	1.4	0.9	0.5	0
Red Sea	2.6	1.8	0.9	0
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	4.7	3.2	1.6	0
Matrouh	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
North Sinai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
South Sinai	5.5	3.7	1.8	0
Total	0.9	0.6	0.3	0

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.2.1 Proportion of Children Who Experienced Physical Punishment to Correct Behavior

Definition: Proportion of children aged 1-14 years old who were exposed to any violent method of correcting behavior, whether physical or psychological, compared to the total number of children of the same age group.

DHS 2014 data indicates that 93% of children aged 1-14 years old experienced a violent method of correcting behavior. The target is to halve this proportion by 2030. The governorate level target was calculated under Scenario I, which assumes that in 2030, the proportion will decrease in each governorate to half its value in 2014. This scenario was deemed sufficient as there are no significant differences between governorates in their 2014 proportions.

Table 42: Current Proportion of Children Aged 1–14 Years Who Experienced Physical Punishment to Correct Behavior & 2030 Target

Governorate	Proportion of Children Exposed to Corporeal Punishment 2014 (%)*	2020 Target (%)	2025 Target (%)	2030 Target (%)
Cairo	92.3	75	60.6	46.2
Alexandria	95.6	77.7	62.7	47.8
Port Said	82.4	67	54.1	41.2
Al Suez	85.8	69.7	56.3	42.9
Damietta	95.5	77.6	62.7	47.8
Al Daqahliyya	91.3	74.2	60	45.7
Al Sharqiyya	97.6	79.3	64.1	48.8
Al Qalyubiyah	95.6	77.7	62.7	47.8
Kafr Al Sheikh	89.3	72.6	58.6	44.7
Al Gharbiyya	90.1	73.2	59.2	45.1
Al Minufiyya	94.2	76.5	61.8	47.1
Al Beheira	92.9	75.5	61	46.5
Al Ismailia	94.3	76.6	61.9	47.2
Al Giza	91.2	74.1	59.9	45.6
Beni Suef	92.1	74.9	60.5	46.1
Al Fayoum	94.1	76.5	61.8	47.1
Al Minya	93.2	75.7	61.2	46.6
Assiut	92.7	75.3	60.9	46.4
Sohag	95.1	77.3	62.4	47.6
Qena	90.7	73.7	59.6	45.4
Aswan	88.7	72.1	58.2	44.4
Luxor	92.2	74.9	60.5	46.1
Red Sea	97.5	79.2	64	48.8
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	95	77.2	62.3	47.5
Matrouh	88.9	72.3	58.4	44.5
Country Total	93	75.6	61	46.5

*DHS, Egypt 2014.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal 17 provides for promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

Complementary Indicator: Proportion of Population Aged 4 Years Old or More Who Use a computer

Definition: Portion of population aged 4 years old or more who use a computer compared to the number of population in the same age group.

The 2017 Census 2017 data indicates that 29% of Egyptians aged 4 years old or more use a computer. The target is to double this proportion by 2030.

In the governorates, this proportion ranges between 12% and 48%, which indicates the existence of a significant gap between the governorates. Accordingly, governorate level targets were established under two scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that the proportion of computer use in each governorate will double by 2030.

Scenario II: This scenario establishes an upper limit of 90% with respect to the proportion any governorate can reach in 2030. Accordingly, in the governorates where the target established under Scenario I exceeded 90%, the target was fixed at 90%. Afterwards, the required increase in the number of users nationwide was distributed on the remaining governorates whose targets under Scenario I were less than 90%.

Table 43: Proportion of Population Aged 4 Years Old or More** Using a Computer & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Current Proportion of Population Aged 4 Years Old or More Using a Computer 2017 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	48.5	97	58.1	74	90
Alexandria	43.4	86.9	53.7	70.8	87.9
Port Said	48.6	97.2	58.2	74.1	90
Al Suez	43.8	87.6	54.2	71.4	88.7
Damietta	37.4	74.8	46.2	61	75.7
Al Daqahliyya	30.2	60.3	37.3	49.2	61
Al Sharqiyya	26.8	53.7	33.1	43.7	54.3
Al Qalyubiyah	34.4	68.7	42.5	56.1	69.6
Kafr Al Sheikh	24.9	49.8	30.8	40.6	50.4
Al Gharbiyya	32.9	65.7	40.7	53.6	66.5
Al Minufiyya	30	60	37.1	48.9	60.7
Al Beheira	20.1	40.2	24.8	32.7	40.6
Al Ismailia	33.3	66.5	41.1	54.2	67.3
Al Giza	33.6	67.2	41.5	54.8	68
Beni Suef	19.3	38.6	23.9	31.5	39.1
Al Fayoum	18.5	36.9	22.9	30.1	37.4
Al Minya	17	34	21	27.7	34.4
Assiut	20.5	40.9	25.3	33.4	41.4
Sohag	20.6	41.2	25.5	33.6	41.7
Qena	23.5	47	29.1	38.3	47.6
Aswan	28.7	57.5	35.5	46.8	58.1
Luxor	26.9	53.7	33.2	43.8	54.4
Red Sea	42	83.9	51.9	68.4	84.9
Wadi Al Gadeed	33.7	67.5	41.7	55	68.3
Matrouh	12.5	24.9	15.4	20.3	25.2
North Sinai	11.5	23	14.2	18.8	23.3
South Sinai	22.6	45.1	27.9	36.8	45.7
Country Total	29.4	58.7	36.2	47.4	58.7

*CAPMAS, based on the initial data of Egypt's 2017 Census

17–8–1 Proportion of Population Aged 4 Years Old or More Using the Internet

Definition: Proportion of population aged 4 years old or more who use the internet compared to the number of population in the same age group.

This indicator was based on the proportion of population aged 4 years old or more who use the internet, based on data contained in the 2017 Census. The data indicates that 29.6% of the population aged 4 years old or more use the internet. The 2030 target is to increase this proportion to 50%, achieving a 69% increase over the current level. The governorate level targets were calculated on the basis of two different scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that the rate of usage in each governorate will increase by 69% compared to the current value (current value multiplied by 1.69).

Scenario II: An upper limit was established for the proportion any governorate can achieve in 2030 through comparing Egyptian governorates' targets with the current levels in China, where the current indicator value of 50% is the closest to Egypt's 2030 target. The highest rate of usage in China's provinces was 77.8%, recorded in Beijing. Once governorate level targets calculated under Scenario I were compared, using this value, it was found that the indicator value for only three governorates are higher. Accordingly, the values calculated for these governorates was fixed at 77.8%, and the remainder of the required increase distributed to the remaining governorates in proportion to their current rates of usage.

Table 44: Proportion of Population Using the Internet & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Proportion of Population Aged 4 Years Old or More Using the Internet 2017 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	49	82.9	55.6	66.7	77.8
Alexandria	43.8	74.1	51	63.1	75.2
Port Said	51.1	86.4	57.3	67.5	77.8
Al Suez	45.2	76.4	52.7	65.3	77.8
Damietta	38.6	65.3	45	55.6	66.2
Al Daqahliyya	30.6	51.7	35.7	44.1	52.5
Al Sharqiyya	26.7	45.1	31.1	38.4	45.7
Al Qalyubiyah	33	55.9	38.5	47.6	56.7
Kafr Al Sheikh	25.2	42.7	29.4	36.3	43.3
Al Gharbiyya	32.1	54.3	37.4	46.3	55.1
Al Minufiyya	27.8	46.9	32.4	40	47.6
Al Beheira	18.6	31.4	21.6	26.7	31.8
Al Ismailia	33.5	56.7	39	48.3	57.5
Al Giza	33.4	56.4	38.9	48	57.2
Beni Suef	18.4	31.1	21.4	26.5	31.6
Al Fayoum	18.4	31.1	21.4	26.5	31.6
Al Minya	16.3	27.6	19	23.5	28
Assiut	19.1	32.3	22.3	27.5	32.8
Sohag	20	33.9	23.3	28.9	34.4
Qena	22.4	37.9	26.1	32.2	38.4
Aswan	28.8	48.7	33.6	41.5	49.5
Luxor	25.1	42.4	29.2	36.1	43
Red Sea	41	69.3	47.8	59	70.3
Wadi Al Gadeed	30	50.7	35	43.2	51.5
Matrouh	14.2	24.1	16.6	20.5	24.4
North Sinai	12.4	21	14.5	17.9	21.3
South Sinai	24	40.5	27.9	34.5	41.1
Country Total	28.9	50	34.3	42.2	50

*CAPMAS "based on the initial data of Egypt's Census"

Complementary Indicator: Mobile Phone Usage Rate

Indicator: Proportion of Population Aged 4 Years Old or More Who Use a Mobile Phone

Definition: Proportion of population aged 4 years old or more who use mobile phones compared to the total number of individuals in the same age group.

The 2017 Census data indicates that 65% of Egyptians aged 4 years old or more use a mobile phone. The target is to increase this proportion to 80% by 2030, or in other words, achieve an increase of 22% over the current level.

The 2030 governorate level target was based on two scenarios:

Scenario I: This scenario assumes that the rate of usage in each governorate will increase by 22% in 2030 compared to the recorded values in the governorates in 2017.

Scenario II: This scenario establishes an upper limit of 90% with respect to the proportion any governorate can reach in 2030. Accordingly, in the governorates where the target established under Scenario I exceeded 90%, the target was fixed at 90%. Afterwards, the required increase in the number of users nationwide was distributed on the remaining governorates whose targets under Scenario I were less than 90%.

Table 45: Current Proportion of Population Using a Mobile Phone & 2030 Target Under Both Scenarios

Governorate	Mobile Phone Usage Proportions Among Population Aged 4 Years Old or More in 2017 (%)*	Scenario I – 2030 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2020 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2025 Target (%)	Scenario II – 2030 Target (%)
Cairo	79.7	97.5	82	86	90
Alexandria	77.8	95.1	81	85	90
Port Said	80.8	98.8	83	86	90
Al Suez	78	95.3	81	85	90
Damietta	71.3	87.1	75	82	88.6
Al Daqahliyya	65.9	80.6	70	76	81.9
Al Sharqiyya	63.4	77.6	67	73	78.9
Al Qalyubiyah	69	84.4	73	79	85.8
Kafr Al Sheikh	61.6	75.3	65	71	76.6
Al Gharbiyya	68.1	83.3	72	78	84.7
Al Minufiyya	66.3	81.1	70	76	82.5
Al Beheira	57.3	70	61	16	71.2
Al Ismailia	69.9	85.5	74	80	86.9
Al Giza	68.4	83.7	72	79	85.1
Beni Suef	58.9	72	62	68	73.2
Al Fayoum	60.2	73.6	64	69	74.9
Al Minya	53.3	65.2	56	61	66.3
Assiut	57.3	70	61	16	71.2
Sohag	59.4	72.7	63	68	73.9
Qena	61.1	74.7	65	70	76
Aswan	68	83.2	72	78	84.6
Luxor	63.2	77.3	67	73	78.6
Red Sea	72.4	88.5	76	83	90
Al Wadi Al Gadeed	71	86.8	75	82	88.2
Matrouh	50.9	62.2	54	58	63.2
North Sinai	52.7	64.4	56	61	65.5
South Sinai	64.1	78.4	68	74	79.7
Country Total	65.4	80	69	74	80

CAPMAS based on the initial data of Egypt's Census