

Localizing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals at Governorate Level



Report

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1. Introduction:

In 2000 the United Nations proposed the Millennium Development Goals, which were adopted by almost all countries including Egypt. Egypt has succeeded in completely achieving some of these goals, while failing to achieve others. Gender equality in primary and secondary education enrollment, as well as reducing the under-five mortality rate, increasing prenatal care coverage, and increasing the proportion of access to improved drinking water source are all goals successfully achieved by Egypt. Other goals have not been achieved due to many challenges.

In September 2015, the global community adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, which aims to improve the quality of people's lives through 17 goals. The goals are linked to a total of 169 target goals. Box 1 illustrates the SDGs.

The MDGs give some lessons learned that should be taken into account in the achievement of the SDGs. The study of the MDGs achievement at the governorate level reveals that the performance of different governorates has differed, while some have achieved their goals, others have not.

This finding indicates that in order to achieve SDGs in Egypt, setting goals at the governorate level is essential. Moreover, governorates require implementation plans and periodically evaluation of their achievements.

Box 1 Sustainable Development Goals

- 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 equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- 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



2. Objective of the study:

To follow up on states' implementation of the SDGs, the United Nations has identified 232 indicators through which governments can identify the targets set for each indicator.

The aim of this study is to set quantitative targets for each indicator at the national level, as well as at the governorate level. The achievement of the goals at the national level requires, first, identifying the targets at the governorate level.

This study focuses on the following SDGs:

- Goal 2: to eliminate hunger and achieve food security,
- Goal 3: to ensure a healthy life for all,
- Goal 4: to ensure universal access to equal opportunities in education,
- Goal 5: target focuses on gender equality,
- Goal 8: focuses on promoting inclusive economic growth,
- Goal 16: on social justice and governance,
- Goal 17: on global partnership.

A set of indicators have also been added from the Goal 1 pertaining to the eradication of poverty and for Goal 9 related to technology infrastructure.

The selection of the indicators for which the targets on governorates level depends on the availability of data for these indicators on governorates level in the baseline year.

3. Methodology:

3- 1- Population projections for 2030

The size of the population in each governorate is a key factor influencing the identification of quantitative targets for the sustainable development goals at the governorate level.

The Spectrum DemProj package was used to prepare population projections for the period from 2017 to 2030. The population size and age distribution from Egypt's 2017 census was the base year.

Although the National Strategy for Population and Development aims at reaching a total fertility rate of 2.4 children per woman in 2030, current birth rates show that fertility rates are still higher than those set out in the strategy. Thus, for the purposes of this study, the population size was estimated for 2030 assuming that the total fertility rate will reach 2.7 children per woman by 2030 as stated in the average scenario of the national population strategy.

Other assumptions include:

- Life expectancy at birth in 2030 will reach 74 years for males and 76.4 for females,
- Coal-Demny west model life tables were used,
- No external migration effect was assumed,

The following table shows the estimated population size from 2017 to 2030 based on these assumptions:

Table 1: Estimated Population Projections from 2017 to 2030 Based on Assumptions

Year	Population
2017	94,798,824
2018	96,938,440
2019	99,065,976
2020	101,177,472
2021	103,268,336
2022	105,333,600
2023	107,368,544
2024	109,369,392
2025	111,333,656
2026	113,258,880
2027	115,145,984
2028	117,000,096
2029	118,826,024
2030	120,625,632

3- 2- Identify the targets at the governorate level:

A set of indicators of the sustainable development goals, with available data on the current situation at the governorate level, were selected to determine the targets by 2030 at the governorate level. Indicators have been drawn from various sources, including the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of 2014.

In order to determine the targets of each indicator in 2030 on governorate level two scenarios were considered; the first scenario assumes that the rate of change in each target indicator at the national level will be applied to all governorates. For example, if the target on the national level is to decrease the indicator value by 50% then the target of each governorate will be to decrease the value of the indicator in each governorate by 50%.



The second scenario assumes that there is a lower or upper limit (target limit) for the indicator that cannot be exceeded by the governorates and therefore any further improvements are distributed to the other governorates. To determine the lower or the upper limit of the indicator, the country that currently have a value for the indicator that is very close to the target value for Egypt in 2030 was studied. If the target is to increase the value of the indicator by 2030, the higher value achieved by the provinces of the selected country is considered the upper limit that an Egyptian governorate can achieve by 2030. If the target is to decrease the value of the indicator by 2030, the lowest value achieved by the provinces of the selected country is considered the lowest limit that an Egyptian governorate can achieve by 2030. Thus, after applying the 1st scenario, the governorates whose target value in 2030 exceeds the limit was set at that limit in 2030 and the further needed improvement was distributed on the remaining governorates.

The rationale behind this is that if at least one of the provinces achieved that limit value, this provides evidence that this value is achievable and that the Egyptian governorates can reach it and no evidence that the Egyptian governorates can exceed it. The second methodology is more realistic and helps narrowing the gap between the governorates.

4. Results:

Identification of targets at the governorate level:

Goal 1: Eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

Definition: The population below the national poverty line within the geographical boundaries of the country or a specific administrative unit at a specified time.

The population under the national poverty line in Egypt in 2015 was 27.8%. The target is to reduce this proportion in 2030 to half its value in 2015 to reach 13.9% in 2030.

Identification of targets at the governorate level was based on two different scenarios:

Scenario 1: This scenario assumes that the poverty rate in each governorate will fall by 2030 to half the rate in 2015.

Scenario 2: The first scenario targets the reduction of the poverty rates in all the governorates -even those that have already achieved low rates- to half, which has proven to be difficult to achieve in praxes. Hence, another methodology was sought in which a lower limit, target limit, for poverty rate is set for all governorates in 2030. In the governorates that reached under scenario 1 a level less than the minimum poverty rate, the target was set at the target limit for poverty rate and the further decrease in poverty was redistributed to other governorates with higher poverty rates.

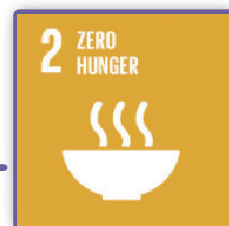
To determine the target limit for Egypt's governorates, the targets of the Egyptian governorates were compared to the current values of Slovenia. The poverty rate in Slovenia was 14.3% in 2014, which is close to the Egyptian 2030 national target and the lowest value in its provinces was 10.6% (State of Slovenia- Statistical office, 2014). Thus, 10.6 is considered the target limit for Egypt's governorates.

In comparing the targets at the level of governorates calculated under the first scenario, it was found that only one governorate is lower than the target limit and as it is currently as well. Consequently, the target for this governorate in 2030 was kept at the current level, and the remaining decrease in the poverty rates were distributed proportionally to the remaining governorates.

The following table presents the current poverty rate on governorate level, the target for 2030 under the first scenario and the target for 2020, 2025, and 2030 under the second scenario.

Table 2: Population Poverty Rate in 2015 And Target Rates In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Population Rates Below Poverty Line (1) 2015 (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	17.5	8.75	15.3	13.1	10.9
Alexandria	11.6	5.8	11.4	11.1	10.9
Port Said	6.7	3.35	6.7	6.7	6.7
Suez	17.1	8.55	15.0	13.0	10.9
Damietta	18.0	9.0	15.6	13.3	10.9
Dakahlia	15.1	7.55	13.7	12.3	10.9
Sharkiya	14.1	7.05	13.0	12.0	10.9
Kaliobeya	13.1	6.55	12.4	11.6	10.9
Kafr El Sheikh	19.4	9.7	16.6	13.7	10.9
Gharbiya	16.5	8.25	14.6	12.8	10.9
Menoufia	16.0	8.0	14.3	12.6	10.9
Behira	23.7	11.85	19.4	15.2	10.9
Ismailia	24.1	12.05	19.7	15.3	10.9
Giza	28.6	14.3	22.8	16.9	11.1
Bani Sweif	43.1	21.55	34.3	25.5	16.7
Fayoum	35.7	17.85	28.4	21.1	13.8
Menia	56.7	28.35	45.1	33.6	22.0
Asyut	66	33	52.5	39.1	25.6
Sohag	65.8	32.9	52.4	38.9	25.5
Qena	57.8	28.9	46.0	34.2	22.4
Aswan	48.6	24.3	38.7	28.7	18.8
Luxor	41.2	20.6	32.8	24.4	16.0
Total Republic	27.8	13.9	23.2	18.5	13.9



Goal 2: Eliminate hunger, provide improved food security and nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age)

Definition: The proportion of children under the age of 5 years whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median in a country in a certain year.

In Egypt, the percentage of children under 5 years of age under-nutrition according to their height-for-age is 21.5% according to the results of the DHS 2014. The target is to reduce this by half to 10.8% by 2030.

Identification of targets at the governorate level was based on two different scenarios:

Scenario 1: This scenario assumes that by 2030 the proportion of malnutrition in each governorate will drop to half of that seen in 2015.

Scenario 2: The first scenario targets the reduction of the malnutrition rates in all the governorates -even those that have already achieved low rates- to half, which is difficult to achieve in praxes. Hence, another methodology was sought in which a minimum malnutrition rate is set for all governorates in 2030. In the governorates that reached under scenario 1 a level less than the minimum malnutrition rate, the target was set at the minimum malnutrition rate, target limit, and the further decrease in malnutrition was redistributed to other governorates with higher malnutrition rates.

To determine the target limit that can be achieved by the Egyptian governorates, the targets of the Egyptian governorates were compared to the current values of the State of Moldova (Moldova DHS, 2005). The value of this indicator in 2005 was (10.2%), which is the closest to the target set for Egypt in 2030 and the lowest value in its provinces is 6.4% which is considered the target limit. Thus the governorates were divided into two groups; the first group achieved a rate below the target limit under the first scenario, and the second group achieved a rate higher than the target limit under the first scenario. By comparing the targets at the governorate level calculated under the first scenario with the target limit, it was found that the target value in 2030 for 8 governorates is below the target limit and therefore the target values for these governorates were fixed at 6.4%. In addition, one governorate has the current status below the target limit, thus the values of this governorate were stabilized at the current situation. In the remaining governorates, the under-nutrition percentages are distributed to these governorates proportional to the currently under-nutrition distribution in these governorates.

Table 3: Prevalence of Stunting Among Children less than 5 Years in 2014 and Target In 2030

Governorate	Stunting Among Children Under-5 Years (2) 2014 (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	22.7	11.3	18.2	14.5	10.8
Alexandria	12.1	6.0	10.0	8.2	6.4
Port Said	10.9	5.5	9.2	7.8	6.4
Suez	15.1	7.5	12.1	9.7	7.2
Damietta	15.4	7.7	12.4	9.9	7.4
Dakahlia	10.0	5.0	8.7	7.5	6.4
Sharkiya	36.1	18.1	29.1	23.2	17.3
Kaliobeya	11.1	5.5	9.3	7.9	6.4
Kafr El Sheikh	15.6	7.8	12.5	10.0	7.4
Gharbiya	28.3	14.1	22.8	18.1	13.5
Menoufia	9.2	4.6	8.2	7.3	6.4
Behira	9.9	5.0	8.6	7.5	6.4
Ismailia	11.3	5.6	9.5	7.9	6.4
Giza	32.8	16.4	26.4	21.0	15.7
Bani Sweif	41.9	21.0	33.7	26.8	20.0
Fayoum	25.6	12.8	20.6	16.4	12.2
Menia	26.8	13.4	21.6	17.2	12.8
Asyut	10.5	5.2	9.0	7.7	6.4
Sohag	32.3	16.1	26.0	20.7	15.4
Qena	16.6	8.3	13.4	10.7	8.0
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
New Valley	5.9	2.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Matrouh	12.3	6.1	10.1	8.2	6.4
Total Republic	21.5	10.8	17.5	14.1	10.8



SDG Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height including wasting and overweight)

Definition: The proportion of children under the age of 5 years of age whose weight-for-height is $>+2$ or <-2 than the standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median in a country in a certain year.

The methodology used for the malnutrition rate is the same as that used for the stunting rate with a different set minimum. The minimum in Ethiopia is 12.7% malnutrition (Ethiopia DHS, 2016), which is the closest to Egypt's target in 2030. The minimum percentage malnutrition in its provinces is 8.7%.

Table 4: Prevalence of Underweight among Children less than 5 years in 2014 and Target In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Underweight Children (2) 2014 (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	22.3	11.2	18.0	14.3	10.7
Alexandria	24.7	12.3	19.9	15.8	11.8
Port Said	23.0	11.5	18.5	14.8	11.0
Suez	27.1	13.5	21.8	17.4	13.0
Damietta	69.0	34.5	55.5	44.3	33.0
Dakahlia	19.5	9.7	15.7	12.5	9.3
Sharkiya	34.0	17.0	27.4	21.8	16.3
Kaliobeya	12.7	6.3	11.2	10.0	8.7
Kafr El Sheikh	17.1	8.5	13.8	11.0	8.2
Gharbiya	23.6	11.8	19.0	15.1	11.3
Menoufia	30.5	15.3	24.5	19.6	14.6
Behira	23.2	11.6	18.7	14.9	11.1
Ismailia	17.1	8.5	13.8	11.0	8.2
Giza	22.2	11.1	17.9	14.2	10.6
Bani Sweif	28.9	14.5	23.3	18.6	13.9
Fayoum	20.9	10.5	16.8	13.4	10.0
Menia	16.0	8.0	13.3	11.0	8.7
Asyut	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	9.0	8.9	8.7
Luxor	8.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Red Sea	14.4	7.2	12.3	10.5	8.7
New Valley	36.0	18.0	29.0	23.1	17.2
Matrouh	23.8	11.9	19.2	15.3	11.4
Total Republic	23.3	11.7	19.0	15.3	11.7

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of children with anemia

Definition: The proportion of children in the age group 6 to 59 months who suffer from anemia of any degree of the total children in the same age group.

Identification of targets at the governorate level was based on two different scenarios:

Scenario 1: This scenario assumes that the proportion of anemia in each governorate will decline by 2030 to half the rate seen in 2015.

Scenario 2: The first scenario resulted in the need to reduce the proportion of children suffering from anemia in the governorates -even those that have already achieved low rates- to half, which is difficult to achieve in praxes. Hence, another methodology was sought in which a minimum anemic rate is set for all governorates in 2030. In the governorates that reached under scenario 1 a level less than the minimum anemia rate, the target was set at the minimum anemic rate, target limit, and the further decrease in anemia was redistributed to other governorates with anemia rates higher than half in 2030.

In order to determine the target limit that can be achieved by the Egyptian governorates, the targets have been compared to the current values of the state of Armenia. The current anemia rate in Armenia is 15.6% (Armenia DHS, 2015/2016), which is the closest to the national target set for Egypt in 2030. The lowest percentage of anemia in the provinces of Armenia is 7.4% which is considered the target limit. This target limit is already achieved in some governorates in Egypt and is close to the targets under the first scenario. Under this scenario the targets in 2030 for two governorates are less than 7.4%, thus were set at 7.4% and the targets in the other governorates did not change significantly.



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Table 5: Anemia Prevalence among children less than 5 years in 2014 and Target in 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Children with Anemia 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
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	9.0	7.4
Suez	23.7	11.8	19.2	15.5	11.8
Damietta	6.9	3.5	6.9	6.9	6.9
Dakahlia	23.0	11.5	18.7	15.1	11.5
Sharkiya	41.9	20.9	34.0	27.5	20.9
Kaliobeya	30.2	15.1	24.5	19.8	15.1
Kafr El Sheikh	35.4	17.7	28.7	23.2	17.7
Gharbiya	22.6	11.3	18.3	14.8	11.3
Menoufia	18.0	9.0	14.7	11.8	9.0
Behira	25.1	12.6	20.4	16.5	12.6
Ismailia	39.4	19.7	32.0	25.8	19.7
Giza	14.7	7.3	11.9	9.7	7.4
Bani Sweif	22.7	11.3	18.4	14.9	11.3
Fayoum	37.2	18.6	30.2	24.4	18.6
Menia	11.1	5.5	9.7	8.5	7.4
Asyut	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	38.0	30.7	23.4
Luxor	30.9	15.4	25.1	20.3	15.4
Red Sea	35.9	18.0	29.2	23.6	18.0
New Valley	37.3	18.6	30.3	24.4	18.6
Matrouh	59.3	29.7	48.2	38.9	29.7
Total Republic	27.4	13.7	22.3	18.0	13.7

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

In this objective, 4 indicators were selected for action:

SDG Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

Definition: The number of maternal deaths during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy within a given time period in a country for every 100,000 births during the same period of time in that country.

Egypt's maternal mortality ratio in 2013 was 52 deaths per 100,000 live births. The National Strategy for Women aims to reach 26 deaths per 100,000 live births, which is half the current rate. The target for each governorate was calculated under scenario 1 by 2030, the rate would be reduced to half of the current rate. This scenario has been deemed satisfactory because the target rates in the governorates are achievable and higher than the minimum achieved in countries that have currently reached the target rate in Egypt by 2030.

Table 6: Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births in 2013 and Target in 2030

Governorate	Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 Live Births (3) 2013	Targeted by 2020	Targeted by 2025	Targeted by 2030
Cairo	47.0	37.5	30.8	24.0
Alexandria	50.0	39.7	32.4	25.0
Port Said	35.0	28.0	23.0	18.0
Suez	32.0	25.4	20.7	16.0
Damietta	42.0	33.4	27.2	21.0
Dakahlia	57.0	45.5	37.2	29.0
Sharkiya	54.0	42.9	34.9	27.0
Kaliobeya	59.0	47.1	38.5	30.0
Kafr El Sheikh	53.0	42.3	34.6	27.0
Gharbiya	60.0	47.6	38.8	30.0
Menoufia	50.0	39.7	32.4	25.0
Behira	56.0	44.5	36.2	28.0
Ismailia	37.0	29.6	24.3	19.0
Giza	53.0	42.3	34.6	27.0
Bani Sweif	69.0	55.0	45.0	35.0
Fayoum	59.0	47.1	38.5	30.0
Menia	62.0	49.2	40.1	31.0
Asyut	65.0	51.8	42.4	33.0
Sohag	53.0	42.3	34.6	27.0
Qena	58.0	46.1	37.5	29.0
Aswan	51.0	40.7	33.4	26.0
Luxor	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Red Sea	32	25.4	20.7	16.0
New Valley	71	56.6	46.3	36.0
Matrouh	24	19.1	15.5	12.0
Total Republic	52	41.3	33.6	26.0



SDG Indicator 3.2.1: Infant Mortality Rate

Definition: Infant mortality rate: The number of live births who died before they reached their first year of life, within a given year, within the geographical boundaries of the country or a specific administrative unit at a specified time in relation to the total number of live births during the same period of time.

SDG Indicator 3.2.2: Child Mortality Rate Less Than 5 Years

Under-five mortality rate: The average number of under-five child deaths during a given year for every 1,000 live births during the same year within the country's geographical boundaries or for a specific administrative unit.

Child mortality indicators reflect the extent of health care received by children in their early years, as well as the quality of life and the type of nutrition they receive.

The results of the DHS over the past two decades indicate that these rates have decreased significantly as a result of increased immunization coverage and improved maternal health care during pregnancy and childbirth.

The Infant mortality rate is 14 per 1,000 live births in 2014. The national target by 2030 has been set at two-thirds its value in 2014.

The under-five mortality rate was 27 per 1,000 live births per year. The national target by 2030 has been set at two-thirds its value in 2014.

In order to determine the target limit that can be achieved by the Egyptian governorates. The targets of the Egyptian governorates were compared to the current values of the State of Colombia (Colombia DHS, 2015), where the value of the indicators is currently the closest to the target set for Egypt in 2030. The results of the first scenario were satisfactory, due to the absence of large gaps between the Egyptian governorates, and that the Colombian provinces achieved some rates well below the target calculated under the first scenario,

Table 7: Infant Mortality Rate in 2014 and Target Rates In 2030

Governorate	Infant Mortality Rate 2014 (2)	Targeted by 2020	Targeted by 2025	Targeted by 2030
Cairo	11.0	9.6	8.5	7.3
Alexandria	19.0	16.6	14.7	12.7
Port Said	11.0	9.6	8.5	7.3
Suez	16.0	14.0	12.4	10.7
Damietta	8.0	7.0	6.1	5.3
Dakahlia	13.0	11.4	10.0	8.7
Sharkiya	21.0	18.4	16.2	14.0
Kaliobeya	19.0	16.6	14.7	12.7
Kafr El Sheikh	9.0	7.9	6.9	6.0
Gharbiya	17.0	14.9	13.1	11.3
Menoufia	9.0	7.9	6.9	6.0
Behira	11.0	9.6	8.5	7.3
Ismailia	22.0	19.3	17.0	14.7
Giza	10.0	8.8	7.7	6.7
Bani Sweif	26.0	22.7	20.0	17.3
Fayoum	14.0	12.2	10.8	9.3
Menia	17.0	14.9	13.1	11.3
Asyut	28.0	24.5	21.6	18.7
Sohag	27.0	23.6	20.8	18.0
Qena	16.0	14.0	12.4	10.7
Aswan	26.0	22.7	20.0	17.3
Luxor	25.0	21.9	19.3	16.7
Red Sea	17.0	14.9	13.1	11.3
New Valley	8.0	7.0	6.1	5.3
Matrouh	9.0	7.9	6.9	6.0
Total Republic	14.0	12.2	10.8	9.3



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Table 8: Under-5 Mortality Rate in 2014 and Target Rates In 2030

Governorate	Under-5 Mortality Rate 2014 (2)	Targeted by 2020	Targeted by 2025	Targeted by 2030
Cairo	17.0	14.9	13.1	11.3
Alexandria	27.0	23.6	20.8	18.0
Port Said	22.0	19.3	17.0	14.7
Suez	21.0	18.4	16.2	14.0
Damietta	15.0	13.1	11.6	10.0
Dakahlia	22.0	19.3	17.0	14.7
Sharkiya	35.0	30.6	27.0	23.3
Kaliobeya	39.0	34.1	30.1	26.0
Kafr El Sheikh	22.0	19.3	17.0	14.7
Gharbiya	29.0	25.4	22.3	19.3
Menoufia	17.0	14.9	13.1	11.3
Behira	19.0	16.6	14.7	12.7
Ismailia	38.0	33.2	29.3	25.3
Giza	25.0	21.9	19.3	16.7
Bani Sweif	43.0	37.6	33.2	28.7
Fayoum	25.0	21.9	19.3	16.7
Menia	42.0	36.8	32.4	28.0
Asyut	50.0	43.7	38.5	33.3
Sohag	47.0	41.1	36.2	31.3
Qena	38.0	33.2	29.3	25.3
Aswan	35.0	30.6	27.0	23.3
Luxor	48.0	42.0	37.0	32.0
Red Sea	28.0	24.5	21.6	18.7
New Valley	28.0	24.5	21.6	18.7
Matrouh	21.0	18.4	16.2	14.0
Total Republic	27.0	23.6	20.8	18.0

SDG Indicator 3.7.1: Percentage use of family planning methods

Definition: The number of married women of childbearing age (15-49 years) who use any means of family planning to the total number of married women within the geographical boundaries of the country or for a specific administrative unit at a period of time.

In Egypt, the use of family planning means reached 58.5% in 2014. The target rate to reach is 72% which means increasing the current value by 23%.

The targets were calculated using two different scenarios:

Scenario 1: This scenario assumes that the proportion of contraceptive use in each governorate by 2030 is about 23% higher than it is in 2014.

Scenario 2: The first scenario targets the increase of the proportion of contraceptive use in all the governorates -even those that have already achieved high rates- which has proven to be difficult to achieve in praxes. Hence, another methodology was sought in which a maximum rate, target limit, is set for all governorates in 2030. In order to determine the target limit, the contraceptive use was based on that of the Dominican Republic (Republic of Dominica, DHS, 2013), where the contraceptive use rate is close to the target in Egypt in 2030, with a target limit of 76.7%.

Table 9: Contraceptives prevalence rate in 2014 and Target In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Women Using Contraceptive Methods 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	64.0	78.8	68.8	72.7	76.7
Alexandria	60.2	74.1	66.4	71.5	76.7
Port Said	58.5	72.0	65.2	70.8	76.4
Suez	61.9	76.2	67.5	72.1	76.7
Damietta	65.8	81.0	69.9	73.3	76.7
Dakahlia	64.1	78.9	68.8	72.8	76.7
Sharkiya	59.7	73.5	66.1	71.4	76.7
Kaliobeya	63.1	77.7	68.2	72.5	76.7
Kafr El Sheikh	63.3	77.9	68.3	72.5	76.7
Gharbiya	63.2	77.8	68.3	72.5	76.7
Menoufia	67.1	82.6	70.7	73.7	76.7
Behira	66.4	81.7	70.3	73.5	76.7
Ismailia	61.7	75.9	67.3	72.0	76.7
Giza	63.9	78.6	68.7	72.7	76.7



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Bani Sweif	58.3	71.8	65.0	70.5	76.1
Fayoum	57.4	70.6	64.0	69.5	75.0
Menia	51.3	63.1	57.2	62.1	67.0
Asyut	41.4	51.0	46.2	50.1	54.1
Sohag	31.0	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	54.0	58.6	63.2
Red Sea	57.5	70.8	64.1	69.6	75.1
New Valley	65.7	80.9	69.8	73.3	76.7
Matrouh	41.0	50.5	45.7	49.6	53.5
Total Republic	58.5	72.0	63.6	67.8	72.0

SDG Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of Births Attended By Skilled Health care provider

Definition: The total number of births by women in the age group 15-49 years of age, attended by a skilled birth attendant trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, expressed as a percentage of total women in the same age group who gave birth.

The percentage of births attendant by a skilled health service provider in Egypt in 2014 was 91.5%. It is expected that this percentage will reach 100% in 2030, which requires 100% access in all governorates to reach the national target.

Table 10: Proportion of Births Attended By a Medical Service Provider In 2014 And Target In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Births Attended By a Medical Service Provider 2014 (2) (%)	Targeted by 2020 (%)	Targeted by 2025 (%)	Targeted by 2030 (%)
Cairo	98.0	98.8	99.4	100.0
Alexandria	96.0	97.5	98.8	100.0
Port Said	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suez	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Damietta	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Dakahlia	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Sharkiya	92.0	95.0	97.5	100.0
Kaliobeya	94.0	96.3	98.1	100.0
Kafr El Sheikh	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Gharbiya	96.0	97.5	98.8	100.0
Menoufia	95.0	96.9	98.4	100.0
Behira	93.0	95.6	97.8	100.0
Ismailia	96.0	97.5	98.8	100.0

Giza	93.0	95.6	97.8	100.0
Bani Sweif	81.0	88.1	94.1	100.0
Fayoum	85.0	90.6	95.3	100.0
Menia	74.0	83.8	91.9	100.0
Asyut	82.0	88.8	94.4	100.0
Sohag	87.0	91.9	95.9	100.0
Qena	91.0	94.4	97.2	100.0
Aswan	98.0	98.8	99.4	100.0
Luxor	98.0	98.8	99.4	100.0
Red Sea	94.0	96.3	98.1	100.0
New Valley	98.0	98.8	99.4	100.0
Matrouh	78.0	86.3	93.1	100.0
Total Republic	91.5	94.7	97.3	100.0

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

SDGs indicator 4.6.1: Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills; disaggregated by sex

Indicator: Illiteracy rate by gender

Definition: The number of illiterate persons in the age group 10 years and above to the total population within the same age group within the geographical boundaries of the country, or to a specific administrative unit, at a given period of time. Illiteracy is defined as the inability of the individual to read a sentence.

The goal of this indicator is to reduce the illiteracy rate to half of its value in 2017. The target under the first scenario was calculated to reduce the illiteracy rate in each governorate by 2030 to half the illiteracy rate seen in 2017.

The governorate targets under the first scenario were compared to the current situation in the provinces of countries which have achieved the nationally targeted illiteracy rate- which is to half of the current rate in Egypt. The comparison showed that these provinces achieve lower illiteracy rates than that targeted in Egyptian governorates under the first scenario, and therefore the first scenario was sufficient.



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Table 11: Illiteracy Rate among Population 10+years in 2017 by Gender and Target in 2030

Governorate	Illiteracy Rate among Population 10+years 2017 (3) (%)			Target 2020 under the first scenario (%)			Target 2025 under the first scenario (%)			Target 2030 under the first scenario (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cairo	13.9	18.7	16.2	12.3	16.6	14.3	9.7	13.0	11.2	7.0	9.4	8.1
Alexandria	16.3	21.8	19.0	14.4	19.3	16.8	11.3	15.1	13.2	8.2	10.9	9.5
Port Said	16.3	15.8	14.1	14.4	14.0	12.5	11.3	10.9	9.7	8.2	7.9	7.0
Suez	12.6	18.1	15.3	11.1	16.0	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	14.0	14.0	14.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
Dakahlia	20.7	26.6	23.6	18.3	23.5	20.9	14.3	18.4	16.3	10.3	13.3	11.8
Sharkiya	21.7	30.4	25.9	19.2	26.9	22.9	15.1	21.0	18.0	10.9	15.2	13.0
Kaliobeya	19.7	28.1	23.7	17.4	24.8	21.0	13.6	19.4	16.4	9.8	14	11.9
Kafr El Sheikh	23.7	33.5	28.5	21.0	29.6	25.2	16.4	23.2	19.8	11.8	16.8	14.3
Gharbiya	17.1	25.9	21.4	15.1	22.9	18.9	11.9	17.9	14.8	8.6	12.9	10.7
Menoufia	17.8	27.6	22.5	15.7	24.4	19.9	12.3	19.1	15.6	8.9	13.8	11.3
Behira	26.7	39.4	32.9	23.6	34.9	29.1	18.5	27.3	22.7	13.4	19.7	16.4
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
Giza	20.5	29.6	24.9	18.1	26.2	22.0	14.2	20.5	17.2	10.3	14.8	12.4
Bani Sweif	28.6	43.7	35.9	25.3	38.7	31.8	19.8	30.3	24.9	14.3	21.9	18.0
Fayoum	28.5	40.0	34.0	25.2	35.4	30.1	19.8	27.7	23.5	14.3	20	17.0
Menia	29.5	45.4	37.2	26.1	40.2	32.9	20.4	31.4	25.8	14.7	22.7	18.6
Asyut	28.4	41.3	34.6	25.1	36.5	30.6	19.7	28.6	24.0	14.2	20.6	17.3
Sohag	41.5	41.5	33.6	36.7	36.7	29.7	28.8	28.8	23.3	20.8	20.8	16.8
Qena	20.9	37.7	29.1	18.5	33.4	25.8	14.5	26.1	20.2	10.5	18.9	14.6
Aswan	14.1	24.4	19.1	12.5	21.6	16.9	9.7	16.9	13.3	7.0	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	12.0	8.0	13.4	10.6	6.3	10.5	8.3	4.5	7.6	6.0
New Valley	10.3	19.4	14.7	9.1	17.2	13.0	7.1	13.4	10.1	5.1	9.7	7.3
Matrouh	23.0	42.1	31.9	20.3	37.2	28.2	15.9	29.1	22.1	11.5	21	15.9
North Sinai	21.1	25.5	23.3	18.7	22.6	20.6	14.6	17.7	16.1	10.6	12.8	11.6
South Sinai	12.9	20.6	16.6	11.4	18.2	14.7	9.0	14.3	11.5	6.5	10.3	8.3
Total Republic	21.2	30.8	25.8	18.8	27.2	22.8	14.7	21.3	17.9	10.6	15.4	12.9

Indicator 4.a.1: Percentage of schools adequately equipped for disabled children

Definition: Percentage of schools equipped to receive children with disabilities and special needs from the total schools in the state.

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) indicated that this percentage does not exceed 4% of the total number of schools. The national target has been set to reach 30%, which is 7 times the current rate.

The target estimate at the governorate level was based on two scenarios:

Scenario 1: This scenario assumes that the rate will increase in each governorate by 2030 to 7 times the current observed rate in 2017.

Scenario 2: The first scenario targets very high rates in the governorates -even those that have already achieved high rates- which is difficult to achieve in praxes. Hence, another methodology was sought in which a target limit of 50% was set, and the higher achievements were re-distributed among the remaining governorates proportionally.

Table 12: Proportion of Schools Properly Equipped for Disabled Children in 2017 and Target in 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Schools Equipped for Disabled Children 2017 (3) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	6.7	49.5	16.6	33.0	49.5
Alexandria	3.9	28.8	9.6	19.2	28.8
Port Said	8.9	50.0	18.4	34.2	50.0
Suez	10.3	50.0	19.5	34.7	50.0
Damietta	3.5	25.8	8.6	17.2	25.8
Dakahlia	2.0	14.8	5.0	9.9	14.8
Sharkiya	3.4	25.1	8.4	16.8	25.1
Kaliobeya	5.4	39.9	13.4	26.6	39.9
Kafr El Sheikh	2.9	21.4	7.2	14.3	21.4
Gharbiya	3.8	28.1	9.4	18.8	28.1
Menoufia	5.5	40.6	13.6	27.1	40.6
Behira	1.5	11.1	3.7	7.4	11.1
Ismailia	4.0	29.5	9.9	19.7	29.5
Giza	7.0	50.0	16.9	33.5	50.0
Bani Sweif	2.3	17.0	5.7	11.3	17.0
Fayoum	3.3	24.4	8.2	16.3	24.4
Menia	3.2	23.6	7.9	15.8	23.6
Asyut	4.2	31.0	10.4	20.7	31.0
Sohag	12.6	50.0	21.2	35.6	50.0
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
New Valley	1.9	14.0	4.7	9.3	14.0
Matrouh	5.7	42.1	14.1	28.1	42.1
North Sinai	6.1	45.0	15.1	30.0	45.0
South Sinai	2.5	18.5	6.2	12.3	18.5
Total Republic	4.3	30.0	10.2	20.1	30.0



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

5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Proxy indicator: percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced violence from their husbands

The results of EDHS 2014 show that the percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced sexual violence from their husbands reached 4.5% in 2014. Egypt national strategy for women empowerment aims at eliminating this type of violence against women. Thus, the target on the national level in 2030 is 0%. Consequently, the target of each governorate in 2030 is 0%.

Table 13: Percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced sexual violence in 2014 and target in 2030

Governorate	Percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced sexual violence 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.0
Alexandria	6.0	3.8	1.9	0.0
Port Saied	7.7	4.8	2.4	0.0
Suez	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.0
Damietta	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.0
Dakahleya	3.5	2.2	1.1	0.0
El Sharkeya	3.5	2.2	1.1	0.0
Al Qalubeya	7.7	4.8	2.4	0.0
Kafr El Sheikh	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0
Al Gharbeya	3.9	2.4	1.2	0.0
Al Manoufeya	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.0
El Beheira	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.0
Al Ismaaleya	6.0	3.7	1.9	0.0
Giza	6.7	4.2	2.1	0.0
Beni Suef	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
Fayoum	6.1	3.8	1.9	0.0
Menya	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.0
Assiut	7.8	4.9	2.4	0.0
Souhag	7.8	4.9	2.4	0.0
Qena	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.0

Aswan	6.4	4.0	2.0	0.0
Luxor	4.4	2.8	1.4	0.0
Red Sea	3.3	2.1	1.0	0.0
New Valley	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Matrouh	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.0
Total	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.0

Proxy indicator: percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced Emotional violence from their husbands

The results of EDHS 2014 show that the percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced emotional violence from their husbands reached 18.8% in 2014. Egypt national strategy for women empowerment aims at eliminating this type of violence against women. Thus, the target on the national level in 2030 is 0%. Consequently, the target of each governorate in 2030 is 0%.

Table 14: Percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced emotional violence in 2014 and target in 2030

Governorate	percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced Emotional violence 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	18.2	11.4	5.7	0.0
Alexandria	18.3	11.4	5.7	0.0
Port Saied	17.0	10.6	5.3	0.0
Suez	19.6	12.2	6.1	0.0
Damietta	29.2	18.3	9.1	0.0
Dakahleya	28.4	17.8	8.9	0.0
El Sharkeya	22.6	14.1	7.0	0.0
Al Qalubeya	21.7	13.6	6.8	0.0
Kafr El Sheikh	7.9	5.0	2.5	0.0
Al Gharbeya	16.6	10.4	5.2	0.0
Al Manoufeya	3.9	2.5	1.2	0.0
El Beheira	11.2	7.0	3.5	0.0
Al Ismaaleya	17.9	11.2	5.6	0.0
Giza	19.0	11.9	5.9	0.0
Beni Suef	12.1	7.6	3.8	0.0
Fayoum	17.5	10.9	5.5	0.0
Menya	15.9	9.9	5.0	0.0
Assiut	26.4	16.5	8.2	0.0



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Souhag	32.6	20.3	10.2	0.0
Qena	24.7	15.4	7.7	0.0
Aswan	11.4	7.1	3.6	0.0
Luxor	15.9	10.0	5.0	0.0
Red Sea	27.4	17.1	8.6	0.0
New Valley	16.0	10.0	5.0	0.0
Matrouh	12.4	7.7	3.9	0.0
Total	18.8	11.8	5.9	0.0

Proxy indicator: percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced Physical violence from their husbands

The results of EDHS 2014 show that the percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced physical violence from their husbands reached 25.7% in 2014. Egypt national strategy for women empowerment aims at eliminating this type of violence against women. Thus, the target on the national level in 2030 is 0%. Consequently, the target of each governorate in 2030 is 0%.

Table 15: Percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced physical violence in 2014 and target in 2030

Governorate	percentage of ever married women (15-49 years) who experienced Physical violence 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	19.6	12.2	6.1	0.0
Alexandria	30.3	19.0	9.5	0.0
Port Saied	25.1	15.7	7.8	0.0
Suez	17.3	10.8	5.4	0.0
Damietta	26.2	16.4	8.2	0.0
Dakahleya	33.0	20.6	10.3	0.0
El Sharkeya	25.7	16.1	8.0	0.0
Al Qalubeya	33.0	20.6	10.3	0.0
Kafr El Sheikh	14.4	9.0	4.5	0.0
Al Gharbeya	21.7	13.6	6.8	0.0
Al Manoufeya	10.3	6.4	3.2	0.0
El Beheira	25.4	15.9	7.9	0.0
Al Ismaaleya	28.5	17.8	8.9	0.0
Giza	25.8	16.1	8.1	0.0
Beni Suef	23.7	14.8	7.4	0.0
Fayoum	25.8	16.1	8.1	0.0
Menya	29.4	18.3	9.2	0.0

Assiut	32.1	20.1	10.0	0.0
Souhag	38.7	24.2	12.1	0.0
Qena	26.2	16.4	8.2	0.0
Aswan	25.4	15.9	7.9	0.0
Luxor	15.8	9.9	4.9	0.0
Red Sea	19.7	12.3	6.2	0.0
New Valley	10.7	6.7	3.4	0.0
Matrouh	21.9	13.7	6.9	0.0
Total	25.7	16.1	8.0	0.0

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 18

Proxy indicator: Percentage of women whose ages 10 -18 years and currently married

As per the national strategy for women, the target is to eliminate early marriage which means that the national target is that early marriage percentage reaches 0% in 2030. Thus, the targets of each governorate is to reach 0%.

Table 16: Percentage of currently married women (10-18 years) in 2017 and target in 2030

Governorate	% of females in (10-18) who are currently married in 2017 (3) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Alexandria	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0
Port Saied	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
Suez	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Damietta	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.0
Dakahleya	2.1	1.6	0.8	0.0
El Sharkeya	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.0
Al Qalubeya	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0
Kafr El Sheikh	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.0
Al Gharbeya	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
Al Manoufeya	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0
El Beheira	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.0
Al Ismaaleya	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0
Giza	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.0
Beni Suef	3.1	2.4	1.2	0.0
Fayoum	3.9	3.0	1.5	0.0
Menya	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.0
Assiut	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.0
Souhag	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.0
Qena	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.0



Localizing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals on Governorate Level

Aswan	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.0
Luxor	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0
Red Sea	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
New Valley	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0
Matrouh	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.0
North Sinai	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0
South Sinai	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Total	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.0

SDG Indicator 5.5.1: Percentage of parliamentary seats held by women

Definition: The proportion of female members of parliament out of the total number of members of parliament.

Currently, women occupy 15% of the seats in the Egyptian Parliament, with of a total of 89 seats; 56 of which are electoral list seats set by the Constitution, 14 appointees, and 19 individual seats out of a total of 448 seats representing 4.2%. Worth noting, in 2015 there were 16 governorates in which women were not elected in any of the individual parliament seats. The target of Egypt national strategy for women empowerment 2030 is to raise the proportion of seats occupied by women to 35% (10% through quota and 25% through electing women on individual seats).

The target was calculated at the governorate level under two different scenarios:

Scenario 1: The percentage of women to occupy parliamentary seats should be fixed at least 25% of the individual seats in each governorate.

Scenario 2: The national percentage targeted (25%) was divided by the current percentage (4.2%), the result was 5.95. Thus, within each governorate the number of seats occupied by women should be increased about 6 times, so that women occupy 35% of the seats in each governorate. As the number of seats occupied by women will be increased by up to 6 times the current with a target limit of 35%. In the governorates which exceed 35% of seats the governorates will re-distributed among the remaining governorates to reach a balance.

Table 17: Number of Individual Seats in Parliament Occupied By Women 2015 and Target In 2030

Governorate	Total Number of Individual Seats (4)	Number of Individual Seats in Parliament Occupied By Women 2015 (4)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario	Target by 2020 under the second scenario	Target by 2025 under the second scenario	Target by 2030 under the second scenario
Cairo	49	2	12	5	9	12
Alexandria	25	2	6	4	7	9
Port Said	4	1	1	1	1	1
Suez	4	0	1	0	1	1
Damietta	7	1	2	1	2	2
Dakahlia	29	2	7	5	7	10
Sharkiya	30	4	8	6	9	11
Kaliobeya	25	1	6	3	4	6
Kafr El Sheikh	16	0	4	1	2	3
Gharbiya	24	1	6	3	4	6
Menoufia	20	0	5	1	3	4
Behira	27	1	7	3	4	6
Ismailia	6	0	2	0	1	1
Giza	37	3	9	6	10	13
Bani Sweif	14	0	4	1	2	3
Fayoum	15	0	4	1	2	3
Menia	25	0	6	2	3	5
Asyut	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
New Valley	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
Total Republic	448	19	114	51	84	116



SDG Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Proxy: Percentage of females aged 0–19 years circumcised or expected to be circumcised

Definition: The number of females aged 0–19 years circumcised or expected to be circumcised to the total females aged 0–19 years in the population.

The percentage of females circumcised or expected to be circumcised in the age group 0–19 years reached 56.3% in 2014. The target for this indicator in 2030 was set to be reduced to two-thirds of its value in 2014, or 37.5%.

Identification of targets at the governorate level was based on two different scenarios:

Scenario 1: The value of the percentage in each governorate will be reduced to two-thirds its current value.

Scenario 2: To determine the minimum value that can be achieved by the Egyptian governorates, the targets of the governorates have been compared to the values of the State of Côte d'Ivoire. The value of this indicator in the State of Côte d'Ivoire was 38% in 2012 (COTE D'IVOIRE, DHS, 2011/2012), which is closest to the national target set for Egypt in 2030. The lowest value in its provinces is 12.2% which is considered the target limit. In comparing the targets at the governorate level calculated under the first scenario with this target limit, it was found that only 3 governorates are lower than the target limit, as well as, in the current situation. Thus, the values of these 3 governorates were stabilized at the current situation and the percentage expected to be circumcised are re-distributed to the remaining governorates.

Table 18: Percentage Of Females (0-19) Years Expected To Be Circumcised in 2014 and Target In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Females (0-19) Years Expected To Be Circumcised 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
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
Suez	31.5	21.0	28	24	21.1
Damietta	10.9	7.3	11	11	10.9
Dakahlia	43	28.7	38	33	28.8
Sharkiya	66.3	44.2	58	51	44.4
Kaliobeya	69.2	46.1	61	54	46.4
Kafr El Sheikh	55.5	37.0	49	43	37.2
Gharbiya	51.4	34.3	45	40	34.4
Menoufia	58.7	39.1	51	45	39.3
Behira	36.7	24.5	32	28	24.6
Ismailia	58	38.7	51	45	38.9
Giza	54.3	36.2	48	42	36.4
Bani Sweif	70.3	46.9	62	54	47.1
Fayoum	60.3	40.2	53	47	40.4
Menia	59.9	39.9	52	46	40.1
Asyut	73.3	48.9	64	57	49.1
Sohag	80.2	53.5	70	62	53.7
Qena	91.5	61.0	80	71	61.3
Aswan	86.6	57.7	76	67	58.0
Luxor	90.7	60.5	79	70	60.8
Red Sea	52.9	35.3	46	41	35.5
New Valley	71	47.3	62	55	47.6
Matrouh	3.3	2.2	3	3	3.30
Total Republic	56.3	37.5	49	43	37.5



Localizing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals on Governorate Level

SDG Indicator 5.b.1: Percentage of population aged 4+ who own and use mobile phone

Definition: The percentage of individuals using mobile phones in the age group (4 years and over) of the total population in the same age group.

Data from the 2017 Census indicates that 65% of Egyptians, 4 years of age and above, use mobile phones. The target was thus subjectively set at 80% by 2030, representing a 22% increase over the current situation.

Identification of targets at the governorate level was based on two different scenarios:

Scenario 1: This scenario assumes that the utilization ratio in each governorate will increase by 2030 by 22% from the observed value in the province in 2017.

Scenario 2: Under this scenario a maximum rate is set for the all the governorates to reach, so that the utilization rate does not exceed 90% by 2030. Thus, in the governorates in which the set target exceeds 90% under senior 1 by 2030, the excess was re-distributed proportionally to the other governorates.

Table 19: Percentage of Mobile Phone Use Among Population 4+ years in 2017 and Target in 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Mobile Phone Use Among Population 4+ years 2017 (3) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	79.7	97.5	82.0	86.0	90.0
Alexandria	77.8	95.1	81.0	85.0	90.0
Port Said	80.8	98.8	83.0	86.0	90.0
Suez	78.0	95.3	81.0	85.0	90.0
Damietta	71.3	87.1	75.0	82.0	88.6
Dakahlia	65.9	80.6	70.0	76.0	81.9
Sharkiya	63.4	77.6	67.0	73.0	78.9
Kaliobeya	69.0	84.4	73.0	79.0	85.8
Kafr El Sheikh	61.6	75.3	65.0	71.0	76.6
Gharbiya	68.1	83.3	72.0	78.0	84.7
Menoufia	66.3	81.1	70.0	76.0	82.5
Behira	57.3	70.0	61.0	66.0	71.2
Ismailia	69.9	85.5	74.0	80.0	86.9
Giza	68.4	83.7	72.0	79.0	85.1
Bani Sweif	58.9	72.0	62.0	68.0	73.2

Fayoum	60.2	73.6	64.0	69.0	74.9
Menia	53.3	65.2	56.0	61.0	66.3
Asyut	57.3	70.0	61.0	66.0	71.2
Sohag	59.4	72.7	63.0	68.0	73.9
Qena	61.1	74.7	65.0	70.0	76.0
Aswan	68.0	83.2	72.0	78.0	84.6
Luxor	63.2	77.3	67.0	73.0	78.6
Red Sea	72.4	88.5	76.0	83.0	90.0
New Valley	71.0	86.8	75.0	82.0	88.2
Matrouh	50.9	62.2	54.0	58.0	63.2
North Sinai	52.7	64.4	56.0	61.0	65.5
South Sinai	64.1	78.4	68.0	74.0	79.7
Total Republic	65.4	80.0	69.0	74.0	80.0

SDG Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of currently married women aged 15-49 years who make their own decisions regarding their health care.

Definition: The proportion of women currently married in the age group (15-49) years that make decisions regarding their health care, either alone or with the participation of their current husband, out of the total numbers of married women in the same age group.

According to the results of the 2014 Egypt Demographic Health Survey, the proportion of married women in the age group (15-49) who make their own decisions regarding their health care alone or with the husband's participation is about 82.7%. The national target by 2030 is set to reach 100%, which entails reaching 100% in all the governorates in order to achieve the national target.



Localizing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals on Governorate Level

Table 20: Percentage of Married Women In The Age Group 15-49 Years Who Make Their Own Decisions (alone or with husband) Regarding Their Health Care In 2014 And Target In 2030

Governorate	Married Women Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding Their Health Care 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	90.2	93.9	96.9	100.0
Alexandria	88.2	92.6	96.3	100.0
Port Said	82.0	88.8	94.4	100.0
Suez	90.9	94.3	97.2	100.0
Damietta	93.6	96.0	98.0	100.0
Dakahlia	80.0	87.5	93.8	100.0
Sharkiya	80.5	87.8	93.9	100.0
Kaliobeya	78.3	86.4	93.2	100.0
Kafr El Sheikh	96.6	97.9	98.9	100.0
Gharbiya	62.5	76.6	88.3	100.0
Menoufia	88.3	92.7	96.3	100.0
Behira	74.1	83.8	91.9	100.0
Ismailia	85.9	91.2	95.6	100.0
Giza	93.0	95.6	97.8	100.0
Bani Sweif	89.6	93.5	96.8	100.0
Fayoum	83.9	89.9	95.0	100.0
Menia	82.6	89.1	94.6	100.0
Asyut	61.1	75.7	87.8	100.0
Sohag	69.8	81.1	90.6	100.0
Qena	66.9	79.3	89.7	100.0
Aswan	80.3	87.7	93.8	100.0
Luxor	79.9	87.4	93.7	100.0
Red Sea	81.3	88.3	94.2	100.0
New Valley	84.6	90.4	95.2	100.0
Matrouh	71.2	82.0	91.0	100.0
Total Republic	82.7	89.2	94.6	100.0

5.6.1 Percentage of married women in the age group 15-49 years who make their own decisions (alone or with husband) regarding using contraceptives in 2014 and target in 2030

Definition: The proportion of women currently married in the age group (15-49) years that make decisions regarding using contraceptives, either alone or with the participation of their current husband, out of the total numbers of married women in the same age group.

According to the results of the 2014 Egypt Demographic Health Survey, the proportion of married women in the age group (15-49) who make their own decisions regarding contraceptives use alone or with the husband's participation is about 97.6%. The national target by 2030 is set to reach 100%, which entails reaching 100% in all the governorates in order to achieve the national target.

Table 21: Percentage of Married Women In The Age Group 15-49 Years Who Make Their Own Decisions (alone or with husband) Regarding using contraceptives In 2014 And Target In 2030

Governorate	Married Women Who Make Their Own Decisions Regarding using contraceptives 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	99.4	99.6	99.8	100.0
Alexandria	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
Port Said	97.9	98.7	99.4	100.0
Suez	98.5	99.1	99.5	100.0
Damietta	97.4	98.4	99.2	100.0
Dakahlia	96.7	97.9	99.0	100.0
Sharkiya	97.1	98.2	99.1	100.0
Kaliobeya	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0
Kafr El Sheikh	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.0
Gharbiya	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.0
Menoufia	96.5	97.8	98.9	100.0
Behira	97.2	98.3	99.1	100.0
Ismailia	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0
Giza	94.8	96.8	98.4	100.0
Bani Sweif	99.4	99.6	99.8	100.0
Fayoum	99.1	99.5	99.7	100.0
Menia	97.3	98.3	99.2	100.0
Asyut	97.3	98.3	99.2	100.0
Sohag	97.4	98.4	99.2	100.0
Qena	96.8	98.0	99.0	100.0
Aswan	95.7	97.3	98.7	100.0
Luxor	95.9	97.4	98.7	100.0
Red Sea	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
New Valley	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Matrouh	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Total Republic	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0

Localizing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals on Governorate Level

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

SDG Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services.

Definition: The percentage of households with access to an improved source of drinking water from the total households in the country at a certain point in time.

According to the results of the 2014 Egypt Demographic Health Survey, the percentage of households with access to an improved source of drinking water reached 97.8%. By 2030 it is expected that all households will have an improved source of drinking water and thus reaching 100% in all governorates to achieve the desired goal at the national level.

Table 22: Percentage of Households with Access to an Improved Source of Drinking Water in 2014 And Target In 2030

Governorate	Households with Access to an Improved Source of Drinking Water 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alexandria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Port Said	97.0	98.1	99.0	100.0
Suez	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Damietta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dakahlia	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Sharkiya	83.0	89.4	94.7	100.0
Kaliobeya	96.0	97.8	98.9	100.0
Kafr El Sheikh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gharbiya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Menoufia	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Behira	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ismailia	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
Giza	98.0	98.8	99.4	100.0
Bani Sweif	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
Fayoum	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Menia	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
Asyut	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Sohag	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Qena	96.0	97.5	98.8	100.0
Aswan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxor	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Red Sea	89.0	92.8	96.4	100.0
New Valley	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Matrouh	62.0	76.2	88.1	100.0
Total Republic	98.0	98.6	99.3	100.0

SDG Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of households in which hand washing was observed, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

Definition: The proportion of households that have soap and water at the hand-washing facility, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households in which a hand-washing facility was observed.

According to the results of the 2014 Egypt Demographic Health Survey, the percentage of households with hand-washing facilities reached 89.7% nationwide. The national target by 2030 is set at 100%, which entails reaching 100% in all the governorates.

Table 23: Percentage of Households with Water and Soap in a Hand-Washing Facility in 2014 and Target In 2030

Governorate	Households with Water and Soap 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	95.1	96.9	98.5	100.0
Alexandria	95.1	96.9	98.5	100.0
Port Said	96.0	97.5	98.8	100.0
Suez	98.1	98.8	99.4	100.0
Damietta	98.8	99.3	99.6	100.0
Dakahlia	92.3	95.2	97.6	100.0
Sharkiya	91.1	94.4	97.2	100.0
Kaliobeya	82.1	88.8	94.4	100.0
Kafr El Sheikh	94.9	96.8	98.4	100.0
Gharbiya	95.5	97.2	98.6	100.0
Menoufia	97.3	98.3	99.2	100.0
Behira	93.5	95.9	98.0	100.0
Ismailia	90.3	93.9	97.0	100.0
Giza	93.3	95.8	97.9	100.0
Bani Sweif	82.0	88.8	94.4	100.0
Fayoum	73.4	83.4	91.7	100.0
Menia	73.5	83.4	91.7	100.0
Asyut	86.6	91.6	95.8	100.0
Sohag	76.3	85.2	92.6	100.0
Qena	84.2	90.1	95.1	100.0
Aswan	80.6	87.9	93.9	100.0
Luxor	82.1	88.8	94.4	100.0
Red Sea	91.9	94.9	97.5	100.0
New Valley	86.5	91.6	95.8	100.0
Matrouh	95.8	97.4	98.7	100.0
Total Republic	89.7	93.6	96.8	100.0



Localizing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals on Governorate Level

Indicator: Percentage of households with an independent toilet facility:

Definition: Percentage of households with a water cycle of their own.

According to the results of the 2014 Egypt Demographic Health Survey, the percentage of households with hand-washing facilities is 90.5% in the Republic. In 2030, the target is 100%, which requires 100% of each governorate.

Table 24: Percentage of Households with an Independent Toilet Facility in 2014 and Target In 2030

Governorate	Households with an Independent Toilet Facility 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0
Alexandria	99.4	99.6	99.8	100.0
Port Said	94.5	96.6	98.3	100.0
Suez	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
Damietta	65.9	78.7	89.3	100.0
Dakahlia	91.3	94.6	97.3	100.0
Sharkiya	77.1	85.7	92.8	100.0
Kaliobeya	92.9	95.6	97.8	100.0
Kafr El Sheikh	92.9	95.6	97.8	100.0
Gharbiya	96.8	98.0	99.0	100.0
Menoufia	95.3	97.1	98.5	100.0
Behira	63.0	76.9	88.4	100.0
Ismailia	95.8	97.4	98.7	100.0
Giza	94.8	96.8	98.4	100.0
Bani Sweif	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.0
Fayoum	92.3	95.2	97.6	100.0
Menia	96.4	97.8	98.9	100.0
Asyut	92.7	95.4	97.7	100.0
Sohag	91.1	94.4	97.2	100.0
Qena	94.0	96.3	98.1	100.0
Aswan	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0
Luxor	95.1	96.9	98.5	100.0
Red Sea	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.0
New Valley	98.2	98.9	99.4	100.0
Matrouh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Republic	90.5	94.1	97.0	100.0

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

SDG Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of households with access to electricity.

Definition: The proportion of households that have access to electricity out of the total number of households in the country at a certain point in time.

According to the results of the 2014 Egypt Demographic Health Survey, the percentage of households with electricity connection is 99.8%. The national target for all governorates is set at 100% by 2030.

Table 25: Percentage of Households with Electricity Connections in 2014 and Target In 2030

Governorate	Households with Electricity Connections 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alexandria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Port Said	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suez	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Damietta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dakahlia	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Sharkiya	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Kaliobeya	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Kafr El Sheikh	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Gharbiya	99.6	99.8	99.9	100.0
Menoufia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Behira	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Ismailia	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
Giza	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Bani Sweif	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
Fayoum	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
Menia	99.4	99.6	99.8	100.0
Asyut	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Sohag	99.2	99.5	99.8	100.0
Qena	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.0
Aswan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxor	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Red Sea	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0
New Valley	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Matrouh	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0
Total Republic	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0

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

Indicator: Participation in the labor force

Definition: The number of females in the labor force, whether employed or unemployed, as a proportion of the total number of persons within the labor force.

Despite that participation in labour force is not one of the SDGs indicators, determining a target for it is essential to be able to determine a target for unemployment rate since unemployment is calculated for people in labour force.

For women participation in labour force, the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and the Egypt Vision 2030 aims to raise the participation rate of women in the labor force to 35%, thus raising the female participation rate by about 50% of its present value. The targeted participation rate at the governorate level was calculated by increasing the current rate in each governorate by 50% of its current value

For men participation in labour force, this paper assumes it will remain in 2030 at the same level of 2015.

Table 26: Labour force Participation Rate of Women in 2016 and Target in 2030

Governorate	Labour force Participation Rate of Women 2016 (3) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	24.0	27.5	31.8	36.1
Alexandria	19.0	21.8	25.2	28.7
Port Said	27.0	30.9	35.7	40.5
Suez	22.0	25.3	29.4	33.5
Damietta	24.0	27.5	31.8	36.1
Dakahlia	20.0	22.7	26.2	29.6
Sharkiya	26.0	29.8	34.6	39.4
Kaliobeya	24.0	27.4	31.7	35.9
Kafr El Sheikh	25.0	28.6	33.2	37.7
Gharbiya	26.0	29.6	34.2	38.7
Menoufia	30.0	34.2	39.5	44.8
Behira	40.0	45.8	53.1	60.4
Ismailia	29.0	33.3	38.8	44.2
Giza	17.0	19.6	22.8	26.0
Bani Sweif	30.0	34.6	40.3	46.0
Fayoum	17.0	19.5	22.7	25.8
Menia	27.0	30.9	35.7	40.5
Asyut	16.0	18.2	20.9	23.6
Sohag	14.0	16.0	18.6	21.1
Qena	14.0	16.0	18.4	20.9
Aswan	24.0	27.5	31.9	36.3
Luxor	14.0	16.1	18.7	21.3
Red Sea	23.0	26.2	30.2	34.2
New Valley	31.0	35.7	41.6	47.5
Matrouh	15.0	17.3	20.3	23.2
North Sinai	29.0	33.2	38.5	43.8
South Sinai	11.0	12.6	14.7	16.7
Total Republic	23.0	26.4	30.7	35.0



Localizing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals on Governorate Level

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate

Definition: The number of jobless persons in the productive age group, able and desire to work, and seeking it, expressed as a percentage of the total number of individuals in the labor force within the geographical boundaries of the country or within a specific administrative unit at a specific period of time.

The target for this indicator in 2030 was set to be reduced to two-thirds of its current value. The target was calculated under two scenarios:

Scenario 1: The targeted value of unemployment rate in each governorate will be reduced to two-thirds its current value.

Scenario 2: In this scenario the minimum unemployment rate was compared to the unemployment rate in the provinces of Austria (Statistics Austria “Austria national statistics office), which had an unemployment rate of 9.1% in 2015 and which is the closest to the national target in Egypt in 2030 (8.4%). The target limit among males was set at 4.4% and 11.2% among females.

Table 27: Male Unemployment Rate In 2016 and Target In 2030

Governorate	Male Unemployment Rate 2016 (3) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario(%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario(%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario(%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario(%)
Cairo	11.2	7.8	10.2	9.0	7.8
Alexandria	9.6	6.7	8.8	7.7	6.7
Port Said	13.5	9.4	12.3	10.9	9.4
Suez	18.2	12.7	16.6	14.7	12.7
Damietta	6.1	4.2	5.6	5.0	4.4
Dakahlia	8.4	5.9	7.7	6.8	5.9
Sharkiya	9.2	6.4	8.4	7.4	6.4
Kaliobeya	9.7	6.8	8.9	7.8	6.8
Kafr El Sheikh	6.5	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.5
Gharbiya	9.3	6.5	8.5	7.5	6.5
Menoufia	7.1	4.9	6.5	5.8	5.0
Behira	7.0	4.9	6.4	5.7	4.9
Ismailia	7.1	4.9	6.5	5.8	5.0
Giza	9.9	6.9	9.0	8.0	6.9
Bani Sweif	8.9	6.2	8.1	7.2	6.2
Fayoum	6.4	4.5	5.8	5.1	4.4
Menia	7.1	4.9	6.5	5.8	5.0
Asyut	8.1	5.6	7.4	6.6	5.7
Sohag	8.6	6.0	7.9	6.9	6.0
Qena	8.1	5.6	7.4	6.6	5.7

Aswan	12.1	8.4	11.0	9.7	8.4
Luxor	9.9	6.9	9.0	8.0	6.9
Red Sea	16.9	11.8	15.4	13.6	11.8
New Valley	7.1	4.9	6.5	5.8	5.0
Matrouh	7.7	5.4	7.0	6.2	5.4
North Sinai	9.1	6.3	8.3	7.4	6.4
South Sinai	4.6	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.4
Total Republic	8.9	6.2	8.1	7.2	6.2

Table 28: Female Unemployment Rate in 2016 and Target In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Female Unemployment Rate 2016 (3) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario(%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario(%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario(%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario(%)
Cairo	26.5	18.0	24.0	20.8	17.6
Alexandria	31.9	21.6	28.8	25.0	21.2
Port Said	27.3	18.5	24.7	21.4	18.1
Suez	39.9	27.1	36.1	31.3	26.5
Damietta	26.1	17.7	23.6	20.4	17.3
Dakahlia	22.5	15.3	20.3	17.6	14.9
Sharkiya	27.7	18.8	25.0	21.7	18.4
Kaliobeya	24.2	16.4	21.9	19.0	16.1
Kafr El Sheikh	18.9	12.8	17.1	14.8	12.5
Gharbiya	24.0	16.3	21.7	18.8	15.9
Menoufia	9.4	6.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Behira	21.6	14.6	19.5	16.9	14.3
Ismailia	29.2	19.8	26.4	22.9	19.4
Giza	25.2	17.1	22.8	19.7	16.7
Bani Sweif	9.8	6.6	9.8	9.8	9.8
Fayoum	19.1	12.9	17.3	15.0	12.7
Menia	24.1	16.3	21.8	18.9	16.0
Asyut	23.6	16.0	21.3	18.5	15.7
Sohag	16.8	11.4	15.2	13.2	11.2
Qena	24.7	16.7	22.3	19.4	16.4
Aswan	41.0	27.8	37.1	32.1	27.2
Luxor	45.3	30.7	40.9	35.5	30.0
Red Sea	38.7	26.2	35.0	30.3	25.7
New Valley	20.4	13.8	18.4	16.0	13.5
Matrouh	29.1	19.7	26.3	22.8	19.3
North Sinai	41.5	28.1	37.5	32.5	27.5
South Sinai	24.2	16.4	21.9	19.0	16.1
Total Republic	23.6	16.0	21.4	18.7	16.0



Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

Proxy Indicator: Percentage of youth aged 16-19 who receive training.

Definition: The percentage of youth in the age group (16-19) years of age, educated in either systematic or non-systematic institutions of the total youth in the same age group.

The main indicator is the percentage of young people who are not working and not enrolled in education or training. Since this indicator is not available at the governorate level, it was substituted with the percentage of youth aged 16-19 who receive training.

The data indicates that the percentage of youth who've received training is low and does not exceed 1% of the total youth age (16-19 years) at the national level. Moreover the values range among the governorates between 0.2% and 4.4%, indicating a notable variation between the governorates.

The national target set for 2030 is to escalate this percentage to reach 5% of young people aged 16-19 who received training, which is 5.6 times the current value.

The target by 2030 was estimated at the governorate level based on two scenarios:

Scenario 1: The target in 2030 per governorate was set at 5.6 times the current value in each governorate.

Scenario 2: Under the first scenario the gap between the governorates widens, thus another scenario was assumed in which by 2030 the values in each governorate should range between 2% and not more than 10%. Therefore, all governorates that achieved a target less than 2% under the first scenario will target 2%. Similarly those that achieve a target higher than 10% under the first scenario will target 10% and the excess trained youth are re- distributed to other governorates proportionally to the current values.

Table 29: Percentage of Youth, 16-19 Years of Age, Who Receive Training in 2017 and Target In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Percentage of Youth to Receive Training 2017 (3) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	2.0	11.5	3.8	6.9	10.0
Alexandria	2.0	11.3	3.8	6.9	10.0
Port Said	4.4	24.8	5.7	7.8	10.0
Suez	1.3	7.2	3.2	6.3	9.4
Damietta	1.0	5.6	2.5	4.9	7.4
Dakahlia	1.1	5.9	2.6	5.2	7.7
Sharkiya	0.8	4.7	2.0	4.1	6.1
Kaliobeya	0.4	2.4	1.0	2.1	3.1
Kafr El Sheikh	1.3	7.1	3.1	6.2	9.2
Gharbiya	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.0
Menoufia	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.1
Behira	0.3	1.9	0.8	1.6	2.4
Ismailia	0.8	4.5	2.0	3.9	5.9
Giza	0.8	4.7	2.0	4.1	6.1
Bani Sweif	1.3	7.5	3.3	6.5	9.8
Fayoum	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.1
Menia	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.0
Asyut	1.6	8.9	3.5	6.8	10.0
Sohag	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.3	2.0
Qena	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.0
Aswan	1.9	10.4	3.8	6.9	10.0
Luxor	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	2.0
Red Sea	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	2.0
New Valley	2.6	14.6	4.3	7.2	10.0
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	10.0
Total Republic	0.9	5.0	1.8	3.4	5.0

Goal 9: Industry, innovation, infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network

Recent statistics of the ministry of communications and information technology show that almost all the Egyptian population is covered by a mobile network. Currently, there are 4 mobile networks operate in Egypt with more than 100 million ever used mobile lines.

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

SDG Indicator 16.2.1: Percentage of children subjected to physical punishment

Definition: The percentage of children in the age group (1-17) years who were subjected to any physical punishment to control their behavior, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

The results of the Egypt Demographic Health Survey for 2014 indicate that 93% of children in the age group (1-17) have been physically punished. The national target is set to halve this value by 2030. The target was calculated at the governorate level under scenario 1 to decrease the observed value in 2014 in each governorate to half by 2030. This scenario was deemed satisfactory due to the fact that there were no significant differences between governorates as seen in 2014.

Table 30: Percentage of Children in the Age Group (1-17) Years Who Have Been Subjected To Physical Punishment to Control Behavior In 2014 and Target Values For 2030

Governorate	Percentage of Children Subjected To Physical Punishment 2014 (2) (%)	Target by 2020 (%)	Target by 2025 (%)	Target by 2030 (%)
Cairo	92.3	75.0	60.6	46.2
Alexandria	95.6	77.7	62.7	47.8
Port Said	82.4	67.0	54.1	41.2
Suez	85.8	69.7	56.3	42.9
Damietta	95.5	77.6	62.7	47.8
Dakahlia	91.3	74.2	60.0	45.7
Sharkiya	97.6	79.3	64.1	48.8
Kaliobeya	95.6	77.7	62.7	47.8
Kafr El Sheikh	89.3	72.6	58.6	44.7
Gharbiya	90.1	73.2	59.2	45.1
Menoufia	94.2	76.5	61.8	47.1
Behira	92.9	75.5	61.0	46.5
Ismailia	94.3	76.6	61.9	47.2
Giza	91.2	74.1	59.9	45.6
Bani Sweif	92.1	74.9	60.5	46.1
Fayoum	94.1	76.5	61.8	47.1
Menia	93.2	75.7	61.2	46.6
Asyut	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	64.0	48.8
New Valley	95.0	77.2	62.3	47.5
Matrouh	88.9	72.3	58.4	44.5
Total Republic	93.0	75.6	61.0	46.5



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

Percentage of population aged 4+ using computer

Definition: The percentage of individuals in the age group 4 years and over using the computer, expressed out of the total individuals in the same age group.

Data from the 2017 Census indicate that 29% of Egyptians 4+ use computers and the national target was set at double this by 2030.

This percentage in the governorates ranges between 12% and 48%, which reflects a huge gap between governorates. Therefore, the target was estimated in the governorates based on two scenarios:

Scenario 1: This scenario assumes that the utilization ratio in each governorate will double by 2030.

Scenario 2: Under this scenario a maximum limit is set for the percentage that any governorate should reach by 2030. The target limit was set at 90%, thus the percentage of population who use computers should not exceed 90% in any governorate by 2030. Hence in the governorates that achieved higher than 90% under the first scenario, the number of users were re-distributed to other governorates where the target under the first scenario fell below 90%.

Table 31: Percentage of Computer Use among those aged 4+ in 2017 And Target In 2030 According To Both Scenarios

Governorate	Percentage of Computer Use 4+ 2017 (3) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	48.5	97.0	58.1	74.0	90.0
Alexandria	43.4	86.9	53.7	70.8	87.9
Port Said	48.6	97.2	58.2	74.1	90.0
Suez	43.8	87.6	54.2	71.4	88.7
Damietta	37.4	74.8	46.2	61.0	75.7
Dakahlia	30.2	60.3	37.3	49.2	61.0
Sharkiya	26.8	53.7	33.1	43.7	54.3
Kaliobeya	34.4	68.7	42.5	56.1	69.6
Kafr El Sheikh	24.9	49.8	30.8	40.6	50.4
Gharbiya	32.9	65.7	40.7	53.6	66.5
Menoufia	30.0	60.0	37.1	48.9	60.7
Behira	20.1	40.2	24.8	32.7	40.6
Ismailia	33.3	66.5	41.1	54.2	67.3
Giza	33.6	67.2	41.5	54.8	68.0
Bani Sweif	19.3	38.6	23.9	31.5	39.1
Fayoum	18.5	36.9	22.9	30.1	37.4
Menia	17.0	34.0	21.0	27.7	34.4
Asyut	20.5	40.9	25.3	33.4	41.4
Sohag	20.6	41.2	25.5	33.6	41.7
Qena	23.5	47.0	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	42.0	83.9	51.9	68.4	84.9
New Valley	33.7	67.5	41.7	55.0	68.3
Matrouh	12.5	24.9	15.4	20.3	25.2
North Sinai	11.5	23.0	14.2	18.8	23.3
South Sinai	22.6	45.1	27.9	36.8	45.7
Total Republic	29.4	58.7	36.2	47.4	58.7



SDG Indicator 17.8.1: Percentage of individuals using the Internet

Definition: The percentage of individuals in the age group 4 years and above who use the internet, expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group.

This indicator is based on the results of the 2017 census; the percentage of people 4 years of age and over that uses the Internet. The census indicates that 29.6% of the population aged 4 years and over use the internet. The target set in 2030 is 50% internet use, representing a 69% increase over the current situation. The target was calculated at the governorate level based on two scenarios:

Scenario 1: The percentage use in each governorate will increase by 69% of the present value.

Scenario 2: To identify the highest value the governorates can reach by 2030, the Egyptian governorates were compared to that of the current values of China. The value of this indicator in China was 53% in 2016 (Statista), which is the closest to the Egyptian national target set for 2030. The highest percentage of internet use was 77.8% in Beijing which is considered the target limit. By comparing the targets at the governorate level calculated under the first scenario with the target limit, only 3 governorates were found to be higher than the target limit. Thus, the targeted values in these governorates were stabilized at 77.8% and the further increase required on the national limit was re-distributed proportionally among the other governorates.

Table 32: Rate of Internet Use among Population Aged 4+ in 2017 and Target in 2030 according to both Scenarios

Governorate	Rate of Internet Use 4+ 2017 (3) (%)	Target by 2030 under the first scenario (%)	Target by 2020 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2025 under the second scenario (%)	Target by 2030 under the second scenario (%)
Cairo	49.0	82.9	55.6	66.7	77.8
Alexandria	43.8	74.1	51.0	63.1	75.2
Port Said	51.1	86.4	57.3	67.5	77.8
Suez	45.2	76.4	52.7	65.3	77.8
Damietta	38.6	65.3	45.0	55.6	66.2
Dakahlia	30.6	51.7	35.7	44.1	52.5
Sharkiya	26.7	45.1	31.1	38.4	45.7
Kaliobeya	33.0	55.9	38.5	47.6	56.7
Kafr El Sheikh	25.2	42.7	29.4	36.3	43.3
Gharbiya	32.1	54.3	37.4	46.3	55.1
Menoufia	27.8	46.9	32.4	40.0	47.6
Behira	18.6	31.4	21.6	26.7	31.8
Ismailia	33.5	56.7	39.0	48.3	57.5
Giza	33.4	56.4	38.9	48.0	57.2
Bani Sweif	18.4	31.1	21.4	26.5	31.6
Fayoum	18.4	31.1	21.4	26.5	31.6
Menia	16.3	27.6	19.0	23.5	28.0
Asyut	19.1	32.3	22.3	27.5	32.8
Sohag	20.0	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	43.0
Red Sea	41.0	69.3	47.8	59.0	70.3
New Valley	30.0	50.7	35.0	43.2	51.5
Matrouh	14.2	24.1	16.6	20.5	24.4
North Sinai	12.4	21.0	14.5	17.9	21.3
South Sinai	24.0	40.5	27.9	34.5	41.1
Total Republic	28.9	50.0	34.3	42.2	50.0

5. Policy Recommendations:

1- Upper Egypt governorates by targeting

The results of the study reveal the need to prioritize the governorates of Upper Egypt. This region suffers from the decline of most of their indicators notably, thus necessitating cohesive intervention programs towards the progress of their development. Also, it is clear that the success on the national level is directly associated to the governorates in Upper Egypt, as achieving the set targets in these governorates will result in rapid progress of Egypt.

The top objective in the development plans to achieve targeted in Upper Egypt, especially to reduce poverty levels, must be improving education, providing training opportunities for women, and to provide employment opportunities and reduce population growth rates.

2- Family planning services as a priority

Egypt's high population growth is one of the factors that have weakened the ability to achieve full coverage of various services with acceptable quality. The results of the DHS2014 show a decrease in the use of family planning methods in many governorates, especially Upper Egypt governorates, and high rates of unmet need. The study of the identification of SDGs targets at the governorate level indicates that the focus on raising use in Assiut, Qena and Sohag to the levels set by the study by 2030 will significantly increase the national rate of use of family planning methods. This will lead to the protection of an additional some 300 thousand women in Egypt by 2030. This is largely possible if the unmet needs of family planning methods are met in these three governorates, followed by the governorates of northern Upper Egypt, Fayoum and Menia.

3- Political empowerment of women

Although the percentage of parliament seats held by women, currently at 15% of the total seats in parliament, is one of the highest achieved by women in parliament, Egypt Vision 2030 and the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women 2030 aspire to provide women with greater opportunities in political life and decision-making in Egypt. The constitution decreed that a quarter of the seats in electoral lists are for women, while no quota has been made for individual seats. The success of women candidates in individual seats in parliament requires the training of women candidates for parliamentary work, as well as providing them with greater opportunity for campaigning and reaching voters. As the results of the exit poll conducted by Baseera Center in the last parliamentary elections of 2015 in both stages showed that 40% of the first stage voters and 14% of the second stage voters, in the constituencies where women

candidates were in the running, that did not elect a woman did so because they were not aware a female candidate was running for in their district. Other reasons for not electing a woman were that the candidates do not trust a woman's ability to represent them in parliament, which highlights the culture the values and perceptions of Egyptians towards women and their role in society.

4- Empowering citizens with technology:

Raising the ability of citizens to benefit from technology is one of the means of empowering the citizen as it increases their ability to acquire knowledge and expertise, thus enables them to make informed decisions and transforms community dialogue into evidence-based dialogue. The results of this study indicate that Egypt needs more efforts to empower citizens with technology. The governorates of Upper Egypt are at the head of the governorates where these efforts should be concentrated.

5- Raising awareness of the dangers of harmful practices and violence

The study reflects the prevalence of some harmful practices in Egypt, including violence against women, such as circumcision, as well as violence against children, of which corporal punishment is one form. The elimination of these tendencies towards violence is not only linked to the existence of deterrent laws, but also requires raising citizens' awareness of their gravity and their inconsistency with religion and law. Awareness efforts should cover all governorates without distinction.

6. Road map towards localizing the implementation of the SDGs

Achieving the SDGs at the governorate level requires a roadmap for implementing them at the local level. This map includes the identification of targets, the identification of required budgets, the main stakeholders at the local level and the roles of each of them, and the establishment of a system of monitoring and evaluation at the local level.



6- References:

- 1 – Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2015, CAPMAS
- 2- Egypt Demographic Health Survey 2014.
- 3- The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.
- 4- The Egyptian Parliament website



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