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Arab NGO Network for Development
شبكة المنظمات العربية غير الحكومية للتنمية

SNAPSHOT ON SDGs
COUNTRY FOCUS: EGYPT



Country Profile

Population: 91,508,080
Human development index: 0.690 Rank: 108 (2015)
Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$): 10,512
Transparency Index: Rank 108/176 and score: 34/100

Step 1: Localization of SDGs and planning for national development

Egypt has adopted Egypt Vision 2030- National Sustainable Development Strategy.

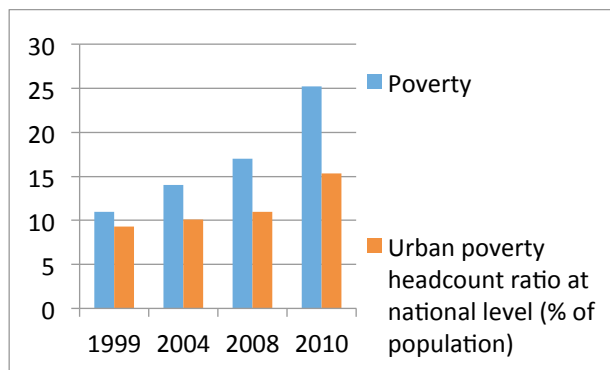
Civil society highlights: The strategy lack detailed roadmap to achieve several key goals, especially reducing poverty and unemployment and tackling the informal sector, for which it also lacks indicators. There is lack of clarity in implementation mechanisms and no consistency among the goals.

Step 2: Inclusive process in implementation

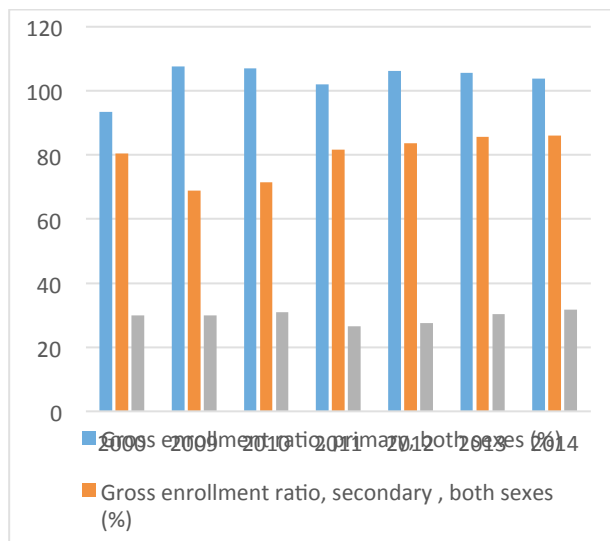
Government report to HLPF states civil society as part of development, implementation and the monitoring the strategy. Yet, there is need for a transparent, inclusive mechanism to engage civil society and providing them the enabling environment including the tools such as data and information to monitor and evaluate the implementation.

Step 3: Structural challenges identified by civil society in implementation of SDGs

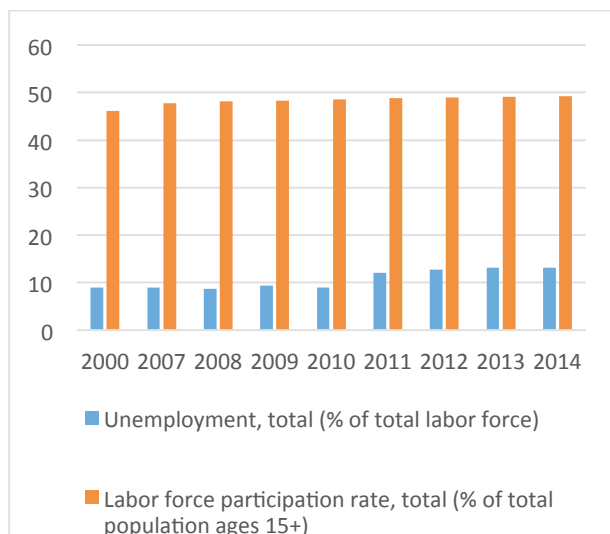
- Continuation of the neoliberal policy approach, which is contingent on the development of the private sector and dependent on it to finance the development goals
- Lack of political will and the transparency particularly to measure the success of achievements with biased indicators and data.
- The complete lack of citizen participation in society at large and the Government's campaign against popular and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)



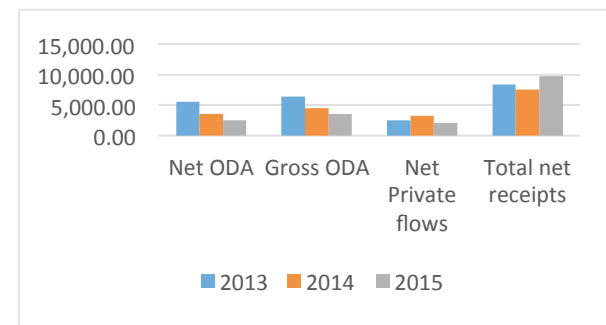
Graph 2



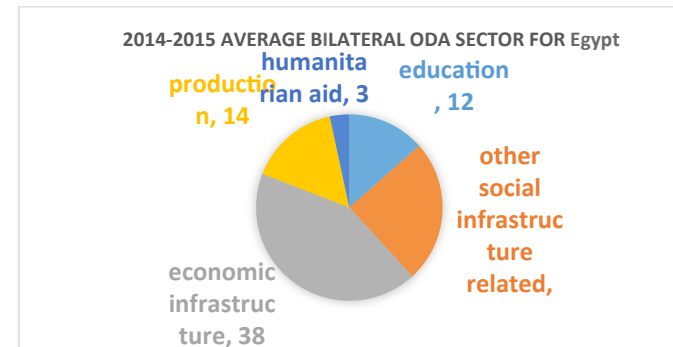
Graph 3²



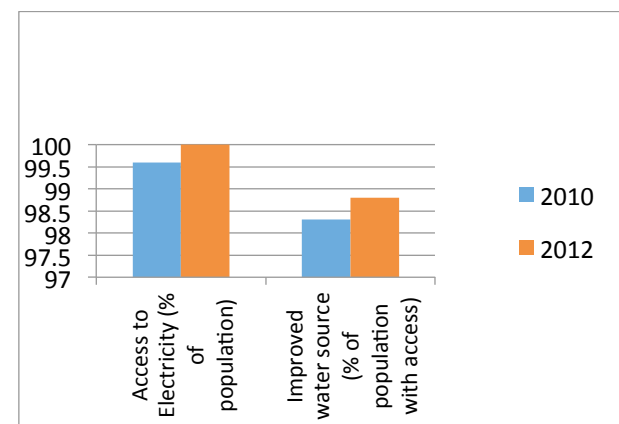
Graph 4³



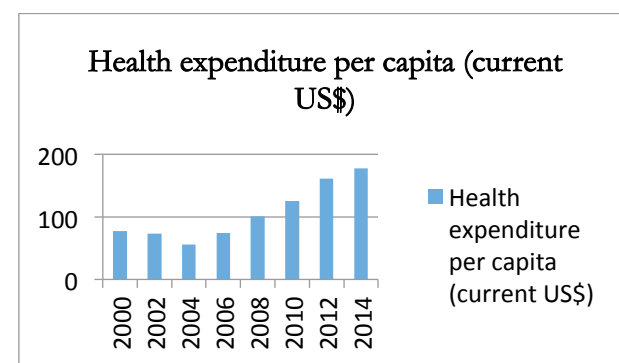
Graph 5



Graph 6⁴



Graph 7



Graph-8⁵

Poverty and Deprivation in Rural Upper Egypt

Table 1. shows that of the 1000 poorest villages in Egypt, 941 are located in Upper Egypt and the remaining 59 villages are scattered across the North. Table 1. also shows the population densities in these governorates.

Table 1. Egypt's 1000 Poorest Villages in Poverty within Governorates

Upper Egypt Governorate	No. of Poorest Villages	Total number of Families in the Poorest Villages	Number of Poor Families	Total Population in the Poorest Villages	Number of Poor People	Population Density / km ²
Giza	18	28,377	10,357	133,601	48,811	5,951
Beni Suef	13	15,542	5,584	86,807	31,162	1,933
Al Minia	310	654,148	272,083	3,049,039	1,270,324	1,987
Assiut	234	527,027	298,569	2,530,302	1,436,795	2,337
Souhag	250	593,151	274,017	2,733,101	1,268,608	2,473
Qena	112	305,470	119,167	1,497,021	587,743	2,276
Aswan	4	1,803	656	6,518	2,391	1,316
Total	941	2,125,518	980,433	10,036,389	645,834	

Source: Egypt's Poverty Map Report (2007)

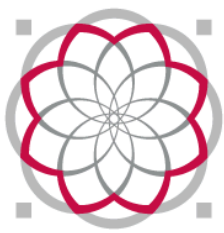
Table 1¹

¹ retrieved from: http://enid.org/eg/uploads/Pdf/Pb15_povertyprofile_egypt.pdf

² http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.TER.ENRR?locations=EG&name_desc=true
<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SE.PR.M.ENRR&country=EGY>
<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SE.SEC.ENRR&country=EGY>

³ Graph
⁴ <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=SL.TLF.ACT.ZS&country=EGY>

⁴ Graph 5-6 retrieved https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDACAidataglanbyrecipient_new/Recipients?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:toolbar=no&:showVizHome=no
⁵ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.PCAP?end=2014&locations=EG&start=2000>



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Debt statistics 2015

Overall international debt burden (% of GDP) 32

Government payments on foreign debt (% of revenue) 5.3

Government foreign debt (% of GDP) 8

Private foreign debt (% of GDP) 5

IMF and World Bank debt cancellation (\$ billions)-0

Source: <http://jubileedebt.org.uk/countries/egypt>

Selected policy recommendations by Civil Society

- Apply effective mechanisms for citizen participation in setting the budget, following the example of the international partnership's best

practices for budgeting and expanding the application of gender sensitive budgets.

- Develop a detailed strategy to solve the energy crisis (taking into account the poorest people) by depending on renewable and clean energies that is naturally available to Egypt and to reduce the usage of fossil fuels in 2030.

- Improve the security situation in Egypt, and specifically the Sinai Peninsula to restore touristic activity and encourage investment.

- Prepare a unified system of taxation based on direct taxes and real progressive taxes along with reducing the reliance on indirect taxes

encouraging the integration of the informal sector to expand and deepen the tax base in order to reduce the budget deficit.

- Integrate gender in development plans to ensure the achievement of gender equality

- Oblige ministries to set operational plans of specific financial allocations for the actual application of the national strategy to combat violence against women.