




ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics
(CAPMAS)



**Third Millennium
Development Goals, Egypt
(Follow-up report)**



2009

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Goals, Egypt**

(Follow-up report)

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Forward

During the Millennium Summit held at the United Nations in 2000, the United Nations Development Program along with other organizations including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development developed an abridged set of quantitative goals, targets, and indicators to assess the progress made to develop the basis of the Declaration of the third millennium. The Millennium Declaration urged Governments to complete and achieve these goals and targets by the year 2015 taking 1990 as the base year for these indicators. This was implemented with the support of Heads of State attending from all around the world, on the need to make significant progress in key development areas by the year 2015.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations' report in September 2006 included four additional goals in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals, as well as a set of indicators to assess progress towards achieving those new targets, to be the implementation of the new framework as of 2008.

The general goals of the third millennium contain the following:

- Elimination of poverty and hunger.
- Achieve universal basic education.
- Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.
- Reduce the children mortality rate
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases
- Ensuring environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics present this report to complete the three country reports issued during the period from 2000 - 2007 to follow up the development goals for the third millennium in Egypt. In order to determine the progress achieved in the level and direction of these goals. It should be noted that this report includes for the first time, the expected values of these goals in 2015 if the current trend of each quantitative indicator continue in the same direction, to show what can be achieved by the year 2015 and to reflect the extent of the effort by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve these goals.

General\ Abu Bakr El-Gandi
Chairman of the Central Agency for
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Development goals of the third millennium in Egypt
(Follow-up report)

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First Goal

1. Eradication of poverty and hunger

- 1-1 **First Target:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.
- 1-1-1 Proportion of population below under poverty line.
 - 1-1-2 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day¹.
 - 1-1-3 Proportion of population below \$2 (PPP) per day².
 - 1-1-4 Proportion of population under poverty line by region.
 - 1-1-5 Poverty gap index.
- 1-2 **Second Target:** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.
- 1-2-1 Growth rate of GDP per person employed.
 - 1-2-2 Employment-to-population ratio.
 - 1-2-3 Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment.
- 1-3 **Third Target:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Each of these targets has a set of indicators.
- 1-3-1 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
 - 1-3-2 Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age).

¹ For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

² For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

Indicators of first target

1-1-1 Proportion of population below under poverty line

Data presented in Table and Figure (1.1) showing a decline of poverty in Egypt from 24.3 percent in 1990/1991 to 16.7 percent in 1999/2000, a small increase to 19.6 percent notice in 2004/2005.

Data in the table shows that the same poverty rates calculated from the follow-up of income and expenditure and consumption survey from February 2005 to February 2008. The proportion of poor population dropped from 23.4 percent to 18.9 percent during that period, the target to decrease this percentage to 12.1 percent by 2015.

1-1-2 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day

Data in Table (1.1) indicated fluctuation of the proportion of the population whose income is less than one dollar per day, which dropped to 3.3% in 1999/2000 compared to 7.5% in 1995/1996, 8.2% in 1990/1991. This ratio rose slightly to 3.4% in 2004/2005, and then to 6.0% in 2008.

If the trend remains in this direction, it is expected that Egypt will not go beyond the goal in 2015 which is 4.1 percent.

1-1-3 Proportion of population below \$2 (PPP) per day

As for the proportion of the population below \$2 per day, as it shown in table (1.1) this proportion is fluctuating from 39.4 percent in 1990/1991 to 57 percent in 1995/1996 and then decreased to 43.7 percent in 1999/2000, then to 42.8 percent in 2004/2005

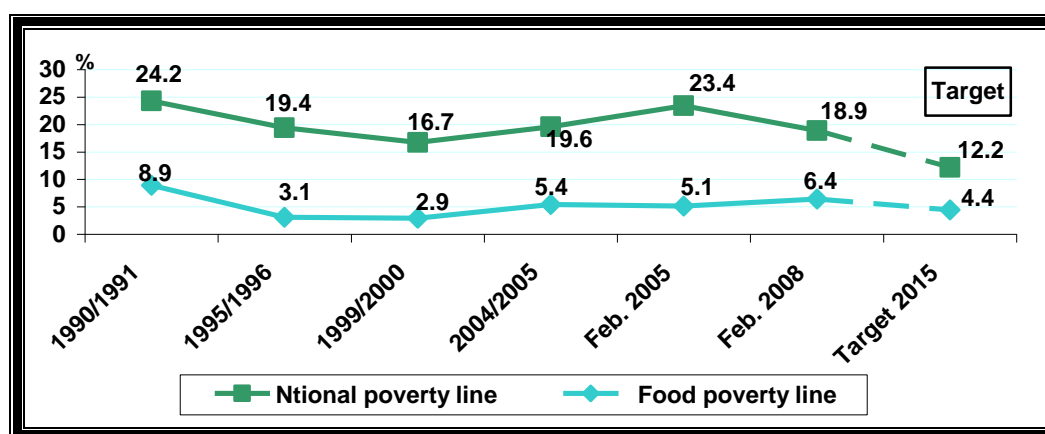
According to the previous situation, it is expected to achieve a level of 19.7 percent which is a far goal unless a significant economic progress achieve in Egypt

Table (1-1) Poverty rate for 1990 to 2005, February 2005, 2008, and target for 2015

Years	1990/ 1991	1995/ 1996	1999 /2000	2004/ 2005	Feb. 2005	Feb 2008	Target 2015
National poverty line	24.3	19.4	16.7	19.6	23.4	18.9	12.2
Poverty below \$1/day	8.2	7.5	3.3	3.4	-	6.0	4.1
Poverty below \$2/day	39.5	57.0	43.7	42.8	-	-	19.7
Food poverty line	8.9	3.1	2.9	5.4	5.1	6.4	4.4

Source: Income, Expenditure and Consumption Surveys of 1990,1995,2000,2005, & Feb. 2008, CAPMAS

Figure (1-1) Percentage of population under the national poverty line and food poverty line (Actual & Target)



1.1.4 Proportion of population under poverty line by region

Data from Table and figure (1.2) indicated that the highest proportion of poverty in 2004 / 2005 is in rural Upper Egypt areas (39.1 percent), followed by urban Upper Egypt (18.6 percent), while the lowest poverty rate observed in the Metropolitan governorates (5.7 percent).

As for the poverty rates calculated from follow-up of income and expenditure and consumption survey during (February 2005 - February 2008) by regions. It is notes that poverty rates dropped between the two periods and the lowest rate of poverty in 2008 was in urban Lower Egypt with 4.8 percent followed by Metropolitan governorates (7.5 percent) while the highest rates of poverty was observed in rural Upper Egypt (40.2 percent).

A projection of these proportions till 2011 can show that it is expected a decline of poverty rates by half during the period from 2008 to 2011 (approximately 9.5 percent in 2011). This means that the target will be achieved for the poverty rate (12.2 percent) by 2015.

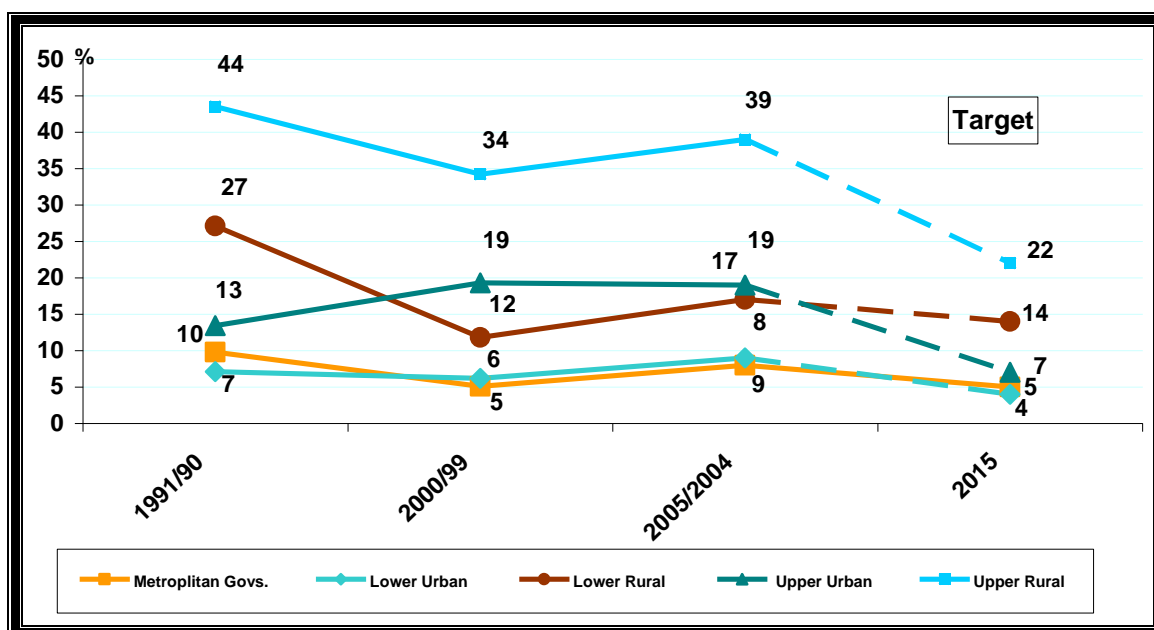
Table (1-2) Poverty rate during 1990 to 2005, and during February 2005, 2008 and target for 2015 by regions

Place of Residence	1990/ 199 1	1999/ 2000	2004/ 2005	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2008	Target 2015
Metropolitan Govs.	9.8	5.1	5.7	8.5	7.5	4.9
Lower Urban	7.1	6.2	9.0	8.9	4.8	3.5
Lower Rural	27.1	11.8	16.7	20.8	15.3	13.6
Upper Urban	13.5	19.3	18.6	26.1	14.8	6.7
Upper Rural	43.5	34.2	39.1	43.6	40.2	21.7
Total	24.3	16.7	19.6	23.4	18.9	12.2

Source: - National Institution for Planning, HD Report, 2008

- Housing income Expenditure and Consumption Surveys of Feb. 2005 &. 2008, CAPMAS

Figure (1-2) Poverty rate during 1990 to 2005, and target for 2015 by regions



1-1-5 Poverty gap index

Poverty gap index decreased from 3.4% to 3% during the period (1996 - 2000), which indicates an improvement in the rate of spending disparity between the poor during this period. However, it increased to 3.6% in 2005, indicating a growing disparity in the rate of expenditure among the poor during the period 2000 to 2005.

A team of national experts and experts from the World Bank, commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Development to analyze the results of Housing Income Expenditure Consumption Survey conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

This analysis has resulted the following:

1. Rapid growth in Egypt during 2005-2008 was broad-based, as it affected positively all sectors of the economy and all regions.
2. The real household consumption per capita grew in line with GDP at about 3 percent per year (real increase excluding the inflation effect)..
3. The number of poor was reduced by 11 percent of 2005 (by 1.8 million), reversing the trend of deteriorating poverty, outcomes over 2000-2005. A broader poverty measure, comprising poor and near poor, fell over 2005-2008 by 10 percentage points. Even through due to growing inequality the effect of growth on poverty was less than expected, it was powerful enough to spread to all parts of the society.
4. Inflation pushed poverty and inequality up. The cost of the minimum food basket increased by 47 percent between February 2005 and 2008- much faster than the overall CPI (which increased by 31 percent).

5. The risk of extreme poverty (inability to meet the basic food needs) increased as a result by almost 20 percent (estimated to represent an increase of over 1 million persons) and affected in February 2008 about 6 percent of population in Egypt.
6. Faster growth in food prices played a significant role in reducing a positive effect of growth on living standards. It was estimated that food price increases alone would result in an increase in poverty by 4 percentage points. Economic growth overall was powerful enough to undo this damage for an average poor or near-poor person, but some groups vulnerable to price increases suffered from negative consequences of food inflation (e.g. those on fixed incomes).
7. Agriculture and informal private sector were the main engines of poverty reduction. Most of the poor in Egypt are concentrated in agriculture. Despite its lower than average growth rate (which averaged to only slightly above 3 percent per year) and anemic employment generation (there was even a light reduction in the number of employed in agriculture).
8. Overall, the panel data imply that 10 percent of the population moved to poverty, and 12 percent out of poverty. Large vulnerability to poverty has little to do with the concentration of the poor around the poverty lines, which was thought to expose near-poor to risk of slipping into poverty after even a small change in income.
9. Modern Egypt is characterized by high social mobility. Social mobility is not an exception, it is a norm and it has been positively enhanced by growth. Around 79 percent of population moved to a different decile. Those on top have experienced largest increases

acted as a break on poverty reduction. Inequality reduced effect of growth on poverty. Urban areas experienced faster growth but less poverty reduction due to unequal distribution. Regional disparities persisted and even widened. Chronic poverty is more concentrated than other forms of poverty in rural Upper Egypt.

10. Growth in employment was insufficient to release pressures on the labour market, and the link between employment and poverty is weak. Even though employment expanded by 3 min, this increase only matched the new entry and has little direct impact on the employment rate.

Government efforts to alleviate poverty in Egypt

The implementation of multidimensional strategies including the improvement of the standard of living of citizens through increasing the level of income, human resource development, and strategies for safety and social security, the comprehensive plans for development in the short , medium and long term by the Ministry of Economic Development, putting these plans into action through various ministries and agencies that seek to reduce poverty through various channels, and the provision of direct assistance to the poor through the Ministry of Social Solidarity shows that Egypt still needs some time to eradicate poverty and hunger.

Results of Housing income Expenditure and Consumption Surveys showed that covering the poor by social transfers (social security pensions) has increased from around 5-6 percent to around 10-12 percent. Also the percentage of households covered with ration cards increased to about 70 percent of the total number of poor households. Despite that, the number of households at risk of poverty has not decreased.

Results also indicated that there is still a need for attention and focus on policies aimed at the poor. Despite all the previous actions, there are still large groups exposed to becoming under the poverty line, therefore, the Egyptian government has to be guided by the results of the Housing income Expenditure and Consumption Surveys in the implementation of policies which aimed at:

1. Developing strategies to improve the labor market, to increase incomes and welfare.
2. Activating the social security policies.
3. Evaluating the impact of the increase in food prices on the expenditure pattern of Egyptian households and their nutritional status.
4. Continuing to rely on the income and expenditure surveys to create recommendations for improving the measurement of the living conditions of households in Egypt.

Even though the government's efforts have resulted in improving the rates of extreme poverty (less than a dollar per day), they are still insufficient to reduce poverty levels and the proportion of the population below the poverty line. Egypt still has a long way to go to reach the expected levels in 2015

Second target indicators

One of the objectives of the Millennium, which contained the revised framework of indicators for the Millennium, is seeking to provide decent work for all, including women and youth. This requires availability of employment opportunities which will have an impact on family life and individuals.

1-2-1 Gross domestic product growth rate per employee

The average GDP per employee increased from 5892 pounds in 1990 to 28685 pounds in 2007 with an average annual of 9.3 percent during (1990 to 2007).

1. The World Bank report indicates the following facts:
The gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate has exceeded 7 percent since February 2006 which led to an increase in workers by 20 percent, and the decrease of the unemployment rate from 11.2 percent in 2005 to 8.9 percent in 2007.
2. The food support has increased up to 1.8 percent of GDP in February 2008 after it was 1.4 percent in February 2005, thereby increasing the proportion of social transfers of 0.34 percent in 2005 to 0.36 percent in 2007 and then to 0.40 percent in 2008.
 - A. The Egyptian economic performance has improved after overcoming some domestic and external economic shocks, which coincided with this period, such as:
The increase in oil prices worldwide and global food crisis.
 - B. The problem of avian influenza in 2006 and some of the reform procedures for trade liberalization, tariff reform, and reduction of public taxes.

C. The negative effects that resulted from the increase in inflation rates during this period with an average of 8.7 percent per year, which led to the lack of a sense of the high rates achieved in the economic growth and improvement in the social variables previously mentioned.

1-2-2 **Proportion of the labor force to population**

Table (1.3) presents percentage contribution to the labor force (15-64) of both males and females during (1990-2007). Data shows a slight decrease in the percentage of contribution of both males and females between the years 1990 and 1995, where percentage of males declined from 77.1 percent to 74 percent. The same trend is noticed for females where their participation in the labor force decreased from 26.2 percent to 22 percent, but it increased again for both males and females in 2007 to 75.4 percent and 24.6 percent respectively .

Taking into consideration the growth rate of the contribution in labor force rates that have been achieved during the period (2000-2007), it is expected that the contribution rate of males will increase to 78.4 percent versus 27.9 percent for females in 2015.

This indicates the difficulty of achieving the goal of full employment of women by the year 2015.

Table (1.3) Proportion of male and female contribution to the labor force (15 – 64) during (1990 – 2007) and expectation for 2015

Year	Male	Female	Total
1990	77.1	26.2	51.7
1995	74.0	22.0	47.7
2000	73.0	22.0	47.7
2007	75.4	24.6	50.6
2015	78.4	27.9	54.1

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Labor Force Survey 1990-2007

1-2-3 **Proportion of self-employed and members of households'**

1-2-3 **participation in its total expenditure to the total number of**

1-2-3 **workers**

1-2-3 Table (4.1) shows that, the proportion of unpaid workers in the household had decreased from 20 percent in 1990 to 14.1 percent in 2007.

Also, data shows that the proportion of self-employed during the period (1990-2007) is almost constant with a fluctuation around 12 percent during

the same period of time. As for self employed, their percent increased from 14.1 percent in 1990 to 17.1 percent in 2000, but it declined again to reach 14.1 percent in 2007.

1-2-3 **Table (1.4): Percentage distribution of labor force members**

1-2-3 **according to work status and sex during 1990 – 2007**

Work Status	1990			1995			2000			2007		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Employers	58.4	38.7	53.3	58.1	52.9	57.1	60.6	57.2	59.9	61.4	47.9	58.5
Self-employed	17.6	3.8	14.1	19.6	5.6	16.9	20.1	4.5	17.1	17.0	3.4	14.1
Employees	12.6	12.8	12.6	13.0	11.6	12.7	11.2	12.3	11.4	12.9	14.8	13.3
Unpaid Family Workers	11.4	44.7	20.0	9.3	29.8	13.2	8.8	26.0	11.5	8.7	33.9	14.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Labor Force Survey 1990-2007

1-2-3

1-2-3

1-2-3

1-2-3

Third target indicators

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

1-3-1 Alleviation of hunger

Egypt does not generally suffer from lack of food among the population. Average calories per capita in 1999/2000 amounted to 2960 calories, or approximately 119 percent of the global level.

1-3-2 Prevalence of underweight children (under 5 years of age)

Nutritional status is a primary determinant of child's health and well-being. To assess nutritional status of children less than 5 years old, measurements of height and weight as well as information on the ages of the children to constructed the three standard indices of physical growth which are:

- Height – for- age (stunted).
- Weight – for- height (wasted).
- Weight – for- age. (underweight).

Data in Table (1-5) and Figure (1-4) present the ratios of children under five years of age who were undernourished during 1992 to 2008 according to the three anthropometric measurements. Prevalence of wasted (low weight for height) is about 7 percent at the national level in 2008 while the prevalence of stunted (short height for age) is 28.9 percent in the same year, an indication of the inadequacy of long-term nutrition as well as the lack of measurement of weight for age to 6 percent in 2008.

The table shows that there are marked socioeconomic differentials in stunting. Children in rural areas are much more likely to be stunted than urban children (30 percent and 27 percent respectively). The percentage of stunted varies greatly by place of residence, ranging from only 27 percent in rural Upper Egypt to 33 percent in rural Lower Egypt this is due to the increase of the economic and environmental projects in rural Upper Egypt.

Note that there is a clear differential among areas in Egypt with regard to the lack of height for age (stunted), where the percent is high in rural areas compared to urban areas. Upper Egypt still suffers from a lack of development activities in spite of the recent trend to increase the economic and environmental projects to it.

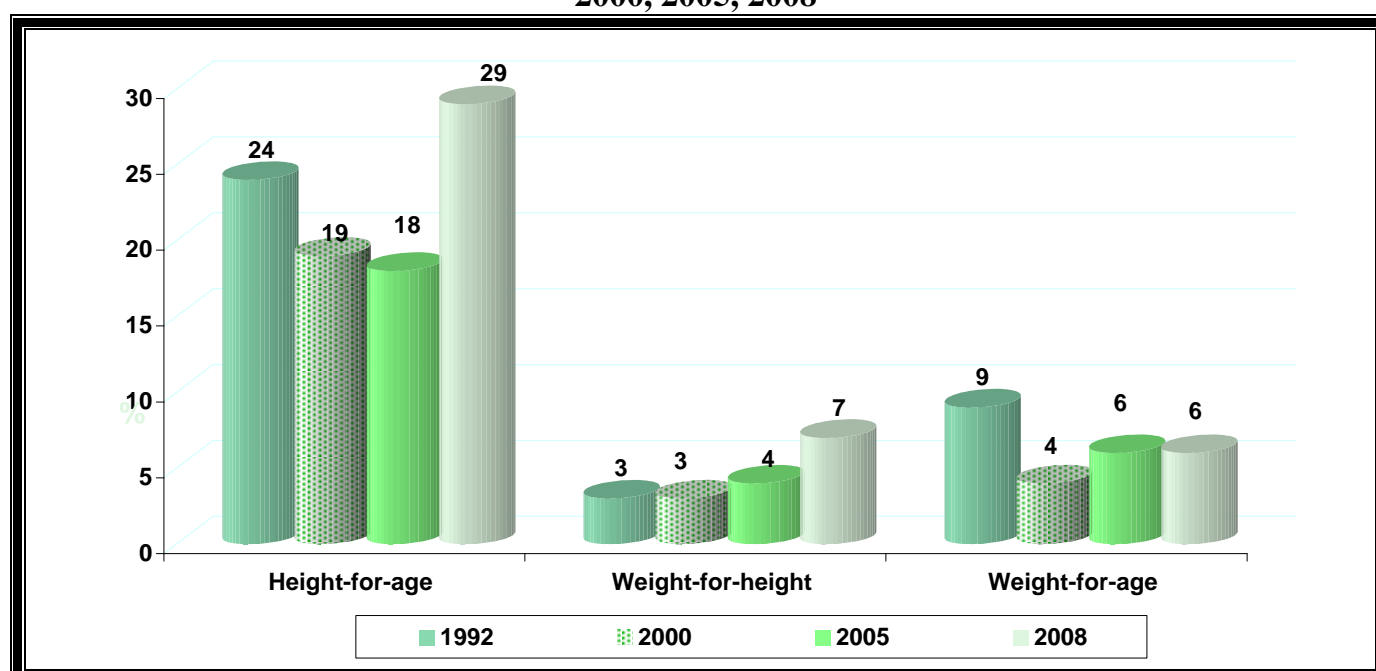
It is noted that there is a state of instability of malnutrition measures in Egypt during the period from 1992 to 2008. The three standard measurements of nutrition among children indicated an improvement between 1992/2000, but all the three measures increased again in 2005 and continued to rise until 2008. So we can say that in the short term (2000 - 2008), there is an increase in malnutrition rates, particularly due to high food prices in Egypt in recent years.

Table (5-1) Percentage of underweight children under 5 years old according to the three anthropometric indices of nutritional status 1992, 2000, 2005, 2008

Place of Residence	Height-for-age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-age			
	1992	2000	2005	2008	1992	2000	2005	2008	1992	2000	2005	2008
Urban	18.8	13.8	16.2	27.2	3.3	2.3	5.2	8.2	6.8	3.0	6.5	6.0
Rural	27.8	21.8	18.4	29.9	3.2	2.6	3.1	6.7	10.6	4.7	6.0	6.0
Region												
Metropolitan	16.1	8.5	16.9	22.3	4.3	1.8	7.7	9.8	7.4	2.5	8.2	5.9
Lower Egypt	25.6	16.0	13.7	39.3	2.5	3.1	2.9	6.3	7.7	2.6	4.0	5.2
Urban	19.5	13.7	15.1	32.7	2.3	3.3	2.7	6.9	4.4	1.9	4.2	5.6
Rural	27.6	16.8	13.3	34.2	2.5	3.1	3.0	6.8	8.8	2.8	3.9	5.5
Upper Egypt	26.7	25.8	21.4	22.7	3.7	2.2	3.5	8.0	11.4	6.3	7.5	7.1
Urban	22.7	21.9	16.6	26.9	2.9	2.3	4.2	6.3	8.3	5.0	6.5	6.5
Rural	28.0	27.2	23.2	25.7	3.9	2.2	3.3	6.8	12.4	6.8	7.8	7.6
Total	24.4	18.7	17.6	28.9	3.3	2.5	3.9	7.3	9.2	4.0	6.2	6.0

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 2000, 2005, and 2008

Figure (1-4) Percentage of underweight children under 5 years old according to the three anthropometric indices of nutritional status 1992, 2000, 2005, 2008



Goal 2

2 - Achieve universal primary education by 2015

Education is the second challenge Egypt faces because of the high illiteracy rate among the adult population. Therefore the Egyptian education policy objectives do not only try to increase the enrollment rate, but also increase the absorptive capacity of schools, reduce the density of classes, and support the development of early childhood at age (4-5 years). These objectives are included within the framework of the electoral program of the President.

Indicators

2-1-1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education.

2-1-2 Proportion of students starting grade 1 who reach last grade of Primary.

2-1-3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men.

First indicator

2-1-1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Data in Table (2.1) and Figure (2.1) presents net enrollment ratio in primary education during the period 1990 - 2007, where the enrollment ratio increased from 87 percent in 1990 to 93 percent in 2005 and to 96 percent in 2007/2008.

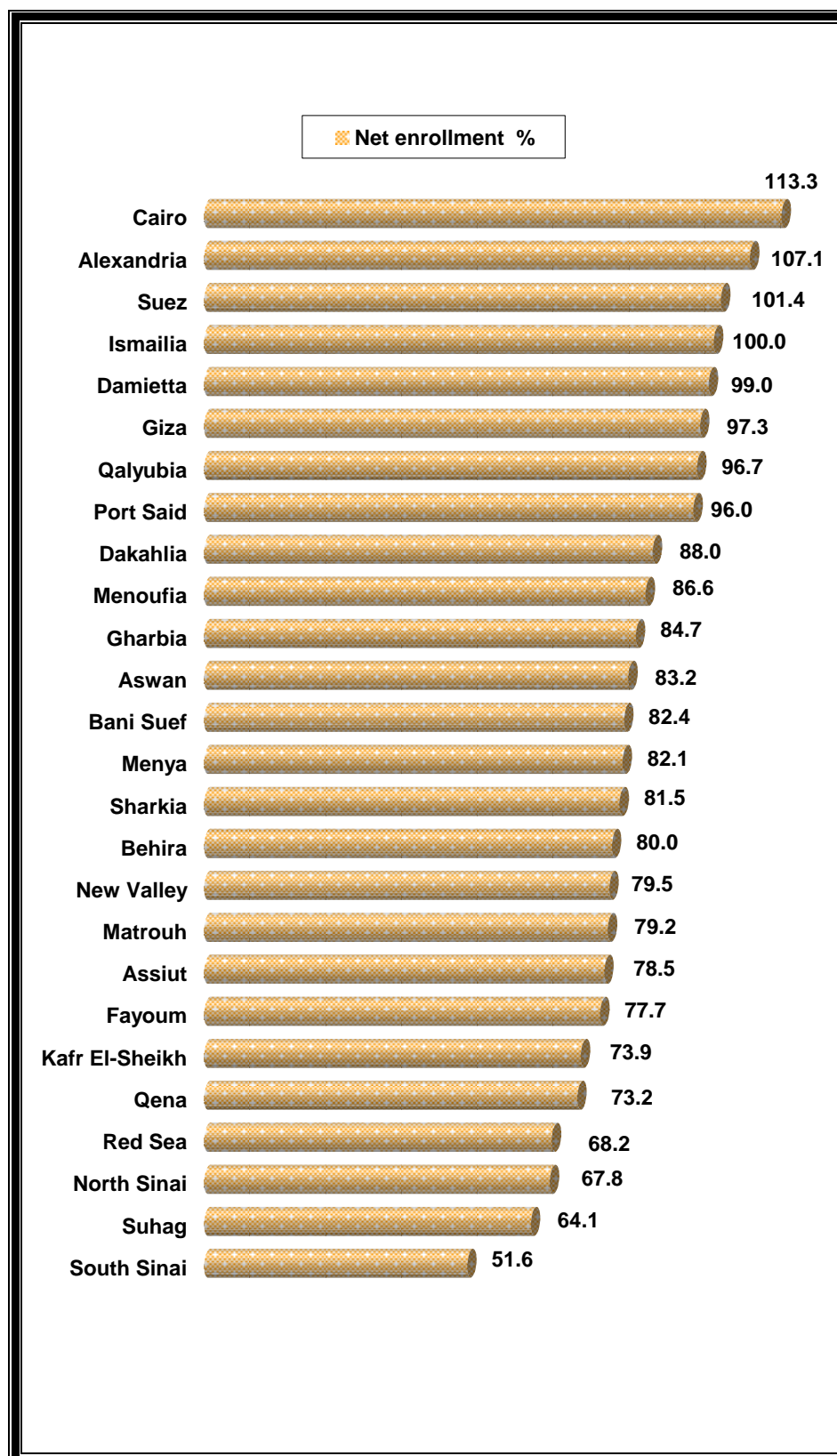
According to the expectations this target will be achieved by 2015.

Table (2-1) Net enrollment ratios in primary education during 90/91 for 2007/2008 and expected for 2015

1990/1991	2000/2001	2005/2006	2007/2008	2015
87	91	93	96	100

Source: Ministry of Education

**Figure (2-1) Net enrollment ratios in primary education
in 2007/2008 by governorates**



Second indicator

2-1-2 Proportion of students starting grade 1 who reached last grade of primary education

Data in Table (2.2) and Figure (2.2) show an increase in students starting grade 1 who reached last grade of primary education from 84 percent in 1990 to 92 percent in 2005 and has continued to increase till it reached 97% in 2006 / 2007.

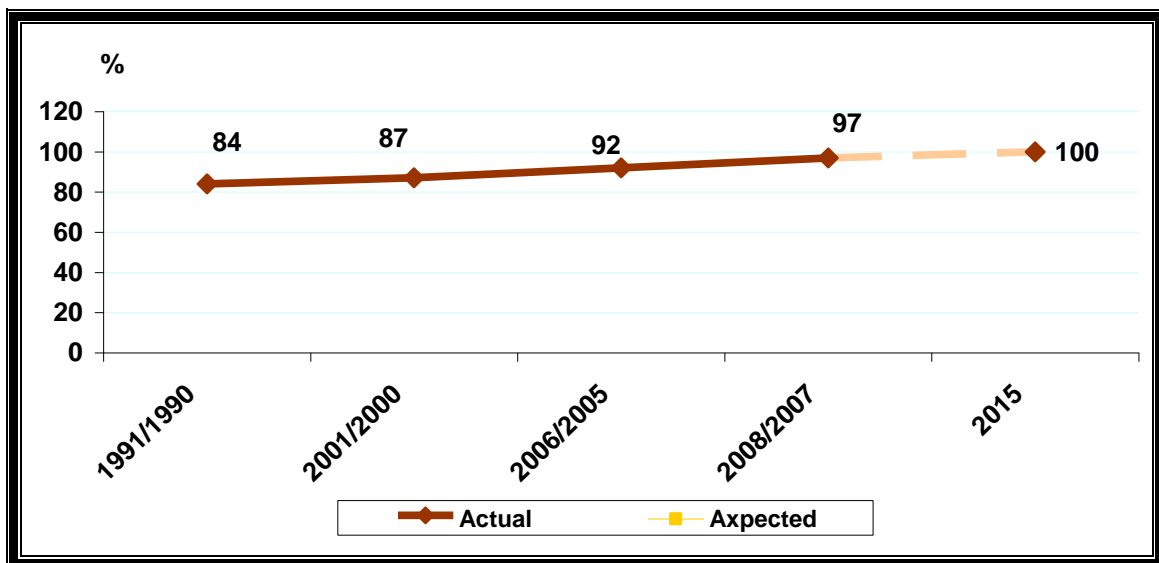
Projections indicate the possibility that this figure will increase to 100% by 2015.

Table (2-2) Proportion of students starting grade 1 who reached last grade of primary education during 90/91 to 2006/2007 and expected for 2015

1990/1991	2000/2001	2005/2006	2007/2008	2015
84	87	92	97	100

Source: Ministry of Education

Figure (2-2) Proportion of students starting grade 1 who reached last grade of primary education during 90/91 to 2006/2007 and expected for 2015



Data from Table (2.3) and Figure (2.3) pointed that withdrawal rates dropped throughout time from 3 percent in 1990 / 1991 to 0.8 percent in 2000/2001 and then to 0.7 percent in 2007 / 2008. Data also pointed a higher male withdrawal rate than female one during the same years.

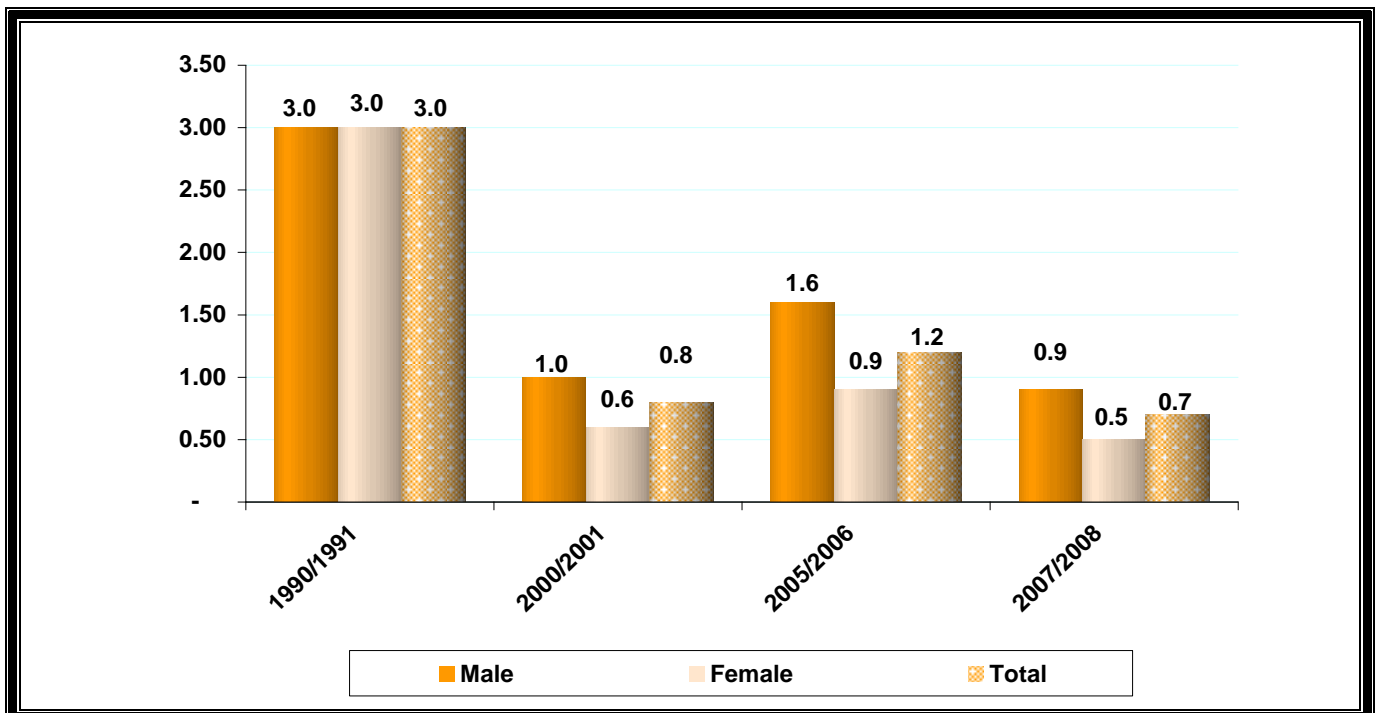
Projections indicate that by 2015 the ratio will decline to 0.4 percent which is close to the target percentage of withdrawal in primary education.

Table (2.3) Withdrawal rates in primary education during 1990 - 2007/2008 and expected for 2015

1990/1991			2000/2001			2005/2006			2007/2008			2015	
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Exp.	Target
3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0

Source: Ministry of Education

Figure (2.3) Withdrawal rates in primary education during 1990 - 2007/2008 and expected for 2015



Third indicator

2-1-3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

There is no doubt that illiteracy is one of the fundamental problems that impede economic and social development plans in any society. Despite the efforts made by the government to eliminate this problem, Egypt still suffers from high illiteracy rates.

Data from Table (2.4) and Figure (2.4) pointed out the development of literacy of the population in the age group (15-24) during (1986 - 2006), where the percentage of males who can read and write increased from 71 percent in 1986 to 88 percent in 2006, and for females it was 51 percent in 1986 and increased to 82 percent in 2006.

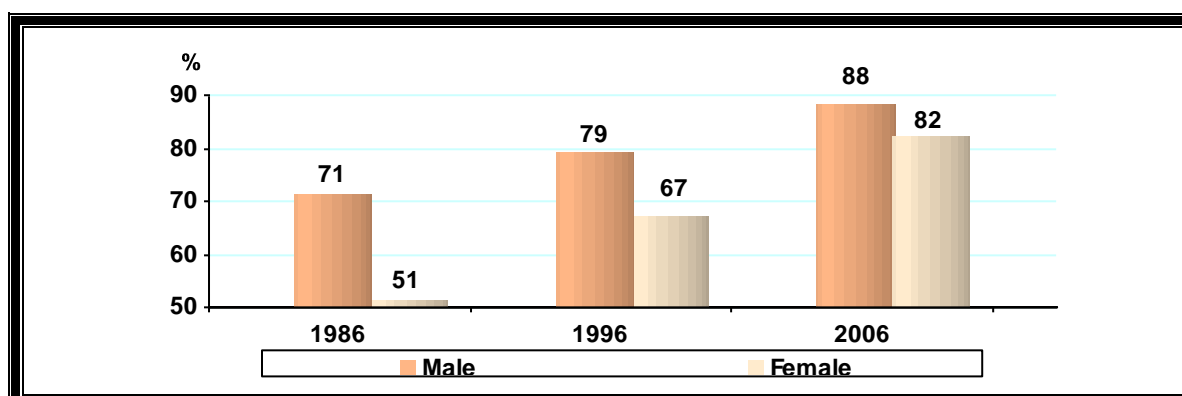
Expectations indicate the possibility of access to achieve the Millennium Goal on this indicator before 2015.

Table (2-4) Literacy rates (15-24 years) during 1986 -2006 and expected for 2015

1986		1996		2006		2015
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
71	51	79	67	88	82	100

Source: CAPMAS, population censuses 1986, 1996, and 2006

Figure (2-4) Literacy rates (15-24 years) during 1986 -2006



Third Goal

3 - Promoting gender equality and empowering women

Females represented half of the society, so it is expected that they must share with males the development, responsibilities, and the benefits of quality through the elimination of the gap, which makes women inferior to men in terms of economic and social levels. Egypt has implemented the institutional reforms and legislative amendments to strengthen the multi-status of women in society.

Indicators

- 3-1-1 Ratio of females to males in primary, secondary and Technical education.
- 3-1-2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.
- 3-1-3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.

First indicator

3-1-1 Ratio of females to males in primary, secondary and technical education

Table (3.1) implies the development of female ratio to male ratio during (1990-2007/2008) at the primary, general secondary, and technical secondary. Data shows that female enrollment ratio in primary education increased from 81 percent in 1990/1991 to 88 percent in 2000/2001 and then to 93 percent in 2007/2008.

Projections indicate the possibility that this figure will increase to 100% by 2015.

For general secondary education, female enrollment has increased from 77 percent in 1990 to 93 percent in 2000 and then to 110 percent in 2007/2008, which means that the number of females' enrolled in general secondary education is higher than those of males.

These points are to eliminate gender disparity in secondary education between males and females. So, the gab between gender in secondary education is expected to excesses the expected rate in 2015

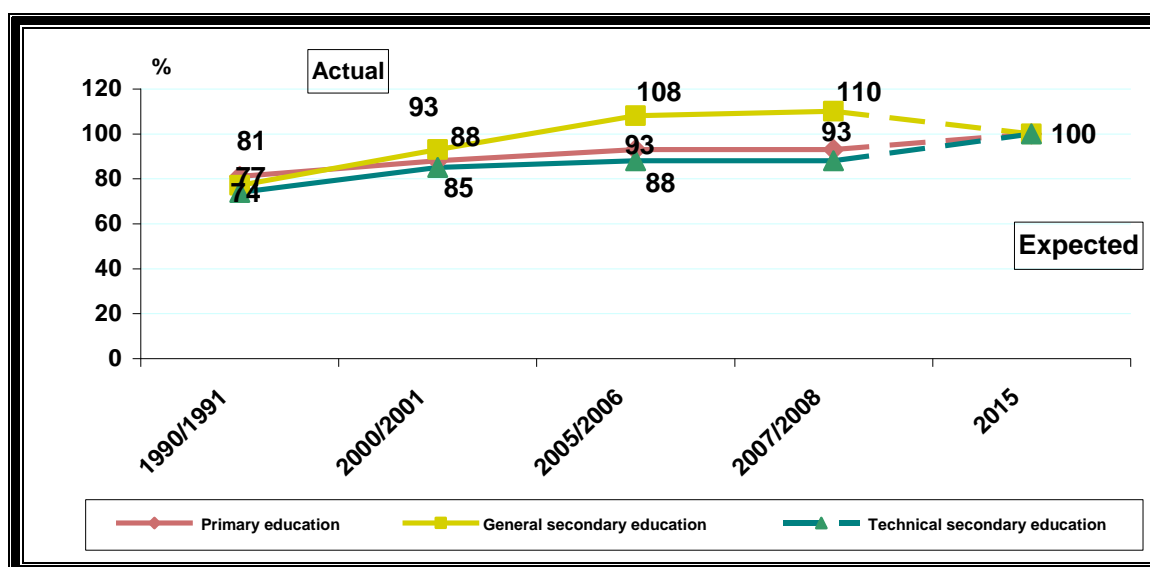
With regard to technical secondary education, data presented in Table (3.1) indicates that this proportion reached 74 percent in 1990/1991 and increased to 85 percent in 2000/2001, then continued to increase up to 88 percent in 2007/2008, and it is expected to reach 100 percent by 2015.

Table (3-1) Percentage of girls to boys in primary, general and technical secondary education during 1990 - 2007/2008 and expected for 2015

	1990/1991	2000/2001	2005/2006	2007/2008	Exp.2015
Primary education	81	88	93	93	100
General secondary education	77	93	108	110	100
Technical secondary education	74	85	88	88	100

Source: Ministry of Education

Figure (3-1) Percentage of girls to boys in primary, general and technical secondary education during 1990 - 2005 and expected for 2015



Government efforts to encourage female education and reducing the gap in enrollment rates between male and female

- Government, through its various ministries, encourages female education and try to give females a chance to continue their education to the highest possible level. Also the partnership between the government and some organizations such as the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood develops different types of schools that are proportional to the Egyptian rural customs and traditions. Such schools are like the one class schools, community schools, and the initiative to educate girls in rural areas to eliminate females' illiteracy and increase the number of girls in schools.
- Government is working on providing the students with health insurance cards and free meals, especially in the poor, slums housing and rural areas, to encourage children to continue their education and not to drop out, as well as the reduction of malnutrition rates for them.
- Government also is working on providing subsidies to poor families to be able to enroll their children to schools and remaining there, so that poverty will not be the reason behind children dropping out from schools or not being enrolled to education from the beginning.

Second indicator

3-1-2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Data in Table (3.2) and Figure (3.2) show the participation of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector is relatively stable, with approximately 19 percent during the period (1990-2007).

However, as for 2007 this ratio started to increase and reached 23.1 percent and 14 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. Also this percent is expected to increase to 23.5 percent and 14.2 percent for both urban and rural areas respectively by 2015.

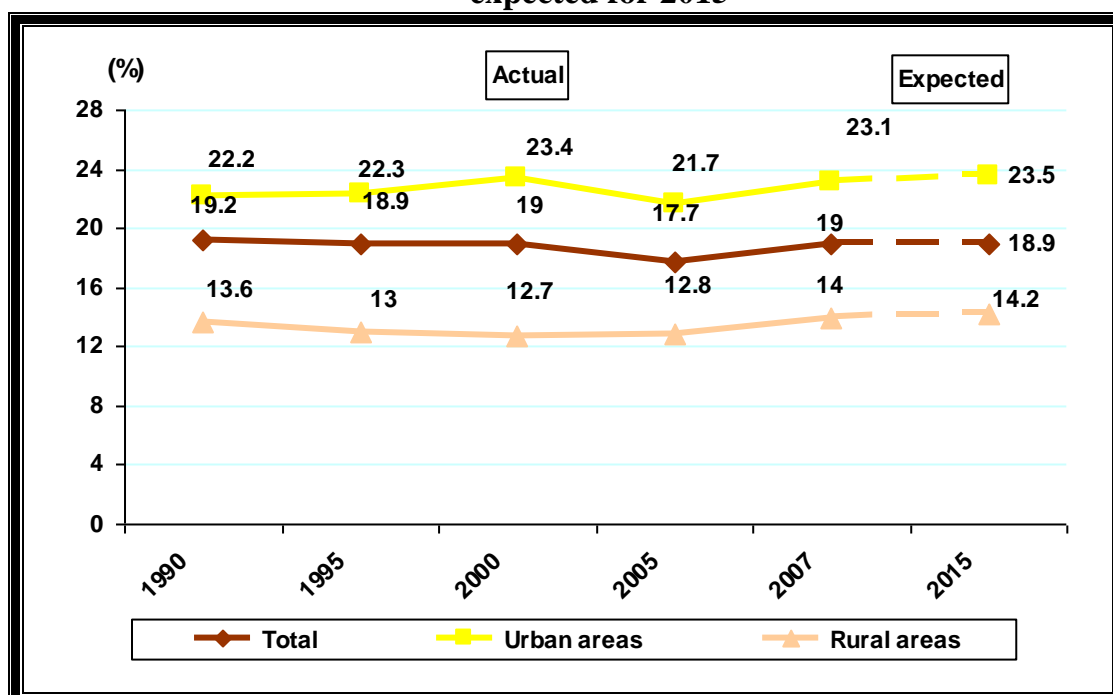
Despite this improvement, it remains far from the expected indicator which is 50 percent by 2015.

Table (3-2) Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector by place of residence during 1990 - 2007 and expected for 2015

Years	Urban	Rural	Total
1990	22.2	13.6	19.2
1995	22.4	13.1	18.9
2000	23.5	12.7	19.0
2005	21.7	12.8	17.7
2007	23.1	14.0	19.0
2015	23.5	14.2	18.9

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Labor Force Survey, 1990-2007.

Figure (3-2) Trend of women share in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector by place of residence during 1990 - 2007 and expected for 2015



Third indicator

3-1-3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Political participation is one of the most important issues facing the communities in general and women in particular, because it relates to all aspects of life. Political action is not just participating in the elections and enter the legislative council but it means participating in all aspects of the political, social, economical and cultural rights. From this perspective, the third target is achieving equality between men and women in front of law and empowering women to participate effectively in the political life. This target is considered the most important development goal for the third millennium, not as reflecting the human rights, but as an essential condition for achieving other development goals for the third millennium.

A - Number of women who are registered for voting at elections

Despite efforts to strengthen the political role of women's contribution, women's sharing in political and parliamentary life is still very limited. Even with the duplication of numbers of women who are registered for voting at elections during 1975-1986 (from 1.6 million registered in 1975 to 3.6 million in 1986 and then doubled again during 1986-2000 to 8.8 million registered in 2000 and then the number increased to 14.4 million in 2006/2007).

Data presented in Table (3.3) and Figure (3.3) show that the percentage of women who are registered for voting at elections increased almost to the double during 1986-2007 (from 18 percent to 40 percent respectively).

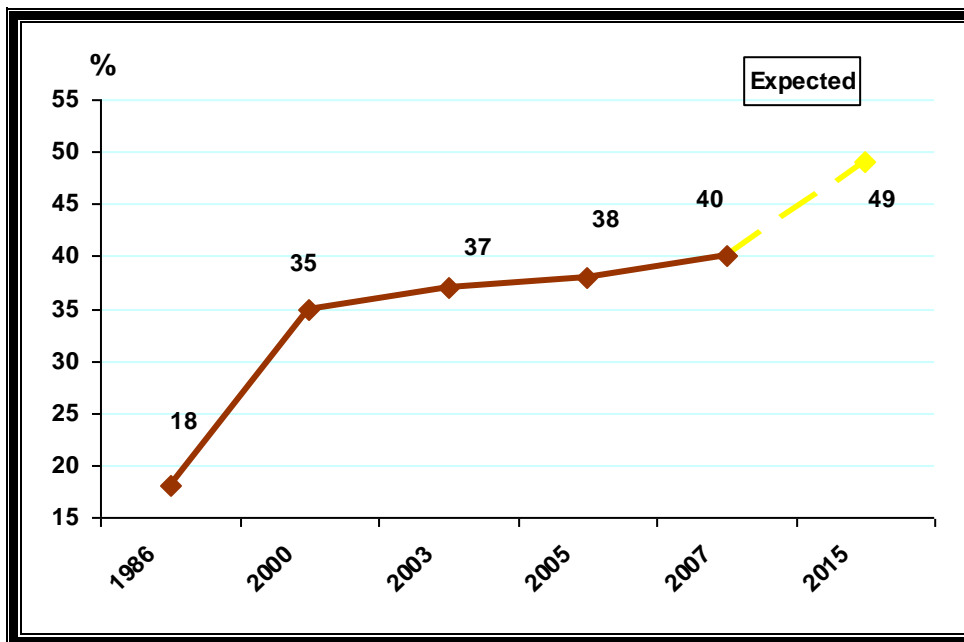
It is expected that the percent of women who are registered for voting at elections will increase to 49 percent in 2015 and this is approaching to the target proportion which is 50 percent

Table (3.3) Percentage of women who are registered for voting at elections during (1986-2007) and expected for 2015

Years		% women registered for voting at elections
1986		18
2000		35
2003		37
2005		38
2007		40
2015	Expected	49
	Target	50

Source: Ministry of Internal 2000-2007

Figure (3.3) Percentage of women who are registered for voting at elections during (1986-2007) and expected for 2015



B – Women’s participation in People's Assembly

Egyptian legislature admitted the right of women to stand for membership in the Egyptian parliament since 1956. Tracking women history in the People Assembly and after the issuance of Law No. 21 of 1979 stating "allocation of at least thirty seats for women in the parliament", the number of women jumped to 35 in 1979 with 9% of the total number of members. In 1987 the Supreme Constitutional Court cancelled the law No. 21 for the year 1979, and cancelled the allocation of seats for women, and hence decreased the percentage of women in the Parliament to 3.9%. The percentage continued in decreasing up to 2.2 by 1990, then in 2000 the percentage increased to 2.9%, and it is decreased again to 1.8% in the period (2005-2010).

Table (3-4) Percentage of elected women participates in People's Assembly during 1979-2005 and expected for 2015

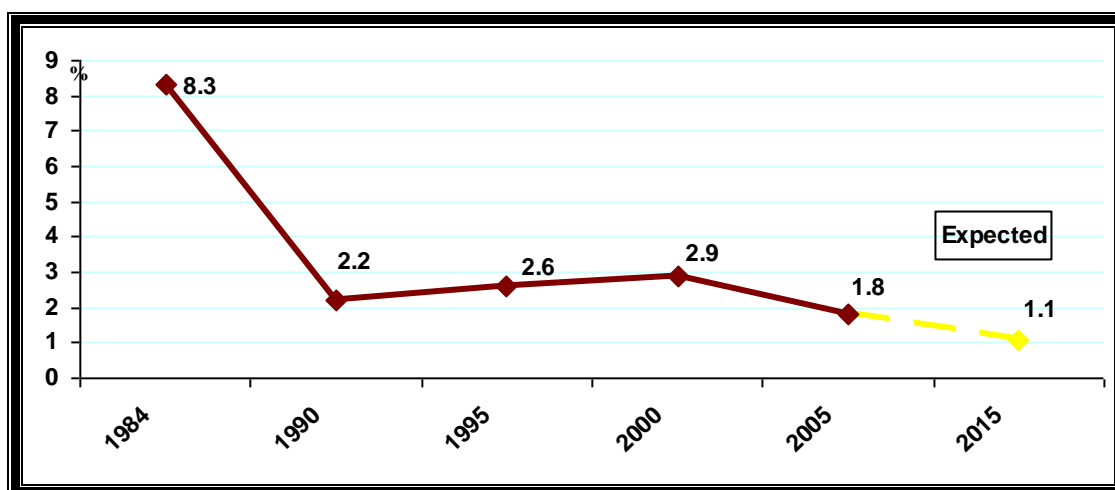
Election Period		Percentage of Elected Women
1997		9.0
1984		8.3
1987		3.9
1990		2.2
1995		2.6
2000		2.9
2005 - 2010		1.8
2015	Expected	1.1
	Target	50.0

Source: Ministry of Internal

This indicator cannot be achieve by 2015

But after the presidential declaration during the annual conference of the National Democratic Party in November 2008 which decided to give the women 56 seats at the People’s Assembly by 2010, there is a hope that women will occupy a large number of seats.

Figure (3-4) Percentage of elected women participates in People's Assembly during 1984-2005 and expected for 2015



C - Women in El-Shura Council

The proportion of women members of El- Shura Council has increased from 3.3 percent in the 1980 to 5.7 percent in the 1996 session, then rose in the 2007 figure to reach 7.9 percent, see the Table and Figure (3.5).

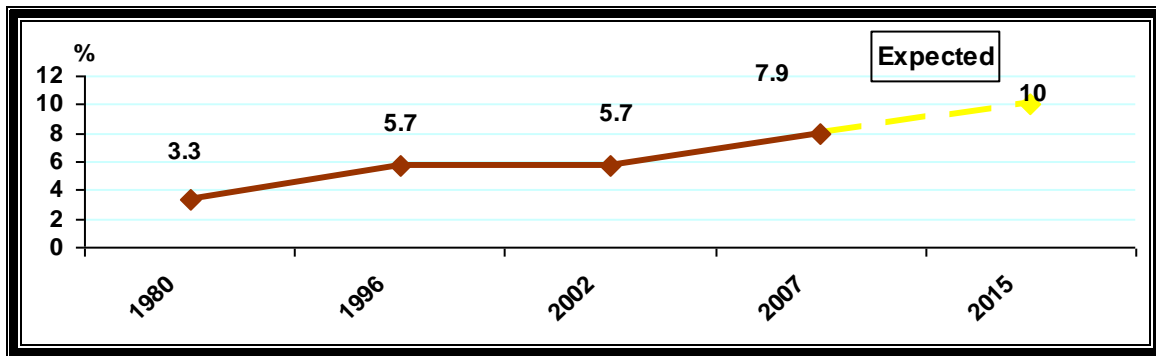
*It is expected that the participation rate of women in the Al- Shura Council to be 10% by 2015
This also refers to the difficulty of achieving the MDG target by 2015*

Table (3.5) Percent distribution of Al-Shura Council's members by sex during 1980 -2007 and expected for 2015

Year	Female	Male
1980	3.3	96.7
1996	5.7	94.3
2002	5.7	94.3
2004/2007	7.9	92.0
2015	Expected	90.0
	Target	50.0

Source: - Al-Shura Council, 2005.
- Ministry of Internal, 2004-2007.

Figure (3- 5) Women’s participation in Al-Shura Council during 1980 -2007 and expected for 2015



D - Women in local councils

Although the participation rate of women in the local councils is less than the percentage of participation in the People's Assembly and Al-Shura, the number of women in local councils is more than that in the People's Assembly and Al-Shura, because of the large number of seats in local councils in the governorates, and this is by looking at the total number of women participating in local councils for the period (1997-2008) we noticed that it increased from 558 by 1997 (1.2% of the total number of members in all local councils in Egypt) to 2596 by 2008 (5%).

It should be noted that this figure is considered low when compared to the size of the representation of women in 1983, where the ratio reached 9.2%. The reason behind this increase is the existence of a law that allows the allocation of two seats for women in each council, but this law was considered unconstitutional and hence it has been cancelled and thus the percentage and the number of women in local councils has been decreased, as shown in Table (3-6).

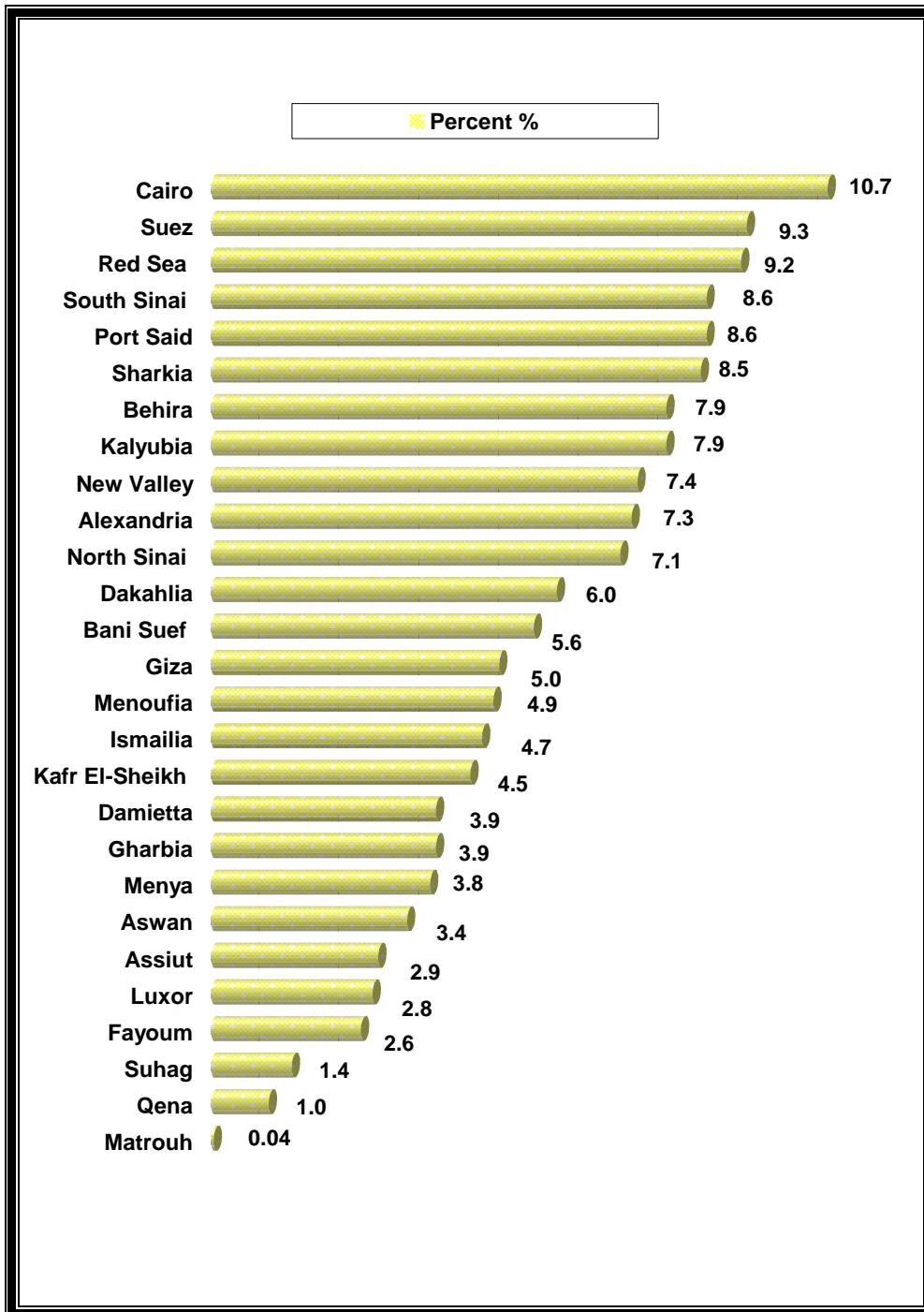
It is difficult to anticipated the proportion of women in local councils by 2015 because of the fluctuation from year to year

Table (3-6) Women participation in the local councils in selected years

Year	Total participants	Number of Female	Percent of female
1983	27768	2564	9.2
1997	47381	558	1.2
2002	47346	774	1.6
2008	51529	2596	5.0

Source: Ministry of Internal

Figure (3-6) Women participation in the local councils, 2008



It is obvious from Figure (3.6) that the highest proportion of women in the People's Councils is in Cairo governorate (10.7 percent) followed by Suez governorate (9.3 percent) and Red Sea governorate was (9.2 percent), while the lowest is in Matrouh governorate (0.04 percent).

Government and NGOs' efforts to activate the participation of women in parliamentary assemblies

1. The establishment of the National Council for Women in 2000 as a high level institution, headed by the First Lady, to follow up the process of integrating women in the development plans.
2. "Equal Opportunities Unit" has been established in all ministries by the National Council of Women and funded by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) which concerns with the problems and complaints of women against discrimination in employment, as in promotions, training, travel abroad, or for any form of discrimination against women.
3. "Unit of complaints" which is based in the National Council for Women to receive complaints from both women and men, whether in work, personal complaints, or any kind of complaint that are investigated by council specialists.
4. The political leadership has adopted in its political letter to the government symbols the issue of the Egyptian women advancement, the inclusion of equality and the elimination of discrimination against women.
5. Partnership between the government and civil society institutions to take incentive steps to expand the participation of women in political life.
6. Planning and implementing various programs to build the capacity of women by the National Council for Women and some non-governmental organizations.
7. The National Council for Women and several non-governmental organizations adopted a campaign for issuing women's official documents (IDs and election card) all over the country through the implementation of the project of developing women's political participation.
8. Advertising campaigns to create a climate for community to accept and encourage women's political role.
9. Motivate and encourage women to apply for nomination to various elected councils.

Fourth Goal

4 - Reduce under five mortality rate by two thirds between (1990– 2015)

Studying mortality rates in any society is considered something important for two reasons. The first is that deaths are one of the population growth components for reducing population size of the population, while the second reflects the prevailing level of health the higher the level of health of the population ,the lower level of mortality.

Indicators:

4-1-1 Infant mortality rate.

4-1-2 Under- five mortality rate.

4-1-3 Proportion of children aged one year immunized against measles.

First indicators:

4-1-1 Infant mortality rate.

It is well known that the infants mortality (less than one year), representing the majority of deaths among children under- five of age. Also infant mortality has deficiencies in the registration particularly in Upper Egypt, but during the past few years infant mortality rates have witnessed a significant decline.

Data in Table and figure (4.1) present infant mortality rate (less than one year), by place of residence. The data indicate a decline in the rate of infant mortality during 1992 - 2008 of 62 deaths per thousand live births in 1992, to 25 deaths per thousand live births in 2008. It is expected to reach 17 per thousand in 2015, as a result of the health programs which is adopted by the Government to promote child health. It is also obvious from the table that rural areas are still suffering from high level of infant mortality, where rural Upper Egypt recorded the highest infant mortality rate 39 per thousand in 2008 and is expected to decline to 25 per thousand in 2015.

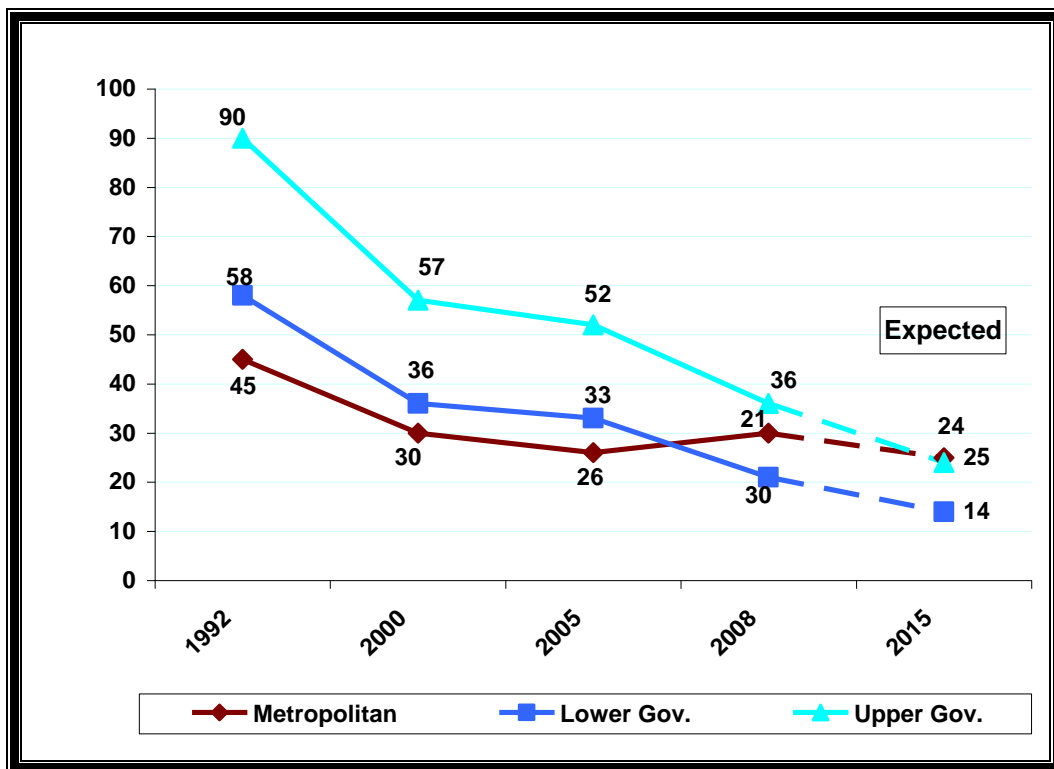
Thus, this target can be achieved by 2015, even for rural Upper Egypt

Table (4-1) Infant mortality rates (less than a year), by place of residence during 1992 - 2008 and expected and target for 2015

Regions	1992	2000	2005	2008	2015	
					Expected	Target
Metropolitan	45	30	26	30	25	15
Urban	46	32	30	15	9	15
Rural	62	38	34	23	15	21
Lower Egypt	58	36	33	21	14	19
Urban	53	44	39	30	23	18
Rural	106	62	56	39	25	35
Upper Egypt	90	57	52	36	24	30
Total	62	44	33	25	17	21

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 2000, 2005, and 2008

Figure (4-1) Infant mortality rates (less than a year), by place of residence during 1992 - 2008 and expected for 2015



Second indicator

4-1-2 Under-five mortality rates

Under-five mortality rates is a reflection of the activities of public health programs, as well as health care, both preventive and curative, where children are the first to be affected by the improvement in the surrounding environmental conditions.

Data in Table and Figure (4.2) present under-five mortality rate by place of residence. As noticed from the table under-five mortality rate decreased from 85 per thousand live births in 1992 to 28 per thousand live births in 2008 and it is expected to continue decreasing to 17 per thousand in 2015.

It can be said that the Millennium's targets of infants and under-five mortality rates can be achieved by 2015.

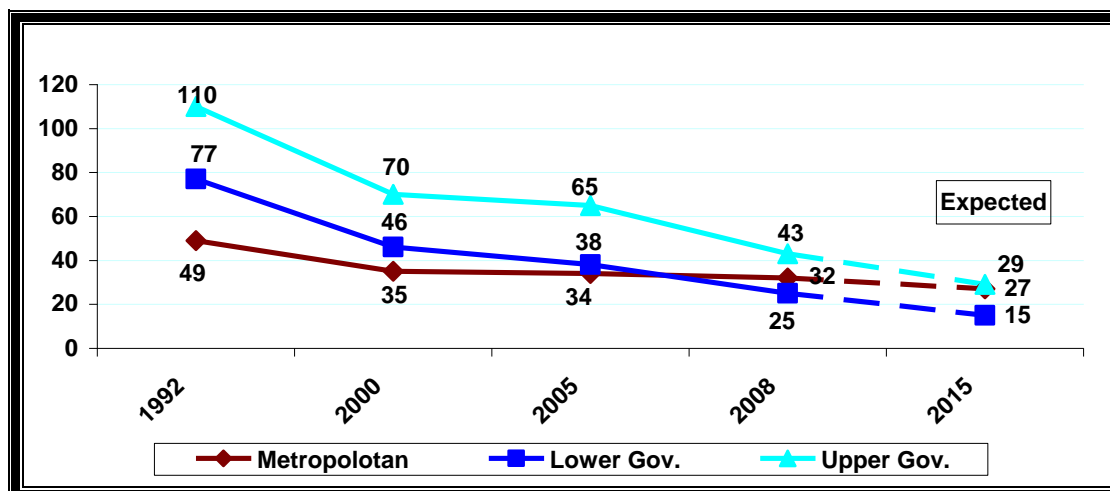
However, according to governorate areas we can see that the highest level of under-five mortality rates registered in rural Upper Egypt, with 46 per thousand, followed by urban Upper Egypt with 34 per thousand. While under-five mortality rates in rural Lower Egypt reached 28 per thousand in 2008. Note that it is expected that these rates will decrease to 29 per thousand and 25 thousand in both rural and urban Upper Egypt, respectively, and to 17, 11 per thousand in rural and urban Lower Egypt.

Table (4-2) Under-five mortality rates by place of residence during 1992 - 2008 and expected and target for 2015

Regions	1992	2000	2005	2008	2015	
					Expected	Target
Metropolitan	49	35	34	32	27	16
Urban	57	41	35	18	11	19
Rural	84	47	40	28	17	28
Lower Egypt	77	46	38	25	18	26
Urban	70	51	48	34	25	23
Rural	129	77	72	46	29	43
Upper Egypt	110	70	65	43	29	37
Total	85	54	41	28	17	28

Source: - Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 2000, 2005 and 2008

Figure (4-2) Under-five mortality rates by place of residence during 1992 - 2008 and expected for 2015



Third indicator

4-1.3 Proportion of children aged one year immunized against measles

The expansion of immunization against preventable diseases is the center of the national program. Also the Ministry of Health had set a target to eradicate polio and tetanus, which affects infants before 2000, while the global goal set by the World Health Organization with regard to 2005. Egypt also adopted a policy of immunization by the World Health Organization, both routine immunization or national campaigns, with the addition of new immunizes such as viral hepatitis and measles immunizations. Noting that the Millennium Goal on the immunization is coverage against measles targeting children under the age of 12 months, however, in Egypt the immunization program recommending immunizing children against measles at the age of 9 months, and there were some people are advised to postpone immunization until the child's age is between (12-15) months.

Table and figure (4.3) shows the proportion of children aged (12-23) months immunized against measles during (1992 - 2008). Data indicates that the proportion of children immunized against measles during the period under study increased from 82 percent in 1992 to about 98 percent in 2008, over the total number of governorates and also over all the urban and rural areas.

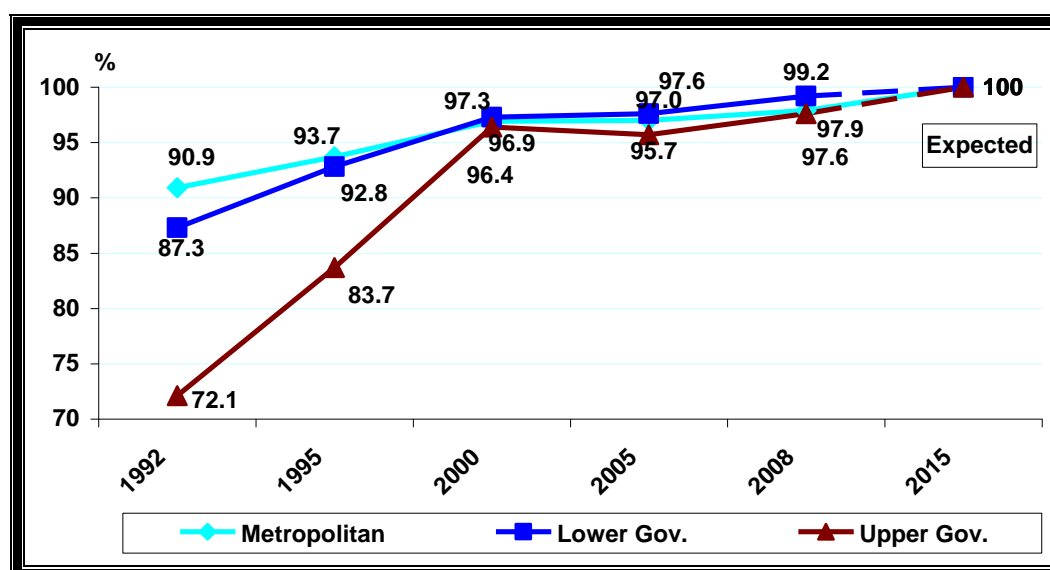
It is expected to achieve full coverage of immunization for all regions by 2015.

Table (4.3) Percentage of children 12-23 months who received measles vaccines during 1992 - 2008 and target for 2015

Regions	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	Target 2015
Metropolitan	90.9	93.7	96.9	97.0	97.9	100
Urban	89.9	96.3	97.5	97.1	99.4	100
Rural	86.6	91.6	97.2	97.7	99.1	100
Lower Egypt	87.3	92.8	97.3	97.6	99.2	100
Urban	80.2	90.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	100
Rural	69.4	81.3	95.3	95.3	97.4	100
Upper Egypt	72.1	83.7	96.4	95.7	97.6	100
Total	82.0	89.2	96.9	96.6	98.3	100

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Figure (4.3) Percentage of children 12-23 months who received measles vaccines during 1992 - 2008 and target for 2015



Government efforts to achieve the Millennium Development

Goals in the field of infant and under-five mortalit

Infant and under-five mortality rates are considered two of the most complex indicators in development. They reflect both the efficiency of the health system and the influence of socio- economic and cultural factors on child live.

The Ministry of Health has adopted many of the programs that would preserve the lives of children, such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infections, as well as expanding programs of immunization.

The Ministry of Health has implemented several programs for the advancement of child health such as:

- Safe child program.
- Care program for newborns in public hospitals and health centers.
- Lack of early detection of thyroid hormone program.
- Program of full care for the sick child.
- Promotion and protection of breastfeeding and child-friendly hospitals.
- Support Program micronutrient components.
- Care of children with special needs.
- Early detection program to reduce disability.

All of these programs have had a significant impact in reducing infants and children under-five mortality in Egypt, which may lead to lower rates less than the expected target of the Millennium Goals.

Fifth Goal

5- Improve maternal health

5-1 **First Target**: is to reduce the maternal mortality rate due to pregnancy and childbirth by three quarters in the period between (1990, 2015).

5-1-1 Maternal mortality ratios

5-1-2 Proportion of births that are subject to medical supervision.

5-2 **Second Target**: is universal access of reproductive health services by the year 2015.

5-2-1 Prevalence of family planning methods.

5-2-2 Birth rate among teenage girls (15-19) years.

5-2-3 Access to antenatal care (one visit at least and four visits at the most).

5-2-4 unmet need for family planning.

First target indicators

5-1-1 Maternal mortality ratios

The high level of reproductive health and the improvement of the health services and family planning services will lead to a significant decline in maternal mortality ratios.

Table (5.1) and figures (5.1 and 5.2) representing the distribution of maternal mortality ratios according to place of residence during the period from 1992 to 2005. Data in the table indicates that the maternal mortality ratio decreased from 174 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1992 to 84 cases in 2000 and then to about 63 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005.

This indicates that Egypt success to achieve this objective before 2015 and access to more than the desired target of the third millennium goals in this area

Data also point to the existence of difference in the maternal mortality ratios, according to place of residence, where Lower Egypt Governorates recorded the highest ratios of maternal mortality (93 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000), followed by 89 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in Upper Egypt Governorates. While in the meantime, it is observed that the Metropolitan Governorates recorded the lowest ratio of maternal mortality (48 deaths per 100,000 live births). This is due to the availability of the health service and care of pregnancy in Metropolitan Governorates in addition to the high socio-economic level of women in these areas, which play an important role in avoiding the dangers signs of childbirth, by access to health care during pregnancy or delivery or during the postpartum period.

Table (5-1) Trend in maternal mortality ratio, according to place of residence during the period from 1992 – 2005, and expected for 2015

Place of Residence	1992	1997	2000	200 2 *	200 5 *	2015	
						Expected	Target
Metropolitan Gov.	233	122	48	-	-	-	-
Lower Egypt Gov.	132	91	93	-	-	-	-
Upper Egypt Gov.	217	92	89	-	-	-	-
Total	174	96	84	75	62.7	29	29

Source: - National Survey of Maternal Mortality 92/93, 2000.

- National Study on Maternal Mortality - and the Ministry of Health, 1997, 2002, 2005.

* Data only available at the level of the Egypt.

Figure (5-1) Trend in maternal mortality ratio during the period from 1992 – 2005, and expected for 2015

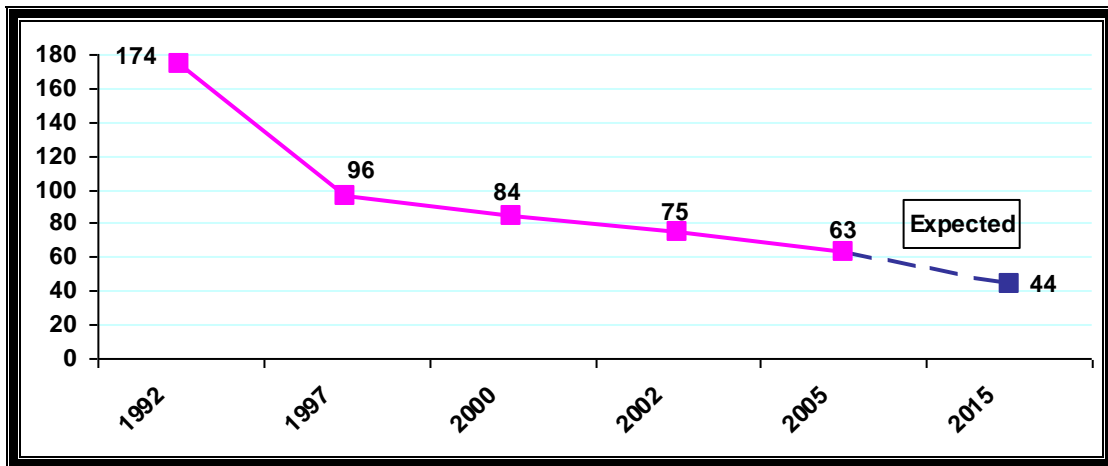
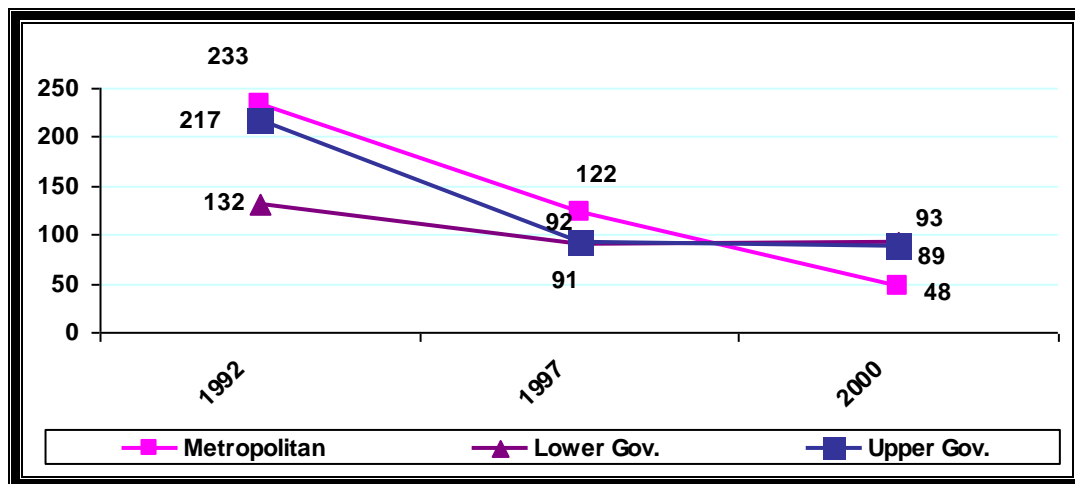


Figure (5-2) Trend in maternal mortality ratio, according to place of residence during the period from 1992 – 2005



Second Target

5-1-2 The proportion of births under medical supervision

Complications during delivery are considered the main reason of maternal mortality. Data shown in Table (5.2) and figures (5.3 and 5.4), present the proportion of births that took place under medical supervision during the period (1992-2008). Figures show that the total percentage of births that took place under medical supervision increased to 78.9 percent in 2008 compared to about 41 percent in 1992 and it is expected to reach more than 100 percent in 2015.

It achieved the expected goal for this indicator

Data indicate also that women who are living in rural areas, especially in rural Upper Egypt, are less seeking to give birth under a medical supervision, where the percentage of women who gave birth under medical supervision is 59.2 in 2008. In spite of that data indicate that this percent has already been doubled during the period under study as a result of the intensification of the efforts of the Ministry of Health to encourage women to give birth under medical supervision and work to change the habits prevailing in the rural areas, where women prefer to give birth at home under the supervision of Daya.

Table (5-2) Proportion of births took place under medical supervision during 1992 - 2008 and target for 2015

Place of Residence	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	Target for 2015	
Metropolitan Govs.	68.3	69.2	83.7	90.7	92.3	100	
Urban	62.9	75.1	84.7	92.9	92.0	100	
Rural	32.5	43.9	58.1	78.0	83.4	100	
Lower Egypt Govs.	39.7	51.4	65.1	81.6	85.3	100	
Urban	51.8	59.6	74.7	83.8	85.6	100	
Rural	23.0	22.9	38.2	54.8	59.2	100	
Upper Egypt Govs.	29.7	32.2	47.8	62.6	66.4	100	
Frontier Govs.	-	59.3	60.4	71.8	79.1	100	
Total	40.7	46.3	60.9	74.2	78.9	Expected	99.0
						Target	100

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

Figure (5.3) Proportion of births took place under the supervision of a medical during 1992-2008 and target for 2015

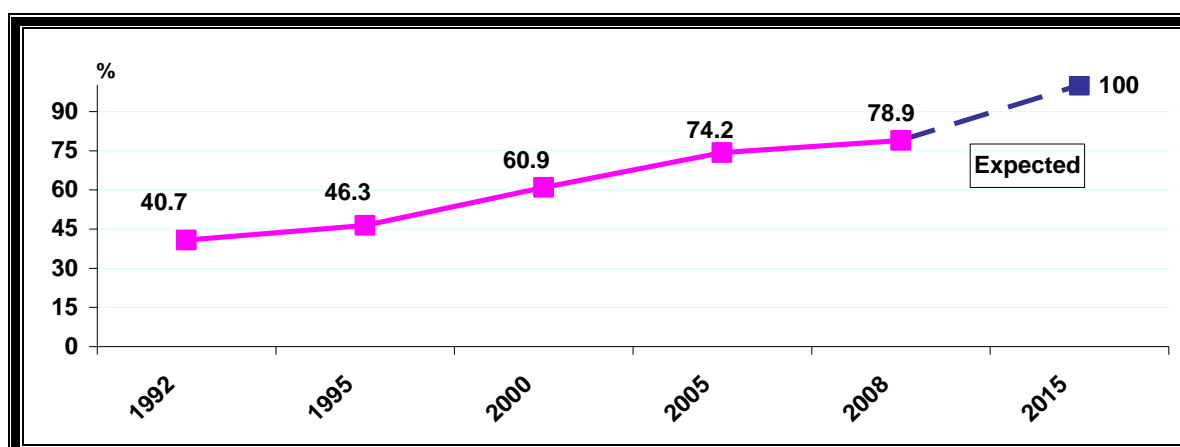
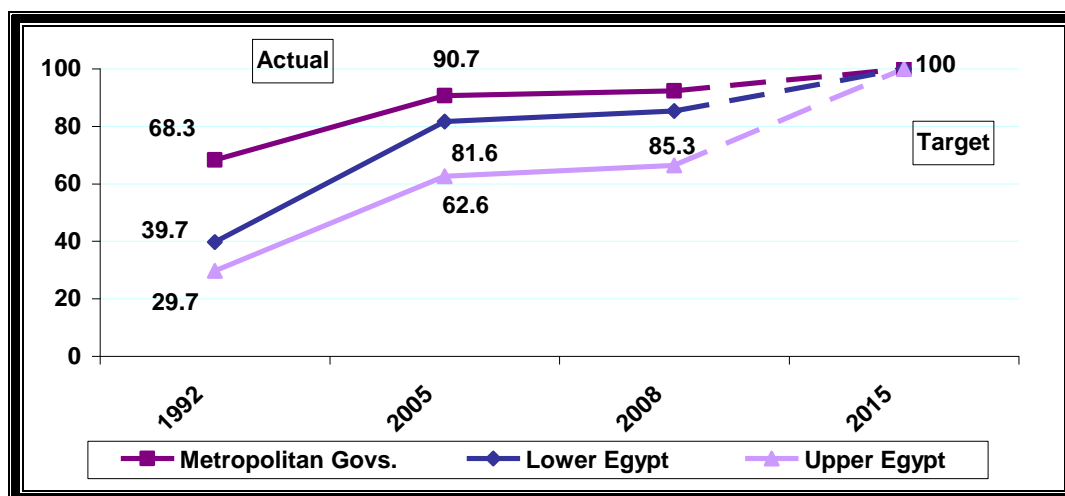


Figure (5-4) Proportion of births took place under medical supervision, according to place of residence during 1992 - 2008 and target for 2015



Second Target Indicators

5-2-1 Prevalence of Family Planning Methods

The Egyptian government concerned with providing motivated resources to provide with family planning methods at subsidized prices to encourage couples to use it to reduce the proportion of new births, and to eliminate the unmet needs of unmet need for family planning methods. Accumulated successes have been reached as of the family planning program reflected on an obvious increase in contraceptive using rates throughout the past fifteen years.

Table (5.3) and figure (5.5) present the growth trend of the current use of family planning methods during 1992 to 2008, by place of residence. In general, the percentage of current use of contraceptive methods increased from 47.1% by the year 1992 to 60.3% by the year 2008 (13% between 1992 and 2008), and it is expected to increase up to 64.2 percent in 2015. Data in the table also indicate that the there is a significant relationship between the place of residence and the proportion of contraceptive use during the period under study, where the percentage of contraceptive use in rural Upper Egypt almost increased twice between 1992 and 2008 (24.3 percent to 48.4 percent), while contraceptive use rate increased only with 13 percent in rural Lower Egypt during the same period of time (50.5 percent in 1992 to 63.9 percent 2008).

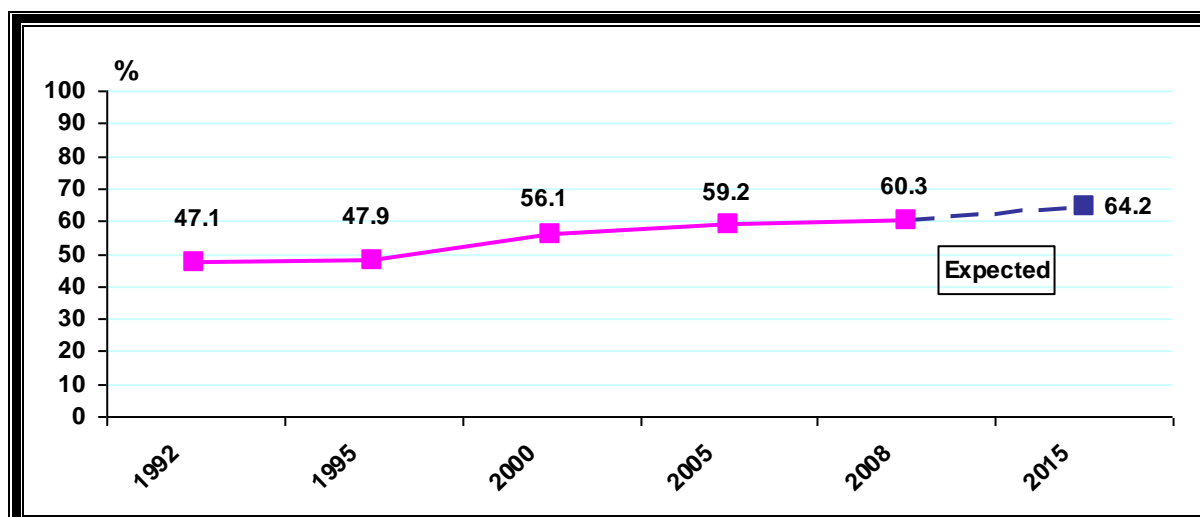
If Egypt maintains this upward trend in contraceptive use, it is more likely that the prevalence of family planning methods will reach to 64.2 percent by 2015 at the national level, nevertheless, rural areas, especially in Upper Egypt governorates, they are still suffering from the low prevalence rates of family planning methods which may be considered an obstacle in reaching the desired goal

Table (5.3) Percentage distribution of married women age 15-45 and use contraceptive methods by place of residence during 1992 - 2008 and expected & target for 2015

Place of Residence	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	Exp.2015
Metropolitan Govs.	59.1	58.1	65.2	63.9	65.2	67.5
Urban	60.5	59.1	65.5	64.1	65.5	66.0
Rural	50.5	53.8	63.9	66.5	63.9	66.2
Lower Egypt Govs.	53.5	55.4	64.3	65.9	64.3	66.0
Urban	48.1	49.9	62.4	60.0	62.4	69.2
Rural	24.3	24.0	48.4	45.2	48.4	56.9
Upper Egypt Govs.	31.4	32.1	52.7	49.9	52.7	60.3
Frontier Govs.	-	44.0	52.3	49.3	52.3	62.1
Total	47.1	47.9	60.3	59.2	60.3	Exp. 64.2 Target 73.2

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008

Figure (5.5) Percentage distribution of married women age 15-45 and use contraceptive methods during 1992 - 2008 and expected for 2015



**Figure (5-6) Percentage of current use of contraceptive methods
By governorates, 2008**

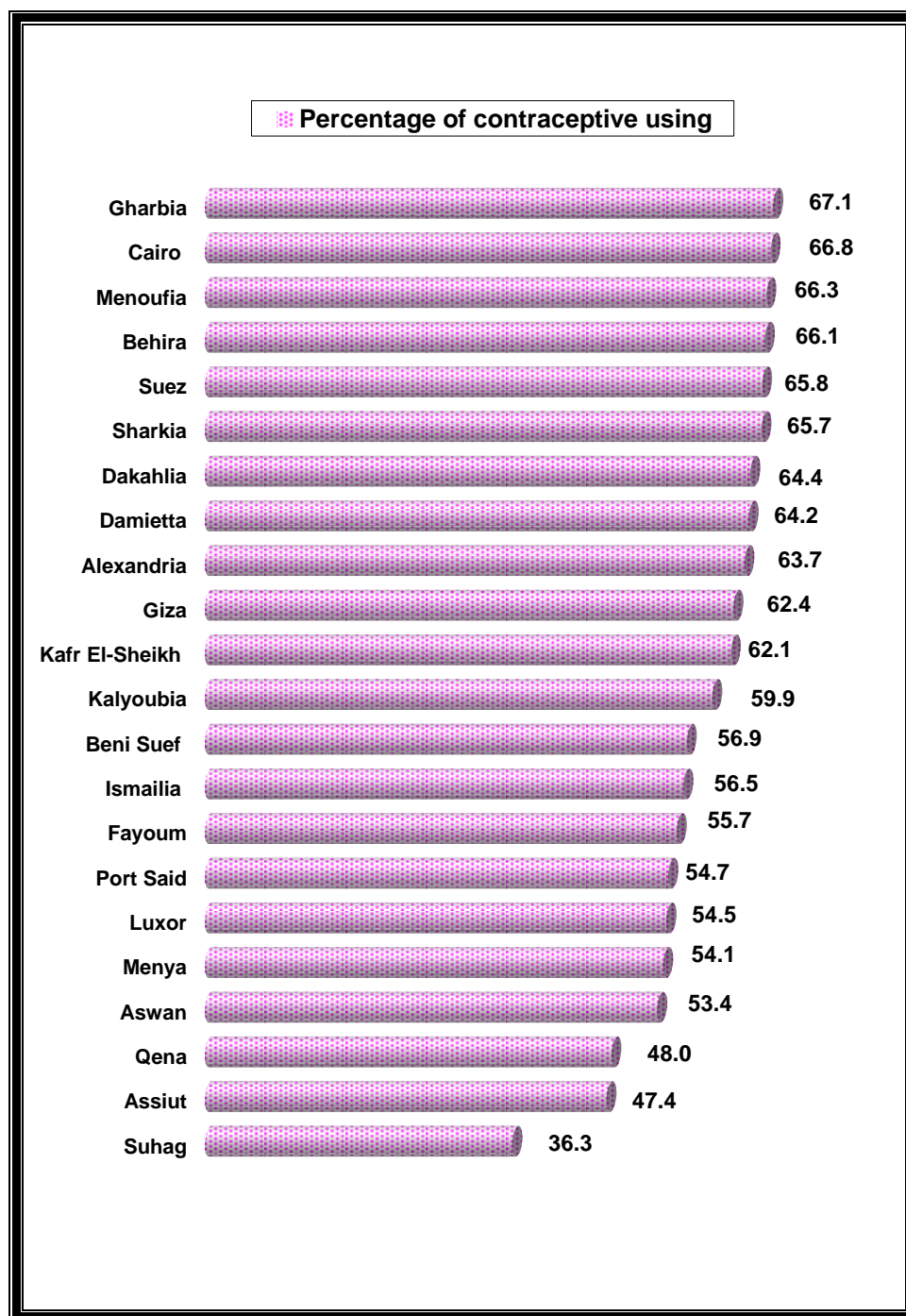


Figure (5.6) shows the percentage of current use of contraceptive methods by governorates. As it shown above, Gharbia governorate has the highest percentage of contraceptive use (67.1 percent) followed by Cairo governorate (66.8 percent) while the lowest percentage of contraceptive use is shown in Suhag governorate (36.3 percent).

5-2-2 Adolescent birth rate

Reproduction under the age of twenty has major health considerations because both of mothers under this age and their children face numerous health risks and death. Also, pregnancy under the age of twenty has adverse social consequences, especially for the education of females, as the women who are often married before the age of twenty have not completed their education.

It is clear from Table (5.4) and figure (5.7) that the proportion of women in the age group (15 - 19 years) and who became mothers or pregnant, fluctuate between 9 - 10 percent during the period (1992 - 2008).

So, it is not expected to eliminate the phenomenon of early marriage and pregnancy by 2015 according to the third millennium goal

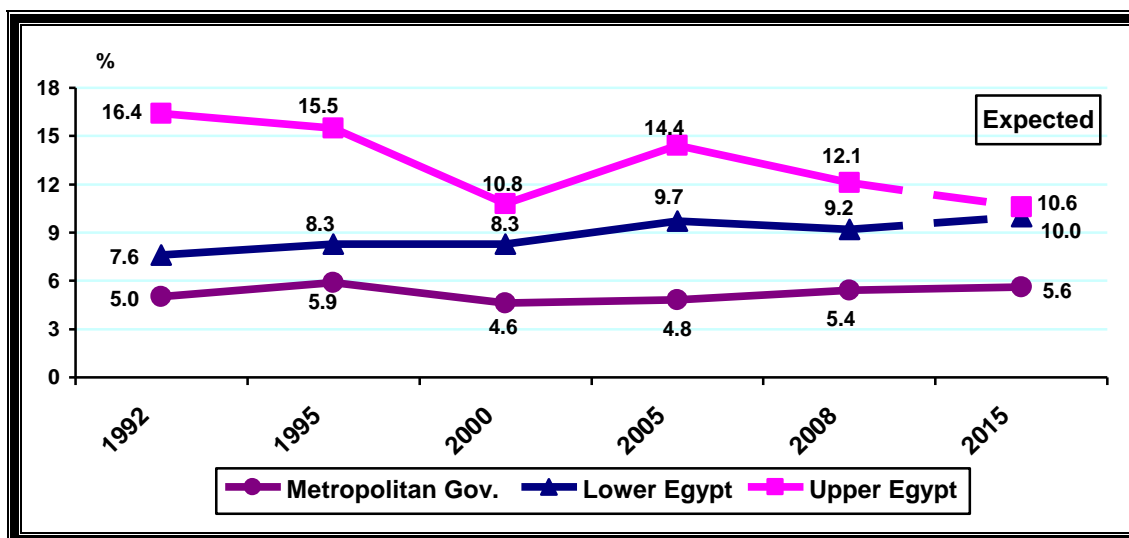
However, there is a significant difference in the levels of teenage childbearing by residence, where Upper Egypt has the highest level of teenage childbearing, particularly in rural areas, while Urban Lower Egypt has low level of reproduction in this age.

Table (5-4) Percentage of women at age group 15 – 19 years who become mothers or pregnant by place of residence during (1992 - 2008)

Place of Residence	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	Expected 2015
Metropolitan Gov.	5.0	5.9	4.6	4.8	5.4	5.6
Urban	4.8	3.8	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.8
Rural	9.4	9.1	9.3	10.1	10.7	11.3
Lower Egypt Gov.	7.6	8.3	8.3	9.8	9.2	10.0
Urban	6.1	12.2	6.2	8.8	7.2	7.7
Rural	20.1	18.2	13.0	13.5	14.1	12.1
Upper Egypt Gov.	16.4	15.5	10.8	14.4	12.1	10.6
Total	9.9	10.2	8.5	9.4	9.6	9.5

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008

Figure (5-7) Percentage of women at age group 15 – 19 years who become mothers or pregnant by place of residence during (1992 - 2008)



5-2-3 Access to antenatal care

It is important to provide the pregnant women with regular care for the sake of eliminating the probability of facing health problems as a result of pregnancy, which is considered one of the indirect reasons behind maternal mortality

Table (5.5) shows that the proportion, of birth to mothers who received any type of care during pregnancy, had nearly doubled from 39 percent to almost 74 percent during between (1995 - 2008).

In general, as shown in the table, percentage of mothers who received antenatal care during pregnancy in Lower Egypt is higher than the percentage in Upper Egypt (around 75 percent versus 66 percent respectively). Also, the lowest percent was shown in rural Upper Egypt (about 60 percent in 2008).

So, it is possible to achieve the Millennium Goal for this indicator as a result of many health programs adopted by Egypt to improve the health status of mothers and pregnant women.

Table (5.5) Percentage of births whose mothers received any type of care during pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey (1995 – 2008)

Place of Residence	1995	2000	2005	2008	2015 Target	
Metropolitan Govs.	59.2	74.1	84.0	89.5	100	
Urban	65.2	71.2	88.4	82.2	100	
Rural	34.5	47.2	74.7	72.8	100	
Lower Egypt Govs.	41.9	53.5	78.0	75.0	100	
Urban	51.2	65.1	57.8	81.8	100	
Rural	20.8	36.9	50.6	59.9	100	
Upper Egypt Govs.	28.6	44.3	57.5	65.9	100	
Total	39.1	52.9	69.6	73.6	Expected	100
					Target	100

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008.

5-2-4 Unmet need for family planning

Table (5.6) shows the percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning by place of residence during (1992 - 2008). Women with unmet need for family planning include those who are married and are in need of family planning either for spacing or for limiting birth., Data in the table show that the percent of women with unmet need decreased by half (from 20 percent to 9 percent) during 1992-2008.

The table also shows that the percentage of women who have an unmet need in the Upper Egypt is still high especially in rural Upper Egypt (15.4 percent) comparing to those in rural Lower Egypt (7.7 percent).

In spite of the significant decreasing in the percentage of unmet need for family planning methods among married women at the reproductive age (15 - 49 years), the expected percentages for the year 2015 will approximately reach 6.5 percent if we consider the same health conditions and services for family planning.

Elimination of the percentage of women who have an unmet need may not be achieved by 2015 either at the national level or at all the sub geographical level.

Table (5-6) Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning by place of residence during (1992 - 2008)

Place of Residence	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	2015 Exp.
Metropolitan Govs.	13.4	10.8	7.2	8.5	5.8	4.1
Urban	14.6	10.2	8.8	7.3	6.4	4.5
Rural	19.0	15.3	8.8	7.1	7.7	5.2
Lower Egypt Govs.	17.7	13.8	8.8	7.1	7.4	5.1
Urban	20.3	14.0	10.7	9.5	8.0	5.3
Rural	30.5	25.6	18.7	17.0	15.4	11.4
Upper Egypt Govs.	27.5	22.0	16.1	14.6	13.1	9.5
Total	20.1	16.0	11.2	10.3	9.2	6.5

Source: Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008

Government efforts in the area of maternity care

Egypt adopted many health programs to improve the health and nutritional status of women at childbearing age, which in return will help to reduce the maternal mortality rate due to pregnancy or childbirth, these programs include:

1. Pregnancy care, including rate of anemia measurement, as well as providing women with folic acid and iron.
2. Medical care during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum in order to protect women from complications that may occur during that period, such as bleeding and subsequent complications which may lead to anemia and death.
3. Promote family planning programs for spacing for maternal and child health.
4. Raise the age of marriage to reduce the mortality related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Sixth Goal

6 - Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other deadly diseases

6-1 First target: stop the spread of HIV / AIDS by 2015.

6-1-1 HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged
(15-24) years.

6-1-2 Condom use rate.

6-1-3 Number of children orphaned by HIV / AIDS.

6-2 Second target: stop the spread of malaria and other major diseases
by 2015.

6-2-1 Incidence and mortality rates of malaria.

6-2-2 Incidence, prevalence and mortality rates of tuberculosis
(TB)

6-2-3 proportion of TB cases detected and cured under the system
of treatment for a short period.

First target indicators

6.1.1: HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women aged 15-24 years.

The first AIDS cases emerged in Egypt in 1986 and since that time and until the end of 2007 the reported number of HIV and AIDS cases is 2969.

Data shown in Table (6.1) present the percentage distribution of cases of HIV / AIDS in Egypt according to mode of transmission till 2007

Table (6-1) Percent distribution of cases of HIV / AIDS in Egypt according to mode of transmission till 2007

Mode of transmission	Asymptomatic HIV %	AIDS %	Total	
Illegal sexual relations	30.7	48.3	35.4	
Legal sexual relations	13.1	27.0	16.8	
Use of contaminated injection	1.3	4.2	2.1	
Some of the wrong behavior	0.7	1.9	1.0	
Blood transfusion	14.7	9.1	13.2	
Mother-to-child	1.4	0.8	1.2	
Other reason	38.1	8.7	1.2	
Total	Number	2181	788	2969
	%	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Health 2007 - National AIDS Control Program

As shown in table (6.1), most infections with HIV / AIDS in Egypt transmitted through sexual contact, as the ratio is more than half (52 percent), also that the incidence of unknown causes is about one third of cases (38.1 percent). While transmission of the virus through some of the wrong behaviors, and the transmission through mother to child is still rare, where re the proportions are 1.0% and 1.2% respectively.

Efforts have been taken in the past to examine the women who attend governmental clinics for antenatal care, but the low rate of HIV prevalence among them makes these efforts very costly and ineffective in the detection of cases in the community as a whole.

If the low percentage of HIV among pregnant mothers kept at low level, millennium indicator of the spread of HIV among pregnant women, and women aged 15-24 years, as well as for the number of children who become orphans because of HIV / AIDS may not be of no significant value in 2015.

Second indicator

6-1-2 Condom use rate.

As clear from table (6.2), in spite of the fact that the disease is transmitted in most cases, through sexual contact, the use of condoms as means of prevention of the disease is still weak, and decreasing in Egypt.

Table (6-2) Condom use rate among couples during 1992 – 2008 and Expected 2015

Year	1992	1995	2000	2005	2008	Exp. 2015
Condom use rate	4.2	2.9	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.3

Source: Demographic health survey 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008

Second target indicators

6-2-1 Incidence and mortality rates of malaria

Data shown in table (6.3) indicate that there is no cases of malaria in Egypt, but there is only 32 case all imported from abroad.

Therefore, the incidence of malaria in Egypt is zero

Table (6.3) Incidence and mortality rates of malaria during 2008

The incidence of malaria	32 Case
The incidence of malaria	All are imported
Deaths due to malaria	One case imported

Source: Ministry of Health - Information Center 2006

6-2-2 Incidence, prevalence and mortality rates of tuberculosis (TB)

According to the Ministry of Health, Data in Table (6.4) show that the rate of TB incidence in Egypt is limited; there is no more than 24 cases per 100,000 by 2007. Note that deaths from TB is very limited (no more than 147 deaths for the total population, which is more than 72 million people according to the census of population and housing and facilities in 2006).

Table (6-4) Incidence, prevalence and mortality rates of tuberculosis (TB) during 2007

The incidence of tuberculosis	10044 Case
The incidence of tuberculosis	24 Case per 100,000
Number of deaths due to tuberculosis	147 Case

Source: Ministry of Health - Information Center 2007.

6-2-3 proportion of TB cases detected and cured under the system of treatment for a short period.

Table (6.5) shows that the proportion of TB cases that were discovered in 2006 is very limited, not exceed 4774 case. According to data from the Ministry of Health in 2006 it is noted that about 75% of them had been treated in the framework of recovery, and treatment system for a short period.

Table (6.5) Number of cases of TB were detected, and recover in 2006

Number of TB cases that have been discovered and are subject to short-term treatment	4774 Case
Number of TB cases that were subject to treatment and short-term treatment	3390 Case

Source: Ministry of Health - Information Center 2006.

Government efforts to combat HIV / AIDS and malaria and other diseases

The Supreme Committee was formed to combat AIDS in (1986) and its activities include the following:

1. In the field of monitoring disease, an implementation program has been implemented for monitoring the epidemic by examining more than 5 million blood samples from all categories since 1986 till now.
2. In securing the safety of the blood and raising the efficiency of those standing for examination, so we are seeking to examine units of blood in all blood banks, private and governmental, and seeking to set technical standards and administrative procedures to ensure the application of the prevention of infection and ensure the safety of blood transfusion, the provisions of control, and the professionalism of the prohibition of blood donations in return for cash.
3. In the prevention of AIDS transmission through contaminated instruments, so we provide means of sterilization and set technical and administrative rules in that field.
4. Patient care and health education, psychological and social, in cooperation with NGOs and relevant ministries and provide trainings to the medical team internally and externally.
5. Health education, citizens' awareness, printing and distributing brochures, posters and leaflets, and holding seminars for students in sports clubs and youth groups, as well as the implementation of an outreach program of women leaders in the villages and towns. Also included the fight against AIDS into the curriculum in conjunction with the Curriculum Development Center, Ministry of Education.
6. Cooperation and coordination with sectors and local bodies such as the rest of the sectors of health and ministries of education and Endowments, Labor and the media sector and NGOs.

This is the aim on the fight against HIV / AIDS, malaria and other serious diseases, also include a number of other diseases such as the severe acute hepatitis and other diseases.

Seventh Goal

7 - Ensure environmental sustainability

7-1 **First target:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and to reduce the loss of Natural resources.

7-1-1 Proportion of land area covered by forest and agricultural Lands.

7-1-2 Ratio area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area.

7-1-3 Gross domestic product per unit of energy consumption (as an indicator of the effectiveness of the use of energy).

7-1-4 Rate of carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and the extent of pollution of the global atmosphere, which lead to the erosion of the ozone layer and the accumulation of greenhouse gases blamed for warming the atmosphere.

7-2 **Second target:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to safe drinking water by half.

7-2-1 Proportion of population having access to safe water permanently.

7-2-2 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation.

7-3 **Third target:** By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the living conditions of slum dwellers.

7-3-1 Proportion of population who have a secure ownership of the land on which it lived.

First target indicators

7-1-1 Proportion of land area covered by forest and agricultural lands

Environment sustainability is consider the framework which can take place to achieve sustainable development process. So, the Egyptian government has established an Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) in 1982, and passed laws that protect the environment in 1992, 2001.

Throughout the past ten years, 22000 feddans have been ready to be forest planted. Most of these man-made forests are located in Upper Egypt (Qena - Luxor - Edfu) and in the New Valley. This means that the current share of land area covered by forests is very limited compared to the inhabitable area of Egypt. The population growth has led to a decline in agricultural and green areas due to population density. Statistics have been recorded the encroaching housing where occupied at least 2.1 million feddans of fertile agricultural land. In spite of the need for these agricultural lands, the increase in the number of slums areas continue to threaten the agricultural land and put pressure on reclamation land to provide food for the growing numbers of the population. Table (7.1).

Table (7-1) Total Area of Cultivated Land

Year	Total Area Fadan Per Thousands
1990	148.7
1994 /1991	555.8
1999/1995	172.1
2004/2000	97.4
2006/2005	1403.8
2008/2007	1376.4
Total	3754.2

7-1-2 The proportion of natural protectorates and biodiversity

Egypt is endowed with a rich natural heritage which the GOE seeks to conserve for the benefit of present and future generations. At present, in 2004 there are 24 protectorates covering about 97 thousand kilometers (about 9 percent of Egypt's total area). In 2007, three new protected areas were added, thus the number of protected areas increased to reach 27 by 2007, covering about 150 thousand kilometers by almost 15 percent of Egypt's total area (See Table (7.2) and figure (7.1)).

Table (7-2) Proportion of the nature conservation out of the total area in Egypt

Year	%
1995	7.6
1998	8.0
1999	8.0
2002	9.1
2004	9.0
2006	10.6
2007	15.0

Source: Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs - Environmental Affairs Agency

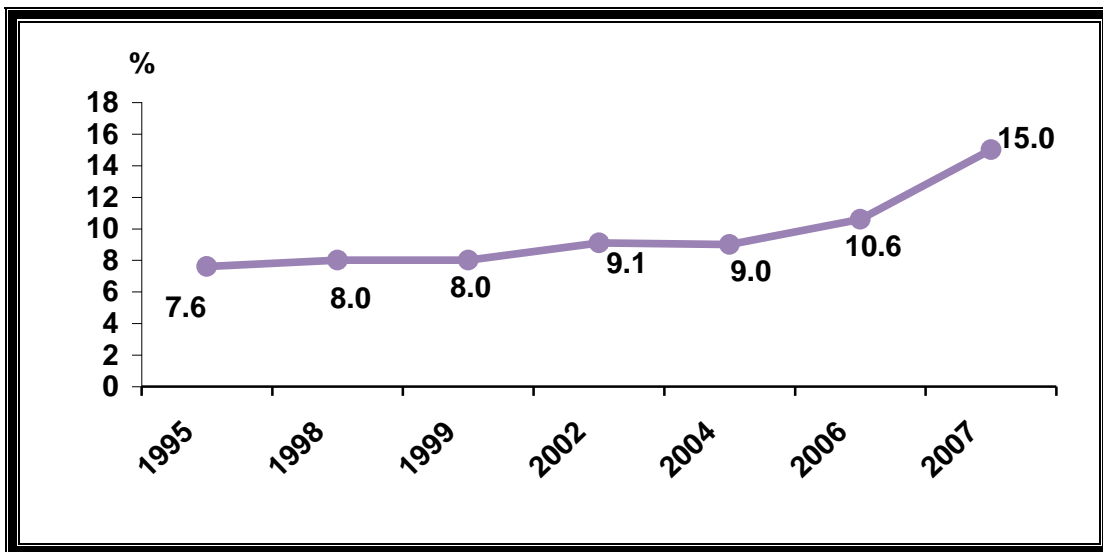
It is planned to complete the natural protected area network to 40 by 2017, to cover around 17 to 20 percent of Egypt's total area

Government efforts to maintain the protected areas and biodiversity

Government pays great efforts to maintain the protected areas and to enhance nature conservation in Egypt. These efforts represented in the development of extensive infrastructure, such as the integration of local communities in protected area management; the implementation of international and regional agreements concerning biodiversity; and visitor centers and education facilities.

Revulsion of the Red Sea with its coast, which extended to more than 1000 km, to a natural protected area has become one of the most important projects in the field of protected areas to be the second largest marine protected area in the world.

Figure (7-1) The percentage of areas covered by natural Protectorates



7-1-3 GDP per unit of energy consumption (as an indicator of the effectiveness of energy use)

The total gross domestic product per unit of energy use in Egypt increased from 3.9 dollars per kg (oil equivalent) in 1990 to 6.3dollars in 2005. The Government is making efforts to promote energy-use policies and effectively use of natural gas and electricity from renewable energy sources. The Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs cooperate with the industrial sector to achieve these things and to raise awareness about the negative health impact of the erosion of the ozone layer. As a result of this actions, the rate of Egypt's consumption of chlorine and carbonate causing the erosion of the ozone layer decreased from 2,144 metric tons in 1990 to 1,335 in 2001 (Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs 2001).

Government efforts to increase the gross domestic energy consumption

The government is moving to develop projects to generate renewable energy (such as wind projects, solar energy and water resources). One of these projects is the cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs in order to establish pilot projects in line with environmental requirements such as the exploitation of solar energy, including:

- 1- Draft heating and solar thermal, funded by the Arab-African Bank.
- 2- The development of nuclear power plants for peaceful uses.

7-1-4 The rate of carbon dioxide emissions (per person) and the extent of pollution of the global atmosphere, which lead to the erosion of the ozone layer and the accumulation of greenhouse gases blamed for warming the atmosphere.

Carbon dioxide emissions increased from 1.1 metric tons per person in 1980 up to 2.0 and 2.11 metric tons per person in 1999 and 2006 respectively, this is due to the adoption of solid and liquid fuels by 92 percent.

The current GDP per unit of energy is 6.3 kg (oil equivalent), compared with 4.8 kg (oil equivalent) in 2000 and 3.9 kg (oil equivalent) in 1990. The main source of gases resurrection is resulting from fuel combustion in the energy sector (22 percent), industry (21 percent), transport (18 percent) and the agricultural sector (15 percent) (Environmental Monitoring Center - Ministry of Health).

Comparing with the industrialized countries carbon dioxide emissions in Egypt are still low. At the same time, Egypt is considered one of the countries that its climate change represents a real threat because of the high population density. Developing of projects to reduce gas emissions from fuel combustion would allow to Egypt to raise the level of the sectors of energy, transport and industry. Among these projects, measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by planting trees and forests and thus will increase the capacity of absorption of carbon dioxide.

Table (7-3) Emission of carbon dioxide rate

Year	%
1990 -1991	75
1991 -1992	75
1992 - 1993	74
1993 - 1994	73
1994 - 1995	77
1995 - 1996	83
1996 - 1997	85
1997 - 1998	94
1998 - 1999	97
1999 - 2000	102
2000 - 2001	110
2001 - 2002	110.7
2002 - 2003	118.3
2003 - 2004	123.2
2004 - 2005	133.5

Source: Environmental Monitoring Center - Ministry of Health.

Second target indicators

7-2-1 Access to clean water for drinking and improved sanitation network

The public policy of the Egyptian government is enhancing the effectiveness of water facilities and implementing the national program for water quality management. Almost 97 percent of the Egyptian governorates depend on the public water networks. However, these figures do not reveal the differences between governorates.

With regards to the current development of water as well as enhancing the public health on a governmental level, The percentage of households that have access to sustainable clean water has increased from 82.6 percent in 1996 to about 97 percent in 2006, (see table (7.4) and figure (7.2)).

Table (7.5) indicates that all of Port Said, Suez, Alexandria and Giza governorates have the best clean water network while the worst network is in Matrouh governorate (79.7 percent), followed by North Sinai and South Sinai, with 80.2 percent and 82.8 percent respectively.

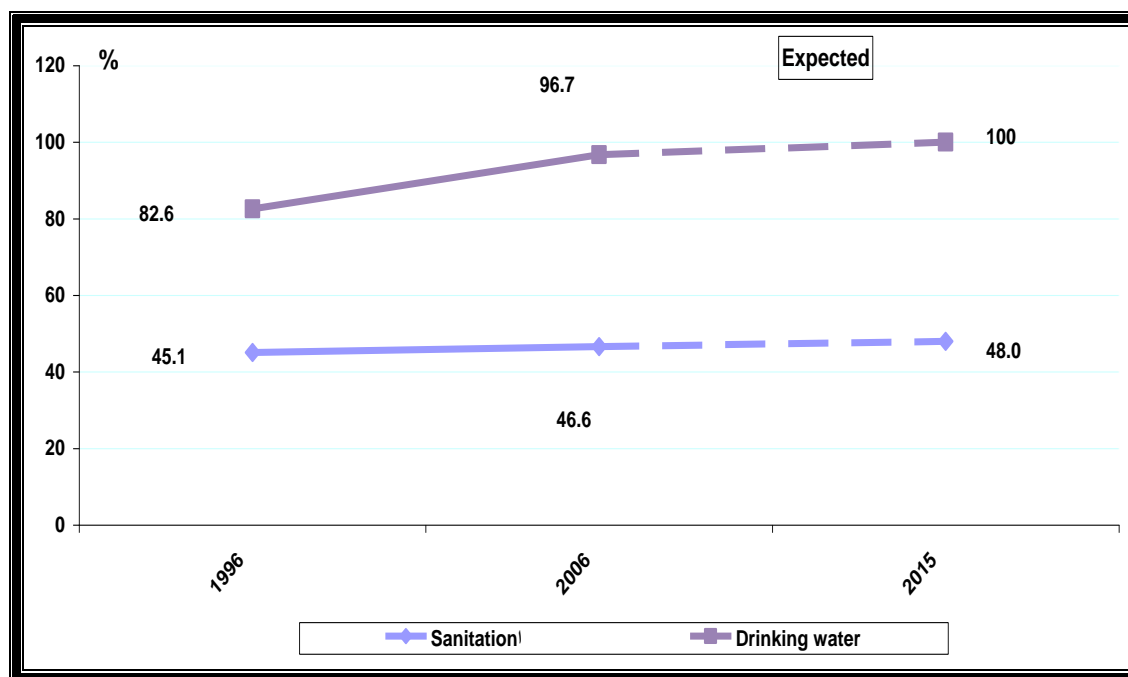
Expectation for 2015, most governorates will have full access to sources of clean water by 100 percent.

Table (7-4) Percentage of population who have safe drinking water and sanitation during 1996 – 2006 and expected for 2015

Year \ Source	1996	2006	2015	
			Expected	Target
Drinking water	82.6	96.7	100	100
sanitation	45.1	46.6	48.0	100

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Census data

Figure (7-2) Percentage of population who have safe drinking water and sanitation during 1996 – 2006 and expected for 2015



7.2.2: Percentage of households with sanitation

Table (7.5) and figure (7.3) present the distribution percentage of households that have access to clean water and sanitation network during (1996 - 2006). Data from the national population census in 2006 indicated that around 46.6 percent of the households have a sewage services comparing to 45 percent in 1996. Cairo, Suez and Port Said governorates were considered to have the best situation, (95.2 percent, 90.2 percent, and 88.1 percent respectively).

Where the worst situation for the availability of sanitation in 1996 was observed in Matrouh, and North Sinai governorates (2.6 percent, 5.1 percent respectively), while in 2006 Sohag, Bani Suef, and Qena governorates were classified the worst (13 percent, 10.3 percent and 9.6 percent respectively).

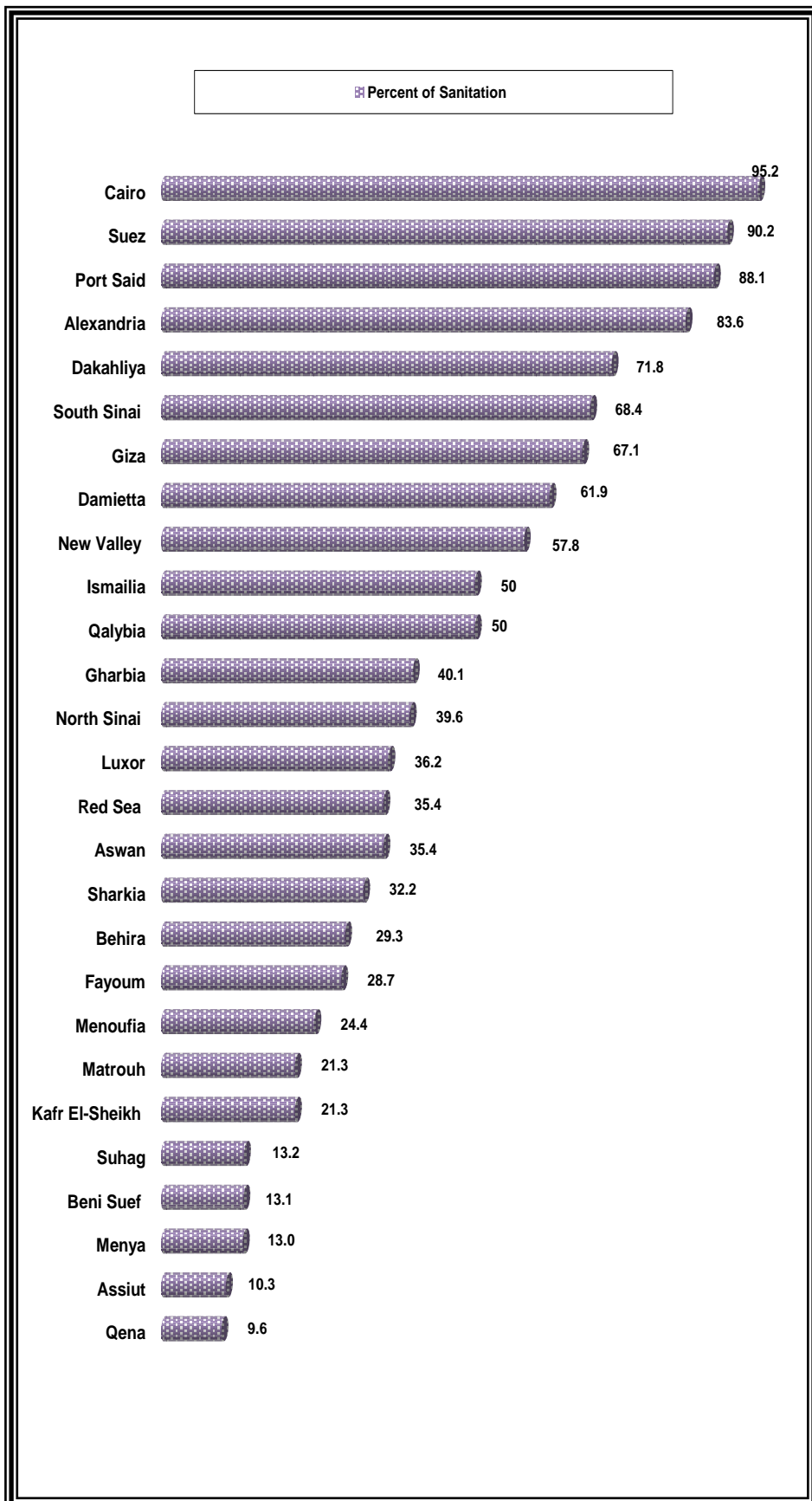
This is an indicator that it is difficult to achieve the millennium goal of reducing the number of households having access to sanitation network by half by 2015

Table (7.5) Percent of households connected to water and sanitation network during 1996 – 2006

Governorates	Water		Sanitation	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Cairo	97.2	99.2	91.9	95.2
Alexandria	99.9	99.9	87.6	83.6
Port Said	100.0	100.0	90.4	88.1
Suez	100.0	100.0	89.1	90.2
Damietta	99.2	99.3	75.0	61.9
Dakahlia	90.2	97.5	62.9	71.8
Sharkia	76.0	93.2	40.3	32.2
Kalyoubia	72.2	98.0	55.4	50.0
Kafr El Sheikh	97.0	98.4	28.5	21.3
Gharbia	84.0	98.3	32.4	40.1
Menoufia	67.8	96.3	14.9	24.4
Behera	78.9	92.2	24.2	29.3
Ismailia	82.5	99.0	45.2	50.0
Giza	87.9	99.5	59.7	67.1
Beni Suef	75.3	93.9	15.3	13.1
Fayoum	98.8	98.9	17.6	28.7
Menia	54.9	91.4	7.7	13.0
Asyout	72.6	96.3	26.6	10.3
Suhag	59.9	94.0	9.9	13.2
Qena	66.1	93.3	27.6	9.6
Aswan	95.5	99.4	20.7	35.4
Luxor	76.0	99.0	21.6	36.2
Red sea	89.0	91.7	11.3	35.4
El Wadi El Gidid	96.4	99.4	51.3	57.8
Matrouh	71.9	79.7	2.6	21.3
North Sinai	78.2	80.2	5.1	39.6
South Sinai	63.1	82.8	38.4	68.4
Total	82.6	96.7	45.1	46.6

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the population census, 1996 and 2006

Figure (7- 3): Percent of households connected to sanitation network, 2006



Third target

7-3-1: Increase the number of population who have secure ownership of their housing

Slum areas, which were established without building permits or any legal procedures, suffer from not having any legal protection neither for private homes nor land, or possession of any official documents. Therefore these areas don't benefit of any services that would improve their situation and enable them to integrate into the society and move them from the cycle of marginalization into the circle of active participation in public life. The total number of population in these slum areas increased from 9 million in 2001 (EEAA 2004) to about 11 million in 2008 (Ministry of Local Development).

Table (7.6) and figure (7.4) present the total number of population of the slum areas by 2007. Figures indicated that about 16.8 percent of the Egypt's population lives in slum areas, and around 39.3 percent of urban population are living in slum areas.

Therefore, the government has made great efforts to prepare the necessary plans and provide investments for the development and growth of slums areas. In order to address this problem properly, there is still a need to provided accurate information that will generate reports about the circumstances and conditions in the slum and poor areas, which will be possible through establishing monitoring stations in the urban areas.

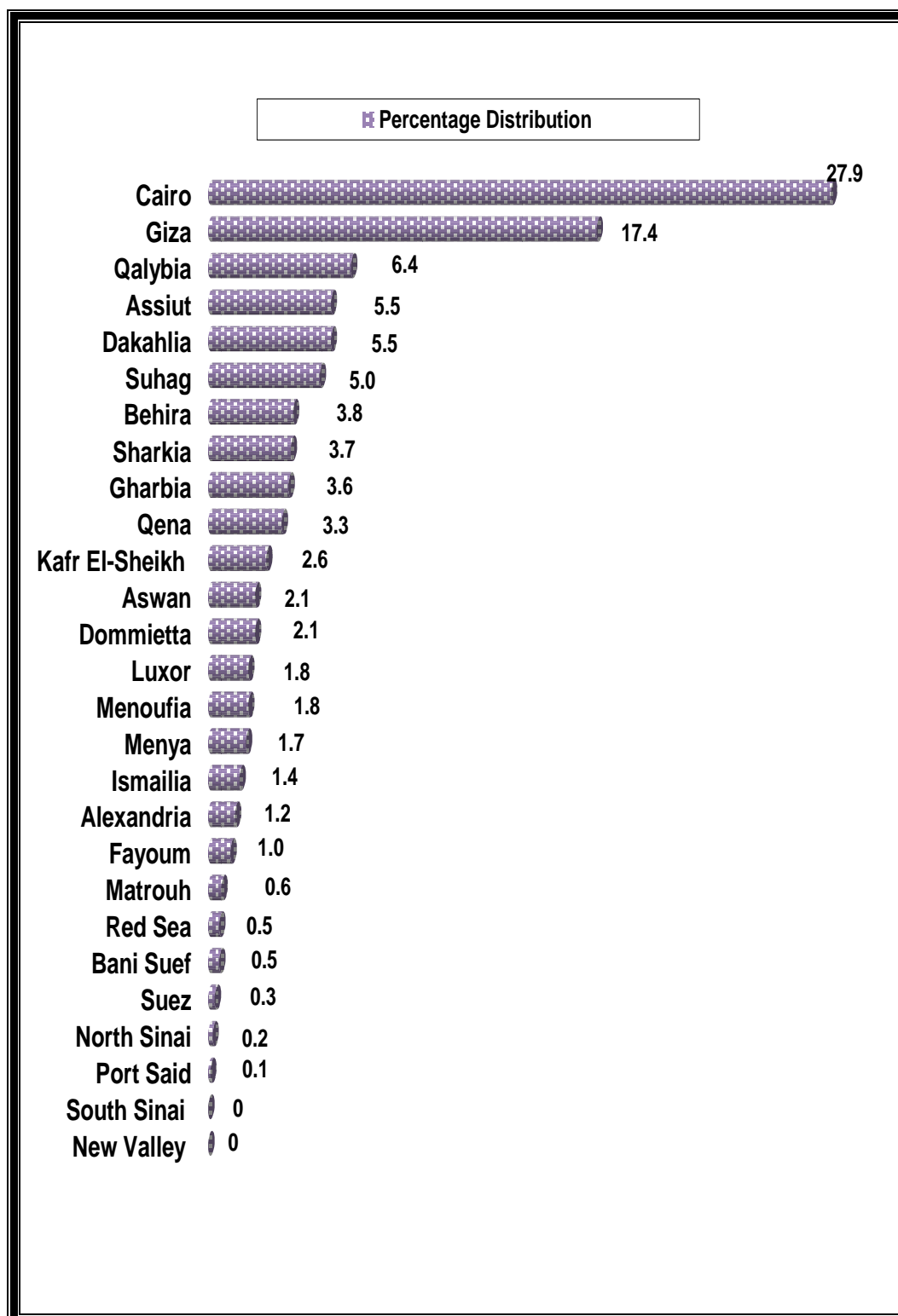
The achievement of the Millennium goal of reducing the number of people who do not have secure housing ownership may not be achieve in the short term as a result of the population increase

Table (7.6) Number of slum areas and Percentage Distribution of population according to governorates by 2008

Governorate	Number of slum areas	Number of population in slum areas	%
Cairo	81	3125994	27.9
Alexandria	54	130461	1.2
Port Said	7	7500	0.1
Suez	8	36932	0.3
Damietta	90	236390	2.1
Dakahlia	121	610580	5.5
Sharkia	83	415185	3.7
Qalyoubia	67	712377	6.4
Kafr El Sheikh	51	292476	2.6
Gharbia	47	407456	3.6
Menoufia	53	206712	1.8
Behera	81	429299	3.8
Ismailia	15	158290	1.4
Giza	36	1943835	17.4
Beni Suef	52	58490	0.5
Fayoum	28	107788	1.0
Menia	30	189343	1.7
Asyout	84	616525	5.5
Sohag	67	560882	5.0
Qena	66	365811	3.3
Aswan	35	237734	2.1
Luxor	15	200172	1.8
Red sea	9	54390	0.5
New Valley	-	-	-
Matrouh	24	66939	0.6
North Sinai	17	16995	0.2
South Sinai	-	-	-
Total Egypt	1221	11188556	100

Source: Ministry of Local Development - the Secretariat of the local administration (July 2007).

Figure (7.4) Number of slum areas and Percentage Distribution of population according to governorates by 2008



Government efforts to achieve sustainable environmental development

The Egyptian government is aware of the problem and is taking steps towards achieving its goal through the below:

1. Egypt has invested heavily in the water sector, through major irrigation projects, supplying drinking water, and infrastructure sanitation. Egypt has played a central role in cooperating with other Nile riparian countries that are common in groundwater sources, as well as all major international agencies specialized in the water sector.
2. There have been several steps taken towards improving air quality in Egypt. Minister of the Interior issued a decree linking the issuance of vehicles' license with its emissions test. The Ministry of Environmental Affairs has formulated a plan to relocate heavily polluting activities outside populated areas. In addition, it has established Environmental Inspection Units at the central level, which have prepared the first policies and procedures manual in this field.
3. The Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs is implementing the Green Belt project around Greater Cairo in order to improve the air quality and reduce dust and sand levels.
4. Strong donor-government cooperation such as: Development projects of protectorates in South Sinai were implemented in cooperation with the European Union. Several projects have been established, in cooperation with the USAID, for the development of protected areas in South Sinai, Also in Red Sea governorate in cooperation with the USAID, in El-Fayoum governorate with the support of the Italian Government and in North Sinai governorate in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program. In cooperation with UNDP and throughout the past five years, the project of continuous use and maintenance of medical plants has been implemented.

Eighth Goal

8 - Develop a global partnership for development

8-1 **First target** Developed countries are committed to provide aid to developing countries for their development and poverty alleviation.

8.1.1: Increase the allocations of development assistance provided to the governments.

8.1.2: Improve trade among all countries.

8.2 **Second target** Deal comprehensively with developing countries debt problems.

8.2.1: Reduction of external indebtedness of the developing countries.

8.3 **Third target** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies.

8.3.1: Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 1000 citizens.

8.3.2: Personal computers use per 100 citizens and Internet users per 100 citizens

The MDG 8 assures the agreement at the Millennium Summit which is represented in the commitments of the developed countries towards the developing world through three major aspects:

First: Offering aid, which is represented in the increase of the amount of developing foreign assistance

Second: Improve trading methods with different countries of the world.

Third: Reduction of external indebtedness of the developing world.

This target has a positive effect on the developing countries, such as Egypt.

Partnership agreements aim essentially and commonly to establish a new formula for cooperation between the developed countries and the developing countries. Therefore, the partnership idea is based on liberalizing the trading and closing the regional cooperation in the various fields, for example, the European Union aims at making the surrounding territory, which includes eastern and southern Mediterranean Sea countries, where Egypt is located in the heart of this region, a territory of peace, stability and mutual benefit. Therefore, the adoption of the new partnership between Egypt and EU countries on fundamental principles includes:

1. Create a free trade zone between Egypt and the Mediterranean countries on one hand and the European Union, on the other.
2. Increase financial aid in goods from the European Union to Egypt in order to support sustainable economic and social development as well as strengthening the economic and structural reform.

The first target indicators

8.1.1: Increase the volume of foreign development aid

- Total volume of disbursements by donors increased from 1.6 billion U.S. dollars in 2001 to about 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in 2007.
- The number of donor organizations that provided development assistance in Egypt increased from 41 organizations in 2001 to 55 organizations in 2007.

- Because of population growth that occurred between 2001 and 2007 the value of assistance per capita of the population decreased from about 24.93 to U.S.\$ in 2001 to about 23 U.S.\$ in 2007.

A - Classification of official development disbursements by type of assistance

Table and figure (8.1) present classification of official development aid disbursements for the years 2001, 2007 by type of assistance. Data show that the value of ODA disbursements which are in form of investment project assistance increased significantly from 39.2 percent in 2001 to 54.1 percent in 2007. This reflects the degree to which Egypt enjoys security and peace. The proportion of aid to Egypt was also increased, and was represented in the form of aid for the balance of payments support from 16 percent in 2001 to 19.3 percent in 2007 and the percentage of aid in the form of technical cooperation decreased of 44 percent to 26 percent in 2001, 2007.

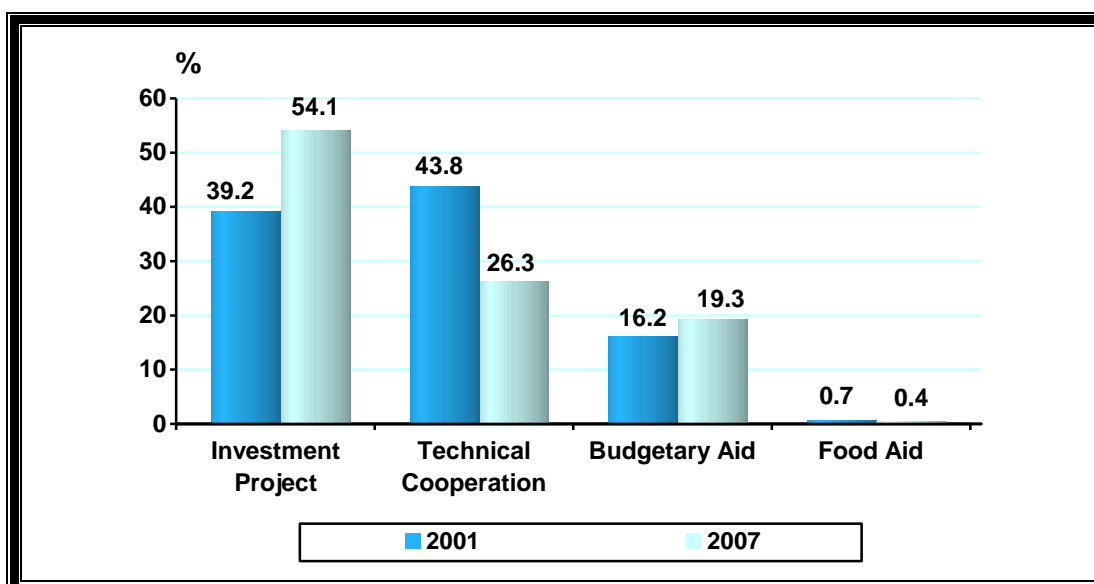
Although the decline in the total official development assistance provided to Egypt from the U.SAID program of about 48 percent in 2001 to 38 percent in 2007, but still the U.SAID program is at the forefront of donor organizations to aid the development of Egypt.

Table (8.1) Percent classification of ODA disbursements by type of assistance,2001 and 2007

The type of assistance	% 2001	% 2007
Food aid	0.7	0.4
Budgetary aid	16.3	19.2
Technical cooperation	43.8	26.3
Investment projects	39.2	54.1
Total	100	100

Source: The Ministry of International Cooperation, 2001, 2007

Figure (8.1) Percent classification of ODA disbursements by type of assistance, 2001 and 2007



B. Allocation of official development assistance disbursements according to the type of sector

It is clear from the Table and Figure (8.2) that the high proportion of aid directed to the banking financial services sector was increased significantly from 9 percent in 2001 to 24 percent in 2007. Also the proportion of aid to the water sector and the infrastructure increased from 4.8 percent in 2001 to 10.6 percent in 2007.

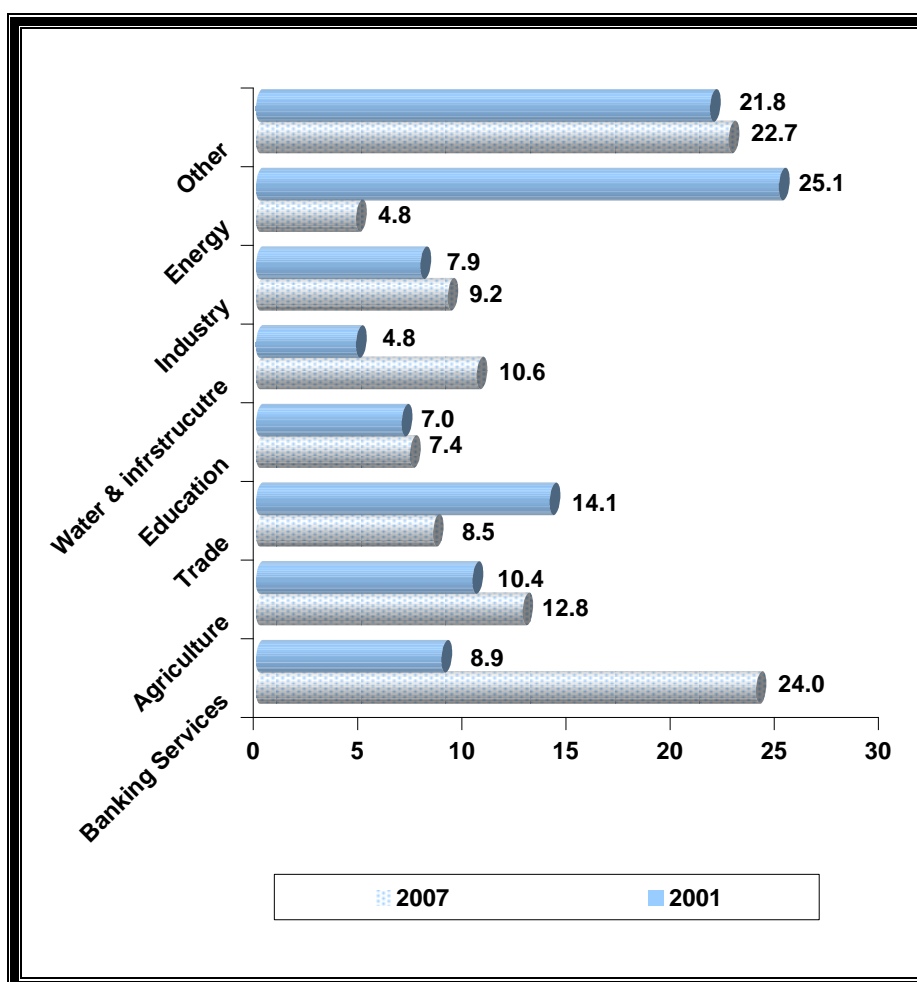
Data also show that the proportion of aid directed to each sector of agriculture, industry and education in 2007 has increased in compare with 2001, while the percentage of aid that have been made to the energy sector has declined from 25.2 percent in 2001 to 4.8 percent 2007, as well as the percentage of disbursements to the trade sector from 14.1 percent to 8.5 percent for the years 2001, 2007 respectively.

Table (8.2): Percent classification of ODA disbursements by sector, 2001 and 2007

	% 2001	% 2007
Energy	25.1	4.8
Industry	7.9	9.2
Water and infrastructure	4.8	10.6
Education	7.0	7.4
Trade	14.1	8.5
Agriculture	10.4	12.8
Banking services	8.9	24.0
Other	21.8	22.7
Total	100	100

Source: The Ministry of International Cooperation, 2001, 2007

Figure (8.2): Percent classification of ODA disbursements by sector, 2001 and 2007



8.1.2: Improve trade other countries

The foreign trade of any country reflects the economic level of the country, which is a tool to measure the success and stability of the economical status in relation to external. It also represents an indicator to the stability of the economic situation, especially consumption of goods.

Foreign Trade is the exchanging of goods, services and other factors of production among several different countries, in order to achieve mutual benefits for the parties to exchange.

Despite a number of measures taken to improve the export capacity of the country, Egypt is still not utilizing its significant export potential. A number of bilateral trade agreements, the European Union partnership agreement and the future prospect of a free trade area with the United States, provide great opportunities to expand trade.

A - Egypt trade balance during the years from 1995 to 2008

Table and figure (8.3) show the balance of trade in Egypt during the years (1995 - 2008). Data in the table indicate that the balance of trade deficit reaches a lower value in 2003 (about 28 billion pounds) because of the outside exporting from the side of the Egyptian businessmen. However, it increased again to the highest rates by 2008 (about 144 billion pounds).

Table (8.3) Egypt trade balance during the years from 1995 to 2008

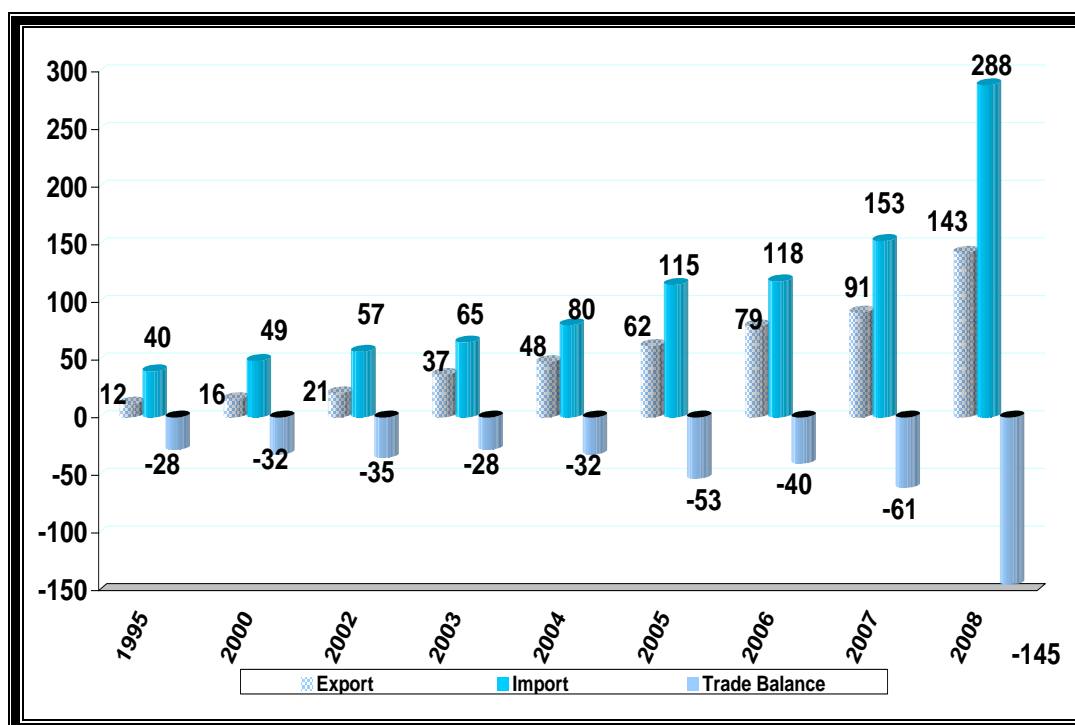
(Value in million LE)

Year	Export	Import	Trade Balance
1995	11954	39891	-27937
2000	16396	48645	-32249
2002	21146	56482	-35336
2003	36817	65083	-28226
2004	47722	79716	-31994
2005	61625	114688	-53063
2006	78864	118372	-39508
2007	91256	152586	-61330
2008	143027	287767	-144740

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - Annual Bulletin of Foreign Trade.

Figure (8.3) Egypt trade balance during the years from 1995 to 2008

(Value in million LE)



B. Development of Egyptian exports

The European Union and the United States impose quotas on Egyptian exports. Table and Figure (8.4) show the trend of the value of exports during 2003 to 2008. It is noticeable that exports increase in 2008 comparing to previous years, this is due to the shift to the private system to public system during the year 2008.

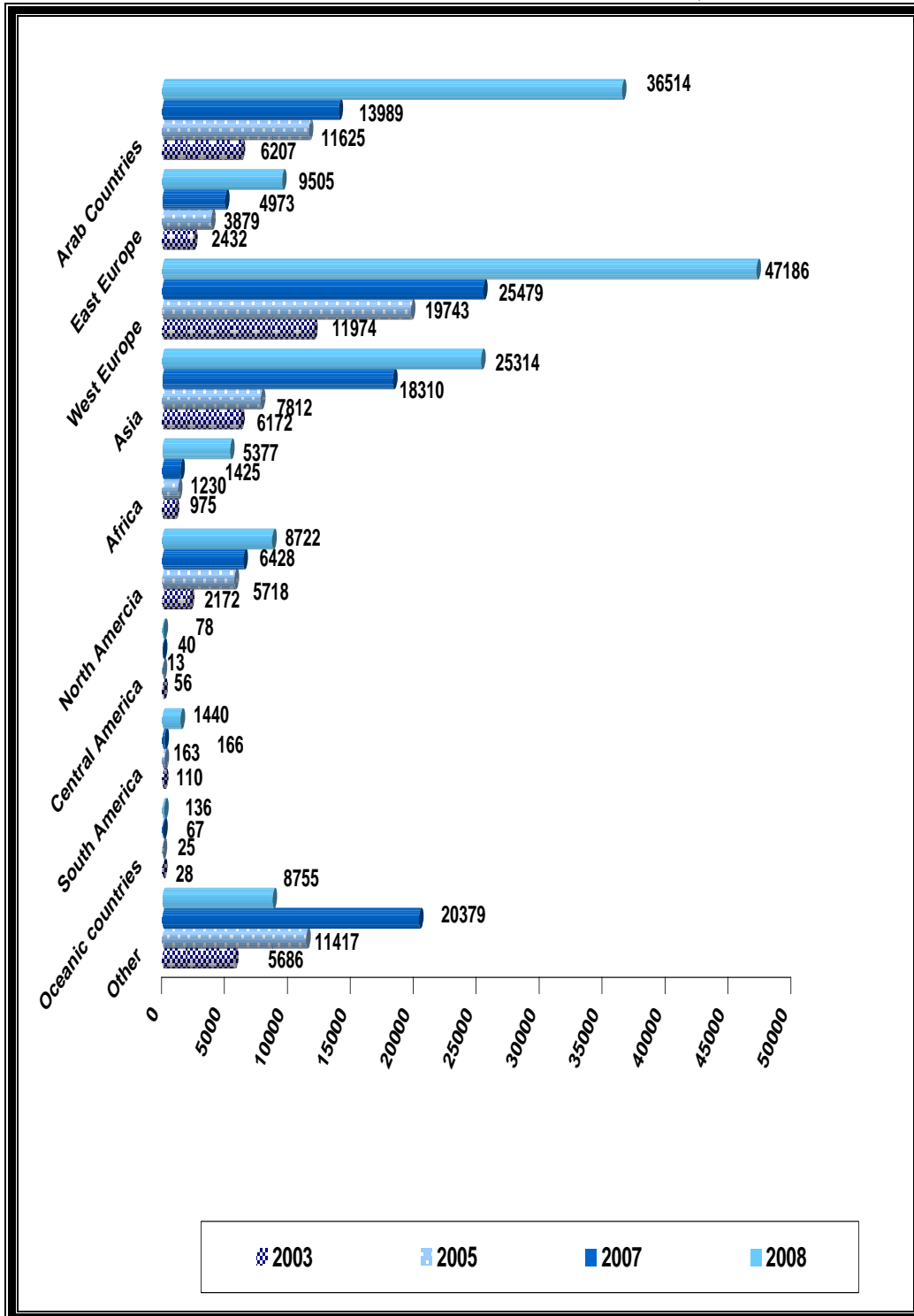
Table (8.4) Development of Egyptian exports during (2003 - 2008)
(Value in million LE)

Year Country	2003	2005	2007	2008
Arab Countries	6207	11625	13989	36514
North Europe	2432	3879	4973	9505
West Europe	11974	19743	25479	47186
Asia	6172	7812	18310	25314
Africa	975	1230	1425	5377
North America	3172	5718	6428	8722
Central America	56	13	40	78
South America	110	163	166	1440
Oceanic countries	28	25	67	136
Other	5686	11417	20379	8755
Total	36812	61625	91256	143027

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - Annual Bulletin of Foreign Trade.

Figure (8.4): Development of Egyptian exports during the period (2003 - 2008)

(Value in million LE)



Second Target

8-2-1: Reduction of external indebtedness of the developing world

Egypt has suffered from the problem of loans and their burden on the previous eras. So it is trying to replace the current foreign loans with foreign investments. The Egyptian-European and America partnership is one of the important factors that help to attract and stimulate foreign investments in Egypt. Therefore the Egyptian government deploys great efforts to increase exports and reduce the debt, which consumes 97 percent of foreign resources, (Dr. Mahmoud Mohieddin, Minister of Investment).

Table (8.5) shows the total external debt of Egypt during (1998 - 2007), where the levels of external debt has a stable trend, in addition to lower benefits of debt as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

Table (8.5): Total external debt of Egypt during (1998- 2007)

Years	Total external debt (Million US\$)
1998	28077
1999	28224
2000	27783
2001	26560
2002	28661
2003	29396
2004	29872
2005	28949
2006	29593
2007	29898

Source: Central Bank of Egypt

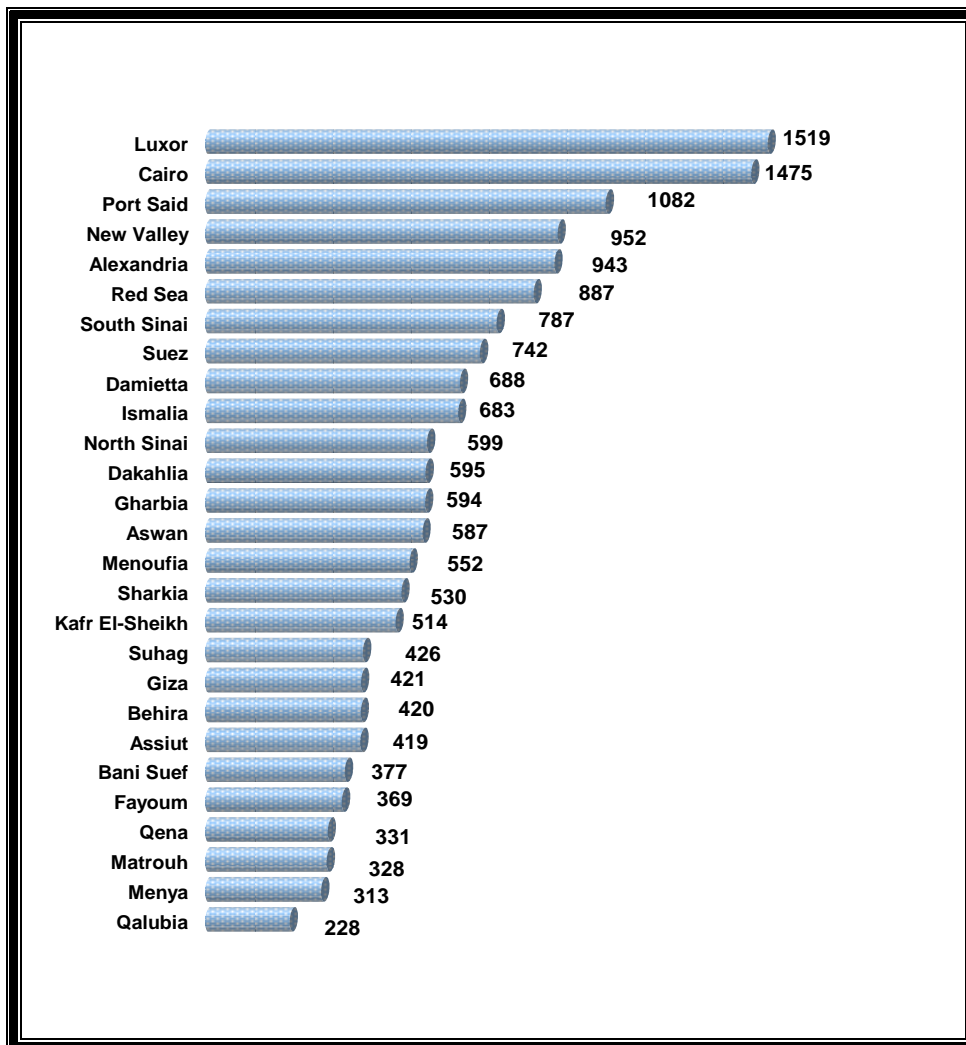
Third target indicators

8.3.1: Number of fixed telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 1000 population

Egypt has witnessed a significant progress in the last years in the field of information and communication technology, with an increase in the number of fixed line and cellular subscribers and the number of internet users. Data in Figure (8.5) show that the percent of those who are having access to fixed telephone lines increased with 39.4 percent (from 5834 per 100,000 person in 1995 to 14801 in 2006).

Figure (8.5) shows the average number of fixed phone lines per 1000 household by governorates by 2006, where Luxor city has the highest average number of phone lines (1519 per 1000 household), while Qalyubia governorate has the lowest percent (228 per 1000 household).

Figure (8.5): Average number of fixed phone lines per 1000 households by governorates, 2008



Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - Bulletin of telecommunications

The number of mobile users in Egypt reached 22 million users in May 2007, compared with 13.5 million users in June 2006, a rate of change of up to 49.6 percent (Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics).

8.3.2: Rate of computers and Internet user per 1000 population

Egypt has witnessed significant progress in the last six years in the field of information and communication technology especially the number of internet users. Table (8.6) shows that the total number of Internet users increased to 11.7 million by the end of (July –September) 2008, comparing to 10 million users for the same period of time in 2007 with an annual increase of 1.7 million line and annual growth rate of 16.7 percent. Also the number of internet users increased to 15.6 user per 100 of population by the end of (July –September) 2008, comparing to 13.6 users by the end of (July –September) 2007 with an annual growth rate of 2 percent.

The number of Internet connections with high-speed ADSL increased significantly during the period (July-September) 2008, where the percentage of Internet users through the links 36% of the total Internet users, compared to about 25% during the same period last year.

Also, the International capacity of the Internet increased to the 27,077 million pulse/second by the end of (July-September) 2008, compared to about 14,556 million pulse/second by the end of (July-September) 2007, with an annual increase 12,521 million pulse/second and an annual growth rate of 86 percent.

Table (8.6) Indicators of information and communication technology sector, 2008

Indicator	Unit	July 2008	July 2007	annual growth rate
Total number of fixed telephone member	One Million member	11.4	10.9	4.6
Fixed telephone member/100 population	%	15.2	14.9	0.3
Total number of mobile telephone member	One Million member	38.1	26.4	44.2
Mobile telephone member/100 population	%	50.7	35.9	14.8
Internet users	One Million user	11.7	10.0	16.7
Internet users/100 population	%	15.6	13.6	2.0
Number of internet connections with high-speed ADSL	One Thousand house	593.0	353.6	67.7
Number of internet connections with high-speed ADSL/ 100 population	%	0.79	0.84	0.3
International capacity of the Internet	million pulse/second	27077	14556	86.0

Source: ICT Ministry - Bulletin of telecommunications, 2008

Conclusion

From the previous presentation of the achievements in achieving the Millennium Goals in 2015, the following appears:

1. For eradication of poverty and hunger goal, the percent of population whose incomes is less than one dollar per day increased from 3.3 percent in 2000 to 3.4 percent in 2005 and reached to 6 percent in 2008. If the trend remains in this direction, it is expected that Egypt will not go beyond the goal in 2015 which is 4.1 percent. As for the measurement of the national poverty line, by 2015, about 12 percent of the population in Egypt will be below the national poverty line (i.e not have the ability to obtain the basic needs of food, as well as basic services such as education and health). So, the government has to accelerate the development process to rid of poverty. Concerning hunger, actually Egypt now doesn't have any person suffering from hunger, where the average consumption of calories per person is (2960 kcal) in 2005, which is more than the global average (2320 calories), according to the Human Development Report 2005.

The average GDP per person increased from 5892 L.E in 1990 to 28685 L.E in 2007 with an annual increase of 9.3 percent during 1990-2007.

With regard to malnutrition among children less than 5 years, demographic health survey data for 2008 show that around 29 percent of children less than 5 years suffer from stunting, 7.2 percent suffer from thin and 6 percent were underweight for age, taking into consideration that it is difficult to predict malnutrition among children less than 5 years till 2015 as a result of the fluctuation in the data from year to year.

2. For the goal of achieving universal primary education for all children by 2015, that goal will be achieved in 2015. As well as for the goal of literacy for male or female age (15-24), and it should be noted that Egypt is expecting to move beyond these goals by year 2015.

3. Promoting gender equality and empower women, only the first target of equality in primary and secondary education and technical will be achieved by 2015, while for the second and third targets which relating to sharing of women in paid non-agricultural sector, as well as for a number seats reserved for women in parliamentary and local council, it is impossible to be achieved by the year 2015 unless the legislative amendment giving women the share of seats in both parliamentary and local council.

4. For reducing infant mortality by two thirds during the period (1990-2015), it is expected to be achieved before 2015, where the infant mortality rate dropped by more than two-thirds already (62 per thousand in 1992 to about 17 per thousand in 2015). Also under-five mortality rates will decrease with more than two-thirds (85 per thousand in 1992 to 17 per thousand in 2015). As for immunizing against measles and other diseases all the ratio will be reached to 100 percent in 2015.

5. For the fifth goal, decreasing the maternal mortality by three quarters during (1990 - 2015), it is expected to achieve more than the target ratio where maternal mortality rate had been decreased from 174 per 100 thousand live births in the year 92/1993 to about 63 per thousand in 2005 and it is expected to reach to 29 per thousand in 2015.

6. For the fight against HIV (AIDS), Egypt doesn't complain about it, where those who already have the disease do not exceed 2 percent per million, so there is no fear of not reaching this goal by 2015.

7. For ensuring environmental sustainability, there are great efforts in Egypt to ensure the achievement of environmental sustainability, but population growth threatens to end the erosion of agricultural land. But for the target of ensuring clean water, it has been achieved even before 2015, as the ratio of those who have clean water reached to 96.7 percent in 2006. As for sanitation there are inadequate where still many places are not related to public sanitation, where the proportion of household connected to sanitation networks in 2006 did not exceed 46.6 percent.

8. For the establishment of a global partnership for development, there are great efforts being made either from Egypt or through friendly countries to increase exports and reduce the debt of Egypt.

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