BEHEIRA
VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الإقتصادية
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

This document includes highlights of the Voluntary Local Review of Beheira Governorate in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the original report itself is published in Arabic.
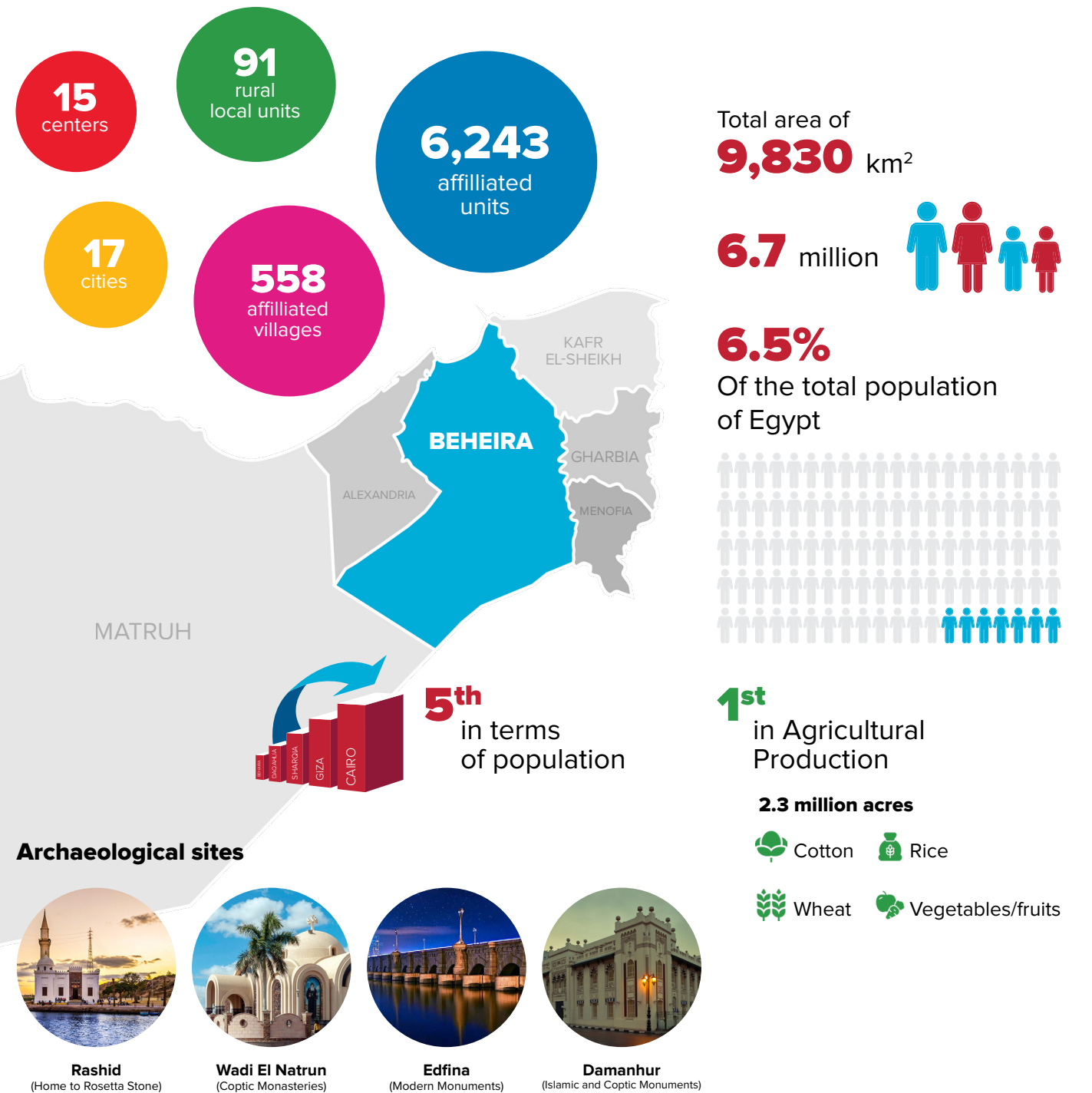
"Strategic and Sustainable Planning ensures the fair use of resources and its sustainability for future generations. This is our main motivation to achieve the vision of Beheira 2030 through a participatory approach that ensures the engagement of all spectrums of society from executive bodies to the private sector, to civil society and citizens to achieve prosperity for all".

— Dr. Nihal Balbaa
Deputy Governor of Beheira

CONTENT

BEHEIRA IN A NUTSHELL

15 centers

91 rural local units

6,243 affilliated units

17 cities

558 affilliated villages

Total area of **9,830** km²

6.7 million

6.5% Of the total population of Egypt

KAFR EL-SHEIKH

BEHEIRA

GHARBIA

ALEXANDRIA

MENOFIA

MATRUH

5th in terms of population

SHARGIA GIZA CAIRO

1st in Agricultural Production

2.3 million acres

Cotton   Rice

Wheat   Vegetables/fruits

Archaeological sites

Rashid (Home to Rosetta Stone)

Wadi El Natrun (Coptic Monasteries)

Edfina (Modern Monuments)

Damanhur (Islamic and Coptic Monuments)

INTRODUCTION

Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) are effective tools to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. The initiative of developing the VLRs complements a number of localization efforts that the Government of Egypt (GoE) embarked on to identify the progress and current gaps in implementing the SDGs at the local level by 2030. The VLRs aim to inform policy making on the local level, help improve public service provision while enhancing the efficiency of public expenditures by aligning funding with local citizens' priorities and needs.

With a strong commitment to the 2030 agenda, Beheira Governorate envisions becoming a competitive hub at the local and regional levels across all sectors, with a hard-working generation capable of improving the quality of life in the Beheira community. This vision has been translated into a specific mission, which states that Beheira is an exceptional governorate with a competitive and diverse economy based on participation and justice. Through strategic investments in both material and human resources, Beheira aims to achieve the SDGs and bring prosperity to its citizens. The process of SDG localization in Beheira depends on a comprehensive approach that considers social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the political, administrative, institutional aspects, and the importance of partnerships in local development.

This Executive Summary is divided into four main sections in addition to the introduction. The first section provides a background about the governorate, its location, population, main industries and key archeological sites. The second section highlights the methodology and process of developing the VLR. It outlines the steps taken to collect relevant data, engage relevant stakeholders, and analyze information to create a comprehensive review of the governorate's progress towards the SDGs. The third section focuses on the SDG progress by highlighting the governorate's performance on key indicators. The last section summarizes the governorate's main priorities to accelerate sustainable development and serves as a roadmap for future interventions and initiatives aimed at addressing development gaps at the governorate level.
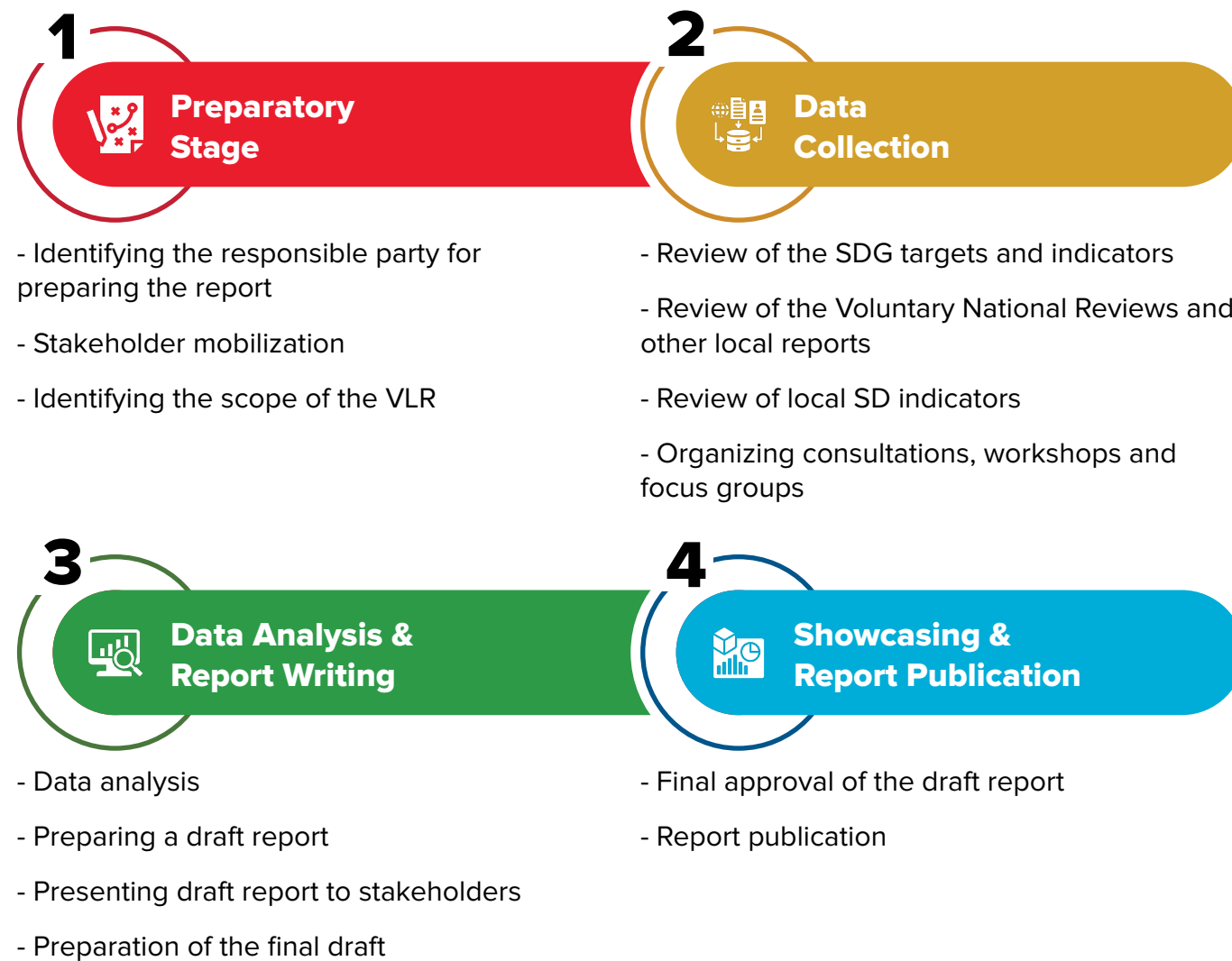
METHODOLGY AND PROCESS

Guiding Principles:

No one size fits all

Participatory approach

Interconnectedness of SDGs

1

Preparatory Stage

- Identifying the responsible party for preparing the report

- Stakeholder mobilization

- Identifying the scope of the VLR

2

Data Collection

- Review of the SDG targets and indicators

- Review of the Voluntary National Reviews and other local reports

- Review of local SD indicators

- Organizing consultations, workshops and focus groups

3

Data Analysis & Report Writing

- Data analysis

- Preparing a draft report

- Presenting draft report to stakeholders

- Preparation of the final draft

4

Showcasing & Report Publication

- Final approval of the draft report

- Report publication

SDGs were examined within a broader and more comprehensive framework of the 5 Ps:

People   Planet   Prosperity   Peace   Partnerships

The methodology used in this report is based on the components of the Rapid Integrated Assessment tool (RIA), which was developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assesses readiness of country or locality to implement the SDGs.

The data collection process included the following:

• Review of national and local reports: Voluntary National Reviews, 27 SDG localization reports issued by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and UNFPA and the governorate's general budget as well as other academic resources.

• Review of SDGs at the governorate level to deepen the understanding of the SDGs, identify relevant indicators at the local level, and identify partially relevant goals to the governorate's context.

• Review of SDG-related indicators at the governorate level: The governorate identified a number of targets and SDG indicators, classified them according to indicators related to means of implementation and those related to outcomes. It also assessed the degree of coverage of indicators at the national level based on the 2021 voluntary national review report, as well as the coverage at the local level based on the SDG localization report issued by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. This review aimed to identify the indicators available in national and local reports and their relevance to the SDGs. It also included the review and identification of directly relevant indicators to the SDGs, even if they are not officially part of the SDG indicators, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the SDGs in the governorate.

• Conducting workshops and focus groups: A data collection tool was developed, then capacity building workshops and multi-stakeholder consultations were organized. Then a number of focus groups were conducted to collect data using the data collection tool. These sessions included discussing the goals, identifying the mechanisms used by the governorate to achieve the goals, identifying partner entities in goal implementation, and assessing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges associated with each goal. A focal group was held for each SDG goal, with the participation of multiple stakeholder groups.

PROGRESS ON SDGS

● Positive ● Unchanged ● Negative

*Data sources can be found in the VLR

SDG1 NO POVERTY

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	47.7	2017/2018	●
Number of Beneficiaries of Takaful and Karama	361668	2022/2023	●
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services			-
Electricity (%)	99	2021/2022	●
Clean Water (%)	98	2021/2022	●
Sanitation (%)	31	2021/2022	●

SDG2 ZERO HUNGER

Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age) (%)	8.2	2021	●
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height) Wasting (%)	1.6	2021	●
Prevalence of anemia in children (%)	23.1	2021	●
Prevalence of overweight (obesity) among children aged 6-59 months	10.6	2021	●
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (million acres)	2.2	2023	●
Annual production volume of red meat (in thousand tons) Rural	39	2021	●
Annual production volume of white meat (in thousand tons)	599.7	2021	●
Annual production volume of dairy products (in thousand tons)	451.5	2021	●
Number of ration cards (in millions)	1.73	2023	●
Number of beneficiaries of ration cards (in millions)	4.4	2023	●

SDG3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	44	2019	●
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	9	2020	●
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	2.99	2021	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17	2021	●
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 children)	25	2021	●
Percentage of use of family planning methods (%)	89.6	2021	●

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.6	2021	🟢
Number of new HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0063	2019	🟢
Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population)	0.001	2020	🟢
Hepatitis B incidence (per 100,000 population)	0.304	2020	🟢
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) (per 1,000 women in that age group)	75	2021	🟢

SDG4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Illiteracy rates (+10 yrs) (%)	21.7	2020/ 2021	🟢
Illiteracy rates among men (+10 yrs) (%)	14.9	2020/ 2021	🟢
Illiteracy rates among women (+10 yrs)(%)	29.0	2020/ 2021	🟢
Net ratio of enrolment in pre-primary school (%)	14.7	2022/2023	🔴
Net ratio of enrolment in primary education (%)	100.3	2022/2023	🔴
Net ratio of enrolment in preparatory education (%)	97.8	2022/2023	🟢
Net ratio of enrolment in secondary education (Thanaweya Amma) (%)	25.2	2022/2023	🔴
Net ratio of enrolment in technical secondary education (%)	24.7	2022/2023	🔴
Net ratio of enrolment in commercial secondary education (%)	8.1	2022/2023	🟢
Net ratio of enrolment in agricultural secondary education (%)	3.8	2022/2023	🔴
Percentage of schools equipped for people with disabilities (%)	1.5	2017/ 2018	-
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in primary education, men, urban)	0.3	2022/2023	🟢
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in primary education, women, urban)	0.2	2022/2023	🟢
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in primary education, men, rural)	0.3	2022/2023	🟡
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in primary education, women, rural)	0.3	2022/2023	🔴
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in preparatory education, men, urban)	2.5	2022/2023	🔴
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in preparatory education, women, urban)	5.0	2022/2023	🔴
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in preparatory education, men, rural)	1.7	2022/2023	🔴
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in preparatory education, women, rural)	2.1	2022/2023	🔴
Density of classroom (pre-primary education)	24.4	2022/2023	🟢

Density of classroom (primary education)	51.9	2022/2023	🟢
Density of classroom (preparatory education)	50.0	2022/2023	🔴
Density of classroom (secondary education)	45.2	2022/2023	🔴
Density of classroom (Average)	47.8	2022/2023	🟡
Number of students per teacher (pre-primary education)	18.39	2022/2023	🔴
Number of students per teacher (primary education)	41.00	2022/2023	🔴
Number of students per teacher (preparatory education)	30.16	2022/2023	🔴
Number of students per teacher (secondary education)	29.47	2022/2023	🔴
Number of students per teacher (average)	32.33	2022/2023	🔴
Percentage of school teachers who received structured training (%)	41.2	2022/2023	🟢

SDG5 GENDER EQUALITY

Percentage of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49 yrs) who were subjected to physical violence (%)	22.1	2021	🟢
Percentage of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49 yrs) who were subjected to sexual violence (%)	6.6	2021	🔴
Percentage of ever-partnered women (aged 15-49 yrs) who were subjected to emotional violence (%)	31.1	2021	🔴
Percentage of married women aged 15-17 years old	7.7	2021	🔴
Percentage of women (aged 0-19 yrs) who have undergone female genital mutilation (%)	4.4	2021	🟢
Percentage of girls and women (aged 15-49 yrs) who have undergone genital mutilation/cutting by age (%)	72.7	2021	🟢
Percentage of married women (aged 15-49 yrs) who make decisions related to their own health care (%)	90.6	2021	🟢
Percentage of married women (aged 15-49 yrs) who make family planning decisions (%)	98.9	2021	🟢
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years) (%)	57.92	2017	-
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years)(Females) (%)	50.28	2017	-
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years)(Males) (%)	65.06	2017	-
Number of women in the national parliament	12	2023	🟡
Percentage of women in political parties at the governorate level (%)	13	2022	-
Percentage of women teachers under the Ministry of Education	57.4	2023	🟢
Percentage of women administrators under the Ministry of Education	55.7	2023	🟢

Percentage of women in leadership positions of schools	37.9	2023	🔴

SDG6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Percentage of households with an improved source of drinking water (%)	99.7	2021	🔴
Percentage of households with independent toilet (%)	98.3	2021	🟢
Proportion of population with handwashing facilities that have soap and water (%)	95.9	2021	🟢
Percentage of individuals' connection to the public network of safe managed drinking water services (%)	97.4	2021	🟢
Percentage of safely treated wastewater (%)	56.2	2021	-
Percentage of cultivated area with modern irrigation systems in the governorate (efficiency of water resources management in the governorate) (%)	33	2022	🟢
Percentage of clean water produced, Total urban (%)	71	2022	-
Percentage of clean water produced, Total rural (%)	29	2022	-
Percentage of water loss from total available water at the governorate level (change in water use efficiency over time) (%)	29.7	2022	-
Percentage of households connected to sewage networks, Urban (%)	98	2022	-
Percentage of households connected to sewage networks, Rural (%)	14	2022	-
Percentage of households connected to sewage networks, Total in governorate (%)	31	2022	-

SDG7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	99	2020/2021	🟡
Percentage of electricity loss (%)	19.79	2022	🟢
Percentage of surplus from total electrical energy produced for the central network (%)	31	2022	-
Percentage of gas-serviced households to the total number of households (%)	30	2019/2020	🟢
Renewable energy (solar) share in the total energy produced (%)	1.185	2020/2021	-

SDG8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate	3.6	2021	🟢
Unemployment rate among men (%)	3.2	2021	🟢
Unemployment rate among women (%)	5.9	2021	🟢
Women's participation in the work force (%)	13.9	2021	🔴
Proportion of children aged (5-17 yrs) engaged in child labour (%)	4.3	2021	🟢

Competitiveness Index of Egyptian Governorates

Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates-General indicator (%)	51	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates-Governorate ranking (out of 27 Governorates)	17	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Enabling Environment (%)	55	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Human Capital (%)	53	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Markets (%)	47	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian governorates, Innovation (%)	49	2023	-

SDG9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Number of men that own a micro or small enterprise	5691	2023	-
Number of women that own a micro or small enterprise	2523	2023	-

SDG10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Proportion of persons with disabilities appointed in government positions annually (%)	2.2	2022	🟡
Proportion of women with disabilities (from total appointed persons with disabilities) appointed in government positions (%)	24.3	2022	🔴
Proportion of women appointed in government positions annually (%)	44.7	2022	🟢

SDG11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	0.1	2015	-
Percentage of fourth generation-cities from total cities (%)	11.8	2022	🟡
Percentage of paved roads that serve public transportation from total roads (%)	73	2021	🟢
Percentage of paved internal roads from total local roads (%)	58	2021	🟢

SDG12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Waste recycling rate (%)	21	2023	-
Agricultural waste recycling rate (%)	19.9	2020	-

SDG13 CLIMATE ACTION

Proportion of Vehicle exhaust that conforms to environmental specifications and requirements (%)	93.5	2022	🔴

SDG14 LIFE BELOW WATER

No data available to report on the indicators although Beheira is a coastal city

SDG15 LIFE ON LAND

Percentage of coal mines that violate environmental standards (%)	83.7	2023	-
Amount of pesticides used for agricultural pest control (in 1000 litres/year)	419	2023	
Proportion of encroachment on agricultural lands over the past 12 years (in acres)	6671	2023	

SDG16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Proportion of children (aged 1-17 years) who experienced any violent means of behaviour control (%)	82.3	2021	●
Proportion of children who experienced any forms of emotional/ psychological punishment (%)	75.4	2021	●
Proportion of children who experienced any forms of physical punishment (%)	63	2021	●
Proportion of children who experienced physical punishment in the form of extreme violence (%)	19.6	2021	●
Citizens' Awareness of administrative corruption. [2]	35.7	2021	●
Citizens' Awareness of nepotism and reliance on connections. [3]	20.8	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens affected by nepotism incidence (%)	2.9	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of bribery, reliance on gifts, and favoritism. [4]	25.1	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens affected by bribery, reliance on gifts, and favoritism (%)	5	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of misappropriation of public funds. [5]	47.1	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens exposed to misappropriation of public funds (%)	6.8	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of embezzlement of public funds. [6]	49.8	2021	-

SDG17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Number of individuals using the Internet	405425	2023	-
Proportion of individuals using the Internet (4+ yrs) (%)	20	2017	-
Proportion of individuals using computers (4+ yrs) (%)	20.9	2017	
Total value of partnerships between the private sector, civil society and governorate (in billion EGP)	2.3	2022	-

The main indicator and its sub-indicators range from 0 to 100, where a score of 0 indicates a high awareness of administrative corruption, and a score of 100 represents a lack of awareness of corruption.

PRIORITIES FOR ACHIEVING THE SDGS

PEOPLE

SDG1
• Increasing accessibility to water and sanitation services, especially at the level of villages.

SDG2
• Enforcing strict measures to combat encroachment on agricultural lands.

• Addressing the rising costs of agricultural and livestock production.

SDG3
• Enhancing the quality of the healthcare services by increasing the number and capacities of medical professionals, specifically youth.

• Digital transformation systems and integrating Artificial Intelligence in the health sector.

• Linking indicators of the national campaign "Early detection and treatment of anemia, stunting and obesity for primary students" to school meals through an integrated plan.

• Developing a multi-stakeholder platform to address diseases resulting from hunger and provide means of detection and regular monitoring of such diseases and develop comprehensive policies to eliminate them.

SDG4
• Increasing the number of schools to reduce overcrowding and establish more schools for technical and vocational in education.

• Expanding the establishment of technological universities and colleges, which contribute substantially to enhancing the technical and technological skills of young people.

• Developing comprehensive training plans for teachers and addressing the shortage in the number of specialized teachers according to the varied specializations at the level of each of the governorate centers.

SDG5
• Addressing cultural misconceptions related to gender equality as they affect women's economic participation, participation in digital transformation processes and access to sports, equal opportunities for leadership positions especially in local governments.

• Adressing women's rights in relation to inheritance issues through increasing awareness raising and cultural programs related to this matter.

PLANET

SDG6
• Using new irrigation technologies and methods to enhance agricultural efficiency and reduce waste.

SDG12
• Increasing waste recycling rates by establishing more dedicated factories.

• Increasing citizen awareness on food safety and safe disposal of hazardous waste.

• Improvement of livestock production, enhancement of old agricultural drainage lines, and land limiting encroachment on agricultural land.

• Enhancing partnerships to secure the necessary funding to address environmental development gaps.

• Necessity of increasing the prevalence of wastewater treatment stations, and effective management of water resources.

SDG13
• Prioritizing Climate action.

• Reducing damage to the environment and establishing environmental monitoring systems.

PROSPERITY

SDG7
• Focusing on investing in new and renewable energy sources.

SDG8
• Promoting economic growth and improving the investment climate by creating business incubators within the governorate to support innovative ideas, and focus on the facilitation of procedures, and coordination of resources and investors. This includes coordinating between various central and local authorities, completing industrial complexes, facilitating allocation procedures at discounted rates, providing appropriate grace periods for investors.

• Promote the professional capacity of entrepreneurs and enhance the skills of the workforce.

• Raising awareness on the importance of small and micro enterprises.

• Establishing centers for training and qualifying the workforce to support small and micro projects and providing technical and marketing support for them.

SDG9
• Establish the presence of accredited training centers within the governorate's General Secretariat.

SDG10
• Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of local service provision to all citizens and improve services for persons with disabilities.

• Implementing an electronic system for the support provided by civil society organizations to prevent duplication in service provision and ensure equal distribution of assistance types is essential to ensure that assistance reaches the most impoverished groups in Al Beheira.

PEACE

SDG16

• Eliminating Corruption.

• Design and Implement capacity-building activities and programs for administrative staff.

• Establish accredited training centers within the governorate, instead of relying on external training centers to implement training plans.

PARTNERSHIPS

SDG17

• Prioritize partnerships for development financing especially with private sector.

• Develop multi-stakeholder forums and platforms to facilitate coordination and information exchange among stakeholders.

• Enhance partnerships with local stakeholders such as universities, media, cultural and religious institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society to ensure coordination and alignment with governorate development priorities.