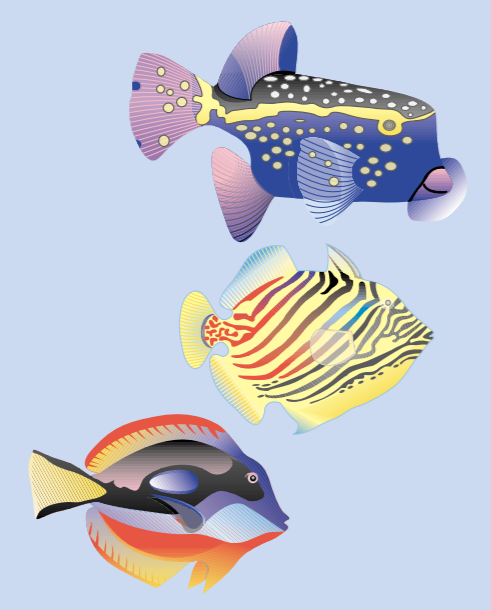


EGYPT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2003

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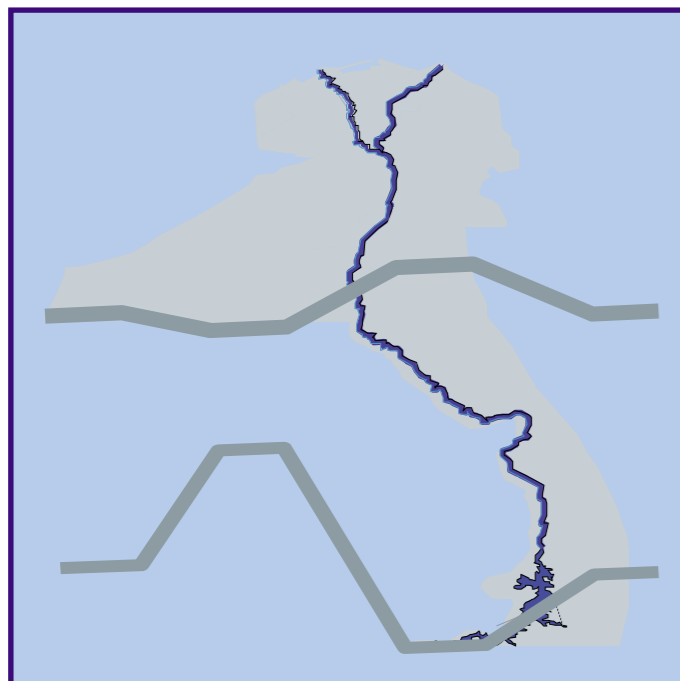
Local Participatory Development



Local Participatory Development

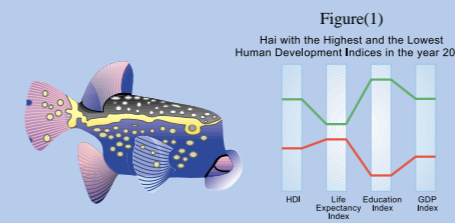


Authors of the Report submit their sincere thanks and gratitude to competent personnel in the Danish Embassy in Cairo for their support and cooperation which lead to the accomplishment of this national endeavour.

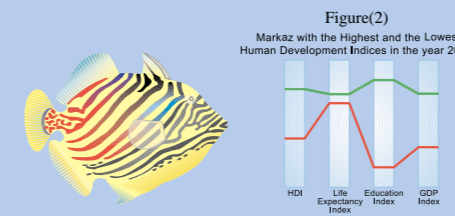


The idea on the cover is inspired from Figure (2) which reflects disparities and gaps in Human development indices on Markaz (Kism) level as is detailed in back cover.

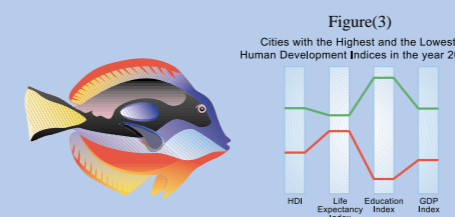
The graphs reflect the range of Human Development Indices, they represent: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Life Expectancy Index, (3) Educational Index, (4) GDP/Per capita Index. The range for each index i.e, maximum and minimum value and place, formed the shape of fish, and this is where the idea was inspired.



Figure(1). This figure reflects Hai with the highest and lowest Human Development Indices in the year 2001. The Hai with the highest Human Development Index is Hai East (Port Said governorate) (0.831) and the Hai with the lowest Human Development index is Menshat Naser (Cairo governorate) (0.620). The Hai with the highest Life Expectancy Index is Hai Port Fouad (Port Said governorate) (0.728). and the Hai with the lowest Life Expectancy index is West of Assyout (Assyout governorate) (0.654). The Hai with the highest Education index is Hai East (Port Said governorate) (0.953). and the Hai with the lowest Education index is Menshat Naser (Cairo governorate) (0.503), the Hai with the highest GDP index is Port Fouad (Port Said governorate) (0.827) and the Hai with the lowest GDP index is West of Assyout (Assyout governorate) (0.585).



Figure(2). This figure reflects Markaz (kism) with the highest and lowest Human Development Indices in 2001. The Markaz and city with the highest Human Development index is Rass El Bar (Damietta governorate) (0.726) and the Markaz and city with the lowest Human Development index is Dar Al Salam (Sohag governorate) (0.529). The Markaz and city with the highest Life Expectancy index is Farskor (Damietta governorate) (0.727), and the Markaz and city with the lowest Life Expectancy index is Abnob (Assyout governorate) (0.670). The Markaz and city with the highest Education index is Rass El Bar (Damietta governorate) (0.777) and the Markaz and city with the lowest Education index is Dar Al Salam (Sohag governorate) (0.428). The Markaz and city with the highest GDP Index is Farskor (Damietta governorate) (0.708) and the Markaz and city with the lowest GDP Index is Dar Al Salam (Sohag governorate) (0.463).



Figure(3). This figure reflects Cities with the highest and lowest Human Development indices in the year 2001. The City with the highest Human Development index is Damietta City (Damietta governorate) (0.741) and the City with the lowest Human Development index is Dar Al Salam (Sohag governorate) (0.558). The City with the highest Life Expectancy index is Damietta City (Damietta governorate) (0.719). and the City with lowest Life Expectancy index is Itsa (Fayoum governorate) (0.640) The City with the highest Education index is Kafr El Sheikh (Kafr El Sheikh governorate) (0.875) and the City with the lowest Education index is Dar Al Salam (Sohag governorate) (0.447). The City with the highest GDP index is Damietta City (Damietta governorate) (0.741) and the City with the lowest GDP Index is Dar Al Salam (Sohag governorate) (0.535).

EGYPT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2003



**United Nations Development
Programme**



Institute of National Planning

This report is the major output of the Human Development Project, executed by the Institute of National Planning (INP) under the project document EGY/01/006 of technical cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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Preface

Launching of Egypt Human Development Reports in Egypt, became a well known indicative occasion. On one hand, this Report, which is the seventh in its series, since launching of the first one in 1994, is a form of continuity and sustainability. Similarly, as the first produced EHDR has ranked Egypt as a pilot country among countries producing this national endeavour which triggered comprehensive and profound concept of human development, that was initially applied by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); this seventh issue of EHDR is as well positioning Egypt at the forefront of countries that have produced seven periodic successive Reports. On the other hand, this continuity and sustainability, not only reflects the vital importance of this endeavour targeting sound fulfillment and enhancement of development, but as well highlights the solid basis of the sound genuine scientific institute undertaking the preparation and launching of the Report, i.e. The Institute of National Planning (INP), respectively, revealing its smooth and profound cooperation with diversified national/international competent organizations, concerned with the development issue, specifically the UNDP.

All of these indicators arise from a concrete evidence proving that EHDR was never limited to being a sound and profound academic and scientific effort, but exceeded this stage to act as a reliable development reference covering: indicators, strategies, policies and programs. It goes without saying that the verified data, thorough analysis and practical recommendations included in the successive Reports had indeed deeply influenced formulation of the development trends and identification of the priorities as was the case in the fifth Five-Year Development Plan in Egypt.

As we appreciate and feel proud for the launch of this Report, and as well look forward to the sound and profound preparation of a consecutive one, I congratulate the Institute of National Planning and the United Nations Development Program for this fruitful constructive output, hence, express, on their behalf, my gratitude for all those who participated in this distinguished outstanding excellent effort.

Minister of Planning
Prof. Dr. Osman Mohammed Osman

Foreword

Egypt has been producing National Human Development Reports since 1994. These Reports have provided the national authorities with a picture of the development challenges and supported critical thinking on future plans and policies. This year's EHDR puts the role of citizen participation under the spotlight.

An innovation of this year's EHDR is the calculation of the human development index at the local level. EHDRs have been presenting the HDI at the governorate level since 1994. This Report paints for the first time a full and comprehensive picture of human development in the country's 451 sub administrative units – Markaz (kism), Hai and Cities. This provides a lens through which policy makers can look in detail at specific pockets of poverty or deprivation. The data clearly pinpoints the areas of most need, while helping the process of targeting development assistance.

Information on development trends at the local level is a key feature of helping to strengthen local good governance and access to information remains a key dimension of the dialogue on participation. Citizens and groups of citizens have a right to knowledge and information – these are the basic tools with which they can influence the decision which affect their lives. The HDI analysis provides the basis for a wealth of information about the

circumstances in which people live – their quality of life, their employment prospects and their educational aspirations. The closer this information can be brought to the level of the individual citizen, the more informed he or she will become. Thus HDIs calculated at the local level not only provide decision-makers with a detailed picture of development trends across communities but it also brings home to those communities the relevance of development. It provides people with an opportunity to enter into a dialogue with their local leaders and elected representatives. It gives information which can fuel popular participation in local politics and decision-making.

Over time EHDR has become a standard reference for an analysis of development at the country level. This current Report marks another milestone in this respect, by helping to create a resource base for local development policy - making. The United Nations Development Program wishes to thank the staff of the Institute of National Planning and the eminent consultants who prepared this Report. I would also like to acknowledge the role played by UNDP staff in supporting the finalization of the Report.

Antonio Vigilante
Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme

Preamble

Egypt's National Human Development Report (NHDR) 2003 is the seventh in the series issued since 1994 by the Institute of National Planning in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Egypt NHDR have been inspired by a visionary framework and a development strategy that have been elaborated through the efforts of UNDP in regularly preparing and publishing the Global Human Development Report since 1990. The methodology, concepts, and indicators of these reports have been continuously and steadily adapted to the nature and conditions of Egyptian society through the valuable contributions and efforts of national and international specialists and experts in development in general, and particularly in human development.

The previous six Egyptian (NHDR's) tackled the basic human development approach, concepts, and strategies, in addition to thematic issues like poverty, social spending, and education. The present report focuses on participation. It pays great attention to the relationship between participation and human development with special emphasis on grassroots participation and its role in local development.

The concept of participation refers, according to the United Nations and its organizations, to spontaneous cooperation between people, their agreement to work together and to contribute actively to the choice and implementation of development projects and programs that help achieve society's goals. Participation is considered a strategic choice and a necessary requirement to meet the challenges globalization imposes on the socioeconomic, political, and cultural aspects of life in all societies. In addition to being the main way to recruit to people's capabilities to achieve human development, participation opens the door wide for developing these capabilities and empowering people in general and vulnerable groups in particular. Accordingly, participation allows all social groups, particularly the poor, to take

part in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. Through the various channels of participation all social groups can express their needs and problems, and elect good leaders to represent them and look after their interests, as well as working for the common good of society. Moreover, participation provides better chances for optimum resource allocation, appropriate technological choices, and elaborating and implementing development plans that respond well to society's goals and expectations.

Participation also provides a general framework for the cooperative and mutually dependent roles of the state, the private sector, and civil society with its various organizations. This cooperation and interdependence is of prime importance for striking a socioeconomic and political balance between different social groups, especially in developing countries. This balance is based on the fact that participation enables different social groups, including the poor and other vulnerable groups, to express their needs and interests, to collaborate with each other to achieve the plans and policies required to satisfy these needs, and to share the burdens and fruits of the development process.

Given the advantages of participation, it is essential that local development be based on decentralized planning, funding, implementation, follow-up, evaluation, and management of all local development projects. Nevertheless, it is also essential to undertake local development projects in the context of a general national strategy warranting consistency and regionally balanced development. In turn, this national strategy should also be a participatory process encompassing all social groups from all regions of the country.

This Report is based on research background papers prepared by the NHDR team. Following the working traditions of the previous NHDRs, the team organized a number of expert meetings and seminars to discuss the contents, methodologies, and findings of the research papers. Data

collection and processing have also been a principal concern in this report. The team made a great effort to present reliable and consistent data, whether in the text or in the statistical annex of the report.

As was the case in the previous Egyptian National Human Development Reports, all the works and views included therein, although nationally executed under the umbrella of the Institute of National Planning, are the sole responsibility of the team who prepared the Report. Many difficulties would have faced this national endeavor if the United Nations Development Program has not supported financially and technically.

Egypt National Human Development Report 2003, which is the seventh in its series, has included an innovation, as for the first time, it provided human development indexes and indicators on the level of markaz, hai and cities all over the country. This distinguished effort would not have been possible without the dedicated and sincere deeds of the relevant team whose faith fullness and outstanding capabilities had lead to the sound accomplishment of this task; this indeed in addition to the valuable contributions and support submitted by the society's eminent competent researchers, experts, specialists, national and international organizations and authorities, whether directly or indirectly through cross fertilization of views and opinions, participating in seminars, brainstorming meetings, and workshops.

Deep gratitude and thanks are due to Mr. Antonio Vigilante, UNDP Resident Representative, and the staff of his office who dedicated much of their time and effort to help accomplish this Report.

Sincere thanks are also due to all those who prepared the diversified boxes included in the Report which have indeed enriched it.

Special thanks are due to Dr. Mohammed El Assal, Dr. Tamer Abdel Moneim Radi, Dr. Ahmed El Bekali, Ms. Mariam Farah for their notable effort in translating the Arabic version of the Report to the English Language. Sincere thanks are also due to Dr. Gillian Potter , Deputy Director of the Economic Reform Forum (ERF) for her thorough proof reading of the final English version of the Report. Special thanks also go to Ms. Dina Wagdy and Mr. Ahmed Ebeid for designing the back cover of the Report.

The Egyptian National Human Development Report Team submits his profound sincere thanks and appreciation to His Excellency Dr. Osman Mohammed Osman, Minister of Planning and Chairman of Board of Directors of the Institute of National Planning for his continuous encouragement, intellectual leadership and constructive support to human development in general, and to the Egyptian NHDR in particular.

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Abbreviations

CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
CDP	Community Development Program
CIF	Cost Insurance Freight
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPM	Capability Poverty Measure
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDHS	Egyptian Demographic and Health Survey
EHDR	Egypt Human Development Report
EDP	Employment Development Program
ERSAP	Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FOB	Free on Board
FPI	Food Price Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product.
GOE	Government of Egypt
HC	Holding Company
HD	Human Development
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HH	Household
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INP	Institute of National Planning
LDC	Local Development Community
LFSS	Labor Force Sample Survey
MDGS	Millennium Development Goals
MOF	Ministry of Finance.
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population.
MOP	Ministry of Planning.
MPRS	Marginal Proportionate Rate of Substitution.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NSB	Nasser's Social Bank
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
ORDEV	Organization of Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village.
PAS	Poverty Assessment Survey
PFP	Productive Family Projects
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PS	Priority Survey
PVO	People's Voluntary Organization
PWP	Public Works Program
SDA	Social Dimension of Adjustment
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SPA	Semi-Participatory Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WDR	World Development Report
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit for Social Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit for social Development

OVERVIEW

The participation of people in the decisions that affect their lives is the theme of the Egyptian National Human Development Report for 2003. People's lives are greatly affected by governmental decisions and the focus of this Report is on how citizens can be better positioned to influence the decision-making process. Within this context the Report makes a link between participation and the modern understanding of citizenship. Of equal importance the Report alludes to the forms of good governance necessary to make participation a reality for all Egyptian citizens irrespective of their social status. It also becomes clear that these processes of governance determine whether or not the views of people are considered when decisions are made.

The Report considers the obstacles and opportunities for participation in Egypt. Chapter 1 looks at the concept and practice of participation in development and examines the different types of participation in the country. It also explores how these forms of participation support the active role of the citizen in Egypt's social, economic and political life. In Chapters 2 and 3 the Report aims to provide Egyptians with a comprehensive picture of the development trends in the country and in the communities where they live. This picture, based on the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI), provides evidence that more participation is needed if poverty and passiveness are to be reversed. Thus, Chapter 2 examines the national trends in human development and provides an overview of the indicators used to measure development, while Chapter 3 introduces for the first time the comprehensive calculation of the HDI at the level of the Egyptian *markaz* (kism), city, and *hai*. It provides an overview of the disparities among and within governorates. Chapter 4 then explores in depth the role of civil society in national life and examines the different forms of participation opportunities offered by civil society organizations. In Chapter 5 there is an analysis of

education and its role in creating the environment for participation. The chapter also considers the role of the media, health, the family, the market and the private sector in promoting values of citizen participation in society. Chapter 6 considers whether the constitutional and legal provisions for citizen participation in Egypt are adequate at the formal level, and whether they operate as stated in law. Finally Chapter 7 assesses one response to the need for improved participation and looks at the Shorouk program which, launched in October 1994, has helped give expression to the principle of participation in the planning, financing, executing, and evaluation of development activities.

Analyzing Human Development Trends

The Human Development Index (HDI) has been an indispensable feature of successive EHDRs. Since 1994 it has been calculated at the national and governorate levels, but this is the first year that the EHDRs has calculated the HDI of all of Egypt's *markaz*, (Kism), cities and *hai*. The 2003 EHDR shows that Egypt has achieved good progress in the field of human development during the period 1996-2001.

However, the Report shows that there are significant disparities among governorates and within them. The highest level of human development (0.831) is in *hai* Shark in PortSaid Governorate while the lowest is in *makaz*/city of Dar El-Salam in Sohag governorate (0.529) (excluding the Frontiers Governorates).

The urban governorates have the highest HDI ranking for the period 1990-2001. But in 1990 the GDP index component for the urban governorates was the lowest for all groupings – very substantially lower. But by 2001 they had the highest GDP, clearly revealing the shift of wealth from rural to urban areas in the

11 year period.

Average per capita income has increased from L.E. 4,822 per annum to L.E. 5,538 per annum during the period 1998/1999-2000/2001. However, the percentage of the poor remains high (20.1% of all families).

Breaking down the range of human development within Egypt into categories of relatively: high (0.725–0.833), medium (0.616–0.724) and low (0.502–0.615) shows the extent to which development disparities coincide with a north-south divide in the country. The data shows that the majority of the areas in governorates in Upper Egypt are categorized as having low human development, while the main population centres of Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, and Port Said (urban governorates are within the high human development range). There is prevailing trend of medium to high human development within the governorates of Lower Egypt. Similarly, most cases in frontier governorates fall into the high-medium category of human development. A line is also drawn between urban and rural areas, with the majority of rural governorates falling into a low level of human development, and most urban governorates exhibiting medium to high HDI values. By taking the analysis of the HDI to a lower level the Report also shows how disparities in development exist within governorates and regions. For example the governorate of Port Said contains both one of the highest HDI values, (hai Shark 0.831) and one of the medium HDI values (hai Al Dawahi, 0.671).

The data also shows that unemployment is a major concern in Egypt. Average unemployment rate is about 9% of the labour force on the level of the state. This rate is increased among females and youth (15-29 years old) with rates ranging between 19,8% and 22,4% respectively. In urban governorates, only 30-35% of the adult population are active in the labor market. The only exception to this is the hai of Helwan (Cairo governorate) where 53.2% of the population are working and economically active, due to the fact that this is an industrial hai with many large factories.

Women's participation in the labor force

is relatively low and does not exceed 25% anywhere in the country. In some markaz in the southern governorates (e.g. in markaz and cities of Dar El Salam and Girga in the Governorate of Sohag), the percentage of women engaged in the labor force is extremely low and does not exceed 1.8%. This is due to the low female educational level in these governorates in addition to customs and traditions that hinder girls' education and their participation in the labour market. In turn, this encourages those seeking work to join the informal sector under unsuitable conditions and wages.

The report helps to analyze literacy rates in Egypt, which are relatively poor. The total level of literacy (15+) is 65.6% but this declines to 54.2% when female literacy is calculated. It is noticed that although female enrolment rates are generally high for basic education, they are low for secondary education and above. For example in the city of Minya, which falls in the lower HDI category, the female enrolment rate in basic education is 63.2%, while in secondary education it is only 44.5%.

The average rate of local political participation is about 42.4% (elections of 2002). However, the data shows that there is no specific rule that indicates whether governorates will have a high or low rate of voter turnout, and it would appear that the level of participation depends very much on the stature and popularity of local political leaders. For example, the average rate of participation in lower Egypt is about 51% but within some governorates, such as Cairo and Suez, voter turnout in 2002 was as low as 13% and 15% respectively. In Upper Egypt, the range of political participation ranges from a relative high of 65% in Giza to as low as 24% in Luxor. Participation in the People's Assembly elections for 2000 was less and did not exceed 24% on the national level, and was even lower for the Urban Governorates where it was about 7.4%, 12.6%, 17.9% and 22.2% respectively in each of Alexandria, Cairo and Suez and Port Said governorates.

According to the gaps in social indicators in **Table 3.5**, there exist some locations with low human development indices

because of a decline of the main social services (education and health). For example, HDI and GDP per capita is lowest in the markaz and city of Dar Al Salam (Sohag Governorate); while primary and preparatory pupil teacher percentage is high (59.3%) in the markaz and city of Al Badrasheen; percentage of physicians and nurses per 10000 people is lowest in the markaz and city of Al Fath, Assiut Governorate; and the unemployment rate, also in Assiut Governorate, is highest in the city of Sadafa.

Finally, the Report makes correlations between key human development variables, which reveal some interesting patterns. This cross-referencing exercise can help policy-makers to identify discernible pockets of deprivation and to also better understand the disparities which emerge from analyzing the local human development picture. Some key findings in the Report point to a relationship between high rates of average GDP per capita and improved levels of literacy; the fact that unemployment is more likely to discourage political participation – a link exists between areas of high unemployment and low voter turnout at the latest local council elections; and reductions in infant mortality are likely to accompany improved levels of average GDP per capita.

Need for Structural and Cultural Changes

Improvement in the quality of life for all Egyptians, and particularly the poor and marginalized, depends upon making cultural and structural changes that will strengthen the culture of participation, democratization, and decentralization. Weak performance in this regard in local development has two sources: (i) historical factors that have entrenched a non-responsive bureaucratic state hierarchy; and (ii) cultural factors such as passive acceptance of the status quo.

Concerning historical factors, numerous institutional change programs are being undertaken by the Government to increase decentralization and make state bureaucrats more responsive. The Government is beginning to implement a system of participatory planning. In a few years all plans for developments in and around existing human settlements will incorporate local level participation at

the formative stage. However, changing practices needs to be accompanied by administrative reform, which will enable local authorities to act more effectively in development.

With regard to cultural factors, UNDP and other development agencies are working to build up a store of positive experiences that will facilitate civil society empowerment in its interaction with state bureaucracies. For example, UNDP is currently involved in a 2-year project with the Ministry of Local Development to deepen the concept of participation among governorate employees and local citizens. The round table discussion format employed by the project will bring these people together with many representative of civil society (including syndicates, media, non-governmental organizations, academia, local political leaders, and private sector representatives and investors). During 2001, approximately 14500 persons attended these meetings to discuss matters connected to human development, unify the concepts, data collection, indicators for its measurement and implementation in the various governorates.

Developing Civil Society

Supportive action is necessary to strengthen and develop civil society in Egypt because non-governmental organizations and other organs of civil society in Egypt generally have limited capabilities and capacities. For example, there are some small consumer society NGOs, but no effective consumer movement in Egypt. Similarly, there are numerous societies that distribute aid-in-kind to the poorest and most marginalized in society but which do not perceive their essential intermediary role as representatives of the very poor and marginalized in participatory local development processes. The very poor do not have a voice in official participation structures because they are too busy seeking out the means of survival. Civil society support groups at the grassroots level are the best means of raising their individual status to that of the 'relatively poor,' both by the direct support they provide and by their advocacy of projects and/or changes that will ease the situation of those too marginalized to participate. The aim would be to bring about conditions whereby the very poor and marginalized have enough stability

in their lives to take part in the participatory decision-making processes of development by themselves.

Media and Communication

The media both shapes and is shaped by national culture. It is therefore an entry point for promoting positive change in the national psyche. However, it seems that the Egyptian media generally prefer to reflect the status quo rather than taking the lead in stimulating constructive dialogue to help shape and influence public opinion or decision-makers. Few writers or media personalities appear convinced of the benefits of political participation. They do little to stimulate popular sentiment in favour of greater political activity (such as with regard mega national projects). Nor is there widespread discussion of ideas that strengthen the values of democratic practice, tolerance, and transparency. The concept of active and informed citizen participation depends in large part on the media becoming an organ which supports the role of civil society. At present, the role of the media is underutilized, relative to its potential as a catalyst of popular participation.

Low Level of Political Participation

Only 24.1% of the eligible registered population voted in the 2000 People's Assembly elections. Voter turnout was particularly low in urban governorates—17.3%. The participation rate in Localities elections (2002) was twice that of the national People's Assembly elections, as 42.4% of all registered voters participated. But this average masks massive disparities. The lowest percentage was in Cairo with 13.2%, whilst 8 governorates had around a 60% turnout (Giza, Kafr El Sheikh, Damietta, Dakahlia, Fayoum, Port Said, Ismailia, and Sohag).

Some of the possible reasons for Egypt's low level of political participation are that political parties are not fully democratic in their internal workings and are not held in high esteem by the public. In addition, familiarity with politics is scanty, informed political judgement is scarce, and the cultural elite appears to avoid political participation. Bureaucratic and

legal shackles also make it difficult for people to get onto the electoral rolls.

Education

Illiteracy remains at around 50% in many of Upper Egypt's governorates, although the national average in 2001 was 34.4%. There does appear to be a correlation between illiteracy and poverty and subsequently with high population growth. The data implies that increasing literacy in Egypt will contribute to reducing population growth rates. However, Egypt also needs to scrutinize the overall quality of its education system. Good education needs good teachers, revised curriculum and pedagogical methods, and reasonable class densities. The rapidly growing population means these factors are constantly under pressure in governmental schools. 85.8 % of basic and secondary education is in government schools, and government-run universities account for 67% of higher education. The private sector provides 7% of basic education, and about 22% of secondary and 20% of higher education. Schools under the control of Al Azhar provide 8.2% of basic and secondary education and 13% of higher education.

There is a very large difference between the highest and lowest values of the education index, with the highest being 0.811 in Port Said and the lowest is 0.536 in Fayoum. The literacy component of the human development index has improved considerably in all governorates during the period 1990 to 2001, but is still only 47.7% in Fayoum, and the Upper Egypt governorates generally have low rates, of around 56.4%. The student/teacher rate averages 20:1 for basic and secondary stages of education in most governorates, but class density rises to more than 40 students per class for both stages in most of the governorates.

Prospects for Participation

Political participation and participation in civil society institutions is low and shows little sign of improving. Grassroots participation in decision-making is not taking hold easily in Egypt. Low voter turnouts in elections points to a large degree of apathy among citizens towards the political process. Even Egypt's 'best

practice' example of local participation—the Shorouk program—is now mostly financing projects that fulfill standard central government infrastructure plans.

The entry points for building a culture of participation are (i) government regulations about decision-making procedures, and (ii) the media. In this regard we may note that the central message of this year's Global Human Development Report is that effective governance is central to human development, and lasting solutions need to be firmly grounded in democratic politics in the broadest sense, meaning a set of principles and core values that allow people to gain power through participation.

For Egypt to maintain and advance her position in the world it is important to

give people a voice in the issues which affect them. This involves collecting and making available the relevant information so those in power can be held accountable for delivering what has been agreed. This is why this Report has constructed a picture of human development at different local and regional levels – based on objective data, which people can use as a reference for dialogue with their leaders and elected representatives. Participation in local development cannot be overstressed and it is the aim of this report to promote inspiration and activation for participation in the formulation, execution, and monitoring of development activities, so that participation becomes an accepted norm and practice for the people in the local communities.

Human Development on the National Level

Progress	Deprivation
Human Development Index	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Development Index as per ENHDR 2003 reached about 0,680 - Port Said Governorate (0.774) and Suez Governorate (0.753) were in the first rank of the HDI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some governorates suffer from low HDI compared to that on the national level. El Fayoum Governorate (0.599) and Suhag Governorate (0.609) were in the last rank in the HDI.
HEALTH	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1976 & 2001 the average life expectancy rose from 55 to 67.1 years. - Between 1976 & 2001 the number of people with access to potable water increased from 70.9% to 91.3%. - Between 1961 & 2001 infant mortality decreased from 108 to 30 deaths per 1,000 live births. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Still 105,900 children under 5 years died according to 2001 data.
EDUCATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rate of enrollment in basic and secondary education has increased from 42% in 1960/1961 to 86% in 2000/2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were 2,383,500 children not attending basic and secondary school in 2000/2001. - There were 17,915,000 illiterate persons in Egypt in 2001.
FOOD AND NUTRITION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition and hunger are not a problem in Egypt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 161,100 children less than five years old suffered from malnutrition in 2001.
INCOME AND POVERTY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDP per capita increased from L.E. 2,176 to L.E. 5,537.6 during the period 1992/93-2000/2001. - The percentage of poor households has decreased from 35% to 20.1% from 1990 to 2000. - The governorate with least poor people is Dammiatta (0.9%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Still 13,153,000 persons live under the poverty line, 3,833,700 of them are destitute poor according to 2000 data.
WOMAN	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The literacy rate has increased from 12.5% to 54.2% during the period 1960 to 2001. - The total female enrollment in basic and the secondary education has increased from 32% to 83% between 1961/1962 and 2000/2001. - Maternal mortality decreased from 174 in 1992 to 60.7 per 100,000 live births in 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's participation in the political, economic and social fields is low e.g. they represent only 10% of the membership of professional syndicates, and 2.3% in People's Assembly. - Women's unemployment rate is 19.8% versus 9% as the combined-sex average. - Maternal mortality of 60.7 per (100,000 live births) is still high.
CHILD	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infant and child (under five) mortality has declined. - The number of children vaccinated has increased to 97.9% in 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8.8% of children are underweight and suffering from malnutrition. - Infant mortality is still too high at 39.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Chapter One

Participation in Development

Over the past 30 years participation in development has gained legitimacy and respectability. Today it would be difficult to find a development forum which did not have the discourse of citizen participation as a core feature of its proceedings. Going back to 1975, when the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) urged governments to "... to adopt popular participation as a basic measure in national development strategy..." the international community has moved over the years to enshrine participation as development orthodoxy. The contemporary understanding of participation is as a means to bring individuals close to the social, economic, cultural and political processes, which directly affect their lives, and affords them the role of responsible citizens. As citizens people may have direct control over these processes, or in other cases the control may be only partial or indirect. The important thing is that people have constant access to decision-making. However the key dimension of this paradigm is that citizens become equal partners to the government and accountable makers of development. It is commonly agreed that this type of relationship is most likely to create the conditions for high living standards, longevity and good educational opportunities. Thus participation is both a goal of human development and also a means for achieving it.

However participation requires a social, economic and political context, which for most commentators is the manifestation of good governance. The idea of good governance has also found its niche in recent years and has become a principle factor driving, not only development policy, but also determining the nature of international relations. Good governance embraces the ideas and practice of distributing power and managing public resources for the benefit of the whole society. It carries with it a powerful idea of democratic rule which relies on trans-

parency, accountability and public participation. It is good governance which creates the political space and provides the means for people to participate in society and allows them to influence the decisions which may affect the way they live their lives. In this way citizens help to legitimize governance and governing institutions, while also guaranteeing that the objectives of government action truly meet the aspirations of the people. Finally citizen participation is an essential human right which allows individuals to take charge of their lives and provides them with choices.

Within this design the importance of participation in local development cannot be overstressed and one aim of this report is to promote inspiration and activation for participation in development activities. This is a challenging task because there are considerable barriers to be overcome in the social, cultural, and political systems. Nevertheless, improvement in the quality of life for all Egyptians, and particularly the poor and marginalized, depends upon those cultural and structural changes being made. Participation, democratization, and decentralization go hand in hand in social development. Increasing the role of the civil society is a core strategy in bringing about the desired transformations.

The state apparatus is leaning how to work with civil society in launching development policies according to peoples' needs and ambitions. The overall objective is to develop and maintain Egypt's human capacities, making her people capable of sustainable development that benefits everyone in the society.

Each country has its own and specific way of applying participation in the light of its own circumstances, prevailing situations and its development requirements. In Egypt, the importance of popular participation rests on the following aspects:

Participation is both a goal of human development and also a means for achieving it.

Participation requires a social, economic and political context.

In Egypt, generally speaking, participation has been underutilized.

Through participation people can share development burdens as well as benefit from its fruits more equitably.

Participation is strongly related to human development.

Major efforts are being made to overcome participation problems.

- It helps people in organizing themselves in foundations or civil organizations that support governmental organizations to achieve the satisfaction of people's requirements.
- It supports democracy.
- It extends bridges of confidence between the government and the people.
- Through participation people can share development burdens as well as benefit from its fruits more equitably.

Following is a demonstration of the issues tackled by the Report:

Participation in Local Development

One of the core principles of development is that the objective of development should be the human being. A person's life, ambitions, needs basic life choices, these should be the foundation and the target, whether realized by governmental, popular or joint efforts.

Participation is strongly related to human development. The degree and type of participation are determined by the distribution of power in society, hence participation and empowerment are linked aspects of development. Participation can be considered as two faces to one coin; if participation aims to develop the society; it also develops the person who participates by reinforcing his capabilities, his potentials and his active and effective role in the society.

Concepts of participation can range between broad and limited aspects. As a process through which an individual plays a role in the social and political life of his or her country; it provides the chance to contribute in setting the public goals of the society and to suggest the best tools to achieve them, including playing an instrumental role in choosing representatives. Through participation the requirements and the interests of the poor and deprived can be brought into national and regional plans and decisions.

The scope of limited participation concept can be determined, for example, to managing family affairs or accomplishing a certain task or work, etc... Popular participation should be an integral part of

local development as it enhances effectiveness at that level of government as well as being a moral right for the local population. In Egypt, generally speaking, participation has been underutilized. The authorities have not encouraged it, notwithstanding that their efficiency and effectiveness could be improved by more public participation.

Weak local development and low levels of participation may be explained by two groups of obstacles. The first group involves historical factors, while the second group includes cultural and psychological features of the society at large. The first group relates to the political, organizational, managerial and legal institutions and structures of Egypt. Both the state and the society take direct responsibility for these factors. Historically the unequal relations between the state and its citizens generated passivity and abstention from participation. UNDP and other development agencies are working to build up a store of positive experiences that will facilitate civil society empowerment in its interaction with state administrations.

The second group of obstacles arise from traditional ways of thinking that date back to pharaonic times whereby 'the authorities' are viewed as persecutors or enemies of the people - the tax collector and conscription scouts are the millennia-deep images of government. Modern government as 'servant of the people' has been here for a relatively very short time. Many positive experiences are needed to change the cultural perception of government from something that is alien and 'exploitative' to something that is a benign part of people's lives and supportive of their needs and desires. Participation is part of the road to achieving this transformation as well as being one of the cardinal principles guiding the work of development practitioners.

The most urgent participatory development challenges concern poverty and illiteracy. Although major efforts are being made to overcome participation problems, there is a dire need to address passivity, individualism, bureaucratic inertia, weak teamwork culture, weak dialogue culture, lack of information, and lack of respect for the opinions of others.

Different Types of Participation in Egypt

In Egypt most forms of popular participation today take place through civil society organizations. Egyptian civil society is generally viewed as a form of social life situated somewhere between the state and people. It involves a diverse group of agencies, organizations, and nongovernmental organizations, and includes workers' syndicates, professional unions and political parties (as opposed to parties in government). The concept can also include the private sector and nongovernmental organizations providing goods and services on a non-profit and vocational basis. According to some other definitions, however, civil society includes also non-structured forms of citizens' activities (movements, informal community groups, community leaders and individual citizens when exercising participation in whatever form).

Modern economies need civil organizations as vehicles for realizing the democratic aims of participation, to mobilize citizens on different issues, to assure and defend rights, and to lead civil society towards maturity, maximizing its ability to achieve real development that expresses people's expectations, needs and dreams.

The main civil organizations working in Egypt and having an important role in achieving popular participation in different development aspects are (i) civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), (ii) cooperatives, (iii) professional syndicates, (iv) workers' syndicates (v) the political parties. The participation of these civil society entities in Egypt's development have not been extensive, with the exception of humanitarian social assistance. Generally, NGOs and other organs of civil society in Egypt have a limited self-perception and capacities; and those who are active encounter the state's preference for a monopoly on decision-making as well as many legal and bureaucratic barriers.

Civil Society Organizations

Some voluntary organizations that emerged as a response to social needs and necessities have existed in Egypt for more than one hundred years. Their members are mostly volunteers and the

organizations are registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs according to the Law of Foundations, Law 32 of 1964. About 61% of all non-governmental organizations are registered with, and supervised by, the Ministry of Social Affairs, thus giving it control over an integral part of the civil society structure in Egypt. However, a new law for the civil foundations and associations of Egypt has recently been issued—Law 84 of 2002.

There are three levels of non-government organizations and associations in Egypt:

- The first level is the general union for the civil foundations and associations.
- The second level consists of regional unions (26 unions) and the specific - qualitative- unions (10).
- The third level is the most numerous with 14657 registered civil societies in Egypt in 1999, involved in 17 types of social activities. 74% are social welfare foundations and 26% are local development foundations.

Civil organizations and associations tend to be concentrated in Cairo Governorte 27.7%, Giza Gov. 7.6%, Alexandria Gov. 6.4%, Sharkiya Gov. 5.9%, Minya Gov. 5.4%.

Cooperatives

The cooperatives in Egypt are neither private sector units nor public sector ones. This indeterminate position has hampered the cooperatives in becoming democratic and vocational organizations in their action and endeavor towards achieving their own goals. A new unified Cooperatives' law is needed to replace the five cooperative qualitative laws currently applied in Egypt. The new law should free the cooperatives to reach new horizons of cooperative action to meet the present-day requirements of Egyptian society.

There are five kinds of cooperatives in Egypt: consumption cooperatives (4320 foundations with about 4 million members), productive cooperatives (487 foundations with 58,184 members), agricultural foundations (6334 foundations with about 4 million members), housing cooperatives (1737 foundations with a bout 2 million members), water cooperatives

Modern economies need civil organizations as vehicles for realizing the democratic aims of participation.

A new unified cooperatives law is needed to replace the five cooperative qualitative laws currently applied in Egypt.

(totalling 90 foundations with 89,713 members). In addition, several new foundations have been established recently to work in the fields of social service, education and elsewhere.

Professional Syndicates

Professional syndicates have been one of the most important civil organizations in participatory development in Egypt. The membership in these professional unions is compulsory and a condition for practicing professional work. These unions have legislative and legal power towards their own members. They share the legislative power with the State as they have the right of organizing the professional work; likewise they execute a legal power when they correct the behavior of their members. The professional unions practice their activity on three axes: The first is service, the second concerns professional work, to protect and guarantee professional rights and duties. The third is at the national level, where the main concern is coordination with the state when launching professional work policies and issuing legislation.

There are 19 professional syndicates in Egypt with a bout 3.9 million members (as per the statistics for the year 2000). The educational professions syndicate accounts for 28.4% of syndicate membership, agriculture 17.7% and the merchants syndicate accounts for 16.9%. Yet the professional syndicates confront problems concerning the practice of activity and the relations between the hierarchy, and the syndicates' free will to choose their own leaders and systems.

Workers' Syndicates

Egypt's workers' syndicates are democratic, optional-membership, self-financed associations of workers that operate under the umbrella of Law 85 of 1942. The purpose of each union is to defend its members' interests, protect their lawful rights, and improve the conditions of work. There are 23 general unions with 4.11 million members (15.4% are women), while syndicates' committees have 18.2 thousand members, (4.2% are women). There are 472 members of Board of Directors of these syndicates (2.1% are women).

Workers' Union Syndicates action in Egypt faces problems such as: Total membership represents 39% of the total labor force, and declining participation by women, the lack of data and information, diversity and instability in labor legislation, as well as some of the effects of the structural and economic reform programme that Egypt has been implementing for a decade, and this has led to increased retrenchments, early retirement, and exacerbated problems between the workers' syndicates and employers, Privatization unemployment, etc....

Political Parties

Egypt has a parliamentary system of government and in that respect political parties are part of the state. However, they are also an integral part of Egyptian civil society, but do not yet fulfill their potential as a dynamic democratic force in society.

Political participation is low—only 24.1% of the eligible population voted in the elections of 2000, with urban governorates averaging only 17.3% voter turnout. We can say that in Egypt, number of political parties who contributed in the elections of the People's Assembly for the Year 2000 were not less than 15. Those nominated were about 4000 of which 442 succeeded with diversified percentages for these parties.

In the elections of the local people's councils (April 2002) percentage of participation was higher where it reached 42,4% on the republic's level.

A number of causes have been identified to explain the lack on participation in partisan political activity at grassroot level. In addition to those mentioned above, political instruction is scanty, the country's cultural elite seem to believe that political participation is not important, and bureaucratic and legal shackles make it difficult for people to get onto the electoral rolls.

Human Rights Organizations and Foundations in Egypt

Human rights foundations are part of civil society. In 2001 there were 23 registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) interested in defending human

Political parties are part of the state.

Political participation is low—only 24.1% of the eligible population voted in the elections of 2000,

Professional syndicates confront problems concerning the practice of activity and the relations between the hierarchy, and the syndicates' free will to choose their own leaders and systems.

rights. Some devote themselves to research and intellectual activities focused on those who come into conflict with the law (drug addicts, criminals, perpetrators of domestic violence). Others have a political focus, being mainly concerned with the human rights of dissidents. For all these NGOs, their legal status is still unstable, notwithstanding being registered, and they are financially weak.

Some professional syndicates have human rights committees, while political parties also have human rights committees. Informal groups and individuals can also be human rights activists. In addition, there are branches of international organizations such as the Arab Organization for Human Rights.

The legal framework and public policy towards non-governmental organizations working in the field human rights is undergoing some modification. Law 84 of 2002 has been issued to replace Law 32 of 1964, but it is still in the executive and the applying stage.

Meanwhile, some hindrance occurs sometimes when human rights organizations over - criticize and provoke. Organizations are also sometimes subjective and superficial, instead of using a more constructive, educational and advisory mode. Besides, weakness of the organizations themselves is notable. This might be due to the fact that they are affiliated to national/international official authorities for funding requirements.

The Private Sector and Participation in Education

The education system has a formative role in preparing people for democracy. The government is, and should be, the major provider of educational services. Al-Azhar and private sector education schools are useful, complementary, providers of educational services (see **Figure 5.1**). The government still bears the biggest share in providing educational services as it contributes for pre-university education with about 81% of classes 73% of schools, and 85.8% of pupils, versus 7% of the classes , 8% of the schools and 6% of the pupils comes from

the private sector and 12% of classes , 19% of schools and 8.2% of pupils is provided by Al-Azhar. At the university level the government contributes 66.4%, the private sector 20.2%, and Al-Azhar provides 13.4%. As the population increases as well as the consequent demand for education, two broad aspects of the educational system need to be reviewed: (i) financing and administration and (ii) curriculum content.

(i) Financing and administration

At the university level the private sector is playing an increasingly large role. The number of international and national private universities has been growing rapidly and will continue to do so. The Ministry of Education has established a department for general administration of private sector educational establishments in order to maximize their participation in the educational process and to overcome obstacles that interrupt their performance.

Greater participation in the education system by students and parents is also being encouraged. Parent-teacher associations and student unions exist at the formal level in all schools but most are not effective in dialogue with school authorities, and lack experience with the participatory process and negotiation skills.

(ii) Curricula content

Not a single branch of the educational system currently gives sufficient attention to participatory political process and civic education. Democratic values, participation values, respect for diversity etc., are themes which need to be incorporated into restructured curricula, as well as being the subject of courses in themselves.

Media and Participation

The culture of a nation is reflected in its media, but the media also has a role in reinforcing, and sometimes reshaping, that culture. Attitudes towards participation represent a major dimension in public culture, which includes knowledge, information, awareness, values, convictions and general trends. So the media has a principal role in enhancing development and stimulating grassroots participation. This role takes various aspects

The government still bears the biggest share in providing educational services

Family values in which they are embedded can be a source of strength.

Participation values are deep-rooted in the Egyptian family through the traditional work.

The media has a principal role in enhancing development and stimulating grassroots participation.

There are unrealistic expectations with regard the ability of the market to solve all the big issues such as poverty, inequality; inflation, recession, access to credit etc.

such as providing information related to development policies and projects, enlarging horizons, providing alternative points of view, highlighting trends, reflecting convictions and values. It also could change the traditional culture towards participation, and stimulate new ways to move from awareness and reasoning to action and practice.

The media could do more to provide a receptive arena where people could express their own ideas, innovations and visions to support civil society institutions, and put democratic principles firmly in place. This would require forging a political culture that strengthens the values of democratic practice, civil society, tolerance and acceptance of contrary opinions, and encourages scientific and critical reasoning. It would require encouraging people to be more self-dependent and making them aware of the significant role played by the private sector, especially in providing job opportunities to reduce unemployment and sustaining investment, as well as promoting creative values towards economic competition. It would require informing people about the obstacles that hamper development and participation, such as drugs, violence and pollution.

Family and Participation

Recent political, economic and social pressures have reduced the traditional role of the family. Accordingly, they may become more radicalized, more socially active, or they may become apathetic in the face of their new circumstances and awareness. The family values in which they are embedded can be a source of strength, hence the need for the media to be active in presenting and reinforcing traditional participatory values.

Economic and social change has reduced the traditional familial functions, most notably in urban areas. In rural regions all family members participate in subsistence activities and income-generating farming. Thus we see that participation values are deep-rooted in the Egyptian family through the traditional work division. In rural environments, the family still carries the major responsibility of enabling its members to participate in

and promote development but some values are evolving to meet changing circumstances. In particular, awareness of broad national level social problems impacts the consciousness of people who then have to adapt to changing and varied circumstances.

Whether rural or urban, the woman's role in the family is pivotal. She shapes the attitudes of her children as well as being a principal actor in the social and economic activities of the family.

Market System and Participation

The Egyptian government has made a strong commitment to involve market forces and the private sector in national development. It is promulgating laws that facilitate the emergence of effective and efficient markets, and making efforts to ensure a transparent regulatory regime and a rich information environment, which are essential bulwarks for the market system to deliver its benefits to society.

Egypt still has some way to go to attain the full benefits of the market system that it has adopted ideologically. Whereas previously there was excessive reliance on government intervention, now there are unrealistic expectations with regard the ability of the market to solve all the big issues such as poverty, inequality; inflation, recession, access to credit etc. Even by remedying all the causes of market failure - such as the continuing existence of monopolies, unfavourable attitudes towards competition and lack of information - will not solve all of the nation's economic and social problems. A better balance between state, private and civil sectors can be attained by joint participation in development if the regulatory base and information flows are adequate. For example, a well informed and vibrant consumer movement as part of civil society not only gives protection to consumers but stimulates the efficiency of private sector economic enterprises, thus enabling them to be internationally competitive. The state is a partner in consumerism by providing the regulatory framework that enables the emergence of this aspect of civil society and provides the mechanisms for enforcement.

Local Administration, Local Development, and Participation

The legislative framework for the devolution of authority—from central ministries through governorates to local administration—includes democratic practices and participation where the administrative units are directed by local councils that represent the public will and interest. This decentralization, however, applies to delegated authority and administration, not local governance i.e. significant decisions about local matters are still decided centrally. ‘Local government’ proper would mean local income generation (supplemented by central funding) and local selection and prioritization of expenditures.

Numerous projects are underway to increase local participation in development. The administrative structures and procedures need reform as there are contradictions in laws, regulations and practice, but more importantly the hierarchical bureaucratic mindset needs reform. People’s attitudes towards the government and their own potential to contribute to development also need to change. The low level of participation in local elections (2002) is evidence of an apathetic attitude, which extends also to lack of effective monitoring. Lack of a transparent information base results in poorly representative local council elections, which compounds public disinterest in participation.

The fact that local councils are constitutionally part of the executive authority contributes to the failure of the local councils to participate effectively in development. Amendments to the laws relating to local authorities have led to a further reduction of their functions, thus necessitating a review of these laws to restore their original competences and their effective role in local development and grassroots participation. Power and accountability of local administration will, in essence, determine the needed change, either toward deconcentration or decentralization. There is a need to open dialogue on decentralization.

Shorouk: A Local Development Experience Through Participation

The Shorouk program proceeds from a specific vision of rural development as a planned progressive change process towards the general upgrading of all aspects of life in the local society, performed by the citizens in a democratic framework, with technical and financial assistance from government.

The Shorouk program is a ‘best practice’ example of an integrated rural development program that leans mainly on grass roots participation in all stages of the development process: planning, financing, reasoning and executing. Grassroots participation is a strategic goal, not just a tool. It aims to transform the rural citizen from a receiver to a doer, a participant in the development process, as a means of ensuring the persistence and sustainability of development.

The program operates through a hierarchy of national, regional, and local level coordination mechanisms that guarantee the participation of all local social categories. The program’s executive organs start from the level of residential squares in all rural areas all over Egypt with voluntary participation (23117); then the Shorouk committee concerning the local units including the local council and the civil foundations and the members of the executive council for the local unit (1130 rural committees with 33746 members there are also 1130 sub-committees for rural women with 11632 members, next the Shorouk committee at the level of the administrative *markaz* (185 committees with 6735 members), and at the level of governorates (26 committees with 765 members). In addition, there are 4 Central coordination committees with 108 members, moreover there is the Technical Committee with 30 members.

This program has faced obstacles and problems such as the deficiency of training of the administrative and organizational managers, and insufficient governmental finance to achieve the desired development. Besides, this program is regarded as a sectional program that

Shorouk program is a ‘best practice’ example of an integrated rural development program that leans mainly on grass roots participation in all stages of the development process.

“Development Partners’ Council” help formulate and stimulate public opinion and social content in a democratic way and in the light of the general strategy for development alongside national goals.

competes with other ministries’ programs in the field of rural development. Furthermore, initial implemented took place quickly and then its executive time schedule in all the villages was revised and expanded without a proportional increase in funds. As a result, the average share of the local rural unit from the funds has decreased. Moreover, the range of projects has become restricted to only specific kinds of projects such as water projects, leading to a decline in the program’s investment in institutional and human development, thus reducing the returns from development and obstructing some of the efforts deployed for achieving participatory development. Nonetheless, this work methodology is a step in the right direction towards more popular participation.

The Participatory Local Development Project in Collaboration with the UNDP

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is collaborating with the Ministry of Local Development’s ‘Organization for Constructing and Developing the Village’ during the period 2001- 2002 on a project to deepen the concept of participatory development. The project is working with public and executive leaders responsible for local development, as well as with others components of civil society, operating

through participatory organizational structures. The main such organization is the “Development Partners’ Council” comprising ministries, governorates, the public sector, trade chambers, workers’ syndicates, civil foundations, cooperatives, investors’ associations, businessmen, banks, insurance companies, parties, parliamentarian and public councils, public persons, universities, research centers, press and media. The council’s role is to discuss issues, goals, policies, instruments and obstacles in order to help formulate and stimulate public opinion and social content in a democratic way and in the light of the general strategy for development alongside national goals.

This process is designed to enhance grassroots participation, taking contributions up to the national level in order to ensure people’s free choices and enlarge participation in development. Transparency and strictly veritable details of activities, affairs and projects are necessary for the processes to be effective but many representatives from the private sector have shown some restraint towards giving detailed information about their own activities. Additionally, local leaders who are used to exercising their executive authority need sustained support to fully accept and adopt grassroots participation in local development. This successful experience to enhance participation should be supported and sustained .

Chapter Two

Status of Human Development in Egypt

Measuring progress towards the achievement of development goals has been a key preoccupation of many development organizations and the international community for many years. At the country-level too, governments have been keen to identify indicators which show how their populations' quality of life is either improving or worsening. It became clear in the 1980s that measuring development solely on the basis of per capita income was not sufficient in understanding the differences between countries' development or for explaining the obstacles to achieving human development. Thus in 1990 UNDP introduced the Human Development Index (HDI) as a composite indicator which would more fully reflect the main dimensions of development in society. The HDI is composed of three sub-indices: (i) the life expectancy index, which combines indicators of longevity and health; (ii) the education index, which relates to improvements in the quality of life by giving access to knowledge and is a strong contributor to employment opportunities, and (iii) the GDP index, which gathers together various aspects of economic conditions affecting people's lives.

When the HDI are measured over a period of time, the economic and social progress of a nation can be inferred from them. The values of the indicators from which the indices are calculated give a certain insight into the achieved performance. Regional and district level indicators are a rich source of information for planning, and help define the priorities when launching policies. HDI information enables the decision maker to reorient resources towards sectors and areas suffering from poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and the decline of social services.

For the past 12 years UNDP's global Human Development Report has measured the HDI for most members states of the United Nations and used this as a basis for ranking countries by their achievements in development. Over this time Egypt's development ranking has made moderate progress compared to the rest

of the world. However, the calculation of the HDI has also been modified and used to measure development trends at the national level. HDIs at the municipal or governorate levels have become chief indicators for identifying high and low levels of development within countries. They have exposed in an objective manner the disparities between regions and provided a basis for regional development strategies. In addition it has also been possible to apply the HDI to lower level administrative units to see what development gaps exist within regions. This level of analysis offers a rich portfolio of information since it can provide a comprehensive and detailed picture of development trends within the country, accurately pinpointing the specific areas for attention.

How does this connect with the issue at the center of this report—citizen participation? The answer lies in the relevance of the information provided by the HDI. Access to information remains a key dimension of the dialogue on participation. Citizens and groups of citizens have a right to knowledge and information—these are the basic tools with which they can influence the decisions which affect their lives. The HDI analysis provides the basis for a wealth of information about the circumstances in which people live—their quality of life, their employment prospects, their educational aspirations. The closer this information can be brought to the level of the individual citizen, the more informed he or she will become. Thus HDIs calculated at the village level not only provide decision-makers with a detailed picture of development trends across communities but it also brings home to those communities the relevance of development at their local level. It provides a basis for citizens to start asking questions about their lives and about their futures. It provides people with an opportunity to enter into a dialogue with their local leaders and elected representatives. It gives information which can fuel popular participation in local politics and decision-making.

Access to information remains a key dimension of the dialogue on participation.

Regional Disparities in Egypt

Egypt has been calculating the HDI at the national level, (guided by the UNDP global HDR, see **Table 2.1**) and at the governorate level (**Table 2.2**) since 1994. Although nationally, Egypt has achieved good progress in the field of human development during the period 1994-2002, the governorate level of analysis

shows that there are some significant development disparities in the country.

The national Human Development Index (HDI) has risen from 0.589 in NHDR 1996 to 0.680 in NHDR 2003. This increase takes Egypt out of the category of low level of human development to belonging to the medium category of human development (number 115 globally, where the medium category encompasses countries from 54 to 137). The three components of the index have all increased between 1996 and 2003 reports.

One of the reasons for this medium level of HDI in Egypt is that it is affected by Upper Egypt's index falling to 0.649. This is basically due to a low average per capita GDP, and a low education index. (**Table 2.2**).

Regional disparities. Maps 1 to 6 show emerging patterns of key development variables in all Egypt's governorates according to 2001 data. **Map (1)** Human Development Index; **Map (2)** Population Distribution; **Map (3)** Life Expectancy Index; **Map (4)** Education Index; **Map (5)** Real GDP per capita (PPPS); and **Map (6)** Unemployment.

For example, for the urban governorates, these have the highest HDI ranking in 1990 and 2001. But in 1990 the GDP index component for these governorates was the lowest for all the groupings—very substantially lower. But in 2001 they had the highest GDP, clearly revealing the shift of wealth from rural to urban (during 1990/2001).

Generally speaking, Port Said governorate still ranks first among the governorates. Its HDI is 0.774 due to the high three HDI components; as its sub-indices for education, GDP, and life expectancy are at 0.811, 0.785, and 0.725 respectively. Suez is ranked second at 0.753, then Cairo at 0.752. The lowest is Fayoum with an HDI of 0.599, reflecting its low GDP and education indexes of 0.584 and 0.536 respectively. (**Figure 2.1**)

There is a big difference between the highest and lowest values (absolute range) of the education with 275 points between the highest value (0.811) and the lowest (0.536) for the education index. There is also a big difference of 232 points between highest (0.785) and lowest (0.553) values of the GDP index.

It is to be noted that there has been progress in life expectancy in Upper Egypt governorates; the life expectancy index increased from 0.610 in 1990 to 0.687 in 2001.

Table 2-1 The Evolution of Egypt's Human Development Index (HDI) 1996-2003

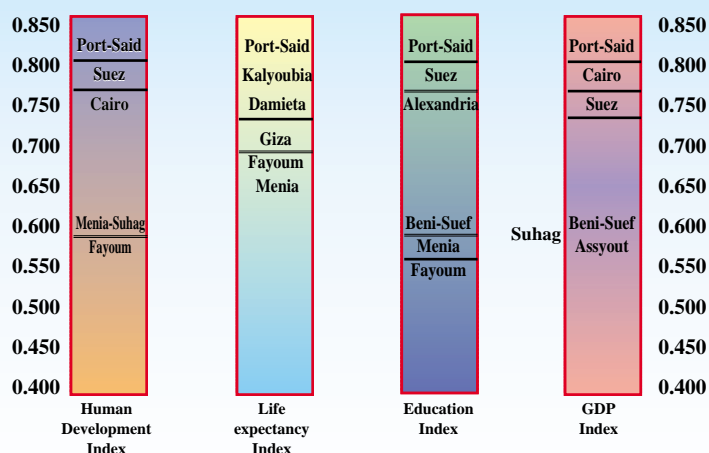
Years / Indices	1996	1997/98	1998/99	2000/01	2003 ⁽¹⁾
Life expectancy index	0.685	0.695	0.698	0.702	0.702
Education index	0.569	0.599	0.614	0.643	0.682
GDP index	0.503	0.598	0.632	0.649	0.655
HDI	0.589	0.631	0.648	0.665	0.680

Source: Egypt National Human Development Reports 1996-2001.

Table 2-2 Human Development Indices in Egypt, 2003 Report

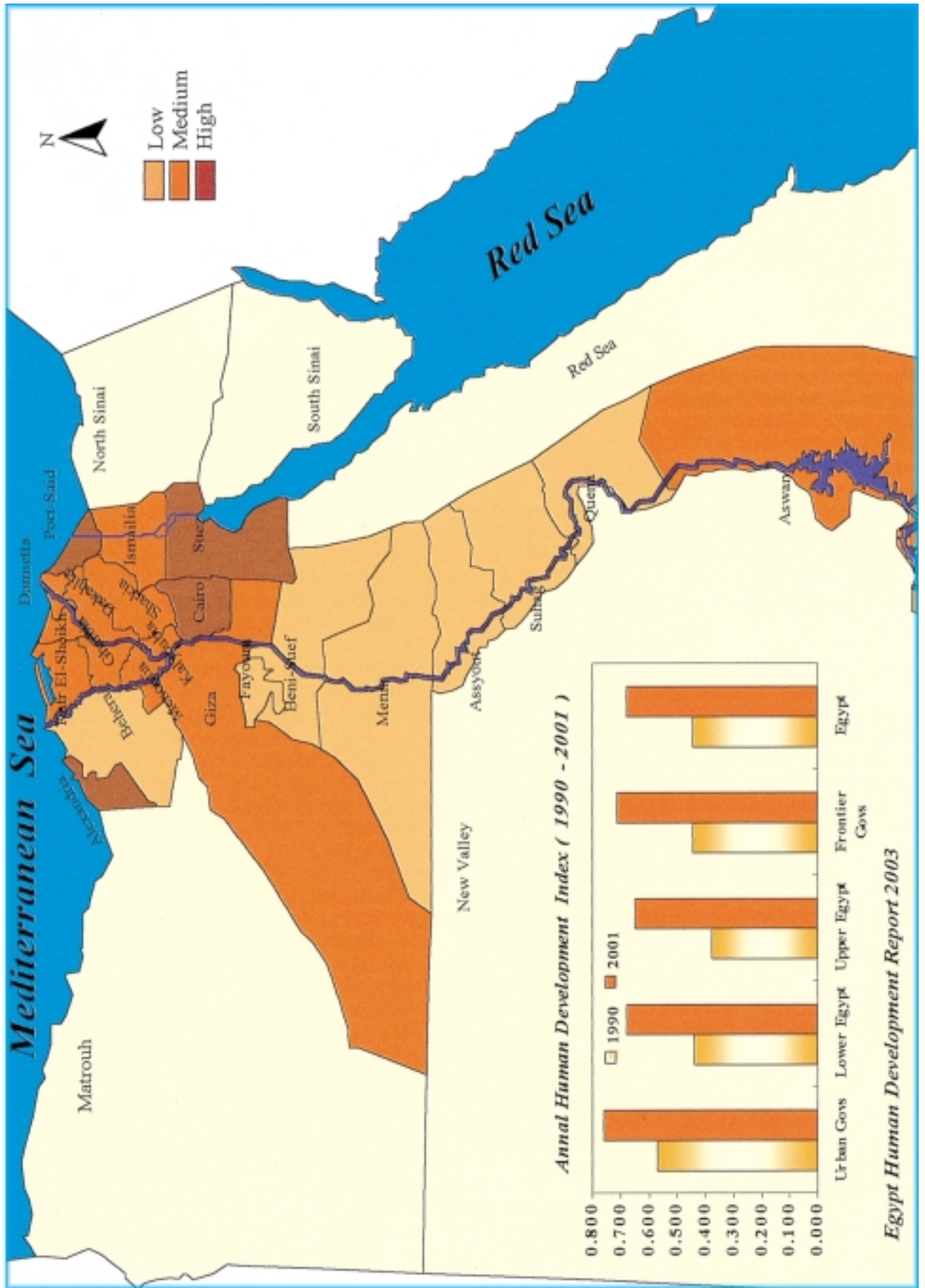
Index / Governorates	Human Development	Life Expectancy	Education Index	GDP Index
Urban Governorates	0.756	0.718	0.796	0.755
Lower Egypt	0.678	0.709	0.685	0.640
Upper Egypt	0.649	0.687	0.623	0.638
Frontier Governorates	0.711	0.703	0.724	0.705
All Egypt	0.680	0.702	0.682	0.655

Figure (2-1) Governorates with the Highest and the Lowest Human Development Indices in 2003 report

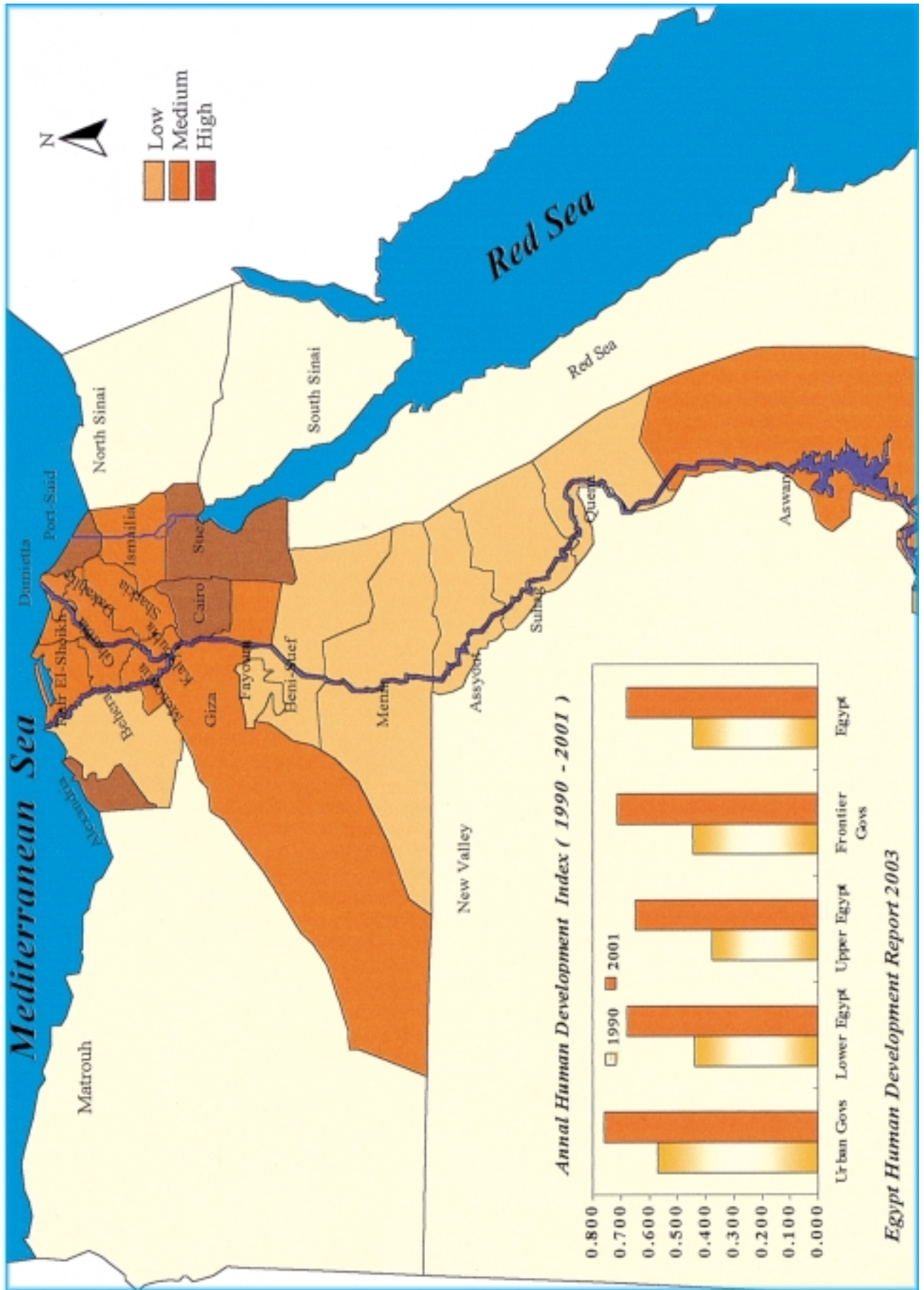


(1) Life expectancy index, the latest data collected are for 2000/2001. A formula is used to calculate Indices for 2003 Report. using the same methodology as used in the 1994 national HDR.

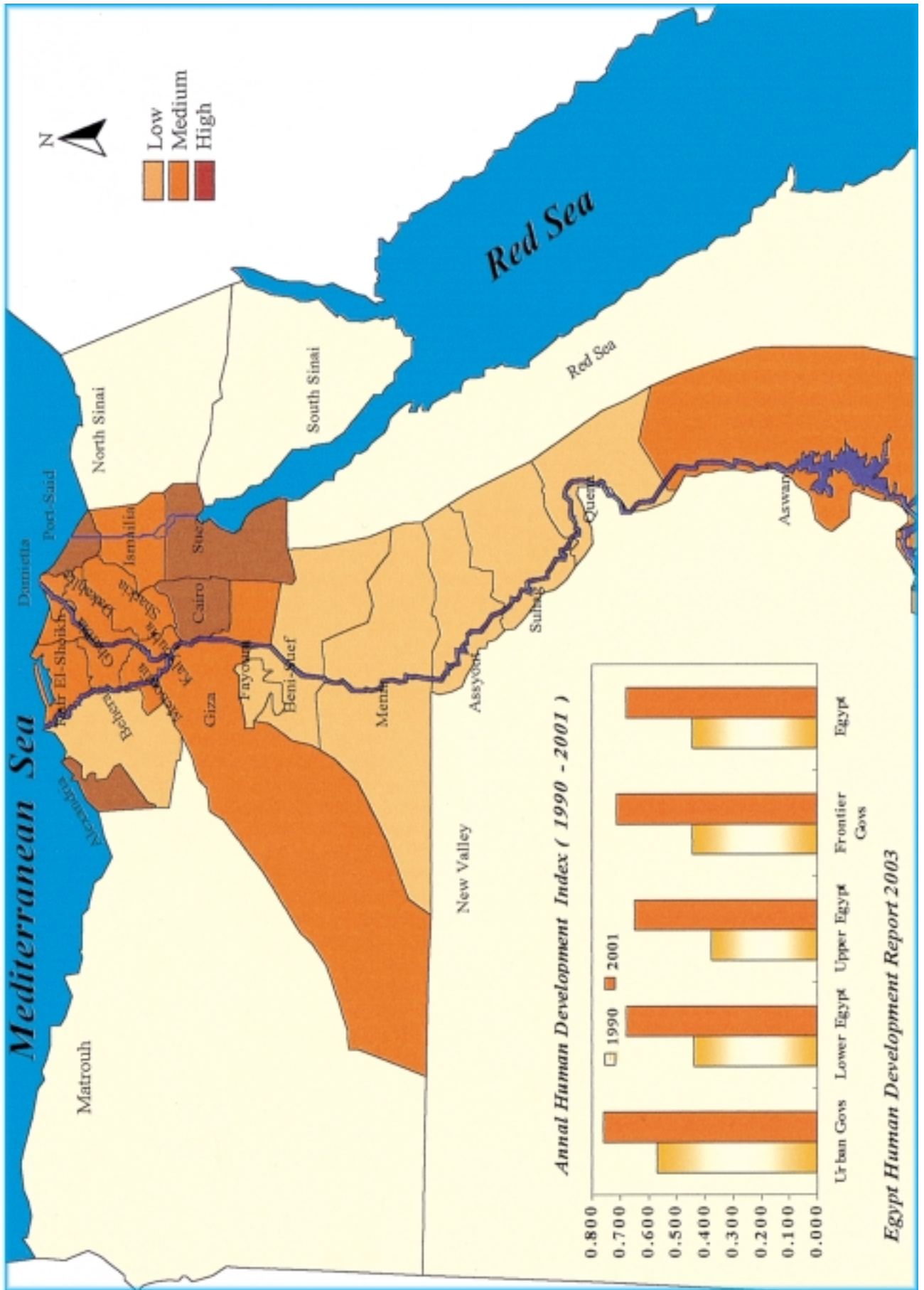
Map (1) Human Development Index in Egypt Governorates 2001



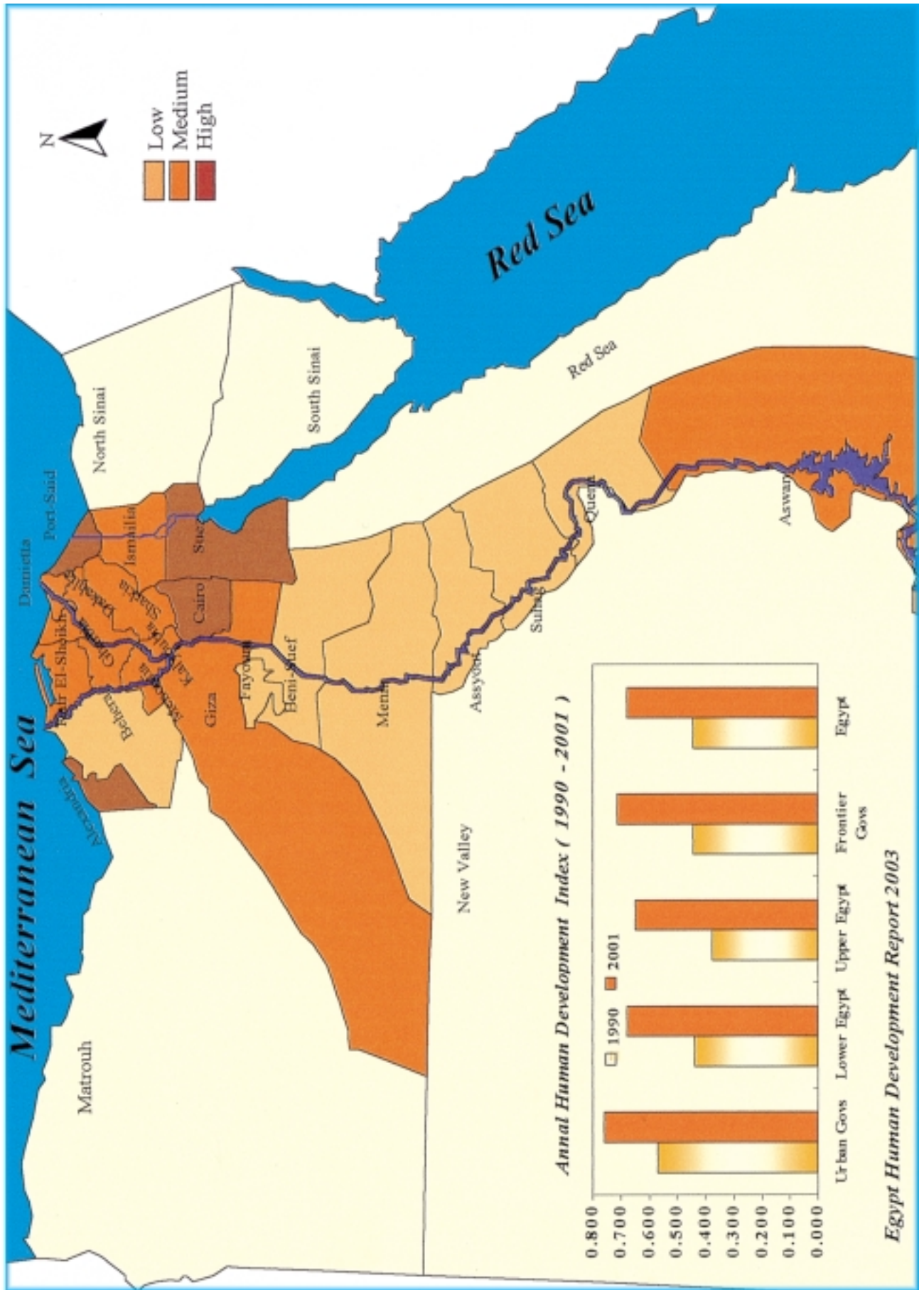
Map (1) Human Development Index in Egypt Governorates 2001



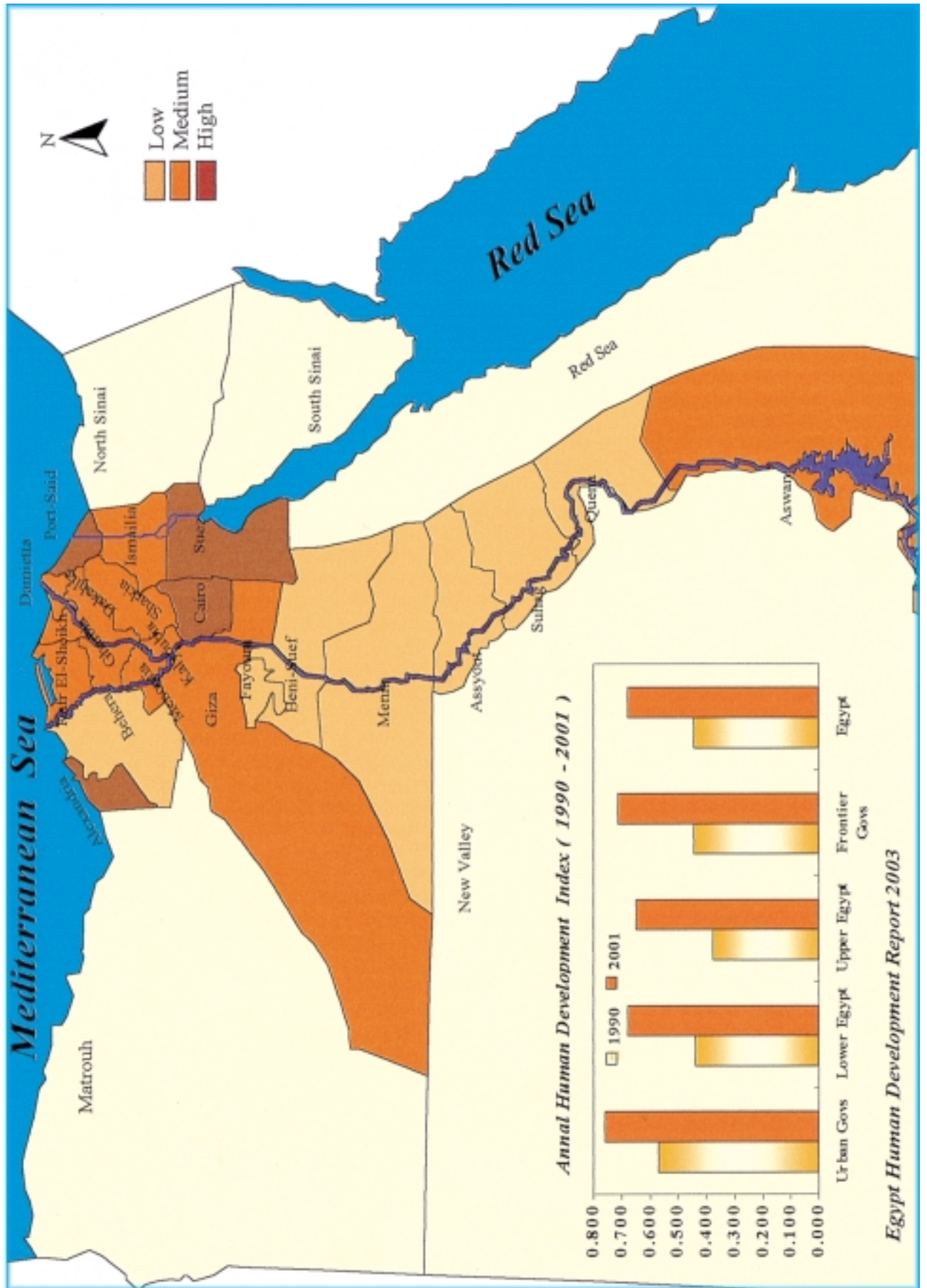
Map (1) Human Development Index in Egypt Governorates 2001



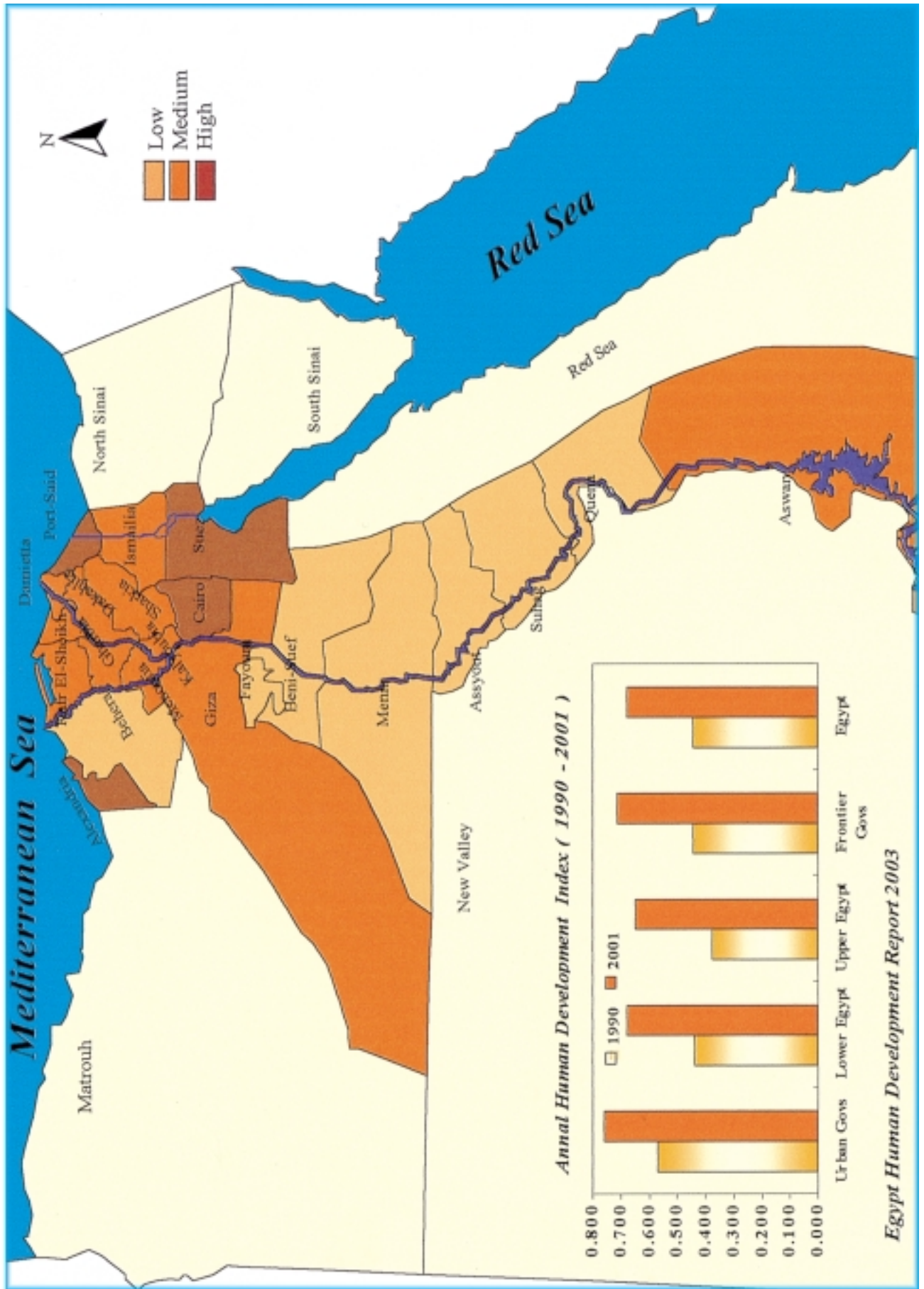
Map (1) Human Development Index in Egypt Governorates 2001



Map (1) Human Development Index in Egypt Governorates 2001



Map (1) Human Development Index in Egypt Governorates 2001



First: Indicators for Human Development in Egypt

National human development reports build on the analytical framework of the global Human Development Report. UNDP worldwide uses 17 indicators to compile three indices to measure HDI. Egypt is still building the monitoring networks for the indicators that are used to compile the three original indices, namely life expectancy, education and GDP to arrive at its HDI. The information base at the grass roots level is growing each year so the Egypt's HDI becomes more representative and accurate each year.

The following section provides an overview of 70 indicators which have been used by the Egypt National Human Development Report to measure development trends in different areas of the national life at the Governorate level (These can be found in **Annex Table G.2**). The indicators which fall into 5 categories—(a) demographic, (b) social (education, health, communication, community participation), (c) economic, (d) indicators reflecting the prevailing gaps, and (e) the status of women—complement the traditional human development indicators and help provide a fuller picture of human development.

(a) Demographic indicators

The Egyptian population⁽¹⁾ grew 2.4% on average between 1960 and 1996, rising from 25.9 million to 59.4 million, but the rate of increase was lower during the period from 1996-2001, it decreased to 2.1%, due to state promotion of family planning (**Table N.18: Annex***).

Urban density is increasing because of internal migration and the transformation of many villages into towns and cities. **Map (2)** : Population Distribution in Egypt's governorates (2001). The rate of growth for the urban population has increased from 1.8% during the period 1986-1996 to 2.3% during the period 1996-2001. Urban dwellers in 2001 represent 42.9% of the total population and Cairo is home to 26.2% of them. Note that this percentage has declined since 1986. This is because the urban conglomerate known as Greater Cairo

extends beyond Cairo governorate into Giza and Qalubiya governorates, and internal migration to greater Cairo since 1986 has been predominantly to the Giza and Qalubiya parts of the city (**Table N.17: Annex**).

(b) Social indicators

Education: The two indicators used to calculate the education index are basic and secondary enrolment ratio and population adult literacy ratio (15+).

The enrolment ratio in basic and secondary education has risen from 42% to 86% between 1960 and 2001. An increase can also be seen in the enrolment rate in first primary, from 68.6% to 91.4% during the same period. This significant rise can be attributed to the state's efforts to increase educational awareness in families and to the establishment of a large number of schools in the last decade. (**Table N.5: Annex**).

Class density at the country level is still high in both primary and preparatory levels, reaching 41.1 and 43.9 students per class respectively. Part of the reason for these Classes' density is that 23.8% of school buildings are unfit for use. About 6.7% of the government's 2000/01 budget was allocated to education and much of it is spent on building renovation, as has been the case every year since the 1992 earthquake. (**Table N.12: Annex**).

Literacy: The rate of reading and writing in the adult population (15+) on the national level has increased from 25.8% in 1960 to 65.6% in 2001. This very substantial rise is evidence of the relative success of the government's education policy, and the directing of resources and efforts made to eliminate illiteracy. Success in the education field is also the main reason for Egypt's moving up into the 'medium level of human development' category. (**Tables G.1; N.5: Annex**).

Health: The indicators used to calculate the life expectancy index are: longevity, infant mortality rates, (under five) maternal mortality and percentage of vaccinated children.

There has been progress on the infant mortality rate which has declined from

The rate of reading and writing in the adult population (15+) on the national level has increased from 25.8% in 1960 to 65.6% in 2001.

Success in the education field is also the main reason for Egypt's moving up into the 'medium level of human development' category.

* Tables are either national data (N) or governorates' data (G). They are located at the end of the report.

(1) All population data include those in the republic only.

Further efforts should go into improving the health service

Women's health still requires great efforts

Overall, grassroots participation on the national level is low to a great extent, whether political, social or economic.

108 to 30 deaths per 1000 live births during the period 1961-2001. As well, the mortality rate for children under five has improved (a mortality rate of 39.1 for each 1000 live births in 2001) due to the increase in the percentage of vaccinated children (97.9%). (Table N.4: Annex). Maternal mortality during childbirth has declined but are still too high, especially in the rural zones. Women's health still requires great efforts since childbirth under the hygienic supervision is only 56.5%; in consequence of traditions, illiteracy and ignorance. (Table N.9: Annex).

The health indicators at governorate level show some unexpected results. For example, the percentage of pregnant women receiving pre-delivery care is apparently higher in Upper Egypt (63.1%) than in the urban governorates (54.5%). (Table G.9: Annex). Also maternal mortality rate (61.8 and 88.9 respectively) for each 100000 live births are lower and child mortality rate (35.7 and 36.6) for each 1000 live births. The implication of these figures is counterintuitive, suggesting that health services as well as hygienic awareness is better in Upper Egypt than in the urban governorates. They raise questions about the accuracy of data and information, specifically on Upper Egypt. However, there may be an explanation in the relatively high use of private clinics in the urban governorates. In Upper Egypt there are few private clinics so most pregnancies get registered when the women attend government clinics. In the urban governorates many women use private gynecological clinics, which are not required to register information about their clients with governmental data collection services. Furthermore, studies ten years ago found that in rural areas, and in Upper Egypt in particular, the registration of causes of death is subject to very high error factors. The decrease in the number of physicians per 10,000 people in Upper Egypt governorates is indirect evidence that services such as registration procedures have been affected.

While huge investments have been oriented to the health sector during the last years, this representing approximately 2.4% of GDP and about 7.2% of public spending in 2000/2001, further efforts should go into improving the health ser-

vice through increasing the number of doctors, nurses and health-care units according to the population, and their distribution over inhabited areas (see Table No.9: Annex).

Communication: Indicators of communication that are included in the Report to explain the level of human development are telephone connectivity, number of books, number of post offices, as well as the number of visitors of theaters, cinemas and museums. Communication indicators are particularly important in developing countries where the illiteracy rate is high. It has been shown that whenever communication tools improve the society's development process is stimulated. As might be expected, all communication indices are higher in the urban governorates. For example, the density of telephone ownership in urban governorates is 229.3 per thousand families, whereas in Upper Egypt it is 67.3 per thousand families and in Lower Egypt it is 59.5 per thousand families. (Tables N.13; G.13: Annex).

Participation in Development: The Report uses some indicators for measuring the level of participation in development, of which: (1) voting in elections as an indicator for political participation, (2) participation in social and personal activities, (3) grassroots participation in the Shorouk program and other.

Overall, grassroots participation on the national level is low to a great extent, whether political, social or economic. With regard the first indicator, in 2002 participation in the municipal elections was approximately 42.4% of all registered voters while in the 2000 People's Assembly elections it was only 24.1%. Women's participation is low: Membership in professional syndicates does not exceed 10%, and 4% and 2% respectively in syndicate committees or boards of directors.

Participation is relatively high in Upper and Lower Egypt compared with urban governorates, whether in political participation by voting in municipal elections or the People's Assembly. The higher levels of participation in non-urban governorates is thought to be due to tight social and family relations, as well as to traditions and customs.

Participation in social activities is at only 2.2% nationally and there is not much difference between the governorates, except for the governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, and Giza, where there are an increased number of people working in social services. Women's participation is less than for men.

Better distribution of resources among governorates is manifested through grassroots participation within the Shorouk program's investments, whether in the infrastructure or in the economic development projects. Whereas, the main objective of this program is achieving an entire coverage for all the villages by implementing projects that solve its local problem. As well, this program relies mainly on the grassroots' participation.

(c) Economic Indicators

Labor Force and Unemployment: The labor force (15+) has reached 28.7% of total population and unemployment is 9%. (Table N.15; Table N.14: Annex). These that are in paid employment 15.4% are women, and women constitute 19.8% of the unemployed (15+).

On the national level, services take the largest share of labor (46%), then agriculture (30.6%) and industrial activity (23.4%), which has the smallest share. These percentages vary considerably between rural and urban governorates. Another significant variation is that the unemployment rate is greater in villages than in urban areas. Furthermore, the highest unemployment rate—22.4%—is amongst secondary school graduates. (Table N.15: Annex). Also of concern is relatively low percentage of professionals and technicians (21.2%) of the labor force, as this category of workers are particularly important for Egypt to be able to adapt to globalization and to new technologies. (Table N.14: Annex).

Poverty and Income Distribution: Per capita income has increased from LE 4,822.4 to LE 5,537.6 during the period 1998/99-2001. As well, income distribution has improved according to the Gini coefficient. (Table N.14: Annex). However, the percentage of the poor remains high (20.1% of all families), though it has

decreased through the same period. (Table N.16: Annex).

Resources Egypt's cultivated land area is now 7,761,100 thousand feddans, which is 3.3% of the country's land mass, and crop returns from the cultivated land are 1.8 times on average. (Table N.17: Annex).

Workers remittances from abroad have reached U.S.\$ 3,742.2 million. (Table N.22: Annex).

The real GDP in fixed costs has increased from LE 253 billion to L.E. 296 billion (Table N.24: Annex) during the period 1997/98-2000/01. The annual per capita growth rate has risen from 3.6 to 9.9 during the two periods 1981/82-1991/92 and 95/96-2000/01, which produced a boost in tax revenues. The annual growth rate for commodity exports has also improved during the same period. It has risen from -0.8% to reach 6.1%.

However, there are resource imbalances in that exports versus imports reached 32.1%, exports accounting for 9% of GDP versus 20.8% for imports. (Table N.23: Annex). Egypt's external debt represents 27% of GNP, (Table N.23: Annex); while interest on the external debt is equivalent to 8.7% of exports.

(d) Gap Indicators

(i) Gender Gap (Table G.7: Annex): Women represent approximately half of society and this balance holds in all governorates. Women's life expectancy is higher than men's in all governorates. For all other indicators there are substantial variations among the governorates. Although these indicators have improved in favor of women during the period 1960-2000/2001, there remains a big gap between men and women in the field of literacy, labor force and unemployment. However, the rate of women's enrolment in all the education stages (especially at preparatory and secondary stages) is sometimes increasing faster than for men. This happens in the urban governorates and in some governorates in Lower Egypt (Damietta, Dakahlia, and Ismailia). A contributing factor may

Better distribution of resources among governorates is manifested through grassroots participation within the Shorouk program's investments, whether in the infrastructure or in the economic development projects.

Disparities between the urban and the rural areas still occur

be that male students leave school earlier than women to join the labor market, namely the informal sector.

(ii) Urban /Rural Gap (Table G.8: Annex): Through all the previous years, the state has deployed much efforts and implemented many investment projects in order to develop the village. However, disparities between the urban and the rural areas still occur although these disparities have been reduced with regard to potable water and sanitary drainage, except in Beni Suef, Minya, Fayoum, Assiut and Sohag.

Besides, there exists an obvious disparity concerning the literacy indicator between all the urban and rural areas and it is specially accentuated in most Upper Egypt governorates, particularly in rural areas. Upper Egypt's villages have, on average, 44.8 literate people per 100 rural persons, therefore a high rate of illiteracy.

(e) Indicators: Reflecting Status of Women

During recent years, women's status has progressed a lot. Female literacy has improved; so has school enrolment for girls and women's participation in the workforce, but significant inequalities still exist. As illustrated before, the contribution of woman in the labor force is low (15.4%) as is their enrolment rate in education, especially at the university level where it is only 29.4%. and their unemployment rate is 19.8% of the labour force (Table N.6: Annex).

Second: Governorate Indicators

Human development levels vary among the different governorates. Hence it is necessary to recognize and examine these disparities to find appropriate solutions. In this, the human development index (HDI) and the related indicators are very useful tools. Key points that emerge from an analysis of the indices and indicators at the governorate level follow:

- In Global HDR 2001, Egypt was ranked among countries with medium human development - with an HDI of 0.680.
- The value of the index varies from one governorate to another but they are all

in the medium range of human development. Port Said has the highest human development index, as well as the highest education, life expectancy and GDP indices. Fayoum possesses the lowest human development and education indices and Assiut has the lowest GDP index.

- In Upper Egypt governorates (except in Giza and Aswan), the value of the HDI is less than the general average of the republic, and also lower than the index for Lower Egypt and the urban governorates.
- The four urban governorates with the highest HDI are in that position because they have the highest education and GDP indices, confirming a link between education and income levels.
- The ranking of some governorates in terms of the GDP index precedes their ranking according to the human development index. This means that in these governorates resources are not used effectively for the human development.
- The average life expectancy is highest in the urban governorates, followed by Lower Egypt and finally Upper Egypt.
- The effect of the three components of HDI differs from one governorate to the other, although the effect of GDP and education is stronger than life expectancy.

1- The Demographic Indicators (Tables G.17 and G.18): As it is well known, Egypt's population is very unevenly distributed among its governorates; 11.2% live in Cairo governorate, 8.1% in Giza, and 7.1% in Dakahlia, while only 1.4 % live in the frontier governorates (including the Red Sea, New Valley, Matrouh, North Sinai, and South Sinai).

The indicators show that all Lower Egypt (except Ismailia and Kalioubia) as well as Upper Egypt (except Giza) are governorates from which people migrate out, while the urban governorates are the ones that are attracting them.

Another important point revealed by the data is that the ratio between workers and dependants (youth, elderly, homemakers) is more skewed in nearly all the Upper Egypt governorates, where depen-

dants represent 81.2% of the population, placing a greater burden on the labor force there than in other parts of the country.

2- Economic Indicators

Poverty and Income Distribution (Table G.16): Poverty is higher in Upper Egypt where the poor represent 35.2% of the population and Assiut is the poorest governorate with 58.1%. In Lower Egypt 13.1% of the population are poor, 9% in the urban governorates, with Port Said as the governorate with the least number of poor at 2.6%.

Port Said had the highest individual average share from the Gross Domestic Product in 2001 with LE 12,098.8 followed by Cairo at LE 10,167.7. The high income status of Port Said may be attributed to its small population (approximately half a million) and to the predominant commercial activity as a free zone in the past years, characterized by quick capital circulation. Cairo governorate is characterized by the diversity of the activities and the concentration of specific activities such as industry, services and infrastructure. Therefore, the individual average share from the GDP is high, notwithstanding Cairo's large population.

Assiut governorate has the lowest average with LE 3,008.8, as it is an agricultural governorate but with limited agricultural land, while industrial activities are marginal.

The Labor Force and Unemployment (Tables G.14, G.15): The percentage of the labor force from the population is high in the urban governorates (31.3%), especially in Port Said (35.2%). This percentage is decreasing in Upper Egypt (26.1%), Qena has the lowest one (22.8%) because the labor force emigrate outside these governorates to find best job opportunities.

It is also notable that governorates vary in terms of the distribution of labor on the three activities: agriculture, industry and services. It depends on the nature of each governorate as well as the prevailing activity. Therefore, in the urban governorates, the services activity has the high-

est share of labor, and then the industrial activity comes in the second place and finally the agricultural activity with the lowest share of labor. While in Upper Egypt, the agricultural activity is the major recipient of the labor force. Thus, the agricultural labor force may sometimes reach 58% and 51.7% from the total labor force in Minya and Assiut respectively.

Moreover, in the urban governorates, the percentage of the employees in the government and the public sector is greater than in Lower and Upper Egypt. It may be attributed to the concentration of the governmental activities and most of the projects in the urban governorates. In the same time, the women labor is increased in the urban governorates (including Giza) in comparison with Lower and Upper Egypt. The reasons are the same plus the prevailing rigid traditions especially in the rural areas that are widespread in Upper and Lower Egypt.

Furthermore, the highest levels of unemployment prevail in Aswan, Gharbia, Kafr el Sheikh, and Luxor governorates (14.9%, 12.9%, 12.7%, 11.7%) respectively. The maximum level of youth unemployment (15-29 years old) also exists in these previous governorates (31.2%, 28.7%, 26.7%, 28%) respectively.

It is notable that the unemployment rate is high in urban areas comparatively to rural areas, as well as among secondary school graduates in all governorates, especially in Kafr El Sheikh (35.3%), Assiut (29.8%), and Sohag (29.2%) while this rate is decreased in urban governorates to reach about 14.2%. This phenomena may be attributed to bad allocation of investments among the different governorates as well as the disability of the economy in generating job opportunities. In addition, the governorates vary in terms of population size, labor force size, and characteristics.

Resources (Table G.19): The governorates areas are different. Cairo's area is limited compared to the other governorates, at only 3.8 thousand feddans while Sharkiya is 668.3 thousand feddans. This discrepancy is also obvious in the arable lands which are more widespread in Lower and Upper Egypt. Sometimes,

Poverty is higher in Upper Egypt

It is notable that the unemployment rate is high in urban areas comparatively to rural areas.

the percentage of the arable lands reach 90.5% of the total land in Assiout or only 1.6% in the urban governorates.

3- Social Indicators

Education (Tables G.4, G.11, G.12): Enrolment rates are approximately 90% in all governorates for primary and preparatory education but drop for secondary. Also, differences emerge among the governorates at preparatory and secondary levels. The lowest enrolments are in Upper Egypt with 86.8% enrolments for preparatory level education and 65% for the secondary stage.

Number of students for each teacher is one of the indicators of education quality. In primary and preparatory stages the rate averages one teacher for about 20 students, but the classroom density rises to more than 40 students per class for both stages in most of the governorates.

The literacy rate (15+) has improved considerably in all the governorates during the period 1960-2001, yet this rate is still low in Upper Egypt (56.4%) and particularly in Fayoum (47.7%), Minya (49.3%), and Sohag (49.5%).

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In addition to the above-mentioned national indicators used to measure development progress, Egypt has also embraced international benchmarks for improving the quality of life for its entire people. At the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, a large number of Heads of States and Government adopted the Millennium Declaration that set common numerical and time-bound

goals in key development areas. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are about halving extreme poverty and hunger by 2015; achieving universal primary education for both girls and boys; reducing under-five mortality and maternal mortality by two-thirds and three-quarters, respectively; halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, epidemic liver diseases and malaria; ensuring environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development (**Annex 2**).

The first MDGs report on Egypt reveals that the country made significant progress towards achieving the millennium goals, and is potentially on track on all targets. The report also shows that progress has been fast and sustained in some areas (child and maternal mortality, curbing malaria and other diseases) while a bit slower in others (poverty reduction, gender empowerment, and the environment). Country monitoring efforts can contribute to policy dialogue among a variety of stakeholders, and be particularly helpful in supporting the national development planning process, by highlighting the interrelation of development policies and serving as a benchmarking instrument for locally established development targets. The UN team and UNDP in particular will continue to support the reporting on country progress towards MDGs, trying to foster local ownership over the monitoring process as well as creating more space for dialogue among all sector of society on MDGs and their policy implications.

MDGs confirm that the poverty reduction trend is encouraging in metropolitan areas and lower Egypt, while more intensive efforts are needed in Upper Egypt which do not show a promising trend.

Enrolment rates are approximately 90% in all governorates for primary and preparatory education but drop for secondary.

MDGs confirm that the poverty reduction trend is encouraging in metropolitan areas and Lower Egypt, while more intensive efforts are needed in Upper Egypt which do not show a promising trend.

Chapter Three

Human Development in the Governorates

Human Development Indicators at the *Markaz* (Kism), City, and *Hai* Levels

The innovation of the Egypt Human Development Report (EHDR) 2003 is that for the first time a comprehensive country-wide analysis of the HDI has been done at the level of 451 of Egypt's markaz, (Kism) hai, and cities*. The purpose of monitoring indicators at sub-national levels is to acquire information about variables that affect human development at the local level in order to understand the causes of variations and gaps at the governorate level. Some variations are intrinsic to the spatial location of the governorates, such as coastal/desert, mountainous/valley etc. Other variations will emerge due to land use (rural/urban, residential/industrial etc). Most of these factors will be in a dynamic relationship with population, attracting high-density settlement or encouraging out-migration. Thus policies regarding land use, provision of infrastructure and investment in economic activities change the push/pull balance between markaz, and alter resultant living conditions. Development planning seeks to stimulate economic growth whilst simultaneously reducing social inequalities and local level information is fundamental to obtaining optimal outcomes from the planning efforts.

Development planning is most effective if it is based on information that describes the situation at the level at which the initiatives are to be implemented. When central government decides, for example, to allocate 'x' amount to build more schools, then information from localities is needed in order to make the best choice about where it should be spent. Decision-makers make better choices if they can compare numbers of children in various age cohorts and number of schools and teachers with detailed spatial referencing. National level indicators are good for international comparisons and to make macro-level decisions about the percentage of the national budget that should be allocated to various sectors.

* Some Hai, Markaz and cities are excluded from the human development indicators either to non availability of relevant data or because they are recently established.

But the selection of which plans to implement should rest on the knowledge of needs that is best conveyed by detailed human development indices.

The network of detailed monitoring for HDI indices has grown over the years and is still expanding. Egypt's HDR of 1995 included a pilot study in three governorates, namely Munufia, Fayoum, and Sohag, to collect human development data at the markaz level. The 1996 EHDR calculated the human development index at the markaz level in three additional governorates, namely Cairo, Ismailia, and Minya, and the improvement and expansion of the data collection system /network has continued until, in this report, we provide calculations and analysis based on 68 hai, 196 markaz(kism), and 187 cities.

The EHDR 2003 now provides some detail for some human development related indicators in all of Egypt's 26 governorates and Luxor. The only omissions are recently settled lands as there were no data available, or insufficient to make calculations. The detailed data that is available is not comprehensive, due to non-recording by the private sector, and under-recording on various social issues, but the level of reliability is increasing each year. It is worth mentioning that analysis of human development at the refined levels undertaken this year places Egypt at the forefront of such activity in the Arab world and perhaps also in relation to most other developing nations. The 2003 EHDR aims at the following:

- Providing a detailed information base at the markaz, (Kism) city, and hai levels for economic, social and demographic indicators (totaling more than 97 variables—see **Annex IV**).
- Ascertaining the level of human development not only on the level of the governorate, but also on the levels of markaz, (Kism) city, and hai by calculating the human development index and 3 sub-indices for each of them

The innovation of the Egypt Human Development Report (EHDR) 2003 is that for the first time a comprehensive country-wide analysis of the HDI has been done at the level of 451 of Egypt's markaz, hai, and cities

Development planning is most effective if it is based on information that describes the situation at the level at which the initiatives are to be implemented.

The great majority of the hai of the four urban governorates enjoy a medium level of human development. A few have an index above 0.8, which is the marker for 'high level of development'.

- Identifying achievements towards improving the quality of life in terms of changes over time in the various indicators that are measured in each markaz, (Kism) city, and hai.
- Exposing variations at each level so as to direct the attention of decision makers and policy makers to existing conditions in the least developed areas. The deprived areas are then more likely to be targeted in future investment plans to attain more equitable and more balanced development within the governorate.

What the Results Show

The next few pages give an overview of HDI status according to Egypt's spatial/administrative classifications: markaz, city, and hai. Then the focus will shift to the indicators, where demographic, educational and health indicators will be reviewed to see their patterns across the nation. Then follows a section on the status of women and the final section of this chapter looks at indicators of participation in development.

Table G.1 shows the detailed human development indices with their three main indicators for Egypt's 68 hai, 196 markaz, (Kism) and 187 cities. However this table can also be used to construct a relative picture of the HDI across the 451 administrative units of the country. This picture is designed by categorizing the HDI of markaz, (Kism) hai, and cities as relatively high (0.725-0.833), medium (0.616-0.724) and low (0.502-0.615). This classification shows that 86 of 451 are in the high category, 296 of 451 in the medium category and 69 of 451 low category. Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez have the highest concentration of administrative units in the higher range of this scheme, while Beni Suef, Fayoum, Minya, Assiut, and Sohag, have the biggest concentration of markaz and hai in the low range. Sixteen governorates have at least one unit with a high level of human development, while 13 governorates have no units in the low category. Of all the governorates, Cairo has the largest number of units in the high HDI range while Sohag has the greatest number of units in the low range.

a) Urban Governorates

- 1- The great majority of the hai of the four urban governorates enjoy a medi-

um level of human development. A few have an index (about/or) above 0.8, which is the marker for 'high level of development', as in the Cairo governorate hai of Nuzha (0.818), Masr El Gideeda (0.815), Shark Madeenet Nasr (0.811), hai El Maadi, (0.791) hai Shark (0.831), and Port Fuad (0.828) in Port Said governorate.

- 2- The economic indicators show substantial variations in average shares of gross domestic product (GDP) within and among the governorates. Cairo governorate has the highest value at 0.863 in the high-income Maadi hai, in which average GDP per capita is LE 1,9275.4, equal to purchasing power parity (PPP) of \$1,7616.1. In contrast, Cairo's lowest income indicator of 0.643 is found in hai Mensha'at Nasser, a squatter hai where average GDP per capita is LE 5,145.7, (PPP \$4,702.7).
- 3- Limited variations are found in the life expectancy index of all hai of the four urban governorates.
- 4- The education index did not vary much among the hai of urban governorates (excluding one or two hai). This may be due to there being no demarcation of hai boundaries so any citizen can access any educational service, but some commentators feel the apparent uniformity is due more to reporting bias.

b) Non-Urban Governorates

- 1- Northern non-urban governorates are all in the medium category of human development and do not contain much variation except that the indices tended to be higher in governorate's capital cities. The exceptions are the markaz/cities of Awlad Sakr and Al Husainiya in the Sharkia governorate, and the markaz of El Borollus in Kafr El Sheikh governorate, which have notably lower indices than the general pattern for the Northern governorates.
- 2- Southern non-urban governorates have lower indices generally than Northern ones. The exceptions are the markaz/cities of Tamia in the Fayoum governorate and Dar El Salam in Sohag governorate, in each of which the level of human development is low. The main contributor to the lower

overall HDI index is the education index as the GDP index and the values of the life expectancy at birth index show little variation. Thus it seems the educational system in the Southern governorates is not as good as elsewhere in the country.

Prime City Effect

The capital of each governorate usually enjoys the highest human development rank, separated by a considerable distance from the rest of its markaz and cities. This phenomenon, known as 'the Prime City Effect,' is caused by a concentration of economic, social and service activities, resulting in greater progress and development in the prime city than in the rest of the governorate's cities. Examples of prime cities (aside from the mega-cities of Cairo and Alexandria) are Zagazig, Banha, Kafr El Sheikh, Tanta, Damanhur, Beni Suef, Fayoum, Minya, Sohag, and Aswan. However, in the governorate of Sohag, Tahta is the prime city, not the capital, Sohag, and in Qena governorate, Naga Hammadi is the prime city, not the capital Qena. Nonetheless, capital cities generally predominate.

For markaz, (Kism) hai and city rankings, see **Table 3.1**.

Human Development Indicators at the Level of Hai, Markaz (Kism) and Cities:

A large number of indicators that reflect the main characteristics of human development have been used (**Table G.2 until Table G.16 for details**). In addition, **Figure 3.1** shows hai with the highest and lowest Human Development Indices in the year 2001; **Figure 3.2** shows markaz (Kisms) with the highest and lowest Human Development Indices in 2001; and **Figure 3.3** shows cities with the highest and lowest Human Development Indices 2001. (Published in NHDR 2003).

Demographic Indicators

Population: The population of Egypt is very unevenly distributed across the country and even within governorates. Some hai, markaz, and cities have much larger population than others in the

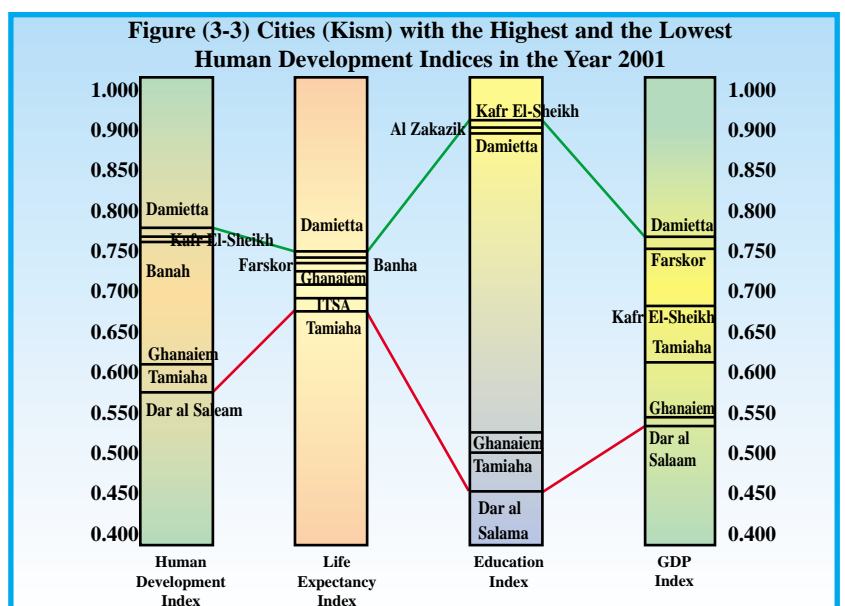
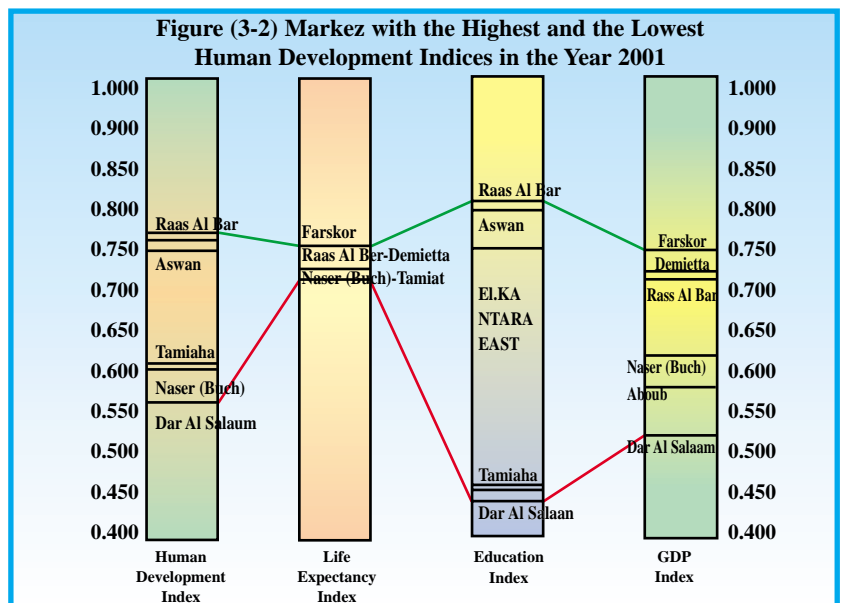
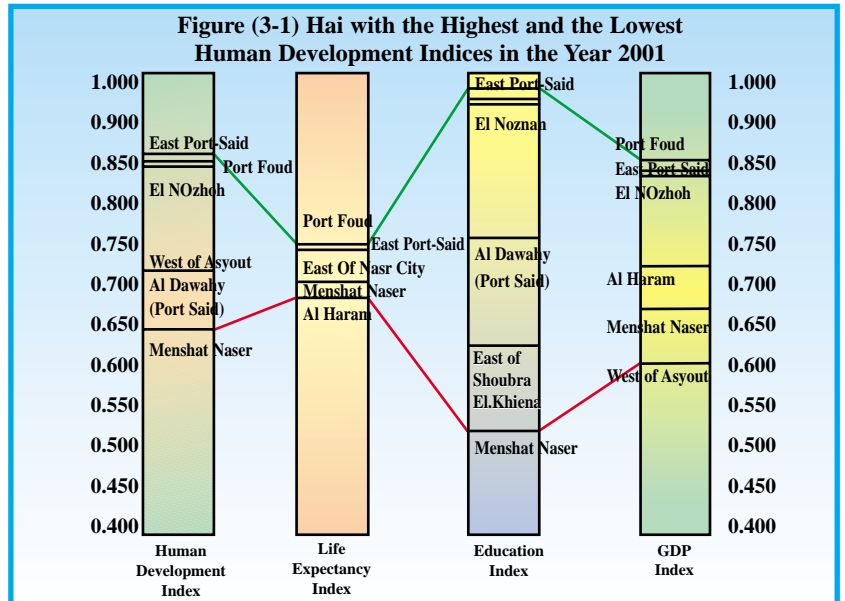


Table (3-1) 5 Markaz (Kism), Hai and City with the Highest and the Lowest According to Human Development Report 2002

Markaz (Kism) Hai and City	Governorate	Combined							
		Life expectancy at birth (Years) 2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	1st, 2nd & 3rd level gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000/2001	Real GDP per capita (ppp\$) 2000/2001	Life expectancy Index 2001	Education Index 2001	Real GDP per capita Index 2001	Human Development Index 2001
5 Hai with the Highest Human Development Index									
Hai East of (Port Said)	Port Said	68.6	93.7	98.7	13040.9	0.727	0.953	0.813	0.831
Hai Port Fouad	Port Said	68.7	93.8	91.5	14158.3	0.728	0.930	0.827	0.828
Hai Al Nozhah	Cairo	67.5	96.2	88.5	12810.2	0.709	0.937	0.810	0.818
Hai Misr Al Gadidah	Cairo	67.0	95.2	89.3	13071.2	0.699	0.932	0.813	0.815
Hai East Of Nasr City	Cairo	67.7	92.9	95.9	10740.0	0.712	0.939	0.781	0.811
5 Hai with the Lowest Human Development Index									
Hai Menshat Naser	Cairo	67.9	48.9	53.1	4702.7	0.716	0.503	0.643	0.620
Hai Al Dawahy	Port Said	68.5	68.3	45.4	5956.2	0.725	0.607	0.682	0.671
Hai West Of Assyout	Assyout	64.2	79.1	74.6	3333.8	0.654	0.776	0.585	0.672
Hai East of Shoubra Al Khaimah	Kalyoubia	68.0	72.6	33.2	7235.4	0.717	0.594	0.715	0.675
Hai Al Haram	Giza	66.4	64.5	75.9	5838.3	0.690	0.683	0.679	0.684
5 Markaz (Kism) with the Highest Human Development Index									
Kism and City of Raas Al Bar	Damietta	68.5	74.7	83.7	5766.4	0.726	0.777	0.677	0.726
Markaz and City of Farskor	Damietta	68.6	73.0	73.8	6971.2	0.727	0.732	0.708	0.723
Markaz and City of Aswan	Aswan	66.7	77.6	75.7	5324.3	0.695	0.770	0.663	0.710
Markaz And City of Damietta	Damietta	68.5	71.0	73.0	5985.1	0.726	0.716	0.683	0.708
Kism and City of Al Qantaraha Shardsmallia	smallia	66.9	67.5	86.2	5620.1	0.699	0.737	0.672	0.703
5 Markaz (Kism) with the Lowest Human Development Index									
Markaz And City Of Dar Al Salam	Suhag	66.7	29.5	69.5	1602.4	0.695	0.428	0.463	0.529
Markaz and City of Tamiaha	Fayoum	65.7	36.7	59.5	3113.5	0.678	0.443	0.574	0.565
Markaz and City of Abnoob	Assyout	65.2	39.2	67.9	2620.7	0.670	0.487	0.545	0.568
Markaz and City of Naser	Beni-Suef	65.7	36.6	60.7	2925.2	0.678	0.446	0.563	0.568
Markaz and City of Ebshway	Fayoum	66.3	36.4	59.7	3186.4	0.688	0.442	0.578	0.569
5 Cities with the Highest Human Development Index									
Damietta City	Damietta	68.1	82.7	63.7	8477.9	0.719	0.764	0.741	0.741
Kafr El-Sheikh City	Kafr El-Sheikh	66.0	83.3	95.9	5061.7	0.683	0.875	0.655	0.738
Banha City	Kalyoubia	67.1	87.1	83.0	4805.7	0.702	0.857	0.646	0.735
Al Zakazik City	Sharkia	67.0	87.3	85.2	4597.3	0.700	0.866	0.639	0.735
Farskor City	Damietta	67.6	78.2	72.6	7476.6	0.710	0.763	0.720	0.731
5 Cities with the Lowest Human Development Index									
Dar al Salam city	Suhag	66.6	30.9	72.2	2460.5	0.693	0.447	0.535	0.558
Tamiaha City	Fayoum	64.1	45.4	59.3	3284.7	0.652	0.501	0.583	0.578
Al Ghanaiem City	Assyout	65.4	43.0	70.1	2556.8	0.674	0.520	0.541	0.578
Ebshway City	Fayoum	66.1	49.5	59.4	3481.1	0.685	0.528	0.592	0.602
Etsa City	Fayoum	63.4	56.3	62.9	3351.3	0.640	0.585	0.586	0.604

Without Markaz (Kism), Hai and City in Frontier Govs

same governorate. For instance, the hai of Al Basateen and Dar El Salam (Cairo governorate) had 719,800 inhabitants in 2001 whereas hai Musky, also in the Cairo governorate, had only 30,800 inhabitants.

Density: Another demographic indicator, population density, suffered badly from inadequate and contradictory information to the extent that little more can be said other than that population density is increasing in the urban areas and there is a wide spread of densities within each governorate. For instance, in the governorate of Dakahlia the ratio of the urban population in the markaz and city of Al Gamalia reached 86.6%, and the same time ratio was extremely low in other units, such as in the markaz and city of Tami El Amdeed amounting to 9.7%, and markaz/city of Aga in the same governorate, which was only 4.5%.

Labor Force and Unemployment Indicators

Urban governorates' hai labor force are 30-35% of the population, with the exception of the industrial hai of Helwan (Cairo governorate) where it is 53.2%. In the Southern governorates the labor force rate ranges between 20%-30% and in Northern governorates there is no much difference. Nevertheless, participation in the labor force is always higher in the capitals of the governorates in comparison with that of the remaining markaz (Kism) and cities they contain.

The situation differs considerably when it comes to the variations between hai. Those in which a large proportion of its inhabitants belong to the educational and technical professions have higher participation in the labor force, e.g. 60.5% in hai El Nozha in Cairo governorate. At the other end of the scale in Cairo is Menshat Nasser with 7% participation in the formal labor force, correlated with its low educational and living levels, contrary to El Nozha.

As to the relative distribution of the labor force among the three main activities of agriculture, industry and services, the labor force rate in agriculture is very low in the hai of urban governorates, as one would expect. However, there are excep-

tions, such as hai El Dawahi in Port Said governorate and hai El Ganayen in Suez governorate, which have 36.2% and 33.6% of their respective labor forces in agriculture. These hai fall at in predominantly agricultural areas within their urban governorates. Industrial hai like Tibbeen and Hilwan in Cairo governorate have 57.1% and 52.9% of labor force respectively.

As to the unemployment rate, there are certain variations among the hai of the urban governorates with respect to the overall unemployment rate as well as the rate of unemployment among females or adults between 15 and 29 years of age. On the whole, the unemployment rate in all these cases does not exceed 10% of the total labor force in the urban governorates but the rate is much higher in some non-urban governorates, and is generally higher in cities than in rural areas in all governorates.

It is worth noting that the rate of unemployment among young adults 15 to 29 years of age is twice to three times as much the overall unemployment rate in all hai, markaz, and cities.

Educational Indicators

a) Urban Governorates:

- Literacy (15+) was highest in the hai of El Nuzha, Misr El Gideeda and Shark Medinet Nasr, all in the Cairo governorate, with percentages of 96.2%, 95.2%, and 92.9% respectively. The governorate of Port Said also has two high-ranking hai—Port Fu'ad with 93.8%, and Shark Port Said with 93.7%.
- All other hai recorded between 70% and 92%, with the exception of Mensha'at Nasser in the Cairo governorate (48.9%), Al Ganayen in Suez governorate (64.2%), and Al Dawahi in Port Said governorate (68.3%).
- The pupil-teacher ratio is used as one of the indicators of the quality of education. **Table G.11 (Appendix)** shows that the average number of pupils per teacher in primary and preparatory education does not exceed 20 in most of the hai of the urban governorates (except Alexandria), and that it gets lower in the hai of the governorates of

The unemployment rate is generally higher in cities than in rural areas in all governorates.

There are certain variations among the hai of the urban governorates with respect to the overall unemployment rate as well as the rate of unemployment among females or adults between 15 and 29 years of age.

Literacy differs very substantially within each governorate.

Port Said and Suez (ranging from 12.8 to 16.4).

- Class density is another indicator of the quality of education. For primary and preparatory education we find that it is high in all hai of the urban governorates, sometimes over 50 pupils per class.
- The enrolment rate for Al-AZHAR schools is ranging from 2-3.5% in these governorates.

b) Non-Urban Governorates:

- Literacy differs very substantially within each governorate e.g. in the city of Sohag literacy is 86.7% whereas in the city and markaz of Dar El Salam in the same governorate literacy stands at 29.5%.
- Enrolment rates in basic and secondary education are high in the capital cities of each governorate. In some cases the enrolment rate exceeds 100%, an anomaly that can be explained by pupils moving from one area to another and being registered in both.
- The enrolment rate for secondary education, however, is substantially lower than for primary and preparatory education, generally around 50% but sometimes as low as 35.1% as in the case of hai Shark Sohag (Sohag governorate).
- The pupil-teacher ratio in state schools is generally very high. Sometimes Non-urban governorates have elementary classes of about 60 pupils per teacher like in markaz and city of Badrasheen in the Giza governorate, but classes of 40-50 are more usual. This level of class density is the result of an insufficient number of school buildings for the number of eligible pupils. In areas that are well serviced with Azhari and private schools the state schools tend to have a better pupil-teacher ratio.
- Private schools operate in relatively affluent areas where parents tend to have a high awareness of the value of education and the means to pay for private schooling. On the contrary, we find school basic and secondary enrolment rates are very low in the areas where the standard of living is low, such as in the hai of Mensha'at Nasser in the Cairo governorate with a rate of 2.8%, Al Manakh in Port Said governorate with a rate of 0.1%, and Al Arbaeen in Suez governorate with a rate of 0.2%. Similarly very low rates

apply throughout the non-urban governorates, even nil in some marakez.

- As to Al Azhar schools (basic and secondary) enrolment rate in the non-urban governorates, we find it ranges between 4.0% and 17.0%, with considerable variations within each governorate, which is explainable by the fact that a large number of Al-Azhar schools are build by local private funding.
- As to school buildings that are unsuitable, inadequate or unfit, the highest rates are markaz and cities in the southern governorates, a matter that directs the attention toward exerting additional efforts to provide more suitable and adequate school buildings and consequently higher educational quality in that region. It should be noted that the rates quoted in **Table G.12** include not only unusable buildings but also those that are unsuitable or in need of substantial refurbishment and maintenance.

Health Indicators

- There are considerable variations with regard to infant and maternal mortality in Cairo governorate. Many hai have unacceptable high rates. For instance, the rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births were, respectively, 65.2 and 59.1 in Al Marg, Al Salam, while in both Mensha'at Nasser and El Basateen and Dar Al Salam the rate was 56.4. Maternal mortality rate per 100000 live births in these hai were, respectively, 71.7, 64.9, 62.0, 61.9. All these hai are high density folk areas that lack many of the health services common in other hai, in addition to the low levels of education and health awareness of their population, particularly among mothers.

In contrast to the above mentioned hai, we find that maternal mortality rate per 100000 live births is comparatively lower in others. For example, rates in Misr El Gideeda, Gharb El Kahira (Zamalek and Kasr El Nil), and Gharb Madeenet Nasr were, respectively, 21.4, 23.9, and 24.5. These comparatively lower rates are explained by the same logic used above, namely that they enjoy a high standard of living, high level of health awareness, and high availability of health services, both private and governmental. The same logic applies to infant mortality rates.

The enrolment rate for secondary education, is substantially lower than for primary and preparatory education.

The pupil-teacher ratio in state schools is generally very high.

For example, it gets somewhat lower in most of the hai of the governorates of Port Said, Suez, and Alexandria, although in high density hai, such as El Gumruk in the Alexandria governorate, it reaches 48.4 deaths per 1000 live births, while the rate in most hai ranges between 11.2 and 30 mortality cases.

- As to the number of physicians and nurses per 10,000 persons and the number of health clinics per 100,000 persons⁽¹⁾ affiliated to the the Ministry of Health and Population we find that there are no significant differences among the hai of the urban governorates. But that is not the case with regard to the number of hospital beds per 10,000 population. Thus, in the Cairo governorate we find that in hai Tibbeen the number of beds per 10,000 persons reaches 33.6 whereas it is only 14.2 in the Abdeen hai in Cairo governorates. However, in the rest of the hai, the average rate of beds ranges between 25 and 30 beds per 10,000 persons, and that situation is not much different in the rest of the urban governorates.

However, these health indicators do not reflect the actual conditions in the areas to which they refer, particularly in the hai of urban governorates because the data are collected at the point of registration and do not differentiate whether the person lives in the hai where the service is received or elsewhere. Accordingly, they get registered among citizens of this hai, and not in the usual hai of their residence. This leads to showing results which are not logical because, as was previously mentioned under the case of the education indicators at the level of hai, there are no clear partitions in yielding services among these hai as any citizen is liable to have access to the service from any hai. . This phenomenon affects the births and mortality data not only in the hai but as well the non-urban governorates, in particular the capital of the governorates or the markaz where health services are available more than what is found in the remaining parts of the governorate. The same situation applies with school enrolments. Thus the differences between neighboring hai are exaggerated when one is poorly serviced and the other has better schools and clinics. People travel across boundaries to attend

the better quality service.

As to the markaz and the cities of the remaining governorates, we find that these have high rates of infant mortality, although the differences among them within each governorate are rather negligible. It is also noted that the situation gets better in the capitals of the governorates, in which the rates are lower than those of the remaining markaz on the governorate. As to maternal mortality rates, we find that they get higher in most of the markaz, and get particularly higher in the southern governorates. For instance, average maternal mortality rates per 100,000 live births in the governorates of Sohag, Qena, and Aswan were, respectively, 51.3, 85.6, and 96.9.

- As to the women getting prenatal health services, we find that the rate ranges between 40% and 60% in most hai of the urban governorates, which are characterized by high standard of living and high availability of health services. However, that rate gets higher in many markaz of the other governorates, reaching 80% or even 90% in some cases. The reason may be that most of the inhabitants of the urban hai patronize private clinics or private hospitals and health centers, (i.e. their statistics are not formally registered). Nonetheless, the rate gets particularly low in some areas, as for example in the hai of Shark Sohag with a rate of 24.3% and the city of Sohag with a rate of 38.7%. In addition, there are many other areas in which the rate does not exceed 45% such as the markaz and city of Beba in Beni Suef governorate, Nasr El Nuba city in Aswan governorate and the markaz and city of Naqada in Qena governorate.
- With regard to the rate of delivery under health supervision, we find that that rate ranges between 30% and 60% in most areas but gets as low as 40% in most of the southern governorates.
- It is worth repeating that the information and statistics acquired from the Ministry of Health and Population reflect certain inconsistencies that raise questions about the degree of their validity. These validity questions stem from the ways the data were collected and recorded. In particular, the recording of health information is not

Health indicators do not reflect the actual conditions in the areas to which they refer, particularly in the hai of urban governorates.

(1) These data is relevant to physicians, nurses, and health units affiliaed to Ministry of Health and Population.

The relatively high unemployment rate among females is also influenced by their low educational and training levels, higher rates of illiteracy and cultural factors.

always complete nor accurate, and sometimes vital statistics (such as births and deaths) are not recorded at all in the rural areas of the southern governorates. In addition, recording of births and deaths can occur in places other than those in which the parents reside. This results in misleading vital statistics, as for instance in the inflation of mortality rates in areas where large public hospitals are located, in which many people who may come to the hospital from other areas for treatment lose their lives. This phenomenon is found in the capitals and the largest cities of the governorates in which the main government hospitals are located, as well as certain *hai* in which specialized or large public hospitals are located, such as Kasr El Aini and Al Galaa hospitals in Cairo. In all these situations, the recorded vital statistics (including births and deaths) is based entirely on the *hai*, the *markaz* or the city in which it occurred without reference to the actual place of residence of those affected.

Indicators of the Status of Women

Women's participation in the labor force is still low in most of the *markaz*, *hai*, and cities.

Employment: Women's participation in the labor force is still low in most of the *markaz*, *hai*, and cities, as it does not exceed 25% (Females 15+) and in some areas the rate gets very much lower than that, particularly in the most of the *markaz* of the southern governorates e.g. in the Sohag governorate's *markaz* and cities of Dar El Salam and Girga, it is 1.6% and 1.9%, respectively; and in the *markaz* and city of Mallawi in Minya governorate the rate is 1.8%. But that situation is reversed in the advanced communities of the urban governorates, in which the rate of women in the labour force gets considerably higher, such as the *hai* of El Nuzha and Misr El Gideeda in Cairo governorate and Port Fuad in Port Said governorate, with rates amounting to 31.7%, 29.5%, and 33.2%, respectively. (Table G.6).

Many women work in the informal sector in which records and statistics are neither accurately nor consistently kept.

Many women work in the informal sector in which records and statistics are neither accurately nor consistently kept. Also, women work in family endeavors (with or without pay) or in agricultural and farm activities. Because of this, their participation rate in the labor force is not account-

ed for accurately or completely in the formal statistical records, as these records mostly work in the governmental and organized sectors. The relatively high unemployment rate among females is also influenced by their low educational and training levels, higher rates of illiteracy and cultural factors.

The rate of females working in management and supervision as a proportion of all working females in most of the *hai*, *markaz*, and cities does not exceed 20%. This rate falls as low as 3% in some *markaz*, such as in the *markaz* and city of Ihnasia in Beni Suef governorate and the *markaz* and city of Al Idwah in Minya governorate, amounting to 3.1% and 3.4% respectively. There are notable differences in this rate among the *markaz* of any given governorate, but such differences are rather limited among the *hai* of the urban governorates (Table G.6).

Education: On the positive side, the rates of female enrolment are generally high in all educational stages throughout all the *hai* of all governorates, often exceeding the rate of male enrolment for similar age cohorts. (The only exceptions are the *hai* of Mouski, El Zawya El Hamra, El Sharabeya, El Basateen and Dar El Salam in the Cairo governorate). In some instances the enrolments are higher than female school-age residents, indicating that females use transport to get to schools in *hai* that have 'desirable' educational facilities. As mentioned earlier, the services in any *hai* are available to people from other areas, thus creating unreliable indicators at the *hai* level, although at the governorate level they are reliable because most of the movement is between *hai* of a governorate. (Table G.6).

Enrolment in secondary education is much lower than for basic education in all *markaz*, *hai*, and cities and the relatively disadvantaged position of the southern governorates is apparent—enrolment rates in the cities and *markaz* of the southern governorates are often only half the rate of some urban *hai*. (Table G.6).

Female enrolment in secondary education is generally lower than male enrolments (in contrast to the higher rate of female enrolments in the junior levels of education). For example, in the city of Minya the rate of female basic education is 63.2% and in secondary education it

falls to 44.5%. This is partly due to cultural factors: in southern governorates traditions and customs do not encourage female education, and give preference to the education of the males. Other factors accounting for these low rates of female education in southern governorates are early age of marriage among females and less available single sex schools as a result of the 'one classroom schools' since many parents do not want their girls to attend mixed classes. Another factor is poverty in that children drop out of school early to assist with earning the family income, and females are usually the first to be withdrawn, to give male siblings a chance to stay at school for as long as possible.

Literacy: The situation is very mixed when it comes to reading and writing for females, and there are drastic variations in levels among governorate markaz and hai. Thus, in Cairo governorate, we find a high rate of 95.0% in the Nuzha hai, and as low as 39.5% in hai Mensha'at Nasser. On the whole, however, female literacy is generally higher in the big towns and capitals of governorates and is generally lowest in the southern governorates where it falls to 34.6% in Beni Suef, 33.8% in Fayoum. Minya, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, are, respectively, 32.7%, 37.1%, 31.9% and 32.0%, all of which are very low rates.

Health: To the extent that women are the more frequent users of the health services than men because of child-bearing and child rearing, they are disadvantaged disproportionately.

Conclusion

It is clear that there are a number of important development gaps which need to be addressed (**Tables 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4**). The highest concentration of administrative units in the lower category of human development are located in Upper Egypt. Beni Suef, Assiut, Minya and Sohag each have 10 or more city/markaz/hai in this category. On the other hand, Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, and Port Said have no hai which can be classified as having low development. This not only implies a north-south divide but also signals a general urban-rural split.

If we take the gaps in social indicators in **Table 3.5**, there are some locations with low human development conditions because of a decline in social services

(namely education and health). For example, the Human Development Index and GDP per capita are lowest in the city of Dar Al Salam; primary and preparatory pupil teacher rates are lowest in the markaz and city of Al Badrasheen; physicians and nurses per 10,000 people are lowest in both markaz and city of Al Fath; and the unemployment rate is lowest in the city of Sadafa. The table also indicates the highest human development locations.

It is certain that policies and assistance need to focus on closing these major gaps and addressing development disparities in Egypt. The characteristics of the markaz, hai or city provides clues to the type of development interventions that are required. For example those with the highest human development have low to medium population levels (less than 350,000). Not surprisingly these highly ranked areas generally have low levels of unemployment. The bottom ranked (below 0.640), have varied population levels but in many cases the population is higher than average. There are exceptions, such as hai Al Ganaien which has the lowest unemployment rate (2.4%) and low population numbers (67500) but still ranks only at 119 according to the local HDI. Although the general trend indicates a strong correlation between high human development and low unemployment, there are no other conclusive patterns that emerge or suggest a "rule of thumb." This is due mainly to data quality that needs to be improved.

However, the available information does strongly suggest that low levels of education enrolment, the low levels of literacy among women and low employment opportunities indeed provide a poor basis for development options for local communities. Do these conditions also deter citizenship and participation? Though the evidence is inconclusive, the low level of political participation would suggest that poverty is an obstacle to people having a proper voice in the decisions which affect their lives. In the final analysis, the government needs to take action to reduce the gap between the very poor in the south and the urban citizens who live in the metropolitan north. They will need to include policies which address the structural causes of poverty and which offer improved access to participatory mechanisms.

There are some locations with low human development conditions because of a decline in social services (namely education and health).

Low level of political participation would suggest that poverty is an obstacle to people having a proper voice in the decisions which affect their lives.

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index 2001	GDP per capita (LE) 2000/2001	Population (000s) 2001	Combined basic and secondary enrolment % 2000/2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+) 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) % 2000	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to HDI in each the state Gov. Gov.* 2001 2001	
Cairo Gov.										
Hai Al Nozhah	0.818	14016.8	167.4	85.0	96.2	4.8	27.1	11.8	5	1
Hai Misr Al Gadidah	0.815	14302.5	130.5	85.2	95.2	5.1	21.4	11.9	6	2
Hai East Of Nasr City	0.811	11751.6	314.6	97.7	92.9	3.6	41.9	13.5	7	3
Hai Al Maadi	0.791	19275.4	148.6	96.3	77.6	9.1	42.4	11.3	12	4
Hai West Of Nasr City	0.788	11481.7	111.0	93.8	87.6	4.6	24.5	12.6	13	5
Hai Al Waily	0.785	12917.9	169.1	80.6	88.0	9.7	16.7	12.3	15	6
Hai Al Zaitoon	0.783	11735.9	348.9	83.1	87.8	8.9	34.7	10.0	16	7
Hai Abdeen	0.782	13005.3	85.3	80.6	86.7	7.8	20.1	9.7	18	8
Hai West of Cairo	0.776	10710.4	111.5	79.5	78.4	6.5	23.9	18.9	19	9
Hai Rod Al Farag	0.770	11238.6	192.2	82.0	80.5	11.0	25.6	9.9	22	10
Hai Shoubra	0.768	11556.9	90.3	83.5	82.3	9.3	27.7	14.5	23	11
Hai Al Tebbeen	0.768	10700.5	134.8	91.1	85.5	7.6	41.8	12.3	24	12
Hai Al Sahel	0.764	11775.8	360.2	81.2	84.1	10.4	25.1	11.2	27	13
Hai Hadayek Al Kobah	0.764	10575.5	328.5	81.6	81.0	9.7	37.4	13.0	28	14
Hai Al Saiedah Zainab	0.762	11323.8	168.4	87.1	82.0	7.3	30.1	10.4	29	15
Hai of Cairo DownTown	0.754	10128.0	148.4	84.0	75.3	7.5	27.4	11.3	34	16
Hai Bab Al Shalriah	0.754	10595.3	64.7	85.6	77.3	7.7	28.6	14.0	35	17
Hai Ain Shams	0.752	10224.8	506.1	94.9	84.6	6.2	52.5	12.1	38	18
Hai Al Moskey	0.751	10235.1	30.8	78.8	74.7	10.0	22.9	27.2	39	19
Hai Helwan	0.742	5121.4	580.0	89.4	92.0	4.3	57.4	11.5	50	20
Hai Al Matariah	0.742	9749.3	538.1	89.9	80.6	7.7	49.7	13.9	51	21
Hai Misr Al Kadimah	0.740	9577.5	246.7	87.7	75.3	8.4	33.8	10.9	57	22
Hai Al Khalifah and Al Moqattam	0.739	9662.4	206.5	88.7	74.8	6.3	34.9	12.3	60	23
Hai Al Marg	0.734	8356.6	271.6	88.9	75.5	6.0	71.7	14.7	67	24
Hai Al Salam	0.722	8527.4	385.2	87.4	74.2	5.0	64.9	13.6	92	25
Hai Al Basateen And Dar Al Salam	0.709	8892.1	719.8	88.0	77.8	5.1	61.9	15.8	129	26
Hai Al Zawiah al Hamraa	0.702	9495.9	330.3	82.7	76.7	8.0	37.7	10.9	146	27
Hai Al Sharabiah	0.697	9490.9	266.9	81.1	74.0	10.7	32.2	11.1	160	28
Hai Menshat Naser	0.620	5145.7	181.8	86.7	48.9	3.5	62.0	17.0	374	29
Cairo Gov.	0.752	10167.7	7338.1	90.2	81.1	7.3	42.2	12.6	3	..
Alexandria Gov.										
Borg Al Arab Al Gadidah City	0.783	9320.2	7.6	93.0	92.7	4.1	51.7	..	17	1
Hai DownTown of (Alexandria)	0.753	8932.9	188.8	95.2	82.1	8.7	58.7	6.7	36	2
Hai East of (Alexandria)	0.748	8149.0	466.8	94.1	82.7	7.6	58.7	6.6	40	3
Hai Al Montazah	0.744	7898.6	942.1	92.8	82.7	6.6	58.7	7.5	42	4
Hai Al Gomrok	0.744	8833.8	62.3	95.8	77.2	9.7	58.4	7.8	44	5
Hai West(Alexandria)	0.727	8181.1	237.7	95.3	71.2	8.1	58.7	7.3	78	6
Hai Al Aameriah	0.725	7263.3	228.9	90.5	72.1	4.0	58.7	9.2	85	7
Kism and city of Borg Al Arab	0.679	6508.8	36.8	91.2	59.2	1.3	55.6	..	212	8
Borg Al Arab City	0.657	6259.3	10.6	90.6	58.3	1.6	60.8	..	289	9
Alexandria Gov.	0.741	8066.6	3607.5	93.6	79.6	7.4	58.7	7.4	4	..
Port Said Gov.										
Hai East of (Port Said)	0.831	14269.3	33.1	91.1	93.7	7.7	72.7	17.2	2	1
Hai Port Fouad	0.828	15492.0	66.1	90.1	93.8	8.4	92.6	20.7	3	2
Hai Al Arab	0.811	13617.3	63.3	85.1	87.2	13.2	86.2	19.2	8	3
Hai Al Manakh	0.771	12750.8	247.9	94.0	82.0	10.6	95.6	25.4	21	4
Hai Al Dawahy	0.671	6517.3	98.5	92.4	68.3	6.0	97.1	23.1	239	5
Port Said Gov.	0.774	12098.8	509.4	92.0	83.2	9.6	88.8	22.2	1	..
Suez Gov.										
Hai Al Suez	0.800	10096.4	47.7	90.8	90.1	7.1	56.8	17.7	9	1
Hai Atakeh	0.754	9739.8	126.3	90.2	86.0	8.7	70.1	17.0	33	2
Hai Al Arbalen	0.744	8811.8	215.2	94.5	77.1	8.6	73.2	18.0	43	3
Hai Al Ganaien	0.713	8502.5	67.5	95.8	64.2	2.4	61.7	19.5	119	4
Suez Gov.	0.753	9157.0	456.6	93.8	79.8	7.6	65.5	17.9	2	..
Damietta Gov.										
Damietta City	0.741	9276.5	87.1	85.0	82.7	5.0	14.9	26.5	52	1
Farskor City	0.731	8180.8	55.3	91.4	78.2	8.0	22.5	..	69	2
Kism and City of Raas Al Bar	0.726	6309.6	8.7	92.2	74.7	2.9	27.8	29.7	82	3
Markaz and City of Farskor	0.723	7627.9	190.8	91.7	73.0	8.7	25.1	22.7	91	4
Al Zarqaa City	0.712	6495.5	37.9	89.8	75.2	8.1	28.2	..	123	5
Markaz And City of Damietta	0.708	6548.9	343.7	91.2	71.0	7.7	24.8	27.6	130	6
Markaz And City of Al Zarqa	0.701	6119.0	109.6	89.8	69.8	7.3	30.3	25.1	148	7

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index 2001	GDP per capita (LE) 2000/2001	Population (000s) 2001	Combined basic and secondary enrolment % 2000/2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+) 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) % 2000	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to the state Gov. 2001	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to Gov.* in each 2001
Talkha City	0.691	4532.2	106.3	88.0	80.3	11.5	61.2	..	176	6
Al Senbelawin City	0.690	4763.3	79.3	89.5	77.1	8.6	56.6	..	179	7
Aga City	0.689	4661.5	16.9	88.1	76.9	17.1	45.8	..	180	8
Miet Ghamr City	0.687	4555.9	111.0	85.1	76.6	8.9	53.2	27.7	187	9
Belkas City	0.686	4796.1	96.2	91.0	74.8	12.0	54.6	..	190	10
Miet Salsil City	0.685	4590.9	32.4	95.7	72.6	16.2	49.3	..	191	11
Markaz and City of Dekernes	0.680	5797.3	271.5	89.7	65.4	11.1	68.1	27.1	205	12
Bani Ebaid City	0.680	4151.8	29.0	92.4	73.6	11.6	59.0	..	206	13
Al Manزالah City	0.679	4620.7	65.6	88.6	73.6	6.4	46.1	..	208	14
Dekernes City	0.679	4604.8	92.8	87.2	76.1	10.9	62.3	..	211	15
Markaz and City of Bani Ebaid	0.678	4151.8	88.1	89.6	72.9	12.2	63.9	26.7	216	16
Markaz And City of Al Mansoura	0.677	4854.6	419.7	88.8	70.2	15.8	59.2	25.9	222	17
Markaz and City Of Temay Al Amdid	0.674	5153.7	132.2	90.8	65.1	11.8	59.7	24.0	234	18
Markaz and City of Miet Salsil	0.669	4290.4	57.2	93.8	66.5	15.3	54.7	25.9	243	19
Markaz and City of Miet Ghamr	0.667	4196.6	468.9	89.7	67.1	17.7	61.6	28.5	251	20
Markaz And City of Aga	0.667	4219.8	376.5	87.7	68.8	17.0	61.9	27.8	253	21
Meniat Al Nasr City	0.662	4593.8	53.2	87.1	67.1	9.0	66.2	..	271	22
Markaz and City Of Talkha	0.661	4151.8	481.4	91.1	64.6	11.0	59.9	26.7	274	23
Markaz And City Of Al Senbelawin	0.659	4446.6	403.2	88.8	63.4	8.2	62.1	27.5	285	24
Markaz and City Of Sherbeen	0.659	4413.5	313.4	88.8	63.9	12.1	55.8	25.9	286	25
Markaz and City Of Al Manزالah	0.655	4238.1	239.5	92.1	61.3	5.8	61.1	29.2	298	26
Markaz of Mahalet Demna	0.655	4151.8	44.0	88.1	64.8	16.0	59.0	25.5	299	27
Markaz and City Of Meniat Al Nasr	0.653	4185.7	219.6	87.5	62.9	12.9	59.2	26.9	303	28
Markaz and City Of Belkas	0.645	4363.4	399.6	91.3	56.4	9.9	61.1	26.4	318	29
Markaz and City Of Al Gamaliah	0.645	3913.4	73.8	91.8	58.4	4.7	68.0	26.2	320	30
Al Gamaliah City	0.638	3949.4	63.9	93.5	57.8	6.7	67.8	..	337	31
Markaz and City of Al Mataria	0.630	4335.3	114.7	84.9	53.4	6.5	50.1	27.6	356	32
Al Mataria City	0.617	4358.7	95.3	83.8	50.4	5.9	52.2	..	379	33
Dakahlia Gov.	0.677	4373.6	4616.7	89.2	67.4	11.6	58.8	27.1	12	..
Al Sharkia Gov.										
10th of Ramadan City	0.746	5954.3	52.7	81.9	90.8	1.6	53.6	30.7	41	1
Hai Second of Al Zakazik	0.741	5178.3	159.9	87.3	87.3	10.8	39.0	19.7	55	2
Al Zakazik City	0.735	5030.3	294.5	87.4	87.3	11.4	42.5	40.0	66	3
Al Salehiah Al - gadidada City	0.731	4818.1	9.0	81.8	90.3	4.9	0.0	..	70	4
Hai First of Al Zakazik	0.728	4854.4	134.5	87.4	87.3	12.1	46.8	60.4	76	5
Fakous City	0.723	4543.5	70.7	87.7	80.1	14.9	61.1	37.1	89	6
Abo Hammad City	0.697	4226.9	32.5	88.2	79.6	12.4	54.2	..	159	7
Kafr Sakr City	0.694	4548.9	27.4	88.3	77.4	14.0	49.2	..	166	8
Hehia City	0.694	4788.9	39.9	86.6	76.8	8.2	63.8	..	167	9
Menia Al Kamh City	0.693	4746.3	61.2	86.9	85.9	9.0	26.2	..	172	10
Diarb Negm City	0.692	4415.8	47.9	87.1	76.0	13.5	53.6	..	175	11
Belbais City	0.687	4489.0	125.8	86.9	75.7	6.3	28.9	..	185	12
Markaz and City of Al Zakazik	0.686	4484.6	880.2	87.4	73.4	10.3	52.0	20.2	189	13
Mashtool Al Souk City	0.676	4408.1	42.3	85.6	69.7	7.3	23.6	..	224	14
Al Kourain City	0.669	3686.1	57.0	86.2	66.4	15.8	61.7	22.0	244	15
Markaz and City of Mashtool Al Souk	0.664	4194.0	143.2	86.9	64.7	5.6	25.2	24.6	262	16
Markaz and City of Hehia	0.663	4231.1	189.9	87.3	65.0	10.9	71.6	20.7	269	17
Markaz and City of Abo Hammad	0.661	3895.4	310.3	87.0	63.7	12.4	51.8	23.1	275	18
Abo Kebeer City	0.661	4464.9	93.9	86.7	65.7	7.5	71.1	..	277	19
Al Kenayat City	0.660	4375.7	39.6	87.0	70.0	15.0	73.0	22.5	280	20
Markaz and City of Diarb Negm	0.660	4104.7	325.2	87.9	62.1	11.9	60.0	50.5	283	21
Al Heseniah City	0.659	4026.2	26.6	85.9	65.0	12.2	63.9	..	287	22
Markaz and City of Fakous	0.658	4000.0	521.0	86.9	59.2	12.3	32.8	27.8	288	23
Markaz and City of Belbais	0.648	4128.3	525.0	87.1	58.6	5.1	30.0	22.7	312	24
Markaz and City of Abo Kebeer	0.643	4220.7	299.1	86.9	57.6	8.0	69.8	25.0	326	25
Al Ibrahimiah City	0.637	4421.1	32.0	86.1	59.5	7.6	64.5	..	340	26
Markaz and City of Menia Al Kamh	0.637	4107.7	524.0	87.6	64.5	8.8	25.8	20.4	342	27
Awlad Sakr City	0.636	4420.6	17.7	87.0	60.6	10.2	28.6	..	345	28
Markaz and City of Kafr Sakr	0.635	3987.2	207.7	87.3	53.2	11.6	41.6	21.4	346	29
Markaz and City of Al Ibrahimiah	0.626	4368.0	119.4	86.8	54.4	8.3	49.3	23.6	365	30
Markaz and City of Al Heseniah	0.613	3993.9	382.9	86.3	43.7	8.5	77.0	23.6	387	31
Markaz and City of Awlad Sakr	0.603	4170.3	161.4	87.2	46.7	9.8	27.3	37.8	407	32
Al Sharkia Gov.	0.659	4181.9	4747.4	87.1	62.3	9.6	52.8	22.4	13	..

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index 2001	GDP per capita (LE) 2000/2001	Population (000s) 2001	Combined basic and secondary enrolment % 2000/2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+) 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) % 2000	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to the state Gov. 2001	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to Gov.* 2001
Al Kalyoubia Gov.										
Banha City	0.735	5258.3	153.3	97.3	87.1	8.5	28.4	18.1	64	1
Hai West of Shoubra Al Khaimah	0.730	7247.8	479.2	92.1	78.8	7.0	23.8	19.2	72	2
Toukh City	0.730	6115.6	40.2	91.2	81.8	9.7	27.3	..	73	3
Kafr Shoukr City	0.719	4860.5	21.4	93.4	81.5	16.4	49.0	..	100	4
Shebin Al Kanater City	0.717	6688.4	57.2	83.2	77.4	8.0	27.9	..	105	5
Al kanater Al Khairiah City	0.707	4610.7	64.3	85.1	80.7	9.7	25.9	..	133	6
Total of Shoubra Al Khaimah City	0.700	7579.3	1016.1	82.3	75.7	6.3	23.0	20.9	149	7
Kalioub City	0.697	4830.5	112.8	90.6	70.5	6.8	45.2	20.4	161	8
Qaha City	0.696	8838.1	26.7	55.8	72.0	15.2	24.6	..	162	9
Kism and City of Qaha	0.685	7998.1	35.1	55.9	69.5	13.5	27.8	20.9	193	10
Markaz and City of Banha	0.685	4143.5	468.6	84.0	75.0	9.4	42.2	22.3	197	11
Al Khanka City	0.678	4279.5	62.9	87.1	71.4	8.2	21.7	..	217	12
Al Khosos	0.678	6928.3	187.1	62.7	65.7	16.5	21.7	27.7	218	13
Markaz and City of Toukh	0.678	4511.6	390.7	91.0	66.0	7.4	30.3	21.9	219	14
Hai East of Shoubra Al Khaimah	0.675	7917.0	536.9	72.6	72.6	5.6	22.0	22.5	229	15
Markaz and City of Kafr Shoukr	0.673	2909.1	127.1	93.6	73.0	13.7	54.1	20.5	236	16
Markaz and City of Shebin Al kanater	0.643	2918.5	362.6	83.5	63.6	8.7	30.4	25.2	328	17
Markaz and City of Al Kanater Al Khairia	0.633	2535.4	317.3	85.2	62.2	6.1	26.2	23.5	351	18
Markaz and City of Al Khanka	0.628	2164.2	327.9	87.3	64.7	5.6	22.8	23.2	361	19
Markaz and City of Kalioub	0.626	3800.3	387.7	63.4	60.6	6.1	56.3	24.7	366	20
Al Kalyoubia Gov.	0.690	5391.8	3621.6	83.4	68.8	7.5	30.3	22.3	9	..
Kafr El-Sheikh Gov.										
Kafr El-Sheikh City	0.738	5538.5	139.1	86.8	83.3	12.5	32.4	27.9	63	1
Desouk City	0.727	5803.1	101.7	93.0	73.9	13.4	37.9	30.9	79	2
Beila City	0.712	5826.7	63.2	85.4	71.2	14.7	34.4	..	121	3
Kellien City	0.710	5329.6	32.8	88.0	72.6	16.3	42.1	..	127	4
Metobas City	0.703	5239.8	27.4	84.5	69.9	11.4	37.1	..	143	5
Al Riad City	0.700	5062.2	15.6	91.0	69.1	17.8	34.7	..	151	6
Markaz and City of Kafr Al Shiekh	0.680	5057.4	459.5	86.2	64.2	13.6	36.1	29.7	207	7
Foah City	0.678	5599.8	60.6	88.0	62.6	13.2	52.1	..	215	8
Markaz and City of Kellien	0.678	4984.0	189.5	88.1	62.8	17.0	45.9	25.4	221	9
Balteem City	0.674	5296.2	37.7	90.4	62.4	12.2	63.1	..	235	10
Markaz and City of Beila	0.666	5568.4	223.1	84.2	60.0	14.6	32.8	28.6	256	11
Markaz and City of Desouk	0.663	5175.0	418.4	81.6	58.4	12.8	30.1	33.8	270	12
Markaz and City of Fouha	0.659	5283.5	132.6	86.4	58.9	13.9	51.8	28.5	284	13
Saiedy Salem City	0.657	4808.8	46.0	81.1	59.3	15.5	33.9	..	293	14
Markaz and City of Al Riad	0.646	5242.6	131.0	89.8	54.4	10.8	33.9	29.2	316	15
Al Hamool City	0.640	4812.4	43.9	89.5	54.4	13.3	37.3	..	332	16
Markaz and City of Al Hamool	0.622	4908.2	216.2	91.2	50.3	11.6	35.9	33.7	372	17
Markaz and City of Saiedy Salem	0.615	4674.1	303.0	81.2	48.6	13.9	32.6	33.2	383	18
Markaz and City of Metobas	0.612	4793.0	201.9	83.0	45.7	7.7	36.8	32.5	390	19
Markaz Al Borollos	0.604	4730.2	150.8	91.9	45.4	6.5	38.1	39.1	406	20
Kafr El-Sheikh Gov.	0.654	5037.8	2425.9	88.2	56.5	12.7	35.7	31.1	15	..
Al Gharbia Gov.										
Hai First Of Tanta	0.729	5723.6	215.4	88.4	87.4	11.7	41.5	27.0	74	1
Tanta City	0.728	5715.3	414.8	88.2	85.2	11.2	43.5	29.5	75	2
Kafr Al Ziat City	0.727	5762.7	73.4	87.3	83.0	14.0	50.0	..	81	3
Hai Second Of Tanta	0.725	5706.4	199.4	88.1	82.6	10.6	45.9	32.0	83	4
Hai First Of Al Mahala Al Koubra	0.723	5661.9	213.0	87.5	81.3	12.5	51.8	28.2	90	5
Al Mahala Al koubra City	0.722	5718.6	439.3	87.4	81.3	12.9	51.4	28.1	93	6
Hai Second Of Al Mahala Al koubra	0.722	5772.0	226.4	87.3	81.3	13.3	51.1	27.9	94	7
Al Santha City	0.713	5403.2	30.3	89.3	80.1	9.9	60.8	..	116	8
Samanood City	0.712	6067.9	53.1	94.5	77.8	9.4	49.1	..	120	9
Zefta City	0.699	5149.2	90.0	84.7	75.3	6.1	58.4	..	155	10
Markaz and City of Samanood	0.688	5287.5	269.5	91.2	70.8	10.5	57.7	31.0	181	11
Basioun City	0.687	5386.4	53.6	89.1	67.5	14.3	54.4	..	184	12
Qoutour City	0.685	5049.4	23.1	87.3	71.7	13.1	57.0	..	194	13
Markaz and City of Al Santha	0.684	5291.6	336.8	92.1	69.2	15.9	54.6	30.9	198	14
Markaz And City of Tanta	0.679	5328.9	478.6	90.8	66.2	11.0	53.8	30.5	213	15
Markaz and City of Zefta	0.674	4980.0	396.1	88.4	67.4	11.5	57.1	31.0	233	16
Markaz and City of Kafr Al Ziyat	0.670	5172.9	349.9	87.7	63.8	14.1	49.0	27.2	241	17
Markaz and City of Al Mahala Al Koubr	0.664	5333.4	513.8	90.7	59.2	14.0	63.4	35.9	261	18
Markaz and City of Basioun	0.657	5142.7	230.1	88.2	58.9	15.9	55.9	27.6	292	19

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index	GDP per capita (LE) 2000/2001	Population (000s) 2001	Combined basic and secondary enrolment % 2000/2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+)	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) % 2000	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to the state Gov. 2001	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to in each Gov.* 2001
Markaz and City of Outour	0.656	4850.4	264.2	91.2	58.1	13.6	64.4	27.7	297	20
Al Gharbia Gov.	0.696	5314.8	3693.2	89.6	69.5	12.9	54.7	30.2	7	..
Al Menoufia Gov.										
Al Sadat City	0.727	4931.0	20.8	96.3	87.4	2.7	0.0	..	80	1
Berkat Al Sabaa City	0.715	4477.2	32.2	89.6	83.3	14.5	24.8	..	111	2
Kouesna City	0.713	4661.3	40.7	92.4	86.3	10.7	14.2	..	115	3
Shebeen Al Koom city	0.711	4528.6	174.7	86.5	84.2	11.2	85.6	20.0	125	4
Menouf City	0.705	4628.2	86.7	95.6	74.0	6.7	74.6	21.5	137	5
Sers Al Lian City	0.701	4190.0	49.3	89.1	78.0	17.5	43.0	20.9	147	6
Al Bagour City	0.694	4637.9	34.9	83.5	79.0	5.9	43.2	..	165	7
Markaz and City of Shebeen al Koom	0.693	4562.9	506.2	80.1	76.5	8.1	90.7	23.2	174	8
Al Shohadaa City	0.691	4314.3	45.8	90.1	72.8	12.7	22.9	..	177	9
Markaz and City of Berkat Al Sabaa	0.685	4034.3	220.0	88.6	73.2	13.9	21.9	21.1	192	10
Markaz and City of Al Bagour	0.681	4445.8	280.2	88.0	69.3	6.9	34.7	20.2	203	11
Markaz and City of Kouesna	0.679	4197.8	348.1	88.0	70.4	11.0	15.2	20.2	209	12
Tala City	0.678	4334.0	49.0	86.1	72.0	14.7	59.3	..	220	13
Markaz and City of Al Shohadaa	0.674	4632.4	240.5	89.3	64.5	8.0	21.2	22.9	232	14
Ashmoun City	0.663	4031.2	76.7	87.4	63.8	8.1	30.0	..	268	15
Markaz and City of Tala	0.661	3959.4	289.3	84.7	65.0	13.4	56.8	20.4	276	16
Markaz and City of Al Sadat	0.660	3980.1	104.3	93.6	62.3	5.4	0.0	20.3	279	17
Markaz and City of Menouf	0.654	4413.8	401.7	76.1	63.5	3.4	57.2	21.9	302	18
Markaz and City of Ashmoun	0.644	3731.8	585.0	86.1	57.5	8.3	31.3	23.0	324	19
Al Menoufia Gov.	0.670	4212.7	3024.7	86.6	67.4	9.0	43.6	22.0	11	..
Al Behera Gov.										
Damanhour City	0.718	5644.8	233.1	79.8	82.3	12.0	20.3	25.2	102	1
Koom Hamada City	0.715	5474.9	34.7	81.4	83.8	11.3	23.5	..	112	2
Al Mahmoudiaha City	0.704	5582.9	24.3	81.1	79.5	14.2	25.3	..	141	3
Al Noubariah Al Gadidah City	0.702	4723.9	1.0	96.8	78.6	1.6	17.1	..	145	4
Etay Al Barood City	0.699	5258.2	39.5	81.8	77.5	9.8	24.7	..	152	5
Kafr Al Dawar City	0.697	4805.9	258.8	81.7	75.1	10.4	30.1	27.6	158	6
Shoubrahit City	0.688	5407.6	27.1	76.1	75.5	16.0	27.9	..	182	7
Abo Homos City	0.683	4896.5	32.3	80.1	72.4	10.0	27.5	..	201	8
Al Delengat City	0.683	4964.9	39.1	77.1	72.0	11.4	26.9	..	202	9
Al Rahmaniah City	0.665	5042.9	28.3	81.6	64.0	16.3	29.9	..	258	10
Markaz and City of Koom Hamada	0.664	4973.2	515.9	83.0	64.8	13.8	24.9	28.2	263	11
Markaz and City of Wady Al Natroon	0.663	4457.0	28.3	90.6	64.1	5.7	27.0	25.7	267	12
Abo Al Matameer City	0.662	4698.8	39.1	79.8	64.2	7.6	30.4	..	272	13
Rashid City	0.660	5518.0	64.9	78.5	60.6	8.4	19.4	..	282	14
Wady Al Natroon City	0.654	3916.1	16.7	83.7	64.9	9.5	19.5	..	301	15
Markaz and City of Etay Al Barood	0.646	4721.9	370.2	79.4	60.3	10.4	21.7	24.9	317	16
Edko City	0.644	4688.3	97.9	80.0	56.8	9.0	26.6	..	323	17
Markaz and City of Shoubrahit	0.643	4793.7	220.9	78.9	58.6	13.8	24.9	24.3	327	18
Markaz and City of Rashid	0.640	4967.5	178.3	82.0	55.2	15.6	20.7	29.3	331	19
Markaz and City of Aal Mahmoudiaha	0.635	4804.4	213.2	81.1	53.9	10.0	26.2	29.0	347	20
Markaz and City of Al Rahmania	0.634	4565.6	122.7	81.6	54.4	15.6	29.2	25.8	349	21
Markaz and City of Edko	0.633	4584.7	146.4	81.2	53.7	7.9	26.5	33.2	352	22
Markaz and City of Damanhor	0.631	4716.8	420.2	81.7	52.6	9.9	24.9	32.0	355	23
Markaz and City of Al Delengat	0.628	4452.8	280.5	84.7	49.7	9.7	27.5	28.9	358	24
Hoosh Issa City	0.626	4651.6	76.7	85.6	49.6	4.9	24.0	..	364	25
Markaz and City of Hoosh Issa	0.615	4405.4	201.9	87.2	43.7	13.8	27.6	30.1	382	26
Markaz and City of Abo Al Matameer	0.614	4361.5	319.2	87.2	42.3	5.1	28.4	40.9	384	27
Markaz and City of Abo Homos	0.613	4439.6	382.0	87.2	42.4	7.7	27.6	35.5	386	28
Markaz and City of Kafr Al Dawar	0.611	4268.7	491.2	85.7	42.3	5.7	25.7	48.5	392	29
Al Behera Gov.	0.649	4672.9	4384.1	83.3	56.0	9.7	25.6	31.5	16	..
Ismailia Gov.										
Hai Third of Ismailia	0.743	6817.8	87.3	88.8	92.5	7.8	41.7	18.4	48	1
Hai First Of Ismailia	0.734	6640.6	35.3	84.8	91.0	8.7	40.2	17.0	68	2
Ismailia City	0.728	6501.5	284.4	90.2	86.0	8.0	48.7	18.1	77	3
Al Qantaraha Sharq City	0.721	6184.0	13.5	98.4	80.3	11.1	61.3	..	96	4
Hai Second Of Ismailia	0.717	6300.6	161.9	92.2	80.6	8.0	54.3	19.0	107	5
Al Qantaraha Kharb City	0.716	6231.7	16.8	93.8	75.6	5.4	52.7	..	108	6
Kism and City of Al Qantaraha Sharq	0.703	6149.5	24.1	95.7	67.5	7.8	64.5	21.7	142	7
Faied City	0.699	5695.1	17.5	95.3	74.4	6.5	44.3	..	153	8
Markaz and City of Faied	0.687	5951.3	79.6	91.9	68.4	5.9	48.4	19.2	183	9

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index	GDP per capita (LE)	Population (000s)	Combined basic and secondary enrolment %	Adult literacy rate (15+)	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+)	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) %	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to the state Gov. 2001	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to Gov.* 2001
Al Tal Al Kebeer City	0.686	5786.6	48.4	95.5	67.9	11.9	54.1	188	10	
Markaz and City of Ismailia	0.676	5740.9	199.9	89.7	64.0	6.8	53.6	18.4	227	11
Markaz and City of Tal Al Kebeer	0.669	5481.4	134.9	95.4	59.6	8.8	60.7	19.9	245	12
Markaz and City of Al Qantaraha Kharb	0.668	5615.6	75.8	91.6	61.0	6.9	51.9	22.3	249	13
Ismailia Gov.	0.704	5989.3	798.7	91.7	72.8	7.5	52.7	19.3	6	..
Giza Gov.										
Hai Al Omraniah	0.730	6903.3	595.9	85.9	86.2	4.5	45.2	26.2	71	1
Hai Al Agouza	0.708	7182.9	193.2	73.7	78.0	6.8	20.5	18.5	131	2
Hai Bolak Al Dakroor	0.706	6577.8	502.8	84.7	76.3	6.3	48.5	25.2	134	3
Hai South Of Giza	0.706	6667.7	264.2	80.5	76.4	6.7	35.6	21.2	136	4
Hai Al Dokki	0.705	7373.2	103.7	75.3	75.9	4.2	9.5	18.1	138	5
Hai North	0.702	6347.5	579.7	81.0	75.5	7.2	41.5	25.1	144	6
Markaz and City of Al Aiat	0.699	5469.9	307.0	93.6	74.3	5.0	71.2	28.7	154	7
Kism of 6 th Octobar City	0.697	8591.8	39.1	96.8	59.7	1.3	68.7	67.1	157	8
Hai Al Haram	0.684	6388.3	221.6	89.0	64.5	5.2	51.6	26.9	199	9
Markaz and City of Al Saaf	0.670	5292.4	245.6	89.2	62.9	6.3	72.6	28.2	242	10
Kism and City of Al Wahat Al Bahariah	0.668	5657.6	27.8	81.9	63.1	5.9	47.2	22.9	248	11
Markaz Al Giza	0.667	5827.6	197.6	87.0	60.2	3.8	67.9	27.5	250	12
Markaz and City of Aoseem	0.657	5410.8	212.2	87.1	59.1	6.6	67.6	61.5	294	13
Kism Al Warrak	0.652	6293.5	430.9	89.7	49.9	3.6	67.6	24.7	304	14
Markaz and City of Al Hawamdiah	0.649	5425.5	127.3	83.1	55.7	9.2	55.3	24.1	308	15
Markaz Embaba	0.649	5767.2	682.8	90.5	49.6	4.3	67.5	25.0	311	16
Markaz and City of Al Badrasheen	0.645	5492.4	312.7	88.7	50.9	4.6	68.6	27.4	322	17
Markaz and City of Atfih	0.637	5134.7	218.0	91.9	47.9	5.3	82.2	31.2	341	18
Giza Gov.	0.690	6153.4	5262.3	86.9	71.1	5.4	54.4	26.1	10	..
Beni-Suef Gov.										
Beni-Suef City	0.704	5112.5	191.6	65.7	84.4	14.1	24.9	22.2	140	1
Al Fashn City	0.652	4772.9	58.7	67.1	65.6	10.5	40.3	..	305	2
Beba City	0.642	3885.8	55.3	69.0	67.3	13.6	40.1	..	329	3
Markaz And City Of Beni-Suef	0.623	3923.9	273.0	71.6	55.0	10.5	44.8	28.6	370	4
Ehnasia City	0.619	3920.2	35.2	71.6	54.5	8.6	54.8	..	376	5
Al Wasta City	0.619	3956.1	34.5	67.3	55.0	11.7	41.4	..	377	6
Samasta City	0.614	4211.6	34.3	76.6	50.8	9.6	51.8	..	385	7
Naser City	0.612	5112.5	78.8	73.7	45.9	6.0	43.6	..	391	8
Markaz And City Of Al Fashn	0.601	5112.5	304.0	76.8	38.4	5.7	55.0	34.2	412	9
Markaz and City of Al Wasta	0.598	3472.4	328.7	74.3	45.3	8.2	50.9	33.0	415	10
Markaz and City of Samasta	0.597	4133.9	179.8	78.1	38.4	4.2	58.3	31.8	416	11
Markaz and City of Ehnasia	0.596	3881.0	254.2	76.9	40.3	4.9	57.8	33.7	417	12
Markaz and City of Beba	0.596	3131.6	301.6	74.1	47.6	8.2	50.2	31.7	418	13
Markaz and City of Naser	0.568	3200.7	252.5	74.0	36.6	7.3	46.4	33.4	445	14
Beni-Suef Gov.	0.613	3331.1	2085.6	74.2	51.3	8.1	48.6	31.1	19	..
Al Fayoum Gov.										
Al Fayoum City	0.694	4455.3	291.4	97.9	77.4	11.3	27.2	18.1	169	1
Markaz and City of Al Fayoum	0.627	3611.3	635.0	55.2	62.5	8.4	49.0	26.8	362	2
Senoures City	0.620	3957.6	76.5	77.1	58.3	9.6	31.8	..	375	3
Etsa City	0.604	3667.0	41.5	68.5	56.3	8.1	44.9	..	403	4
Markaz and City of Senoures	0.602	3491.1	373.8	76.4	47.5	11.6	33.2	24.3	408	5
Ebshway City	0.602	3809.0	46.9	65.3	49.5	8.5	40.8	..	409	6
Markaz and City of Etsa	0.584	3435.6	442.2	68.6	41.1	7.4	46.5	25.3	433	7
Tamiaha City	0.578	3594.1	42.9	75.0	45.4	7.7	61.6	..	441	8
Markaz and City of Ebshway	0.569	3486.5	507.1	64.8	36.4	8.0	40.1	24.6	444	9
Markaz and City of Tamiaha	0.565	3406.7	277.6	74.9	36.7	6.8	58.1	24.6	447	10
Al Fayoum Gov.	0.599	3612.8	2235.7	74.5	47.7	8.5	42.5	23.9	22	..
Al Menia Gov.										
Al Menia city	0.685	5111.1	225.1	68.5	85.6	13.9	23.0	21.3	196	1
Maghagha City	0.657	4685.4	67.5	73.1	71.9	11.3	37.1	..	295	2
Al Fekriaaha City	0.648	4416.5	55.9	68.2	73.6	15.2	35.7	..	313	3
Malawy City	0.648	4572.7	133.3	70.5	69.7	13.0	36.9	24.6	314	4
Samaloot City	0.640	4242.3	84.3	70.1	68.6	15.4	36.9	..	333	5
Matay city	0.639	4125.7	41.3	74.5	65.9	12.5	47.1	..	334	6
Bani Mazar City	0.638	4502.4	58.9	71.1	67.7	16.0	30.9	..	338	7
Dair Mwas City	0.621	4094.4	37.1	77.3	57.5	8.8	42.9	..	373	8
Al Adwaha City	0.609	4004.4	15.2	77.6	52.7	8.9	49.5	..	395	9
Markaz and City of Al Menia	0.609	4064.1	456.2	77.3	50.6	5.4	41.3	25.1	396	10

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index	GDP per capita (LE)	Population (000s)	Combined basic and secondary enrolment %	Adult literacy rate (15+)	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+)	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) %	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to HDI	
	2001	2000/2001	2001	2000/2001	2001		2001	2000	according to the state Gov.	Gov.*
									2001	2001
Markaz and City of Maghagha	0.604	4162.7	386.5	79.0	46.7	5.0	49.2	31.2	404	11
Markaz and City of Bani Mazar	0.596	3760.6	415.9	79.4	45.3	8.2	46.3	28.0	419	12
Markaz and City of Matay	0.596	3682.7	219.2	75.8	47.6	7.6	51.7	29.9	421	13
Markaz and City of Abo Korkas	0.593	3792.6	427.4	77.5	45.1	7.7	45.7	28.1	422	14
Markaz and City of Samaloot	0.592	3734.8	516.9	78.1	44.6	9.0	46.0	30.3	423	15
Markaz and City of Dair Mwas	0.589	3712.5	275.7	78.7	42.8	7.4	52.3	28.5	427	16
Markaz and City of Al Adwaha	0.586	3732.1	176.7	82.3	39.4	2.8	56.4	33.9	430	17
Markaz and City of Malawy	0.573	3578.0	501.6	78.7	36.6	8.3	54.0	31.5	443	18
Al Menia Gov.	0.609	3916.0	3734.6	77.6	49.3	7.8	45.9	28.4	20	..
Assyout Gov.										
Hai East Of Assyout	0.700	3601.9	166.4	88.4	89.0	13.3	67.3	19.0	150	1
Assyout city	0.684	3628.0	384.8	85.5	83.7	12.8	52.2	..	200	2
Dairout City	0.676	3515.1	62.6	92.1	76.0	13.5	25.6	..	226	3
Hai West Of Assyout	0.672	3647.8	218.4	85.3	79.1	12.4	42.7	19.5	238	4
Sadafa City	0.669	3435.7	20.0	90.1	74.2	19.4	51.6	..	246	5
Abo Tieg City (inclide Nazlat Al Felio)	0.651	3560.0	66.6	88.4	66.2	15.7	14.2	..	307	6
Al Fath City	0.647	3288.5	11.6	81.0	71.1	13.2	44.2	..	315	7
Al Badary City	0.633	3009.0	40.4	82.4	65.0	18.5	19.6	..	350	8
Markaz and City of Assyout	0.630	3319.2	748.8	65.7	69.8	11.5	27.2	27.7	357	9
Al Kousiah City	0.625	2927.1	62.7	90.2	58.3	16.1	33.8	..	367	10
Sahel Seleem City	0.622	3098.8	27.0	87.0	57.2	10.7	54.2	..	371	11
Manfalout City	0.619	3323.0	73.0	75.0	58.6	13.4	18.2	..	378	12
Markaz and City of Sadafa	0.617	3105.3	145.2	89.0	52.1	14.8	51.0	26.3	380	13
Abnoob City	0.611	3161.8	63.3	78.7	57.0	15.0	48.0	..	393	14
Markaz and City of Dairout	0.607	2934.7	411.4	90.2	48.0	10.4	23.7	32.1	397	15
Markaz and City of Abo Tieg	0.606	3144.0	251.6	87.1	48.1	12.5	14.3	23.7	400	16
Markaz and City of Sahel Seleem	0.602	2848.3	124.3	85.1	47.4	10.5	60.8	26.9	410	17
Markaz and City of Al Badary	0.602	2749.5	194.4	81.8	50.0	15.1	19.1	26.7	411	18
Markaz and City of Al Kousiah	0.585	2701.5	327.3	89.7	41.4	10.7	29.9	28.4	431	19
Markaz and City of Al Fath	0.584	2829.4	216.7	79.7	45.4	11.7	45.2	25.8	432	20
Markaz and City of Al Ghanaiem	0.581	2811.4	93.7	79.5	41.7	6.7	73.6	27.9	436	21
Markaz and City of Manfalout	0.581	3057.3	369.5	75.1	40.5	8.5	17.4	30.3	437	22
Al Ghanaiem City	0.578	2797.6	43.9	80.2	43.0	6.0	76.4	..	440	23
Markaz and City of Abnoob	0.568	2867.5	279.4	77.7	39.2	10.4	48.0	28.9	446	24
Assyout Gov.	0.616	3008.8	3162.3	86.8	52.0	11.2	36.2	26.8	18	..
Suhag Gov.										
Tahta City	0.725	12246.9	82.6	75.2	68.7	11.0	43.2	19.9	86	1
Suhag City	0.722	5465.0	190.5	68.5	86.7	13.4	30.4	17.7	95	2
Hai West Of Suhag	0.719	6443.1	120.3	70.0	80.9	14.3	39.5	17.4	99	3
Gerga City	0.718	9768.4	107.3	72.9	67.9	10.8	44.0	19.2	101	4
Hai East Of Suhag	0.718	3786.9	70.1	65.8	94.4	12.0	19.1	18.0	103	5
Al Maragha City	0.687	6225.3	35.3	72.4	73.5	16.5	46.7	..	186	6
Sakolta City	0.665	6342.7	20.1	77.5	62.2	16.1	55.1	..	259	7
Akhmim City	0.663	5372.6	94.8	73.3	61.0	12.2	45.0	..	266	8
Al Balina City	0.657	5751.9	44.6	76.7	59.9	9.6	45.3	..	291	9
Tema City	0.655	4325.0	65.2	71.7	67.0	12.4	51.5	..	300	10
Al Manshaah City	0.645	4219.5	55.9	76.3	60.6	12.5	53.5	..	321	11
Markaz and City of Akhmim	0.637	4146.2	297.0	75.9	59.1	11.6	48.6	21.7	339	12
Markaz and City of Tahta	0.616	6877.5	111.9	69.5	40.2	8.7	42.0	18.1	381	13
Gohaina City	0.607	3253.1	43.8	77.4	52.7	16.5	54.6	..	398	14
Markaz and City of Gohaina	0.605	3569.0	203.1	78.1	46.3	11.2	49.9	20.9	401	15
Markaz and City of Suhag	0.604	3479.6	587.7	78.2	47.3	8.8	53.2	19.6	405	16
Markaz and City of Gerga	0.590	3856.9	405.7	84.9	34.7	6.3	54.4	22.9	424	17
Markaz and City of Al Maragha	0.589	2652.8	314.1	76.1	53.5	14.3	48.1	20.8	425	18
Markaz and City of Sakolta	0.586	2962.0	164.7	78.6	47.8	9.1	61.8	19.8	429	19
Markaz and City of Tema	0.581	2351.9	329.0	77.2	48.7	10.1	53.3	21.9	435	20
Markaz and City of Al Balina	0.580	3085.3	384.4	86.0	40.6	7.3	58.7	22.3	438	21
Markaz and City of al Manshaaha	0.579	2759.0	408.3	83.8	39.0	8.0	51.7	25.5	439	22
Dar al Salam city	0.558	2692.3	25.7	86.7	30.9	3.8	72.0	..	449	23
Markaz and City of Dar Al Salam	0.529	1753.4	313.0	86.1	29.5	5.0	60.0	24.0	450	24
Suhag Gov.	0.609	3278.1	3525.8	79.8	49.5	9.6	51.3	21.6	21	..
Quena Gov.										
Nagaa Hamady City	0.717	5893.6	37.2	80.2	85.4	12.6	68.2	..	106	1
Quena City	0.695	5046.8	173.6	78.1	79.2	13.5	48.3	14.6	163	2

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index	GDP per capita (LE) 2000/2001	Population (000s) 2001	Combined basic and secondary enrolment % 2000/2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+) 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) % 2000	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to the state Gov. 2001	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to Gov.* 2001
Deshna City	0.670	4585.1	49.3	82.3	70.6	13.9	63.0	..	240	3
Kous ity	0.669	4425.6	54.8	81.0	71.6	10.9	68.1	..	247	4
Kaeft City	0.666	4075.4	20.0	80.0	70.8	15.0	93.3	..	257	5
Esna City	0.663	4580.4	61.6	87.3	64.0	10.3	78.2	..	265	6
Nekadaha City	0.657	4661.6	21.1	79.1	64.1	13.4	64.9	..	290	7
Markaz and City of Kaeft	0.649	3780.5	111.7	81.8	63.0	16.1	87.5	21.5	310	8
Armant City	0.645	4441.3	73.4	83.9	57.2	11.1	71.1	..	319	9
Farshout City	0.644	4029.1	49.0	92.9	55.3	8.4	78.6	..	325	10
Markaz and City of Nagaa Hammady	0.636	4286.2	418.0	88.1	51.8	12.7	80.8	22.8	343	11
Abo Tesht City	0.636	4090.7	11.7	88.7	53.6	11.6	82.2	..	344	12
Markaz and City of Armant	0.635	4218.4	150.5	86.9	51.9	10.9	79.3	20.7	348	13
Markaz and City of Esna	0.632	4173.5	313.1	89.9	49.4	9.4	85.9	22.8	354	14
Al Wakf City	0.628	4179.3	26.9	79.6	53.1	13.4	90.5	..	359	15
Markaz and City of Farshout	0.628	3834.0	132.6	88.6	50.7	8.3	81.5	22.4	360	16
Markaz and City of Kous	0.624	3518.0	325.2	89.0	50.6	9.5	91.6	23.9	368	17
Markaz and City of Nekadaha	0.624	3641.9	130.8	86.1	51.1	11.0	80.2	22.2	369	18
Markaz and City of Quena	0.612	3745.7	311.7	88.1	43.7	11.0	82.3	26.9	389	19
Markaz and City of Al Wakf	0.611	3946.7	62.4	85.3	43.9	10.8	96.7	24.9	394	20
Markaz and City of Deshna	0.604	3778.2	283.5	92.0	38.8	8.6	95.3	26.3	402	21
Markaz and City of Abo Tesht	0.589	3424.8	318.8	92.5	34.2	10.4	84.7	28.9	426	22
Quena Gov.	0.628	3930.3	2732.0	88.3	50.0	10.9	85.6	23.6	17	..
Luxor										
Luxor City	0.716	6569.3	160.3	92.0	73.8	12.3	85.8	19.3	109	1
Markaz and City of Luxor	0.596	4859.5	236.1	98.0	48.9	11.2	104.1	22.4	420	2
Total Of Luxor	0.658	5551.0	396.4	97.7	60.8	11.7	95.2	20.9	14	..
Aswan Gov.										
Aswan City	0.714	5126.6	257.1	93.2	81.2	14.9	76.8	22.4	113	1
Nasr Al Nouba City	0.711	5177.2	7.2	91.7	78.8	14.7	101.1	..	124	2
Markaz and City of Aswan	0.709	5825.8	319.6	86.4	77.6	19.0	93.8	23.5	128	3
Koom Ombo City	0.694	4706.0	73.1	93.2	73.7	13.0	108.4	..	168	4
Edfo City	0.694	4691.2	111.0	92.7	72.9	17.2	107.5	..	170	5
Markaz and City of Edfo	0.678	4664.0	322.2	96.4	67.6	17.6	102.5	23.4	214	6
Markaz and City of Nasr Al Nouba	0.676	4695.4	68.1	92.0	69.0	16.0	80.6	22.2	225	7
Deraw City	0.675	4655.8	36.2	95.0	66.9	14.1	103.4	..	228	8
Markaz and City of Deraw	0.667	4645.8	89.1	91.3	65.3	13.3	100.5	22.7	252	9
Markaz and City of Koom Ombo	0.660	4389.5	253.0	96.8	59.8	10.3	115.7	24.8	281	10
Aswan Gov.	0.691	4780.6	1051.9	94.5	70.2	14.9	96.9	23.4	8	..
Red Sea Gov.										
Hurgada City	0.764	8715.4	38.7	93.1	88.0	3.5	61.9	..	26	1
Ras Ghareb City	0.757	7172.7	29.4	91.9	87.6	8.2	115.7	..	31	2
Kism and City of Ras Ghareb	0.752	6510.9	34.8	94.4	86.7	7.6	110.1	27.0	37	3
Safaga City	0.743	6929.6	28.6	94.4	81.1	6.0	88.5	..	46	4
Kism and City of Safaga	0.741	7987.5	30.8	95.0	81.1	6.0	91.4	26.8	54	5
Al Qusair City	0.739	9264.3	22.0	87.4	78.5	8.7	99.3	..	61	6
Kism and City of Hurgada	0.725	5137.3	66.7	93.4	88.3	2.3	53.8	28.9	84	7
Kism and City of Al Qusair	0.724	8651.8	30.9	86.0	75.9	8.2	112.1	24.0	87	8
Marsa Alam City	0.719	6546.3	1.8	92.2	77.2	3.8	127.8	..	98	9
Kism and City of Marsa Alam	0.661	8511.3	3.0	91.0	44.2	1.7	99.6	12.2	278	10
Kism and City of Al Shalateen	0.589	8382.8	7.5	84.9	20.6	0.1	91.4	10.6	428	11
Al Shalateen City	0.582	6103.2	5.5	87.9	27.7	0.1	119.7	..	434	12
Kism and City of Halaieb	0.502	3668.2	3.2	84.1	7.1	..	144.4	..	451	13
Red Sea Gov.	0.741	8011.6	173.7	93.8	79.6	4.4	78.0	27.3	..	..
New Valley Gov.										
Al Farafraha City	0.766	10707.4	3.0	93.6	84.0	12.8	25.0	..	25	1
Kism Al Wahat Al Khargah	0.742	7351.5	74.6	83.4	85.0	11.9	27.6	28.2	49	2
Kism And City of Al Farafraha	0.741	11794.8	8.8	91.3	69.5	5.6	33.7	42.6	53	3
Al Khargah City	0.719	4983.5	55.0	90.0	87.8	11.1	28.4	..	97	4
Mott City	0.706	4045.9	18.1	92.8	81.3	8.4	39.3	..	135	5
Kism Al Wahat Al Dakhlah	0.674	3856.2	74.1	89.2	71.7	10.4	28.3	26.1	231	6
New Valley Gov.	0.718	5676.2	157.5	93.3	78.5	10.9	28.3	28.1	..	..
Matrouh Gov.										
Marsa Matrouh City	0.705	6204.9	58.4	70.6	74.9	6.1	65.6	..	139	1
Kism Marina Al Alameen Tourism	0.693	6891.4	6.8	65.9	75.6	0.4	57.4	..	173	2
Kism And City of Al Hamam	0.685	7136.5	38.8	85.6	63.1	3.0	79.9	13.2	195	3

Table 3-2 Some Important Human development index on Markaz (Kism), Hai and City levels

	Human Development Index 2001	GDP per capita (LE) 2000/2001	Population (000s) 2001	Combined basic and secondary enrolment % 2000/2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+) 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Political participation in Casting of Election (Parliament) % 2000	Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City according to HDI in each Gov.* 2001	
Kism And City of Matrouh	0.679	6041.6	91.8	75.1	70.0	4.8	75.4	17.4	210	4
Al Daba'a City	0.677	7547.6	23.7	94.3	57.1	0.5	48.1	..	223	5
Al Alameen City	0.664	4866.7	2.0	69.6	67.8	0.3	128.4	..	264	6
Al Hamam City	0.662	6047.8	16.1	75.2	63.6	5.4	70.5	..	273	7
Al Salloum City	0.656	6922.3	7.0	69.3	62.4	4.5	65.5	..	296	8
Siwa City	0.652	5163.1	10.9	85.4	57.2	0.2	91.1	..	306	9
Kism And City of Al Dabaah	0.649	7312.9	44.3	91.4	41.4	0.3	53.1	23.3	309	10
Kism And City of Siwa	0.640	5262.5	14.7	84.6	50.7	1.0	89.4	18.9	330	11
Kism And City of Al Salloum	0.632	6794.4	10.3	74.3	47.6	3.2	72.8	22.1	353	12
Saiedy Barany City	0.627	5239.1	5.9	79.6	49.2	1.7	120.0	..	363	13
Al Nagilah City	0.606	5205.9	7.4	78.9	39.5	0.4	78.5	..	399	14
Kism And City of Al Nagilah	0.599	5345.7	12.6	77.6	35.6	0.6	73.3	..	414	15
Kism And City of Saiedy Barany	0.558	5530.6	24.2	83.2	14.4	0.6	105.4	19.5	448	16
Matrouh Gov.	0.662	6369.1	243.6	81.4	55.7	2.6	67.1	19.0	..	..
North Sinai Gov.										
First Kism of Al Arish	0.756	8001.7	26.9	88.1	85.4	5.2	36.5	27.2	32	1
Al Arish City	0.743	7744.0	105.7	82.2	85.2	5.6	31.8	24.5	47	2
Third Kism of Al Arish	0.741	7726.5	19.3	79.9	85.0	5.9	36.1	23.9	56	3
Second Kism of Al Arish	0.739	7786.3	43.2	80.1	88.9	7.7	28.3	23.9	59	4
Nekhel City	0.724	8621.8	1.7	73.6	71.8	0.3	33.8	..	88	5
Fourth Kism of Al Arish	0.717	7225.5	16.3	78.7	73.7	3.3	30.1	23.0	104	6
Beer Al Abd City	0.711	5719.6	8.6	90.8	79.1	9.0	58.3	..	126	7
Al Shiekh Zwaied City	0.708	5788.3	13.2	91.5	78.2	9.1	38.6	..	132	8
Kism Romanah	0.695	5597.6	15.7	80.3	78.8	6.1	34.1	18.8	164	9
Kism And City of Al Shiekh Zwaied	0.672	5245.8	40.0	90.0	64.9	8.9	40.0	29.4	237	10
Rafah City	0.666	5072.6	25.9	86.3	65.7	5.5	37.4	..	254	11
Kism And City of Beer Al Abd	0.664	5095.6	31.3	85.5	63.7	7.9	43.5	25.9	260	12
Kism And City of Rafah	0.639	5046.4	50.4	87.1	51.9	5.3	43.0	28.0	335	13
Al Hasanah City	0.639	8420.4	1.9	71.9	40.4	7.5	59.5	..	336	14
Kism And City of Al Hasanah	0.613	5805.7	15.6	69.3	29.1	4.5	41.1	36.5	388	15
Kism And City of Nekhel	0.600	6957.3	10.8	69.8	27.0	1.3	20.7	43.3	413	16
Kism Al Kosiamah	0.577	5647.1	14.8	78.8	24.4	1.0	25.8	37.4	442	17
North Sinai Gov.	0.694	6259.1	284.3	87.8	67.8	5.9	36.0	26.5	..	..
South Sinai Gov.										
Sharm Al Shiekh City	0.833	20492.4	4.7	99.5	97.3	0.2	7.1	..	1	1
Dahab City	0.824	19166.3	1.2	82.4	98.2	0.6	9.2	..	4	2
Kism And City of Sharm Al Shiekh	0.796	20540.9	8.1	80.4	91.9	0.5	7.8	40.5	10	3
Sant Katreen City	0.792	16196.6	0.8	87.9	93.5	0.9	32.1	..	11	4
Nowaibaa City	0.787	16530.9	2.7	89.6	92.1	0.4	24.6	..	14	5
Abo Redees City	0.772	16133.6	4.5	75.8	88.7	1.1	37.2	..	20	6
Tor Sinai City	0.761	10682.0	11.6	80.1	90.6	4.6	69.6	..	30	7
Kism And City of Al Tor	0.743	10072.2	15.6	77.2	84.9	3.5	74.6	27.6	45	8
Kism And City of Abo Redees	0.740	11703.6	8.3	93.4	72.1	0.9	73.3	28.8	58	9
Raas Sedr City	0.738	11661.2	1.6	75.9	83.2	8.9	29.0	..	62	10
Kism And City of Nowaibaa	0.735	13164.9	6.3	79.4	75.5	0.4	38.6	38.0	65	11
Abo Zenaima City	0.716	8544.5	6.3	86.9	71.3	3.9	69.2	38.1	110	12
Kism And City of Dahab	0.713	11980.9	4.1	78.1	69.2	0.6	32.5	31.3	117	13
Kism And City of Raas Sedr	0.681	7893.9	7.4	86.7	59.4	4.1	46.3	23.4	204	14
Kism And City of Sant Katreen	0.675	8069.2	4.8	98.4	53.2	0.9	88.5	40.7	230	15
South Sinai Gov.	0.747	11557.8	60.9	85.7	75.8	2.0	46.1	30.6	..	..
Total Of Egypt	0.680	5537.6	65335.6	86.0	65.6	9.0	60.7	24.1	..	..
Highest	Hai East of (Port Said)	Hai Al Ma'adi	Nasr Al Noubaa City	Al Qantaraha Sharq City	Hai Al Nozhah	Hai Al Ganaien	Hai Al Dokki	Markaz and City of Aoseem	Hai East of (Port Said)	
	0.831	19275.4	7.2	98.4	96.2	2.4	9.5	61.5	2	
Lowest	Markaz And City Of Dar Al Salam	Markaz And City Of Dar Al	Shoubra Al Khaimah City	Markaz and City of Al Fayoum	Markaz And City Of Dar Al	Sedafa City	Markaz and City of Koom	Hai East of (Alexandria)	Markaz And City Of Dar Al Salam	
	0.529	1753.4	1016.100	55.2	29.5	19.4	115.7	6.6	450	

The administrative units are organized, after excluding some which have not data because they are newly established. The organization takes orders on the Markaz (Kism) or Hai or the city level with in each governorate, the aim of defining the differences between those unites concerning the developmental level. The general organization level of each governorate was defined according to its position between the state governorates according to the national human development report for the year 2002, after excluding the frontier governorates.

Table 3-3 . Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City According to HDI and Some Important Indicators

Rank According to	HDI	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Governorate	Human Development Index			Rank According to	HDI	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Governorate	Human Development Index		
				2001	2001	Unemploy- ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)					2001	2001	Unemploy- ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)
1		Sharm Al Shiekh City	South Sinai	0.833	4.7	0.2	58	Kism And City of Abo Redees	South Sinai	0.740	8.3	0.9	
2		Hai East of (Port Said)	Port Said	0.831	33.1	7.7	59	Second Kism of Al Arish	North Sinai	0.739	43.2	7.7	
3		Hai Port Fouad	Port Said	0.828	66.1	8.4	60	Hai Al Khalifah and Al Moqattam	Cairo	0.739	206.5	6.3	
4		Dahab City	South Sinai	0.824	1.2	0.6	61	Al Qusair City	Red Sea	0.739	22.0	8.7	
5		Hai Al Nozhah	Cairo	0.818	167.4	4.8	62	Raas Sedr City	South Sinai	0.738	1.6	8.9	
6		Hai Misr Al Gadidah	Cairo	0.815	130.5	5.1	63	Kafr El-Sheikh City	Kafr EL-	0.738	139.1	12.5	
7		Hai East Of Nasr City	Cairo	0.811	314.6	3.6	64	Banha City	Kalyoubia	0.735	153.3	8.5	
8		Hai Al Arab	Port Said	0.811	63.3	13.2	65	Kism And City of Nowaiba'a	South Sinai	0.735	6.3	0.4	
9		Hai Al Suez	Suez	0.800	47.7	7.1	66	Al Zakazik City	Sharkia	0.735	294.5	11.4	
10		Kism And City of Sharm Al Shiekh	South Sinai	0.796	8.1	0.5	67	Hai Al Marg	Cairo	0.734	271.6	6.0	
11		Sant Katreen City	South Sinai	0.792	0.8	0.9	68	Hai First Of Ismailia	Ismailia	0.734	35.3	8.7	
12		Hai Al Ma'adi	Cairo	0.791	148.6	9.1	69	Farskor City	Damietta	0.731	55.3	8.0	
13		Hai West Of Nasr City	Cairo	0.788	111.0	4.6	70	Al Salehiah Al - gadidada City	Sharkia	0.731	9.0	4.9	
14		Nowaiba'a City	South Sinai	0.787	2.7	0.4	71	Hai Al Omraniah	Giza	0.730	595.9	4.5	
15		Hai Al Waily	Cairo	0.785	169.1	9.7	72	Hai West of Shoubra Al Khaimah	Kalyoubia	0.730	479.2	7.0	
16		Hai Al Zaitoon	Cairo	0.783	348.9	8.9	73	Toukh City	Kalyoubia	0.730	40.2	9.7	
17		Borg Al Arab Al Gadidah City	Alexandria	0.783	7.6	4.1	74	Hai First Of Tanta	Gharbia	0.729	215.4	11.7	
18		Hai Abdeen	Cairo	0.782	85.3	7.8	75	Tanta City	Gharbia	0.728	414.8	11.2	
19		Hai West of Cairo	Cairo	0.776	111.5	6.5	76	Hai First of Al Zakazik	Sharkia	0.728	134.5	12.1	
20		Abo Redees City	South Sinai	0.772	4.5	1.1	77	Ismailia City	Ismailia	0.728	284.4	8.0	
21		Hai Al Manakh	Port Said	0.771	247.9	10.6	78	Hai West(Alexandria)	Alexandria	0.727	237.7	8.1	
22		Hai Rod Al Farag	Cairo	0.770	192.2	11.0	79	Desouk City	Kafr EL-	0.727	101.7	13.4	
23		Hai Shoubra	Cairo	0.768	90.3	9.3	80	Al Sadat City	Menoufia	0.727	20.8	2.7	
24		Hai Al Tebbeen	Cairo	0.768	134.8	7.6	81	Kafr Al Ziat City	Gharbia	0.727	73.4	14.0	
25		Al Farafraha City	New Valley	0.766	3.0	12.8	82	Kism and City of Raas Al Bar	Damietta	0.726	8.7	2.9	
26		Hurgada City	Red Sea	0.764	38.7	3.5	83	Hai Second Of Tanta	Gharbia	0.725	199.4	10.6	
27		Hai Al Sahel	Cairo	0.764	360.2	10.4	84	Kism And City of Hurgada	Red Sea	0.725	66.7	2.3	
28		Hai Hadayek Al Kobah	Cairo	0.764	328.5	9.7	85	Hai Al Aameriah	Alexandria	0.725	228.9	4.0	
29		Hai Al Saiedah Zainab	Cairo	0.762	168.4	7.3	86	Tahta City	Suhag	0.725	82.6	11.0	
30		Tor Sinai City	South Sinai	0.761	11.6	4.6	87	Kism And City of Al Qusair	Red Sea	0.724	30.9	8.2	
31		Ras Ghareb City	Red Sea	0.757	29.4	8.2	88	Nekhel City	North Sinai	0.724	1.7	0.3	
32		First Kism of Al Arish	North Sinai	0.756	26.9	5.2	89	Fakous City	Sharkia	0.723	70.7	14.9	
33		Hai Atakeh	Suez	0.754	126.3	8.7	90	Hai First Of Al Mahala Al Koubra	Gharbia	0.723	213.0	12.5	
34		Hai of Cairo DownTown	Cairo	0.754	148.4	7.5	91	Markaz and City of Farskor	Damietta	0.723	190.8	8.7	
35		Hai Bab Al Sha'iriah	Cairo	0.754	64.7	7.7	92	Hai Al Salam	Cairo	0.722	385.2	5.0	
36		Hai DownTown of (Alexandria)	Alexandria	0.753	188.8	8.7	93	Al Mahala Al Koubra City	Gharbia	0.722	439.3	12.9	
37		Kism And City of Ras Ghareb	Red Sea	0.752	34.8	7.6	94	Hai Second Of Al Mahala Al Koubra	Gharbia	0.722	226.4	13.3	
38		Hai Ain Shams	Cairo	0.752	506.1	6.2	95	Suhag City	Suhag	0.722	190.5	13.4	
39		Hai Al Moskey	Cairo	0.751	30.8	10.0	96	Al Qantaraha Sharq City	Ismailia	0.721	13.5	11.1	
40		Hai East of (Alexandria)	Alexandria	0.748	466.8	7.6	97	Al Khargah City	New Valley	0.719	55.0	11.1	
41		10th of Ramadan City	Sharkia	0.746	52.7	1.6	98	Marsa Alam City	Red Sea	0.719	1.8	3.8	
42		Hai Al Montazah	Alexandria	0.744	942.1	6.6	99	Hai West Of Suhag	Suhag	0.719	120.3	14.3	
43		Hai Al Arba'ien	Suez	0.744	215.2	8.6	100	Kafr Shoukr City	Kalyoubia	0.719	21.4	16.4	
44		Hai Al Gomrok	Alexandria	0.744	62.3	9.7	101	Gerga City	Suhag	0.718	107.3	10.8	
45		Kism And City of Al Tor	South Sinai	0.743	15.6	3.5	102	Damanhour City	Behera	0.718	233.1	12.0	
46		Safaga City	Red Sea	0.743	28.6	6.0	103	Hai East Of Suhag	Suhag	0.718	70.1	12.0	
47		Al Arish City	North Sinai	0.743	105.7	5.6	104	Fourth Kism of Al Arish	North Sinai	0.717	16.3	3.3	
48		Hai Third of Ismailia	Ismailia	0.743	87.3	7.8	105	Shebin Al Kanater City	Kalyoubia	0.717	57.2	8.0	
49		Kism Wahat Al Khargah	New Valley	0.742	74.6	11.9	106	Naga'a Hamady City	Quena	0.717	37.2	12.6	
50		Hai Helwan	Cairo	0.742	580.0	4.3	107	Hai Second Of Ismailia	Ismailia	0.717	161.9	8.0	
51		Hai Al Matariah	Cairo	0.742	538.1	7.7	108	Al Qantaraha Kharb City	Ismailia	0.716	16.8	5.4	
52		Damietta City	Damietta	0.741	87.1	5.0	109	Luxor City	Luxor	0.716	160.3	12.3	
53		Kism And City of Al Farafraha	New Valley	0.741	8.8	5.6	110	Abo Zenaima City	South Sinai	0.716	6.3	3.9	
54		Kism Safaga	Red Sea	0.741	30.8	6.0	111	Berkat Al Sabaa City	Menoufia	0.715	32.2	14.5	
55		Hai Second of Al Zakazik	Sharkia	0.741	159.9	10.8	112	Koom Hamada City	Behera	0.715	34.7	11.3	
56		Third Kism of Al Arish	North Sinai	0.741	19.3	5.9	113	Aswan City	Aswan	0.714	257.1	14.9	
57		Hai Misr Al Kadimah	Cairo	0.740	246.7	8.4	114	Hai West(Al Mansourah)	Dakahlia	0.714	176.6	12.5	

Table 3-3 . Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City According to HDI and Some Important

Rank According to	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Governorate	Human Development Index			Unemploy- ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)	Rank According to	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Governorate	Human Development Index			Unemploy- ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)
			2001	2001	2001					2001	2001	2001	
115	Kouesna City	Menoufia	0.713	40.7	10.7	172	Menia Al Kamh City	Sharkia	0.693	61.2	9.0		
116	Al Santha City	Gharbia	0.713	30.3	9.9	173	Kism Marina Al Alameen Tourism	Matrouh	0.693	6.8	0.4		
117	Kism And City of Dahab	South Sinai	0.713	4.1	0.6	174	Markaz and City of Shebeen al Koo	Menoufia	0.693	506.2	8.1		
118	Al Mansourah City	Dakahlia	0.713	402.4	11.9	175	Diarb Negm City	Sharkia	0.692	47.9	13.5		
119	Hai Al Ganaien	Suez	0.713	67.5	2.4	176	Talkha City	Dakahlia	0.691	106.3	11.5		
120	Samanood City	Gharbia	0.712	53.1	9.4	177	Al Shohadaa City	Menoufia	0.691	45.8	12.7		
121	Beila City	Kafr EL-	0.712	63.2	14.7	178	Kafr Saad City	Damietta	0.690	46.9	4.2		
122	Hai East(Al Mansourah)	Dakahlia	0.712	225.7	11.4	179	Al Senbelawin City	Dakahlia	0.690	79.3	8.6		
123	Al Zarqaa City	Damietta	0.712	37.9	8.1	180	Aga City	Dakahlia	0.689	16.9	17.1		
124	Nasr Al Nouba City	Aswan	0.711	7.2	14.7	181	Markaz and City of Samanood	Gharbia	0.688	269.5	10.5		
125	Shebeen Al Koom City	Menoufia	0.711	174.7	11.2	182	Shoubrahit City	Behera	0.688	27.1	16.0		
126	Bee'r Al Abd City	North Sinai	0.711	8.6	9.0	183	Markaz and City of Faied	Ismailia	0.687	79.6	5.9		
127	Kellien City	Kafr EL-	0.710	32.8	16.3	184	Basioun City	Gharbia	0.687	53.6	14.3		
128	Markaz and City of Aswan	Aswan	0.709	319.6	19.0	185	Belbais City	Sharkia	0.687	125.8	6.3		
129	Hai Al Basateen And Dar Al Salam	Cairo	0.709	719.8	5.1	186	Al Maragha City	Suhag	0.687	35.3	16.5		
130	Markaz And City of Damietta	Damietta	0.708	343.7	7.7	187	Miet Ghamr City	Dakahlia	0.687	111.0	8.9		
131	Hai Al Agouza	Giza	0.708	193.2	6.8	188	Al Tal Al Kebeer City	Ismailia	0.686	48.4	11.9		
132	Al Shiekh Zwaied City	North Sinai	0.708	13.2	9.1	189	Markaz and City of Al Zakazik	Sharkia	0.686	880.2	10.3		
133	Al Kanater Al Khairiah City	Kalyoubia	0.707	64.3	9.7	190	Belkas City	Dakahlia	0.686	96.2	12.0		
134	Hai Bolak Al Dakroor	Giza	0.706	502.8	6.3	191	Miet Salsil City	Dakahlia	0.685	32.4	16.2		
135	Mott City	New Valley	0.706	18.1	8.4	192	Markaz and City of Berkat Al Saba	Menoufia	0.685	220.0	13.9		
136	Hai South Of Giza	Giza	0.706	264.2	6.7	193	Kism And City of Qaha	Kalyoubia	0.685	35.1	13.5		
137	Menouf City	Menoufia	0.705	86.7	6.7	194	Qoutour City	Gharbia	0.685	23.1	13.1		
138	Hai Al Dokki	Giza	0.705	103.7	4.2	195	Kism And City of Al Hamam	Matrouh	0.685	38.8	3.0		
139	Marsa Matrouh City	Matrouh	0.705	58.4	6.1	196	Al Menia City	Menia	0.685	225.1	13.9		
140	Beni-Suef City	Beni-Suef	0.704	191.6	14.1	197	Markaz and City of Banha	Kalyoubia	0.685	468.6	9.4		
141	Al Mahmoudiaha City	Behera	0.704	24.3	14.2	198	Markaz and City of Al Santha	Gharbia	0.684	336.8	15.9		
142	Kism and City of Al Qantaraha Sharq	Ismailia	0.703	24.1	7.8	199	Hai Al Haram	Giza	0.684	221.6	5.2		
143	Metobas City	Kafr EL-	0.703	27.4	11.4	200	Assyout City	Assyout	0.684	384.8	12.8		
144	Hai North	Giza	0.702	579.7	7.2	201	Abo Homos City	Behera	0.683	32.3	10.0		
145	Al Noubariah Al Gadidah city	Behera	0.702	1.0	1.6	202	Al Delengat City	Behera	0.683	39.1	11.4		
146	Hai Al Zawiah al Hamraa	Cairo	0.702	330.3	8.0	203	Markaz and City of Al Bagour	Menoufia	0.681	280.2	6.9		
147	Sers Al Lian City	Menoufia	0.701	49.3	17.5	204	Kism And City of Raas Sedr	South Sinai	0.681	7.4	4.1		
148	Markaz And City of Al Zarqa	Damietta	0.701	109.6	7.3	205	Markaz and City of Dekernes	Dakahlia	0.680	271.5	11.1		
149	Total of Shoubra Al Khaimah City	Kalyoubia	0.700	1016.1	6.3	206	Bani Ebaid City	Dakahlia	0.680	29.0	11.6		
150	Hai East Of Assyout	Assyout	0.700	166.4	13.3	207	Markaz and City of Kafr Al Shiekh	Kafr EL-	0.680	459.5	13.6		
151	Al Riad City	Kafr EL-	0.700	15.6	17.8	208	Al Manزالah City	Dakahlia	0.679	65.6	6.4		
152	Etay Al Barood City	Behera	0.699	39.5	9.8	209	Markaz and City of Kouesna	Menoufia	0.679	348.1	11.0		
153	Faied City	Ismailia	0.699	17.5	6.5	210	Kism And City of Marsa Matrouh	Matrouh	0.679	91.8	4.8		
154	Markaz and City of Al Aiat	Giza	0.699	307.0	5.0	211	Dekernes City	Dakahlia	0.679	92.8	10.9		
155	Zefta City	Gharbia	0.699	90.0	6.1	212	Kism And City of Borg Al arab	Alexandria	0.679	36.8	1.3		
156	Temay Al Mdid City	Dakahlia	0.698	12.8	8.6	213	Markaz And City of Tanta	Gharbia	0.679	478.6	11.0		
157	Kism of 6 th Octobar City	Giza	0.697	39.1	1.3	214	Markaz and City of Edfo	Aswan	0.678	322.2	17.6		
158	Kafr Al Dawar City	Behera	0.697	258.8	10.4	215	Foah City	Kafr EL-	0.678	60.6	13.2		
159	Abo Hammad City	Sharkia	0.697	32.5	12.4	216	Markaz and City of Bani Ebaid	Dakahlia	0.678	88.1	12.2		
160	Hai Al Sharabiah	Cairo	0.697	266.9	10.7	217	Al Khanka City	Kalyoubia	0.678	62.9	8.2		
161	Kalioub City	Kalyoubia	0.697	112.8	6.8	218	Kism Al Khosos	Kalyoubia	0.678	187.1	16.5		
162	Qaha City	Kalyoubia	0.696	26.7	15.2	219	Markaz and City of Toukh	Kalyoubia	0.678	390.7	7.4		
163	Quena City	Quena	0.695	173.6	13.5	220	Tala City	Menoufia	0.678	49.0	14.7		
164	Kism Romanah	North Sinai	0.695	15.7	6.1	221	Markaz and City of Kellien	Kafr EL-	0.678	189.5	17.0		
165	Al Bagour City	Menoufia	0.694	34.9	5.9	222	Markaz And City of Al Mansoura	Dakahlia	0.677	419.7	15.8		
166	Kafr Sakr City	Sharkia	0.694	27.4	14.0	223	Al Daba'a City	Matrouh	0.677	23.7	0.5		
167	Hehia City	Sharkia	0.694	39.9	8.2	224	Mashtool Al Souk City	Sharkia	0.676	42.3	7.3		
168	Koom Ombo City	Aswan	0.694	73.1	13.0	225	Markaz and City of Nasr Al Nouba	Aswan	0.676	68.1	16.0		
169	Al Fayoum City	Fayoum	0.694	291.4	11.3	226	Dairout City	Assyout	0.676	62.6	13.5		
170	Edfo City	Aswan	0.694	111.0	17.2	227	Markaz and City of Ismailia	Ismailia	0.676	199.9	6.8		
171	Sherbeen City	Dakahlia	0.693	51.1	11.4	228	Deraw City	Aswan	0.675	36.2	14.1		

Table 3-3 . Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City According to HDI and Some Important

Rank According to				Unemploy-			Rank According to				Unemploy-		
	HDI	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Goveronate	Human Develop- ment Index	opulation (000's)	ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)		HDI	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Goveronate	Human Develop- ment Index	opulation (000's)	ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)
229	Hai East of Shoubra Al Khaimah	Kalyoubia	0.675	536.9	5.6	286	Markaz and City Of Sherbeen	Dakahlia	0.659	313.4	12.1		
230	Kism And City of Sant Katreen	South Sinai	0.675	4.8	0.9	287	Al Heseniah City	Sharkia	0.659	26.6	12.2		
231	Kism Al- Wahat Al Dakhlah	New Valley	0.674	74.1	10.4	288	Markaz and City of Fakous	Sharkia	0.658	521.0	12.3		
232	Markaz and City of Al Shohadaa	Menoufia	0.674	240.5	8.0	289	Borg Al Arab City	Alexandria	0.657	10.6	1.6		
233	Markaz and City of Zefta	Gharbia	0.674	396.1	11.5	290	Nekadaha City	Quena	0.657	21.1	13.4		
234	Markaz and City Of Temay Al Amdid	Dakahlia Kafr EL-	0.674	132.2	11.8	291	Al Balina City	Suhag	0.657	44.6	9.6		
235	Balteem City	Kalyoubia	0.673	37.7	12.2	292	Markaz and City of Basioun	Gharbia Kafr EL-	0.657	230.1	15.9		
236	Markaz and City of Kafr Shoukr	Kalyoubia	0.673	127.1	13.7	293	Saiedy SalemCity	Giza	0.657	46.0	15.5		
237	Kism And City of Al Shiekh Zwaied	North Sinai	0.672	40.0	8.9	294	Markaz and City of Aoseem	Giza	0.657	212.2	6.6		
238	Hai West Of Assyout	Assyout	0.672	218.4	12.4	295	Maghagha City	Menia	0.657	67.5	11.3		
239	Hai Al Dawahy	Port Said	0.671	98.5	6.0	296	Al Salloum City	Matrouh	0.656	7.0	4.5		
240	Deshna City	Quena	0.670	49.3	13.9	297	Markaz and City of Qutour	Gharbia	0.656	264.2	13.6		
241	Markaz and City of Kafr Al Ziyat	Gharbia	0.670	349.9	14.1	298	Markaz and City Of Al Manzalah	Dakahlia	0.655	239.5	5.8		
242	Markaz and City of Al Saaf	Giza	0.670	245.6	6.3	299	Markaz of Mahalet Demna	Dakahlia	0.655	44.0	16.0		
243	Markaz and City of Miet Salsil	Dakahlia	0.669	57.2	15.3	300	Taema City	Suhag	0.655	65.2	12.4		
244	Al Kourain City	Sharkia	0.669	57.0	15.8	301	Wady Al Natroon City	Behera	0.654	16.7	9.5		
245	Markaz and City of Tal Al Kebeer	Ismailia	0.669	134.9	8.8	302	Markaz and City of Menouf	Menoufia	0.654	401.7	3.4		
246	Sadafa City	Assyout	0.669	20.0	19.4	303	Markaz and City Of Meniat Al Nasr	Dakahlia	0.653	219.6	12.9		
247	Kous City	Quena	0.669	54.8	10.9	304	Kism Al Warrak	Giza	0.652	430.9	3.6		
248	Kism and City of Al Wahat Al Bahariah	Giza	0.668	27.8	5.9	305	Al Fashn City	Beni-Suef	0.652	58.7	10.5		
249	Markaz and City of Al Qantaraha Khar	Ismailia	0.668	75.8	6.9	306	Siwa City	Matrouh	0.652	10.9	0.2		
250	Markaz Al Giza	Giza	0.667	197.6	3.8	307	Abo Tieg City	Assyout	0.651	66.6	15.7		
251	Markaz and City of Miet Ghamr	Dakahlia	0.667	468.9	17.7	308	Markaz and City of Al Hawamdiah	Giza	0.649	127.3	9.2		
252	Markaz and City of Deraw	Aswan	0.667	89.1	13.3	309	Kism And City of Al Daba'a	Matrouh	0.649	44.3	0.3		
253	Markaz And City of Aga	Dakahlia	0.667	376.5	17.0	310	Markaz and City of Kaeft	Quena	0.649	111.7	16.1		
254	Rafah City	North Sinai	0.666	25.9	5.5	311	Markaz Embaba	Giza	0.649	682.8	4.3		
255	Markaz And City of Kafr Saad	Damietta Kafr EL-	0.666	258.0	4.3	312	Markaz and City of Belbais	Sharkia	0.648	525.0	5.1		
256	Markaz and City of Beila	Quena	0.666	223.1	14.6	313	Al Fekriaha City	Menia	0.648	55.9	15.2		
257	Kaeft City	Quena	0.666	20.0	15.0	314	Malawy City	Menia	0.648	133.3	13.0		
258	Al Rahmaniah City	Behera	0.665	28.3	16.3	315	Al Fath City	Assyout Kafr EL-	0.647	11.6	13.2		
259	Sakolta City	Suhag	0.665	20.1	16.1	316	Markaz and City of Al Riad	Behera	0.646	131.0	10.8		
260	Kism And City of Bee'r Al Abd	North Sinai	0.664	31.3	7.9	317	Markaz and City of Etay Al Barood	Behera	0.646	370.2	10.4		
261	Markaz and City of Al Mahala Al Koub	Gharbia	0.664	513.8	14.0	318	Markaz and City Of Belkas	Dakahlia	0.645	399.6	9.9		
262	Markaz and City of Mashtool Al Souk	Sharkia	0.664	143.2	5.6	319	Armant City	Quena	0.645	73.4	11.1		
263	Markaz and City of Koom Hamada	Behera	0.664	515.9	13.8	320	Markaz and city Of Al Gamaliah	Dakahlia	0.645	73.8	4.7		
264	Al Alameen City	Matrouh	0.664	2.0	0.3	321	Al Mansha'aha City	Suhag	0.645	55.9	12.5		
265	Esna City	Quena	0.663	61.6	10.3	322	Markaz and City of Al Badrasheen	Giza	0.645	312.7	4.6		
266	Akhmim City	Suhag	0.663	94.8	12.2	323	Edko City	Behera	0.644	97.9	9.0		
267	Markaz and City of Wady Al Natroon	Behera	0.663	28.3	5.7	324	Markaz and City of Ashmoun	Menoufia	0.644	585.0	8.3		
268	Ashmoun City	Menoufia	0.663	76.7	8.1	325	Farshout City	Quena	0.644	49.0	8.4		
269	Markaz and City of Hehia	Sharkia	0.663	189.9	10.9	326	Markaz and City of Abo Kebeer	Sharkia	0.643	299.1	8.0		
270	Markaz and City of Desouk	Kafr EL-	0.663	418.4	12.8	327	Markaz and City of ShoubraKhith	Behera	0.643	220.9	13.8		
271	Meniat Al Nasr City	Dakahlia	0.662	53.2	9.0	328	Markaz and City of Shebin Al kana	Kalyoubia	0.643	362.6	8.7		
272	Abo Al Matameer City	Behera	0.662	39.1	7.6	329	Beba City	Beni-Suef	0.642	55.3	13.6		
273	Al Hamam City	Matrouh	0.662	16.1	5.4	330	Kism And City of Siwa	Matrouh	0.640	14.7	1.0		
274	Markaz and City Of Talkha	Dakahlia	0.661	481.4	11.0	331	Markaz and City of Rashid	Behera Kafr EL-	0.640	178.3	15.6		
275	Markaz and City of Abo Hammad	Sharkia	0.661	310.3	12.4	332	Al Hamool City	Quena	0.640	43.9	13.3		
276	Markaz and City of Tala	Menoufia	0.661	289.3	13.4	333	Samaloot City	Menia	0.640	84.3	15.4		
277	Abo Kebeer City	Sharkia	0.661	93.9	7.5	334	Matay city	Menia	0.639	41.3	12.5		
278	Kism And City of Marsa Alam	Red Sea	0.661	3.0	1.7	335	Kism And City of Rafah	North Sinai	0.639	50.4	5.3		
279	Markaz and City of Al Sadat	Menoufia	0.660	104.3	5.4	336	Al Hasanah City	North Sinai	0.639	1.9	7.5		
280	Al Kenayat City	Sharkia	0.660	39.6	15.0	337	Al Gamaliah City	Dakahlia	0.638	63.9	6.7		
281	Markaz and City of Koom Ombo	Aswan	0.660	253.0	10.3	338	Bani Mazar City	Menia	0.638	58.9	16.0		
282	Rashid City	Behera	0.660	64.9	8.4	339	Markaz and City of Akhmim	Suhag	0.637	297.0	11.6		
283	Markaz and City of Diarb negm	Sharkia Kafr EL-	0.660	325.2	11.9	340	Al Ibrahimiah City	Sharkia	0.637	32.0	7.6		
284	Markaz and City of Fouha	Kafr EL-	0.659	132.6	13.9	341	Markaz and City of Atfih	Giza	0.637	218.0	5.3		
285	Markaz And City Of Al Senbelawin	Dakahlia	0.659	403.2	8.2	342	Markaz and City of Menia Al kamh	Sharkia	0.637	524.0	8.8		

Table 3-3 . Rank of Markaz (Kism), Hai and City According to HDI and Some Important

Rank According to HDI	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Goveronate	Human Development Index (2001)			Unemploy- ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)	Rank According to HDI	Markaz (Kism), Hai and City	Goveronate	Human Development Index (2001)			Unemploy- ment rate (as % of labor force 15+)
			2001	2001	2001					2001	2001	2001	
343	Markaz and City of Naga'a Hammady	Quena	0.636	418.0	12.7	398	Gohaina City	Suhag	0.607	43.8	16.5		
344	Abo Tesht City	Quena	0.636	11.7	11.6	399	Al Nagilah City	Matrouh	0.606	7.4	0.4		
345	Awlad Sakr City	Sharkia	0.636	17.7	10.2	400	Markaz and City of Abo Tieg	Assyout	0.606	251.6	12.5		
346	Markaz and City of Kafr Sakr	Sharkia	0.635	207.7	11.6	401	Markaz and City of Gohaina	Suhag	0.605	203.1	11.2		
347	Markaz and City of Aal Mahmoudiaha	Behera	0.635	213.2	10.0	402	Markaz and City of Deshna	Quena	0.604	283.5	8.6		
348	Markaz and City of Armant	Quena	0.635	150.5	10.9	403	Etsa City	Fayoum	0.604	41.5	8.1		
349	Markaz and City of Al Rahmania	Behera	0.634	122.7	15.6	404	Markaz and City of Maghagha	Menia	0.604	386.5	5.0		
350	Al Badary City	Assyout	0.633	40.4	18.5	405	Markaz and City of Suhag	Suhag Kafr EL-	0.604	587.7	8.8		
351	Markez And City of Al Kanater Al Kha	Kalyoubia	0.633	317.3	6.1	406	Markaz Al Borollos		0.604	150.8	6.5		
352	Markaz and City of Edko	Behera	0.633	146.4	7.9	407	Markaz and City of Awlad Sakr	Sharkia	0.603	161.4	9.8		
353	Kism And City of Al Salloum	Matrouh	0.632	10.3	3.2	408	Markaz and City of Senoures	Fayoum	0.602	373.8	11.6		
354	Markaz and City of Esna	Quena	0.632	313.1	9.4	409	Ebshway City	Fayoum	0.602	46.9	8.5		
355	Markaz and City of Damanhor	Behera	0.631	420.2	9.9	410	Markaz and City of Sahel Selem	Assyout	0.602	124.3	10.5		
356	Markaz and City of Al Mataria	Dakahlia	0.630	114.7	6.5	411	Markaz and City of Al Badary	Assyout	0.602	194.4	15.1		
357	Markaz and City of Assyout	Assyout	0.630	748.8	11.5	412	Markaz And City Of Al Fashn	Beni-Suef	0.601	304.0	5.7		
358	Markaz and City of Al Delengat	Behera	0.628	280.5	9.7	413	Kism And City of Nekhel	North Sinai	0.600	10.8	1.3		
359	Al Wakf City	Quena	0.628	26.9	13.4	414	Kism And City of Al Nagilah	Matrouh	0.599	12.6	0.6		
360	Markaz and City of Farshout	Quena	0.628	132.6	8.3	415	Markaz and City of Al Wasta	Beni-Suef	0.598	328.7	8.2		
361	Markaz and City of Al Khanka	Kalyoubia	0.628	327.9	5.6	416	Markaz and City of Samasta	Beni-Suef	0.597	179.8	4.2		
362	Markaz and City of Al Fayoum	Fayoum	0.627	635.0	8.4	417	Markaz and City of Ehnasia	Beni-Suef	0.596	254.2	4.9		
363	Saiedy Barany City	Matrouh	0.627	5.9	1.7	418	Markaz and City of Beba	Beni-Suef	0.596	301.6	8.2		
364	Hoosh Issa City	Behera	0.626	76.7	4.9	419	Markaz and City of Bani Mazar	Menia	0.596	415.9	8.2		
365	Markaz and City of Al Ibrahimiah	Sharkia	0.626	119.4	8.3	420	Markaz and City of Luxor	Luxor	0.596	236.1	11.2		
366	Markaz and City of Kalioub	Kalyoubia	0.626	387.7	6.1	421	Markaz and City of Matay	Menia	0.596	219.2	7.6		
367	Al Kousiah City	Assyout	0.625	62.7	16.1	422	Markaz and City of Abo Korkas	Menia	0.593	427.4	7.7		
368	Markaz and City of Kous	Quena	0.624	325.2	9.5	423	Markaz and City of Samaloot	Menia	0.592	516.9	9.0		
369	Markaz and City of Nekadaha	Quena	0.624	130.8	11.0	424	Markaz and City of Gerga	Suhag	0.590	405.7	6.3		
370	Markaz And City Of Beni-Suef	Beni-Suef	0.623	273.0	10.5	425	Markaz and City of al Maragha	Suhag	0.589	314.1	14.3		
371	Sahel Selem City	Assyout	0.622	27.0	10.7	426	Markaz and City of Abo Tesht	Quena	0.589	318.8	10.4		
372	Markaz and City of Al Hamool	Kafr EL-	0.622	216.2	11.6	427	Markaz and City of Dair Mwas	Menia	0.589	275.7	7.4		
373	Dair Mwas City	Menia	0.621	37.1	8.8	428	Kism and City of Al Shalateen	Red Sea	0.589	7.5	0.1		
374	Hai Menshat Naser	Cairo	0.620	181.8	3.5	429	Markaz and City of Sakolta	Suhag	0.586	164.7	9.1		
375	Senoures City	Fayoum	0.620	76.5	9.6	430	Markaz and City of Al Adwaha	Menia	0.586	176.7	2.8		
376	Ehnasia City	Beni-Suef	0.619	35.2	8.6	431	Markaz and City of Al Kousiah	Assyout	0.585	327.3	10.7		
377	Al Wasta City	Beni-Suef	0.619	34.5	11.7	432	Markaz and City of Al Fath	Assyout	0.584	216.7	11.7		
378	Manfalout City	Assyout	0.619	73.0	13.4	433	Markaz and City of Etsa	Fayoum	0.584	442.2	7.4		
379	Al Mataria City	Dakahlia	0.617	95.3	5.9	434	Al Shalateen City	Red Sea	0.582	5.5	0.1		
380	Markaz and City of Sadafa	Assyout	0.617	145.2	14.8	435	Markaz and City of Taema	Suhag	0.581	329.0	10.1		
381	Markaz and City of Tahta	Suhag	0.616	111.9	8.7	436	Markaz and City of Al Ghanaiem	Assyout	0.581	93.7	6.7		
382	Markaz and City of Hoosh Issa	Behera	0.615	201.9	13.8	437	Markaz and City of Manfalout	Assyout	0.581	369.5	8.5		
383	Markaz and City of Saiedy Salem	Kafr EL-	0.615	303.0	13.9	438	Markaz and City of Al Balina	Suhag	0.580	384.4	7.3		
384	Markaz and City of Abo Al Matameer	Behera	0.614	319.2	5.1	439	Markaz and City of al Mansha'aha	Suhag	0.579	408.3	8.0		
385	Samasta City	Beni-Suef	0.614	34.3	9.6	440	Al Ghanaiem City	Assyout	0.578	43.9	6.0		
386	Markaz and City of Abo Homos	Behera	0.613	382.0	7.7	441	Tamiaha City	Fayoum	0.578	42.9	7.7		
387	Markaz and City of Al Heseniaha	Sharkia	0.613	382.9	8.5	442	Kism Al Kosiamah	North Sinai	0.577	14.8	1.0		
388	Kism And City of Al hasanah	North Sinai	0.613	15.6	4.5	443	Markaz and City of Malawy	Menia	0.573	501.6	8.3		
389	Markaz and City of Quena	Quena	0.612	311.7	11.0	444	Markaz and City of Ebshway	Fayoum	0.569	507.1	8.0		
390	Markaz and City of Metobas	Kafr EL-	0.612	201.9	7.7	445	Markaz and City of Naser	Beni-Suef	0.568	252.5	7.3		
391	Naser City	Beni-Suef	0.612	78.8	6.0	446	Markaz and City of Abnoob	Assyout	0.568	279.4	10.4		
392	Markaz and City of Kafr Al Dawar	Behera	0.611	491.2	5.7	447	Markaz and City of Tamiaha	Fayoum	0.565	277.6	6.8		
393	Abnoob City	Assyout	0.611	63.3	15.0	448	Kism And City of Saiedy Barany	Matrouh	0.558	24.2	0.6		
394	Markaz and City of Al Wakf	Quena	0.611	62.4	10.8	449	Dar al Salam City	Suhag	0.558	25.7	3.8		
395	Al Adwaha City	Menia	0.609	15.2	8.9	450	Markaz and City of Dar Al Salam	Suhag	0.529	313.0	5.0		
396	Markaz and City of Al Menia	Menia	0.609	456.2	5.4	451	Kism Halaieb	Red Sea	0.502	3.2	..		
397	Markaz and City of Dairout	Assyout	0.607	411.4	10.4								

Table (3-4) 20 Markaz (Kism), Hai and City with the Highest and the Lowest for Some Indicators

Human development index2001	GDP per capita (LE)2000/2001	Annual population growth rates % (1996-2001)	Combined basic and secondary enrollment rate%2000/2001	Literacy rate (15+) %2001	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+)2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Political Participation in Casting of Electo(Parliament)% 2000						
Markaz And City of Dar Al	0.529	Center And City Of	1753.4	Kism Al Khosos	4.983	Markaz and City of Dar Al	29.5	Badafa City	115.7	Hai East of (Alexandria)	6.6		
Dar al Salam city	0.558	Markaz and City of Al	2164.2	Markaz And City Of Dar Al	4.535	Oaha City	55.8	Dar al Salam city	30.9	Markaz and City of Aswan	108.4	Hai Downtown of	
Markaz and City of Naser	0.563	Markaz and City of	2351.9	Markaz and City of Oaha	4.478	Kism and City of Oaha	55.9	Markaz and City of Albo Iesht	34.2	Al Baddary City	107.5	Hai West(Alexandria)	7.3
Markaz and City of Tamlaha	0.565	Al Kanater Al Khaliyah	2535.4	Markaz and City of Al Balina	4.443	Kism Al Khosos	62.7	Markaz and City of Geiga	34.7	Al Riad City	104.1	Hai Al Montazah	7.5
Markaz and City of Abnoob	0.568	Markaz and City of al	2652.8	Markaz and City of Skollta	4.439	Markaz and City of Kalloub	63.4	Markaz and City of Ebshway	36.4	Markaz and City of Mlet	103.4	Hai Al Gomrok	7.8
Markaz and City of Melawy	0.573	Markaz and City of Al	2701.5	Markaz and City of Ianna	4.269	Ebshway City	65.3	Markaz and City of Naser	36.6	Sens Al Lian City	101.1	Hai Abdeen	9.7
Tamlaha City	0.578	Markaz and City of Al	2749.5	Markaz and City of Gohaina	4.229	Beni-Suef City	65.7	Markaz and City of Tamlaha	36.7	Edfo City	100.5	Hai Rod Al Farag	9.9
Al Ghanalem City	0.578	Markaz and City of al	2759.0	Markaz and City of Geiga	4.145	Markaz and City of Assyout	65.7	Markaz And City Of al Fashn	38.4	Agaa City	97.1	Hai Al Zaitoon	10.0
Markaz and City of al	0.579	Al Ghanalem City	2797.6	Markaz and City of Akmhim	3.979	Hai East Of Suhag	65.8	Markaz and City of Samasia	38.4	Markaz and City of Kellen	17.0	Markaz and City of Al Wakf	10.4
Markaz and City of Balina	0.580	Markaz and City of Al	2811.4	Markaz and City of Suhag	3.968	Al Fashn City	67.1	Markaz and City of Deshna	38.8	Markaz And City of Aga	17.0	Hai Al Menakh	10.9
Markaz and City of	0.581	Markaz and City of Al	2829.4	Hai East of Shoubra Al Khaimah	3.714	Al Wasia City	67.3	Markaz and City of al	39.0	Al Khosos	16.5	Markaz and City of Dshna	10.9
Markaz and City of Al	0.581	Markaz and City of	2848.3	Shebin Al Khatem City	3.708	Al Faklaha City	68.2	Markaz and City of Abnoob	39.2	Gohaina City	93.8	Hai Al Sharablah	11.1
Markaz and City of Taema	0.581	Markaz and City of	2867.5	Edfo City	3.593	Al Menna City	68.5	Markaz and City of Al Adwaha	39.4	Al Maragha City	93.3	Hai Al Sahel	11.2
Markaz and City of Eisa	0.584	Markaz and City of	2909.1	Deraw City	3.593	Eisa City	68.5	Markaz and City of Tahta	16.4	Kafr Shouk City	92.6	Hai Al Maadi	11.3
Markaz and City of Al Faith	0.584	Markaz and City of	2918.5	Nasr Al Noubaa City	3.574	Suhag City	68.5	Markaz and City of Ehmasia	40.3	Al Rahmaniah City	91.6	Hai of Cairo Downtown	11.3
Markaz and City of Al Kousiah	0.585	Al Kousiah City	2927.1	Koom Ombo City	3.547	Markaz and City of Eisa	68.6	Markaz and City of Mantabout	40.5	Kellen City	16.3	Markaz and City of Shebeen	11.5
Markaz and City of Al Adwaha	0.586	Markaz and City of	2934.7	Aswan City	3.491	Beba City	69.0	Markaz and City of Al Balina	40.6	Mlet Sabli City	16.2	Al Wakf City	11.8
Markaz and City of Saabna	0.586	Center and City Of	2962.0	Total of Shoubra Al Khaimah	3.413	Markaz and City of Tahta	69.5	Markaz and City of Elsa	41.1	Markaz and City of Kafr	16.1	Markaz and City of Kafr	11.9

20 Markaz (Kism), Hai and City Indicators with the Lowest

Hai Al Saleedah Zainab	0.762	Hai Bab Al Shaliyah	10595.3	Hai Abdeen	1.655	Hai Downtown of	87.3	Markaz and City of Al	4.7	Hai Mir Al Gaddah	21.4	Markaz and City of Edko	33.2
Hai Hadayek Al Kobah	0.764	Hai Al Tebbeen	10700.5	Hai Al Waily	1.655	Markaz And City of Kafr	87.3	Markaz and City of Al	4.6	Markaz and City of Al	21.2	Markaz and City of Saiedy	33.2
Hai Al Sahel	0.764	Hai West of Cairo	10710.4	Hai Al Arab	1.654	Edfo City	95.2	Hai West of Nasr City	4.6	Markaz and City of Rashid	20.7	Markaz and City of Naser	33.4
Hai Al Tebbeen	0.768	Hai East of (Port Said)	11238.6	Hai West (Alexandria)	1.644	Hai Hib. Of Tanta	87.4	Hai Al Ommanah	4.8	Hai Al Asgaba	20.5	Markaz and City of Al	33.7
Hai Shoubra	0.768	Hai Al Saleedah Zainab	11323.8	Markaz and City of Al Samiha	1.589	Markaz and City of Al	95.4	Hai West Of Nasr City	4.3	Damanhour City	20.3	Markaz and City of Al	33.7
Hai Rod Al Eanaa	0.770	Hai West Of Nasr City	11481.7	Markaz and City of Outour	1.584	Al Hai Al Kabeer city	95.5	Al Mansourah City	4.3	Hai Abdeen	20.1	Markaz and City of Desouk	33.8
Hai Al Manakh	0.771	Hai Shoubra	11556.9	Menour City	1.588	Menour City	95.6	Hai Al Zaitoon	4.3	Al Baddary City	19.6	Markaz and City of Al	33.9
Hai West of Cairo	0.776	Hai Al Zaitoon	11735.9	Markaz and City of Kalloub	1.527	Kism Al Qantarah Shara	95.7	Hai Al Waily	4.2	Wady Al Natoun City	19.5	Markaz And City Of al	34.2
Hai Abdeen	0.782	Hai East Of Nasr City	11751.6	Markaz and City of Al Mahala	1.512	Mlet Sabli City	95.7	Hai West(Al Mansourah)	4.2	Rashid City	19.4	Markaz and City of Abo	35.5
Hai Al Zaitoon	0.783	Hai Al Sahel	11775.8	Markaz and City of Shabin Al	1.499	Hai Al Ganaen	95.8	Hai East Of Assyout	4.2	Markaz and City of Al Baddary	19.1	Markaz and City of Al	35.9
Hai Al Waily	0.785	Tahta City	12246.9	Ras Ghareeb City	1.499	Hai Al Gomrok	95.8	Hai Al Suze	4.0	Hai East Of Suhag	19.1	Fakous City	37.1
Hai West Of Nasr City	0.788	Hai Al Manakh	12750.8	Al Kanater Al Khaliyah Center	1.471	Hai Al Maadi	96.3	Hai First Of Ismailia	3.8	Mantabout City	18.2	Markaz and City of Awlad	37.8
Hai Al Maadi	0.791	Hai Al Waily	12917.9	Markaz and City of Edfo	1.335	Markaz and City of Edfo	96.4	Hai Helwan	3.8	Markaz and City of	17.4	Markaz and City of Al	39.1
Hai Al Arab	0.800	Hai Abdeen	13005.3	Markaz and City of Al Khanka	1.267	Markaz and City of Koom	96.8	Hai Thrd of Imallia	3.6	Hai Al Waily	16.7	Al Zakazik City	40.0
Hai East Of Nasr City	0.811	Hai Al Arab	13617.3	Markaz and City of Koom	1.177	Banha City	97.3	Hai East Of Nasr City	3.6	Markaz and City of Kouesna	15.2	Markaz and City of Abo Al	40.9
Hai Mir Al Gaddidh	0.815	Hai Al Nohzah	14016.8	Markaz and City of Banha	1.145	Hai East Of Nasr City	97.7	Hai East of (Port Said)	3.5	Damietta City	14.9	Markaz and City of Diaro	48.5
Hai Al Nozhah	0.818	Hai East of (Port Said)	14269.3	Luxor City	0.989	Al Fayoum City	97.9	Markaz and City of Menour	3.4	Markaz and City of Abo Iteg	14.3	Markaz and City of Diaro	50.5
Hai Port Fouad	0.828	Hai Mir Al Gaddidh	14302.5	Markaz and City of Toukh	0.883	Markaz and City of Luxor	98.0	Hai East Of Suhag	2.9	Abo Iteg City (Incloude	14.2	Hai West(Al Mansourah)	55.9
Hai East of (Port Said)	0.831	Hai Al Maadi	15492.0	Markaz and City of Kafr Shouk	0.721	Kafr Saad City	98.4	Hai Mir Al Gaddidh	2.8	Kouesna City	14.2	Hai First of Al Zakazik	66.4
			19275.4	Markaz and City of Nasr Al	0.331	Al Qantarah Shara City	98.4	Hai Al Nozhah	2.4	Hai Al Dokki	9.5	Markaz Aoseem	61.5

* Markaz (Kism), Hai and City of Frontier Governorates are Excluded from Ranking.

Table 3-5 Gaps in Some of Social Indicators

Indicators	The Lowest			The Highest		
Primary Pupil/ teacher rates	Markaz and City of Al	Giza Gov.	59.3	Hai Second of Al	Sharkia Gov.	5.6
Preparatory Pupil/ teacher rates	Markaz and City of Al	Giza Gov.	41.2	Hai Al Moskey	Cairo Gov.	8.5
Primary Class density	Markaz and City of Al Zakazik	Sharkia Gov.	59.8	Hai First of Al Zakazik	Sharkia Gov.	19.7
Preparatory Class density	Hai Menshat Naser	Cairo Gov.	61.5	Hai Al Moskey	Cairo Gov.	26.6
% of unfit buildings	Markaz and City of Luxor	Luxor	61.3	Markaz and City of	Gharbia Gov.	0.8
Physicians per 10000 people MOH	Markaz and City of Al Fath	Assyout Gov.	0.56	Banha City	Kalyoubia Gov.	####
Nurses per 10000 people MOH	Markaz and City of Al Fath	Assyout Gov.	1.27	Banha City	Kalyoubia Gov.	####
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 of live	Markaz and City of Koom Ombo	Aswan Gov.	####	Hai Al Dokki	Giza Gov.	9.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	Al Ghanaiem City	Assyout Gov.	####	Hai Al Dokki	Giza Gov.	3.5

Participation in Local Development and its Mechanisms

This report seeks to analyze the role of grassroots participation in development, in general, and in local development, in particular. We will first discuss briefly the concept of development, in order to examine the relationship between participation and development in all its aspects.

First: Human development and Participation in Local Development.

The concept of development, especially for developing countries, includes some important features, that no one can deny. Development focuses on human beings: their lives, ambitions, needs, and basic choices, in line with the ethics and values of the society, regardless whether these goals are fulfilled or not. These goals may be achieved through governmental, public or joint efforts.

Consequently, development is the targeted fight against the worst forms of poverty and the progressive decline and effective elimination of malnutrition, sickness, illiteracy, extreme poverty, unemployment, and inequality, all of which are human development goals.

The Concept of Participation

Participation is linked to both development and empowerment, respectively through links to human development. Thus, effective development must depend on grassroots participation, making and gaining the fruits of, where the degree and scope of participation determine the distribution of power in society. This power denotes the ability to induce an effect on another whether an individual, a group or even the entire society. Hence, it can be noted that both participation and empowerment are two faces of one reality, as participation does not only aim to develop society and create its future, it also aims to develop those who participate by increasing their abilities, capacities, and their effective and operative role in society.

Participation may be ascribed a variety of

definitions, whether wide or narrow, general or specific. One of the wider concepts defines participation as the process through which the individual plays a role in the political, economic, and social life of their own country, contributes in the setting up of general goals for society, is aware of the available opportunities and suggests the best solutions for achieving these goals. There are some perspectives that view political participation as part of grassroots participation. Through this channel, people may participate, directly or indirectly, in the formulation of public policies.

According to this perspective, the participation process depends on some fundamental principles, such as the necessity of the horizontal and vertical dimensions so participation may achieve a creative interaction among agencies, organizations, and all social levels. In addition, participation must include all the society in order to overcome the monopoly of the elite in decision-making and initiating plans, so that decisions and plans reflect people's needs, in general, and the interests of deprived and poor groups, in particular. Also participation must include mechanisms to control, supervise, ensure sustainability, pursue, interact with and exchange experiences and opinions.

The narrow concept of grassroots participation focuses on the actions that citizens should take to cooperate with the administration, affect it, interact with it in the initiation of plans and policies, and in making decisions that fulfill both their needs and ambitions, on one hand and the public interest. on the other hand. In this perspective, participation is a social way to realize several benefits for the sake of the individual and the society. Hence, participation is seen as a practical application of the public action concept based on free will and choice.

Whether the concept deployed is narrow or wide, it must include the primary ele-

Development focuses on human beings: their lives, ambitions, needs, and basic choices. in line with the ethics and values of the society.

Participation is linked to both development and empowerment, respectively through links to human development.

ment of democracy as a value, a practice, a right and a responsibility.

Generally, participation requires a specific degree of power and empowerment, where the participant in public life or in daily life is an actor capable of action, choice, and realizing appropriate goals and aims that he wishes to fulfill.

Empowerment is linked to two other concepts. Firstly, to the realization of the self, which refers to awareness, knowledge, experience, and the ability to possess the necessary elements for participation and resisting social pressures. Secondly, to the protection of the body through the satisfying of its needs, as the body is the vessel of the self.

Many types of participation may be distinguished. There is organizational (or institutional) participation such as citizen participation in the activities of foundations, institutions, and other organizations. Then there is social participation (non-organizational) such as the social solidarity and spontaneous cooperation between people without any organizational system or specific program. Grassroots' participation takes different forms related to the development stage of the society, its political system, and its social structure. These forms include participation through civil society organizations, participation through local administration and units' committees or by expressing opinions and public complaints through different communication channels.

Advantages of Participation in Development

There are several advantages of participation in development:

- Citizens organize themselves in agencies or civil organizations that support governmental organizations to satisfy people's needs.
- Sustaining the democratic way by practicing collective work.
- Stimulating all individuals to participate in development projects.
- Developing and stimulating public interest in development projects.
- Extending channels of communication between government and citizens, and making sure that policy responds to

the real needs and priorities of citizens.

- Participation is not only the material and moral contribution of communities to the burden of development, as government's tend to understand it, or just a means to share the returns of development, as the people might think of it, but involves both aspects.

Types of Participation

There are three types of participation:

- Participation between individuals, defined as "mutual cooperation," which occurs in a spontaneous way.
- Participation between competent and vulnerable individuals, through providing assistance to the vulnerable ones, such as acts of charity, aids and grants.
- Participation between people and government, or contractual participation, the most effective form of participation in the development process, as well as the form with the most problems.

Why Do People Participate?

The reasons that motivate people to participate are various. All acts of participation are reasonable and purposeful behavior, which mean that people aim to achieve specific results through the appropriate instruments. The returns derived from participation and its social meaning have a great impact on the scope of participation.

Moreover, there are various motivations that stimulate individuals to participate in both social and political fields, such as working for the sake of the public interest, a sense of civic duty, the will to work with others, the desire to be popular, aspiring to attain a certain position inside agencies, foundations or organizations, being appreciated and respected by other citizens, or else to accomplish personal goals.

Why Don't People Participate?

Participation, as a goal or as a return, is defined through the group to which the individual belongs. Thus, the abstention from participation may be explained by several reasons: participation does not represent valuable goals for the group to

The reasons that motivate people to participate are various. All acts of participation are reasonable and purposeful behavior, which mean that people aim to achieve specific results through the appropriate instruments.

participation requires a specific degree of power and empowerment.

The suspicion of government and all its related agencies, the suspicion of other individuals, complex and ambiguous laws, individualism, lack of initiative, the weakness of collective work, passivity, and indifference. These and other cultural and psychological features that are in contradiction with the culture of participation, hamper both local and human development.

Grassroots participation is the right and appropriate approach to local development.

which the individual belongs; the society considers that there are other more valuable alternatives to participation; or that participation is a low-return operation in relation to its cost. Additionally, there are other factors behind the abstention from participation:

- What an individual could obtain in social appreciation might be less than what others obtain with less effort.
- In societies that impose some kind of restrictions, the individual may avoid participation in political or public activities.
- The inadequacy of the general political environment, related to the organizations and institutions in the society, the constitution, and the nature of the prevailing party political system.
- The nature of the social structure (education, economy, values) and its impact on participation.
- The societal shortfalls in providing the basic needs of the individual. Hence, the lack of security, justice, equal opportunities, and the safeguarding of dignity are the main factors that frustrate grassroots' participation. We may also add the lack of adequate access to information.

The Relationship between Participation and Development

Without doubt, grassroots participation is the right and appropriate approach to local development. In the light of current social, economic, and political conditions, at international and local levels, participation depends on a reinforcing historical, cultural, and psychological structural context.

A review of Egyptian society, in general, and its local units, in particular, will lead one to note the weakness of grassroots participation. There are still some local organizations that fail to stimulate participation. This leads us to rethink and reconsider the nature of the obstacles that hinder the motivation and ability of people to confront and solve their problems.

This failure may be explained by two groups of obstacle: historical and structural obstacles, and cultural and psychological obstacles. The first group deals with the related elements of the structure

of the society, in general, and the political, organizational, administrative, and legal aspects, in particular. These factors reflect the relation between, on one hand, the state and the municipalities, and on the other hand, the village and the city.

The individual is responsible for the cultural and psychological obstacles. The ordinary Egyptian individual displays a defensive culture and psychology in the face of what are seen as dangers, or in particular as political, legal, administrative, and organizational pressures, especially in relations with the state and its administrative and bureaucratic agencies. These obstacles and the historical inheritance that characterizes the unequal relations between the state and its citizens are regarded as a main source of the passivity and abstention from participation. This inheritance is also clearly manifested in the extremely centralized structure of political and bureaucratic organization despite the existence of a local administration system (not local governance). There is also an urban bias and other forms of social bias.

Moreover, there are other psychological and cultural obstacles facing participation, including the suspicion of government and all its related agencies, the suspicion of other individuals, complex and ambiguous laws, individualism, lack of initiative, the weakness of collective work, passivity, and indifference. These and other cultural and psychological features that are in contradiction with the culture of participation, hamper both local and human development.

Certainly, the state is exerting much effort to overcome these bureaucratic, administrative, legal, and cultural obstacles. Further, the prevailing trend towards democracy in Egypt provides a good opportunity to evolve civil society and develop civil organizations, as well as to expand the opportunities for participation between the state, civil society, and the private sector within the development process, especially at the local level, in order to overcome the difficulties that hinder the required level of participation.

Indeed, further efforts are required to meet the challenges related to participa-

tory development (or participation in development), particularly in the areas of poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment. In fact, the main challenge is to overcome the obstacles that hinder participation, as well as the obstacles related to the elements of development, including the financial, administrative, legal, and technical problems.

Participatory Human Development

The concept of development, in general, and human development, in particular, focuses on raising the quality of life and increasing the choices before people by improving the level of satisfaction of the needs of the individual in health, education, and knowledge, with the best use of available resources. Consequently, the individual would benefit from a larger and more equitable share of the gross domestic product.

Therefore efforts should be made to develop a culture of participation and its values, in order to make people aware that the improvement of their economic and social conditions depends on effective and positive participation, at both individual and collective levels. Hence, it is the correct way to achieve the success and sustainability of the development process.

In terms of the poor, they can participate through working in different developmental activities, such as the public service projects in the Shorouk program (see Chapter 7).

Democratic Participation in Development

Maximizing public participation in the development process does not only represent a necessary and substantial measure of the degree of success achieved by developmental programs in implementing their main goals. It is also considered a major element in building and strengthening the democratic culture in social practice.

Additionally, there is no doubt that democratic participation in development mainly relies on providing equal opportunities to all without any kind of regional, category-based or social discrimination.

Even though governmental efforts, as an

auxiliary factor, are necessary, democratic participatory development requires the reinforcement of public social roles. Hence, it may be achieved by local organizations. However, the state remains responsible for setting and implementing legislation and the legal framework that will guarantee, protect, and emphasize all kinds of participation.

The Concept of Social Capital and Development

During the 1980s and 1990s, the concept of human capacity has been reconsidered, to not only include personal capacity, but also to include social capacities and the capacities of the social system, or what may be called "social capital."

While individuals may possess some forms of distinction, genius, and skills, society cannot move forward in human development unless individuals create effective and efficient systems for societal work. Human development is therefore development by both action and interaction.

Therefore, human development should incorporate both the development of human capital and social capital. Hence, we need to distinguish between the concept of "social capital," and the concept of "physical capital," which includes the natural resources and infrastructure of a society.

Social capital refers to the institutional system and the relations, habits, and traditions that affect all aspects of life, which are reflected in the social and economic interactions that directly influence the development process.

The institutional system refers to society's institutions: the state, companies, civil society, the family, non-governmental organizations, and the market. While relations refers to the exchange of social utility and the relations present in the society, such as those between religious groups, ethnic groups, poor communities, and even illegal communities. The habits, traditions, and culture refer to the kinds of life that are lead, what people are used to, what they believe in, and what they trust, such as voluntary social contributions (acts of charity: *al-zakkah*), transparency, confidence in each other and in the government, willingness for cooperation, coordination, sponsorship,

During the 1980s and 1990s, the concept of human capacity has been reconsidered, to not only include personal capacity, but also to include social capacities and the capacities of the social system, or what may be called "social capital."

Efforts should be made to develop a culture of participation and its values, in order to make people aware that the improvement of their economic and social conditions depends on effective and positive participation, at both individual and collective levels.

Civil society is a form of social life; it lies in the space between the people and the state.

the extended family, and the quality of work, etc..

Indeed, the current concept of social capital focuses on the degree of effectiveness of the prevailing social relations in a society, as well as the standards of exchange between individuals and communities that facilitate the production process. Both the sciences of anthropology and sociology sciences examine social solidarity and the system of social hierarchies. The general trend of sociology in the US emphasizes that social capital is composed by collective or cooperative relations, as well as by the interactions and business networks present in human communities. In addition, social capital represents the prevailing level of confidence in any given specific, local, or national community.

Social capital relies on participation in formal relations with others, as well as in belonging to social relations networks, and the linkages, confidence, and belonging to local society that progresses towards participation in these activities.

In addition the construction of social capital is achieved through its usage. Thus the rule of the diminishing returns does not apply to it, because it increases, and does not decrease, as it is collectively built through civil society. Also, it produces desirable returns whatever its economic value. Further social capital as the ability of local society to induce collective work that allows the production of other types of capital or even improves the quality of life.

Consequently, it incorporates the following: the ability and the effectiveness of organizations, relations inside local organizations, the cooperation between local organizations and communities, local celebrations, voluntary efforts, the feeling of belonging to local society and its governing systems, and all of what creates a society rather than just a collection of people.

According to that, social capital may be defined as the integral resourced stock, active or potential, generated from the collective work abilities that are possessed by an active system that might be an individual, a group or an organization, a local society, a big society, a state or even the global system itself. These capabilities that effectively achieve the system's goals (material or moral) are engendered by several factors

including: an intensive interactive relations network prevailing between the elements of the social system; the quality of these relations and their connection to strong and useful parts; the feelings of loyalty, allegiance, confidence, and social solidarity; the effectiveness of the reward/punishment system to control performance levels; the increase in participation, initiative, and innovation among the system's elements and the effectiveness of the leadership; and the control, monitoring and evaluation systems within a system of values where the system's goals are clearly determined.

All the former elements represent the social capital that affects directly the development of society. Moreover, there exist several other factors affecting social capital, such as education, health, poverty, information technology, urban and rural development, and women's empowerment. These factors ought to be measured, evolved, and developed to reinforce and push forward the development process within the society. All the developing countries lack social capital (its elements and components). Therefore, it is extremely necessary to create, develop, and improve social capital in order to achieve sustainable development.

Second: Forms and Mechanisms of Social Participation

Civil Society Organisations and their Role in Local Participatoy Development.

Civil society is a form of social life; it lies in the space between the people and the state. Civil society includes a variety of agencies, including non-governmental organizations, political parties, workers' syndicates and professional associations. The term also extends to include private sector organizations committed to social responsibility. It is clear that these agencies and organizations participate in the development process, especially at the local level.

Non-Governmental Organizations and their Legislation in Egypt

The concept of "non-governmental organizations" refers to interest groups of active individuals outside the governmental framework. They act independently on different issues. Non-governmental organizations include civil foundations and institutions, cooperatives, and workers' syndicates. Law 32 of 1964 (amended by Law 84 of

Civil society includes a variety of agencies, including non-governmental organizations, political parties, worker's syndicates and professional associations. The term also extends to include private sector organizations committed to social responsibility.

2002), is the most important social legislation in Egypt. It establishes, organizes, and sustains developmental social action. However, civil foundations are consistently demanding radical amendments to the former law, although it has only recently been issued, in order to match current global, regional, and local developments.

The amendments needed include the removal of the authority of the administrative agencies and the ending of restrictions over the sphere of activity (in terms of type or geographic area) and the minimum number of persons required to establish a foundation or an organization.

It is also necessary to recognize the right of voluntary association in the regions and in specific unions to avoid the hegemony of fellowship and central supervision.

Civil Organizations

Civil organizations have been established in Egypt since the nineteenth century in response to social need. They are composed of volunteers with common goals from the local community. Their goals lead them to participate in an organization that is either official, registered or a foundation recognized by society and the state. They are therefore subject to the

Box 4.1

The Future Generation Foundation and Participatory Development “Working for a Better Tomorrow”

Investing in human capital and developing highly skilled human resources is a vital and necessary step for developing countries striving towards an efficient and free economy. With the private sector playing such a leading role there is an ever-increasing need for highly qualified and trained human resources to strengthen the sector and enable it to attain the highest level of efficiency, effectiveness and productivity

The Future Generation Foundation (FGF) was founded in November 1998 with the aim to promote non-governmental action in the field of human resource development. A non-profit, non-governmental organization (NGO), FGF highlights powerfully the vital role that NGOs can play in supporting the community - especially the youth - socially and economically. FGF has offered programs to develop human resources and provided training in the basic skills required in business; it was the first NGO in the Middle East to be awarded ISO 9001. FGF has been built on the firm belief that in order to promote economic prospects in Egypt, it is essential to supply corporations, companies and organizations with highly skilled staff, and qualified executive leaders with creative and insightful visions for the future. Additionally, the availability of human resources of high caliber will give Egypt stronger presence in new markets as well as the ability to attract foreign investments to the local market.

FGF and Participation

FGF adopts partnership and cooperation as a strategy to ensure that programs are of a high quality and beneficial to trainees. It does this by entering into partnership agreements with specialized ministries and executive state departments as well as with major international training institutions and consulting firms.

The philosophy and goals of the foundation are based on an integrated approach to contribute to accelerating economic growth in Egypt. Based on a labor market needs assessment FGF has forged the following philosophy and goals :

- To develop and cultivate the capabilities of fresh graduates by providing them with training in the basic skills required for the Egyptian labor market.
- To develop management and supervisory staff (middle management level) and train them in the latest management techniques.
- To form senior and executive management to cope with the demands of the new millennium and so as to secure for Egypt a prominent position on the global economic map.
- To respond to the changing needs of the labor market by continually upgrading and updating the training content being offered, and to develop executive management capabilities.
- To furnish young trainees with the information, skills and ethics needed to raise their competence to levels capable of dealing with changing market requirements.
- For maximum benefit to be achieved from training programs, the training process is viewed as a mutual responsibility on the part of the trainer and the trainee.

Undoubtedly, the private sector, which strongly believes in the need to develop and upgrade social and economic efficiency, has been a major champion in helping FGF achieve its objectives.

In order to expand the number of beneficiaries of FGF training activities a plan of measured expansion has been devised and implemented. Regional training units have been set up in the governorates of Greater Cairo region; Central Upper Egypt, based in Assuit; the Suez Canal Region, based in Suez; and the Delta region, based in Alexandria.

Alumni and Participation in Development

With the belief that learning never ends, the FGF Alumni Association was created to provide youth with more specialized training programs that would further support and enhance skills and knowledge.

The Alumni Association also encourages its members to participate productively in community development by providing means of participation in target areas. For example, the Association has taken part in blood donating campaigns, friends of the environment programs, in assisting young people and children with cancer and in an awareness campaign for garbage sorting.

The significant support that FGF provides in supporting the role of youth is clear, insofar as it has created a direct link between graduates and their communities and has highlighted the importance of their role in Egyptian society. FGF plans to develop youth activities in a number of fields and to help support youth in their quest for employment and economic enterprise opportunities.

Table (4.1)
The Evolution of the Number of Civil Foundations with respect to the type of activity and their rural and urban distribution

Year	91-92	1998-1999		
		Rural	Urban	Total
The type of foundation				
Social care foundations	10048	2323	8527	10850
Society development foundations	3473	2686	1121	3807
The Total	13521	5009	9648	14657

law governing civil organizations and supervision by the Ministry of Social Affairs. These organizations are independent, non-profit making, and non-political. Thus, they represent a safety valve and are a stabilizing factor in social and developmental action.

According to Law 32 of 1964, (amended by Law 84 of 2002), civil organizations are granted some advantages such as exemption from registration charges, fees and taxes, and customs. They also benefit from a 50% discount in electricity and gas consumption, and a 25% discount in transportation fees.

The Current Status of Foundations and Civil Organizations in Egypt

In a recent evaluative study of the situation of civil society in the Arab world,

Egypt is represented by the largest number of organizations in the sample. The study highlighted several obstacles hindering the participation of civil society in human development. These include the dominance of the traditional role of civil organizations in the field of social care and assistance, the concentration of decision-making in a few hands, the decline of women's participation, the weakness of democratic practice inside civil organizations, and the formal procedures involved. In addition, other obstacles relate to funds, the deficiency of financial requisites, the weakness of technical managers, a lack of volunteers, and other problems regarding the relationship with the state (hegemony, interference, and supervision).

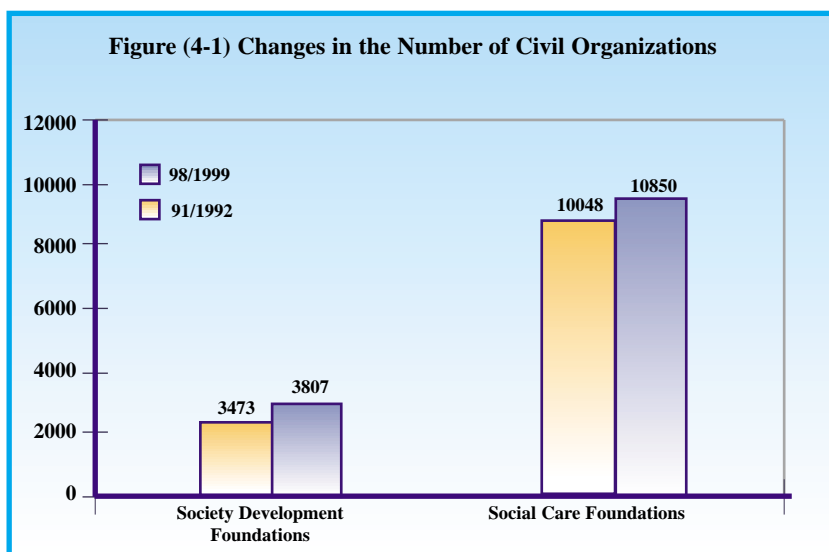
The State as a Partner with Civil Organizations

There exists a kind of cooperative supervision between the Ministry of Social Affairs and the civil organizations. Law 32 of 1964 (amended by Law 84 of 2002) establishes this relationship. According to the Law, the Ministry is the administrative agency responsible for supervising civil organizations, though they deal with this in a functional way. However, the relationship between the civil organizations and the administrative agency varies from cooperation to competition. Moreover, global and local changes have led to the view that civil organizations are a major and effective element for sustainable development. To consider the entire development process a government responsibility ignores the need for the activities of civil organizations as a prerequisite for, and as complementary to, government efforts at the local level.

Civil Organizations in Egypt: Types and Activities

There exist two types of civil organization in Egypt. First, the social care organizations, which represent 74% of the total number. Second, those organizations concerned with the development of society, which represent 26%, both numbering 14,657. See Table (4.1) and Figure (4.1).

The organizational structure for civil organizations has four levels: the General Union for Civil Organizations and Institutions, a central organization with



Box 4.2**A Vision of Criticism of the New NGOs Law # 84 for the Year 2002****Dr. Amani Kandil**

The new law governing civil organizations was issued on 5 June 2002. Since then, a variety of serious discussions have taken place about the Law to identify whether it fulfills the expectations and ambitions of the organizations, as well as the desired goals of socioeconomic development. However, the previous Law 153 of 1999 was criticized less than the new one. On 3 June 2000 the Supreme Constitutional Court judged the Law unconstitutional because the Consulting Council did not discuss it as a completion law of the constitution. Additionally, the Supreme Constitutional Court has also defended (and confirmed in Judgment Page 5) the individual right to establish civil organizations. Egypt has also approved this right in international agreements such as Article 20 of the International Declaration of Human Rights, which was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1984. The International Institute for Civil and Political Rights has also prohibited, in the second paragraph of Article 22, the restriction of the practice of this right unless the state has issued a different law considered necessary in a democratic society to protect national security, peace, the general order, public health and ethics, and to protect the rights of others.

Since the Supreme Constitutional Court has confirmed the individual right to establish civil organizations, the Egyptian government must respect these international agreements. Additionally, the court's judgment has, (in page six), declared that civil society organizations are the intermediate link between the individual and the state, since they develop individual personality, deepen the culture of democracy, mobilize collective and individual efforts for further socioeconomic development by legal means to guarantee transparency, affect public policies, and support the government through voluntary work in providing public services, good distribution and allocation of resources, and rationalizing public spending.

Hence, the Supreme Constitutional Court establishes an important basis by which to evaluate the civil organization Law, in terms of guaranteeing individual's and communities' rights, and for providing a good environment for organizations to contribute to socioeconomic development as a partner of

government. The civil organizations in turn should act with transparency and respect for civil society.

From this perspective, we may define the positive and negative sides of Law 84 of 2002 with respect to modern international legal trends concerning non-governmental organizations. Thus, we may note two positive aspects. The first is apparent in article 6 of that Law which gives legal personality for a civil organization within sixty days of the date it was registered by its founders representative, who submits the application accompanied by all legal documents required by article 5 of the Law. In this way, the new Law has simplified the process of registration and declaration of legal personality, which strengthens the individual's role in volunteer work. Secondly, the new Law has given the right to civil organizations to operate in all fields of activities without determining specific fields that are not included, such as the human rights activities or specific women's activities. In other words, the new Law has opened the door wide for advocacy activities.

There exist in the Law some articles enhancing democratic practice inside civil organizations, such as Article 27 that enhances the necessity of holding a general meeting at least once per year, within four months following the end of the financial year of the civil organization. The general meeting checks the budget, the final accounts, the board's report of the year's affairs, and the accounts supervisor's report. It is also held to elect the board's members to replace those whose membership has expired. Further, Article 38 emphasizes the necessity of holding board meetings at least once every three months.

There certainly exist some positive features of Law 84 of 2002 concerning civil organizations. However, the Law has restricted the anticipated role of civil society as an effective third partner in economic and social development. It has also gone against the new global trends in laws governing non-governmental organizations. Consequently, the civil organizations have lost some partial gains from Law 153 of 1999 judged as unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court.

The principle of referring back is very clear, especially in relation to judicial appeal.

Article 42 gives the government the right to dissolve civil organizations through a decision by the Minister of Social Affairs. In cases of objection, the subject can appeal the court.

The civil organization Law covers about 16000 organizations from civil society, with about 3 million volunteers and employees. It affects around 23 million citizens who benefit from the hygiene, economic, social, and educational services provided by civil society. The Law is contrary to new global laws that adopt the principle of court appeal. Likewise, it is contrary to new Arab laws, such as the Yemeni civil organizations Law 1 of 2001. The Yemeni Law relies on the courts, in the final judgment, for dissolving civil organizations and solving conflicts between civil organizations and the administrative agencies. Likewise, the civil organizations Law in Morocco, issued on 28 June in 2001, states that the courts have the right to dissolve civil organizations. This law aims to avoid any restrictions or intransigence on the part of the administrative authorities concerning the free establishment and activity of civil organizations. The Egyptian Law 84 of 2002 is also contrary to Jordanian law.

Article 42 explains the reasons for dissolution. Some of these reasons are illogical, such as the joining of a club, civil organization, agency or organization outside the Arab Republic of Egypt, without the approval of the Ministry of Social Affairs, as a reason for dissolution. Although Article 16 has ratified the possibility of joining international networks, the Ministry of Social Affairs should be informed and 60 days must follow.

Today, the world is characterized by globalization and international networks, with 26000 non-governmental international organizations. Joining any of these organizations necessitates bureaucratic approval from the Egyptian government. This is certainly contrary to the spirit of the era and the individual's freedom to join international organizations.

Article 13 provides various tax and customs exemptions for civil organizations, through administrative and bureaucratic procedures. In my opinion, these exemptions are very limited in comparison to other countries. The exemption from customs includes imports such as equipment, machines, and production materials, as well as gifts and donations from abroad. This exemption must get approval from the Prime Minister, based on the recommenda-

tion of the Minister of Social Affairs and the Minister of Finance. One can imagine the complicated lengthy procedures required in order to obtain the approval of the Prime Minister and two ministers to obtain the exemption.

According to Article 17 of Law 84 of 2002, civil organizations have the right to receive contributions, which is the main funding source worldwide. But the article stipulates the need for approval from the administrative agency, with no reason required to be given for disapproval. The same article states that it is not allowed for any civil organization to receive money whether from an Egyptian, a foreigner, or a foreign agency or its representative inside the country. This, then, is a retreat from Law 153 of 1999. Consequently, there is a kind of hegemony imposed by the government over civil society. Hence, transparency is not achieved through governmental hegemony.

In general, the Law tends to handle conflicts between civil organizations and the government in a friendly way, until dissolving the civil organization. However, Article 7, concerning the conflicts resolution committee, can be viewed negatively. This article stipulates that it is not allowed to hold the committee unless the president of the committee and representatives of both of the parties to the conflict are present. The committee must take the decision, by a majority vote, within 60 days from the day of the presentation of the conflict. Therefore, the representative of the administrative authority, designated by the Minister of Social Affairs, or the regional union representative, might be absent in order to delay the decision regarding the conflict.

Law 84 of 2002 has thus imposed exterior supervision on civil organizations. Further, Article 8 gives the administrative authority the right to object to the main purpose and to the founders of a civil organization. The civil organization has to eliminate the reasons for the objection. Hereafter, the conflicts resolution committee handles the conflict, and then it is dealt with by the courts. Through Article 23 the relevant administrative authority has also the right to question the civil organization, revoking any actions judged as contrary to the main purpose or the Law. If the civil organization does not revoke the action within 15 days, the administrative authority will take the issue to the conflicts resolution committee, and after that to a court of appeal.

30 members; 26 regional unions; and 10 specific unions, in addition to the civil organizations and institutions.

Variations in The Distribution of Civil Organizations according to their Activities

Table (4.2) shows that civil organizations are involved in 17 areas of social work. Social aid foundations represent 31.4% of the total number, organizations for cultural, scientific, and religious services represent 29.2%, and organizations for local community development comprise 23.5%. These organizations should contribute in economic areas relevant to the development strategy through the creation of new job opportunities, reducing the rate of unemployment, and developing human resources. See **Table (4.2)** and **Figure (4.2)**.

Variations in Regional Distribution of Civil Organizations

Table (4.3) and **Figure (4.3)** illustrate the disparities in the regional distribution of civil organizations. They are mainly concentrated in the urban governorates (36.8%) and Lower Egypt (28.3%).

Activities of Voluntary and Civil Organizations in Egypt

The favorite channels for voluntary activity are the civil (voluntary) organizations, followed by individual action, and then by political parties. Among civil organizations, "productive families" are the most popular, followed in preference by those concerned with charity, practical purposes (consumption, housing, transportation etc.), birth control, religion, social defense (youth care, the fight against drugs), the civil unions and lastly, cultural organizations. See **Figure (4.4)**.

Cooperatives as Organizations for Grassroots Participation

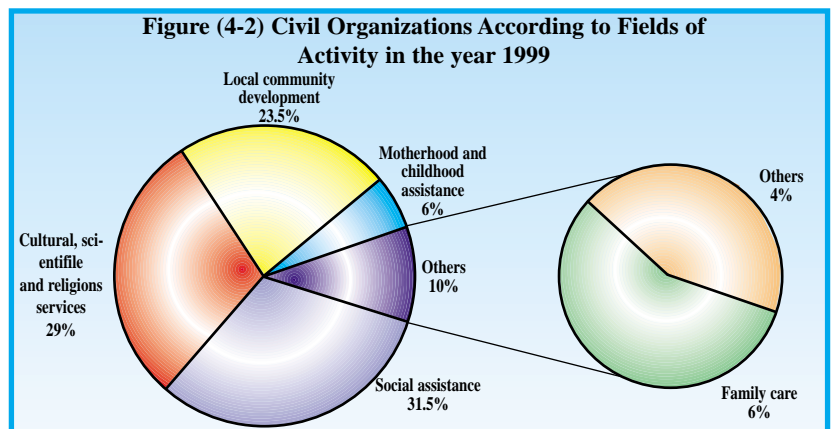
Cooperatives are organizations in which a group of people is associated voluntarily with equality in duties and rights. They seek to achieve material benefits through improving their economic and social conditions. A general vision about cooperatives is predominant in developing countries. They are not considered to be

Table (4.2)
The Distrubtion of Foundations with respect to the Activity fields in 1999

The act fields	The Number	%
Motherhood and childhood care	868	5.92
Family care	851	5.8
Social aid	4591	31.32
Old age care	56	0.38
Special categories and handicaps care	212	1.45
Cultural, scientific and religious services	4265	29.10
Local societies development	3437	23.45
Organization & Administration	22	0.15
Prisoners care	21	0.14
Family planning	81	0.55
Friendship between The Arab Republic of Egypt and the friendly nations	41	0.28
The literature activity	25	0.17
The civil defense	26	0.18
The pensioners	2	0.01
Environment protection	53	0.36
The family economic development & income development	3	0.02
Consumer preservation	46	0.31
Other...	57	0.39
The total	14657	100

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, working paper presented in 2001, during the annual conference of the general union of private authorities and organizations.

The favorite channels for voluntary activity are the civil (voluntary) organizations, followed by individual action, and then by political parties.



A particular concept of cooperatives is predominant in developing countries. They are not considered to be private organizations, but rather occupy a mid-way position between the private and public sectors.

private organizations, but rather occupy a mid-way position between the private and public sectors.

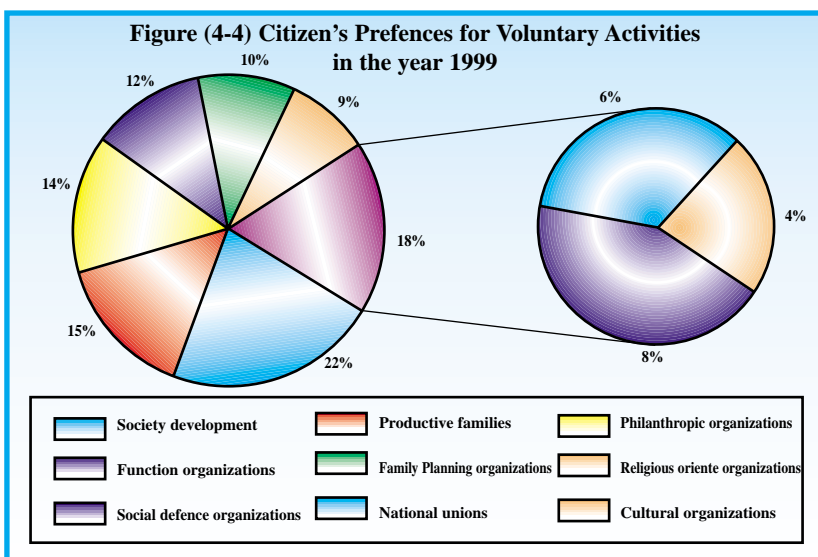
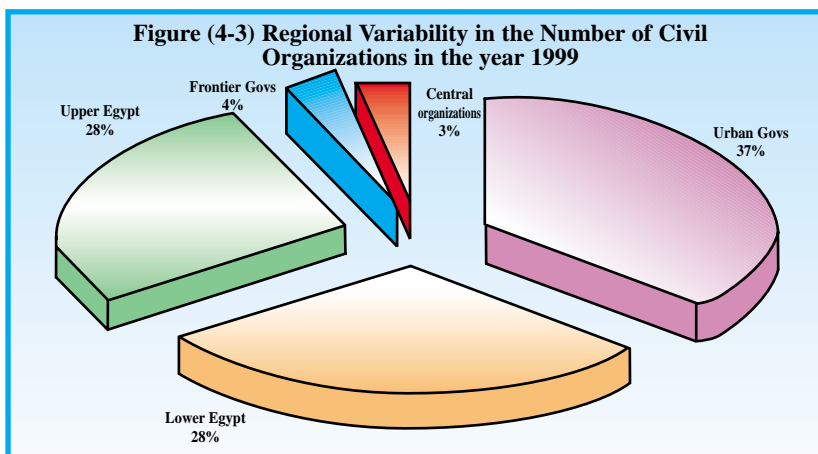
The cooperative movement in Egypt has been related to the economic stages of Egyptian society. The first consumer cooperative (the consumer cooperative for government employees) and the first agricultural cooperative were established in 1907. By the end of 1909, the first financial cooperative company had been established in Cairo, as well as several household cooperative companies. This was followed by the establishment of the General Syndicate of Cooperation in 1922. In 1923 the first law for agricultural cooperatives was issued.

The second cooperative law was issued in 1927; and by the end of 1931, the first bank for agricultural credit had been founded. In 1944, the law concerning the establishment of agricultural cooperatives was issued as a basis for the Egyptian cooperative structure. The bank was converted into an agricultural and coopera-

Table (4.3)
The distribution of Foundations by region or governorate (1999)

Cov.	The Number	%
Cairo	4043	27.7
Alexandria	936	6.4
Port Said	211	1.4
Suez	200	1.4
Ismailia	182	1.2
Dammietta	182	1.2
Dakahlia	555	3.8
Sharkia	868	5.9
Kalioubia	496	3.4
Kafr El-Sheikh	334	2.3
Gharbia	459	3.1
Menoufia	574	3.9
Behera	530	3.6
Giza	1138	7.8
Beni-Suef	313	2.1
Fayoum	184	1.3
Menia	794	5.4
Assyout	421	2.9
Suhag	385	2.6
Quena	350	2.4
Aswan	509	3.5
Luxor	101	0.7
Red Sea	102	0.7
New Valley	135	0.9
Matrouh	116	0.8
North Sinai	122	0.8
South Sinai	39	0.3
Central Foundations	378	2.6
The total	14657	100

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, working paper presented, during the annual conference of the general union of private authorities and organizations, 18-19 April 2001, table (1), p. 67.



tive credit bank. Law 58 of 1944 enabled the establishment of regional foundations and regional cooperative unions by local and joint foundations. In 1957, Law 317 was issued to regulate the cooperative movement and make it subject to state supervision. Cooperatives are preferred to individuals when dealing with the government. This law also determines the relationship between local organizations and the General Union of Cooperatives.

Cooperative Structure in Egypt

The cooperative structure in Egypt is a

Box 4.3**A Vision of the Role of the Individual in Participation in Development****Dr. Mahmoud Mahfouz***Former Minister of Health*

The proper and effective approach to the individual's role in participation in development is through focusing on the components of the Egyptian personality. The Egyptian personality has been developed over thousands of years. Egypt geographically links three great continents. Much of the inheritance of humanity is gathered in the Egyptian. Therefore the Egyptian personality possesses all the positive characteristics needed to establish a civilization and a continuous process of modernization and advancement. However, it also carries some passive characteristics that spread when national sentiment is in decline.

Hence, we must emphasize the importance of the declarations by President Hosni Mubarak concerning the modernization of Egypt.

- The human personality is composed of feelings based in continuous interaction between biological instincts for the sustenance of life and the values, customs, skills, and information that a mother implants in her child. These values develop continuously throughout life.
- It is very clear that a mother's literacy is a major step towards safeguarding mental development. The mind is responsible for social behavior. Hence, literacy, education, health, culture, and religious policies ought to be continuously evaluated and enhanced to stimulate human development. Consequently, the individual will acquire the ability to use information and the skills to produce the required level of development for the third millennium.
- Mental development is part of human development. It starts with the preparation of an able teacher, educational programs and methods that enable individuals to understand, training to use information and experience in solving the future's problems. These are the criteria that enable the individual to meet the future's challenges and to be more active in participating with others in producing changes.
- Human values are affected by the geographic locality where the individual lives. People living on the coast learn to work as a team, while people living in deserts are good at knowing the lie of the land. On the other hand, the people living in the Nile valley had the time and circumstances to modernize and innovate, and were able to innovate, explore, and condense their knowledge, leading to the emergence of technology and science. It is worth noting the success of the communities living on the Egyptian coasts in achieving participation in development. They have succeeded in tackling many

problems related to infrastructure (e.g. the success achieved in Alexandria).

We can assume that creating change in human personality is a result of the efficacy of health, education, culture, and literacy policies. Thus, these policies must benefit from priority importance over all other planning policies, as well as from strong support by the people. This may be achieved through the following:

1. The setting of development priorities must reflect public expectations. This role is given to the non-governmental organizations.
2. Planning and development capabilities must reflect the national interest in order to reflect society's aspirations rather than narrow political interests.
3. Attacking unemployment and expanding infrastructure projects (sanitary drainage, potable water, roads, communication, basic hygienic services, and health emergencies), linking villages with road networks, stimulating people in villages to regain a productive role, and improving their standard of living to retain their labor force are considered the basis for the expected success of the great development projects in Toshka, the Western desert, Sinai and elsewhere.
4. Beginning to plan for future housing to meet the population increase (35 million new citizens by 2020), in order to provide the necessary infrastructure before establishing new cities and desert construction.
5. Modernizing education to achieve capacity in molecular biology (genetics), logistics, new materials, alternative and renewable energy, and space sciences in order to face the challenges of development in the third millennium.
6. Expanding the role of non-governmental organizations in organizing and focusing people's efforts towards participation in the vision and implementation of development priorities. Similarly, they should contribute to enabling the individual to meet future challenges and to participate in creating change.
7. Distributing equitably investments in development between the different regions of the country. In this way, low-income groups will receive as much as the inhabitants of other regions. This can be achieved through recognition of the differences between different regions/areas as reported in the human development reports and elsewhere.
8. The vision of these ambitious goals gives hope for the future. Individuals will therefore become willingly involved in grass-roots participation.

hierarchical arrangement. At the top, there is the General Union of Cooperatives established by Law 28 of 1984. It is viewed as the highest Egyptian public cooperative organization, with responsibility for supervising and monitoring the performance of the central cooperative unions. It seeks to spread, develop, and evolve the cooperative movement in Egypt. The five central cooperative unions are concerned with agriculture, consumers, artisan production, housing, and aquatic resources.

This cooperative structure is further extended, with each central union being composed of several cooperative networks made up by major local cooperative organizations.

Tasks and Roles of Cooperatives

The role of cooperatives differs according to their type and activity. But they are similar in serving and protecting their members. They also agree in basing their activities in core cooperative principles. Hence, they have a cooperative aspect to their activities. These principles are: free voluntary association, democratic supervision, self-reliance, corporate cooperation, joint work, meeting the basic needs of the members, contributing to developing the local community, the human development of their members, and providing economic efficiency.

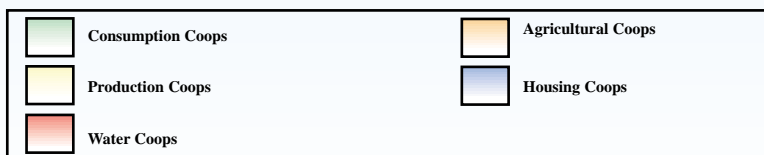
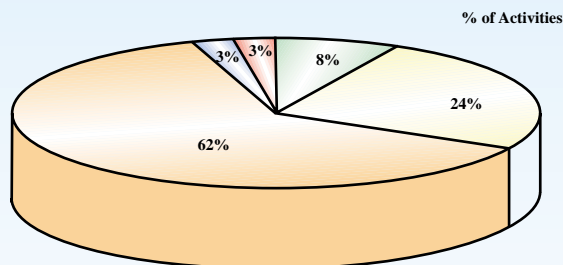
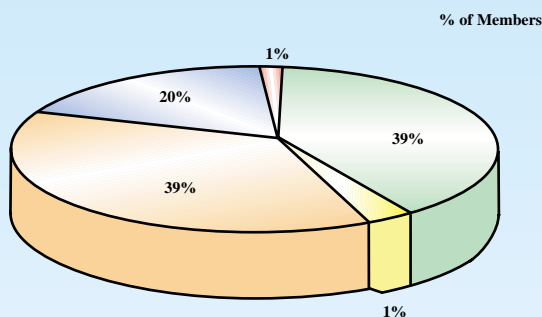
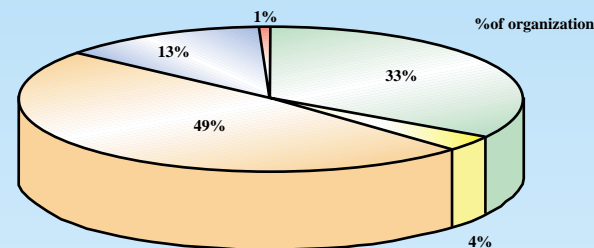
The agricultural cooperatives have played a key role for their members through providing loans to farmers fighting blights and meeting production and marketing needs. They also maintain waterways and offer specialized services in specific cooperatives.

The role of consumer cooperatives is to protect members and to fight against prices increases to maintain price stability. These cooperatives are aimed at the poor and low-income groups.

Artisan production cooperatives play an important role in meeting the needs of production, protecting members, and defending their interests. They cover several sectors: commodities, transportation, furniture, shoes, and customs release.

Housing cooperatives meet people's needs by solving housing problems in an organized and economic way. They capitalize on the benefits from cooperative loans granted by the state at low interest.

Figure (4-5) Cooperatives in Egypt in the year 1999



The cooperatives	The Law and the administrative agencies	No. of foundations	No. of members	Extant of Activities (L.E)
Consumption cooperatives	109 in 1972- Ministry of trade and provision	4320	About 4 million	3 milliards
Productive cooperatives	110 in 1975- Ministry of local development	487	58184	10 milliards
Agricultural cooperatives	112 in 1980- Ministry of Agriculture	6334	About 4 million	25 milliards
Housing cooperatives	14 in 1981 - Ministry of Housing	1737	About 2 million	1 milliard
Water cooperatives	123 in 1982 - Ministry of Agriculture	90	89713	1 milliard

Box 4.4**Obstacles Facing Civil Action in Egypt***H.E Omar Abdel Akher**Chairman of the General Union for Civil Organizations*

The social, economic, and political conditions prevailing worldwide over the last decade and the expansion of development has led to the search for non-profit making development partners, such as those civil organizations that contribute positively to the development process. Despite the importance of this sector and its potential contribution to development, there are still many obstacles facing civil organizations:

1. **Funding.** Civil organizations depend financially on:
 - Governmental financial assistance. This is limited and oriented towards a small number of organizations.
 - Members' payments. These represent just a small percentage and are not paid regularly.
 - Gifts and donations. An important source of funding that represents a large percentage of the income of charity and religious organizations. But it is still not enough.
 - Fees. In return for goods and services such as the family planning and treatment services provided by hospitals affiliated to civil organizations.
2. **Institutional structure and change.**
 - Civil organizations in Egypt suffer from administrative weakness. Many organizations are managed by a volunteer without administrative capacity to promote the organization. Managers need essential training based on rational methods and identified needs.
3. **Leadership change inside organizations.** Leadership is one of the problems faced by civil organizations.
 - One person or one family may establish an organization. Decision-making is restricted to the board of directors who serve for a long time without preparing the new leaders or young managers able to achieve continuity or possessing explicit concepts of civil participation as developmental action.

4. **Volunteering.** Civil organizations rely mainly on the efforts of volunteers. Volunteering is a freely chosen activity by citizens to serve their society without the expectation of reward. There has been a decline in the number of volunteers, for the following reasons:

- The changing economic situation has meant people are giving priority to meeting their basic needs.
- Unemployment has led to a decline in the number of young volunteers, who focus their efforts instead on job seeking.
- Lack of a culture of volunteering. People need to be aware of the importance of voluntary action.
- Lack of volunteer centers to receive and train volunteers.
- No policy or plan to secure the benefits of volunteer work.

To strengthen the activity of civil organizations in society we need to accomplish the following:

1. Provide training on fulfilling the local community's needs as identified by civil organizations. This may take the form of funding suggested projects.
2. Studying how civil organization finance themselves, and developing their negotiation skills, financial report writing, and follow up and assessment activities.
3. Exchanging visits and experiences between organizations to identify successful projects and how to learn from them.
4. Civil organizations are in need of more support by the media to publicize their activities and role in development. Currently, the media does not emphasize the role of civil organizations development.
5. Expand volunteer centers and transfer successful experience. There is a trend among civil organizations to establish volunteer centers themselves. Volunteer who goes to these centers are tested on their qualifications and motiva-

The various internal and external factors, whether legislative, financial, or marketing, lead to the failure of the cooperatives.

tions. Then, the volunteer is pointed towards the compatible civil organization in respect to their time schedule. This requires establishing a database to register all the information. However, there may be a lack of capacity of civil organizations to receive volunteers. This can be attributed to several factors, including the weakness of the financial status of organizations. This necessitates studying the status, capacities, and volunteer requirements of civil organizations. This data must be included in a volunteer database.

6. The importance of volunteering must be included in educational and media programs to spread awareness of voluntary work and a culture of volunteering.
7. Simplifying the legislation and procedures to enhance the role of civil organizations.
8. Establishing a comprehensive database concerning civil organizations, their activities, their areas of interest, and their beneficiaries.

The General Union for Civil Organizations and Institutions is to prepare a comprehensive nationwide field questionnaire survey to collect data about civil organizations to form a database that will be published in a report updated annually.

They also help people obtain land at low prices from the state.

Aquatic cooperatives meet production and marketing needs, as well as solving fishermen problems.

In addition to these traditional types of cooperative, there also exist modern types with new goals. They have achieved much progress, especially those concerned with serving society and providing educational and religious services.

Nevertheless, there remain many activities where cooperatives could play a significant role, including: the establishment of information banks, human resources development, agricultural industrialization, technology transfer, the establishment of science clubs, spreading hygiene and environmental consciousness, protecting consumers and producers, the maintenance and improvement of land, entertainment, sports services and others. See **Table (4.4)** and **Figure (4.5)**.

Factors and Obstacles of Cooperative Action in Egypt

Despite the long history of cooperative action in Egypt, it has faced many difficulties leading to problems and shortages. These difficulties have varied from one stage to another during the economic and social transformations in Egypt. They can be currently divided into three main categories: regulation and legislative factors, financial factors, and marketing factors. In terms of regulation, cooperatives are considered a govern-

ment tool and as part of the public sector. Consequently, the state interferes through various administrative agencies in all the affairs of the cooperatives, providing a kind of supervision or protection, and even ensuring the carrying out of government plans. Cooperative legislation has led to a disintegration of the cooperative movement into sectors without linkage or coordination except through a lead agency, the general union, and the central union. Thus, each sector deals with different administrative agencies. Additionally, each agency has its own regulations and systems that differ significantly in capacity and in technical and administrative capabilities.

The various internal and external factors, whether legislative, financial, or marketing, lead to the failure of the cooperatives. In brief, eliminating these obstacles is a necessary condition to enable cooperatives to play their role effectively as democratic voluntary and public organizations.

Professional Syndicates

Article 56 of the constitution states that the establishment of syndicates and unions on a democratic basis, with a legal personality, is a right guaranteed by law. According to the constitution, a professional syndicate is committed to supervising the behavior of members to ensure they practice their activities within moral and ethical guidelines. They are also responsible for defending the rights and

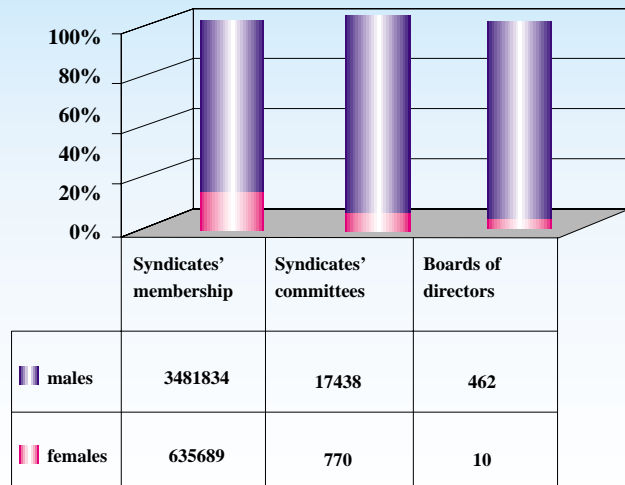
freedoms of their members, as stated by the law.

There are number 19 professional syndicates in Egypt with 3.9 million members, according to statistics for 2000. The largest is the educational professions syndicate (28.4%), followed by the agricultural professions syndicate (17.7%), and the merchants' syndicate (16.9%).

There are three main areas of syndicate activity. First, to provide services to members. These are mainly social services. Second, to guarantee and protect professional rights and duties. Third, to fulfill a national role in developing professional policy. In addition, there is coordination between the state, the professional syndicates, and the workers' syndicates concerning the regulation of professions and issuing legislation.

Syndicates perform a vital role in organizing the grassroots participation of their members in the three areas. However, political reasons led to Law 100 of 1993 amended by Law 5 of 1995. This law regulates democratic practice inside syndicates, introducing some difficult conditions. Consequently, many syndicates are managed through judicial committees rather than elected councils (such as the engineers syndicate and for some months ago the lawyers syndicate). It is therefore

Figure (4-6) Women Participation in Syndicate Organizations %



necessary to deal with this situation in order that syndicates may participate effectively in development.

Workers' syndicates

Workers' syndicates are voluntary and corporate organizations in which the members have common working conditions or work in a particular institution or sector. They are managed in democratic ways. They seek mainly to defend the interests and legal rights of their members. There 23 workers' syndicates in 2001, with 4.12 million members. Women represent 15.4% of the total number of members.

There are different areas in which women participate in the development process.

Labor syndicates' functions and competences

Services' functions	Professional functions	National functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing aids to members in case of disasters, disease, emergent social condition, etc... - Settlement of social and individual conflicts. - Presenting cultural programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defending members' rights and interests, as these unions represent the legal natural lawyer for labors - Improving work conditions. - Concluding collective contracts, joint contracts and collective negotiations. - Participating in setting and implementing plans and programs for the vocational training. - Holding friendly contacts to settle workers' conflicts, mobilizing judicial conflicts and regulating strikes. - Stating opinions in legislations concerning industrial professions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participating in setting economic and social policies in the society through the syndicates' representatives in the legislative councils. - Participating in discussing the development plans and the national projects. - Practicing the political law to serve the goals of syndicates. - Representing workers in arab and international gatherings.

Women's participation in development is becoming a major topical issue.

Institutions and Branches Affiliated to the General Union for Labors' Syndicates	
Labor cultural institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has been established in December 1960 - It aims to satisfy the cultural and training needs for labor leaders and grass roots through studios programs and training seminars. - The institution is affiliated by seven specialized institutes and 55 cultural centers in all over the republic. - The institution is also affiliated by a labor university granting the bachelor degree for the secondary stage graduates (or the equivalents).
Labor institution for summer resorts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has been established in 1980 and started to operate in 1990. - It provides special resort services for labors with their families. - It encloses a special resort in the northern coast.
Labor bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has been established in 1982 - The general union and labor syndicates are contributing in the bank's shares. They also participate in managing this bank. - Five branches in addition to the main branch are affiliating the bank.
Young labor union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has been established in 1983. - It provides services for young labor and develops their hobbies. - It is financed and supervised through the High Council for Youth and Sports in collaboration with the general union.
Labor review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has been established in 1968 - It is a weekly review raising issues like the labor syndicates regulation and different problems concerning work and labors.

The number of members of syndicates' committees has reached roughly 18,200 (4.2% of them are women). There are 472 members serving on management councils; only 2.1% of them are women. This data indicates a general decline in women's participation in the syndicates' organizations, and at the managerial level in particular. See **Figure (4.6)**.

It is worth mentioning that most service roles are performed by syndicates' committees and the general syndicates. The general unions focus on professional activity, in particular defending workers interests and rights, concluding collective agreements, and holding negotiations with the employers. A national role is played by a general union for the country's workers' syndicates. This is concerned with public policies, foreign representation, and establishing and managing institutions that provide central services for labor.

Although the workers' syndicates have been active for a long time, there remain many obstacles to effective participation in the development process. These are:

- Membership represents only 39% of workers.
- The decline of women's participation in workers' syndicates.
- Problems in the relationship between the workers' syndicates and employers (without government intervention).
- Lack of data and a good information base.
- The diversity and instability of labor legislation.

* It is preferred to use the word arise or women arisen, as who empowers women and empower them, and with what?

Women as Partners in Local Development

Women's participation in development is becoming a major topical issue. The United Nations has become concerned with women's empowerment to participate in development*. This started with the 1975 Mexico conference, followed by Copenhagen 1980, Nairobi 1985, and most recently the Beijing conference in 1995. The goal is the promotion of women in all fields.

In Egypt, the National Committee for Women was established in 1978, and reformed in 1993. In 2000, the National Council for Women was launched for the promotion and empowerment of women to participate in development.

Areas of Women's Participation are Diversified

There are different areas in which woman participate in the development process. Women participate in the formal labor market, which includes workers in the government, public, and private sectors. The percentage of women workers in each is 26.3%, 11.9%, and 15.8% respectively. In addition, women participate in the informal sector (21.5%), although there is no accurate or recent data concerning this.

Political Parties

In general, a political party is a group of

Box 4.5**National Council for Women Grassroots Participation in Local Development***Dr. Ferkhanda Hassan**Secretary General of the National Council for Women*

Society will not achieve progress unless all citizens participate in public life, with no discrimination between men or women. If this is not so, democracy will lose its content and become a framework with no substance. Therefore, the Egyptian woman is encouraged to penetrate public and political life without fear or hesitation.

Mohammed Hosni Mubarak
*First Conference of
the National Council for Women
12 March 2000*

This council has to achieve its many goals by being an overall center of action for Egyptian women in all fields, using various approaches.

Suzanne Mubarak
*First Conference of
the National Council for Women,
12 March 2000*

Presidential Decree 90 of 2000 established the National Council for Women. The council is the fruit of previous work in this area as the political leadership responds to the local and international situation. In the view of the political leadership, the Council is one of the most important new institutions in Egyptian society. The current phase of progress necessitates the participation of all human resources, of which women represent half. In fact, they play a central role in achieving the changes required to attain local development goals.

Role of the National Council for Women and Human Development

The Presidential Decree gave some specific roles to the National Council for Women. Exercising these roles plays a significant part in achieving grassroots participation in local development. Hence, the Council proposes general policy for society and its institutions. The Council also has to propose a national plan for the promotion of women and solving women's problems. Further, the Council must provide opinion on legal development, legal decisions, and all agreements that relate to women. It is responsible for establishing a center for documentation, plus data gathering, information, study, and research. In addition, the Council holds conferences and workshops seeking to integrate women into the overall development plan for society.

The Council has performed an effective role in fulfilling these roles in conjunction with different executive authorities. The Council is seen as a tool for planning, monitoring, and evaluating. The Council has had a great impact on changing thinking about women, as well as women's thoughts about themselves. Consequently, women have benefited in many regards nationwide. This was clear from the integration of women's issues into the national plan for economic and social development 2002-2007.

The Council not only discusses specific issues, such as the status of women in the media, political life, and the labor market (in both the formal and informal sectors) or even the

role of women in Egypt's progress. It has also crossed borders by cooperating with Arab countries to achieve the effective participation of women in development in the Arab world. These efforts have led to the establishment of the Arab Women's Organization under the umbrella of the Arab League.

National Council for Women and Non-governmental Organizations

Non-governmental organizations are among the most useful mechanisms for implementation for the Council. Developing voluntary action and stimulating the role of the women in these organizations are among the most important objectives of the Council.

This may be achieved through many procedures, according to the new regulatory law for voluntary action:

- Gathering together all women's organizations in a specific umbrella union.
- Drawing attention to women committees in community development organizations, so that members may be able to mobilize women's efforts in local development.
- Establishing specialized committees in the foundations' general union as well as in civil associations and different regional unions for developing women so that women can achieve their role in local development.
- Then these committees should be connected through a functional, organical and regulatory link to the permanent committee of the non governmental organizations in the council.
- Specifying the percentage of woman participation in "the general assemblies" of civil organizations. This aims to tackle the negative sides of the accumulated cultural factors which have led to women abstention from participating in voluntary work.
- Encouraging the efforts that aim to integrating woman in local development. This can be achieved through materialistic and moral means.
- Increasing woman participation in local development may also be done through increasing her contribution and efforts in many fields such as the environment protection and the consumption rationalization.

The national council and the political parties

According to the current human development report, political parties are one of the most important machineries for encouraging grass roots participation in local development. Since the national council for women has been established, it was always caring about dealing with all the Egyptian parties in order to increase woman participation in political and partisan act. This also gives the woman the chance to vote and to be candidates in the different elections.

Hence, the council has spent a lot of efforts and achieved many positive results concerning women vote in the late elections of 2000. However, women have not succeeded to increase their membership in the people assembly.

Therefore it may be useful to support the role of women in the partisan act through establishing an election system that guarantee a satisfactory degree of women participation in the people assembly. This may be done through the "list election" or the positive bias towards women during a specific time period according to the international agreements that the Arab Republic of Egypt has signed.

The role of the national council for woman's branches in the governorates:

The branches of the national council for woman in th governorates may play a major role in supporting the grass roots participation. Especially these branches are composed of local leaderships that are able to induce a direct effect on the citizen's thinking. Additionally, these leaderships totally believe in woman's issues as well as the necessity for her participation in the development process.

The branches of the national council for woman in governorates are performing their work according to the decisions and plans issued by the council. It is worth to mention that these decisions and plans are

the result of many studies done by the permanent committees in the council.

Therefore the role of the national council as well as its branches in the governorates should be enhanced. Also these branches should have an effective functional linkage with the different executive agencies. This will greatly contribute in encouraging the grass roots participation in local development.

Stimulating the role of woman in grass roots participation to achieve local development necessitates the cooperation between the different executive agencies from one part and the plans and policies set by the national council from another part. In addition, every ministry or public agency should establish special machinery inside it to follow up the implementation of these plans. Also these agencies should have a constructive cooperation with the national council for further coordination between them. This cooperation aims to satisfying women needs in order to enhance their participation in developing their societies.

Table (4.5)
The candidates in the late elections of the People's Assembly distributed by political parties

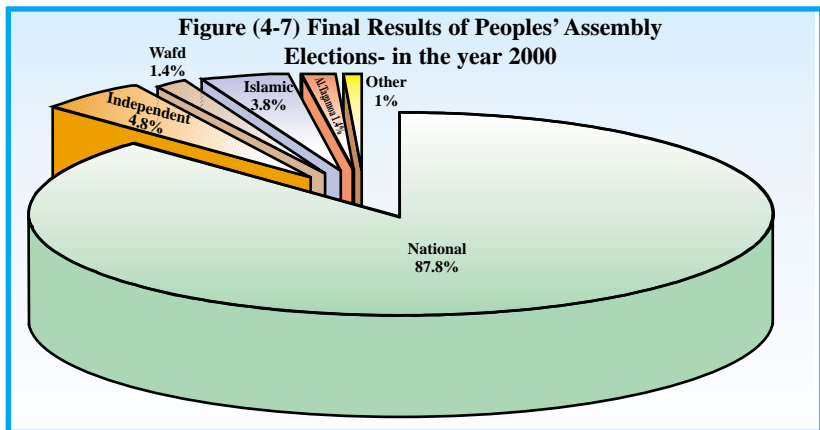
The party	Candidates in elections	No. of women candidates	Succeeded candidates	After post-electoral changes
The Democratic National party	443	11	172	388
National independent	1680	48	216	-
Independent	1354	39	16	21
El Wafdd	224	7	7	6
The Islamic stream	70	1	17	17
The Labor	29	1	-	-
The liberals	37	7	1	1
Al Tagamoaa	58	3	6	6
The Nation	1	-	-	-
El Nassery	33	-	5	3
The Green	7	1	-	-
The Democratic public	1	-	2	-
The social justice	3	2	-	-
The Solidarity	4	1	-	-
Misr El Fattah	7	-	-	-
El Weffak	6	-	-	-
The Total	3957	121	442	442

individuals adopting a common vision about political and social issues. They agree on a certain political and social program, and constitute one electoral view. The political parties represent the institutional framework for incorporating the various social interests. Hence, they are the institutions and mechanisms of political pluralism. They also act as training schools in democracy, involving several aspects such as power alternation, representation, the expression of social interests, and political participation. Additionally, political parties perform a vital role in social change, including managing political conflict. See **Table (4.5)** and **Figure (4.7)**.

The Shura (Consultative) Council and Grassroots Participation

A review of the constitutional regulation of the *Shura* (Consultation) Council, notes the following:

- The Shura Council studies and suggests issues guaranteeing the principles of both the 23 July and the 15 May revolutions, as well as sustaining the national union and the social peace.
- The opinion of the Shura Council is taken on several issues, such as suggesting amendments to the constitution, developments in law, the national development plan, treaties, and any-



thing that concerns the sovereignty of the state.

- Simultaneous membership of both the Shura Council and the Parliament is not allowed, except for ministers who can be members of either one.
- The government and its members are not responsible to the Shura Council.

The Shura Council was only established seventeen years ago. However, it has demonstrated much evidence of effectiveness in three areas:

1. A wide spread of technical and specialist experience.
2. An increase in following up the affairs of the Council.
3. Supervision by the Council on the Press, which tests the democratic climate and political liberties.

Political Parties' Life and Work in Egypt have their Characteristics

From the start, there have been some particular features of political life in Egypt. Some of these relate to the freedom to establish and form political parties. Others concern the role played by political parties. Certain conditions need to exist to enable political parties to be partners in development.

The conditions required to stimulate political life are as follows: the basic regulatory grassroots framework for political parties must be finalized; there must be transparency in the decision-making process; within a framework of cooperation and coordination, elections and democratic methods should be adopted for the selection of leaders; political parties need to have adequate mechanisms for addressing internal and external party political conflict; training should be provided for politicians; political parties need to mobilize people more actively and effectively; and funding problems need to be addressed.

Freedom to start political parties must be guaranteed whatever their ideological and political orientations, especially when they adopt legal goals and means. This can be achieved through reforming the laws that regulate political pluralism. Similarly, the electoral process, rights, and freedoms should be reviewed. This should include

the ending of restrictions on political parties, syndicates, and the media.

Political parties should express the views and interests of citizens. They should respond to changes at the local and international level. Further, they should adopt political platforms that promote certain values relating to democracy, liberal economy, culture, and human rights.

Political Participation and Development

Political participation, as distinct from grassroots participation, can be defined as the administrative activities through which individuals participate in electing their leaders and formulating public policy directly or indirectly. In other words, it refers to individual participation in the different levels of political activity and the political system. Political participation includes direct (first level) and indirect (second level) political activities. Direct activities include political position, being a candidate in elections, party membership, voting, and discussing public affairs. The second level includes political knowledge, awareness of public issues, and membership of voluntary organizations or other associations.

Indicators of Decline in Political Participation

In the last elections in 2000 only around 24.1% of the total number of eligible voters (24898 million voters) actually voted. Only 3.05% of 3957 candidates were women.

These figures reflect an evident decline in voter turnout, and of the participation of women in political life particularly in Upper Egypt. Abstention from participation in the electoral process is clear, given that the average national turnout was 24.1%. See **Table (4.6)** and **Figure (4.8)**.

Some Reasons for Disinclinings from Political Participation

To explain this abstention from political participation we may add the nature of the political climate to the structural, cultural, and psychological factors already mentioned. Also, there is the lack of true democratic experience, the fragility of political parties, the weakness of political

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Table (4.6)
People's Assembly Elections of the year 2000
(Voting Percentage)

The governorate	The registered number of voters ¹	The number of present voters	The percentage of participation%
Cairo	1959496	247663	12.6
Alexandria	1007081	74916	7.4
Port Said	185075	41101	22.2
Suez	129618	23252	17.9
Damietta	523891	134398	25.7
Dakahlia	2656934	719793	27.1
Sharkia	2188728	491002	22.4
Kalioubia	1348204	300723	22.3
Kafr El-Sheikh	1188943	369259	31.1
Gharbia	1579661	477300	30.2
Menoufia	1380138	304319	22.0
Behera	1489616	469535	31.5
Ismailia	250585	48415	19.3
Giza	1281278	334535	26.1
Beni-Suef	798197	248286	31.1
Fayoum	821006	196338	23.9
Menia	1316938	373826	28.4
Assyout	1050453	281829	26.8
Suhag	1575604	339634	21.6
Quena	1237639	292110	23.6
Luxor	102471	21386	20.9
Aswan	434451	101784	23.4
Red Sea	69961	26854	38.4
New Valley	72276	30825	42.6
Matrouh	112874	21456	19.0
North Sinai	115791	30736	26.5
South Sinai	22012	9561	43.4
The total	24898921	6010836	24.1

1- This represents the registered number of voters in electoral lists which is different than the number of people in eligible age from the total population.

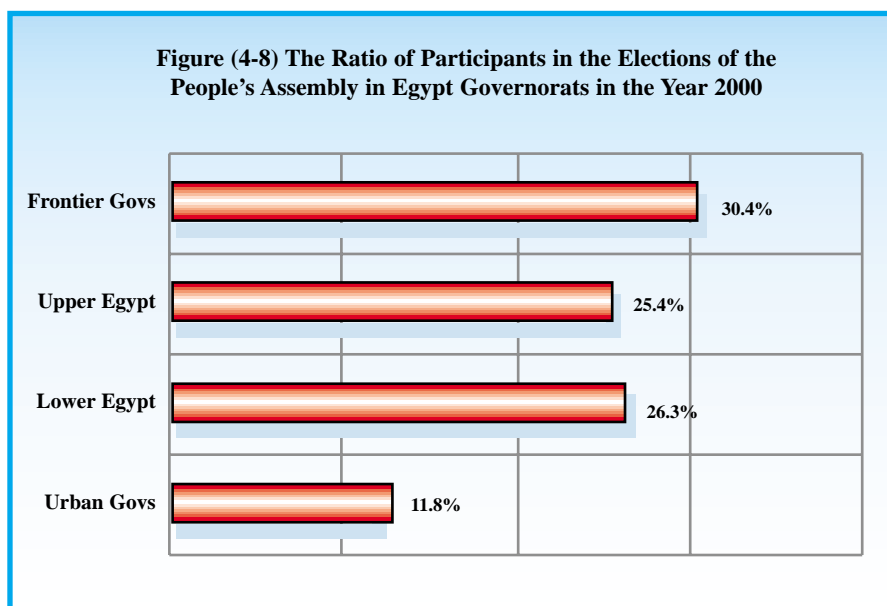
life, and the legal and bureaucratic restrictions. Additionally, we may also men-

tion a lack of confidence and credibility. A general feeling of the uselessness of political participation prevails among wide sections of society, especially among the cultured. We also note the ineffective role played by the media in political mobilization.

The status of human rights organizations and foundations in Egypt

It is estimated that there were around 23 non-governmental organizations working in the field human rights in 2001. These organizations take various forms:

- Research organizations and think-tanks (such as the Cairo Center for Human Rights).
- Organizations with a political focus (such as the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights).
- Human rights committees of organizations whether political parties, professional bodies (such as the lawyers' syndicate), or voluntary agencies (such as the National Organization for Human Rights and Human Development).
- Human rights activists, either individuals or informal groups.
- Branches of international human rights organizations.



Chapter Five

Services and Social Organizations are Fruitful Fields for Participation

Education plays a major role in developing grass roots' participation

Education plays a key role in developing grassroots participation. It is an important factor in the development of human personality, with a significant impact on political and social awareness and participation. There is thus always a positive relationship between education and grassroots participation.

At the same time, grassroots participation is a necessary condition for, and major element in, enabling the educational process to achieve its goals. Non-governmental participation in the education sector occurs in the following ways:

- Private sector participation in providing educational services.
- Participation in financing education.
- Participation of civil foundations.
- Participation of individuals and parents' councils.
- Participation of students.

Figure (5.1) indicates the differences between the three sectors providing educational services: Al Azhar; government; and private education. There are particular differences in languages studies.

Private Sector Participation in Providing Educational Services

Table (5.1) shows the percentage of private sector participation in pre-university education as per the data of 2000/2001

The stage	Schools %	Classes %	Students %
Pre- primary	30	47	48
Basic education	9	8	6
Secondary	22	10	9
Industrial secondary	1	0.5	0.4
Commercial secondary	23	10	11

Figure (5-1) Ratio of Students, Schools and Classrooms in Governmental, Private and AL-Azhar Education for the Year 2000/2001

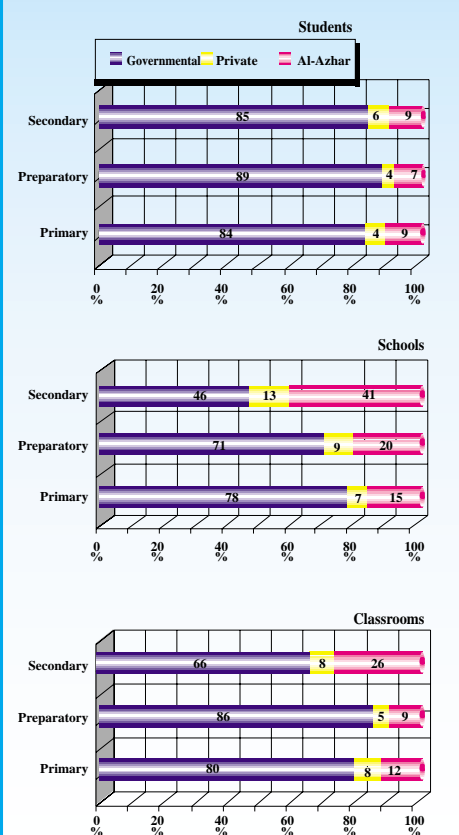
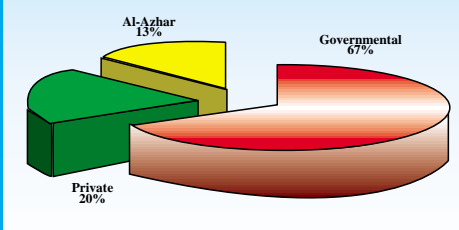


Figure (5-2) Ratio of Participation in University and High Education for the Year 2000/2001



It reveals the disparity of private sector participation at every stage. The highest rate of participation is at the pre-basic education stage, where it accounts for 30% of schools, 47% of classes, and 48% of students. By the secondary education stage the participation of the private sector ranks second with 22% of schools, 10% of classes, and 9% of students.

As well private sector rate of participation increases in the university and high education as it reached about 20.2% versus 66.4% for government education and 13.4% for Al -Azhar education as per the data of 2000/2001. See Figure (5.2).

The Participation of Society in Discussing Education and its Problems

The Ministries of Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research have held many national, scientific and specialized conferences as a knowledge basis for promoting education. The most successful type of participation is the experience of parents' councils. These councils help develop education through public supervision of educational activities and school affairs. This public role is governed by Law 5 of 1993.

Education must be modernized and linked to concerns and problems of society. The education system should promote creativity, innovation, and critical thinking. It needs to adopt new educational approaches and to spread the values of participation and free choice.

Education and Participation: General Assessment

The social development and current economic changes taking place in Egypt, closely linked to the globalization of the economy, politics, and culture, impose new requirements on the labor force. These requirements are not only concerned with legal changes in labor contracts, they also concern the labor force, in terms of human development and participation. This includes the development of technological skills, linguistic skills, and new human resources standards.

Student Participation in Development is limited

Student participation is affected by the social structure, social upbringing, educational institutions, and the status of youth in society. The current situation of student participation is weak, with a decline of participation in student elections. The withdrawal of student political participation in public life is increasingly clear, given its weakness in pre-university

stages. In addition, the intervention of teaching boards and security agencies, the changing of election schedules, and the marginalizing of the role of student unions have all lead to the decline in student participation.

Illiteracy, Development and Participation

An examination of the relationship between the rate of illiteracy in 2001 and the following:

- The unemployment rate (as % of the labor force—15 years and over) in 2001.
- The individual average share of Gross Domestic Product (in Egyptian pounds) in 2000/2001.
- Voter participation in People's Assembly elections in 2000.
- Participation in the infrastructure projects of the Shorouk Program during 1994/95-2001/2002.
- Crude birth rate in 2001

Finds that there is:

- A positive relationship between the illiteracy rate, and the unemployment rate (with a rank correlation coefficient of 0.532) and the crude birth rate (with a rank correlation coefficient equal to 0.562). This relationship shows that unemployment and birth rates are both correlated to the illiteracy rate to a medium degree.
- A weak positive relationship between the illiteracy rate and voter participation % in People's Assembly elections (with a correlation coefficient of 0.290)
- A strong inverse relationship between the illiteracy rate and the individual average share of GDP (with a rank coefficient of (-0.849). As the illiteracy rate increases, the individual average share of GDP decreases, and vice versa.
- A weak inverse relationship between the illiteracy rate and participation in the infrastructure projects of the Shorouk program (with a correlation coefficient of (-0.170). This indicates the effectiveness of the program in convincing even illiterate people to participate in its projects.
- This means that illiteracy is an important factor for development ingeneral and Particullary for human development.

Student participation is affected by the social structure, social upbringing, educational institutions, and the status of youth in society.

Box 5.1

Childhood and Motherhood and the Right to Participate **Ambassador Moshira Khatab** **Secretary General, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM)**

The Philosophy of forming the NCCM and its work and activity depends upon participation as a basic principal. participation between decision takers and policy makers, between central state organizations and local organizations, between government and non-government organizations, between policy-makers and targeted and beneficiary groups, and childhood & motherhood sector in particular which NCCM concerned with.

The nature of work of the NCCM requires dealing with the issues from a horizontal perspective to include all partners, in a unique way of participation, for determining problems, priorities, goals, and setting up plans, policies, programs, and projects within the framework of the NCCM Five-year plan for the development of childhood & motherhood.

Participation as a work methodology of the NCCM appears on many of the council's activities such as issues of girls' education, youth protection from smoking and drug addition, child work, homeless children (street children), children with special needs, program for comprehensive development of rural & urban children, and preparing the reports for international organizations.

Participation: Citizenship, Democracy, Leaderships:

The NCCM believes that the concept of participation is based on public participation in decision-making, especially on community level. This capacity starts from childhood age.

The right to participate has a prime importance in securing the protection and respects the rights & needs of the childhood & motherhood. Since the democratic community based on views and contribution of its members, development of this community should be based on the participation of targeted groups participate in a best way and in which step of decisions making to have a valuable and meaningful contribution, and how this contribution be taken seriously. This requires a true desire within the households and officials to activate the participation.

Child's Right & Participation:

The document of the second presidential decade fo child's, right that was declared by the president in the Feb. 16th, 2000 determined that children have the right to participate in the decision-making process that relates to and affects their life at home, school and local community. This means children awareness of their rights is of prime importance.

Making child's rights accessible requires adopting special philosophy based on child respect as a valuable human being, and accordingly his/her right to participate is a basic principal.

The NCCM believes that children's rights of participation are closely related to right of free speech and the ability to build up personal views and express them. It is also related to the right have access to required knowledge. This is a basic condition for participation to be meaningful. Therefore, basic information of available opportunities and their consequences should be provided to all children.

Related to the right to participate, the right to education is very essential. Education allows child to develop his/her mental and perception capabilities to be able to take mature decisions.

The NCCM organized several workshops in different governorates aiming at prticipatory development of those under the age of 18, and women in reproductive age, in decision-taking and expressing their views. The necessity to correct wrong concepts and negative attitudes practiced by parents should be highlightel for better participatory practice. It was also clarified that the family and school environment is of prime importance affecting the concepts and the practice of participation.

Youth and participation in smoking & addiction alleviation.

The NCCM organized the national conference for protecting youth from smoking and addiction under the auspices of her Excellency MRS. Mubarak. The conference provided the opportunity to handle these issues and their related aspects from the youth's point of view through a participatory and transparent conversations. Free speech and hearing the voice of youth were featured in the conference. The youth participated in the preparation process of this national event through a youth committee established by the council. The youth committee participated in setting the recommendation of the conference and presents them to the conference presidency and the participated ministres.

The youth committee is currently translation the conference recommendation into execution process with participation of the youth from different social groups that include working children and homeless children.

The youth committee focuses on the following issues:

1- Preparing youth leaderships capable of creating positive conversation and aware of the aspects of early discovery for youth awareness at school, workshops, camps and all other youth communities.

2- Public awareness of ways of confronting the negative effects of bas friends.

The youth committe has used the experience of psychology & social psychology through organizing number of camps in which more than 4000 youths from both sexes were trained. The next stags for youth committee are targeting students in schools through a comprehensive strategy aiming at preparing school environment to support the culture of refusing drugs and smoking with the cooperation between the council and the ministry of education.

Girl's education initiative and public participation in achieving the goals:

Within the priorities framework that was publicized by Her Excellency MRS. Mubarak in Jan 2001, the NCCM announced Girls Education initiative in cooperation with the interested organizations and the united Nation. This initiative aims at the following:

1- Gender gap alleviation by the year 2005.

2- Achieving complete Gender equity and enroll all girls in a high quality education system by the end of 2005.

Girls' education initiative based on participation and planning from the root. For that, the NCCM held a series of meetings in the Egyptian governorates to identify the size of the phenomenon and their spatial distribution from the perspective of girls and their families and also from field survey results. Seven governorates were identified with high priority. Therefore, a national team for girls' education was formed to be responsible for setting and following up a comprehensive national plan with special goals on different steps and practical balances. The national team is supported by a technical secretary for girls' education includes these local team-work groups from the specified seven governorates and was integrated within the Five Year plan for economic and social development (2002-2007).

Socail media and child's rights and participation in changing attitudes:

This program aims at value strengthening and changing negative patterns of attitude in dealing with many issues related to children's rights and careness. The program focuses on the needs of children with special circumstances through utilizing the media for public awareness of children's right and there basic problems they face. The programme also points to the suitable culture for the needs of new generations that include life capabilities, expression capacity, innovations, and facing the danger of addiction. Supporting other programs of the council that targets street children, child labor, and the right of female children will be considered by the programme. This will be through public media and integrating these aspects in drams, reports, and holding meeting and suuporting NGO's initiatives in this respect.

Public participation in the media should be increased through the expression of opinions, ideas, expectations, and needs.

Media and Participation

The media plays a major role in promoting the development process and stimulating grassroots participation, in the following ways:

- Providing adequate and diverse information about development projects reflecting societies' needs.
- Influencing trends, beliefs, thoughts, and values to transform the traditional culture into a culture of participation.
- Adopting new approaches and moving from ideas to action.
- Making available unbiased and uncensored information about public management.

It is therefore necessary to formulate media content within the framework of a

clear strategy that reflects society's needs and goals, and is based on the following principles:

- Promoting a political culture that enhances the values of democratic practice, civil society, freedom of thought, and the acceptance of differing opinions.
- Raising awareness about economic self-reliance.
- Raising awareness of the obstacles facing development and participation, such as drugs, violence, and pollution.

Achieving this is dependent deepening the media's participation in social issues, including development. Additionally, public participation in the media should be increased through the expression of opinions, ideas, expectations, and needs.

Box 5.2

Egyptian Media and Social Participation During 2001/2002

Prof. Dr. Ragia Ahmed Kandil

The Egyptian media has a leading role in the development of the Arab media. Due to its historic leading position, it is the model to be followed. The Egyptian media possesses productive capacities, technical facilities, human experience, and many talented artists, technicians, and innovators. In addition, there is the restored cultural climate, social environment, and political conditions, and the large local, regional, and international developing markets.

Achieving media leadership was not an easy matter. It is the result of experience accumulated over a long history of achievement. The Egyptian media has faced many challenges and crisis. The most serious current challenges stem from globalization and technological progress in communication, media, and information. This raises many issues concerning both output and technology, including:

Media content and performance, in terms of quantity or quality?

- A free audio, visual, and print media, in terms of pluralism, freedom of expression and opinion, and limits on censorship.
- Rights of the individual to privacy, protection, and respect.
- Rights to information and communication.
- Social responsibility of the media.
- Roles of the media in contemporary society.
- Ability of Egyptian media to compete, to preserve its leadership position.

The main quantitative technological achievements in 2001/2002 were:

Press:

- National newspapers have succeeded in introducing and operating new printing equipment with huge capacities.
- Establishing, renovating, and modernizing many establishments and press settlements of national institutions.
- Approval of shareholder press companies.
- A new electronic press and an increasing number of electronic copies of Egyptian newspapers and reviews.
- Technical progress in press advertisements.

Radio:

- 15 radio stations, as well as specialized and satellite stations (Afrosat, Nilesat, Asiasat, Eutlesat) in current use.
- Modernization of the major broadcast transmission centers and replenishment of the digital network has facilitated audio transmission of 32 global, Arabic, and Egyptian digital broadcast channels through Egyptian satellites.
- Increase in the total number of audio transmission hours and the number of Egyptian stations and broadcast networks.

Television:

- Establishment of a media production city, to be one of the biggest media production centers worldwide, has been finalized.
- Establishment of a media free-zone to attract satellite channels and media transmission and production investment.
- Large increases in the total number of television transmission hours, stations, and channels. Areas of coverage and specialization have also risen.
- For the first time four private satellite channels have been introduced in Egypt: El Mehourar, Dream, Tamima, and Misr satel-

lite channels. Other private satellite channels will be introduced soon. This is the first time the private sector has participated in the visual media. It is therefore necessary to assess the positive and negative aspects of this experience to support the role of the private sector in society.

Despite the above, in the year 2001/2002 some issues have been raised by media professionals, academics, experts, decision-makers, media policy-makers, and public opinion, including:

- Egypt cannot rely on its historic leading position in the media or focus only on technological achievements. Egyptian media policies should be reviewed and developed according to current challenges and the rapid pace of change. Reforms should be specific and appropriate. Egyptian media leadership in the Arab world began in the 1980s, or maybe even since 1930s, when governmental broadcast transmission and the press, cinema, and music in the Egyptian dialect spread across the Arab world. However, at the start of the third millennium, this leadership is facing competition from Arab satellite channels. Indeed, these channels have been able, in a very short period of time, to acquire increasing capacity for production. Therefore, regular assessment of Egyptian media performance is needed and sufficient investment in its technological and human capacities must be assured. The Arab media still relies on Egypt for expertise in production, editing, directing, presenting, and writing, as well as for guests, issues, and events.
- An increase in advertising is necessary to meet employment, production, and management requirements. But it should not be at the expense of the media's social responsibility and its public service, cultural, and educational roles. Also, advertising should not contradict professional practice and ethics. Despite the increasing returns from advertising, the financial problems of the public, political party, and private media were not solved. The reasons for this concern management, excess employment, lack of transparency, and an absence of control.
- Professional training for media professionals in different positions is needed to develop their skills in communication and to upgrade their performance and competition capabilities. This is especially needed in this "open sky" age, which provides many different channels in a free environment, enabling people to choose between different media content and channels to satisfy their needs.
- Enabling the private sector in the different media to participate further in achieving society's goals, and to achieve a democracy of participation, the presentation of different opinions, and the ending of government domination of audio and visual media. On the other hand, the private sector should respect the values of society and national goals.

Box 5.3

Participation in the Egyptian Press: Positive and Negative Aspects

The press plays an important role in society. When it performs a positive role, respecting professional standards and ethics, it stimulates participation in development. On the other hand, the performance of the press can sometimes be characterized by passivity and ideas that hinder successful development.

The Supreme Council of the Press has produced an assessment report of Egyptian press performance in 2000. It defined six major categories of newspaper, as follows:

Newspaper Category	Number	%
1) Daily national newspapers	5	6.8
2) Weekly national newspapers	18	24.3
3) Weekly regional newspapers	16	21.6
4) Daily party political newspapers	19	25.7
5) Newspapers from abroad issued by license	10	13.5
6) Private daily newspapers	6	8.1
Total	74	100.0

Negative features found in the performance of these six categories of newspaper, may be listed as follows:

- An increasing phenomena of ignoring sources of (undocumented) information to increase distribution (weekly newspapers, whether partisan or private)
- Deliberate printing of inaccurate information and content unconnected to sensational headlines (weekly and private newspapers).
- Lack of respect for privacy (daily national newspapers, party political newspapers, and private newspapers).
- Lack of respect for ethics or morals. Newspapers seeking on purpose to sensationalize with shocking pictures and subjects to attract and gain readers (party political newspapers, national weekly magazines, newspapers issued by a license from abroad).
- Use of accidents, causes, and crime to polarize readers and increase distribution, instead of approaching crime in terms of the lessons to be learnt and deterrence. (Political Parties' newspapers followed by the national then the private ones).
- Promoting belief in magic and myths. This generates a lack of rational thinking that hampers development efforts. work and excellence (Political parties' newspapers, followed by those licensed from abroad, then private then some national newspapers).

Box 5.4
**The Impact of Reports issued by
the Press Supreme Council on Press Performance**

Mr. Mostafa Bakri

Chief Editor of El Osboue Independent Newspaper

The reports of the Supreme Council for the Press are produced regularly, reflecting the respect held by the press for professional ethics and press conventions of honor. The reports are produced by a committee that includes media academics, writers, press professionals, and researchers. They assess press performance according to the following standards:

1. Standards for analyzing press material:

- Publishing ambiguous information. This refers to auxiliary descriptions that lack identifying names, and which may be easily generalized to many individuals.
- Inaccurate or exaggerated information or publishing a headline unconnected to the rest of the article.
- Disrespect for privacy or discussing the private life of a public personality.
- Disrespect for religions and beliefs by dishonoring or provoking.
- Promotion of magic and myths.
- Lack of commitment to respond to or correct errors.
- Disrespect of public ethics and morals by publishing inappropriate pictures and subjects.
- Unethical reporting of crime stories through the use of pictures and names. Likewise, publishing stories and pictures about people accused of strange crimes, and commenting on cases still in court.

2. Standards for analyzing advertising material:

- Lack of distinction between advertising material and editorial.
- Promotion of cigarettes and tobacco without reference to their adverse effects and as well the percentage of nicotine content
- Promotion of alcohol.
- Negative exploitation of women and children

Between Reality and Practice

If the aim of these reports from the Supreme Council is to correct and reform press performance, we may also note the following:

- Most Egyptian newspapers do not pay special attention to these reports. Thus, they frequently refuse to publish them, even though the Supreme Council has claimed this. They also do not reform their performance in accordance with the comments made in the reports. Consequently, these comments are repeated several times for the same newspaper in following reports.
- The reports make the most comments about national newspapers. In the report published in January 2001, for example, daily national newspapers receive 41.5% of the total comments, followed by private newspapers (20.8%), and party political newspapers (13.1%).
- Most comments address two main issues:
 1. Undocumented information, which accounts for 42.9% of the total comments made in the performance report of September 2000, 44.8% in the report of October 2000, 43.2% in the November 2000 report, and 38.3% in the December 2000 report.
 2. Disrespect of public morals, which accounts for 35.4% of total remarks in the September 2000 report, 38.1% in the October 2000 report, 38.8% in the November 2000 report, and 38.3% in the December 2000 report.
- There are unintended errors in the reports issued by the Supreme Council for the Press.
- The reports exaggerate in some of their comments, to the extent that the reader may feel that even serious newspapers are evaluated harshly. Moreover, these newspapers are accused of abuse in crime reporting.
- The reports insist on considering ambiguous reporting as unethical. They ignore the fact that the journalist is forced to use this approach in order to address corruption, given the difficulty in finding documentary evidence. The journalist is obliged to do this to avoid breaking the law of sanctions, and facing possible prosecution, even when only hinting.

Finally, the comments in the Supreme Council reports will not have a positive impact on press performance unless the following is taken into account:

- Dialogue meetings should be held between the committee responsible for the reports and the chief editors of all newspapers, to reach a better assessment of performance.
- Newspapers should be penalized in cases of repeated comments.
- Decisive standards of performance assessment must be established. If left to the discretion of individuals doing the assessment, what might be wrong in one newspaper, might not be wrong for another newspaper.
- All newspapers should publish the reports of the high council and be given the right to complain against remarks before publishing the reports.

The weakness of this aspect is due to media centralization, where the media is still dominated by the government. Civil media channels, whether supportive of or in opposition to the government, are absent or weak. Further, the media of the opposition parties is also weak. Increasing the pluralism and independence of the media should be a priority for the country.

The Family and Participation

Historically, the Egyptian family has witnessed different types of participation in development especially in the rural areas where it remained an economic unit in which all its members participated in the survival economics through farming and house work. Such work depended on the traditional division of labor (according to age and sex) where women and children participate in the economic and social life (especially in the simple rural families). Several studies of Egyptian villages and their simple families reveal that all members of the family participate in the economy of surviving.

Despite the effect of recent economic changes that eliminated some of the economic functions of the family, simple families still resist the harshness of the market economy and their weak competitive abilities through practicing traditional types of survival methods that requires all their members to participate. Some recent studies that aimed to measure the effect of international and local economic changes on these families have revealed that they try to revive their pre-capitalism traditional economic and social functions especially in survival economics.

A family doesn't only represent a basic development unit but also a unit of analysis that acts as a development indicator as well as an indicator for the obstacles to development in a society, it is a mirror that reflects the state of development.

Allocations of Clubs and Youth Centers and their Impact on Participation

Although youth clubs and centers perform an important social role in sustaining youth participation in social life. They also contribute to developing youths' physical and intellectual structure young people. However, statistics

show that there are disparities between the share of total spending per individual member on the different activities at youth clubs and centers See table (5.2).

Data has also indicated that disparities may occur inside the same governorate (at different levels) or between one governorate and another (at the same level) whether comparison is horizontal or vertical.

This disparity in spending affects young people's capacity for participation in different cultural, social, and sport activities, and hence their participation in society. Thus, participation increases in the wealthier clubs, rather than in the poorer clubs.

Table (5.2)
Disparities in the Average Share Per Member Per Year (in LE)

	Excellent and first class clubs	Public and private clubs	Governorates and cities
Average of the highest three governorates	592.7	167.4	51.2
Average of the lowest three governorates	25.1	13.3	7.3

Source: CAPMAS, sport Activity Statistics, 1998.

Disparities in Monthly Salaries Between Governmental Sectors and State's Affiliated Authorities

The wages budget for workers in government institutions and agencies for the fiscal year 2001/2002 indicates wage disparities in monthly incomes among workers in the same activity or across different sectors (institutions and agencies). The following table (5.3 and 5.4) illustrate some of these disparities.

By comparing the monthly salaries received, on average, by workers in different activities (agriculture, industry, electricity, communication, etc.), and in different sectors (government, different agencies), we find disparities in the same activity between the government sector and agencies or between the activities. This necessitates a reconsideration of wages levels in order to get convergence between activities and sectors. However, differences in quality and the location of work should be taken into consideration.

Although, Youth clubs and centers perform an important social role in sustaining youth participation in social life statistics show that there are disparities between the share of total spending per individual member on the different activities at youth clubs and centers.

This will motivate workers and induce some kind of balance in the number of workers whether in specific activities or sectors. Hence, the the human development process will be greatly promoted in Egypt.

mines the utilization of these resources, their, development, management, and protection. It is also the real distributor of outputs and returns.

Thus, participation in development will make no sense unless it is significantly related to the market, to which, linkages should be created. Each of, the state, the public, private, and civil sectors has a specific role to play in this. Their levels of effectiveness and quality need to be defined. Fair, effective, and efficient markets are not created by coincidence. They are created by intelligent laws and a rich information environment.

The state has a major and complementary role to play in regard to the market. It should fulfill various functions, produce reforms, and reinforce the efficiency of the market. The state should withdraw from market domination and strong intervention. It should also combat economic oppression, bureaucracy, and monopolies.

Investment capacity and advantage is sometimes based on nepotism and relations with the governing elite. Consequently, investment is not consistent with the areas of economic activity, as investors prefer to exert their efforts and money to get closer to the arenas of power and influence. This phenomenon is noted in most developing countries.

The recent concept of a "social market economy" refers to the close correlation between the interests of the individual and the general interest. There is also a close connection between market conditions and social attitudes. Given this, the state needs to fulfill its role in protecting property rights, guaranteeing competition, prohibiting monopoly, and ensuring the necessary goods and services for the poor. When the state fails to fulfill these roles, individuals may be forced to leave the market. Hence, their capacity to compete is collapsed. Consequently, they will not be able to participate.

Protection of market actors (consumers and producers) may be achieved through a joint approach, regulation, legislation, and transparency. The importance of protection increases as economic activity increases. There were 385000 cases of trade fraud in 2000. The state has a

The state has a major and complementary role to play in regard to the market. It should fulfill various functions, produce reforms, and reinforce the efficiency of the market. The recent concept of a "social market economy" refers to the close correlation between the interests of the individual and the general interest.

**Table (5.3)
Wage* Disparities Within
Government Sectors and Agencies**

Sector		Governmental (Egyptian Pounds)	Agencies (Egyptian Pounds)	Percentage increase or decrease for Agencies %
Agriculture and Irrigation	Agriculture	350	988	182%
	Irrigation	432	442	2%
Industry, Petroleum, Energy and Electricity	Industry	628	1016	62%
	Petroleum	933	3049	227%
	Energy and Electricity	961	1436	49%
Transportation, Communications and Civil Aviation	Transportation	528	1044	98%
	Communications	2529	764	-231%
	Civil Aviation	563	828	47%
Supply and Internal Trade, Economics and Finance, and Housing and Construction	Supply and Internal Trade	541	956	77%
	Economics and Finance	732	1522	108%
	Housing and Construction	503	977	94%
Health, Waqff, and Labor Force	Health and Population	1529	1176	-23%
	Waqff	235	368	57%
	Labor Force	408	611	50%
Scientific Research, Youth, Universities and Upper Education	Scientific Research	1491	930	-60%
	Youth	1820	572	-218%
	Universities and High Education	1217	916 (Universities)	-33%
Media and Tourism Activities	Media	948	3059	223%
	Tourism	582	2337	302%

Some Major Presidential Activities

Activity	Justice	Ministry of Public Business Sector	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Women's National Board	Ministers Cabinet (Secretary General)
Egyptian Pounds	928	7156	6059	6059	4950

Central Agencies

Activity	Management and Organization	Public Development	Workshop Industries and Productive Cooperation	Villages Construction and Development	Mobilization and Statistics
Egyptian Pounds	967	801	690	663	441

Market System and Participation

The market is not simply a location, or a stage, or a set of institutions, or investment, or trade, or profit, or prices, or costs, or labor. It is all of these things, plus directly and indirectly related services. This means that talking about the market refers to development with all its elements and actors. In terms of resources, it is the market that deter-

Talking about the market refers to development with all its elements and actors.

Table (5.4) The highest and lowest average monthly wages in the governmental sector and the state affiliated agencies in some activities**A. The highest average monthly wages (Descending ranking).**

Ranking	Governmental sector		Ranking	Agencies	
	The activity	Monthly salary in L.E.		The activity	Monthly salary in L.E.
1	The ministry of public works sector. Head quarters	7156	1	Supreme Council for Universities	3442
2	The ministry of foreign affairs. Head quarters	6059	2	Media	3059
3	The national council for women	5283	3	Petroleum	3049
4	The general secretary of the ministers cabinet	4950	4	Tourism	2337
5	Ministry of Communications	2529	5	Finance and economy	1522
6	Ministry of Youth	1820	6	Electricity and Energy	1436
7	Population and Health	1529	7	Health and Population	1176

B. The lowest average monthly wages (Ascending ranking).

Ranking	Governmental sector		Ranking	Agencies	
	The activity	Monthly salary in L.E.		The activity	Monthly salary in L.E.
1	Al Awqaff	235	1	Al Awqaff	368
2	Labor force	408	2	Irrigation	442
3	Irrigation	432	3	Youth	572
4	Public mobilization and statistics	441	4	Labor force	611
5	Building and constructing	503	5	Culture	652
6	Transportation	528	6	Communications	764
7	Supply and internal trade	541	7	Civil Air Aviation	828

Sources:

1. The public budget project of the state for the financial year, (2001/2002), People's Assembly Council.
2. Numbers of workers in the Administrative Agency for the State (1/1/2002), Central Agency for Organization and Management.

unique role to play in relation to this. If protection is weak or absent, then participation in economic and social market activities is hampered.

A field study in an area of Cairo found that approximately 90% of the sample had not heard of consumer protection foundations; 10% knew that these foundations existed, but had never used them; 55% thought that consumer protection foundation is principally the role of government; 40% felt that the consumer should participate in this role; and

66% were prepared to participate voluntarily in consumer protection organizations to contribute to market control.

The informal sector also participates in Egyptian markets. It involves 2.8 million units generating 6 million job opportunities that represent 36% of the total labor force. It also contributes 20% of GDP and represents 82% of the total number of micro-sized units. It can therefore be said that the informal sector has joined the formal sector and participates in the market. Consequently, procedures should be

Box 5.5

New Industrial Economic Zones and Private Sector Participation in Development*Mr. Sherif Dlaouar*

A large restructuring of the international economy occurred in the 1980s and 1990s. Many industrial activities moved from the developed countries such as the US, Japan, and those in Western Europe, to the newly industrialized Asian countries. Today, experts observe a similar process of global production redistribution to new industrialization sites, because of increasing wages and living standards in South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. A new generation of industrializing countries is becoming oriented towards labor intensive industries to become a major global source for goods and services in the fields of textiles, electronic components, electronic equipment, children's toys, manufactured products, shoes, chemicals, programming, and light industries in general.

Many factors are fuelling this development: the communications and information revolution; a continuous decline in transportation costs; trade liberalization agreements; the globalization of global industries through the concept of "production sharing," which means manufacturing parts of the final product in different countries according to their competitive abilities, followed by assembly in other countries.

Competition between developing countries to participate in this new type of production is intense as they seek practical ways to achieving this goal, such as by establishing cities, new industrial and special economic zones, and technology "valleys" where advantages, incentives, and services are taking different forms in different countries. However, the common element in these investment attraction activities is facilitating bureaucratic restrictions and procedures concerning the establishment and operation of activities through one formal authority, known as a "one stop shop." They support private sector participation in development, independently from the state, and encourage private sector participation in various activities and projects with the state.

Worldwide, there exist many similar zones that differ in size, design, and marketing orientation. They are spreading in different geographic areas including Ireland, the border area between Mexico and the US, Thailand, India, China, Egypt, Dubai, Jordan, and in small countries such as Mauritius and the Dominican Republic. It is believed that the host countries derive many benefits from these zones, such as the following:

- Strengthening participation between the public and private sectors (the public-private partnership). China, Turkey, and Hong Kong have succeeded in this through management contracts of industrial zones, joint ventures, BOT projects, and infrastructure development through the private sector providing key utilities (electricity, water, sanitation, roads). Participation aims to increase the role of non-governmental sectors in development to minimize the role of the state, which means people should become more self-reliant in managing development.
- Diversity of the export sector (especially non-traditional exports) and the value added component of the manufacturing industry. While this component exists in 28 industries in developed countries, it is only concentrated in five major industries in developing countries. A great risk exists for these countries of shocks occurring to industries on which their exports rely.
- Forming backward linkages with local industries to upgrade worker skills in order to provide high quality inputs for the new industrial zones. There is no need to fear side effects for industries outside the industrial zone. Industrial zone planning should focus on industries linked to the new global economy, which is not the case with local industries.
- Creating new job opportunities, which should not be limited to unskilled or semi-skilled labor. In the context of developing industrial zones, job opportunities should expand to include high-qualified labor, as well as high and medium management professions. The industrial zone creates on average three indirect job opportunities inside the country in return for one direct job opportunity within the zone, due to the backward linkages mentioned.
- After the evolution of zones, and the increase in their technical and industrial levels, we move toward another stage in which technology is transferred and developed. In this stage, research centers, universities, consultants, and engineering firms are required for consultations and contributions.
- Viewing the industrial zone as a case study for economic and administrative liberalization policies and examining the positive and negative effects at a minimized level before generalization.

Egypt has enormous potential in this regard due to its geographical location, large labor force with particular skills, wide industrial base, and infrastructure (roads, harbors, airports, communications). Egypt also benefits from a reputation for political stability, a permanent political orientation toward peace and regional stability, and distinguished strategic relations with Arab countries, Europe, and East Asia. These factors reinforce investor confidence in the Egyptian economy. In this context, it is worth noting that the current violence and occupation of Palestine frustrate, on purpose, developmental process and expectations in the region. Nevertheless, innovative policies should be undertaken to upgrade the government sector, especially the harbors, tariffs, and taxes. Policy-makers should also identify the nature of required industries in order to launch a promotion strategy for new zones. Successful economic and industrial zones worldwide have been developed and managed with the private sector. Furthermore, they have been granted managerial and financial independence through the maximization of the private sector role. These zones were also developed in stages according to global market requirements without subsidies (incentives and advantages not being viewed as subsidies). Industries may therefore be able to develop and progress through global competition.

changed and the obstacles facing new entrants should be removed to facilitate project registration. Hence, participation would become an individual or collective dynamic process within a democratic framework and with government support. The aim is to rationalize markets culturally, economically, and socially to achieve optimal mobilization of resources, maximization of output returns, distribution equity, and comprehensive development.

In order to participate, people need to be skilled, empowered, and able to supervise what is going on in society. This can be realized through: achieving equal opportunities in social, health, and educational services; information and training; productive work in the labor market; and an appropriate income within an equitable income distribution.

Private Sector Participation in Health Activities

The private sector plays an important role in various health services. This role will increase as the population and its needs increase. The Ministry of Health is unable to meet these needs at the required level of quality. A Department of Private Medicine has been established in the Ministry of Health and Population so that the state would coordinate with the private sector to plan, supervise, and follow-up health services.

There are several indicators that illustrate the role of the private sector in providing health services, including: the number of private hospitals; the number of beds in these hospitals; and the number of doctors, pharmacists, other workers, and patients. See **Table (5.5)**

There is no strict dividing line between public and private sector health services. Doctors work in the public sector, in the morning, and in the private sector in the evening. Furthermore, private health insurance (syndicates and companies) covers 50000 beneficiaries. There also exist private voluntary sanitary organizations (PVSO) located in the major cities and governorate capitals. Their activities are limited to treatment services.

The Item	The Number	% from the total number in healthy sector
Number of private hospitals	752	35.1
Number of beds in private hospitals	12833	11.2
Number of doctors	3171	6.7
Number of pharmacists	179	5.2
Number of nurses	6498	6.1
Number of administrators and employees	5333	7.7
Chemists	332	10.1
Technical assistants	1365	7.1

Source: CAPMAS, health services bulletin, November 2000.

The Private Sector is an Effective Participant in Communication Network in Egypt

The private sector represents a major cornerstone in the participatory development triangle. Therefore, the private sector can play an effective role in improving things and the standard of living. One of the clearest examples of this contribution is the provision of telephone services by the private sector for 35% of total users. (mobile phones) See **Table (5.6)**

Source of service	Number of Telephones (in thousands)	The percentage
Public Sector Egyptian company for communications	7250	64.3
Private sector (mobile phones)	4020	35.7
The Total	11270	100

Source: Egyptian company for communications (Cairo 2002)

Conclusion

This chapter has examined some important mechanisms of social participation. These include social services and organizations, such as education (public, private, Al Azhar). As well as providing educational services, they can be seen as social mechanisms for forming human personality, and enabling social and political

In order to participate, people need to be skilled, empowered, and able to supervise what is going on in society. This can be realized through: achieving equal opportunities in social, health, and educational services; information and training; productive work in the labor market.

Box 5.6
**Sustainable Health Development Through Effective Participation
in Planning, Assessment, and Implementation**

Prof. Dr. Abd El Moneim Ebeid

Faculty of Medicine, Advisor to the Ministry of Health and Population

The Egyptian human development reports have outlined several key concepts. The most important of these are the integration of human grassroots participation into the planning and implementation of development, and the concept of comprehensive social insurance as the basis for vital services (health and population, education and knowledge, social welfare, the environment, and culture).

Health is one of the most valuable human development goals. Egypt is a natural oasis granted by the river Nile. We find both cure and malady in its waters. Egypt deserves a civilized agricultural environment, with millions of workers being further absorbed by the desert-based industries.

Thirty million Egyptians living in rural Egypt are in urgent need of new health planning involving grassroots participation. This should be done through existing public sector health services, by funding new services, and by developing a collaborative basic insurance system. People should participate in the assessment of patient needs and the creation of village master plans. Therefore, efforts should be made to achieve cooperation, collaboration, monitoring, evaluation, and the solving of problems.

These thirty million Egyptians living in rural Egypt are distributed among six million families in village units with an average of three thousands inhabitants. Each unit needs a doctor, nurses, and various administrative, laboratory, and manual workers. The experience of the past decade has shown a decline in performance and a trend towards individual striving for personal profit rather than collective endeavor. We must also note the lack of incorporation of scientific advances and a weakness in registration, documentation, research, and statistical methods. Thus, the beneficiaries must participate in building up their own services based on local needs. Health services have to be accomplished through collective endeavor.

There is no strict dividing line between public and private sector health services.

participation. In addition, the role of the media in developing social and political participation has been discussed. The media can play a major and effective role in promoting the development process and stimulating participation.

Finally, participation and the market sys-

tem, were discussed by using a broad and comprehensive concept of the market. The role of the state has been viewed as being complementary to the market, with the state performing various functions and making reforms to deepen market efficiency.

Chapter Six

Local Administration and Participatory Development

Local administration, as a system of public administration, is a tool for economic and social development on the local level. It is an administrative means to help central government in performing its tasks effectively and efficiently. Administration at this level is closely in touch with the capacities, problems, economic and social needs of individuals via local units spread across the country. On the other hand, It serves as a link, allowing a transfer of competencies and facilities from central government to municipalities, and a functional division and distribution of roles and work between central and local levels.

Local administration is democratic and participatory as long as local units are led by public councils who represent the public will and interest and participate with the executive authorities in managing these units.

Local administration differs from "local governance," which relates to political decentralization where the state is divided into political units through the constitutional and political systems. Sovereignty is distributed among the federal state and its component units which possess judicial and executive authority.

Current developments are generating new functions for local administration, side by side with its traditional role, which was exactly that of municipalities. Examples are providing services related to infrastructure such as potable water, sanitation, and utilities, as well as security and administrative services. The new functions of local administration focus mainly on achieving economic and social development for localities, in particular, and for society in general, and those related to human development in addition to their traditional functions.

Local Administration in Egypt: An Experience with a History.

In Egypt, the Nile River imposed the emergence of perhaps the first central-

ized state in history, to ensure the productive distribution of irrigation water. The oldest role played by the state was thus in public works, as an outcome of organizing the distribution of water among regions. The state's military and civil bureaucracy developed to administer, protect, and exploit agricultural production and surplus across the various regions. Therefore the necessity of local administration to support central government in Egypt is as ancient as its history.

In Egypt's modern age, that is, starting in Egypt is as ancient as its history, Egypt was divided into 16 *modiriya* (regional units) in 1798 then to 14 a few short years later. Each *modiriya* had been further divided into *markaz* (*kism*). *Modiriya* councils were created as affiliates to central administration, and by 1890, municipality councils had been set up in regional capitals and local councils in cities. In 1918, rural councils were introduced in the villages through elections.

Since the 1923 Constitution, local administration has evolved. Thus Article 123 considers *modiriyas*, cities, and villages as legal entities according to the law. Similarly, Law 24 for 1934 and Law 68 for 1938 were issued to direct the way in which *modiriya* council elections should occur. Both laws were abolished by Local Administration Law 124 for 1960.

The 1956 and 1964 Constitutions state that the Republic of Egypt is divided into administrative units. The 1971 Constitution assigned three articles (161, 162, 163) organizing local administration. Article 161 states that the Republic is divided into administrative units with moral personalities such as governorates, cities and villages. Article 162 organizes the creation of local public councils within administrative units through direct elections, where at least half the council is to be composed of laborers and farmers.

Law 57 for 1971 allows the establishment of areas including many economically

It is supposed that "Local Administration" is Democratic and Participatory.

Local administration differs from "local governance," which relates to political decentralization.

Current developments are generating new functions for local administration.

The new functions of local administration focus mainly on achieving economic and social development for localities, in particular.

integrated governorates. Consequently, Law 475 for 1977 divides the Republic into 8 economic regions (now 7 after merging the Matrouh region with Alexandria and Beheira). Subsequently, a number of related administrative laws were passed. Law 43 of 1979, was amended by Law 707 of 1979 which has also been modified by Law 50 of 1981 and then by Law 314 of 1982. (This phenomenon of various laws and modifications suggests that laws are not well studied before being issued). The last modification aims to increase localities to five levels by adding the *hai* and *markaz* (Kism), as moral personalities, along with the governorate, city and village. Additionally, a council of governors has been created, headed by the Prime Minister and including all governors as well as the Minister responsible for localities. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that the system applied in Egypt is mainly administrative and executive, and has no political functions.

Phenomenon of various laws and modifications suggests that laws are not well studied before being issued.

The system applied in Egypt is mainly administrative and executive, and has no political functions.

While the development of a local community is, in the first place, the direct responsibility of localities, it is also a national responsibility.

Local administration has to fulfill two main functions: developmental and political.

The Role of Localities in Local Development

The concept of local development refers to change and modernization within a defined geographical location with administrative or traditional boundaries. People live there because it is the place of their residence or work.

While the development of a local community is, in the first place, the direct responsibility of localities, it is also a national responsibility. It may be considered a planned process for comprehensive mobilization and optimal use of resources and available capacities. This process aims to promote development in local communities, especially rural ones. Likewise, it also seeks to establish a sound basis for future development to avoid implementing programs and projects in a random way.

Developmental and Political Tasks of Local Administration

Local administration has to fulfill two main functions: developmental and political. These two functions are strongly interlinked, meaning that the two impact on each other, and the success of one function is conditioned by the success of the other one.

The Developmental Role of Local Administration

Everyone is in agreement on the importance of local administration - specifically in achieving economic and social development for localities, and generally, for a society as a whole.

It is an important tool, if used properly, in managing the development process, that is lacking especially for developing countries. The current view is that local administration should not only receive and implement instructions from the center but act as an equal partner both in managing and benefiting from development.

Among its developmental functions, we may note:

Functions which are directly related to population needs:

- Satisfying local individuals' needs for basic services.
- Increasing the welfare of local population in collaboration with the central government.
- Stimulating local capacities for pushing forward and contributing to the development process.
- Defending local interests and defending the fair distribution of income and financial allocations among localities to reduce disparities.

Functions related to planning and human development:

The concept of human development makes people the center and focus of development. Developing human capabilities aims at amplifying their choices and deepening their participation in decision-making. Local participation is as important as community work where an administration cares about people's needs and problems within the planning process. Indeed it may be able to:

- Collecting information and data that represent the main inputs in the planning process.
- Defining priorities that reflect people's needs according to their different geographical locations as well as their different economic and social conditions.
- The plan's success occurs through people's conviction and ownership. A plan cannot succeed unless it reflects and

achieves people's interests and needs. This kind of success makes people willingly participate in preparation and implementation.

The Political Role of Local Administration

Most Important Objectives are:

- Achieving political democracy through fair representation for all individuals in political institutions within a positive role from the part of public councils to enhance these communities.
- Stimulating citizens to contribute and to actively practice their political role.
- Solving problems to eventually reduce economic and social disparities among the different levels in society, which leads to increased social cohesion.

The success and effectiveness of the political objectives depend on the following factors:

- The balance between the authority granted to localities and their responsibility as well as the permissible area in which they may take decisions.
- The political maturity of a given society and the prevailing degree of political awareness among inhabitants of localities.
- The degree of centralization and decentralization practiced by the state.

It is worth remembering that the system applied in Egypt is one of local administration and not local governance. An "administration system" refers to a method of administrative decentralization; a "governance" system denotes a political decentralization system. The first relates to a decentralized system of execution while the second is linked to the state political system based on the nation's constitution, whereby autonomy and rights are distributed between the state and the units that compose it, and which possess judiciary, legislative, and executive authority as determined in the constitution.

Local Development Approaches

1. The first is linked to social structure, agencies, organizations, government and civil institutions, on the local level, which are integrated to implement

policies and developmental program goals as well as following up projects. Thus, the procedure may be defined as a comprehensive dynamic social process through which planned and organized cumulative changes occur in social, economic, political, and cultural structures of the society.

2. The second is connected to behavior interaction where local society development is regarded as a process that induces changes in individuals' behaviors. This is also regarded as an integral process which includes cultural, social, economic and political dimensions. As well, it is a collective method for inducing change.

The application of the Shorouk program for integral rural development illustrates these procedures and processes (see Chapter 7).

Local Development: Structures and Participation and its Role in the Egyptian Society

Egyptian law identifies five types of local units: governorates, cities, markaz (kisms), hai, and villages (shieakhah); each one of which has its own legal personality. Governorates are established by presidential decree and can include one city or more. Markaz (kisms), cities, and hai are established by a decree from the prime minister after the approval of the local public council. Villages (shieakhah) are established by a governor's decree, on the recommendation of the markaz (kism) public council and with the approval of the local governorate public council.

The formal and structural features of the local administration system in Egypt have been revised to form local public councils and determine their competences and supervisory roles.

The last elections of local public councils were held in April 2002, where 49522 members were elected, representing different local levels, from top to bottom of local units. 1031 candidates running for election were women, of whom 774 nominated women won.

Table (6.1) and Figure (6.1).

The local administration system aims to enhance democratic participation in

Egyptian law identifies five types of local units: governorates, cities, markaz, (Kisms) hai, and villages (Shieakhah).

The system applied in Egypt is one of local administration and not local governance.

Opposition parties have criticized the management of the elections of local councils.

local development. Therefore the name of Ministry of Local Development has replaced the name of Ministry of Local Administration. But have there been effectively any changes in tasks and functions? Opposition parties have criticized the management of the elections of local councils. They have accused the government party of dominating the elections by using its influence with administrative agencies to ensure a predominant win. Consequently, other political and/or

Table (6.1)
Localities elections in April 2002

Total candidates	59756
Women Candidates	1031
The percentage of women candidates	1.73%
Winners members (men)	48748
Winners members (Women)	774
The total members	49522
The percentage of Women in membership	1.56%
The total registered voices	27,241,920
Participants in voter	11,554,311
The percentage of participants in local elections	42.4%

social parties were edged out, reducing the potential for dialogue and participation. In fact there is a wide gap which remains between the theoretical values of democracy and participation and real practice.

The legislation behind the local administration system has been concerned with setting the relations between local administration units and their public councils, on the one hand, and on the other hand consultative and public councils, the Presidency, the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Local Development, in addition to other central agencies and councils. These relations are expected to ensure that the system is effective and efficient. However, Egypt is still in the early stages of change, and it will take time for results to be observed. Discontinuities and gaps remain which restrict the ability of the system to contribute fully to development and to mobilize citizens to participate, notably internal contradictions in legislation and practices as well as the cumulative inertia of the bureaucracy. People also consider local administration to be as a representative for the government and its demands rather than being able to express citizen's needs and requirements. Consequently, this demoralizes,

Discontinuities and gaps remain which restrict the ability of the system to contribute fully to development and to mobilize citizens to participate.

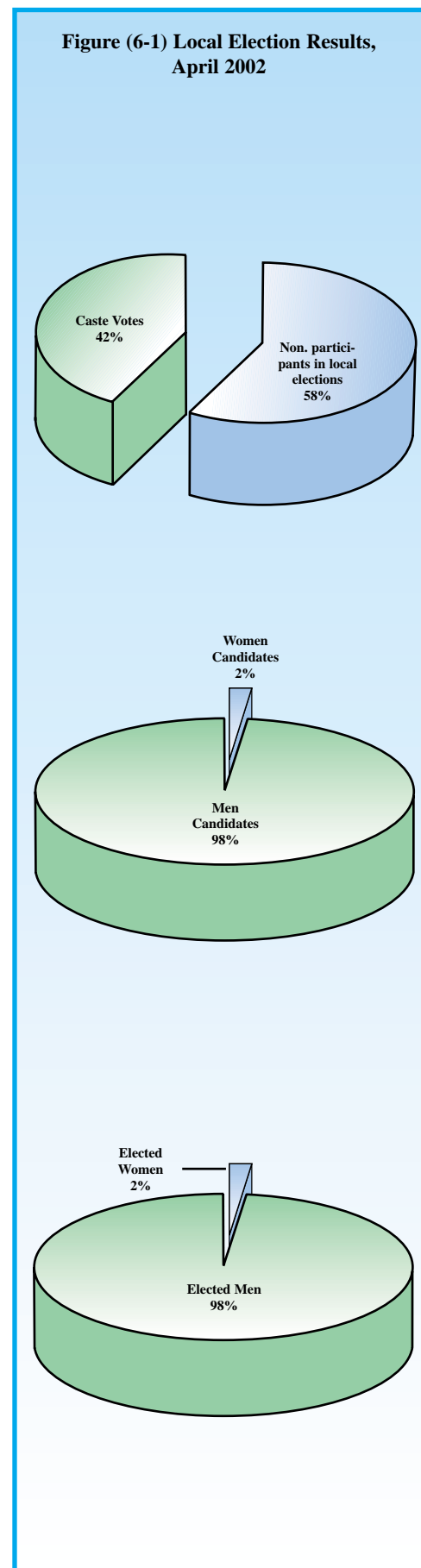


Table (6.2)
Studies' results for 240 public and executive local staff in Matrouh governorate

1	A member in both local public council and the board of directors of agricultural cooperative foundation	70%
2	A member in both the central agricultural cooperative foundation and the local public council of the governorate	60%
3	Chiefs of housing foundations and also members in local public council for the governorate	80%
The period of being in executive positions 11 years		
The period of being in public positions 7 years		

and reduces the motivation to participate to very low levels. Citizens have no incentive to attend to local councils nor to participate in local development.

Additionally, there is an overlap in membership of public and local councils, with the same individuals appearing in both, which not only puts their performance to question, but provides them with the opportunity of pursuing personal interests. This was evident in a field study held in the governorate of Matrouh, covering 240 local executive and public managers. **Table (6.2).**

The Factors of Success for Local administration and Participatory Local Development

Developing local communities is mainly the responsibility of localities, but also a national responsibility. Although the local administration system in Egypt does rely on the principle of public participation in decisions taking through representation, however, the reality is that the decision-taking process does not respect or apply this principle. Thus we have a structure and framework for councils as stipulated by the law without the func-

tional existence in terms of real democratic participation. The planning process is accomplished through signals from the top as governorates receive allocations only from the administrative department responsible for the governorate. Besides, projects are affiliated to central ministries that take decisions in distributing projects' plan according to their own vision. Thus, local units with their public and executive councils do not effectively participate except occasionally in the implementation process.

It is worth mentioning that local participation does not only mean to participate in decisions taking related to projects and priorities. It also means participation on financial issues. Projects are presently financed through the government budget, which does not lead to the self dependency of localities in the long term. It would appear necessary for localities to rely on their own resources through local funding, without the domination of the central authorities.

The flaws in the performance of local councils, especially with regard participation, are to some extent also due to the legislation for local administration which does not always seriously contribute towards properly supporting local public councils. According to the relevant articles in the Constitution public councils are considered part of the executive authority, but this condition was abolished. There has also been a lack of interest in the role played by local and public councils in grassroots participation. Different legal amendments have restricted their function to just approval or recommendation. It has become necessary to reconsider the laws on local administration so as to restore their original powers and competencies, to recover their effective role in local development and grassroots participation, especially in the light of national and international trends towards democracy and globalization.

In this context, there is an urgent need to avoid relying solely on the "national authority." Detailed goals, the list of needs, and developmental projects must be generated from local levels. Localities must rely on themselves in seeking funding sources in order to be liberated from excessive centralization. However, if

There is an overlap in membership of public and local councils, with the same individuals appearing in both, which not only puts their performance to question, but provides them with the opportunity of pursuing personal interests.

Different legal amendments have restricted the role played by local and public councils in grassroots participation.

The local administration system in Egypt does rely on the principle of public participation in decisions taking through representation.

There is clearly a need for hard work to overcome the many obstacles and to create incentives for participatory local development. Difficulties include lack of sufficient confidence in the government, people's uncertainty and passivity, the psychology of total dependency on the state.

To achieve the goals of local development, the development process should be held on the local level in the framework of comprehensive and integral planning with respect to national goals and priorities.

Grassroots participation in development could be expanded through the creation of urban cooperatives in different fields, as civil society communal self help organizations.

The many different deliberations on local development and the course taken by different localities suggests that there is no one solution able to solve all the problems at once.

these sources include the authority to raise finances via locally imposed taxes and duties, then the process must be strictly regulated and have a high degree of transparency, especially since local organizations are often accused of corrupt practices, as mentioned in some sessions in the the People's Assembly.

There is clearly a need for hard work to overcome the many obstacles and to create incentives for participatory local development. Difficulties include lack of sufficient confidence in the government, people's uncertainty and passivity, the psychology of total dependency on the state. For these reasons, democratic practices must be promoted and encouraged, and bureaucratic practices limited. This can be partly achieved by supporting social organizations based on participation, and by putting to optimal use citizens' skills and self-reliance. Freedom of choice and action for local authorities must be extended to enable these grassroots organizations to truly represent citizens of the locality and the state. In short, to become real local authorities.

To achieve the goals of local development, the development process should be held on the local level in the framework of comprehensive and integral planning with respect to national goals and priorities. It should also occur without discrimination or separation between rural and urban areas which represent one local society whose elements and components are interacting together with mutual effects. Finally, it is necessary to confirm the importance of starting detailed goals and developmental projects from the bottom, namely from local units and public councils. The aim is to respond to people needs, problems and expectations for achieving acceptance, enthusiasm, interaction and participation from the part of local units.

Creating Adequate Conditions for Development

The many different deliberations on local development and the course taken

by different localities suggests that there is no one solution able to solve all the problems at once. Consequently, it would be wise to identify appropriate solutions by including all parts of society in the process, so as to generate a range of sensible and workable options from which to choose, before moving to further developmental stages.

Generally, appropriate efforts towards enhancing grassroots participation are greatly helped by clear and unambiguous public policy for local development. It is important to have a transparent strategy for achieving goals, in the short and long run. It is also necessary to recognize problems in order to overcome them with scientific ways.

Meanwhile, financial assistance is one of the most important issues facing localities. Some suggest that creating a local fund which would rely on local resources is one way to enhance grassroots participation as well as provide liquidity for programs, projects and services that government funds fail to afford.

Likewise, grassroots participation in development could be expanded through the creation of urban cooperatives in different fields, as civil society communal self help organizations, to improve member status and raise local community profile.

Research and scientific organizations can play an important role in reinforcing grassroots participation by applying research and study efforts towards the issue of enhanced participation. Likewise young people should be educated to recognize the values and develop the skills needed to face the challenge of local development.

Finally, citizens and communities should be enabled to express their attachment, loyalty, and allegiance to their local unit, and their nation as well primarily by encouraging—and reinforcing through practical successes in participation—the belief in their capacity to affect and change their conditions.

Chapter Seven

Some Applied Experiences for Local Participatory Development in Egypt

First: Shorouk “An Experience of Local Development Through Grassroots Participation”

Shorouk has been an experience of local development through grassroots participation. While the Egyptian village has continuously suffered from multiple socio-economic problems, despite the implementation of development projects and programs, these many efforts were, however, limited in size and consequently, in results, and were not duplicated, or have widespread impact.

In 1992, the Ministry of Local Administration launched a program for “an integral rural development” to cover all development aspects. But, as a result of Egypt’s economic reform program, funding for the program was not available. Although positive change is perceptible in the rural areas, these still suffer from a number of socioeconomic problems. The failure to institutionalize the role of grassroots participation, limiting it only to financial support for rural development is the main factor behind many of these problems. The failure of the institutional role of grass roots’ participation, only limited to financial support, in rural development is the main factor that stands behind these problems.

The first conference on rural development was held in October 1994. It launched the National Program for Integrated Rural Development (Shorouk), which incorporated all stages and aspects of development: planning, funding and implementing, with technical and financial support from the government. This was followed by a second conference on rural development which took place in May 1997 to build on the achievements of the national program and to set an agenda through till 2017.

Program Objectives

The program has a vision of rural development as “a planned and progressive

change process for an integrated and comprehensive promotion in all aspects of the life of local communities, implemented by the public through democratic means, with governmental support”. In the light of this concept, developmental change depends largely on effective grassroots participation in thinking, planning and implementing within a regulatory framework that mobilizes and uses available local resources. In addition, grassroots participation is seen not just as a means, but also a strategic goal of the program comprising three levels of objectives: long run strategic goals, general or intermediate goals and finally, determined goals on the local level.

The strategic goal of the Shorouk program includes two aspects that should be achieved in parallel. The first is to steadily upgrade the quality of rural life to reach a quality of life equal to that of the city. The second aspect is to promote and develop the concept of public participation in the development process: to cover conceptualizing, planning, financing, executing and evaluating. In this way, the rural citizen becomes a creator and partner in the development process, instead of being a passive recipient, thereby ensuring sustainable development.

The general goals, therefore, of the Shorouk program incorporate the environmental, economic, human and institutional factors of local development.

On the other hand, the local goals of the program for each targeted local community are determined quantitatively and qualitatively within the general goals. These local goals must include specific development indicators with a quantitative aspect showing the targeted levels to be achieved and covering all development aspects.

Program Mechanisms

The nature of the program as well as its strategic goals, based on participatory development, have necessitated the cre-

The first conference on rural development was held in October 1994. It launched the National Program for Integrated Rural Development (Shorouk)

The strategic goal of the Shorouk program includes two aspects that should be achieved in parallel. The first is to steadily upgrade the quality of rural life to reach a quality of life equal to that of the city. The second aspect is to promote and develop the concept of public participation in the development process

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ation of mechanisms to coordinate efforts and capacities of the competent authorities responsible for the program, as well as to guarantee the participation of representatives of all social categories. These mechanisms are as following:

1. Delegates: These are volunteers of residential units in all the villages of Egypt. They are mainly a linkage between the unit population and Shorouk projects.

2. Shorouk Committee for the Local Unit: This is composed, in every local rural unit, of members representing four groups: (i) the representatives of the elected local public council in the village (ii) representatives of every organization or civil foundation in the rural unit; (iii) members of the executive council for the local rural unit which is composed of heads of all the government units within the local unit. (iv) As well, the committee incorporates public leaders of the villages within the local units.

This committee is the direct leader for the Shorouk program on the local rural level. It meets regularly and has great authority and large competences in selecting development projects and priorities within a specific period of time. It also identifies the execution roles and distributes available funds on the projects. Additionally, it determines the size and nature of financial and material public participation. It also follows up and evaluates what has been achieved.

3. Subcommittee for Rural Women's Development: This committee is composed of female representatives, actively involved in public service, in addition to representatives of the concerned civil and government organizations. Its main task is help rural woman to practice their rights as well as benefit from services and development opportunities to effectively integrate into the development process. This committee holds regular monthly and documented meetings.

4. Markaz Committee: In every administrative *markaz*, the Shorouk committee is composed of members representing four groups. (i) The first group includes representatives of the elected local public council of the *markaz*. and which are to be identified by the council (ii) The second is composed of four representatives

for every rural committee, (iii) while the third includes the *markaz* members of People Assembly and Al-Shoura Council. (iv) Finally, the fourth group is composed of the members of the executive council of the local unit in the *markaz*.

The authority of the *markaz* committee is focused on distributing the available government and foreign financial resources among the affiliated rural local units. However it is the duty of the village committee to distribute these funds among the projects specified by the program. These means for development opportunities should be equally distributed among villages. There are 185 Shorouk committees at the administrative *markaz* level, with 6735 members. They hold documented and regular monthly meetings.

5. Governorate Committee: On the governorate level, the Shorouk committee is headed by the governor and composed of members representing four groups. (i) The first group includes representatives of the elected public council of the governorate. (ii) The second group is composed of four representatives for each *markaz* committee (one representative for each group of *markaz* committee). (iii) The third group has representatives of civil foundations at the level of the governorate. (iv) Finally, the fourth group includes the members of the executive council for the governorate.

The governorate committee distributes the available governmental and foreign financial resources among the administrative *markaz* of the governorate. Thus, the *markaz* committee is the only one responsible of distributing funds among the villages of the *markaz*. The distribution process is expected to occur according to the human development indicators in each *markaz* as well as the degree of relative public participation of *markaz* citizens. These committees hold regular and documented periodical meetings.

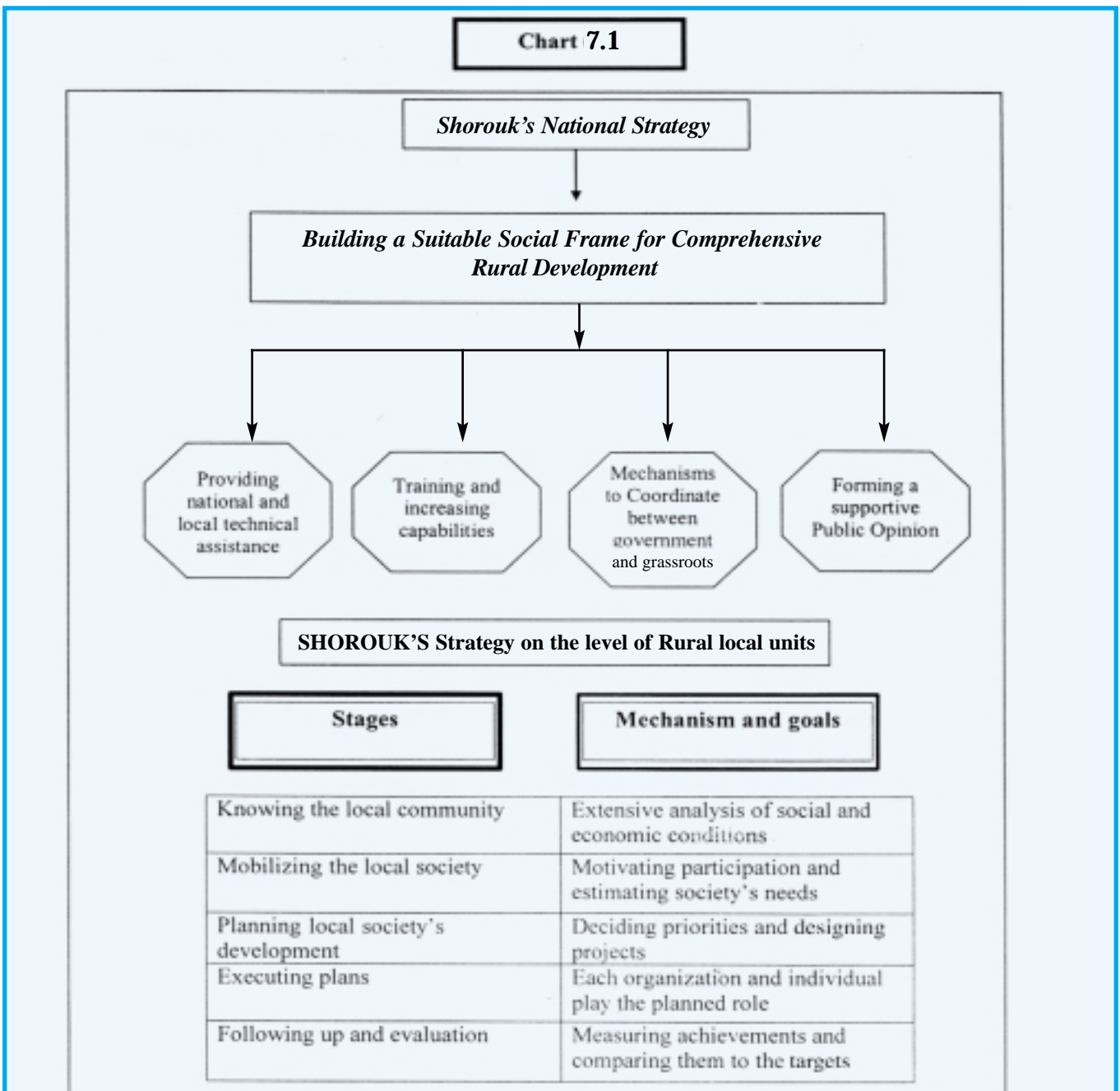
6. Secretariat: On the national level, the Organization for Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village (ORDEV) operates as a general and technical secretariat for the program. It finances some of its activities from its own resources. It also follows up the implementation of program activities on the national level.

Four committees for central coordination have been created, covering: infrastructure, human development, economic development and rural women’s development. More than 60 ministry, agency and public and government organizations participate in these committees.

In addition to these four committees, a technical committee includes 30 experts of high technical level to provide comprehensive support on policies, strategies and work methodologies. **Table (7.1).**

Table 7.1: Mechanisms of the National Program for Integrated Rural Development, Shorouk

The committee	Number of committees	Number of members
Representatives (male and female) of Shorouk	1130	23117
Shorouk committees in local units	1130	33746
Sub committees for rural woman	1130	11632
Shorouk committees of administrative markaz	185	6735
Shorouk committees in governorates	26	765
Central coordination committees	4	108
Technical committee	1	30
The total	3606	76133



Program Stages

Program stages are implemented in every rural local unit. These include the identification stage, promoting local society, planning for the development of the local society, execution and evaluation stages. (Chart 7.1).

Achievements of the Shorouk Program

During the eight years of the Shorouk program, there has been much concrete achievements in all villages especially with regard the rural citizen himself and his concerns. The program has also implemented numerous mechanisms to increase the degree of participation and integration in development. The number of monthly meetings held by the different bodies at all levels has reached 3606, with 76133 members attending. Visible changes in participant’s perceptions, attitudes, and social commitment have occurred over the eight years. Practices based on concepts such as democratic and participatory development which are at the heart of the developmental process, have been increasingly applied and have drawn in local, youth and women leaders. Program implementation has included a training component to orient all committees members and local leaders.

Material achievements during the period 94/95 to 2001/2002 include the following: Total program investments have reached

LE 1877.8 million, of which LE 545 million are public participation at 29%.

Infrastructure investment projects represent about 75.9% of total program investments; human development projects about 16.3%, economic development projects 7.8%. The number of projects implemented by the program was 76138 of which 28764 were for infrastructure and 4129 for human development. Economic projects reached about 43245 projects. (Figure (7.1) and Table (7.2).

Obstacles and Problems

The Shorouk program has faced many problems and obstacles which have constrained output and reduced the benefit of projects and activities. Hence, targeted goals have either not been met, or have been met with some difficulty. Some obstacles have been:

- Lack of training for administrative staff.
- Lack of government funding to achieve the targeted level of development (and earmarked and specified funds have also declined during the last three years).
- A focus on types of projects different than those in the program plan, to meet the demands of influential and powerful individuals in the area.

Participation and Non-Participation in Shorouk

The ORDEV has carried out a field study entitled “The Impact of the National Program for Integrated Rural Development—Shorouk—on the Quality of Rural Life, 2002.” This focuses on features of local public participation such as self dependency, in specifying developmental projects as well as planning, following up, executing and evaluating them. The study used cluster sampling in two steps. The sample represented 12 local units. The Shorouk program had been implemented in six of these in 1994/95 and a random selection was also carried out for another six local units in markaz where the program has been executed since 1999/2000; these were Baharmes, Elghorbaniat, Beshla, Elhodby, Wadi El Rayan, and Bani Ibrahim. Finally another random selection was taken for 2176 families from the twelve local units. The study showed that the number of

The Shorouk program has faced many problems and obstacles which have constrained output and reduced the benefit of projects and activities. Hence, targeted goals have either not been met, or have been met with some difficulty.

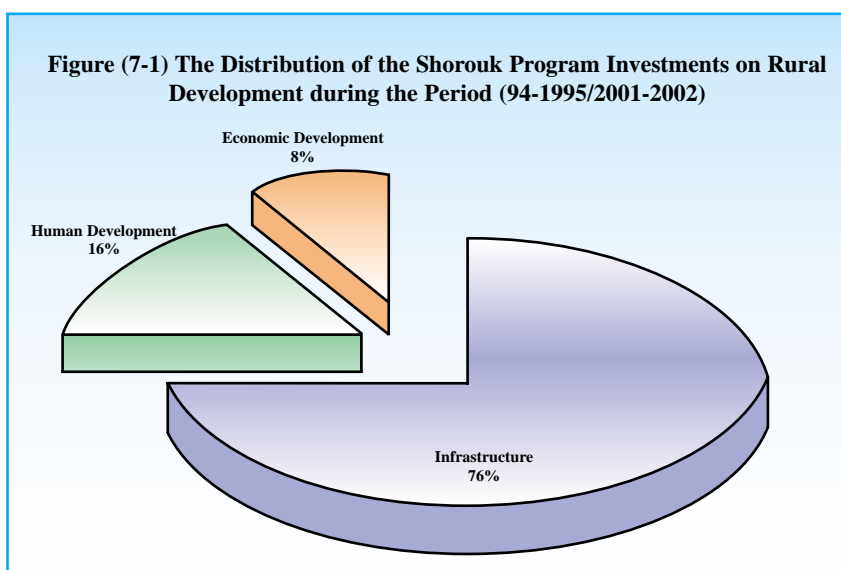


Table (7-2)
Investment Distribution of Shorouk Program by Rural Development Sectors and
Number of Projects During the period between 1994/95 and 2001/2002

	Sector	Total Investment		Number of Projects
		Million L.E	%	
Infrastructure	Clean Water	538.9	28.7	13102
	Sanitation and Environment	428.8	22.8	9846
	Ways, bridges and Communications	352.00	18.7	2642
	Electricity	105.00	5.6	3174
	Total Infrastructure	1424.7	75.9	28764
Human Development	Woman & Child Development	91.4	4.9	1652
	Youth Services	46.4	2.5	519
	Education Services	46.00	2.5	631
	Health Services	41.00	2.2	211
	Religious Services	27.1	1.4	532
	Cultural Services	18.5	1.0	95
	Performance Enhancing	35.8	1.9	489
	Total Human Development	306.3	16.3	4129
	Economic Development	Animal & Poultry Production	51.2	2.7	20106
Craft & Industrial Workshops		32.3	1.7	5049
Agricultural Machinery		15.6	0.8	2566
Transportation of Goods		12.4	0.7	1394
Software and Computers		10.1	0.5	5044
Marketing places		5.9	0.3	2015
Milk & Honey		5.7	0.3	2837
Agricultural Technology		3.4	0.2	939
Other Projects		10.3	0.5	3295
Total Economic Development		146.8	7.8	43245
Grand Total			1877.8	100%	76138

Box 7.1

Local Participation is the First Step Towards a Transparent Democracy

By Dr. Milad Hanna

An old Egyptian proverb states that "A heaven with no people is a heaven where no one is willing to live." Deep religious conviction also induces one to care about one's neighbors. Therefore, "local participation" (in the village or in any other random spot) is a condition that is sanctioned by tradition and religious authority. It only necessitates the blessings of the local authorities to apply it at the local government level, given that it is also incorporated in the framework of a national plan. Practicing participation will enable citizens to achieve an improved quality of life for themselves and their children.

Throughout the ancient and recent history of Egypt's agricultural civilization, social dynamics have aimed at the improvement of the conditions of individuals and families as an outcome of competition—between neighboring countries or between households and poor neighborhoods. Indeed, in the last national plan, competition was factored in to achieve the introduction of utilities through national or local election campaigns.

Leaders and intellectuals have been concerned with the issue of modernizing Egypt since the time of Mohamed Ali. At that time in modern history, a commitment was made to invigorate the process of development. The commitment is perhaps even stronger today, but there are still a number of flaws in the effort, notably evident in Egypt's society structure and the gap between urban and rural areas, and in the widespread prevalence of haphazard informal housing developments and slums.

The Institute of National Planning, as the conscience of Egypt, has discussed, in many seminars, the subject of "local participation in development" in villages and informal areas. The experience acquired from the Shorouk program has confirmed that the poor in rural villages, especially young people and women, are willing to participate with their time and their little money towards development. However, to maximize on this goodwill, principles of participation should be disseminated, with some modifications to adapt to different communities.

It is essential for Egypt to benefit from this new cultural implant. Efforts should start in Upper Egypt by providing good sanitation for the ultra poor. Other projects should also be organized through local participation, for the first time in Egypt. This will contribute towards a cumulative consciousness in people, year after year, with further success and achievements. At some critical point, fragmented local public participation will become internalized and energized towards real democracy. Thus, practicing participation, even at a partial level, will generate expectations of a system of real "local administration" by the locals, moving from nomination to transparent elections to setting up councils and choosing village leaders. Hopefully, and after a few more years, "electing the governor" will become a lawful request, and power sharing among parties according to the wishes of the people may be achievable.

families participating in the Shorouk program had reached 1146, or 52.7% from the sample families. It was also clear that the rank of local units according to participation was consistent with the rank of the degree of need for projects and activities. There was a positive correlation between the needs of local units for projects and the degree of public participation, provided that such needs could be met.

Income categories were classified as follows: less than 224 LE per month, 224-324 LE and more than 324 LE. Results indicated that families in the intermediate income were more willing to participate. This category represented about 85.3% of the total families participating in the program.

Participation rates in one stage of the program's five stages were at about 89.3%, in two stages at about 6.5% and in three stages at about 3.4%. Reasons for non-participation were lack of financial resources (88.1%), no spare time (25%), not knowing about the program (24.4%), not understanding it (16.5%) and illiteracy (6.2%).

Second: The Experience of Participatory Local Development Project

This project is an activity of the Ministry of Local Development and is incorporated into ORDEV, in collaboration with the United Nations Developing Program. The project is from 2001 till the end of 2002.

In general, the project aims at enhancing and deepening sustainable human development concepts for all public and executive leaders responsible for local development. It also aims to expand the participation methodology between public and executive local development leaders and the other components of civil society (private sector, cooperative, civil and voluntary). This can be achieved not only by adopting these concepts but by transforming them to practical programs and plans in order to reduce disparities - such as the development gap between villages and cities, females and males, and among the

regions of the country. In addition, this program provides assistance to ensure sustainable development outcomes.

Project Activities

- A. Seven workshops were held and attended by about 230 governorate secretary generals and assistant secretary generals as well as heads of cities, hai and markaz. The purpose was to expose leaders of local units to executive management skills and orient them to the concepts of sustainable human development, public participation in development, planning skills from bottom to top.
- B. A second activity was to build and organize interactive participation mechanisms such as round table meetings on the level of administrative markaz and governorates, then on the level of economic regions. At every level, these meetings included the following:

Senior government executives, local public councils leaders, members of People Assembly and Al-Shoura Council at markaz, representatives of the private sector, civil organizations, cooperative, voluntary and academic (scientific) sectors, as well as representatives of syndicates and local unions, representatives of parties local committees and representatives of local media.

These round table meetings were held regularly in 2001, where 212 meetings took place on the level of administrative centers and cities and 25 meetings on the level of the governorates. Total attendance was high at 14500 individuals considered development partners, representing all the effective sectors in local communities.

Every meeting at its level discussed the following:

- Indicators and gaps in local development.
- Plans and projects implemented by every participating sector.
- The degree of compatibility between plans and the requirements needed to tackle gaps and improve indicators.

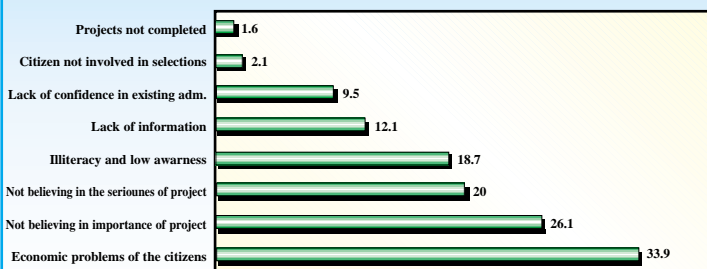
The project plan, starting 2002, ensures the continuity of the round table meetings. It focuses on presenting and dis-

Box. 7.2 Effective Determinants of Public Participation Towards a Quantitative Measurement

- The degree of public participation in local development, in particular and in development in general, is affected by demographic, psychological, economic, political and cultural factors.
- There are five dimensions to measure quantitatively public participation in local development: perception knowledge, desire or interest, capability and responsibility or real participation. Each dimension contains several elements as following:

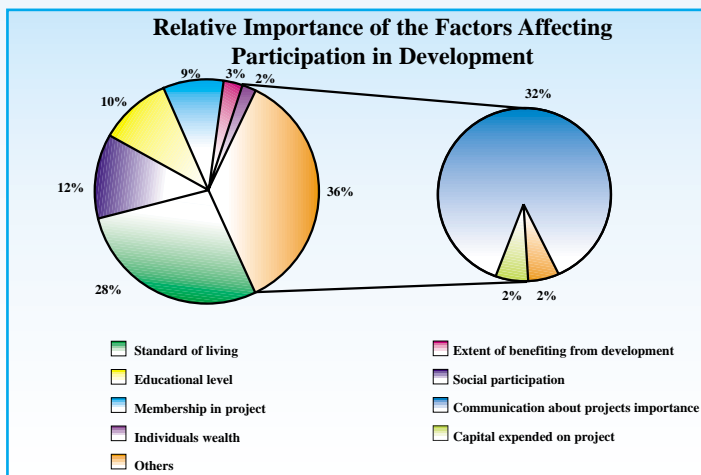
Dimension	Elements								
1. Perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perception of village problems - Perception of possible solutions - Perception of individual role - Perception of the importance of participation - Perception of the sustainable participation - Perception of development projects 								
2. Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of village problems - Knowledge of possible solutions - Knowledge of individual role - Knowledge of others' role - Individual level of training - Knowledge of development projects 								
3. Desire and interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persuasion of project benefit - Persuasion of the importance of participation - Persuasion the importance of sustainable participation - The preferred stage of participation 								
4. Capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enough time for participation - Individual willingness of participation Availability of financial and material capacities 								
5. Responsibility and real participation	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Planning</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing opinions and point of views. - Attending meetings - Committees' membership </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Execution</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation with efforts - Participation with equipments - Participation with money - Participation with land </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Follow up</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of suggestions - Solving problems - Adding modifications </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sustainability</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project follow up - project management - project maintenance - Motivating others to participate </td> </tr> </table>	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing opinions and point of views. - Attending meetings - Committees' membership 	Execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation with efforts - Participation with equipments - Participation with money - Participation with land 	Follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of suggestions - Solving problems - Adding modifications 	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project follow up - project management - project maintenance - Motivating others to participate
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Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project follow up - project management - project maintenance - Motivating others to participate 								

Figure (7-2) Reasons for not Participating in Development (%)



In an attempt to measure quantitatively the reasons behind not participating, a field study revealed an elaboration as is detailed in the figure.

Relative Importance of the Factors Affecting Participation in Development



Additionally, another attempt has been undertaken to measure quantitatively the effective determinants of the grassroots participation. Considering various studies carried out in this respect. Among eight factors, the most important one is the standard of living (28%). There is a positive correlation between the standard of living and the feeling of security and stability, hence, it dual willingness to develop his community and improve his own/surrounding conditions. As is detailed in the figure.

More effort is needed to build on the observed upward trend towards increased participation, particularly with regard executive managers, who frequently continued to take decisions without participation.

cussing plans and projects of sectors that will participate in the local development process during the next five years. It also concentrates more specifically on projects in the first year of the plan—2002/2003—to achieve integrated and cumulative momentum towards further progress in human development indicators.

C. A positive decision has been taken on the issue of producing human development reports on the level of governorates, similar to the international and national HD reports. It has been agreed, in addition, that indicators should be extended to the level of the villages, in order that interactive participation mechanisms play a greater role in compiling such a governorate report. This will also contribute significantly to the formulation of future plans and projects, and to ensuring sustainable development.

The project plan for 2002 also included the issue of human development reports for the following governorates: Alexandria, Kafr El Sheikh, Menoufiya, Kalioubiya, Sharkiya, Fayoum, and Assiout. These should be launched at the same time as the national report. In the following year, they should be extended to include all the governorates as well as their cities and villages.

D. Experimental development interventions have been introduced to tackle selective developmental gaps in specific local communities. The principle is to select one local rural unit in every governorate and mobilize government, public, private, cooperative and voluntary efforts using participatory mechanisms. Interventions are implemented in 26 villages, one in each governorate.

During 2001-2002, investments reached about LE 73.8 million, of which LE 34.2 million were injected by ORDEV, while

the balance came from other ministries and government agencies.

Civil society efforts are being mobilized to increase civil, public, and voluntary developmental interventions in the 26 villages selected. Their investments will appear in the financial year 2002/2003.

First Results of the Experience

This project is unique. It represents for the first time that all local development partners meet together and are prepared and well informed. It is also the first time that their agenda contains no requests or complaints. And yet partners were able to discuss, objectively and scientifically, the local human development indicators, basing calculations on empirical rather than theoretical data.

However, more effort is needed to build on the observed upward trend towards increased participation, particularly with regard to executive managers, who frequently continued to take decisions without participation. Likewise, the participation of civil society and local communities need to become invigorated, to avoid the monopoly of any specific group in the participatory process (for example, members of the Local Councils, People's Assembly and Al-Shoura Council).

Additionally, more effort should be given to ensure full transparency, as well as public accessibility to the facts, activities, affairs and details of the project. Private sector representatives in particular were reticent on this issue, fearing that this detailed information could be exploited against them from competitors or some governmental practices.

The Government of Egypt is effectively participating with the UNDP in this experience, which deserves all the support possible, given that public participation in local development is a prerequisite to democratic participation in other vital areas of public life.

Box 7.3**Funds of Egyptian Waqf, public participation 2000/2001**

They are private funds in all waqf charity (capitals, lands, buildings). They are managed by Egyptian Waqf agency according to the law No. 80 for the year 1971. The waqf plays a great role in religious, economic, social and cultural participation. Social services are provided to those who deserve it with respect to waqf conditions.

The annual return from Waqf revenues attains about L.E. 100 million oriented towards several types of spending like: monthly or temporarily aids for students, workers, patients and poor, as well as aids for special conditions like: death, disease, Pilgrimage and others.

Total beneficiaries from these aids in 2000/2001 have attained 149.7 thousand beneficiaries in addition to beneficiaries from loans with no interests whether with or without collateral, reaching 12.3 thousand beneficiaries as following:

Egyptian Waqf
Revenues and spending

Areas of Spending	Million L.E.	Revenues	Million L.E.
Charity aids (Waqf)	10.7	Net investment revenue from Waqf funds(after deducing 15% as the Waqf agency share) 15% reserves for developing Waqf resources	70.00
Charity loans for workers	8.45		
Charity loans with collateral	1.70		
Rents for Pilgrimage and Omra buildings	1.55		
Building and restoring mosques	6.00		
Charity establishment	47.60		
		Revenues of Neizour boxes	6.0
Total	76.00		76.00

Box 7.4**Social Nasser Bank**

Social Nasser bank is a social public financial institution based on participation. It manages individuals' savings to maximize the return. It is also a main and sustainable resource for supporting social activities. It also stimulates civil efforts concerned with El Zakkat committees. The bank receives El Zakkat and spends with respect to Islamic laws on low income categories. (The total amount of Zakkat resources was 68.4 million L.E. in 2000 2001).

During the year 2000/2001, the bank has achieved returns reaching 197.93 million L.E. while its costs have attained 60.68 million L.E.. Hence, it has achieved an excess that may be distributed equal to 137.25 million L. E.

In the same year, the bank activities have nearly reached 882.9 million L.E.. as social activities (charity loans, Zakkat, and letting low income people possess means of production) equal to 98.9 million L. E. as well as investment bank activities(small projects, fresh graduates, bying means of transport) equal to 784.0 million L.E.

The bank finances these social and investment activities through several sources: Zakkat money, social solidarity funds, medium and long-term deposits in addition to its capital. Zakkah money reached 68.41 million pounds, social solidarity money reached 439 million pounds, the bank's capital is 350 million pounds and the total deposits reached 359 million in 2000/2001 (table)

Bank activities and financial resurces 2000-2001

Activity	Amount (million of Egyptian pounds)	Financial resources	Amount (million of Egyptian pounds)
Social activities	98.9	Zakkat money	68.41
Banking activities	784	Bank's capital deposits, and social solidarity Funds	677.24
		Excess available for distribution	137.25
Total	882.9	Total	882.9

Source: Bank's Annual Bulletin 2001/2002

Correlation Analysis at Markaz, (Kism), Hai, and City Levels

A correlation analysis between key variables was conducted using the Pearson Method.* Variables chosen were: GDP per capita (SPPP), unemployment rate (15+), illiteracy rate among females, political participation in People's Assembly and in local elections, literacy rate (15+), basic and secondary enrollment ratios, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, maternal mortality rate. Table(1) (Annex 1) shows the result of the correlation exercise.

The following are some of the key results of the correlation analysis:

1- The relationship between average GDP per capita and some other indicators.

- By examining the relationship between GDP per capita and literacy rate, we note a positive medium relationship applies to the whole country (0.492). This means that the increase in the literacy rate is correlated with the increase of GDP per capita to a moderate degree, and vice versa.
- By studying the relationship between GDP per capita and the enrollment rate in basic and secondary education, we find that a weak positive correlation coefficient applies to the whole country (0.177). This means that there are several other factors inducing a greater impact on this relationship. As for governorates' correlation, Alexandria is 0.783 and Fayoum 0.688, which show strong positive correlations.
- By studying the relationship between GDP per capita and life expectancy, we note a weak positive relationship applies to the whole country (0.270). The coefficients had roughly medium values in North Sinai governorate (0.646) and Alexandria (0.507).
- By analyzing the relationship between GDP per capita and infant mortality

rate, we observe a weak inverse relationship applies to the whole country (-0.175). This means that the increase in GDP per capita is correlated weakly with the decrease of infant mortality rate. The coefficients reflect very strong inverse correlation relationships in Minya (-0.900) and South Sinai (-0.848).

- By examining the relationship between female illiteracy and infant mortality rates, we notice a less than medium positive relationship level for Egypt (0.348). This relation reflects the existence of other factors that have big influence on child mortality rate. There is a very strong positive relationship between the two variables in Luxor (+1.00), Minya (+0.902), and Sohag (+0,888). Thus, there is a logical correlation between female illiteracy and infant mortality, i.e. it cannot be that more literacy of women results in more infant mortality.

2- The relationship between unemployment rate (15+) and some other indicators

- An inverse relationship was noticed between vote percentages in People's Assembly elections and unemployment rate in most governorates. Relationships were very strongly inverse in Luxor (-1.00), El Wadi El Gadid (-0.500), Suez (-0.800), and Beni Suef (-0.719). Thus, the increase in vote percentage in People's Assembly elections is strongly correlated to total unemployment rate, in other words, people vote more when there is less unemployment.

In fact, the increase or decrease in the percentage of participation in the election due to other social, political, and economic, reasons.

* Linear correlation coefficient (Pearson) indicates the power and quality of the correlation between two variables. The value refers to its power [weak (less than +/-0.4), medium (+/-0.4 - +/-0.599), strong (+/- 0.6 - +/-0.799), very strong (+/- 0.8- +/-1.0)], while the resulting sign refer to the kind of relation (+ positive relation), (- inverse relation)

- Weak correlation, also exists, between:
 - Unemployment rate and literacy rate - a coefficient of (0.1) for Egypt.
 - Unemployment rate and enrolment rate in basic and secondary education.

In general one can conclude the following:

- GDP per capita increases with increasing education.
- Unemployment discourages active political voting.
- Increase in GDP per capita reduces infant mortality.
- While some results seem to unveil interesting patterns, other results of this correlation exercise increased doubts about the precision and reliability of the data. In order to fine-tune the policy approach to gaps and disparities, better data and statistics will be needed in the future.
- UNDP and other UN agencies (ILO and the World Bank) are supporting the preparation work towards a Poverty Reduction Action Plan (PRAP). The PRAP, to be prepared by the government, is scheduled for completion by 2003. It is being contemplated that the improvement of data and statistics will be part and parcel of the PRAP.

Annex (1)

Table(1)Correlations Between Some Important Human development Indicators on Regional level 2001
Pearson Correlations

	GDP per capita				Unemployment rate			Illiteracy rate(Females)			Political Participation in Casting of Election(Locals)				Political Participation in Casting of Election (People Assembly)			
	Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary		Basic & secondary	
	Literacy rate (15+)	secondary enrolment ratio	Life expectancy at birth	Infant mortality rate	Literacy rate (15+)	secondary enrolment ratio	maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	Infant mortality rate	Basic & secondary enrolment ratio	Literacy rate (15+)	Unemployment rate (total)	Basic & secondary enrolment ratio	Literacy rate (15+)	Unemployment rate (total)	Basic & secondary enrolment ratio	Literacy rate (15+)	Unemployment rate (total)	
Govs. Cairo	0.470	0.078	-0.413	-0.542	-0.044	0.552	0.353	0.353	-0.192	-0.353	-0.075	-0.193	-0.353	-0.074	-0.193	-0.353	-0.074	
Alexandria	0.875	0.783	0.507	-0.044	0.324	0.672	0.365	-0.716	-0.681	-0.707	-0.700	-0.686	-0.688	-0.700	-0.686	-0.688		
Port-Said	0.968	-0.346	0.236	-0.331	0.324	-0.625	0.469	0.615	-0.648	-0.048	-0.048	0.597	-0.626	-0.019	0.597	-0.626	-0.019	
Suez	0.952	-0.962	-0.935	-0.340	0.771	-0.638	0.053	-0.481	0.603	0.057	0.883	-0.899	-0.916	0.883	-0.899	-0.916		
Damietta	0.932	-0.764	-0.184	-0.790	0.249	-0.329	0.714	-0.001	0.165	-0.712	0.009	0.158	-0.720	0.009	0.158	-0.720		
Dakahlia	0.478	-0.336	-0.089	-0.264	0.309	0.165	0.633	0.453	-0.803	-0.093	-0.215	0.349	0.024	-0.215	0.349	0.024		
Sharkia	0.752	-0.456	-0.184	-0.307	-0.025	0.601	0.186	-0.024	0.369	0.077	0.111	0.321	0.154	0.111	0.321	0.154		
Kalyoubia	0.353	-0.505	0.124	-0.417	0.180	-0.323	0.114	-0.563	-0.785	0.237	-0.562	-0.782	0.238	-0.562	-0.782	0.238		
Kafr El-Sheikh	0.720	0.179	0.038	-0.274	0.520	-0.096	-0.108	0.098	-0.609	-0.742	0.097	-0.609	-0.741	0.097	-0.609	-0.741		
Gharbia	0.773	0.087	-0.316	-0.702	-0.407	0.119	0.680	0.480	-0.253	-0.144	0.474	-0.248	-0.150	0.474	-0.248	-0.150		
Menoufia	0.709	0.185	-0.401	0.353	0.179	-0.092	-0.062	-0.450	-0.146	-0.207	-0.450	-0.152	-0.226	-0.450	-0.152	-0.226		
Behera	0.686	-0.494	-0.316	-0.243	0.202	-0.613	0.299	0.436	-0.656	-0.619	0.437	-0.657	-0.620	0.437	-0.657	-0.620		
Ismailia	0.925	-0.512	-0.327	-0.436	0.112	0.303	0.600	0.734	-0.695	-0.258	0.736	-0.703	-0.258	0.736	-0.703	-0.258		
Giza	0.458	-0.185	0.298	-0.530	0.195	-0.528	0.631	0.804	-0.387	-0.271	0.563	-0.268	-0.367	0.563	-0.268	-0.367		
Beni-Suef	0.122	-0.214	-0.126	-0.352	0.785	-0.864	0.890	0.912	-0.894	-0.882	0.909	-0.893	-0.880	0.909	-0.893	-0.880		
Fayoum	0.865	0.688	-0.517	0.817	0.620	0.579	0.590	-0.950	-0.625	-0.603	-0.948	-0.627	-0.604	-0.948	-0.627	-0.604		
Menia	0.935	-0.813	-0.459	-0.900	0.834	-0.915	0.901	0.855	-0.865	-0.749	0.854	-0.865	-0.749	0.854	-0.865	-0.749		
Assyout	0.887	0.148	-0.667	0.003	0.520	0.328	-0.007	-0.105	-0.764	-0.340	-0.257	-0.781	-0.488	-0.257	-0.781	-0.488		
Suhag	0.476	-0.468	-0.176	-0.406	0.698	-0.652	0.808	0.883	-0.735	-0.647	0.882	-0.734	-0.648	0.882	-0.734	-0.648		
Quena	0.819	-0.601	-0.576	-0.712	0.560	-0.781	0.703	0.818	-0.948	-0.460	0.820	-0.948	-0.456	0.820	-0.948	-0.456		
Luxor	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000	1.000	-1.000	-1.000		
Aswan	0.765	-0.821	-0.100	-0.439	0.498	-0.526	0.583	0.364	-0.524	-0.408	0.351	-0.529	-0.391	0.351	-0.529	-0.391		
Red Sea	0.321	0.042	-0.166	-0.340	0.726	0.193	0.456	-0.186	-0.025	-0.083	0.636	0.975	0.675	0.636	0.975	0.675		
New Valley	-0.211	0.182	0.191	-0.234	0.708	-0.270	0.260	0.621	-0.517	-0.942	0.618	-0.514	-0.940	0.618	-0.514	-0.940		
Matrouh	0.253	0.192	0.164	-0.775	0.483	-0.425	0.359	0.052	-0.355	-0.336	0.058	-0.485	-0.452	0.058	-0.485	-0.452		
North Sinai	0.254	-0.463	0.646	-0.128	0.451	0.629	0.017	-0.533	-0.885	-0.624	-0.533	-0.886	-0.624	-0.533	-0.886	-0.624		
South Sinai	0.806	0.031	-0.720	-0.848	-0.129	-0.385	0.586	0.145	0.125	-0.504	0.145	0.126	-0.503	0.145	0.126	-0.503		
Egypt:	0.492	0.105	0.27	-0.175	0.111	-0.047	0.254	-0.058	-0.267	0.029	-0.085	-0.340	-0.027	-0.085	-0.340	-0.027		

Annex 2

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

What is MDGs

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) summarize the development goals agreed on at international conferences and world summits during the 1990s. At the end of the decade, world leaders distilled the key goals and targets in the Millennium Declaration (September 2000).

Based on the declaration, UNDP has worked with other UN departments, funds and programmes, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on a concise set of goals, numerical targets and quantifiable indicators to assess progress. The new set is known as the Millennium Development Goals, which include the following eight goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators. The MDGs are to be achieved between 1990 and 2015. The UN General Assembly has approved these as part of the Secretary-General's Millennium Roadmap.

The Secretary-General has asked the UNDP Administrator, in his capacity as chair of the UN Development Group, to act as "scorekeeper" and "campaign manager" for the MDGs—both spreading awareness within the system and across the world and making them an integral part of the UN system's work in the field.

Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achieve universal primary education.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women.
4. Reduce child mortality.
5. Improve Reproductive Health.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
8. Developing a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade and debt relief.

Targets

1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 per day.
2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
3. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary and preparatory schooling.
4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015
5. Reduce under-five mortality rate by 2/3 between 1990 and 2015.
6. Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 3/4, between 1990 and 2015.
7. Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
8. Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
11. To achieve by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.
12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries.
14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states.
15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries.
18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.
24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS.
25. Proportion of land area covered by forest.
26. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity.
27. GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency).

Indicators

1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP—values).
2. Poverty gap ration.
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption.
4. Prevalence of underweight children (under 5 years of age).
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
6. Net enrolment ratio in primary and preparatory education.
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5.
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old.
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education.
10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old.
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.
12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.
13. Under five mortality rate.
14. Infant mortality rate.
15. Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles.
16. Maternal mortality ratio.
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 years old pregnant women.
19. Contraceptive prevalence rate.
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria.
22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.
23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis.
28. CO2 emissions (per capita) [+2 figures of global atmospheric pollution ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases].
29. Proportion of population with sustainable access to a safe water source.
30. Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation.
31. Proportion of people with access to secure tenure.
32. Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI.
33. Proportion of ODA to basic social services.
34. Proportion of ODA that is untied.
35. Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states.
36. Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries.
37. Proportion of exports admitted free of duties and quotas.
38. Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing.
39. Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries.
40. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.
41. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled.
42. Debt services as a percentage of exports of goods and services.
43. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief.
44. Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points.
45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 years old.
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.
47. Telephone lines per 1000 people.
48. Personal computers per 1000 people.

MDGs Status at a Glance

Goals/Targets	Will the Goal/Target Be Met				State of Supportive Environment			
	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of Data	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and those suffering from hunger by 2015		●				●		
Achieve Universal Basic Education Ensure that by 2015, children, boys & girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of basic Education		●			●			
Promote Gender Equality & Empower Women Eliminate gender disparities in primary and second education, preferably by 2005, and all levels of education no later than 2015		●				●		
Reduce Child Mortality Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015	●				●			
Improve Reproductive Health Reduce maternal mortality rate to the third between 1990 and 2015	●				●			
Combat HIV/AIDS Halt by 2015, and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015				●			●	
Combat Malaria & Other Diseases Halt by 2015, and begin to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other diseases	●				●			
Ensure Environmental Sustainability Reverse loss of environmental resources by 2015		●				●		

Monitoring & Evaluation Capacity

Goals	Existing Capacity For:														
	Data collecting Capacity			Quality of Survey info.			Statistical Tracking			Statistical info. Policy			Monitoring & Evaluating		
	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak
Reduce Extreme Poverty/Hunger	●				●			●			●			●	
Achieve universal Basic Education	●				●		●				●				●
Promote Gender Equality		●			●				●		●				●
Reduce Child Mortality Rate	●			●			●			●			●		
Improve Reproductive Health	●				●		●			●				●	
Combat HIV/AIDS			●			●			●			●			●
Combat Malaria & Other Diseases	●			●			●			●			●		
Ensure Environmental Sustainability		●				●			●		●			●	

Annex 3

Technical Notes and Sources of Data

A. Human Development Index

The national human development report (HDR) for 2003 represents achievements in three key human development areas:

- Longevity: measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Educational attainment: measured by a weighted average of literacy (15+) (two-thirds) and a combined first-, second-, and third-level gross enrollment ratio (one-third).
- Standard of living: measured by average GDP per capita in US\$ according to purchasing power parity (PPP).

Calculation of HDI

Before the calculation of the HDI, an index for each key component is calculated separately. For that, maximum and minimum values (posted goals) of the four basic variables are determined as follows:

Indicator	Maximum Values	Minimum Values
Life expectancy at birth	85	25
Literacy (%)	100	0
Combined enrolment ratio (%)	100	0
GDP per capita (PPPS)	40000	100

The index for any component of HDI can be computed as: (the actual value - the minimum value) / (the maximum value - the minimum value). HDI is then calculated as the simple average of the three indices.

The HDI value indicates the level of development. When it goes below the value of one, this shows how far the country / governorate is from achieving the human development goals. In this case, the development plan should find the gaps that retard the level of development, and set up the necessary policies and pro-

grams for achieving the ultimate development goals, which are more inclusive than just increasing income level. The benefit of ranking the governorates in descending order is limited, as it does not show in which areas the differences between governorates exist. Is it because of economic, health, environmental, or educational factors? It might be all of the components combined or, perhaps, what might be more important is speeding up the development process.

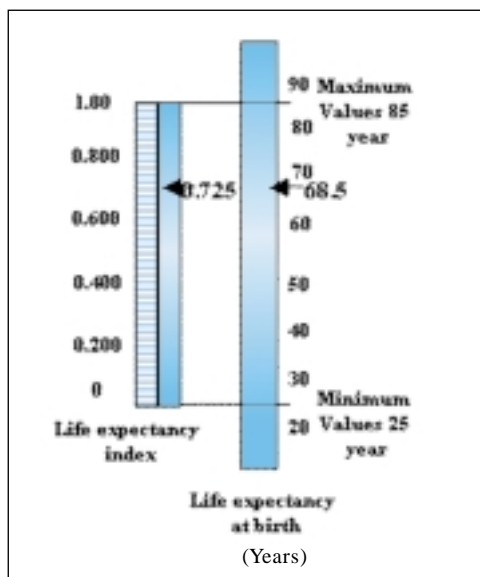
One of the main objectives of this report was to construct a human development index at the governorate and district levels. This required establishing a huge database with the collaboration of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). It includes data related to the population and labor force and other data for 2001. This made it possible to update most of the indicators. Other sources were helpful in providing the report with necessary data. The Ministry of Local Development and the Organization for Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village (ORDEV) were the main sources. They provided the report with infrastructure data (clean water, sanitation, electricity, etc.). The Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education provided the report with all required data related to health and education at the governorate and district level.

The following example of Port Said governorate may illustrate the above-mentioned steps for calculating the human development index.

1. Calculating Longevity Index:

Life expectancy at birth was estimated using detailed data on mortality and population by age group.

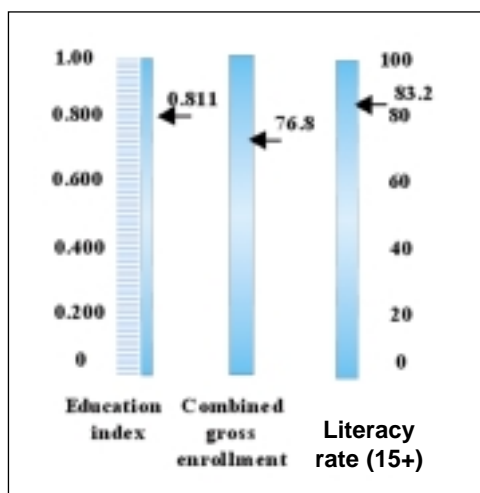
Life expectancy at birth for Port Said governorate in 2001 was estimated as 68.5 years, therefore, the life expectancy index = $(68.5 - 25) / (85 - 25) = 0.725$



2. Education Index

The education index measures the relative achievement of Port Said governorate in the literacy rate (15+) and the combined gross enrollment ratio (basic, secondary, and university). Educational attainment indices are calculated separately and added together to form the education index giving two-thirds to literacy rate (15+) and one third to the combined gross enrollment ratio as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Literacy index for Port Said governorate (15+)} &= (83.2 - 0) / (100 - 0) = 0.832 \\ \text{Combined gross enrollment index} &= (76.8 - 0) / (100 - 0) = 0.768 \\ \text{Education index} &= 2/3(0.832) + 1/3(0.768) = 0.811 \end{aligned}$$



3. GDP Per Capita Index

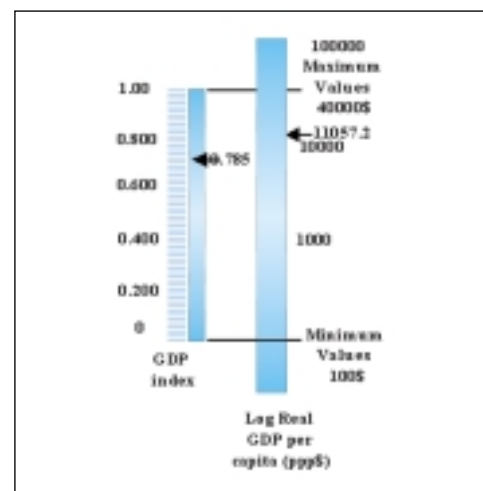
GDP per capita for Egypt was estimated from the national income accounts of

2000/2001. The estimated GDP per capita in local currency (LE) was transformed to its value in US\$ using an appropriate exchange rate (average for 2001, taking into consideration the Ministry of Planning estimations). Then, the real GDP per capita (PPP US\$) was calculated by applying a suitable factor to the estimated GDP per capita in US\$ (the factor used in the international report for 2001). This resulted in a national GDP per capita of 0.655 in 2001.

For income per capita at the governorate and district levels, the report has benefited from the results of the latest Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) carried out by CAPMAS in 1999/2000. From the information available, it was possible to determine the pattern of differences between different governorates with respect to average income per capita. In the light of this pattern and the estimated national GDP, the values of GDP per capita were estimated for individual governorates. With these estimates at the governorate level, it was possible to estimate the value of income per capita at the district level for each governorate using a percentage share of workers in each economic sector in 2001.

In the HDI, income per capita substitutes for all other aspects of human development that are not reflected in literacy rate or in life expectancy at birth. Income per capita is refined since achieving a proper level of development does not mean having a specific level of income. Therefore, the logarithm of the income value used is as follows:

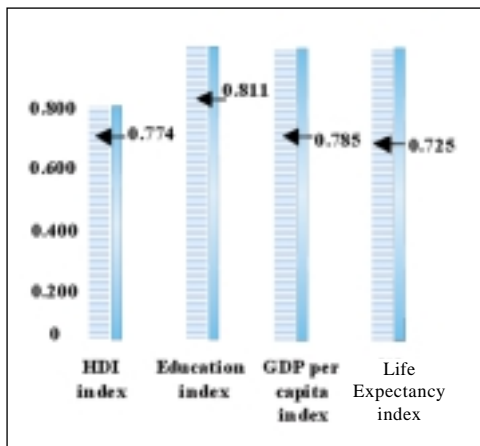
$$\begin{aligned} \text{GDP index for Port Said governorate:} &= [\log (11057.2) - \log (100)] / [\log (40000) - \log (100)] = 0.785 \end{aligned}$$



4. Calculation of HDI

HDI is calculated as a simple average of the three indices.

HDI for Port Said governorate
 $=1/3(0.725+0.811+0.785)= 0.774$



B. Demographic Aspects

The main sources of demographic data are population censuses, vital registration, and special national surveys. CAPMAS is the official national organization responsible for carrying out and/or publishing the results of some of these sources (population censuses and vital statistics). CAPMAS is also a major partner or consultant in carrying out the other sources (e.g. National Fertility Surveys). The demographic indicators, derived from these sources, reflect the population situation and its trends. Some of these indicators are used in other fields (e.g. health). In addition, population figures (total or for specific categories) are necessary for computing many indicators in various fields. CAPMAS provided all necessary data related to demographic aspects for 2001.

The present report includes the following demographic indicators:

- Population counts and projections (000's)
- Population annual growth rates (%)
- Rural population as % of total
- Urban population as % of total
- Annual growth rates of urban population (%)
- Population of largest city as % of total urban
- Demographic dependency rate (%)

- Net lifetime internal migration as % of total population
- Population density per km²
- Population doubling date at current rate
- Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)
- Total fertility rate
- Ratio of 2001 fertility to 1960
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)
- Average age at first marriage
- Crude death rate (per 1000 population)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
- Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
- Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)
- Life expectancy at birth

The first ten indicators listed above were derived from census data and/or population projections provided by CAPMAS, for the year 2001. Net lifetime internal migration as % of total population at the governorate level was derived from the 1996 census data, and the population doubling date given at the national level. The latter indicator is calculated by the exponential function using the annual growth rate for 1986-1996.

Mortality measures, crude birth rates, and average age at first marriage rely on vital statistics. It is to be noted, however, that statistics infant mortality suffer from under-registration. Therefore, the registered and adjusted infant and under 5 mortality rates are given for 2001. In spite of that, the reported average at first marriage tends to be higher than its actual value particularly in rural areas where families report higher age to escape legal constraints. Life expectancy at birth, at the national, governorate, and district levels for 1976 and 2001 were computed from detailed data on deaths and population by age and gender after allowing for under-registration of infant deaths. Motherhood and childhood indicators, related to the preservation of the child's life, in addition to data on contraceptive prevalence, are taken from Ministry of Health and Population figures for 2001.

C. Labor Force and Unemployment (15+)

Labor force and unemployment indicators in this report rely on CAPMAS estimates for the labor force and its various distributions (by gender, age, industry, occupation, employment status, etc.) for urban/rural areas of each governorate in 2001. The indicators covered are as follows:

- Labor force (15+) as % of total population
- % of females in the labor force (15+).
- Labor force (15+) in agriculture, industry, and services (%).
- Wage earners, i.e. employees, as % of labor force (15+)
- Professionals and technicians as % of labor force (15+)
- % of females in legislative and managerial staff.
- % of females in professional and technical staff.
- Employees in government and public sector as % of total labor force (15+)
- Unemployment rate (%): total, females, and adults (15-29)
- Urban and rural unemployment rates (15+)
- Unemployment rate by education (15+)
- Absolute numbers of unemployed (15+)
- Future labor force replacement ratio (%), i.e. population under 15 divided by one-third of population (15-64)

D. Education and Literacy

Education and literacy indicators require three types of data:

1. Standard educational data, e.g. students (enrolled or graduates), teachers, classes, etc. The primary sources of this type of data are the Ministry of Education and Al Azhar Education Administration. These data are up-dated and published annually. They are given in detailed gender and governorate desegregations for pre- university levels. The Ministry of Education (information center) and Al Azhar Education Administration provide these data at the governorate and district levels for the year 2000/2001. For the tertiary level, the Supreme Council of Universities publishes the data at national and university levels.

2. Literacy data (15+) These data are published through Census-based data. CAPMAS provides estimates of illiterate and literate (able to read and write) population categories (15+) for all levels of desegregation. There is a noticeable decrease in the illiteracy rate between 1996-2001, due to the exclusion of those who became literate according to the data provided by the Public Organization for eradicating Illiteracy and Adult Education for 2001. This contributed to a decline in the illiteracy rate to 34.4% in 2001.

3. Economic data required for deriving indicators of public expenditure on education. The government budget, published annually by the Ministry of Finance, is the primary source of data on public expenditure on education. However, the data are not disaggregated by governorate.

Based on these types of data, the report includes the following indicators on education and literacy:

- Apparent primary intake rate (%)
- Primary gross enrollment ratio (%)
- Preparatory gross enrollment ratio (%)
- Basic gross enrollment ratio (%)
- Secondary gross enrollment ratio (%)
- Combined basic and secondary gross enrollment ratio (%)
- Tertiary enrollment ratio (university and high institutes) (%)
- Combined first-, second-, and third-level gross enrollment ratio (%)
- Primary repeaters as % of primary enrollment
- Preparatory repeaters as % of preparatory enrollment
- Secondary repeaters as % of secondary enrollment
- Transition to preparatory as % of enrollment in the final grade of primary education in the preceding year.
- Transition to secondary as % of preparatory completers
- Primary pupils/teacher ratio (i.e. average number of pupils per teacher)
- Preparatory pupils/teacher ratio
- Class density (average number of pupils per class) at primary or preparatory level.
- Secondary technical enrollment as % of total secondary
- Tertiary science enrollment as % of total tertiary

- Public expenditure on education as % of total
- Public expenditure on education as % of GDP
- % of basic and secondary enrollment in government, private, and Al Azhar schools
- % unfit school buildings (total, Completely unfit, badly maintained)
- Literacy rate (15+) %
- % of population (15+) with secondary or higher education
- Tertiary graduate ratio (as % of corresponding age)
- Science graduates (as % of total graduates)
- Absolute numbers of illiterate (15+)

These indicators are given by gender for national, governorate, and district levels. Moreover, literacy indicators are also calculated for urban and rural areas. However, expenditure indicators and those for tertiary education are given for the national level only.

The following notes pertain to the indicators listed above:

1) Since reliable data on enrollment by age are not available, especially for primary education, gross enrollment ratios were calculated for all levels.

2) The population figures in the age groups corresponding to different educational levels were estimated by applying Sprague Multipliers to the census population by age groups in 1960 and 2001 respectively.

3) Some of the enrollment and transition ratios exceed 100% as a result of the numbers of students above (or below) the age limits of the education level, the return of families from abroad and/or intergovernorate migration. In addition, some families tend to benefit from unique education services available within the governorate (at the *kism* or markaz level) that increases these ratios by different degrees. This is clear within Cairo governorate (Zamalek and Ma'adi) and in *kism* Sharm El Sheikh in South Sinai governorate.

4) Since enrollment in university and higher education by governorate and markaz levels are not available, the combined first-, second-, and third-level gross

enrollment ratios for various governorates and their districts were derived after distributing total enrollment in university and higher education at the national level according to the relative shares of the governorates and their districts in pre-university enrollment.

5) The differences between sciences vs. humanities and theoretical vs. practical divisions are mainly due to the varying classification of technical institutes (2 years after secondary education).

E. Nutrition and Food Security

The report includes the following nutrition and food security indicators:

- Daily calorie supply per capita
- Shares in daily calorie per capita (%) (vegetables, animal products)
- Children ever breastfed (%)
- Underweight below the age of five (%)
- Food production per capita index (1979-1981=100)
- Agricultural production as % of GDP
- Cereal imports (1000 metric tons)
- Food exports as % of food imports
- Food imports as % of merchandise exports
- Food self sufficiency ratio (%)
- Food import dependency ratio (%)

The first two indicators are based on the Food Balance Sheet (FBS) published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation. The next two indicators, on children nutrition, are taken from the Ministry of Health and Population for 2001 at governorate and administrative units levels. The remaining indicators are given at the national level only. Food production per capita index is taken from the FAO (Annual Bulletin of Statistics). Agricultural production as % of GDP was derived from National Income Accounts provided by the Ministry of Planning. Food imports and exports as well as total merchandise exports are published annually by CAPMAS.

The last four indicators depend on the value of local food production, food imports, as well as food and total merchandise exports. The volumes of detailed groups of commodities of local food production were available from the Ministry of Agriculture, while the detailed tabulations of volumes of commo-

ties of the remaining components are published annually by CAPMAS.

The value of local food production was computed by applying Free On Board (FOB) prices to the volumes of tradable commodities and producer prices to non-tradable commodities. The value of food imports were derived by applying Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) prices whereas FOB prices were applied for computing the value of food exports.

The overall food self-sufficiency ratio was derived by dividing the value of local food production by the value of total food consumption (i.e. local food production -food exports +food imports). On the other hand, the food import dependency ratio is computed by dividing the value of food imports by the value of food consumption.

F. Health and Public Utilities

In addition to health-related indicators covered by other sections, this report includes the following indicators on health and public utilities:

- Population with access to health services (%)
- Pregnant women with prenatal care (%)
- Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (%)
- Doctors (MOHP) per 10000 people
- Nurses (MOHP) per 10000 people
- Nurse / doctor ratio (%)
- Beds per 10000 people (total and Ministry of Health and Population)
- Health units per 100000 people
- Public expenditure on health as % of total
- Public expenditure on health as % of GDP
- Population or households with access to piped water (%)
- Population or households with access to sanitation (%)

Health services are constitutionally rendered free of charge to everyone. However, the first indicator is estimated to be 99% in rural areas compared to complete accessibility in urban areas.

Egypt Demographic Health Survey (EDHS) provide indicators at the national level and for rural and urban areas of the main groups of governorates. The

health related data on the governorate and administrative units levels are provided by the Ministry of Health and Population information center for 2001. The information map prepared by the Ministry of Local Development in collaboration with information centers in each governorate and the Organization for Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village (ORDEV) provide public utilities data at the national, governorate and administrative units levels for 2001.

Data on public expenditure on health rely on national balance data, published annually by the Ministry of Finance, in addition to GDP figures taken from National Income Accounts provided by the Ministry of Planning.

These indicators are given by gender at the national, governorate, and district levels. However, public expenditure on health is given at national level only.

The following notes pertain to the indicators listed above:

a) The data on total health personnel are deficient as there is no efficient system to update their number taking into account factors such as migration, retirement, on-leave periods, and duplication in the statistics of personnel in private or government institutions. The relevant indicators in this report include only the health personnel in the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP). Consequently, they may not accurately reflect regional disparities in this respect.

b) It should be noted that health personnel attending births include doctors, nurses, and trained midwives. The traditional birth attendant (*daya*), however, plays an important role, especially in rural areas. This is reflected in the high rate of births attended by health personnel at the national, governorate, and administrative units levels.

c) The indicator of households with access to sanitation reflects the % of the population with access to proper sanitation systems, such as toilet linked to public network, under ground sanitation tank, or toilet connected to simple or enhanced hole. According to the concept of health science, any private or joint (but not public) disposal system is

considered healthy if it separates between human disposals and human beings. The information map provides this data at the village level.

G. Natural Resources and Energy Consumption

The present report includes the following indicators on natural resources and energy consumption:

- Land area (thousand km²)
- Cultivated area:
 - Thousand feddans
 - As % of land area
 - Persons per feddan
- Irrigated land as % of arable land area
- Crop area: thousand feddans
- Crop / cultivated land ratio
- Total water resources (billion m³)
- Water consumption as % of total water resources
- Internal renewable water as % of total water resources
- Per capita internal renewable water (m³/year)
- % of water withdrawals by:
 - Agriculture
 - Localities
 - Industry
 - Navigation
- Total fish catch (thousand tons)
- % of fish catch from:
 - Fresh water (Nile & Lake Nasser)
 - Marine (Mediterranean & Red Sea)
 - Lakes
 - Aqua culture
- Electricity consumption: total (billions of kilowatts-hour)
- Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatts-hour)
- Total commercial energy consumption (million ton oil equivalent)
- Commercial energy consumption per capita (kg oil equivalent)
- % of commercial energy consumption from:
 - Oil products
 - Natural Gas
 - Electricity
 - Coal
- Commercial energy consumed (in kg of oil) equivalent per LE 1000 of GDP
- Net commercial energy imports (as % of energy consumed)
- Final energy consumption: total (million ton of oil)
- Final energy consumption from:
 - Oil products

- Gas
- Electricity
- % of final energy consumed by:
 - Industry
 - Transportation
 - Agriculture
 - Households & commercial
 - Other

The total land area by governorate is available from the Ministry of Local Development. The data on cultivated and crop area at the governorate level were taken from the publications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.

The indicators on water resources, withdrawals, and consumption were derived from data from the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources (Center for Water Resources).

Fish catch indicators were calculated from the data available in CAPMAS "Statistical Yearbook" for 2001.

The indicators on energy consumption for 1999/2000 were computed from data in "Energy in Egypt 1999/2000," published by the Agency of Energy Planning. The main difference between commercial and final energy consumption is the exclusion in the latter of the amounts of energy source (or sources) consumed as input in the production of another source (e.g. the use of natural gas or oil products in the production of electricity). The commercial energy consumed in kgs oil equivalent per LE 1000 of GDP is based on market prices.

H. Communications

The communications profile is represented by a number of indicators. The major sources of data required for deriving these indicators are population censuses and annual reports on related areas. CAPMAS publishes these reports in cooperation with the concerned ministries and organizations.

The communications indicators included in this report are:

- Households with television (%)
- Households with radio (%)
- Telephones per 1000 people
- Daily newspapers circulation per 1000 people
- Average number of people served by one post office

- Annual cinema attendance per 1000 people.
- Annual theater attendance per 1000 people
- Annual museum attendance per 1000 people
- Library books per 1000 people
- Passenger cars per 1000 people

The first two indicators are taken from EDHS 2000. The third indicator is derived based on data provided by Egypt Telecom for 2001. The remaining indicators were derived from the latest available CAPMAS annual reports for the related areas of communication for 1999/2000.

I. Economic Aspects

Economic indicators included in this report are as follows:

- Average GDP per capita (LE) at the national, governorate, and administrative units' levels for the year 2001.
- Average GDP per capita (PPPS) at the national, governorate, and administrative units' levels. (Estimates of Ministry of Planning).
- Income share of poorest 40% of population
- Ratio of richest 20% to poorest 20%
- Gini coefficient
- Total poor persons as % of total population
- Ultra poor persons as % of total population
- Wages of poor households as % of their income
- Wages of poor households as % of total wages
- % of total expenditure spent on social security
- % of total expenditure spent on defense, security, and justice (in addition to % of public expenditure spent on education and health referred to earlier)
- Public expenditure on social security as % of GDP
- Public expenditure on defense, as % of GDP (in addition to public expenditure on education or health as % of GDP referred to earlier)
- Total GDP (LE billions)
- Agricultural product as % of GDP
- Industrial product as % of GDP
- Services as % of GDP
- Households consumption as % of GDP

- Government consumption as % of GDP
- Gross domestic investment as % of GDP
- Gross domestic saving as % of GDP
- Tax revenue as % of GDP
- Exports as % of GDP
- Imports as % of GDP
- Total civil external debt as % of GNP
- Civil external debt service ratio (as % of exports)
- Workers' remittances from abroad (LE millions)
- Export/import ratio (%)
- Trade dependency (exports plus imports as % of GDP)
- Current account balance (LE billions)
- Gross international reserves including gold
- Gross reserves (US\$ billion)
- Months of import coverage
- GDP at constant factor cost for 2000/2001 (LE billions)
- Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)
- Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (%)
- Consumer price index (1995/96=100)
- Wholesale price index (86/1987=100)
- Annual growth rate of exports (%)
- Annual growth rate of tax revenue (%)
- Direct taxes as % of total taxes
- Overall budget surplus (deficit) as % of GDP at market prices

GDP per capita (LE) and GDP per capita (PPPS) were derived for the country and at the governorate level using National Income Accounts, provided directly by the Ministry of Planning (MOP), and the results of the CAPMAS Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 1999/2000, in the manner described in Section (A-3) above.

The results of HIES were used in deriving poverty indicators. It is noteworthy, however, that a poor person (or household) is defined in the present report as one whose expenditure is less than the specified poverty line in urban and rural areas. The following procedure was adopted for estimating poverty lines:

1. The amount required is set to accord with the observed diet pattern of the poor to reflect their consumption habits and tastes.
2. The actual diet per adult equivalent in the reference households was augmented

to yield adequate energy intake, i.e. 2200 daily calories.

3. The annual cost of the selected diet per household was estimated using actual current prices. The cost of such diet was estimated as LE 4500 and 3752.6 for urban and rural areas respectively. This is considered as the food-based poverty line. Those who are below this line are referred to as ultra poor.

4. Non-food expenditure was estimated for households who are capable of reaching their food requirements, but choose not to do so in order to get their essential non-food needs. Non-foods are added to the food poverty line to yield the poverty line used in this report (i.e. LE 4438 and 3963 in urban and rural areas respectively).

Indicators of public expenditure on various sectors were derived from the government budget published annually by the Ministry of Finance (MOF).

The data required for deriving indicators for national income accounts were provided directly by the Ministry of Planning (MOP). These data are regularly included in the successive follow-up reports. Nevertheless, the following observations are pertinent to this type of data:

- The available estimates of sectoral value added were always given at the constant price of the Plan base-year. However the GDP expenditures (namely consumption and investment) are estimated at current prices. A resource-use balance is thus hard to compile annually.
- The MOP has frequently revised the National Income Accounts. An explanation is rarely found for revisions of the estimates. It is understandable that the estimates for a late year can only be preliminary. But persistent revisions of the data complicate the time series necessary for trend analysis.

The eight indicators on resource flow imbalances were taken or derived from data available in the economic bulletin published by the National Bank of Egypt (NBE) and the annual report of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), with the exception of trade dependency (i.e. exports plus imports as % GDP) which

was calculated from data provided directly by the Ministry of Planning.

The indicators of GDP (growth rates and per capita growth rates), as well as growth rates of exports are calculated from data provided by the Ministry of Planning. Inflation indicators are derived from the statistical yearbook (different editions), published by CAPMAS. Finally, the indicators of taxes and budget surplus (deficit) were calculated from data provided directly by the Ministry of Finance.

J. Participatory Development

This report presents, for the first time, the idea of public participation in local development, and measuring it using indicators of public participation in political, social, and economic life at the governorate and district levels. The Ministry of Local Development and the Organization for Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village (ORDEV) provide these types of data, such as public participation in the 2000 People's Assembly elections and the 2002 local elections. Public participation in infrastructure projects, as well as economic development projects supported by the Shorouk program for Village Development during the period 1994/95–2001/2002 are also provided.

In addition to participation-related indicators mentioned in other sections, this report includes the following participation-related indicators:

- Political participation in the People's Assembly elections of 2000
- Political participation in the local elections of 2002
- Participation in social and personal activities (those who work in community services and social & personal services as % of total workers (15+))
- Private sector craft workers as % of total workers (15+)
- Informal sector workers as % of total workers (15+)
- % of public participation (investment) in economic development projects (Shorouk program)
- % of public participation (investment) in infrastructure projects (Shorouk program).

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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

National Indicators

N.1. Human development index

Life expectancy at birth (years)	2001	67.1
Adult literacy rate 15+ (%)	2001	65.6
Combined 1st, 2nd & 3rd-level gross enrolment ratio%	2000/2001	73.5
Real GDP per Capita (ppp \$)	2000/2001	5060.9
Life expectancy index	2001	0.702
Education index	2001	0.682
GDP index	2001	0.655
Human development index	2001	0.680

N.2. Profile of human development

Life expectancy at birth (years)	2001	67.1
Population with access to :		
	Health services %	
	Urban	2001 100.0
	Rural	2001 99.0
	Piped water %	
	Total	2001 91.3
	Rural	2001 82.1
	Sanitation %	
	Total	2001 93.6
	Rural	2001 78.2
Daily calorie supply per capita	1996	4258.0
Literacy rate 15+ %	2001	65.6
Combined basic and secondary enrolment ratio %	2000/2001	86.0
Daily newspaper circulation (per 1000 people)	1997	39.0
Households with television (%)	2000	89.4
GDP per capita (LE)	2000/2001	5537.6

N.3. Profile of human deprivation

			(thousands)
Population without access to :	Health services	2001	..
	Piped water	2001	6847.5
	Sanitation	2001	4109.1
Children dying before age five		2001	105.9
Malnourished children under five		2001	161.1
Children not in basic or secondary school		2000/2001	2383.5
Illiterates (15+)		2001	17915.0
Unemployed people (15+)	Total	2001	1698.5
	Female	2001	571.0
Poor persons :	Total	2000	13153.0
	Ultra poor	2000	3833.6

(..) Data not available or not applicable (.) Less than half the unit shown .

N.4. Trends in human development

Life expectancy at birth (years)	1976	55.0
	2001	67.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1961	108.0
	2001	30.0
Population with access to safe piped water %	1976	70.9
	1996	81.4
	2001	91.3
Daily calorie supply per capita	1991	3700.0
	1996	4258.0
Literacy rate 15+ (%)	1960	25.8
	2001	65.6
Combined basic and secondary enrolment ratio %	1960/61	42.0
	2000/2001	86.0

N.5. Human capital formation

		Total	Female
Literacy rate (15+)	1960	25.8	12.5
	2001	65.6	54.2
Basic & Secondary enrolment ratio (%)	1960/61	42	32.1
	2000/2001	86	83.0
Professionals and technicians(as %of labor force 15+)	2001	21.2	41.1
% of people 15+ with secondary or higher education	2001	29.3	23.5
Tertiary graduate ratio (as %of corresponding age)	1999/2000	5.6	5.3
Science graduates (as %of total graduates)	1999/2000	13.0	10.5

*Including El- Azhar .

N.6. Status of women

Life expectancy at birth		2001	68.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)		2001	60.7
Average age at first marriage		1969	19.8
		2001	24.1
Enrolment ratios (gross) (%):	Basic education %	2000/2001	89.7
	Primary %	2000/2001	89.9
	Preparatory %	2000/2001	89.1
	Secondary education %	2000/2001	69.2
	Tertiary education %	2000/2001	29.4
Tertiary science enrolment (% females)		2000/2001	35.7
% Females 15+ with secondary or higher education		2001	23.5
Legislative and managerial staff (% females)		2001	16.1
Professional & technical staff (% females)		2001	41.1
Women in the labor force 15+ (% of total)		2001	15.4

N.7. Females as % of males

Life expectancy at birth		2001	101.5
Population		2001	95.3
Literacy (15+)		1960	30.0
		2001	63.4
Primary enrolment		1960/61	63.2
		2000/2001	93.2
Preparatory enrolment		2000/2001	91.9
Secondary enrolment		2000/2001	94.9
Tertiary enrolment		2000/2001	91.2
Labor Force		2001	18.5

N.8. Rural- urban gaps

Rural population (as % of total)		1960	62.0
		2001	57.1
Population with access to health services(%)	Urban	2001	100.0
	Rural	2001	99.0
Households with access to piped water (%)	Urban	2001	97.5
	Rural	2001	82.1
Households with access to sanitation (%)	Urban	2001	99.6
	Rural	2001	78.2
Literacy rate (15+) (%)	Urban	2001	78.5
	Rural	2001	53.1
Rural-urban disparity:	Health	2001	99.0
	Water	2001	84.2
	Sanitation	2001	78.5
	Literacy	2001	67.6

N.9. Child survival and development

Pregnant women with prenatal care(%)		2001	61.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)		2001	60.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	(registered)	1961	108.0
	(registered)	2001	27.3
	(adjusted)	2001	30.0
Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	(registered)	1961	204.0
	(registered)	2001	35.6
	(adjusted)	2001	39.1
Children ever breastfed (%)		2001	93.3
Births attended by health personnel %		2001	56.5
Children 12-23 months old fully immunized * (%)		2001	97.9
Underweight below age 5 (%)		2001	8.8

*This rate according to data available from the information centre in Ministry of Health and Population

N.10. Health profile

Households with access to :	Health services %	Urban	2001	100.0
		Rural	2001	99.0
Piped water % :	Total		2001	91.3
		Rural	2001	82.1
Sanitation % :	Total		2001	93.6
		Rural	2001	78.2
Doctors per 10000 people (MOH)*			1982	5.4
			2001	6.0
Nurses per 10000 people (MOH)*			1982	9.1
			2001	13.5
Nurse/doctor ratio (%) (MOH)*			1982	169.0
			2001	224.4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)			2001	60.7
Beds per 10000 people	Total		2001	20.0
	MOH*		2001	16.7
Health units per 100000 persons			2001	2.4
Public expenditure on health	(as % of total)		2000/2001	7.2
	(as % of GDP)		2000/2001	2.4

* (MOH = Ministry of Health only)

N.11. Education flows

		Total	Female
Primary intake rate %	1960/61	68.6	57.4
	2000/2001	91.4	90.1
Primary enrolment ratio (gross) %	1960/61	61.3	49.0
	2000/2001	91.7	88.3
Primary repeaters (as % of primary enrolment)	2000/2001	4.2	..
Transition to preparatory (as % of primary)	2000/2001	104.5	..
Preparatory enrolment ratio (gross) %	1960/61	17.2	10.1
	2000/2001	92.3	88.3
Preparatory repeaters (as % of preparatory enrolment)	2000/2001	3.6	..
Transition to secondary (as % of preparatory)	2000/2001	96	..
Secondary enrolment ratio (gross) %	1960/61	17.1	8.4
	2000/2001	71.1	69.2
Secondary repeaters (as % of secondary enrolment)	2000/2001	1.7	..
Tertiary enrolment ratio %	1960/61	9.5	3.3
	2000/2001	30.2	29.4

**N.12.
Education**

Primary pupil / teacher rate		2000/2001
Preparatory pupil / teacher rate		2000/2001
Class density :	Primary	2000/2001
	Preparatory	2000/2001
Secondary technical (as % of total secondary)		2000/2001
Tertiary science (as % of total tertiary)		2000/2001
Public expenditure on education (as % of total)		2000/2001
Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP)		2000/2001
Public expenditure on pre-university education (as % of all levels)		1999/2000
Public expenditure on higher education (as % of all levels)		1999/2000
% of basic and secondary enrolment in:	Government schools	2000/2001
	Private schools	2000/2001
	El Azhar schools	2000/2001
% of unfit school buildings :	Total	2001
	Completely unfit	2001
	Maintenance	2001

**N.13.
Communication**

Households with television %	Total	2000
	Rural	2000
Daily newspaper circulation (per 1000 people)		1997
Telephones (per 1000 persons)		2001
Average number of people served by one post office		2000
Annual cinema attendances (per 1000 persons)		1999
Annual theater attendances (per 1000 persons)		1999
Annual museum attendances (per 1000 persons)		1999
Library books (per 1000 persons) : All libraries		1999
	Public libraries only	1999
Passenger cars (per 1000 persons)		2001

**N.14. Labor
force**

Labor force 15+ (as % of total population)		2001
% females in the labor force (15+)		2001
% of labor force (15+) in :	Agriculture	2001
	Industry	2001
	Services	2001
Wage earners (as % of the labor force 15+)	Total	2001
	Female	2001
	Total	2001
Professionals and technicians (as % of labor force 15+)	Female	2001
	Total	2001
Employees in Government & public sector (% of labor force 15+)	Total	2001
	Female	2001

**N.15.
Unemployment**

Unemployment rate %	Total	2001	9.0
	Female	2001	19.8
	Adults 15 - 29	2001	20.4
	Urban	2001	8.9
	Rural	2001	9.2
Unemployment rate by education 15+: %	Below secondary	2001	1.5
	Secondary	2001	22.4
	University	2001	8.8
Future labor force replacement ratio %		2001	223.6

**N.16. Income,
distribution and**

GDP per capita (LE)		2000/2001	5537.6
Income share of lowest 40% :	Total	2000	22.7
	Rural	2000	25.3
Ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%:	Total	2000	4.4
	Rural	2000	3.3
Gini coefficient	Total	2000	29.3
	Rural	2000	23.6
Poor (as % of total households)		2000	20.1
Ultra poor (as % of total households)		2000	5.8
Wages of poor households:	As % of their income	2000	45.1
	As % of total wages	2000	12.4
% of total public expenditure spent on:	Education	2000/2001	19.7
	Health	2000/2001	7.2
	Social security	2000/2001	6.1
	Defense, Security and Justice	2000/2001	17.8
Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP)		2000/2001	6.7
Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP)		2000/2001	2.4
Social security benefits (as % of GDP)		2000/2001	2.1
Public expenditure on defense Security and Justice (as % of GDP)		2000/2001	6.1

**N.17.
Urbanization**

Urban population (as % of total)	1960	38.0	
	1976	43.8	
	1986	44.0	
	1996	42.6	
	2001	42.9	
Urban population annual growth rate %	1960-1976	3.0	
	1976-1986	2.8	
	1986-1996	1.8	
	1996-2001	2.3	
Population of largest city (as % of total urban)	1960	34.4	
	1976	31.6	
	1986	28.6	
	1996	26.1	
	2001	26.2	
Houses with electricity %		2001	98.7

N.18. Demographic profile

Population (thousands)	1960	25984.0
	1986	48254.0
	1996	59426.3
	2001	65335.6
Annual population growth rates %	1960-1986	2.4
	1986-1996	2.1
	1996-2001	2.1
Population doubling date (1986/96 rate)	year	2034
Total fertility rate	2000	3.5
Ratio of 2001 fertility to 1980 %		66.0
Contraceptive prevalence %	2001	66.0
	2001	58.1
Demographic dependency ratio %	2001	69.9

N.19. Natural resources

Land area (thousand km ²)	2001	1025.1	
Population density (per km ²)	2001	63.7	
Cultivated area :	thousand feddans	2001	7761.1
	% of land area	1998	3.3
	persons per feddan	2001	8.4
Irrigated land (as % of arable land area)	1998	100.0	
Crop area :	thousand feddans	1998	13858.7
	Ratio to cultivated lands	1998	1.8
Total water resources (Billion m ³)	1992	60.1	
Water consumption (as % of total water resources)	1992	97.0	
Internal renewable water (as % of total water resources)	1992	94.0	
Per capita internal renewable water (m ³ /year)	1992	979.0	
% of water withdrawals by :	Agriculture	1992	84.0
	Municipal	1992	5.0
	Industrial	1992	8.0
	Navigation	1992	3.0
Total fish catch (thousand tons)	1999	649.0	
% of fish catch from:	Fresh water (Nile & Lake Nasser)	1999	18.1
	Marine (Mediterranean & Red Sea)	1999	26.6
	Other lakes	1999	22.4
	Aqua culture	1999	32.9

**N.20. Energy
Consumption**

Electricity consumption : Total (Billions of kilowatt-hours)		1999/2000	60.9
Electricity consumption Per capita (kilowatt-hours)		1999/2000	943.6
Commercial energy consumption : Total (million tons of oil equivalent)		1999/2000	44.1
Commercial energy consumption per capita (kg of oil equivalent)		1999/2000	683.4
% of commercial energy consumption from:	Oil products	1999/2000	55.3
	Natural gas	1999/2000	35.6
	Electricity	1999/2000	9.1
Commercial energy consumed in kg of oil equivalent per LE 1000 of GDP		1999/2000	138.7
Net commercial energy imports (as % of commercial energy consumed)		1999/2000	15.9
Final energy consumption : Total (million tons of oil equivalent)		1999/2000	24.4
% of final energy consumption form:	Oil products	1999/2000	55.7
	Natural gas	1999/2000	35.6
	Electricity	1999/2000	7.4
	Coal	1999/2000	1.3
% of final energy consumed by:	Industry*	1999/2000	42.4
	Transportation	1999/2000	39.6
	Agriculture	1999/2000	0.5
	Households & commercial	1999/2000	14.2
	Other	1999/2000	3.3

* Including coal

**N.21. Food
security**

Food production per capita index (1995/96=100)		2000	123.3
Agricultural production (as % of GDP)		2000/2001	16.4
Daily calories per capita		1991	3700.0
		1996	4258.0
Shares in daily calories per capita % :	Vegetable products	1991	94.5
		1996	93.5
	Animal products	1991	5.5
		1996	6.5
Cereal imports : (1000 metric tons)		1997	7599.4
Food exports as % of food imports		2000	8.6
Food imports as % of merchandise exports		2000	76.3
Food self sufficiency ratio(%)		2000	76.2
Food import dependency ratio(%)		2000	23.8

**N.22. Resource
flow
imbalances**

Total Civil external debt (as % of GNP)		2000/2001	27.0
Civil external debt service ratio (as % of exports)		2000/2001	8.7
Workers' remittances from abroad (\$ millions)		2000/2001	3742.2
Export/import ratio %		2000/2001	32.1
Trade dependency (exports plus imports as % of GDP)		2000/2001	29.8
Current account balance (LE billions)		2000/2001	3.8
Gross international reserves including gold :	(US\$ millions)	2000/2001	14.2
	Months of import coverage	2000/2001	10.4

**N.23. National
income accounts**

	1991/92	2000/2001
Total GDP at current market prices (L.E. billions)	139.1	361.8
Agricultural product (as % of GDP)	16.5	16.5
Industrial product (as % of GDP)	33.3	33.3
Services (as % of GDP)	50.2	50.2
Private consumption (as % of GDP)	74.2	74.6
Government consumption (as % of GDP)	10.4	9.7
Gross domestic investment (as % of GDP)	18.2	21.5
Gross domestic savings (as % of GDP)	15.4	16.6
Tax revenue (as % of GDP)	16.0	17.3
Exports (as % of GDP)	29.0	9.0
Imports (as % of GDP)	31.8	20.8

**N.24 Economic
Performance**

GDP at constant (1996/97) factor cost (LE billions)		1997/98	253.1
		2000/2001	296.0
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		1981/82-1991/92	6.0
		1995/96-2000/2001	5.3
Annual growth rate of per capita GDP (%)		1981/82-1991/92	3.6
		1995/96-2000/2001	9.9
Consumer price index (1995/96=100)	Urban	2000/2001	123.7
	Rural	2000/2001	119.2
Wholesale price index (1986/87=100)		2000/2001	384.2
Annual growth rate of exports %		1981/82-1991/92	[- 0.8]
		1995/96-2000/2001	6.1
Annual growth rate of tax revenue		1981/82-1991/92	2.6
		1994/95-2000/2001	20.5
Direct taxes as % of total taxes		2000/2001	41.3
Overall budget surplus (deficit) as % of GDP at market prices		1996/97	[- 0.9]
		2000/2001	[-4.4]

**N.25 Participation
in Development**

Political Participation in Casting of Election	Locals	2002	42.4
	Parliament	2001	24.1
Employees in Community, Social and Personal Services (as %labor force 15+)	Total	2001	2.2
	Female	2001	2.1
% of basic and secondary enrollment % in Private schools		2001	6.0
Popular Participation in Shorouk Program % Projects:	Infra Structure	(1994/95-2001/2002)	28.8
	Economic Development	(1994/95-2001/2002)	31.5
Employees in Craftsmen Activities (as %labor force 15+)	Total	2001	14.0
	Female	2001	2.2
Employees in Informal sector (as %labor force 15+)	Total	2001	9.7
	Female	2001	21.5

Governorate Indicators

G.1 Human development index

	Life expectancy at birth (Years) 2001	Adult literacy rate (15+) % 2001	Combined 1st, 2nd & 3rd level gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000/2001	Real GDP per capita (ppp\$) 2000/2001	Life expectancy Index 2001	Education Index 2001	Real GDP per capita Index 2001	Human Development Index 2001	Rank of Gov. 2001
Cairo	67.7	81.1	73.9	9292.4	0.712	0.787	0.756	0.752	3
Alexandria	67.9	79.6	78.3	7372.2	0.715	0.792	0.718	0.741	4
Port-Said	68.5	83.2	76.8	11057.2	0.725	0.811	0.785	0.774	1
Suez	68.2	79.8	80.4	8368.7	0.720	0.800	0.739	0.753	2
Urban Govs	68.1	80.7	77.4	9216.5	0.718	0.796	0.755	0.756	
Damietta	68.4	70.1	77.3	5712.8	0.723	0.725	0.675	0.708	5
Dakahlia	67.7	67.4	76.5	3997.1	0.712	0.704	0.616	0.677	12
Sharkia	67.2	62.3	75.5	3821.9	0.703	0.667	0.608	0.659	13
Kalyoubia	68.5	68.8	71.1	4927.6	0.725	0.696	0.650	0.690	9
Kafr El-Sheikh	66.6	56.5	76.4	4604.1	0.693	0.631	0.639	0.654	15
Gharbia	68.2	69.5	77.1	4857.3	0.720	0.720	0.648	0.696	7
Menoufia	67.5	67.4	82.0	3850.0	0.708	0.723	0.609	0.680	11
Behera	67.5	56.0	71.7	4270.6	0.709	0.613	0.627	0.649	16
Ismailia	66.9	72.8	77.8	5473.7	0.699	0.745	0.668	0.704	6
Lower Egypt:	67.5	64.8	76.1	4623.3	0.709	0.685	0.640	0.678	..
Urban	..	77.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	58.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	65.6	71.1	74.1	5623.6	0.677	0.721	0.673	0.690	10
Beni-Suef	67.6	51.3	65.4	3044.4	0.710	0.560	0.570	0.613	19
Fayoum	65.6	47.7	65.4	3301.8	0.676	0.536	0.584	0.599	22
Menia	65.4	49.3	68.4	3578.9	0.673	0.557	0.597	0.609	20
Assyout	66.7	52.0	75.9	2749.8	0.695	0.600	0.553	0.616	18
Suhag	66.5	49.5	71.1	2995.9	0.691	0.567	0.567	0.609	21
Quena	66.5	50.0	78.3	3592.0	0.691	0.594	0.598	0.628	17
Luxor	65.9	60.8	85.1	3692.0	0.681	0.689	0.602	0.658	14
Aswan	67.2	70.2	81.1	4369.0	0.704	0.738	0.630	0.691	8
Upper Egypt:	66.2	56.4	73.9	4580.8	0.687	0.623	0.638	0.649	..
Urban	..	75.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	44.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	67.2	79.6	81.8	7321.9	0.704	0.803	0.717	0.741	..
New Valley	67.2	78.5	80.1	5187.5	0.703	0.791	0.659	0.718	..
Matrouh	67.1	55.7	70.0	5820.8	0.701	0.605	0.678	0.661	..
North Sinai	67.2	67.8	75.7	5720.2	0.703	0.704	0.675	0.694	..
South Sinai	67.1	75.8	76.7	10562.8	0.701	0.761	0.778	0.747	..
Frontier Govs	67.2	70.2	76.8	6848.4	0.703	0.724	0.705	0.711	..
Urban	..	80.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	54.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	67.1	65.6	73.5	5060.9	0.702	0.682	0.655	0.680	
Urban	..	78.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	53.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

G.2 Profile of human development

	Life expectancy at birth (Years)	Households with access		Literacy rate(15+)(%)	Combined basic and secondary enrolment %	GDP per capita (LE)	Households with access		
		to Piped water (%)	Sanitation (%)				Electricity %	Radio %	Television %
Cairo	67.7	99.9	99.9	81.1	90.2	10167.7	99.9	90.9	95.9
Alexandria	67.9	99.8	99.9	79.6	93.6	8066.6	99.5	87.9	93.7
Port-Said	68.5	96.6	100.0	83.2	92.0	12098.8	99.8	93.1	97.6
Suez	68.2	99.8	100.0	79.8	93.8	9157.0	99.6	97.5	96.7
Urban Govs	68.1	99.8	99.9	80.7	91.5	10084.6	99.8	90.3	95.3
Damietta	68.4	99.3	99.4	70.1	91.6	6250.9	98.7	85.3	90.7
Dakahlia	67.7	90.2	99.3	67.4	89.2	4373.6	99.7	90.7	95.5
Sharkia	67.2	81.6	98.5	62.3	87.1	4181.9	97.3	75.4	86.2
Kalyoubia	68.5	94.6	98.7	68.8	83.4	5391.8	99.4	95.2	95.3
Kafr El-Sheikh	66.6	97.6	95.3	56.5	88.2	5037.8	98.9	78.2	85.6
Gharbia	68.2	95.5	97.4	69.5	89.6	5314.8	99.4	87.4	92.6
Menoufia	67.5	75.4	97.8	67.4	86.6	4212.7	98.7	88.6	88.8
Behera	67.5	80.1	97.2	56.0	83.3	4672.9	98.2	71.6	86.2
Ismailia	66.4	93.0	100.0	72.8	91.7	5989.3	99.3	91.3	94.9
Lower Egypt:	67.5	89.6	98.2	64.8	87.0	5058.8	98.8	84.2	90.6
Urban	..	..	..	77.4	..	..	99.7	90.6	94.5
Rural	..	..	0.0	58.9	..	..	98.4	81.1	88.6
Giza	65.6	94.2	99.0	71.1	86.3	6153.4	99.3	92.3	93.1
Beni-Suef	67.6	72.1	83.2	51.3	74.2	3331.1	91.1	50.8	78.8
Fayoum	65.6	79.6	81.4	47.7	74.5	3612.8	92.5	73.2	76.0
Menia	65.4	82.3	89.4	49.3	77.6	3916.0	93.1	57.8	78.6
Assyout	66.7	83.9	73.0	52.0	86.8	3008.8	92.9	66.6	78.4
Suhag	66.5	88.9	75.7	49.5	79.8	3278.1	94.6	66.2	83.9
Quena	66.5	89.6	86.3	50.0	88.3	3930.3	97.2	79.6	84.3
Luxor	65.9	88.3	88.1	60.8	97.7	3829.9	97.3	81.2	85.4
Aswan	67.2	94.2	88.4	70.2	94.5	4780.6	98.2	68.6	90.7
Upper Egypt:	66.2	85.9	84.9	56.4	82.5	5012.3	95.4	73.3	84.2
Urban	..	..	..	75.7	..	..	99.1	85.8	93.2
Rural	..	..	..	44.8	..	..	93.4	66.3	79.1
Red Sea	67.2	83.7	99.6	79.6	93.8	8011.6	99.5	81.5	90.8
New Valley	67.2	97.8	98.5	78.5	93.3	5676.2	99.1	96.9	95.3
Matrouh	67.1	88.1	78.9	55.7	81.4	6369.1	75.4	71.9	61.3
North Sinai	67.2	92.8	91.2	67.8	87.8	6259.1	94.6	80.4	83.5
South Sinai	67.1	87.8	89.5	75.8	85.7	11557.8	96.6	82.3	84.1
Frontier Govs	67.2	90.0	91.6	70.2	88.0	7493.5	90.6	81.9	81.2
Urban	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	92.3	89.3	..
Rural	..	..	..	54.8	..	..	73.2	74.6	..
Egypt:	67.1	91.3	93.6	65.6	86.0	5537.6	98.7	81.9	89.4
Urban	..	..	..	78.5	..	..	99.6	89.3	94.5
Rural	..	..	..	53.1	..	..	96.9	74.6	84.3

G.3 Profile of human deprivation

	Thousands									
	Without access to piped water 2001	Without access to sanitation 2001	Children dying before age 5 2001	Children not in basic or secondary schools 2000/2001	Illiterates (15+) 2001	Poor persons (% of total)		Malnourished children below age 5 2001	Unemployed persons 15 +	
						Total	Ultra poor		Total	Female
						2000	2000		2001	2001
Cairo	6.6	6.6	11.7	164.4	1368.1	638.9	161.1	17.5	168.3	49.7
Alexandria	7.2	3.6	5.1	51.7	680.8	404.7	86.0	7.1	83.0	26.0
Port-Said	17.3	0.0	0.6	9.7	85.0	13.2	1.0	0.9	17.2	7.2
Suez	0.9	0.0	0.6	7.2	81.5	18.9	1.8	1.7	10.7	4.6
Urban Govs	32.1	10.2	17.9	233.1	2215.3	1075.7	249.9	27.2	279.2	87.5
Damietta	7.0	5.6	1.0	21.4	245.9	9.0	0.3	1.0	20.4	9.0
Dakahlia	452.4	30.3	5.7	122.6	1229.8	804.4	138.9	4.8	166.5	69.4
Sharkia	873.5	69.1	7.0	147.0	1370.0	754.3	121.6	5.7	130.4	51.1
Kalyoubia	196.6	45.5	4.1	172.9	904.9	433.3	103.8	6.4	79.1	25.6
Kafr El-Sheikh	58.6	113.0	2.0	71.0	803.4	161.7	21.1	7.0	90.4	38.4
Gharbia	167.1	94.4	7.1	90.2	947.3	370.8	74.6	3.9	148.2	66.9
Menoufia	744.8	65.2	3.8	110.4	799.0	631.9	106.8	6.2	83.9	34.6
Behera	872.5	120.8	4.0	205.6	1426.2	452.7	63.4	5.1	120.2	42.0
Ismailia	56.2	0.0	1.2	17.2	180.4	62.0	7.8	0.7	18.3	6.1
Lower Egypt:	3428.9	543.8	35.7	958.1	7906.9	3680.0	638.2	40.8	857.3	342.9
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	305.8	54.2	6.6	194.9	1251.7	982.3	229.4	18.7	79.0	14.5
Beni-Suef	581.9	349.5	4.9	160.2	693.8	1054.8	416.8	7.7	46.2	17.0
Fayoum	456.1	414.9	4.9	175.7	781.6	781.1	240.8	8.9	50.0	15.3
Menia	661.0	397.3	10.1	243.4	1294.6	898.1	214.6	16.0	78.1	12.7
Assyout	510.2	852.7	8.7	101.4	1052.7	1812.4	773.8	21.0	87.3	26.3
Suhag	391.4	855.4	7.8	187.8	1205.4	1585.3	599.8	12.1	82.8	20.0
Quena	284.1	375.4	5.7	84.9	925.9	*1027.7	*398.1	4.9	67.7	12.3
Luxor	46.4	47.2	0.7	1.0	118.8			0.4	12.4	3.4
Aswan	61.0	122.4	1.5	14.6	251.0	255.7	72.3	1.1	42.5	13.3
Upper Egypt:	3297.9	3469.0	50.9	1164.0	7575.6	8397.3	2945.6	90.8	545.8	134.7
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	28.3	0.7	0.2	1.9	32.1	..	..	0.9	3.0	0.9
New Valley	3.5	2.4	0.2	2.8	29.3	..	..	0.4	5.8	2.7
Matrouh	29.0	51.4	0.5	12.5	73.6	..	..	0.4	1.8	0.3
North Sinai	20.5	25.1	0.5	9.2	69.2	..	..	0.5	4.9	1.7
South Sinai	7.4	6.4	0.1	1.9	13.0	..	..	0.1	0.5	0.3
Frontier Govs	88.7	86.0	1.4	28.3	217.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	16.1	5.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	6847.5	4109.1	105.9	2383.5	17915.0	13153.0	3833.6	161.1	1698.5	571.0
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

G.4 Trends in human development

	Life expectancy at birth (Years)		Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)		Population with access to piped water (%)		Literacy rate (15+) (%)		Combined basic and secondary enrolment	
	1976	2001	1961	2001	1976	2001	1960	2001	61/1960	2000/2001
Cairo	57.0	67.7	151.0	38.4	91.1	99.9	48.9	81.1	58.9	90.2
Alexandria	59.1	67.9	139.0	26.1	94.9	99.8	45.3	79.6	57.6	93.6
Port-Said	59.2	68.5	108.0	26.4	90.5	96.6	42.2	83.2	63.4	92.0
Suez	52.6	68.2	157.0	24.2	92.9	99.8	38.3	79.8	68.0	93.8
Urban Govs	57.6	68.1	147.0	36.6	92.3	99.8	46.9	80.7	59.1	91.5
Damietta	57.5	68.4	82.0	17.7	89.5	99.3	31.3	70.1	45.7	91.6
Dakahlia	56.9	67.7	71.0	23.2	77.4	90.2	27.9	67.4	42.9	89.2
Sharkia	54.6	67.2	72.0	24.3	72.8	81.6	21.5	62.3	36.3	87.1
Kalyoubia	53.9	68.5	137.0	17.7	62.3	94.6	24.8	68.8	43.4	83.4
Kafr El-Sheikh	56.6	66.6	60.0	14.1	73.2	97.6	15.3	56.5	23.2	88.2
Gharbia	55.5	68.2	107.0	38.6	76.0	95.5	25.3	69.5	45.2	89.6
Menoufia	54.8	67.5	130.0	21.2	71.2	75.4	24.2	67.4	46.2	86.6
Behera	56.0	67.5	77.0	14.6	47.8	80.1	18.8	56.0	28.1	83.3
Ismailia	57.7	66.4	99.0	25.6	56.3	93.0	29.2	72.8	52.7	91.7
Lower Egypt:	55.6	67.5	93.0	22.2	69.2	89.6	23.1	64.8	38.9	87.0
Urban	..	..	..	..	80.8	..	..	77.4	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	65.0	..	..	58.9	..	..
Giza	55.2	65.6	126.0	20.0	61.1	94.2	27.9	71.1	45.8	86.3
Beni-Suef	50.1	67.6	106.0	37.2	67.7	72.1	18.6	51.3	43.6	74.2
Fayoum	49.3	65.6	151.0	33.9	83.0	79.6	16.3	47.7	40.9	74.5
Menia	52.1	65.4	108.0	41.5	58.9	82.3	18.1	49.3	35.2	77.6
Assyout	53.2	66.7	107.0	46.7	58.4	83.9	17.4	52.0	37.8	86.8
Suhag	54.7	66.5	86.0	41.5	56.2	88.9	14.2	49.5	27.0	79.8
Quena	*53.6	66.5	*80	48.9	*45.6	89.6	*13.5	50.0	*28.7	88.3
Luxor		65.9		44.1		88.3		60.8		97.7
Aswan	51.4	67.2	109.0	25.0	67.0	94.2	20.0	70.2	45.8	94.5
Upper Egypt:	53.0	66.2	102.0	35.7	60.4	85.9	17.8	56.4	36.5	82.5
Urban	..	..	..	..	72.4	..	..	75.7	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	55.2	..	..	44.8	..	..
Red Sea	..	67.2	114.0	21.0	77.5	83.7	37.7	79.6	..	93.8
New Valley	..	67.2	181.0	19.0	42.2	97.8	20.3	78.5	..	93.3
Matrouh	..	67.1	98.0	31.6	42.0	88.1	12.3	55.7	..	81.4
North Sinai	..	67.2	94.0	53.0	..	92.8	39.9	67.8	..	87.8
South Sinai	..	67.1		32.5	..	87.8		75.8	..	85.7
Frontier Govs	..	67.2	124.0	25.9	47.8	90.0	22.5	70.2	..	88.0
Urban	..	..	..	..	63.6	..	..	80.0	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	28.7	..	..	54.8	..	..
Egypt:	55.0	67.1	108.0	30.0	70.9	91.3	25.8	65.6	42.0	86.0
Urban	..	..	..	..	84.2	..	..	78.5	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	60.6	..	..	53.1	..	..

*Quena and Luxor Together .

G.5 Human capital formation

	Literacy rate (15+)		Basic & secondary enrolment ratio		% of population 15+ with secondary or higher education		Professional & technical staff (as % of labor force (15+))	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
	2001	2001	2000/2001	2000/2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
Cairo	81.1	75.2	90.2	91.5	43.5	38.9	31.7	52.2
Alexandria	79.6	73.5	93.6	93.6	36.4	33.2	25.9	48.5
Port-Said	83.2	78.7	92.0	93.0	45.4	43.0	33.1	49.9
Suez	79.8	71.8	93.8	95.2	39.1	34.0	27.5	52.0
Urban Govs	80.7	74.8	91.5	92.4	41.3	37.2	29.8	51.0
Damietta	70.1	66.6	91.6	94.6	27.6	27.9	18.6	49.6
Dakahlia	67.4	57.5	89.2	90.5	29.8	25.6	19.6	34.3
Sharkia	62.3	49.7	87.1	85.9	26.7	21.1	19.8	40.6
Kalyoubia	68.8	57.2	83.4	82.1	29.5	24.4	20.5	38.4
Kafr El-Sheikh	56.5	44.0	88.2	86.5	24.4	18.8	15.3	27.6
Gharbia	69.5	58.2	89.6	89.4	31.9	26.7	21.8	33.0
Menoufia	67.4	54.4	86.6	84.6	30.0	24.1	21.0	31.8
Behera	56.0	41.8	83.3	78.8	22.3	16.2	15.0	35.2
Ismailia	72.8	63.6	91.7	91.2	33.3	28.5	23.3	45.4
Lower Egypt:	64.8	53.1	87.0	85.9	28.0	22.9	19.4	35.8
Urban	77.4	60.0	..	..	39.0	35.0	28.8	47.3
Rural	58.9	35.1	..	..	23.4	17.8	15.2	27.6
Giza	71.1	61.2	86.3	84.4	32.8	27.1	24.5	56.5
Beni-Suef	51.3	34.6	74.2	64.4	21.6	14.2	15.5	24.3
Fayoum	47.7	33.8	74.5	66.0	20.0	14.0	14.2	41.6
Menia	49.3	32.7	77.6	66.4	20.7	13.0	14.9	30.0
Assyout	52.0	37.1	86.8	78.1	22.8	15.2	17.4	39.8
Suhag	49.5	31.9	79.8	72.7	19.2	11.2	16.4	41.5
Quena	50.0	32.0	88.3	81.3	19.1	9.6	18.0	44.6
Luxor	60.8	45.3	97.7	96.6	24.3	15.6	18.3	38.6
Aswan	70.2	57.5	94.5	92.4	30.6	21.4	24.5	42.2
Upper Egypt:	56.4	41.8	82.5	75.7	23.9	16.5	18.5	41.3
Urban	75.7	56.5	..	..	39.8	33.7	30.4	51.1
Rural	44.8	20.3	..	..	16.0	8.0	12.0	26.6
Red Sea	79.6	66.8	93.8	93.5	40.4	27.7	20.0	29.8
New Valley	78.5	69.3	93.3	90.7	38.8	31.2	33.4	47.8
Matrouh	55.7	38.1	81.4	68.3	17.3	11.2	13.1	53.8
North Sinai	67.8	53.9	87.8	82.9	29.8	22.0	23.1	35.8
South Sinai	75.8	52.0	85.7	83.6	39.0	22.8	21.1	29.6
Frontier Govs	70.2	55.5	88.0	82.3	30.9	21.9	21.8	38.7
Urban	80.0	58.8	..	..	39.0	30.3	28.4	47.0
Rural	54.8	28.8	..	..	20.0	11.0	12.7	23.0
Egypt:	65.6	54.2	86.0	83.0	29.3	23.5	21.2	41.1
Urban	78.5	61.5	..	..	40.2	35.6	29.7	49.8
Rural	53.1	28.7	..	..	20.2	13.5	13.9	27.3

G.6 Status of women

	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Average age at first marriage (years) 2001	Enrollment ratios (gross)				Females 15+ with secondary or higher education % 2001	Legislative & managerial staff (% females) 2001	Professional & technical staff (% females) 2001	Women in labor force (as % of total) 2001
				Basic education							
				Total	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary				
				2001	2001	2001	2001				
Cairo	69.0	42.2	26.0	95.8	94.2	98.2	81.6	38.9	18.6	52.2	19.8
Alexandria	69.1	58.7	27.2	102.1	102.6	101.3	71.3	33.2	19.4	25.9	18.1
Port-Said	68.9	88.8	24.9	93.1	90.1	97.5	93.2	43.0	25.0	49.9	24.9
Suez	69.1	65.5	24.0	96.0	91.6	102.5	93.9	34.0	21.4	52.0	19.0
Urban Govs	69.0	88.9	26.1	97.6	96.5	99.4	79.5	37.2	19.3	51.0	19.5
Damietta	69.5	24.8	23.1	97.4	90.6	107.7	87.8	27.9	18.1	49.6	15.3
Dakahlia	70.1	58.8	23.2	93.6	90.3	97.9	84.2	25.6	13.3	34.3	18.3
Sharkia	68.7	52.8	22.8	90.7	88.8	91.5	76.9	21.1	15.3	40.6	13.4
Kalyoubia	68.8	30.3	23.0	88.5	89.0	87.8	65.8	24.4	16.5	38.4	15.0
Kafr El-Sheikh	68.3	35.7	23.5	90.8	88.6	94.3	77.1	18.8	10.9	27.6	16.1
Gharbia	69.7	54.7	23.9	92.7	91.8	94.0	83.8	26.7	15.0	33.0	20.8
Menoufia	68.6	43.6	23.2	89.3	84.9	96.2	73.5	24.1	13.1	31.8	18.7
Behera	68.0	25.6	23.5	86.9	88.3	84.4	57.6	16.2	16.6	35.2	11.6
Ismailia	67.2	52.7	24.3	95.7	93.7	98.9	80.3	28.5	19.3	45.4	17.3
Lower Egypt:	69.6	41.8	23.3	90.8	89.1	92.7	74.6	22.9	14.7	35.8	16.2
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	18.1	47.3	21.6
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.8	12.4	27.6	13.8
Giza	66.5	54.4	23.5	91.6	93.9	87.8	64.6	27.1	21.2	56.5	12.5
Beni-Suef	68.4	48.6	21.5	70.7	76.6	60.6	44.7	14.2	9.7	24.3	16.1
Fayoum	66.3	42.5	21.7	70.4	73.4	65.0	52.6	14.0	17.1	41.6	9.9
Menia	66.0	45.8	21.7	71.6	77.5	61.0	50.4	13.0	10.7	30.0	13.9
Assyout	67.1	36.2	22.6	85.5	87.8	81.3	57.3	15.2	17.7	39.8	11.7
Suhag	66.1	51.3	22.4	80.7	81.4	79.3	49.2	11.2	12.5	41.5	8.9
Quena	67.2	85.6	22.5	87.2	85.3	90.7	64.2	9.6	15.9	44.6	7.6
Luxor	66.9	95.2	23.1	101.9	98.0	108.8	82.9	15.6	14.1	38.6	11.1
Aswan	68.2	96.9	24.0	97.3	93.7	103.3	79.6	21.4	17.1	42.2	15.4
Upper Egypt:	67.2	61.8	22.5	82.0	84.1	78.2	57.4	16.5	15.6	41.3	11.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.7	18.6	51.1	19.7
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	11.2	26.6	7.6
Red Sea	68.2	78.0	25.5	94.5	89.7	102.5	90.8	27.7	11.6	29.8	15.4
New Valley	68.2	28.3	23.6	91.1	92.1	89.8	91.0	31.2	18.2	47.8	22.1
Matrouh	68.1	67.1	29.3	79.5	86.5	66.0	34.8	11.2	23.0	53.8	6.1
North Sinai	68.1	36.0	25.5	90.2	91.5	87.8	62.4	22.0	14.4	35.8	17.9
South Sinai	68.1	46.1	28.4	89.3	87.6	92.8	62.3	22.8	10.8	29.6	12.0
Frontier Govs	68.2	50.3	26.1	88.2	89.6	85.6	65.2	21.9	15.2	38.7	14.9
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3	18.3	47.0	16.8
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	9.4	23.0	11.2
Egypt:	68.1	60.7	24.1	89.7	89.9	89.1	69.2	23.5	16.1	41.1	15.4
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.6	18.7	49.8	20.1
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.5	12.0	27.3	11.3

G.7 Female-male gaps

	Females as percentage of males								
	Life expectancy 2001	Population 2001	Literacy rate 15+		Primary enrolment		Preparatory enrolment 2000/2001	Secondary enrolment 2000/2001	Labor force (15+) 2001
			1960	2001	1960*	2000/2001			
Cairo	101.2	95.3	50.0	78.0	80.5	99.3	101.2	111.9	24.7
Alexandria	100.0	95.7	48.0	78.2	75.7	94.4	100.2	112.2	22.1
Port-Said	100.8	95.2	50.0	83.1	83.7	98.0	102.7	107.4	33.2
Suez	101.3	94.7	40.0	73.0	69.1	97.7	100.5	116.7	23.4
Urban Govs	101.4	95.4	48.0	78.3	78.7	97.8	100.9	111.9	24.2
Damietta	101.5	95.3	44.0	87.0	79.6	93.1	111.9	128.9	18.1
Dakahlia	103.5	96.2	28.0	68.6	65.8	97.5	104.7	108.5	21.8
Sharkia	102.0	95.6	21.0	57.1	55.9	96.8	96.7	97.8	15.5
Kalyoubia	101.2	93.8	19.0	62.5	59.8	96.4	96.6	98.8	17.7
Kafr El-Sheikh	102.6	98.8	20.0	60.0	56.9	66.0	97.3	97.5	19.2
Gharbia	102.2	97.7	24.0	66.7	61.7	97.5	98.9	104.6	26.2
Menoufia	101.6	94.2	20.0	57.6	54.4	96.1	91.2	100.8	21.1
Behera	101.6	96.2	21.0	54.0	52.8	93.8	85.7	87.9	13.5
Ismailia	101.2	95.6	33.0	70.5	60.5	95.4	101.2	102.6	21.0
Lower Egypt:	103.1	95.7	23.0	63.0	59.7	96.3	96.3	100.2	19.3
Urban	..	..	..	75.2	..	..	..	..	27.6
Rural	..	..	..	53.9	..	..	..	..	16.1
Giza	101.4	93.4	31.0	66.0	58.1	95.0	94.4	97.8	14.3
Beni-Suef	101.2	95.8	20.0	45.8	69.4	80.8	71.0	75.8	21.7
Fayoum	99.9	92.5	26.0	44.4	74.2	83.9	76.5	75.2	13.1
Menia	100.9	95.4	23.0	44.6	54.2	80.4	70.1	69.3	17.6
Assyout	100.9	94.8	25.0	57.3	54.0	84.3	80.2	80.1	13.2
Suhag	99.4	95.3	18.0	42.7	35.8	89.4	82.6	71.4	11.9
Quena	101.5	98.7	*21	42.9	*53.1	91.7	84.7	73.0	9.7
Luxor	101.5	94.9		51.2		99.6	96.2	95.2	14.7
Aswan	101.5	99.3	22.0	62.7	60.9	98.4	95.2	90.3	20.5
Upper Egypt:	101.4	95.2	23.0	52.4	55.6	88.0	82.8	80.1	13.4
Urban	..	..	..	71.7	..	..	..	..	24.5
Rural	..	..	..	39.0	..	..	..	..	8.2
Red Sea	101.5	79.3	54.0	43.2	..	92.3	96.3	119.4	18.2
New Valley	101.5	92.5	21.0	66.9	..	100.4	84.9	96.7	28.3
Matrouh	101.5	90.4	17.0	43.9	..	82.4	65.0	56.9	6.4
North Sinai	101.4	91.7	37.0	55.8	..	96.7	90.5	74.2	21.8
South Sinai	101.5	62.1		25.0	..	91.8	94.2	106.3	13.6
Frontier Govs	101.5	85.9	25.0	56.2	..	91.9	84.2	84.7	17.5
Urban	..	..	..	40.8	..	..	..	..	20.2
Rural	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	13.9
Egypt:	101.1	95.3	30.0	63.4	63.2	93.2	91.9	94.9	18.5
Urban	..	..	..	75.3	..	..	..	..	25.2
Rural	..	..	..	48.2	..	..	..	..	12.7

*Without El-Azher Education .

G.8 Rural-urban gaps

	Rural population (as % of total)		Households with access to				Literacy (15+) %		Rural-urban disparity		
			Piped water %		Sanitation %		Urban	Rural	Water	Sanitation	Literacy
	1960	2001	Urban 2001	Rural 2001	Urban 2001	Rural 2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
Cairo	0.0	0.0	99.9	..	99.9	..	81.1	..	..	..	..
Alexandria	0.0	0.0	99.8	..	99.9	..	79.6	..	..	..	..
Port-Said	0.0	0.0	98.6	..	100.0	..	83.2	..	..	..	..
Suez	0.0	0.0	99.8	..	100.0	..	79.8	..	..	..	..
Urban Govs	0.0	0.0	99.8	..	99.9	..	80.7	..	..	..	..
Damietta	75.1	72.2	97.8	92.8	100.0	99.1	77.0	67.1	94.9	99.1	87.2
Dakahlia	81.9	71.7	99.8	89.6	100.0	99.3	77.6	62.7	89.8	99.3	80.8
Sharkia	83.8	77.4	98.7	78.4	99.6	98.6	79.0	56.2	79.4	99.0	71.1
Kalyoubia	74.6	51.6	99.9	88.9	100.0	97.6	75.9	63.2	89.0	97.6	83.2
Kafr El-Sheikh	83.0	76.6	98.9	86.6	98.3	94.4	71.7	50.8	87.6	96.0	70.9
Gharbia	71.8	68.1	95.8	81.9	99.2	96.6	81.6	62.6	85.5	97.4	76.7
Menoufia	86.4	79.8	92.7	75.4	98.8	97.6	78.3	64.1	81.3	98.8	81.9
Behera	81.8	76.9	92.3	79.8	99.0	96.9	72.5	50.1	86.5	97.9	69.0
Ismailia	0.0	49.8	98.1	89.0	100.0	100.0	82.3	60.7	90.7	100.0	73.7
Lower Egypt:	78.3	71.1	97.1	84.7	99.5	97.8	77.4	58.9	87.2	98.3	76.1
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	67.6	45.5	98.6	87.0	99.8	98.1	80.4	56.0	88.2	98.3	69.7
Beni-Suef	78.6	76.6	93.5	61.0	97.7	79.4	71.3	43.2	65.2	81.3	60.5
Fayoum	80.7	77.7	92.6	79.6	97.3	75.5	69.0	39.4	86.0	77.6	57.1
Menia	82.8	80.8	96.9	62.7	97.6	87.4	74.7	40.9	64.7	89.5	54.8
Assyout	78.2	72.9	99.4	78.1	96.4	61.5	73.5	41.0	78.6	63.8	55.8
Suhag	81.9	78.5	92.4	72.3	92.4	72.2	70.5	42.2	78.2	78.2	59.9
Quena	*86.3	78.8	98.1	85.2	95.4	83.4	70.2	43.1	86.9	87.5	61.4
Luxor		53.7	98.3	86.1	98.3	89.4	73.0	48.0	87.6	90.9	65.8
Aswan	74.6	56.2	97.4	88.5	97.7	81.0	77.4	63.5	90.9	83.0	82.1
Upper Egypt:	79.4	69.3	96.4	75.8	97.9	81.1	75.7	44.8	78.7	82.8	59.2
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	0.0	27.6	94.8	82.9	99.3	100.0	82.5	72.2	87.4	100.7	87.4
New Valley	0.0	51.7	99.2	97.6	96.7	100.0	86.3	69.7	98.4	103.4	80.8
Matrouh	0.0	46.1	93.9	76.8	97.5	48.0	65.7	42.8	81.8	49.2	65.0
North Sinai	0.0	44.8	99.8	85.9	99.8	69.7	81.4	45.5	86.1	69.8	55.8
South Sinai	0.0	50.7	96.4	85.2	92.5	84.3	91.7	50.2	88.4	91.1	54.8
Frontier Govs	..	43.4	96.8	85.7	97.3	79.7	80.0	54.8	88.5	81.9	68.6
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	62.0	57.1	97.5	82.1	99.6	78.2	78.5	53.1	84.2	78.5	67.6
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

G.9 Child survival and development

	Pregnant women with prenatal care % 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births) 2001	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)			Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)			Children ever breastfed 2001	Births attended by health personnel 2001	Children 12 _ 23 month old fully immunized %* 2001	Under weight (below age 5 years) % 2001
			Registered		Adjusted	Registered		Adjusted				
			1961	2001	2001	1961	2001	2001				
			1961	2001	2001	1961	2001	2001				
Cairo	53.5	42.2	151.0	38.4	38.4	240.0	37.6	37.6	90.4	58.7	94.9	11.7
Alexandria	56.2	58.7	139.0	26.1	26.1	216.0	37.8	37.8	93.0	58.7	97.6	9.5
Port-Said	53.7	88.8	108.0	26.4	26.4	147.0	29.4	29.4	92.4	47.1	97.0	8.5
Suez	53.9	65.5	163.0	21.2	24.2	236.0	28.9	32.9	92.3	66.6	96.9	16.2
Urban Govs	54.5	88.9	147.0	33.2	36.6	231.0	37.6	41.3	92.0	57.8	96.6	11.5
Damietta	56.2	24.8	82.0	13.9	17.7	136.0	24.2	31.0	92.9	62.3	97.5	2.6
Dakahlia	54.9	58.8	71.0	18.7	23.2	179.0	29.8	37.0	93.0	59.4	97.7	3.2
Sharkia	62.3	52.8	72.0	22.3	24.3	159.0	23.5	25.6	98.3	62.2	99.3	3.6
Kalyoubia	56.0	30.3	137.0	17.2	17.7	297.0	27.2	28.0	93.1	60.2	97.7	6.2
Kafr El-Sheikh	49.5	35.7	60.0	12.8	14.1	125.0	18.8	20.7	93.4	62.5	98.1	9.7
Gharbia	52.5	54.7	107.0	36.7	38.6	215.0	46.7	49.0	93.4	66.4	98.1	3.3
Menoufia	72.9	43.6	130.0	21.0	21.2	275.0	31.4	31.7	93.3	74.1	98.0	7.8
Behera	64.1	25.6	77.0	14.6	14.6	158.0	20.7	20.7	93.0	55.9	97.7	3.7
Ismailia	64.5	52.7	99.0	20.7	25.6	161.0	34.9	43.3	93.1	54.1	97.7	3.1
Lower Egypt:	59.2	41.8	93.0	20.1	22.2	194.0	29.8	32.8	93.7	59.9	98.0	4.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	69.9	54.4	126.0	20.0	20.0	254.0	30.1	30.1	98.6	55.0	99.6	13.9
Beni-Suef	54.6	48.6	106.0	32.3	37.2	196.0	46.3	53.3	92.4	38.2	92.5	10.9
Fayoum	71.1	42.5	151.0	32.0	33.9	290.0	41.2	43.7	92.5	40.2	92.6	12.6
Menia	65.0	45.9	108.0	33.8	41.5	213.0	53.4	65.7	92.4	49.1	92.5	13.0
Assyout	75.4	36.2	107.0	42.8	46.7	207.0	43.2	47.1	93.1	32.0	93.2	21.7
Suhag	65.4	51.3	86.0	35.8	41.5	173.0	37.6	43.6	91.4	42.1	91.5	10.9
Quena	57.4	85.6	80.0**	36.8	48.9	154.0*	40.8	54.2	93.1	37.1	93.2	4.6
Luxor	58.4	95.2		33.2	44.1		39.8	52.9	95.0	66.1	95.0	2.5
Aswan	54.6	96.9	109.0	25.0	25.0	191.0	32.4	32.4	94.1	42.6	94.2	2.1
Upper Egypt:	63.1	61.8	102.0	32.4	35.7	199.0	40.8	44.9	93.6	44.7	93.8	10.2
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	68.8	78.0	191.0	21.0	21.0	266.0	27.7	27.7	92.9	66.5	86.4	17.5
New Valley	78.7	28.3	181.0	18.0	19.0	334.0	28.8	30.5	93.8	72.6	87.2	5.5
Matrouh	60.2	67.1	98.0	21.3	31.6	176.0	38.9	57.5	93.0	66.9	86.5	3.3
North Sinai	58.0	36.0	94.0	33.2	53.0	136.0	34.2	54.7	92.4	50.2	85.9	4.9
South Sinai	86.3	46.1		17.3	32.5		20.9	39.3	93.0	61.3	86.5	1.8
Frontier Govs	68.6	50.3	124.0	23.6	25.9	210.0	32.8	36.1	93.0	63.5	86.5	6.6
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	61.1	60.7	108.0	27.3	30.0	204.0	35.6	39.1	93.3	56.5	97.9	8.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Those who have received BCG , measles and three doses of DPT and pilio vaccines.

**Quena and Luxor Together .

G.10 Health profile

	Households with access to		Physicians per 10000 people MOH* 2001	Nurses per 10000 people MOH* 2001	Nurse / physician ratio % MOH* 2001	Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 of live births) 2001	Beds per 10000 people		Health units per 100000 population 2001
	Piped water % 2001	Sanitation % 2001					Total 2001	MOH* 2001	
Cairo	99.9	99.9	7.1	7.4	103.8	42.2	33.6	23.3	2.1
Alexandria	99.8	99.9	6.3	10.3	162.8	58.7	21.9	17.7	1.5
Port-Said	96.6	100.0	12.4	22.7	183.1	88.8	33.2	23.3	1.6
Suez	99.8	100.0	7.7	16.9	221.1	65.5	26.5	22.0	3.5
Urban Govs	99.8	99.9	7.1	9.2	130.4	88.9	29.7	20.9	2.2
Damietta	99.3	99.4	11.6	58.1	500.4	24.8	27.0	27.0	2.5
Dakahlia	90.2	99.3	8.6	12.0	139.8	58.8	13.8	11.8	1.4
Sharkia	81.6	98.5	4.9	10.2	207.7	52.8	12.8	9.7	1.5
Kalyoubia	94.6	98.7	3.9	11.3	287.6	30.3	19.6	18.6	1.5
Kafr El-Sheikh	97.6	95.3	6.6	17.5	266.3	35.7	12.2	11.6	1.4
Gharbia	95.5	97.4	9.4	31.2	330.9	54.7	17.5	14.2	1.2
Menoufia	75.4	97.8	4.7	14.0	299.4	43.6	14.2	13.3	1.4
Behera	80.1	97.2	4.7	16.3	345.6	25.6	11.3	10.5	1.8
Ismailia	93.0	100.0	5.0	17.0	336.6	52.7	14.7	12.8	2.0
Lower Egypt:	89.6	98.2	6.3	17.3	273.7	41.8	15.9	14.4	1.7
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	94.2	99.0	7.4	9.0	121.4	54.4	19.4	12.5	1.1
Beni-Suef	72.1	83.2	3.5	14.3	406.5	48.6	12.3	11.9	2.0
Fayoum	79.6	81.4	3.2	12.8	402.0	42.5	10.4	10.3	1.5
Menia	82.3	89.4	4.4	10.7	243.7	45.9	12.0	10.8	1.9
Assyout	83.9	73.0	4.8	19.0	393.1	36.2	15.9	13.2	1.7
Suhag	88.9	75.7	4.0	4.2	104.4	51.3	13.1	12.2	1.4
Quena	89.6	86.3	3.1	4.6	148.6	85.6	10.9	10.6	2.0
Luxor	88.3	88.1	7.9	8.3	104.8	95.2	54.9	45.0	2.3
Aswan	94.2	88.4	7.7	15.3	199.3	96.9	4.5	3.5	1.9
Upper Egypt:	85.9	84.9	5.1	10.4	204.0	61.8	17.1	14.5	1.9
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	83.7	99.6	15.7	19.3	123.1	78.0	27.4	21.5	4.0
New Valley	97.8	98.5	8.7	59.4	683.2	28.3	44.7	42.9	5.1
Matrouh	88.1	78.9	9.0	25.1	278.5	67.1	27.4	24.0	4.5
North Sinai	92.8	91.2	10.2	25.8	252.1	36.0	18.7	16.6	6.7
South Sinai	87.8	89.5	18.3	47.2	257.7	46.1	69.2	64.3	9.9
Frontier Govs	90.0	91.6	12.4	35.4	285.3	50.3	37.5	33.9	6.0
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	91.3	93.6	6.0	13.5	224.4	60.7	20.0	16.7	2.4
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* MOH = Ministry of Health

G.11 Education flows

	Primary intake rate (%)		Primary enrollment ratio(gross) (%)	Primary repeaters (as % of primary enrollment)	Transition to preparatory (as % of primary completers)	Preparatory enrollment ratio (%)	Preparatory repeaters (as % of preparatory enrollment)	Transition to secondary (as % of preparatory completers)	Secondary enrollment ratio (%)	Secondary repeaters (as % of secondary enrollment)
	Total	Female								
	2000/2001	2000/2001								
Cairo	104.6	105.0	94.6	2.4	103.0	97.7	3.1	90.7	77.1	1.7
Alexandria	101.4	101.1	105.2	5.8	95.9	101.3	3.7	88.4	67.4	1.8
Port-Said	94.9	96.2	91.0	6.9	106.7	96.2	0.7	97.0	89.9	1.0
Suez	99.9	100.0	92.7	7.4	110.6	102.3	3.7	99.1	86.9	0.2
Urban Govs	102.9	103.2	97.6	4.0	103.9	98.9	3.2	90.8	75.2	1.6
Damietta	98.4	98.9	94.0	3.0	104.2	101.8	1.8	99.4	77.6	1.0
Dakahlia	92.6	93.5	91.8	3.1	104.4	96.0	2.3	97.4	80.3	1.7
Sharkia	92.0	91.9	90.3	2.6	101.5	93.1	2.6	97.2	77.8	0.9
Kalyoubia	95.3	95.9	90.7	3.9	94.2	89.4	1.9	98.0	66.2	1.2
Kafr El-Sheikh	91.4	91.0	89.9	2.2	97.6	96.3	2.6	98.8	80.0	2.8
Gharbia	93.0	90.9	90.6	3.9	105.0	94.5	2.9	97.2	81.9	0.8
Menoufia	95.0	95.3	100.9	7.4	98.7	93.2	2.6	98.9	73.4	1.5
Behera	91.4	88.5	91.7	7.6	107.9	87.6	6.6	98.5	61.7	1.9
Ismailia	103.0	103.0	96.1	5.3	103.1	98.2	3.7	100.4	79.3	0.4
Lower Egypt:	94.0	93.3	91.0	4.4	105.3	94.6	3.2	98.5	74.5	1.3
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	101.0	99.9	96.4	3.8	102.1	90.5	3.1	90.4	65.4	2.5
Beni-Suef	87.2	79.0	86.1	3.7	102.8	73.5	7.7	99.3	52.4	1.0
Fayoum	81.7	76.8	80.7	3.3	102.0	75.6	3.6	98.8	62.1	4.5
Menia	97.9	80.1	87.4	6.1	101.6	74.7	4.9	100.5	62.4	1.7
Assyout	94.0	88.7	96.4	5.4	107.3	91.8	4.1	95.7	64.8	1.8
Suhag	92.4	89.2	86.5	4.6	107.8	88.2	6.9	98.9	59.6	1.3
Quena	98.5	95.4	89.3	2.8	105.0	89.2	4.0	94.8	76.6	2.6
Luxor	96.6	96.7	98.2	2.5	106.4	97.8	2.2	96.2	85.1	1.1
Aswan	99.7	93.8	94.5	1.5	102.1	93.6	2.9	89.8	84.0	2.0
Upper Egypt:	88.8	85.1	90.1	4.2	103.9	86.8	4.5	95.6	65.0	2.2
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	96.9	96.9	93.5	2.5	115.5	91.5	1.6	100.1	82.9	0.1
New Valley	95.7	98.6	91.9	1.2	104.8	91.0	0.0	94.2	92.6	2.0
Matrouh	103.2	95.5	96.2	2.2	99.3	96.2	2.6	88.4	48.8	1.8
North Sinai	93.5	94.1	93.2	1.6	103.3	93.2	1.2	93.2	73.8	1.1
South Sinai	102.2	96.3	91.6	2.1	96.9	91.7	1.9	80.5	60.1	0.0
Frontier Govs	97.6	95.8	93.8	1.9	104.5	94.0	1.4	92.9	71.4	1.2
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	91.4	90.1	91.7	4.2	104.5	92.3	3.6	96.0	71.1	1.7
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

G.12 Education imbalances

	Primary Pupil/ teacher rates 2000/2001	Preparatory Pupil/ teacher rates 2000/2001	Primary Class density 2000/2001	Preparatory Class density 2000/2001	Secondary technical enrollment (as% of total secondary) 2000/2001	% of basic and secondary enrollment in			% of unfit school buildings* 2000/2001
						Government schools 2000/2001	Private schools 2000/2001	El-Azhar schools 2000/2001	
Cairo	20.4	16.5	40.6	42.5	43.8	73.2	23.3	3.5	15.3
Alexandria	25.3	18.2	47.8	46.3	47.6	83.9	14.1	2.0	16.0
Port-Said	12.8	15.4	30.2	34.1	61.0	91.9	5.8	2.3	19.0
Suez	15.1	16.4	34.7	37.6	67.9	89.4	7.7	2.9	22.8
Urban Govs	21.0	16.9	41.8	42.9	46.8	78.0	19.0	3.0	16.0
Damietta	9.7	11.0	35.7	42.1	59.4	93.0	2.8	4.1	22.7
Dakahlia	15.3	18.0	37.7	43.0	70.9	87.2	2.1	12.8	21.0
Sharkia	23.0	20.1	42.6	42.6	68.7	87.1	1.0	11.9	26.7
Kalyoubia	17.6	22.4	40.5	47.4	67.5	89.7	4.0	6.3	13.7
Kafr El-Sheikh	23.8	24.0	39.8	42.9	74.0	86.0	0.4	13.6	22.9
Gharbia	22.7	18.9	41.9	47.1	66.2	84.4	2.3	13.3	21.9
Menoufia	16.5	21.1	38.6	48.5	67.4	90.9	1.7	7.4	28.4
Behera	26.1	27.3	42.2	46.6	76.5	90.2	1.6	8.2	19.1
Ismailia	19.7	19.4	33.7	31.3	69.4	90.5	3.9	5.5	16.9
Lower Egypt:	19.3	20.4	40.1	44.5	69.7	88.1	2.0	9.9	22.0
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	24.6	23.6	46.3	49.1	53.9	78.5	16.3	5.2	21.0
Beni-Suef	25.7	25.8	37.4	40.5	72.5	91.4	2.5	6.1	22.5
Fayoum	21.4	23.5	44.7	44.6	81.1	92.9	2.0	5.1	17.1
Menia	26.6	15.8	43.2	42.4	75.4	91.1	3.1	5.8	35.1
Assyout	26.6	23.3	44.6	42.8	71.0	86.8	2.5	10.7	30.3
Suhag	21.8	18.5	43.5	43.4	74.8	81.7	1.3	17.0	27.5
Quena	18.8	23.2	41.3	46.4	74.2	87.5	0.7	11.8	29.4
Luxor	20.6	24.7	39.0	43.6	79.2	87.4	2.2	10.4	40.5
Aswan	16.5	16.2	35.3	38.3	71.2	93.3	0.2	6.5	44.7
Upper Egypt:	23.1	20.9	42.9	44.3	69.8	86.2	5.1	8.7	28.4
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	14.2	12.9	29.8	31.0	63.2	91.5	2.1	6.4	18.9
New Valley	6.5	8.0	21.8	27.9	68.3	96.3	0.0	3.7	18.4
Matrouh	21.6	19.2	31.1	39.2	73.7	92.8	2.4	4.8	63.6
North Sinai	12.4	10.3	27.9	29.4	70.5	92.4	1.3	6.3	44.6
South Sinai	10.8	10.1	17.0	27.7	44.5	89.1	0.5	10.4	20.3
Frontier Govs	12.2	11.4	26.8	31.2	68.1	92.9	1.4	5.7	35.7
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	20.7	19.6	41.1	43.9	65.4	85.8	6.0	8.2	23.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* % of unfit school buildings(Total,Completely unfit and Maintenance)

G.13 Communication profile

	% of house holds with		Telephones (per 1000 households) 2001	Average number of people served by one post office 2000	Annual cinema attendances (per 1000 people) 1999	Annual theater attendances (per 1000 people) 1999	Annual Museum attendances (per 1000 people) 1999	Library books** (per 1000 people) 2000	Passenger Cars (per 1000 people) 2001
	Radio 2000	Television 2000							
Cairo	90.9	95.9	248.6	8351.8	681.2	63.6	205.8	486.8	141.9
Alexandria	87.9	93.7	195.7	9586.5	461.0	3.6	26.9	316.3	120.3
Port-Said	93.1	97.6	250.0	8118.3	475.1	*245.8	*281.7	*510.3	95.1
Suez	97.5	96.7	161.1	5783.0	63.5				61.5
Urban Govs	90.3	95.3	229.3	8528.9	582.1	60.2	159.2	417.6	130.3
Damietta	85.3	90.7	121.3	7131.9	138.2	..	..	..	25.4
Dakahlia	90.7	95.5	50.8	6810.5	18.4	..	..	..	16.5
Sharkia	75.4	86.2	55.3	5416.3	34.6	..	..	..	16.4
Kalyoubia	95.2	95.3	74.6	9604.1	61.9	..	..	..	15.8
Kafr El-Sheikh	78.2	85.6	34.4	5751.9	33.8	..	..	..	10.0
Gharbia	87.4	92.6	77.2	6454.2	128.4	..	..	..	17.1
Menoufia	88.6	88.8	60.0	4718.9	..	..	..	..	13.7
Behera	71.6	86.2	36.9	5555.5	23.3	..	..	..	8.9
Ismailia	91.3	94.9	106.2	7973.7	296.0	..	..	..	36.7
Lower Egypt:	84.2	90.6	59.5	6160.6	53.2	9.0	22.0	98.7	15.3
Urban	90.6	94.5	..	3745.5	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	81.1	88.6	..	8347.5	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	92.3	93.1	163.3	13883.7	85.9	..	..	..	72.3
Beni-Suef	50.8	78.8	40.8	7890.3	21.1	..	..	..	10.2
Fayoum	73.2	76.0	37.6	6465.9	93.2	..	..	..	13.8
Menia	57.8	78.6	31.2	8204.9	30.3	..	..	..	6.2
Assyout	66.6	78.4	40.3	8688.4	49.5	..	..	..	14.0
Suhag	66.2	83.9	40.8	7466.3	79.6	..	..	..	6.8
Quena	79.6	84.3	30.3	7324.7	56.2	..	..	..	9.2
Luxor	81.2	85.4	149.0	6390.4	20.2	..	..	..	14.5
Aswan	68.6	90.7	66.0	4250.8	62.6	..	..	..	19.5
Upper Egypt:	73.3	84.2	67.3	8163.1	61.3	8.6	26.0	137.8	23.6
Urban	85.8	93.2	..	4500.6	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	66.3	79.1	..	12751.6	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	81.5	90.800	181.1	4458.0	..	..	..	..	43.5
New Valley	96.9	95.300	139.0	2503.1	..	..	..	..	17.2
Matrouh	71.9	61.300	122.7	6064.3	..	..	..	..	25.6
North Sinai	80.4	83.500	113.0	6431.8	..	..	..	..	20.2
South Sinai	82.3	84.100	255.2	1639.3	..	..	..	..	67.1
Frontier Govs	81.9	81.2	142.3	4115.6	36.0	36.0	56.3	390.1	28.6
Urban	89.3	..	..	2648.6	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	74.6	..	..	14764.9	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	81.9	89.4	187.0	7125.4	152.6	18.6	46.5	175.6	39.7
Urban	89.3	94.500	..	5208.6	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	74.6	84.300	..	9853.5	..	..	..	..	..

* Port-Said and Suez Together . ** Public libraries only .

G.14 Labor force

	Labor force 15+ (as % of total population) 2001	% of women in labor force 15+ 2001	Percentage of labor force 15+ in			Professional & technical staff (as % of labor force 15+) 2001	Wage earners (as % of labor force)		Employees in gov. & public sector (as % of total labor force 15+)	
			Agriculture 2001	Industry 2001	Services 2001		Total 2001	Females 2001	Total 2001	Females 2001
Cairo	31.1	19.8	1.2	35.9	62.9	31.7	77.0	85.7	38.3	59.2
Alexandria	31.5	18.1	6.2	39.9	53.9	25.9	73.0	84.8	38.1	57.8
Port-Said	35.2	24.9	9.0	16.8	74.2	33.1	67.9	82.6	45.8	65.9
Suez	31.0	19.0	7.5	35.3	57.1	27.5	76.1	81.3	45.9	62.9
Urban Govs	31.3	19.5	3.3	36.2	60.5	29.8	75.3	85.1	38.9	59.3
Damietta	31.9	15.3	24.6	35.3	40.1	18.6	66.0	78.9	24.8	62.5
Dakahlia	31.0	18.3	38.3	17.9	43.8	19.6	56.7	62.4	28.3	43.4
Sharkia	29.0	13.4	41.3	17.0	41.8	19.8	58.3	67.7	29.4	49.6
Kalyoubia	29.8	15.0	18.7	33.8	47.5	20.5	70.7	72.4	34.5	47.6
Kafr El-Sheikh	29.6	16.1	50.9	11.3	37.8	15.3	45.8	53.3	22.8	32.3
Gharbia	31.1	20.8	27.5	24.7	47.8	21.8	60.7	63.8	34.1	43.5
Menoufia	30.7	18.7	40.2	16.5	43.3	21.0	59.2	58.8	32.9	41.1
Behera	28.3	11.6	41.7	19.6	38.7	15.0	52.1	63.6	24.1	40.2
Ismailia	30.5	17.3	27.0	21.4	51.6	23.3	69.6	82.4	38.1	59.4
Lower Egypt:	29.8	16.2	35.7	21.0	43.3	19.4	58.7	64.6	29.6	44.4
Urban	30.8	21.6	11.8	28.9	59.3	28.8	68.8	77.6	39.1	59.8
Rural	29.4	13.8	45.9	17.7	36.4	15.2	54.4	56.0	25.6	34.1
Giza	27.9	12.5	13.8	32.8	53.4	24.5	70.8	88.6	30.9	60.1
Beni-Suef	27.5	16.1	50.9	14.1	35.0	15.5	59.3	56.6	25.1	32.9
Fayoum	30.6	11.6	51.0	15.5	33.4	14.2	60.7	74.5	18.6	36.6
Menia	30.6	13.9	58.0	9.4	32.6	14.9	58.5	34.0	21.7	30.6
Assyout	25.1	11.7	51.7	11.7	36.6	17.4	59.9	65.2	25.2	47.0
Suhag	24.6	8.9	47.9	15.7	36.3	16.4	54.9	67.3	23.0	49.5
Quena	22.8	7.6	42.5	21.7	35.8	18.0	62.0	68.8	27.3	47.6
Luxor	26.7	11.1	24.1	21.3	54.6	18.3	67.4	65.8	32.1	46.2
Aswan	27.0	15.4	28.1	23.6	48.2	24.5	61.4	67.4	37.8	44.4
Upper Egypt:	26.1	11.8	40.4	19.3	40.3	18.5	61.6	64.8	26.2	45.7
Urban	29.7	19.7	10.3	25.6	64.1	30.4	70.9	79.7	39.4	59.1
Rural	24.4	7.6	56.4	15.9	27.7	12.0	56.6	44.2	19.1	38.1
Red Sea	39.6	15.4	8.0	23.8	68.3	20.0	82.2	90.0	31.5	33.6
New Valley	33.9	22.1	22.5	15.6	61.9	33.4	70.7	76.4	59.7	61.2
Matrouh	27.8	6.1	45.8	14.4	39.7	13.1	45.8	83.1	20.3	69.3
North Sinai	29.8	17.9	36.9	12.4	50.7	23.1	57.2	70.5	37.3	53.6
South Sinai	45.1	12.0	10.9	19.3	69.8	21.1	76.7	87.7	35.6	48.5
Frontier Govs	32.8	14.9	27.4	16.7	55.9	21.8	64.5	78.8	36.0	51.9
Urban	33.7	16.8	11.6	22.2	66.2	28.4	75.4	83.6	46.5	64.4
Rural	31.7	11.2	48.9	9.2	41.9	12.7	49.4	69.6	21.4	26.9
Egypt:	28.7	15.4	30.6	23.4	46.0	21.2	63.1	70.1	30.4	48.6
Urban	30.8	20.1	7.7	31.1	61.2	29.7	72.3	81.4	39.3	59.3
Rural	27.2	11.3	50.2	16.8	32.9	13.9	55.2	53.0	22.9	32.4

G.15 Unemployment

	Unemployment rate (as % of labor force 15+)			Urban /Rural unemployment rate 15+ (%)		Unemployment rate by education 15 +			Future labor force replacement ratio* %
	Total	Females	Adults 15-29	Urban	Rural	Below Secondary	Secondary	University	
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	
Cairo	7.3	11.0	19.3	7.3	..	3.2	14.0	6.3	166.8
Alexandria	7.4	12.8	18.1	7.4	..	2.8	14.1	8.0	174.2
Port-Said	9.6	16.1	25.4	9.6	..	2.1	16.1	8.3	169.9
Suez	7.6	17.0	19.2	7.6	..	2.7	15.5	5.8	201.4
Urban Govs	7.5	12.0	19.2	7.5	..	3.0	14.2	6.8	170.5
Damietta	6.4	18.4	14.2	6.1	6.5	0.6	18.3	8.0	198.2
Dakahlia	11.6	22.1	25.3	10.5	12.1	1.2	28.6	12.6	209.3
Sharkia	9.6	28.0	20.9	9.9	9.5	0.7	26.4	10.9	231.5
Kalyoubia	7.5	16.0	16.3	7.5	7.4	2.3	15.9	8.3	214.6
Kafr El-Sheikh	12.7	33.5	26.7	13.6	12.4	0.8	35.3	14.9	222.0
Gharbia	12.9	28.0	28.7	11.7	13.5	0.9	29.5	12.4	205.0
Menoufia	9.0	11.9	19.6	10.7	11.9	0.9	21.3	9.8	218.5
Behera	9.7	29.2	20.1	10.5	9.4	1.2	26.9	12.2	227.9
Ismailia	7.5	14.4	17.2	8.4	6.5	1.8	15.6	5.5	210.7
Lower Egypt:	10.2	25.1	21.9	10.0	10.2	1.2	25.5	11.2	217.7
Urban	10.0	19.0	23.9	..	..	2.0	19.9	8.9	194.0
Rural	10.2	29.2	21.2	..	..	0.8	28.3	13.7	227.9
Giza	5.4	7.9	13.1	6.1	4.4	2.3	11.4	5.3	214.6
Beni-Suef	8.1	18.4	17.1	11.7	6.7	0.5	24.5	9.8	286.0
Fayoum	8.5	26.3	17.0	10.3	7.8	1.1	27.4	12.4	284.7
Menia	7.8	9.1	17.5	13.5	6.2	1.1	27.4	12.4	280.3
Assyout	11.2	28.8	23.4	13.6	10.0	1.3	29.8	10.8	279.0
Suhag	9.6	26.1	21.1	12.4	8.6	0.7	29.2	14.6	278.4
Quena	10.9	25.9	24.7	12.2	10.4	1.9	26.9	10.3	279.7
Luxor	11.7	29.3	28.0	12.3	11.1	1.3	26.3	9.9	228.0
Aswan	14.9	30.4	31.2	15.0	14.9	3.5	27.2	9.7	231.1
Upper Egypt:	8.7	18.1	19.3	10.1	7.9	1.4	24.0	8.7	261.7
Urban	10.1	17.8	24.0	..	..	2.6	19.9	6.9	208.3
Rural	7.9	18.5	17.0	..	..	0.9	27.3	13.4	288.9
Red Sea	4.4	8.2	9.4	5.8	1.7	1.9	8.7	3.1	186.3
New Valley	10.9	22.6	23.8	10.7	11.2	1.4	20.0	4.2	213.8
Matrouh	2.6	6.7	5.8	3.8	1.3	1.4	7.1	3.1	237.0
North Sinai	5.9	11.6	13.6	6.8	4.5	1.1	13.4	3.6	242.8
South Sinai	2.0	7.9	4.7	2.6	1.1	0.8	2.9	0.7	186.6
Frontier Govs	5.3	13.0	12.0	6.2	4.2	1.4	12.2	3.1	220.8
Urban	6.2	13.8	14.2	..	..	1.8	11.6	3.1	209.2
Rural	4.2	11.4	9.2	..	..	0.8	13.8	3.1	236.9
Egypt:	9.0	19.8	20.4	8.9	9.2	1.5	22.4	8.8	223.6
Urban	8.9	15.7	21.8	..	..	2.6	17.4	7.3	187.7
Rural	9.2	26.0	19.4	..	..	0.9	27.8	13.5	253.7

* Population under 15 divided by one - third of population aged 15-64.

G.16 Income distribution and

	GDP per capita (LE) 2001	Income share			Poor persons (% of total)		Wages of poor households	
		Lowest 40% 2000	Ratio of highest 20% lowest 20% 2000	Gini coefficient 2000	Total 2001	Ultra poor 2000	as % of total wages 2000	as % of their income 2000
Cairo	10167.7	18.2	6.5	39.0	8.8	2.2	4.2	58.2
Alexandria	8066.6	21.0	4.9	32.3	11.3	2.4	20.3	60.3
Port-Said	12098.8	20.5	5.2	33.7	2.6	0.2	0.3	44.8
Suez	9157.0	22.6	4.1	28.7	4.2	0.4	0.4	47.5
Urban Govs	10084.6	19.1	6.0	36.9	9.0	2.1	7.7	59.6
Damietta	6250.9	30.3	2.2	15.5	0.9	..	0.4	54.4
Dakahlia	4373.6	26.9	2.9	21.3	17.7	3.1	8.0	37.6
Sharkia	4181.9	28.0	2.6	19.4	16.1	2.6	9.1	38.2
Kalyoubia	5391.8	25.0	3.4	24.7	12.1	2.9	13.9	48.7
Kafr El-Sheikh	5037.8	26.8	2.9	21.9	6.7	0.9	6.0	33.5
Gharbia	5314.8	25.4	3.3	24.0	10.1	2.0	6.7	56.5
Menoufia	4212.7	26.1	3.0	22.6	21.7	3.7	15.9	47.2
Behera	4672.9	27.4	2.7	19.9	10.4	1.5	21.5	50.3
Ismailia	5989.3	25.9	3.1	22.9	7.9	1.0	3.5	45.1
Lower Egypt:	5058.8	26.3	3.0	22.5	13.1	2.2	11.3	46.4
Urban	..	24.6	3.5	25.7	17.9	3.3	12.5	50.6
Rural	..	26.9	2.8	21.2	11.3	1.8	10.7	44.0
Giza	6153.4	21.4	5.1	33.0	18.9	4.4	5.0	38.2
Beni-Suef	3331.1	25.3	3.4	25.2	51.2	20.2	22.7	36.1
Fayoum	3612.8	26.7	2.9	21.0	35.4	10.9	31.7	37.2
Menia	3916.0	25.7	3.3	24.3	24.4	5.8	25.3	34.5
Assyout	3008.8	25.9	3.0	23.3	58.1	24.8	35.3	51.5
Suhag	3278.1	26.5	3.0	22.0	45.5	17.2	33.7	40.8
Quena	3930.3	26.3*	3.0	22.8	33.3	12.9	25.4	41.0
Luxor	3829.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aswan	4780.6	23.5	3.6	26.2	24.5	6.9	22.6	49.1
Upper Egypt:	5012.3	23.4	4.0	28.1	35.2	12.1	20.9	38.2
Urban	..	19.6	5.7	36.7	36.3	13.0	16.7	44.9
Rural	..	25.0	3.3	24.3	34.7	11.8	25.0	34.9
Red Sea	8011.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Valley	5676.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matrouh	6369.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Sinai	6259.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sinai	11557.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frontier Govs	7493.5	22.4	4.0	29.3	10.7	1.9	9.3	45.2
Urban	..	21.8	4.2	31.2	10.4	1.9	12.2	46.9
Rural	..	23.3	3.7	26.6	11.2	1.9	5.4	40.7
Egypt:	5537.6	22.7	4.4	29.3	20.1	5.8	12.4	45.1
Urban	..	21.1	4.9	36.9	18.4	5.2	10.6	53.3
Rural	..	25.3	3.3	23.6	21.4	6.1	15.4	38.5

*Quena and Luxor Together .

G.17 Urbanization

	Urban Population (as % of total)					Urban Population annual growth rates (%)				Population of largest city (as % of total urban)					Households with electricity %
	1960	1976	1986	1996	2001	1960/76	1976/86	1986/96	1996/2001	1960	1976	1986	1996	2001	2001
Cairo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Alexandria	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.7	2.4	1.3	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5
Port-Said	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.4	4.3	1.6	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Suez	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-0.3	5.4	2.5	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
Urban Govs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.7	63.0	64.6	62.4	61.6	61.6	99.8
Damietta	24.9	24.8	25.2	27.4	27.8	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	74.2	65.5	47.8	31.2	31.2	98.7
Dakahlia	18.1	24.0	26.2	27.8	28.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	1.9	41.5	39.5	34.6	30.8	30.8	99.7
Sharkia	16.2	20.2	21.1	22.5	22.6	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.4	42.1	38.2	34.0	29.2	29.2	97.3
Kalyoubia	25.4	40.8	43.8	40.6	48.4	6.4	4.9	2.0	3.5	40.2	57.5	64.7	58.0	58.0	99.4
Kafr El-Sheikh	17.0	20.7	22.8	22.9	23.4	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.4	23.9	26.6	25.0	24.5	24.5	98.9
Gharbia	28.2	33.3	32.7	31.1	31.9	2.9	2.1	1.2	2.3	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.3	37.3	99.4
Menoufia	13.6	19.7	20.1	19.9	20.2	3.8	2.9	2.1	2.4	29.9	30.5	29.7	28.6	28.6	98.7
Behera	18.2	24.1	23.4	22.8	23.1	4.2	2.5	1.8	2.4	41.2	28.7	25.5	25.5	25.5	98.2
Ismailia	100.0	49.2	48.8	50.3	50.2	-3.0	4.3	3.1	2.4	79.0	83.8	80.0	70.9	70.9	99.3
Lower Egypt:	21.7	26.4	27.6	27.6	28.9	3.8	3.2	2.2	2.7	8.0	9.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	98.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.7
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.4
Giza	32.4	57.0	57.5	54.1	54.5	7.4	4.5	1.9	2.2	57.8	89.3	88.8	85.8	85.8	99.3
Beni-Suef	21.4	24.9	25.1	23.5	23.4	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.4	42.9	42.7	41.9	39.2	39.2	91.1
Fayoum	19.3	24.1	23.2	22.5	22.3	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.4	63.1	60.6	59.2	58.4	58.4	92.5
Menia	17.2	21.0	20.8	19.4	19.2	3.5	2.5	1.6	2.4	35.2	34.0	32.6	31.3	31.3	93.1
Assyout	21.8	27.7	27.9	27.3	27.1	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	44.0	45.4	44.2	45.0	45.0	92.9
Suhag	18.1	21.3	22.0	21.7	21.5	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.5	21.7	25.1	24.8	25.1	25.1	94.6
Quena	13.7*	22.9*	23.4*	24.4*	21.2	4.8*	3.0	2.6	2.4	31.1	23.9	23.9	30.0	30.0	97.2
Luxor					46.3				0.9				92.5	92.5	97.3
Aswan	25.4	37.9	39.6	42.6	43.8	5.5	3.2	2.6	3.5	49.4	61.7	59.8	52.9	52.9	98.2
Upper Egypt:	20.6	30.5	31.7	30.8	30.7	4.5	3.4	2.1	2.4	13.1	31.8	34.5	33.2	33.2	95.4
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.1
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.4
Red Sea	100.0	87.4	85.5	74.7	72.4	4.1	4.7	4.4	1.5	25.1	25.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	99.5
New Valley	100.0	40.8	44.5	48.3	48.3	0.2	3.8	3.1	2.3	36.4	76.6	76.4	72.3	72.3	99.1
Matrouh	100.0	46.0	50.8	55.5	53.9	-4.2	4.7	3.7	2.4	29.6	53.3	52.4	44.4	44.4	75.4
North Sinai	100.0	100.0	61.6	59.1	55.2	-9.6	28.2	3.5	1.1	58.9	64.3	64.0	67.3	67.3	94.6
South Sinai			39.5	50.0	49.3			9.1	2.0			38.6	38.6	38.6	96.6
Frontier Govs	100.0	55.0	57.8	58.7	56.6	-2.3	7.9	4.0	1.8	13.8	19.1	20.8	21.9	21.9	90.6
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.3
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.2
Egypt:	38.0	43.8	44.0	42.6	42.9	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	34.4	31.6	28.6	26.1	26.2	98.7
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.6
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.9

*Quena and Luxor Together .

G.18 Demographic profile

	Population (000's)				Annual population growth rates %			Crude birth rate 2001	Crude death rate 2001	Contraceptive prevalence rate (%) 2001	Net lifetime internal migration (as % of total population) 1996	Demographic dependency ratio (%) 2001
	1960	1986	1996	2001*	1960-86	1986-96	1996-2001					
	Cairo	3349.0	6069.0	6813.2	7338.1	2.3	1.1						1.6	22.4	8.4	63.7	3.2	52.7
Alexandria	1516.0	2927.0	3339.1	3607.5	2.5	1.3	1.7	24.6	7.6	64.1	6.4	54.7
Port-Said	245.0	401.0	472.3	509.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	20.4	4.5	56.7	10.2	53.3
Suez	204.0	328.0	417.5	456.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	26.4	5.4	54.5	17.4	63.1
Urban Govs	5314.0	9725.0	11042.2	11911.7	2.3	1.3	1.7	23.1	7.9	63.1	..	53.7
Damietta	388.0	740.0	913.6	1004.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	30.9	7.3	67.7	-1.4	62.4
Dakahlia	2015.0	3484.0	4223.9	4616.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	28.6	6.2	62.9	-5.6	65.8
Sharkia	1820.0	3414.0	4281.1	4747.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	27.8	5.1	61.7	-4.2	72.3
Kalyoubia	988.0	2516.0	3301.2	3621.6	3.6	2.8	2.0	28.9	5.4	64.6	11.9	67.6
Kafr El-Sheikh	973.0	1809.0	2223.7	2425.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	26.3	5.7	64.9	-1.6	69.4
Gharbia	1715.0	2885.0	3406.0	3693.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	23.4	5.8	66.2	-4.2	64.9
Menoufia	1348.0	2221.0	2760.4	3024.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	26.1	5.7	62.9	-10.4	70.0
Behera	1686.0	3249.0	3994.3	4384.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	26.0	5.7	60.1	-0.8	71.0
Ismailia	284.0	545.0	714.8	798.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	30.8	7.4	60.2	13.5	66.2
Lower Egypt:	11217.0	20863.0	25819.0	28317.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	27.1	5.8	63.2	..	68.4
Urban	2432.0	5750.0	7252.2	8180.8	3.3	2.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	60.9
Rural	8785.0	15113.0	18566.9	20136.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	..	..	..	..	71.7
Giza	1336.0	3726.0	4784.1	5262.3	4.0	2.5	2.1	26.8	5.7	61.3	16.6	66.5
Beni-Suef	860.0	1449.0	1859.2	2085.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	31.0	5.8	54.1	-4.3	88.7
Fayoum	839.0	1551.0	1989.8	2235.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	30.6	5.4	51.5	-5.3	88.7
Menia	1560.0	2645.0	3310.1	3734.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	35.1	7.0	48.5	-3.5	86.5
Assyout	1330.0	2216.0	2802.3	3162.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	35.1	8.1	43.4	-8.1	86.7
Suhag	1579.0	2447.0	2914.9	3525.8	1.7	2.5	4.2	30.8	6.0	37.8	-9.3	85.7
Quena	1351**	2259**	2442.0	2732.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	24.4	4.9	38.2	-7.1	86.5
Luxor			361.1	396.4	2.9	1.9	2.0	23.9	2.8	37.6	..	72.2
Aswan	385.0	809.0	974.1	1051.9	2.9	1.9	1.7	25.3	5.8	45.0	-0.9	73.0
Upper Egypt:	9240.0	17102.0	21437.7	24186.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	30.1	6.1	48.6	..	81.2
Urban	1905.0	5415.0	6659.3	7428.8	4.1	2.1	2.4	..	..	..	..	65.1
Rural	7335.0	11687.0	14778.4	16757.7	1.8	2.5	2.8	..	..	..	..	89.4
Red Sea	25.0	90.0	157.3	173.7	4.9	5.7	2.2	24.5	4.2	64.8	31.6	58.5
New Valley	34.0	113.0	141.8	157.5	4.7	2.3	2.3	26.5	3.8	53.9	4.6	68.4
Matrouh	104.0	161.0	212.0	243.6	1.7	2.8	3.1	41.1	1.8	61.5	13.8	74.8
North Sinai	50.0	171.0	252.2	284.3	5.4	4.0	2.6	24.1	3.7	58.9	10.7	76.1
South Sinai		29.0	54.8	60.9		6.6	2.3	23.9	6.6	54.0	34.4	58.9
Frontier Govs	213.0	564.0	818.1	920.0	3.8	3.8	2.6	28.0	4.0	59.4	..	69.7
Urban	213.0	326.0	480.2	520.3	1.6	3.9	1.8	..	..	..	..	66.0
Rural	..	238.0	337.9	399.7	..	3.6	3.7	..	..	..	..	74.7
Egypt:	25984.0	48254.0	59426.3	65335.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	27.4	6.2	58.1	..	69.9
Urban	9864.0	21215.0	25286.3	28041.7	3.0	1.8	2.3	..	..	..	..	58.9
Rural	16120.0	27039.0	34140.0	37293.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	..	..	..	..	79.2

* Population inside Egypt

**Quena and Luxor Together .

G.19 Land resources

	Land area		Cultivated area			Crop area	
	Km2	Population	Thousand feddans**	as % of	Persons	Thousand feddans**	Crop /
		density* (per km2)		land area	per feddan		cultivated land ratio
	2001	2001	2001	1998	2001	1998	1998
Cairo	3435.3	2136.1	3.8	7.5	1931.1	8.1	2.1
Alexandria	2299.7	1568.7	53.0	8.3	68.1	148.0	2.8
Port-Said	1344.9	378.8	6.5	37.9	78.4	11.6	1.8
Suez	9002.2	50.7	14.8	0.3	30.9	25.8	1.7
Urban Govs	16082.1	740.7	78.1	1.6	152.5	193.5	2.5
Damietta	1029.0	976.6	112.6	80.3	8.9	203.8	1.8
Dakahlia	3716.0	1242.4	638.9	77.3	7.2	1243.4	1.9
Sharkia	4911.0	966.7	668.3	67.2	7.1	1277.5	1.9
Kalyoubia	1124.0	3222.1	190.4	79.9	19.0	343.5	1.8
Kafr El-Sheikh	3748.0	647.3	644.3	78.7	3.8	1088.4	1.7
Gharbia	1943.2	1900.6	379.7	82.1	9.7	699.0	1.8
Menoufia	2554.0	1184.3	308.7	84.6	9.8	643.1	2.1
Behera	9122.8	480.6	773.6	32.1	5.7	1459.8	1.9
Ismailia	4482.8	178.2	169.6	49.4	4.7	277.9	1.6
Lower Egypt:	32630.8	867.8	3886.1	58.9	7.3	7236.4	1.9
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	85153.0	61.8	174.1	0.9	30.2	410.2	2.4
Beni-Suef	10954.0	190.4	242.5	77.1	8.6	498.5	2.1
Fayoum	6068.7	368.4	366.9	84.4	6.1	705.6	1.9
Menia	32279.0	115.7	448.6	83.3	8.3	833.2	1.9
Assyout	25926.0	122.0	334.7	90.5	9.4	611.7	1.8
Suhag	11022.0	319.9	273.1	74.1	12.9	569.4	2.1
Quena	10798.0	253.0	310.5	81.2	8.8	475.3	1.3
Luxor	2410.0	164.5	47.0		8.4	65.9	
Aswan	62726.3	16.8	133.5	82.7	7.9	178.3	1.3
Upper Egypt:	247337.0	97.8	2330.9	10.2	10.4	4282.2	1.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	130000.0	1.3	13.3	..	13.1	13.3	1.0
New Valley	376505.0	0.4	73.3	0.1	2.1	102.0	1.4
Matrouh	166563.0	1.5	210.6	0.4	1.2	259.0	1.2
North Sinai	27564.0	10.3	164.1	1.1	1.7	169.9	1.0
South Sinai	28438.0	2.1					
Frontier Govs	729070.0	1.3	461.3	0.2	2.0	544.2	1.2
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	1025119.9	63.7	7761.1	3.3	8.4	13858.7	1.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Excluding desert areas, population density amounts to , 12700 , 2153, 969, 1699, 3908, 631, 1137, 4552, 1887 and 1011 for Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Urban governorates , Behera , Lower Egypt, Giza , Upper Egypt and total Egypt respectively .

** Feddan = 4200.8335 m2 . The National total includes 1004.7 and 1602.4 thousand feddans of new cultivated and crop areas.

G.20 Participation in Development

	Political Participation in Casting of Election		articipation in Social Affairs Employees in Community, Social and Personal Services (as %labor force 15+)		% of basic and secondary enrollment in Private schools 2001	Popular Participation in Shorouk Program % (2002/2001 - 1995/94)		articipation in Economic Activities Employees in Craftsmen Activities Employees in Informal sector (as %labor force 15+)			
	Locals 2002	Parliament 2000	Total 2001	Female 2001		Basic Structure Projects	Economic Development Projects	Total 2001	Female 2001	Total 2001	Female 2001
Cairo	13.2	12.6	4.1	4.7	23.3	..	..	21.6	2.6	8.7	12.7
Alexandria	20.3	7.4	2.7	2.7	14.1	31.0	32.3	20.9	3.5	7.7	13.7
Port-Said	57.0	22.2	1.9	1.0	5.8	37.9	23.0	9.9	2.2	9.9	16.8
Suez	15.6	17.9	1.3	0.7	7.7	48.2	28.0	17.5	1.2	9.2	18.0
Urban Govs	10.2	17.3	3.4	3.8	19.0	38.9	27.7	20.6	2.8	8.5	13.4
Damietta	57.7	25.7	1.2	0.7	2.8	26.1	41.6	30.3	18.1	6.5	18.9
Dakahlia	59.5	27.1	1.6	1.0	2.1	32.1	46.9	12.0	13.3	12.7	28.0
Sharkia	49.8	22.4	1.7	0.8	1.0	31.9	32.1	9.9	1.6	10.1	29.0
Kalyoubia	47.2	22.3	2.4	1.5	4.0	32.8	34.7	19.5	3.4	7.6	16.5
Kafr El-Sheikh	60.7	31.1	1.6	0.9	0.4	33.3	29.3	7.3	1.3	13.4	34.4
Gharbia	35.4	30.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	43.3	42.7	12.6	15.0	13.2	28.6
Menoufia	54.7	22.0	1.8	0.8	1.7	25.6	25.2	9.1	1.6	9.4	20.5
Behera	45.7	31.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	31.0	32.9	8.2	16.6	10.2	30.4
Ismailia	59.9	19.3	1.6	1.3	3.9	34.7	16.5	13.8	19.3	7.6	14.7
Lower Egypt:	50.9	25.8	1.8	1.1	2.0	32.4	33.6	12.2	2.1	10.6	25.8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Giza	64.7	26.1	3.9	4.8	16.3	31.2	41.6	21.6	3.0	5.3	8.7
Beni-Suef	55.3	31.1	1.5	0.5	2.5	26.9	34.2	9.8	9.7	8.5	19.0
Fayoum	57.3	23.9	1.4	1.1	2.0	26.7	36.3	12.1	2.0	8.7	26.9
Menia	27.6	28.4	1.4	0.9	3.1	24.2	30.7	6.4	10.7	9.2	21.4
Assyout	46.8	26.8	1.4	0.8	2.5	26.5	25.9	6.9	0.9	11.9	30.6
Suhag	60.8	21.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	20.3	18.8	11.4	12.5	10.0	27.2
Quena	28.0	23.6	1.6	1.4	0.7	20.9	26.3	13.2	15.9	12.1	28.0
Luxor	23.5	20.9	2.0	1.2	2.2	22.7	28.9	16.2	14.1	12.8	30.4
Aswan	42.8	23.4	1.8	0.5	0.2	30.5	30.2	10.5	17.1	15.3	30.9
Upper Egypt:	41.7	25.4	2.1	2.0	5.1	25.6	30.4	12.6	2.0	9.3	21.2
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Sea	38.4	27.3	1.4	2.5	2.1	..	47.4	13.4	11.6	20.0	53.7
New Valley	42.6	28.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	24.8	24.6	6.9	18.2	11.1	22.8
Matrouh	25.0	19.0	1.0	1.4	2.4	21.2	12.3	11.7	23.0	2.6	7.1
North Sinai	41.6	26.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	11.0	34.8	8.3	14.4	6.1	12.4
South Sinai	43.4	30.6	5.2	2.4	0.5	14.7	24.8	9.7	10.8	12.2	39.2
Frontier Govs	30.4	31.0	1.9	1.0	1.4	18.0	28.7	10.1	2.5	9.9	26.4
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt:	42.4	24.1	2.2	2.1	6.0	28.8	31.5	14.0	2.2	9.7	21.5
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..