



وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الاقتصادية
Ministry of Planning and Economic
Development



FAYOUM VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This document includes the highlights of the Voluntary Local Review of Fayoum Governorate in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the original report itself is published in Arabic. A version of the full report can be found on this link

"As a governorate, we place paramount importance on fostering collaboration and working harmoniously to achieve our goals. We actively engage civil society organizations and citizens in local development, planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes. Through diverse mechanisms, we build bridges of ongoing communication between the government and the people. It is through this engagement that we collectively evaluate and shape our progress".

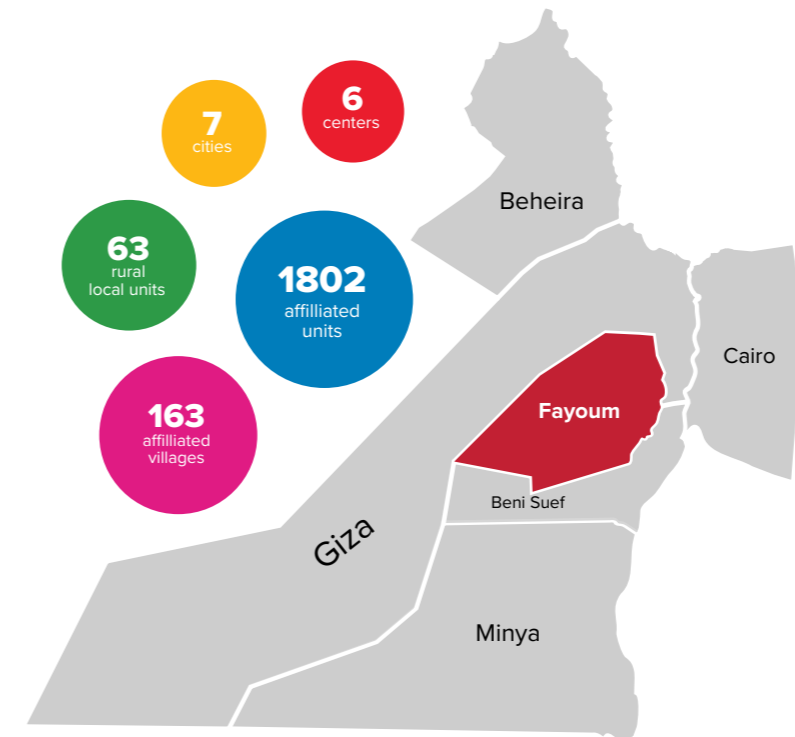
— Dr. Ahmed Al-Ansari
Governor of Fayoum



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FAYOUM IN A NUTSHELL



Total area of **6068** km²
%0.6 of the Egypt's total surface area
1839.8 km² inhabited area


4.1 million 
%76.8 rural population
%23.2 urban population constitutes

Population density **2096.9** people/km²


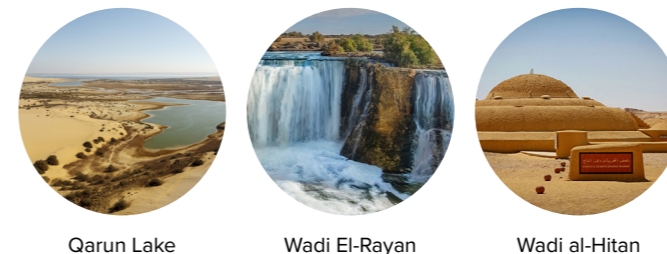
3.8%
Of the total population of Egypt



Cultivated area **396.4** thousand feddans

 **48%** of the total population works in agriculture

Famous protected areas



Qarun Lake

Wadi El-Rayan

Wadi al-Hitan

INTRODUCTION

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

Fayoum's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process has relied on a set of core principles: enhancing the capacities of the governorate, fostering future local development planning, monitoring, and evaluating ongoing progress, and presenting the unique local context of the governorate in addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

Guiding Principles:



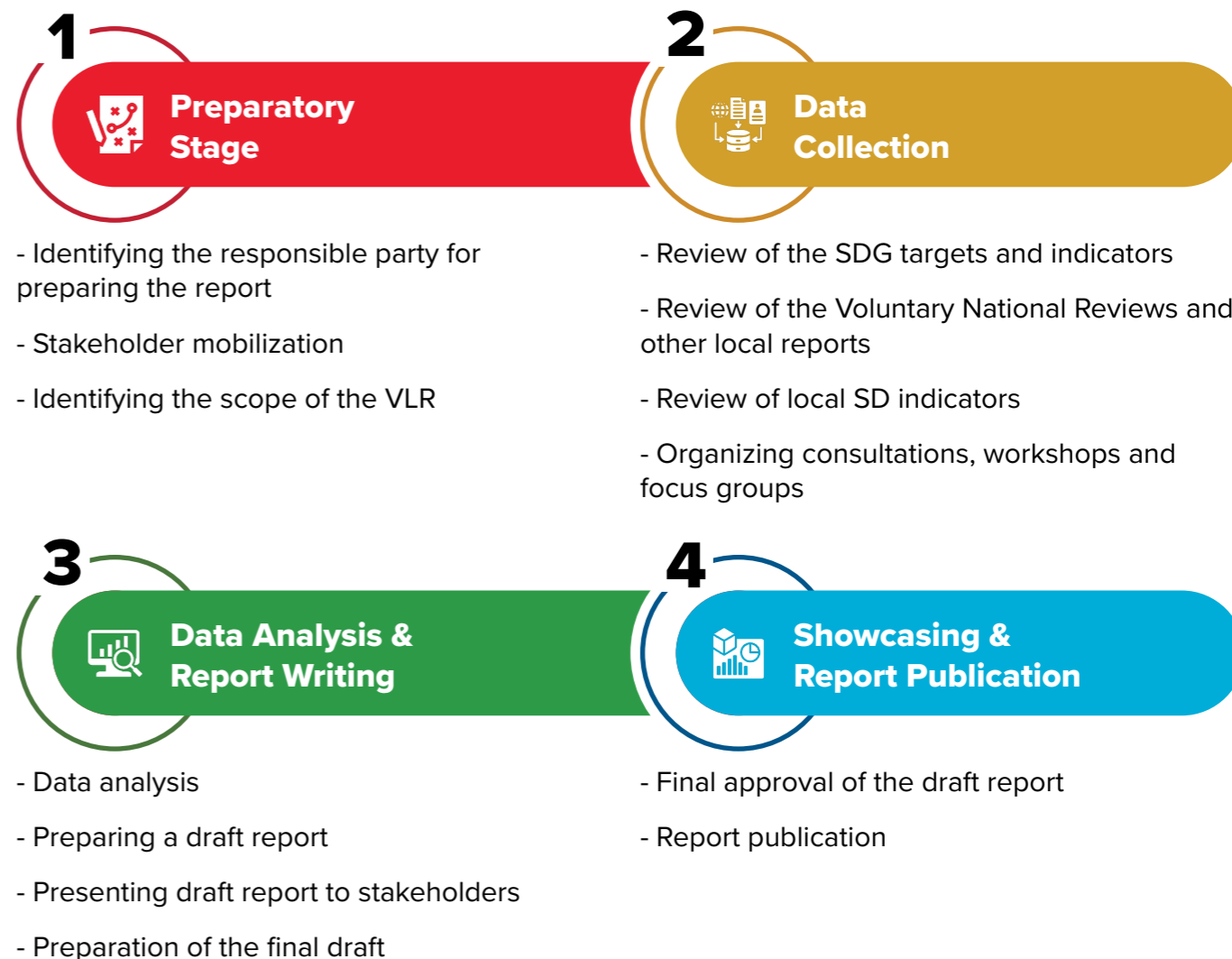
No one size fits all



Participatory approach



Interconnectedness of SDGs



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



People



Planet



Prosperity



Peace



Partnerships

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

The data collection process included the following:

- Review of national and local reports: Voluntary National Reviews, 27 SDG localization reports issued by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and UNFPA and the governorate’s general budget as well as other academic resources.
- Review of SDGs at the governorate level to deepen the understanding of the SDGs, identify relevant indicators at the local level, and identify partially relevant goals to the governorate’s context.
- Review of SDG-related indicators at the governorate level: The governorate identified a number of targets and SDG indicators, classified them according to indicators related to means of implementation and those related to outcomes. It also assessed the degree of coverage of indicators at the national level based on 2021 voluntary national review report, as well as the coverage at the local level based on the SDG localization report issued by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. This review aimed to identify the indicators available in national and local reports and their relevance to the SDGs. It also included the review and identification of directly relevant indicators to the SDGs, even if they are not officially part of the SDG indicators, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the SDGs in the governorate.
- Conducting workshops and focus groups: A data collection tool was developed, then capacity building workshops and multi-stakeholder consultations were organized. Then, a number of focus groups were conducted to collect data using the data collection tool. These sessions included discussing the goals, identifying the mechanisms used by the governorate to achieve the goals, identifying partner entities in goal implementation, and assessing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges associated with each goal. A focal group was held for each SDG goal, with the participation of multiple stakeholder groups.



PROGRESS ON SDGS

● Positive ● Unchanged ● Negative

*Data sources can be found in the VLR

SDG1 NO POVERTY

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	26.4	2017/2018	●
Number of Beneficiaries of Takaful and Karama	215228	2022/2023	●
Number of families covered by social security programs	48596	2019/2020	●
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	50	2022/2023	●
Sanitation (%)	259608	2022/2023	●

SDG2 ZERO HUNGER

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	28.8	2015	-
Prevalence of stunting (height for age) (%)	11.1	2021	●
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height) wasting (%)	2.2	2021	●
Prevalence of anemia in children (%)	36.7	2021	●
Prevalence of overweight (obesity) among children aged 6-59 months	7.7	2021	●
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (in thousand acres)	396.4	2022	●
Total cropped area (in thousand acres)	741.5	2021	-
Annual production volume of red meat (in thousand tonnes)	34.66	2023	●
Annual production volume of white meat (in thousand tonnes)	14.1	2023	●
Number of beneficiaries of ration cards (in millions)	2.28	2022	●

SDG3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	45	2019	●
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2020	●
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	3.67	2021	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20	2021	●
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 children)	38	2021	●
Percentage of use of family planning methods (%)	80.7	2021	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3	2021	●

Percentage of doctors (per 10,000 population)	3.5	2017	●
Number of New HIV Infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.013	2019	●
Malaria incidence (per 1,000 Population)	0	2020	●
Hepatitis B incidence (per 100,000 Population)	0.726	2020	●
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) (per 1,000 women in that age group)	114	2021	●

SDG4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Illiteracy rates (+10 yrs) (%)	26.2	2020/2021	●
Illiteracy rates among men (+10 yrs) (%)	20.0	2020/2021	●
Illiteracy rates among women (+10 yrs)(%)	33.1	2020/2021	●
Net ratio of enrolment in pre-primary school (%)	11.9	2022/2023	●
Net ratio of enrolment in primary education (%)	92.4	2022/2023	●
Net ratio of enrolment in preparatory education (%)	90.3	2022/2023	●
Net ratio of enrolment in secondary education (Thanaweya Amma) (%)	18.1	2022/2023	●
Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (%)	3.3	2017	-

Dropout rate (% of students enrolled)

Primary Stage

Males	0.18	2021/2022	-
Females	0.14	2021/2022	-
Total	0.16	2021/2022	-

Preparatory Stage

Males	1.56	2021/2022	-
Females	2.68	2021/2022	-
Total	2.12	2021/2022	-

Density of classroom (number of students per class)

Pre-Primary Stage	32.1	2022/2023	●
Primary Stage	55.6	2022/2023	●

Preparatory Stage	54.7	2022/2023	●
Secondary Stage (Thanawya Amma)	43.3	2022/2023	●
Secondary Stage (Vocational)	43.9	2022/2023	●
Average	51.35	2022/2023	●

Number of students per teacher

Pre-Primary	17.53	2022/2023	●
Primary Stage	37.68	2022/2023	●
Preparatory Stage	26.30	2022/2023	●
Secondary Stage (Thanawya Amma)	18.25	2022/2023	●
Secondary Stage (Vocational)	24.7	2022/2023	●
Overall	28.96	2022/2023	●
Proportion of schoolteachers who received structured training (%)	88.4	2021/2022	●

SDG5 GENDER EQUALITY

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49 years) who were subjected to physical violence (%)	24.7	2021	●
Proportion of Ever-Partnered women and girls (aged 15-49 yrs) who were subjected to sexual violence (%)	9.3	2021	●
Proportion of Ever-Partnered women and girls (aged 15-49 yrs) who were subjected to psychological violence (%)	22.3	2021	●
Proportion of women and girls (aged 10-18 yrs) and currently married	3.9	2017	-
Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-17 yrs) and currently married	5.9	2018	●
Proportion of women and girls (aged 0-19 yrs) who have undergone or expected to undergo female genital mutilation (%)	21.4	2021	●
Proportion of girls and women (aged 15-49 yrs) who have undergone genital mutilation by Age (%)	89.4	2021	●
Proportion of married women (aged 15–49 yrs) who make their own informed decisions regarding their health care (%)	84.8	2021	●
Proportion of married women (aged 15-49 yrs) who make family planning decisions (%)	96.5	2021	●
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years) (%)	60.93	2017	-
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years) (Females) (%)	54.19	2017	-
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years) (Males) (%)	67.08	2017	-
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	4	2021	-

SDG6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of households with an improved source of drinking water (%)	99.9	2021	●
Proportion of households with independent toilet (%)	95.7	2021	●
Proportion of population with hand-washing facilities that have soap and water (%)	91.4	2021	●
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	99.4	2021	●
Proportion of wastewater flows safely treated (%)	85.1	2021	-
Proportion of agricultural lands that were converted to modern irrigation systems to total number (%)	11.1	2023	-

SDG7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	100	2017	●
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SDG8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate	3.6	2021	●
Unemployment rate among men (%)	2.6	2021	●
Unemployment rate among women (%)	10.4	2021	●
Women's participation in the work force (%)	12.3	2021	●
Proportion of children aged (5-17 yrs) engaged in child labour (%)	6.1	2021	●

Competitiveness Index of Egyptian Governorates

Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates-General indicator (%)	47	2021	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates-Governorate ranking (out of 27 Governorates)	25	2021	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Enabling Environment (%)	48	2021	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Human Capital (%)	58	2021	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Markets (%)	44	2021	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian governorates, Innovation (%)	37	2021	-

SDG9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

No data available to report on the indicators			
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SDG10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

No data available to report on the indicators			
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SDG11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Proportion of population living in unsafe informal settlements (%)	0	2015	-
Proportion of third generation-cities from total cities (%)	14.3	2020	●
Total length of paved roads (in 1000 Kilometers)	1.76	2020	-
Proportion of paved roads of total roads (%)	94.1	2020	-

SDG12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Amount of agricultural waste (in million tonnes/year)	1.6	2022	-
Amount of waste generated (in thousand tonnes/year)	490	2023	●
Waste recycling rate (%)	0	2023	●

SDG13 CLIMATE ACTION

Proportion of vehicle exhausts that conform to environmental specifications and requirements	93.5	2023	●
Number of filed cases against those committing open burning breaches of agricultural waste.	24	2021	●

SDG14 LIFE BELOW WATER

No data available to report on the indicators			
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SDG15 LIFE ON LAND

Amount of pesticides used for agricultural pest control (in 1000 litres/year)	49.1	2022	-
Number of encroachments on agricultural lands over the past 12 years (since January 2011 until 2023) (in acres)	3100	2022	-
Percentage of removed encroachments to the total number (%)	44.7	2022	-
Percentage of natural protectorates' area to total governorate's area (%)	51	2022	-

SDG16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Proportion of children (aged 1-17 yrs) who experienced any violent means of behavior control (%)	85.1	2021	●
Proportion of children (aged 1-17 yrs) who experienced psychological punishment (%)	84.4	2021	●
Proportion of children (aged 1-17 yrs) who experienced any forms of physical punishment (%)	61.5	2021	●
Proportion of children (aged 1-17 yrs) who experienced physical punishment in the form of extreme violence (%)	25.1	2021	●

Administrative Corruption Indicators

Citizens' Awareness of administrative corruption. ²	37.8	2021	●
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Citizens' Awareness of nepotism and reliance on connections. ³	32.2	2021	-
Proportion of citizens affected by nepotism and reliance on connections incidence (%)	19	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of bribery, reliance on gifts, and favoritism. ⁴	31.1	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens affected by bribery, reliance on gifts, and favoritism (%)	18.4	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of misappropriation of public funds. ⁵	42.2	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens exposed to misappropriation of public funds (%)	15.7	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of embezzlement of public funds. ⁶	45.5	2021	-
Proportion of citizens exposed to embezzlement of public funds (%)	7	2021	-

SDG17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Proportion of individuals using the Internet (4 years+)	19	2017	-
Proportion of individuals using computers (4 yrs+)	19.2	2017	-

² The main indicator and its sub-indicators range from 0 to 100, where a score of 0 indicates a high awareness of administrative corruption, and a score of 100 represents a lack of awareness of corruption.

³ The main indicator and its sub-indicators range from 0 to 100, where a score of 0 indicates a high awareness of administrative corruption, and a score of 100 represents a lack of awareness of corruption.

⁴ The main indicator and its sub-indicators range from 0 to 100, where a score of 0 indicates a high awareness of administrative corruption, and a score of 100 represents a lack of awareness of corruption.

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⁶ The main indicator and its sub-indicators range from 0 to 100, where a score of 0 indicates a high awareness of administrative corruption, and a score of 100 represents a lack of awareness of corruption.

PRIORITIES FOR ACHIEVING THE SDGS

PEOPLE

SDG1

- Addressing the high poverty rates in the governorate by promoting and providing necessary funding for small and micro projects.
- Expanding the reach of the Takaful and Karama program, under the conditionality of education enrolment to reduce dropout rates.

SDG2

- Focusing on organic and local fertilizers and abiding by the crop types produced by the center for agricultural research.
- Following a proper agricultural cycle and combating pests, vegetations and diseases by activating the role of agricultural associations and agriculture extension in the village areas.
- Promoting Contract farming in cotton, sunflower, sugar beet, and yellow maize, focusing on organic and municipal fertilizers.
- Promoting the role of agricultural associations.

SDG3

- Increasing financial allocations for health sector development in the governorate.

PLANET

SDG6

- Expanding the budget allocations for transitioning cultivated lands to modern irrigation to reach 60% of total cultivated lands by 2030.
- Facilitating the support given to farmers for increasing usage of modern irrigation systems by improving their access to credit and micro loans.

SDG12

- Addressing emerging issues from low rates of waste recycling in the governorate as the recycling facility has insufficient capacity.
- Funding is required to upgrade the old

- Implementing on-going presidential healthcare initiatives.

- Enhancing the institutional and informational infrastructure of health units.

- Adopting full-scale digital transformation, not limited to areas of birth and death registration.

- Supporting vaccination campaigns provided to farmers.

SDG5

- Raising budget allocated for national council of women's initiatives on combating gender inequalities.

- Increasing budget allocations for awareness and educational activities by the National Council for Women combating violence against women and children, especially Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child marriages, while reinforcing penalties and punishments for such acts.

- Encouraging women's leadership positions across sectors, as well as providing women with the necessary training.

- recycling facility and establish an additional recycling facility.

SDG15

- Increasing awareness campaigns on the dangers of overusing agricultural pesticides for farmers and intensifying monitoring of pesticides' distribution among farmers.

- Emphasizing the importance of organic fertilizers.

- Setting a collaborative plan to capitalize on the governorate's natural protectorates and increasing the number of tourists visiting them annually.

PROSPERITY

SDG8

- Increasing hotels' capacities and improve their facilities to attract local and foreign tourists and constructing sidewalks and pathways at attraction sites.
- Establishing a unified body responsible for investment affairs in the governorate, facilitating procedures for investors, enhancing partnerships to increase investments in the tourism sector.
- Prioritizing the development of health services and upgrading hotels to make Fayoum attractive to both Egyptian and foreign tourists.
- Developing tourist routes and expediting the development of Kom Oshim Museum and the Tunis village.
- Regulating safari tourism.
- Leveraging Fayoum's relative advantages in tourism and handicrafts, with an integrated plan to promote tourism sites and market local industries.
- Support for artisans including skill development to stimulate local economic growth through tourism and exports.
- Forming a heritage industries association to provide members with benefits and incentives.
- Increasing support from Egyptian Medium and Small Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) to small projects and crafts' industry specially for villages that specialize in unique heritage-related products.



PEACE

SDG16

- Creating comprehensive programs to raise awareness on health and psychological risks of child abuse in collaboration with community leaders, religious authorities, child organizations.
- Strengthening child protection mechanisms.
- Building on efforts proposed by administrative control authority through its strategy and publications.
- Organizing local forums and events that raise awareness about the dangers of corruption.
- Conducting monitoring and evaluation trainings on the topic of corruption.



PARTNERSHIPS

SDG17

- Strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination and cooperation mechanisms at the governorate level.

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