



وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الاقتصادية
Ministry of Planning and Economic
Development



PORT SAID VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This document includes highlights of the Voluntary Local Review of Port Said Governorate in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the original report itself is published in Arabic.



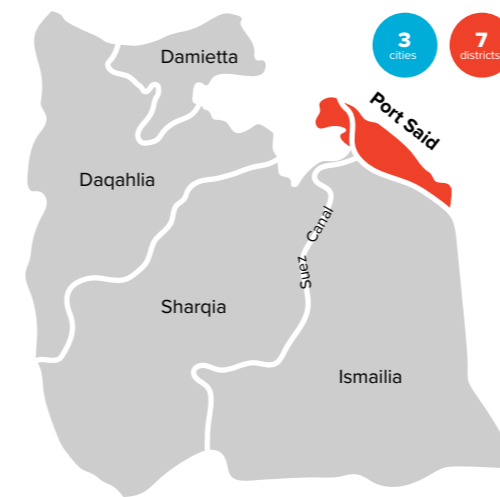
"Port Said is endowed with rich resources that facilitates achieving sustainable development; its distinguished geographical location, the Suez Canal which is the global artery for navigation, its unique economic environment such as the free zone, its urban nature, and low illiteracy, high-standards of living, its industrial nature attracting manufacturers, investors and traders, and its natural resources, aquatic life and agricultural land".

— Adel El Ghaban
Governor of Port Said

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PORT SAID IN A NUTSHELL



Proportion of children under 15 years



Proportion of children between 15-29 years



Total area of **1344,96** km²

Population **789,241**

Population density **583-594** inhabitants/km²



Main Economic Activities

- Port works
- Industry
- Transit
- Trade
- Fishing
- Agriculture

1st governorate in Egypt

- to implement comprehensive health insurance system
- in terms of human development index
- to adopt digital transformation
- to be completely free of slums

Port Said ranks 10th internationally out of 348 ports in the Container Port Performance Index (CPPI), and around 12% of global trades passes through the governorate



The olive branches in the Port Said flag symbolizes peace, resilience, and courage. As for the anchor, it symbolizes that it is a city surrounded by water and a distinguished sea port.

Touristic sites



Lighthouse of Port Said

Ferial Garden

Suez Canal Authority

Port Fouad Grand Mosque

Port Fouad Salt Mountains

Zohr Gas Field
One of the biggest natural gas discoveries in Egypt



INTRODUCTION

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

In line with its commitment to Egypt's Vision 2030, Port Said's vision is to become "A smart, digital, prosperous, green, iconic, exporting economically sustainable, futuristic governorate, pioneering at the national, regional and international levels". While Port Said's mission, is embodied in improving the quality of life and welfare in the governorate by providing development services that meet the needs of its citizens and enhance their happiness and well-being without discrimination of any kind as well as creating job opportunities in a sustainable manner that also enhances the governorate's competitive advantage. Consequently, the governorate is keen on maintaining a distinguished position, an integrated infrastructure, quality healthcare system in accordance with international standards, a strong education system that is based on innovation and creativity, and a unique institutional performance guided by principles of governance, transparency, integrity, and capacity-building.

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

Om El Donia ("Mother of the World"), statue

The largest bronze work of art in Egypt's modern history. The Statue is located at the northern entrance of the Suez Canal, and represents an Egyptian lady wearing the crown of the Queen Mother and the royal necklace and stands in glory above a granite base carrying the sun disk and written on the base below the statue in arabic "هنا كان ضوء النهار ساطعا قبل أن تشرق شمس الدنيا" and in English "When the world was at its darkest we were at our brightest" It also includes 4 giant murals, all of which tell the history of digging the Suez Canal.

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

Guiding Principles:



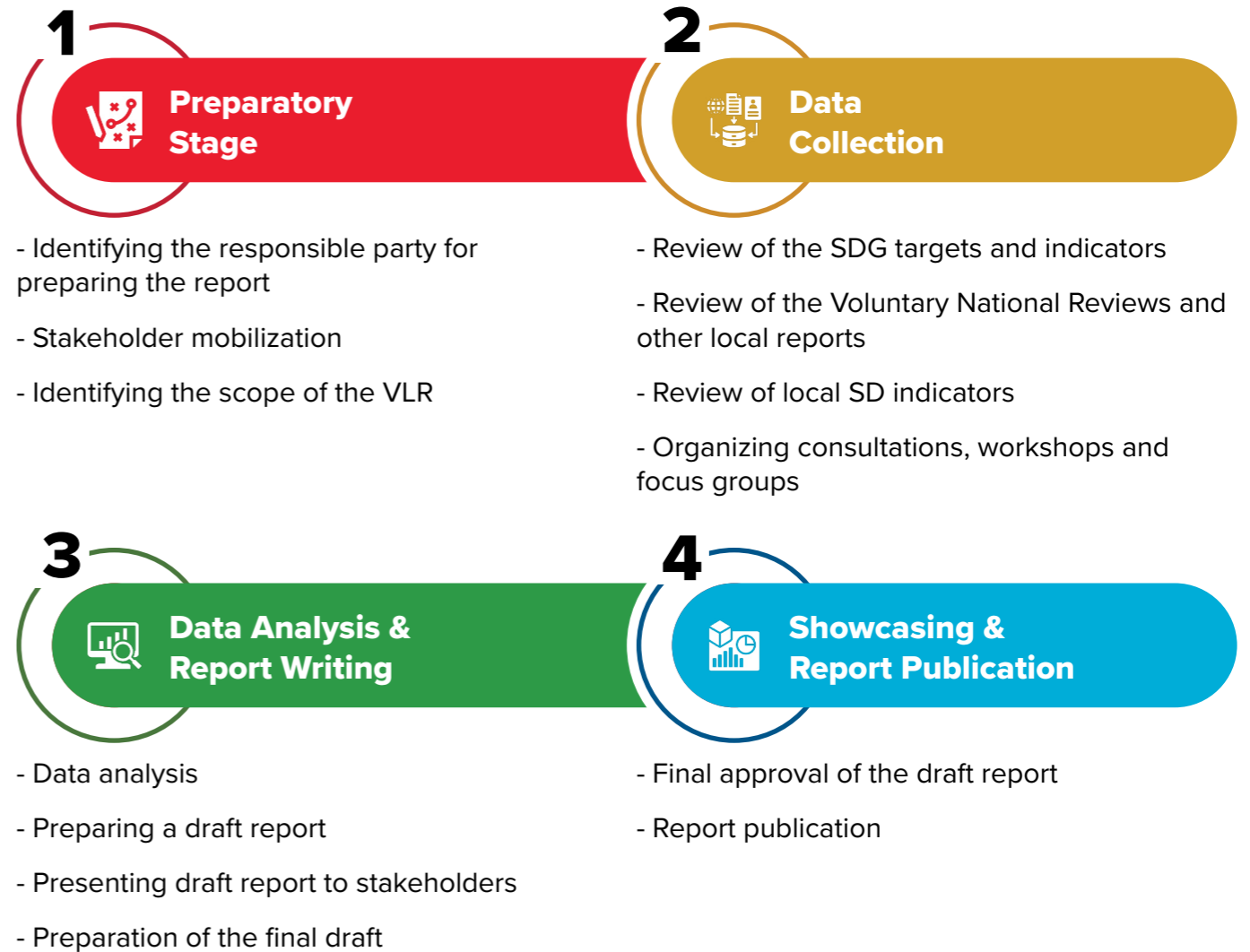
No one size fits all



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 the 2021 voluntary national review, 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. In addition, an engagement workshop was organized by UNDP Egypt and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development with a group of Port Said’s Civil Society to discuss their understanding of the SDGs, development priorities from their perspective, strengths, challenges and opportunities as well as their vision of their governorate.

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP



Strengths noted by workshop participants

 <p>People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Community relations  Belonging  Peace of Mind  Wellbeing 	 <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Nature  Sea  Green spaces  Protected areas 	 <p>Resources and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Clean drinking water  Pioneer City  Cleanliness  Fresh air  Good health 	 <p>Competitive advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Rich history  Location  Suez canal  Ferry  Cultural heritage
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SDGs priorities

SDGs with Significant Progress



SDGs that requires more efforts to achieve



A future outlook for Port Said Governorate from the perspective of its citizens:



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 (%)	16.1	2021/2022	●
Number of Beneficiaries of Takaful and Karama (families)	12646	2021/2022	-
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services			
Electricity (%)	99.08	2021/2022	●
Clean Water (%)	92	2021/2022	●
Sanitation (%)	92	2021/2022	●

SDG2 ZERO HUNGER

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.5	2015	-
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age) (%)	6.7	2021	●
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height) Wasting (%)	1.1	2021	●
Prevalence of anemia in children (%)	36.9	2021	●
Prevalence of overweight (obesity) among children aged 6-59 months	13.4	2021	●
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (thousand acres)	57.7	2022	●
Number of ration cards (in thousands)	164.7	2022	●
Number of beneficiaries of ration cards (in thousands)	448.241	2022	●

SDG3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	16	2021	●
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	0.9	2020	●
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1.84	2021	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.0	2021	●
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 children)	18.0	2021	●
Percentage of use of family planning methods (%)	76.9	2021	●
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3	2021	●
Percentage of Doctors (per 10,000 population)	10.4	2017	●

Number of new HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0260	2019	●
Malaria incidence (per 1,000 population)	0.001	2020	●
Hepatitis B incidence (per 100,000 population)	0.129	2020	●
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) (per 1,000 women in that age group)	43	2021	●

SDG4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Illiteracy rates (10 years+) (%)	7.7	2021	●
Illiteracy rates among men (10 yrs+) (%)	5.8	2021	●
Illiteracy rates among women (10 yrs+)(%)	9.6	2021	●
Net ratio of enrolment in pre-primary school (%)	60.4	2022/2023	●
Net ratio of enrolment in primary education (%)	109.1	2022/2023	●
Net ratio of enrolment in preparatory education (%)	112.1	2022/2023	●
Net ratio of enrolment in secondary education (Thanaweya Amma) (%)	38.2	2022	●
Proportion of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities (%)	8.9	2017/2018	-
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in primary education)	0.4	2021/2022	●
Dropout rate (% of students enrolled in preparatory education)	0.8	2021/2022	●
Density of classroom (Average number of students per class))	38	2022	●
Number of students per teacher (average)	16	2022	●
Percentage of schoolteachers who received structured training (%)	92	2022	-

SDG5 GENDER EQUALITY

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49 yrs) subjected to physical violence (%)	14.2	2021	●
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49 yrs) subjected to sexual violence (%)	2.1	2021	●
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15-49 yrs) subjected to psychological violence (%)	12.8	2021	●
Proportion of women and girls (aged 10-18yrs) and currently married	5.4	2021	●
Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-17 yrs) and currently married	3.1	2021	●
Proportion of women and girls (aged 0-19 yrs) who have undergone or expected to undergo female genital mutilation (%)	3.6	2021	●
Proportion of girls and women (aged 15-49 yrs) who have undergone genital mutilation by age (%)	59.6	2021	●

Proportion of married women (aged 15-49 yrs) who make their own informed decisions regarding their health care (%)	84.2	2021	●
Proportion of married women (aged 15-49 yrs) who make family planning decisions (%)	95.4	2021	●
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone (4+ yrs) (%)	81.93	2017	-
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years) Females (%)	80.5	2017	-
Proportion of Individuals who own a mobile phone (4+years) Males (%)	83.26	2017	-
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments	1	2022	●
Proportion of women in political parties at the governorate level (%)	14.29	2022	●
Percentage of women working in public domain (to overall workers) (%)	50	2022	●
Proportion of women working in factories and companies (%)	21.87	2022	-

SDG6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Proportion of households with an improved source of drinking water (%)	100	2021	●
Percentage of households with independent toilet (%)	99.5	2021	●
Proportion of population with hand-washing facilities that have soap and water (%)	99.7	2021	●
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	99	2021	●
Proportion of wastewater flows safely treated (%)	92.4	2021	●
Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (%)	60	2020	-
Percentage of water loss from total available water at the governorate level (change in water use efficiency over time) (%)	5	2020	-

SDG7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	99.08	2022	●
Number of subscribers benefiting from electricity-related services	306000	2022	●
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	7.3	2022	●

SDG8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment rate	25.2	2021	●
Unemployment rate among men (%)	11.3	2021	●
Unemployment rate among women (%)	52.7	2021	●
Women's participation in the workforce (%)	33.76	2021	●

Proportion of children aged (5-17 yrs) engaged in child labour(%)	1.3	2021	●
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates-General indicator (%)	59	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates-Governorate ranking (out of 27 Governorates)	2	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Enabling Environment (%)	66	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Human Capital (%)	64	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian Governorates, Markets (%)	47	2023	-
Competitiveness index of Egyptian governorates, Innovation (%)	60	2023	-

SDG9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Percentage of producing factories from the total number of factories (%)	77	2022	●
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SDG10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Proportion of persons with disabilities appointed in government positions annually (%)	1.5	2023	●
Proportion of women with disabilities (from total appointed persons with disabilities) appointed in government positions (%)	19	2023	●
Proportion of women with disabilities (from total appointed persons with disabilities) appointed in companies and factories (%)	32.9	2023	●

SDG11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Proportion of population living in unsafe informal settlements (%)	0	2022	●
Proportion of fourth generation-cities from total cities (%)	14.3	2022	●
Total Length of Paved Roads (in 1000 Kilometers)	1.34	2020	-
Proportion of Paved Roads from Total Roads (%)	92.6	2020	-

SDG12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Amount of Waste Generated (in 1000 tonnes/year)	187.4	2022	●
Waste Recycling Rate (%)	80	2022	-

SDG13 CLIMATE ACTION

Amount of Carbon Emissions (Amount of CO2 Produced from Treatment Process, Prevention of Self-Incineration and Burial) (in 1000 tonnes)	187	2022	-
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SDG14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Number of Marine Animals Under the Danger of Extinction that were Documented and Protected from Extinction.	24	2022	-
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SDG15 LIFE ON LAND

Amount of pesticides used for agricultural pest control (in 1000 litres/year)	10	2023	-
Proportion of encroachment on agricultural lands over the past 12 years (in acres)	374	2023	-
Percentage of removed encroachments to the total number (%)	22.6	2023	-

SDG16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Proportion of children (aged 1-17 years) who experience any violent means of behavior control (%)	67.5	2021	●
Proportion of children who experienced psychological punishment (%)	66	2021	●
Proportion of children who experienced any forms of physical punishment (%)	40.9	2021	●
Proportion of children who experienced physical punishment in the form of extreme violence (%)	22.4	2021	●
Citizens' Awareness of administrative corruption.	32	2021	●
Citizens' Awareness of nepotism and reliance on connections.	27.5	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens affected by nepotism incidence (%)	21.1	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of bribery, reliance on gifts, and favoritism.	25.7	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens affected by bribery, reliance on gifts, and favoritism (%)	20.2	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of misappropriation of public funds.	34.2	2021	-
Proportion of Citizens exposed to misappropriation of public funds (%)	5.4	2021	-
Citizens' awareness of embezzlement of public funds.	40.7	2021	-
Proportion of digital transactions on the local level to total transactions (%)	95	2021	●
Proportion of services provided digitally by local government to total services (%)	97	2021	●
Proportion of cities and towns in governorate integrated in the digital transformation process (%)	100	2021	●

SDG17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Fixed internet broadbands subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9.4	2020	●
Proportion of individuals using the Internet (4+ yrs)	53.0	2017	-
Proportion of individuals using computers (+4 yrs)	50.5	2017	-
Proportion of mobile phone usage (%)	80.8	2018	-

¹ 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

- Expanding the social safety nets to the most vulnerable segments as well as those unable to earn a living such as widows, orphans and the elderly and establishing social protection and development units.

- Increase the per capita share of social security services in proportion to the cost of living and high prices, while creating sustainable opportunities through microloans to increase citizen capabilities and enable them to earn their incomes.

- Activating the role of the local community and non-governmental organizations in training and developing the skills of the poor to transform them to contributing, productive community members.

- Initiating an information system that monitors the status of poor and vulnerable groups and validating the data with the Directorate of Social Solidarity, the comprehensive health insurance system, various neighborhoods, and the city of Port Fouad.

SDG2

- Increasing the cultivated areas of agricultural lands to achieve self-sufficiency of necessary agricultural crops.

- Raising awareness and Launching campaigns to combat issues of child malnutrition and stunting and provide the necessary support to poor families in this regard.

SDG3

- Enhancing digital transformation in the health sector to improve the existing health insurance system.

- Updating a unified database to serve the new universal health insurance system, which will allow the preparation of a comprehensive detailed report on the services provided to

each citizen within the health system in the governorate.

- Raising mothers' awareness about family planning methods, suitable nutrition plans during pregnancy and the importance of regular check-ups until delivery stage.

SDG4

- Supporting digital transformation in the educational system.

- Creating integrated programs that develop youth capabilities in modern fields like big data and artificial intelligence to meet the needs of the future job market.

- Addressing the prevalence of private tutoring as an alternative to the education received at schools.

SDG5

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

- Facilitating working conditions for women in the private sector

- Promoting Women's Economic and Political Participation and enhance the funding for women-led projects.

- Dedicating an office for women-related complaints in areas far from the center of the governorate, such as the neighborhoods of South and West Port Said.

PLANET

SDG6

- Using new irrigation technologies and methods to enhance agricultural efficiency and reduce waste.
- Enhancing the efficiency of drainage stations and adopting subsurface drainage techniques and canal lining.

SDG12

- Increasing citizen awareness on responsible energy usage.
- Increasing the number of industrial drainage and household sewage while limiting encroachment on lands in the process.

SDG13

- Building institutional and human capacities related to climate change and its impact on the erosion of beaches and agricultural lands.
- Setting future plans that focus on medicinal

PROSPERITY

SDG7

- Modernizing electricity networks and ensuring the installation of necessary infrastructure for the adoption of renewable energy.
- Mobilizing the necessary financial support for implementing sustainable and clean energy projects.
- Raising awareness and education on the importance of sustainable and clean energy and its impact on the environment.
- Providing training and education for citizens and workers in the public and private sectors on the effective use of energy and improving energy efficiency.

SDG8

- Improving the investment climate by establishing communication channels with investors and the creation of unified one-stop window for attaining the required permits for business establishment and operations.
- Dedicating areas of land for new projects and investments that benefit the local citizens and provide services to them.

and aromatic planting for their environmental and health importance.

- Mobilizing sustainable financial resources for nature and environment preservation.
- Raising awareness on the impacts of climate change and the importance of preserving lakes, coasts, beaches, natural reserves, wild and marine life as well as biological diversity.

SDG14

- Establishing a center for combating marine pollution.
- Promoting sustainable tourism strategy while protecting governorate's coastal and marine life in the process.

SDG15

- Directing financial resources in a sustainable manner to preserve natural reserves to maintain ecological balance.

- Providing technical support and financial incentives to small and medium enterprises.
- Cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants for their environmental and health importance and providing incentives and financial and technical assistance to small farmers to move towards this type of cultivation.
- Activate the role of civil society and non-governmental organizations in capacity-building for the vulnerable communities and integrating them in productive sectors of the economy.

SDG9

- Easing procedural processes and permit-issuances related to investment in industrial zones.
- Lowering the cost of connecting amenities to industrial buildings and facilitating the repayment process.
- Coordination between different central and local authorities for allowing the usage of more land to expand and increase the number of projects targeting local citizens.

- Encouraging the industries that utilize innovations in artificial intelligence and other fields.

PEACE

SDG16

- Strengthen mechanisms for citizens' complaints and ensuring the effectiveness of response to these complaints.
- Opening channels for dialogue and communication with the local citizens.

SDG10

- Ensuring equitable access to local services to all citizens specially for persons with disabilities.

PARTNERSHIPS

SDG17

- Prioritize partnerships for development financing with private sector and international organizations.
- Expanding the scope of the private sector's contribution and strengthening its role in the field of agricultural development.
- Implementing forums adopting multi-stakeholder approach to enable information interchange and different collaborations on the governorates' priorities.



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