



CHAPTER SIX

Human and Social Development

6/1 Preface

What mostly distinguishes Egypt's Sixth Development Plan is the design of a comprehensive and balanced plan aimed at raising both economic and social living standards. The plan promotes popular participation in development as well as the attainment of high economic growth.

Central to the Plan's objective is ensuring that the quality of life of every citizen is enhanced through access to productive employment opportunities, a decent income, a suitable health environment, comprehensive social security, and great hopes in a bright future.

Accordingly, Egypt's Sixth Development Plan is an extension of past efforts aiming at improving all human development indicators, raising demographic characteristics and the quality of social services. That is in addition to the Plan's attempts at expanding public services in order to meet the demands of the growing population and the needs of low-income categories.

6/2 Population and Labor Force

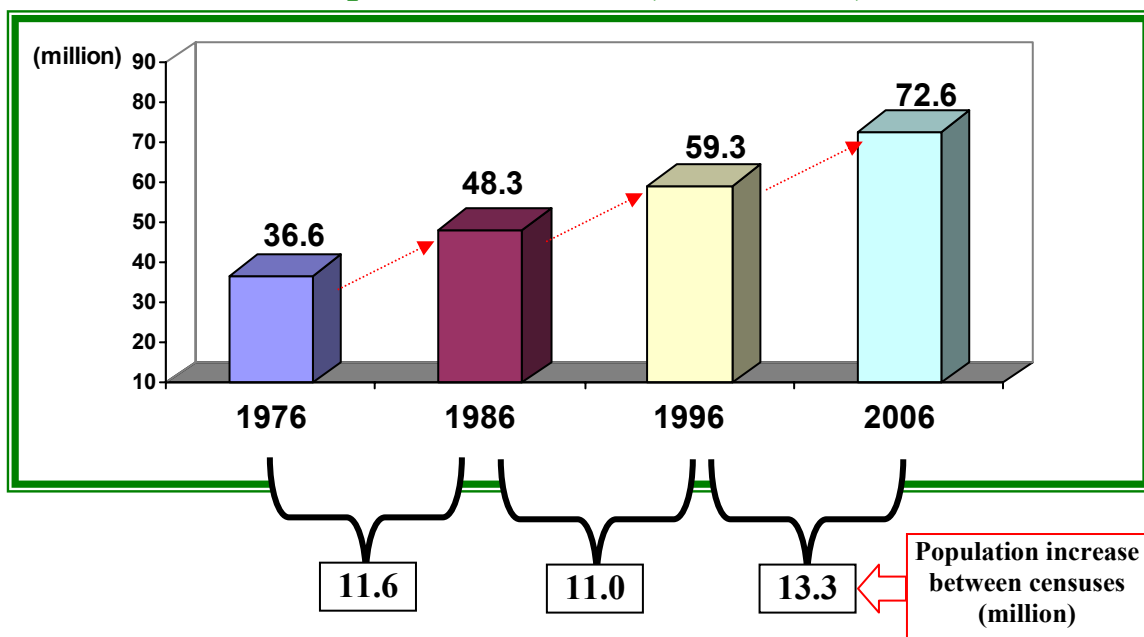
Population Growth

The rapid population growth is one of the main problems facing development efforts in Egypt. It imposes an increasing burden on resources, hence, negatively affecting living standards. The government continued efforts in raising awareness of over-population risk and its adoption of effective family planning programs resulted in a noticeable decline in population growth rate from an annual average of 2.79% during (1976 – 1986) to 2.08% throughout the period (1986 – 1996) and then to 2.04% during (1996 – 2006).



Despite this decline in population growth rate, it is not yet below the 2% benchmark. In fact, Egyptian population has doubled during the past thirteen years from 36.6 million in 1976 to about 72.6 million in 2006. Throughout the past ten years (1996 – 2006), population increased by about 13.3 million [fig. (6/1)].

Figure (6/1)
Population Growth (1976 – 2006)



If population growth continues at the same rate it will exacerbate the population problem. This rate will result in 89 million people within the next ten years with an absolute increase of above 16 million people.

Hence, slowing down population growth and curbing it to less than 2% require the effectuation of family planning efforts and raising awareness of over-population. If population growth rate decreased to 1.75%, population will reach 86.3 million in 2016 (instead of 89 million). In other words every 0.25 percentage point decrease in the growth rate corresponds to 2 million fewer people in the census of 2016 [fig. (6/2)].



Accordingly, the Sixth Plan aims at reducing birth rates to about 24.7 per thousand, mortality rate to 6.2 per thousand which causes a decline in the natural rate to 18.5 per thousand by the end of the Plan compared to the estimated 20.3 per thousand in 2006/07 [table (6/1)].

Figure (6/2)

Population Estimates in 2016 Under Different Growth Rate Scenarios

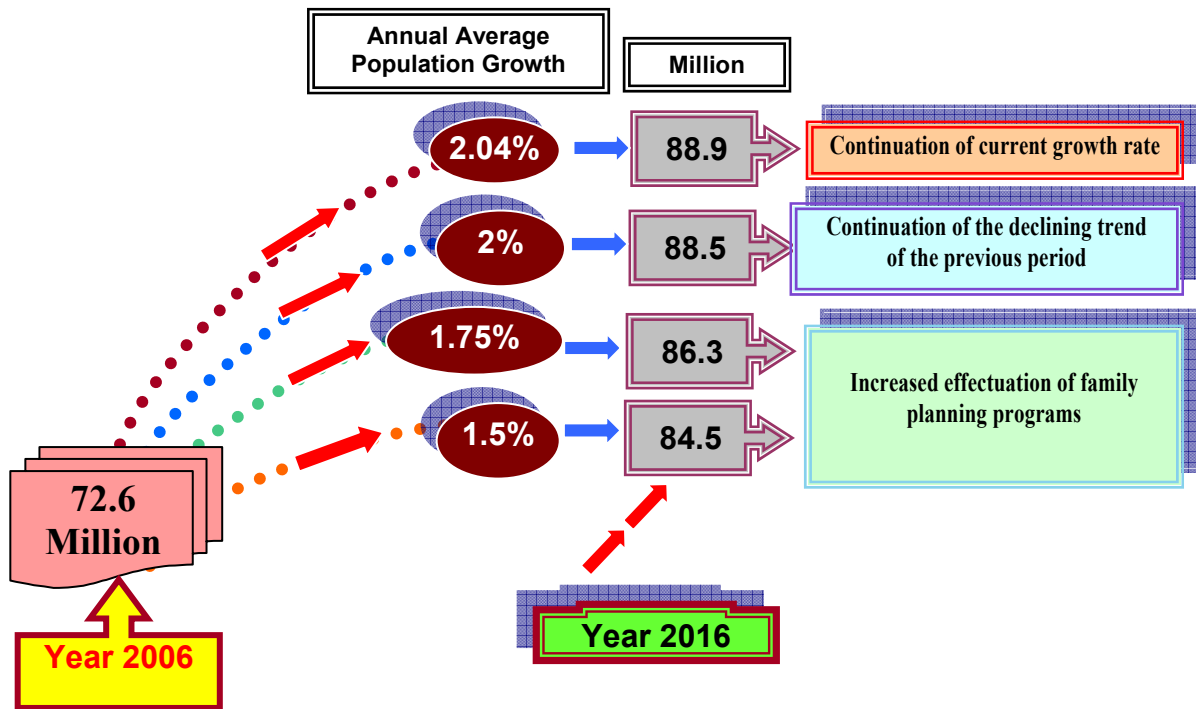


Table (6/1)

Natural Growth Rates & Population Estimated During the Sixth Plan

| Year | Birth Rate (*) | Mortality Rate (*) | Natural Rate (*) | Population Estimates (million) |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2005/06 | 26.9 | 6.5 | 20.4 | 72.6 |
| 2006/07 | 26.75 | 6.45 | 20.3 | 74.1 |
| 2007/08 | 26.60 | 6.4 | 20.2 | 75.6 |
| 2008/09 | 26.45 | 6.35 | 20.1 | 77.1 |
| 2009/10 | 26.30 | 6.30 | 20.1 | 78.6 |
| 2010/11 | 25.25 | 6.25 | 19.0 | 80.1 |
| 2011/12 | 24.7 | 6.2 | 18.5 | 81.6 |

(*) Per thousand of population.



In light of the estimated natural rate, Egypt's population will reach about 81.6 million by the end of the Plan (2011/12) with an absolute increase of 7.5 million from the base year (2006/07), and an annual average growth rate of 1.95%.

Population Age and Gender Structure

According to the 2006 census, male population represents about 51.12% which corresponds to 37.1 million. These figures are nearly identical to the 1996 census (51.17%). Assuming no change in the gender structure and a population growth rate of 1.95%, male population is estimated to reach 41.7 million by the end of the Plan.

On one hand, population age structure reflects a decline in three age groups as follows: from 15.2% in 1996 to 14.1% in 2006 for the age group "less than 6 years", from 9.2% to 6.9% for the age group "6 – less than 10 years" and finally, from 13.3% to 10.7% for the age group "10 – less than 15 years" between 1996 to 2006, respectively. This implies a reduction from 37.7% to 31.7% for the young age group "less than 15 years" between 1996 and 2006 reflecting a decline in the fertility rate [for all women of child bearing age (15-45 years of age)] which has indeed fallen from 3.6 in 1995 to 3.1 in 2005.

The census also indicates a decline in average household size from 4.7 to 4.2 between 1996 and 2006. Given the aforementioned developments the decline in the age group "below 15 years of age" is expected to persist, reaching about 28% by the end of the Sixth Plan.

On another hand, census data reflect an increase in the age structure towards the elderly. People above 60 years of age have amounted to 4.55 million representing 6.3% of total population compared to only 5.7% in the previous census of 1996.

The numbers of the dependant elderly is expected to continue to increase due to improvements in social and health care as well as the expansion of social safety nets, reaching 6.6% by the end of the Plan. In addition, female life expectancy, increased from 69 years to 73.6 years between 1996 and 2006. As for male life expectancy, it increased from 65.1 years to 69.3 years within the same period. An overall average of about 72.5 years is expected by the end of the Plan.

Table (6/2) depicts population age structure throughout the Sixth Development Plan.



Generally, these developments will decrease the demographic dependency burden from about 61.3% in 2005/06 to 60% in the first year of the Plan (2007/08), then to 52.8% by the last year (2011/12).

Table (6/2)

Population Age Structure Throughout the Sixth Plan

| Age Group | 2005/06 | | 2007/08 | | 2011/12 | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | million | (%) | million | (%) | million | (%) |
| Less than 15 years | 23.1 | 31.7 | 23.1 | 31.2 | 22.8 | 28.0 |
| 15-59 years | 45.0 | 62.0 | 46.3 | 62.5 | 53.4 | 65.4 |
| 60 years and more | 4.5 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 6.6 |
| Total | 72.6 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 100.0 |

 **Labor Force**

In the decade from 1996, there was an increase in the share of the population of working age resulting in an increase in economic participation rate from 29% to 30.1%. This rate is expected to increase to 31% by the end of the Plan, which translates into an increase in the labor force from 22 million in 2006/07 to 25.3 million in 2011/12, that is an annual average growth rate of 2.8%.

6/3 Employment, Unemployment & Training

 **Employment**

The Plan hopes to achieve the balance between labor supply and demand as part of its major goals. This will be attained through the provision of job opportunities curbing unemployment severity.

The Plan’s strategy for achieving high levels of employment depends on the following pillars:

- Providing the suitable environment to encourage production, growth and employment.
- Giving way to the private sector’s contribution in promoting growth of the economy.



- Enhancing human skills through the development and modernization of training centers.
- Linking education and training policies with actual needs of the labor market.

The Sixth Plan, accordingly, targets an increase in employment levels at a rate of 750 thousand individual per year, noting that this target is set within the implementation of the Presidential Election Program. The target will be attained through the expansion in labor intensive small and medium enterprises, effectuating the role of the Social Fund for Development, NGOs and the private sector, as well as through expanding the industrial base by building one thousand large factories and building and expanding two thousand medium firms. The target will also be attained through local development projects in various governorates whose necessary resources are provided by banking institutions and Local Development Funds.

Hence, it is expected that the number of employed people will reach about 23.9 million in 2011/12 compared to 20.1 million in the base year with an annual growth rate of 3.5%. The expected increase in employment – about 3.8 million job opportunities – will be distributed among sectors as shown in table (6/3):

Table (6/3)

Job Opportunities During the Sixth Plan

| Sector | Thousand Jobs | (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Agriculture | 500 | 13.0 |
| Industry | 1085 | 28.6 |
| Building & Construction | 375 | 9.9 |
| Transportation & Communication | 265 | 7.1 |
| Trade & Finance | 525 | 13.8 |
| Tourism | 300 | 7.9 |
| Services | 750 | 19.7 |
| Total | 3800 | 100.0 |

Whilst commodity sectors (agriculture, industry and construction) are expected to provide about 52% of total job opportunities, transportation, trade and tourism will provide about 28%, and services, nearly 20%.



Small Enterprises Component

This component deals directly with employment. It comprises a number of programs and projects that aim to support and develop small enterprises by providing new job opportunities for the youth. This is in line with the 2004 decree No. 141 which states the necessity of including a reasonable amount of funds for the finance of small and micro enterprises.

The major programs are the following:

- **The Infrastructure Program**

This program constitutes mainly of public investments that provide utilities catering for the private sector. This is in line with article No.10 of the 2004 Law No. 141 stating that 10% or more of land available for investment should be dedicated for establishing small enterprises and their utilities.

- **The Technical Assistance Program**

This program includes activities related to technology development and information systems that determine feasible investment opportunities given the physical and human resources available to every governorate. This is in addition to services provided by the government to enhance marketing and production efficiency.

- **The Human Skills Development Program**

This program involves projects rehabilitating and training human resources in accordance with labor market needs as well as the rapid changes in production, management and marketing.

- **The Marketing Program**

Under this program, the government makes resources available for marketing products in both domestic and international markets. This is in accordance with article 14 of Law No. 141 (2004). The Law points out to the importance of seeking marketing promotion through effective participation in domestic and international exhibitions.



- **The Funding Program**

This program is the main support for small enterprises. According to article No.6 of Law No. 141 (2004), the government's annual plan should incorporate the agreed amount of funds made available for small and micro enterprises. It also calls for determining the source of funds, including those made available from governorate sources.

Table (6/4) illustrates the cost of listed programs for small enterprises throughout the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The total cost amounts to LE 8.5 billion, of which LE 1.56 billion is for the first year.

The funding program represents about 52% of total program cost, followed by the infrastructure program (25%), and then, the human skills development program (20%).

Table (6/4)
Cost Structure of Small Enterprise Component
During the Sixth Plan

(LE million)

| Program | Governorates | | Ministry of Local Development | | Local Development Fund | | Social Fund for Development | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Five – year plan | First year | Five – year plan | First year | Five – year plan | First year | Five – year plan | First year | Five – year plan | First year |
| Infrastructure | 489 | 108.7 | 1614.5 | 322.9 | | | 35 | 35 | 2147.5 | 466.6 |
| Technical assistance | 38 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | | | | | 39.2 | 7.8 |
| Supporting human decisions | 13.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 65 | 13 | 1625 | 333 | 1705.8 | 349.8 |
| Supporting marketing potentials | 58 | 12.7 | 87.1 | 17.4 | | | | | 145.1 | 30.1 |
| Finance | 1123.9 | 242.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | | | 3336 | 460 | 4461.6 | 702.5 |
| Women empowerment | 3.4 | 0.6 | | | | | | | 3.4 | 0.6 |
| Total | 1734.6 | 375 | 1707 | 341.4 | 65.0 | | 4996 | 828 | 8502.6 | 1557.4 |



Of all institutions in charge of small enterprise support, the Social Fund for Development bears the largest share amounting to 59% of total program cost, followed by the Ministry of Local Development and the governorates with an equal share of 20%.

In fact Social Fund for Development projects, implemented during the previous five years (2002-2006), have effectively provided job opportunities through both types of projects: small and micro enterprise projects and society and human development projects. Throughout this period, a total of 835.4 thousand job opportunities have been created, averaging 167 thousand per year [table (6/5)].

Table (6/5)
Social Fund for Development Projects' Expenses and Corresponding Job Opportunities

| Year | Small Enterprises | | Micro Enterprises | | Society and Human Development Projects | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Expenditure | Job Opportunities | Expenditure | Job Opportunities | Expenditure | Job Opportunities | Expenditure | Job Opportunities |
| 2002 | 354 | 65.8 | 18 | 16.1 | 19.5 | 1.4 | 391.5 | 83.3 |
| 2003 | 251 | 38.0 | 30 | 20.6 | 111.8 | 18.8 | 392.8 | 77.4 |
| 2004 | 368 | 43.4 | 46 | 40.3 | 355 | 64.0 | 769.0 | 147.7 |
| 2005 | 769 | 90.8 | 213 | 135.7 | 258 | 40.3 | 1240.0 | 266.8 |
| 2006 | 757 | 91.8 | 212 | 146.3 | 110 | 22.1 | 1079.0 | 260.2 |
| Total | 2499 | 329.8 | 519 | 359 | 854.3 | 146.6 | 3872.3 | 835.4 |

(*)Expenditure (LE million), Job opportunities (thousands)

The Sixth Plan largely depends on the Social Fund for Development to provide more than 1.4 million job opportunities within the coming five years, with an annual average of 288 thousand [table (6/6)]. This is especially so, as the Social Fund managed to provide about 250 thousand job opportunities during the first year of the Presidential Election Program.



Table (6/6)

Estimated Social Fund Job Creation Throughout the Sixth Plan

(thousands)

| Year | Small Enterprises | Micro Enterprises | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 2007/08 | 100 | 130 | 230 |
| 2008/09 | 120 | 130 | 250 |
| 2009/10 | 140 | 160 | 300 |
| 2010/11 | 160 | 160 | 320 |
| 2011/12 | 180 | 160 | 340 |
| Total | 700 | 740 | 1440 |
| Relative Importance (%) | 48.6% | 51.4% | 100% |

 **Unemployment**

According to the most recent census (2006) data, the unemployed amounted to two million, corresponding to a rate of 9.3% of total labor force. Given the Sixth Plan development strategy, which is based on providing about 3.8 million job opportunities during the upcoming five years, the unemployment rate is expected to decrease to 5.5% and the number of unemployed not to exceed 1.4 million by the end of the Plan.

Table (6/7)

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Estimates Throughout the Sixth Plan

| Item | 2007/06 | 2008/07 | 2012/11 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Labor Force | 22.1 | 22.6 | 25.3 |
| Employed | 20.1 | 20.7 | 23.9 |
| Unemployed | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 9.1% | 8.4% | 5.5% |



The collaboration of various efforts on the formal and popular front is a must in finding non-traditional solutions to the unemployment problem and to adopting labor-intensive investment patterns. The fact is that there exist a number of bodies and programs that supply job opportunities. What follows sheds light on some of these:

- Land reclamation, tourism and industrial development programs.
- The Ministry of Local Development diverse programs.
- Office usage network affiliated to the Ministry of Labor Force, and employment and labor market bulletins providing information on domestic and international labor markets.
- The wide range of Social Fund programs (e.g. public works and small enterprise development programs) and other development funds and funding agencies' programs.
- Public lending, NGOs, productive family programs and Nasser's Social Bank.
- Government bodies meeting replacement and continuing labor needs, especially in education, health and public services.

Training

The Sixth Plan aims at raising training levels and at effectuating national training programs for graduates through training center modernization, training of trainers (TOT) and setting up vocational and model training centers in governorates lacking these, and by determining the labor market needs of different professions.

Sixth Plan Strategy

The education strategy targets the following:

- Meeting actual and urgent needs of domestic and international labor markets.
- Addressing the shortage resulting from the immigration of key technical workers.
- Providing vocational training for non-technical unemployed workers, through advanced training programs.



- Coordination among bodies catering to human resources to allow optimal benefit from available capacities.

To achieve these goals, the training plan includes the following:

- ✱ Complete the establishment of training centers built during previous plans and building new centers during the Sixth Plan.
- ✱ Equipping occupational health and safety offices in governorates.
- ✱ Implementing projects that serve women, via enhancing women's skills necessary for labor market requirements.
- ✱ Developing employment offices in labor force bureaus and linking them to the main employment information network, and providing the offices with information on employment requirements.

6/4 Living Standards

With a real GDP growth rate of 8% and a population growth rate of 1.95%, it is expected that real per capita income will increase by about 6% during the Sixth Plan [table (6/8)].

Household and government consumption expenditures are estimated to amount to LE 673.9 billion (current prices) in 2007/08 compared to LE 584 billion in 2006/07, with a real growth rate of 6.9%.

Final consumption levels targeted in 2007/08 are 79.6% of GDP (in current prices). This figure will decline by the end of the plan to 76.8%.

Table (6/8)

**GDP, Population and Per Capita Income Trends
During the Sixth Plan**

| Year | GDP (LE billion) | Population (million) | Per capita income (LE thousand) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 2006/07 | 730.0 | 74.1 | 9.85 |
| 2007/08 | 783.0 | 75.6 | 10.36 |
| 2008/09 | 842.4 | 77.1 | 10.93 |
| 2009/10 | 912.0 | 78.6 | 11.60 |
| 2010/11 | 990.0 | 80.1 | 12.36 |
| 2011/12 | 1075.0 | 81.6 | 13.17 |



Targeted household consumption is 86.1% and 87.4% of total final consumption expenditure in the first and last year of the Plan, respectively. Household consumption is estimated to reach LE 579.9 billion and LE 992 billion in the two years mentioned compared to LE 499 billion in 2006/07, achieving a real growth rate of 7.3% [table (6/9)].

Table (6/9)

**Expected and Targeted Household Consumption Estimates
During the Sixth Plan**

(LE billion)

| Item | Expected 2006/07 | | Targeted 2007/08 | | Targeted 2011/12 | | Real growth rate (%) | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Value | (%) of GDP | Value | (%) of GDP | Value | (%) of GDP | Value | (%) of GDP |
| Household Consumption | 499.0 | 68.4 | 579.9 | 68.5 | 992 | 67.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| Government Consumption | 85.0 | 11.6 | 94.0 | 11.1 | 143 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Final Consumption | 584.0 | 80.0 | 673.9 | 79.6 | 1135 | 76.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 |

As for household consumption breakdown, commodity consumption is estimated to reach about LE 416.5 billion and LE 711.7 billion in the first and last year of the Plan, respectively, achieving a real growth rate of 6.9% and 7.1% in both years.

Food and beverages share of commodity consumption amounts to about 58%. As for services consumption, it is estimated to reach LE 163.4 billion and LE 280.3 billion in the above mentioned two years, reaching a real growth rate of 8.4% and 7.5% consequently [table (6/10)].



Table (6/10)
Expected and Targeted Household Consumption
During the Sixth Plan

(LE billion)

| Item | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2011/12 | Real Growth Rate (%) | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | 2006/07 - 2007/08 | 2006/07 - 2011/12 |
| Food & Beverages | 211.4 | 244.1 | 411.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| Other goods | 148.2 | 172.4 | 300.0 | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Total commodity expenditure | 359.9 | 416.5 | 711.7 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Services Consumption | 139.1 | 163.4 | 280.3 | 8.4 | 7.5 |
| Total Household Consumption | 499.0 | 579.9 | 992.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 |

Urban and rural household consumption is estimated to be LE 339.9 billion and LE 240 billion in 2007/08, with a real growth rate of 7.5% and 7.2%, respectively. Commodity expenditure in rural areas represents about 44.5% of total commodity expenditure; whereas that share of services consumption amounts to 33.4% of total services consumption [table (6/11)].

Table (6/11)
Rural / Urban Household Consumption Composition
(2006/07 – 2007/08)

| Item | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | Growth rate (%) | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | Growth rate (%) |
| Food & beverages | 111.0 | 128.1 | 6.5 | 100.7 | 116.0 | 6.4 |
| Other goods | 88.4 | 102.9 | 7.6 | 59.8 | 69.5 | 7.5 |
| Total commodity expenditure | 199.4 | 231.0 | 7.0 | 160.5 | 185.5 | 6.8 |
| Services consumption | 92.6 | 108.9 | 8.5 | 46.5 | 54.5 | 8.3 |
| Total household consumption | 292.0 | 339.9 | 7.5 | 207.0 | 240.0 | 7.2 |



6/5 Education

First: Pre- university Education

***Strategic Pillars**

The strategy for pre-university education of the Sixth Plan rests on three main pillars:

First pillar: Equal education opportunities for all by providing support to building schools, ensuring sufficient school capacities to absorb all prospective students and paying special attention to early childhood education, girls' education, special needs' students, illiteracy and adult education.

Second pillar: Concentrating on the quality of education through school reforms, training and professionally advancing teachers, enhancement of the educational curricula and student activities, effectively incorporating technology (e.g. computers) to promote the educational process, improve exam and evaluation systems, nurture talented and excellent students.

Third Pillar: Increasing the efficiency of institutional systems through institutional support for decentralization and scientific research.

*** The Fundamentals of the Plan's Education Strategy**

These fundamentals are as follows:

- ✿ Raise enrollment rates in the different educational stages whilst taking into account the increase in population categories of the schooling age.
- ✿ Increase schools' capacity and reduce class density within the framework of the Presidential Election Program relating to the building of schools (3500 schools).
- ✿ Advance the quality of the educational process in ways that incorporate the technological and informational revolution. In addition, focusing on the culture of quality in the context of improving the quality of education.
- ✿ Decentralization of education services whilst ensuring equality in provision: i.e. incorporating the spatial dimension of rural and urban areas, the gender dimension, and concentrating on the deprived areas.



- ✿ Expand society's participation and enhancing the role of the private sector in order to mobilize resources to support the educational process.
- ✿ Fight sources of illiteracy and eradicate adult illiteracy by looking into the reasons for such status in some geographic areas.

***Investment Patterns**

These patterns are as follows:

- ✿ Increasing primary education investments to secure necessary classes to cope with the return of the sixth grade.
- ✿ Giving priority for the completion of projects initiated during the Fifth Five-year Plan.
- ✿ Commitment to the agreed implementation schedule of projects financed by loans and/or grants. These funds are usually provided in the context of international cooperation and partnership to enhance the quality of education.
- ✿ Providing investments necessary to equip special education schools and single class schools. Ensuring equality between special and non-special needs students and eradicating the discrimination between normal students and those with special needs as well as between male and female students.
- ✿ Increasing investments directed for equipping all types of technical education (industrial – agricultural – commercial) in the context of the National Development Plan.
- ✿ Raising technological component of the educational process through spreading the usage of computers, stressing aspects of information and communication technology and technological programming.
- ✿ Increasing investment directed to developing exam and assessment methods as well as improving the curricula to stress positive education skills, scientific and logical thinking; and research and development.

***Quantitative Objectives**

These objectives are as follows:

- ✿ Accept all students (aged six by the first of October each year) in the first stage of primary education to maintain a 100 percent admission rate.
- ✿ Accept all students of school age to achieve full enrollment for all educational stages.



- Support early childhood development (4-5 years) and expand classes of KGs to reach an admission rate of 60 percent, and upgrading the quality of pre-school education.
- Reduce classes' density at all levels of education stages from 39 pupils per class to 36 pupils per class by the end of the Plan in ordinary schools, and to 25 pupils per class in both remote and experimental schools.
- Reduce the illiteracy rate from 29 percent in the base year to 27.5 percent in the first year of the Plan, and to about 20 percent by the final year. In urban areas, the targets are a reduction from 20 percent in 2006 to 15 percent in 2012, and in rural areas from 36.6 percent to 25 percent. In addition, illiteracy amongst those aged 15-45 years should be reduced to virtually zero during the Plan period.

The achievement of these objectives will result in a steady increase in the numbers admitted at all education stages during the Sixth Five-year Plan as shown in table (6/12).

Table (6/12)

**Target Number of Students by Education Stage
During the Sixth Plan and its First year**

(Thousand Students)

| Education Stages | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | Sixth Plan |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Kindergarten | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 265 |
| Primary | 1680.1 | 1637.7 | 1649 | 1700 | 1732 | 8398.8 |
| Preparatory | 1306.3 | 1345.5 | 1385.8 | 1427.4 | 1470.2 | 6935.2 |
| General Secondary | 607.4 | 636 | 641 | 663 | 673 | 3220.4 |
| Total Technical Education | 629.7 | 706.1 | 706.5 | 722.9 | 736.2 | 3501.4 |
| Grand Total | 4274.5 | 4377.3 | 4435.3 | 4567.3 | 4666.4 | 22320.8 |

 **Main Programs in Pre-University Education**

***Program to Eradicate Illiteracy**

It is planned to reduce the illiteracy rate from 28% in base year to about 20% by the end of the Plan, giving a target number of nearly 8 million. Special attention will be given to areas of high illiteracy rates, especially in Upper Egypt, and to illiterate females.



***Schooling Establishments Program**

This program includes establishing and furnishing schools, and activities for operating schools and technical education workshops.

- **Establishing and Preparing Schools**

An additional 2915 schools will be established during the Plan period, including about 39.8 thousand classes. Maintenance will be carried out for 1250 schools during the years of the Plan. This program falls under the framework of the Presidential Election Program's commitment to establish 3500 schools (48 thousand classes) during six years, including 585 schools already completed in 2006/07.

- **Operating Schools and Technical Education Workshops**

This program prepares and equips schools by the beginning of each school year, and provides technical workshops with the equipment and machines necessary for training.

Table (6/13) shows the number of classes that the Ministry of Education plans to operate at different stages of education.

Table (6/13)
Targeted Future Plan of Class Numbers
in Different Education Stages

| Schooling Stage | Number | Schooling Stage | Number |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Primary | 39000 | Commercial Secondary | |
| Preparatory | 31200 | *three Years | 3000 |
| General Secondary | 15000 | *Five Years | 20 |
| Industrial Secondary | | Special | 1900 |
| *Three Years | 11000 | Language KG | 1290 |
| *Five Years | 1359 | Language Primary | 1980 |
| *Girls | 4314 | Language Primary | 1140 |
| Agricultural Secondary | | Language Secondary | 726 |
| *Three Years | 2955 | School of one single class | 933 |
| *Five Years | 80 | | |



Generally the schooling establishments program targets the following:

- Enhancing pre-university education to attain high scientific standards for both public and vocational school graduates. This in turn will reduce unemployment rates, especially for vocational high-school graduates.
- Improving KG enrollment rates, which provide a surplus of about 20% of required classes (achieving a KG enrollment rate of 60%).
- Reducing educational building density problems for all education categories and all governorates. The target is to solve about 20% of highly dense school problems, which greatly endanger the educational process. The problems are mostly found in highly-populated areas. Focus will be given to the primary education stage.
- Providing education to deprived areas.

*** Upgrading Program**

This program includes technological development of education by upgrading technical, secondary and industrial education. It includes the enhancement of technology through:

- Increasing computers in secondary schools.
- Expanding the network of e-learning, and replacing about 10% of video - conference units and 10% of network servers.
- Producing education curricula on CDs and video films and upgrading related equipment.
- Technical insurance for equipment and machinery (supplying satellite connections, e-learning equipment, remote training network and information network).
- Providing secondary schools with computers, advanced science and multimedia labs.



***Targeted Investments**

The Ministry of Education targets investments of about LE 8.3 billion during the years of the Sixth Plan, of which LE 1.5 billion is for financing the aforementioned programs during the first year of the Plan. A sum of LE 6.8 billion will be financed from the treasury, whereas the remainder through self-finance.

The “establishing and preparing schools” program is allocated LE 5.8 billion, of which LE 983 million is for first year of the Plan. In addition, an amount of LE 617 million will be allocated for the second program that is the “operating schools and technical education workshops”, of which a sum of LE 136 million will be allocated for operation requirements to enable opening classes, and the remainder amount (LE 481 million) for technical education workshops [table (6/14)].

Table (6/14)

**Ministry of Education Targeted Investments
During the Sixth Plan and its First Year**

(LE million)

| Item | 2007/08 | Sixth Plan |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| Schooling Establishments Program | 1044 | 6416.7 |
| * Establishing & preparing schools. | 983 | 5800 |
| * Operating schools and technical education workshops. | 61 | 616.7 |
| Upgrading program | 313.5 | 1542.9 |
| * Upgrading technology for education | 275 | 1383 |
| * Upgrading technical education | 38.5 | 159.9 |
| *Other programs | 133.5 | 324.1 |
| Total | 1491 | 8283.7 |



El Azhar Education

The Sixth Five-year Plan aims at:

- Increasing the number of students accepted in all El Azhar pre-university education from about 476.1 thousand in the base year to about 596.8 thousand in the first year of the Plan, and to about 592.7 thousand students in the Plan's last year. Accordingly, the number of enrolled students will increase to more than 2.8 thousand by the end of the Plan, compared to 2.1 million students in the first year [table (6/15)].

Table (6/15)

El Azhar Education Main Indicators During the Sixth Plan and its First year

| Item | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2011/12 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Accepted (thousand students) | 476.1 | 496.8 | 592.7 |
| Enrolled (thousand students) | 1328.8 | 2121.3 | 2839.1 |
| Classes (number) | 4760 | 6456 | 33796 |
| El Azhar institutions (number) | 170 | 247 | 1176 |

Second: Higher and University Education and Scientific Research

• Strategy and Objectives

High education strategy targets the following:

- Provision of equal high education opportunities for all to meet society's demand for education.
- Expanding new patterns of higher education.
- Providing more advanced technological and technical education to serve development needs.
- Increasing vocational and advanced technological education opportunities to consolidate Egypt's development efforts.
- Encouraging popular participation in building, administrating and financing institutions of higher education.



- ✿ Ensuring the efficiency and high quality of higher education institutions and programs.
- ✿ Focusing on universities with modern specializations and those who apply advanced curricula in teaching.
- ✿ Supporting decentralization in education
- ✿ Focusing on skill development and the support of institutional capabilities.

The Plan objectives are as follows:

- ✿ Raising numbers of enrollment in all higher education institutions to about 3.4 million students by the end of the Plan of which 2.1 million students are in governmental higher education institutions (universities, high institutions and technical faculties).
- ✿ Raising the minimum enrollment rate in all governorates to 28% for the age group (18 – 23 years).
- ✿ Raising faculty numbers to 19.4 thousand in “humanities' faculties” and to about 57.1 thousand members in “applied science” faculties in 2011/12 compared to 10.7 and 25 thousand, respectively in 2004.
- ✿ Increasing enrollment rate in high and technical education to 11.9% of total high education opportunities compared to 9.3% in 2004.
- ✿ Raising the enrollment rate in private higher education to 22.7% compared to 19.2% in 2004.

Investments amounting to LE 10 billion have been approved for the Ministry of High Education to achieve set-up objectives, of which LE 1.7 billion are for the first year.

Total Investments in Education

Required investments in education are estimated to be LE 47.7 billion during the Sixth Plan, of which LE 7 billion are in the first year. Government agencies account for LE 22.8 billion (48%) of total education investments in the Plan, and for LE 3.7 billion in the first year, constituting nearly 53% of the total.

Scientific Research

The chief objective of scientific research is to enhance technological and scientific capabilities to support social and economic development.



The main scientific and technological research pillars are as follows:

First Pillar: Best use of research and development output by making research institutions subject to quality assurance systems and continuous assessment. These outputs for example, are theses, published research, consultancy projects and patents.

Second Pillar: Coordination between research and development institutions, including construction of a national electronic database of research centers and making these institutions subject to accreditation, quality assurance and continuous evaluation.

Third Pillar: Maximizing the benefit from human resources in development and research institutions by developing the education and training systems.

Fourth Pillar: Linking the development and scientific research institutions with the commodity and services' sectors.

Fifth Pillar: Aligning the priorities of development and scientific research with national projects.

Sixth Pillar: Creating an appropriate climate for scientific research through social, economic, scientific, organizational and legislative developments.

***Scientific Research Investments**

Investments of about LE 4 billion have been allocated for The Ministry of Academic and Scientific Research in the Sixth Five-year Plan, of which LE 1.5 billion are funds from The National Investment Bank, and LE 1.7 billion from the Fund of Technological Development and Sciences which finances research institutions and centers.

Investments during the first year of Plan are estimated to be about LE 450 million, of which LE 80 million are to be secured from the Fund of Technological Development and Sciences, with the aim of supporting the capabilities of research institutions and centers.



6/6 Health Services

***Future Vision**

The health policy of the Presidential Election Program aims at introducing a new vision for reforming the healthcare and health insurance systems, through a program of "health insurance for each citizen". This policy requires institutional rules to be put in place to achieve full coverage of essential health services and guarantee quality. The better off should contribute to the cost of their care, whilst protecting low-income groups so that their health care needs are met.

***Public Strategy:**

The health and population sector strategy depends on six pillars for achieving this new vision:

First Pillar: Developing the Health Insurance Authority, administratively and financially, with the aim of separating the funding authority from the treatment authority.

Second Pillar: Developing and implementing the Family Health Care Fund in all governorates.

Third Pillar: Covering all citizens not currently included in the health insurance system.

Fourth Pillar: Expanding primary health care units in all governorates.

Fifth Pillar: Upgrading public hospitals, health insurance hospitals and all state-owned hospitals in conformity with the insurance system.

Sixth Pillar: Integrating the various components of the insurance system during five years into a uniform system which guarantees comprehensive insurance coverage for all citizens.

*** Health Sector Investments in the Sixth Plan and its First Year**

Executed and expected investments during the Fifth Five year Plan were LE 13.4 billion, of which LE 9 billion (67.2%) were public investments, including LE 7 billion (77.8% of public investments) for the Ministry of Health and Population. The remaining LE 4.4 billion (32.8%) were private sector's investments.



Investments of the health sector in the Sixth Plan are estimated to be about LE 28.4 billion. The Ministry of Health and Population investment contribution is about LE 10 billion, of which LE 1.8 billion in the first year.

***Main Programs:**

- **Main Health Care Units:** These units account for the largest share of Plan's investments The program funds rural health units, village hospitals and urban centers.
- **Building, Developing and Equipping Hospitals:** This program accounts for more than 30% of the Plan's investments. It aims at completing the preparation of hospitals to enter into operation.
- **Family Planning and Maternity Health Services:** This program will supply mobile clinics for deprived areas and provide family planning requirements.
- **Public Care and Medical Units:** This Program focuses on establishing emergency health care facilities in remote areas.

***Main Goals of the Sixth Plan and First Year**

- Increasing number of beds from 185 thousand in 2006/07 to 260 thousand beds in 2011/12.
- Increasing public and central hospitals from 381 hospitals in 2006/07 to 600 in 2011/12.
- Adding medical units to raise their number from 4452 to 7200 during the reference period [table (6/16)].

Table (6/16)

Health Services in the Sixth Plan

| Item | Unit | Expected 2006/07 | Targeted 2007/08 | Targeted 2007/12 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Beds | Thousand beds | 185 | 198 | 260 |
| Central and public hospitals | Hospital | 381 | 412 | 600 |
| Rural health units | Unit | 4452 | 4700 | 7200 |
| Beneficiaries from health insurance | Million | 38.7 | 48 | 80 |



6/7 Public Utilities

6/7/1 Housing

Main Strategy:

The components of the strategy are:

- Provide land, utilities and services to establish housing units for the youths and low-income groups.
- Financial support for the youth through the real estate fund to enable them to purchase units at affordable prices and reasonable monthly installments.
- Effectuation of the real-estate finance Law and reviving the real estate market.
- Reduce real estate registration fees and interest rates on real estate finance, according to area and housing type.
- Review the ceiling for Central Bank finance for real estate activity, distinguishing between real estate investment and tourism investment.
- Reduce construction and finishing costs, and devising architectural designs that reduce the use of iron and steel.
- Determine city and village boundaries so as to protect agricultural lands.
- Issue government bonds to finance the purchase of housing units.
- Establish specialized companies for real-estate maintenance to be self-financed by beneficiaries.
- Upgrade slum areas, restructuring ownership rights and providing public utilities and services according to well-defined criteria and priorities.
- Issue the "Unified Building Law" to avoid duplication in urban planning and building operations.

*** Goals of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (2007/08 – 2011/12)**

Under the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1.3 million housing units will be established: 900 thousand in urban areas and 400 thousand units in rural areas and agricultural reclamation areas.

It is planned that private sector will implement 95% of this total. Economic housing represents about 1050 thousand units in urban areas (of which 500 thousand units fall under the Presidential Election Program), and 400 thousand units in rural areas and reclaimed areas.



* Goals of the First Year 2007/08

The 2007/08 plan targets the construction of 305 thousand units: 205 thousand units in urban areas and 100 thousand units in rural and reclaimed areas.

It is planned that private sector will implement 95% of total units. Economic housing represents about 245 thousand units (145 thousand housing units in urban, 100 thousand units in rural and reclaimed areas) with a rate of 80% of total housing units during the year. [table (6/17)].

Table (6/17)

Targeted Housing Plans for the Sixth Five-Year Plan and Its First Year 2007/08 Compared to Expected in 2006/07

(thousand units)

| Item | Expected 2006/07 | | Targeted 2007/08 | | Sixth Five-Year Plan | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number | Relative Importance % | Number | Relative Importance % | Number | Relative Importance % |
| Urban housing | | | | | | |
| Economic | 140 | 50 | 145 | 47.5 | 650 | 50 |
| Middle | 40 | 14.3 | 45 | 14.8 | 160 | 12.3 |
| Above middle | 15 | 5.3 | 15 | 4.9 | 90 | 6.9 |
| Total urban | 195 | 69.6 | 205 | 67.2 | 900 | 69.2 |
| Economic housing in rural and reclaimed areas | 85 | 30.4 | 100 | 32.8 | 400 | 30.8 |
| Grand total | 280 | 100 | 305 | 100 | 1300 | 100 |
| Public sector | 14 | 5 | 16 | 5.3 | 150 | 11.5 |
| Private sector | 266 | 95 | 289 | 94.7 | 1150 | 88.5 |

LE 195 million of soft loans have been allocated for governorates' housing; LE 150 million for housing and construction cooperatives; LE 200 million for projects affiliated to Ministry of Housing and its bodies with total amount of LE 565 million (including housing contingency of about LE 20 million) [table (6/18)].



Table (6/18)

**Distribution of Soft loans of Fiscal Year 2007/08
Funded from National Investment Bank**

| Item | (LE million) |
|---|---------------------|
| Public Housing Loans | |
| Governorates housing | 195 |
| Housing and construction cooperatives | 150 |
| Housing projects of Ministry of Housing and affiliated bodies | 200 |
| Total | 545 |
| Housing Contingency | 20 |
| Grand total | 565 |

The "Mubarak Housing Project" within the Presidential Election Program, comprises the construction of 500 thousand housing units for youths with limited income during the Sixth Plan (2007/08 – 2011/12) to contribute in solving the housing problem, implying a required construction rate of 85 thousand housing units per year.

The State provides an amount of LE 15000 of the value of each housing unit and secures a cooperative loan to be repaid monthly at a low annual interest rate.

6/7/2 Urbanization and New Communities

Reconstruction activities are mainly in desert areas in Sinai, New Valley, Northern Coast and Red Sea

Investments of about LE 8.2 billion are allocated under the Sixth Plan for reconstruction as follows:

- LE 4 billion, funded by government, for the establishment of 400 villages in inland desert areas. The first phase is underway, constructing 21 villages in seven governorates in Upper Egypt (Fayoum, Menia, Suhag, Assiut, Beni Suef, Qena, and Aswan) with three villages in each governorate.



- LE 4.2 billion, funded by the National Investment Bank, for completion of projects from the Fifth Plan, of which LE 2.1 billion are for water projects, LE 0.4 billion for sanitation, and LE 1.7 billion for other projects.

***Main Goals**

Sixth Plan Goals:

(A) Urbanization Authorities

- (*) Construction and completion the paving of regional, main and sub-roads with a total length of 420 km in the First Year of the Plan, of which the most important are Port Sudan/Egyptian Border road, the regional road, the coastal road, Siwa/oasis road, Ras Naqb and Taba, and roads linking the villages of Red Sea Governorate.
- (*) Implementation of a number of potable water and sanitation projects in development areas, such as Abou Redies / El Tor / Sharm el Sheikh water pipeline; the second phase of duplicating the Tunnel / Abou Redies water pipeline; duplicating El Korayemat / El Zaa'farana / Hurghada water pipeline; and the execution of an integrated wastewater plant in Sharm el Sheikh, [Table A/12 in the statistical appendix].
- (*) Establishment of 300 Bedouin houses in Sinai and completion of 400 units in Red Sea region, of which 80 units are to be provided in the first year of the Plan, to encourage permanent settlement of the Bedouins.

(B) New Cities and Urban Communities Authorities

Table (A/15) in the statistical appendix shows the main projects through these authorities under the Sixth Plan and the first year. The main activities are:

- Extending electrical cables and networks with a length of 5000 km.
- Extending main and sub communication networks with a length of 800 km.
- Providing 16 thousand feddans of industrial areas with the required infrastructure.



- Extending water networks of 2000 km, and sanitation networks of 1200 km.
- Establishing 9 treatment sanitation stations with a capacity of 725 thousand m³/day.

6/7/3 Potable Water and Sanitation

*The Strategy

The development strategy is based on the following:

- Meeting the full water requirements of all cities and villages.
- Provision of potable water to all deprived villages, starting with affiliated villages, and setting up a medium-term plan to provide sanitation services to all villages.
- Extending water and sanitation services to desert areas adjacent to existing cities, and outside the valley to expand the inhabited area.
- Minimizing water network loss and lessening the burden on sanitation networks.
- Gradual implementation of cost recovery in water and sanitation projects.
- Rationalizing household water consumption to avoid loss in potable water, through:
 - Providing water meters for each housing unit to calculate cost based on actual consumption.
 - Increasing citizens' awareness through education curricula and media.
 - Providing periodic maintenance for internal water networks in houses and public places.
 - Avoiding water pollution by increasing the number of water analysis labs and ensuring proper spatial distribution of labs among governorates and regions.

*Targets

(A) Potable Water

- Increasing current production capacity of potable water from 21.9 million m³/day in 2006/07 to 22.5 million m³/day in first year 2007/08, and then to 27.8 million m³/day in 2011/12.



- Increasing available production capacity per capita from 301 liter/day in 2006/07 to 302 liter/day in 2007/08 and to 310 liter/day in 2011/12.
- Extending water networks from 29.2 thousand km in 2006/07 to 30.5 thousand km in the first year (2007/08) and to 36.1 thousand km in 2011/12, recording an increase of 6.9 thousand km (23.4%).

Table (6/19) shows the planned capacity of water stations and networks for Greater Cairo, Alexandria and other governorates. Tables (A16, A17) in the statistical appendix show the main water projects and targets under the Plan.

Table (6/19)

Targeted Capacity of Potable Water Stations and Networks During the Sixth Plan and the First Year Compared to Expected in 2006/07

| Item | Unit | Expected 2006/07 | Targeted 2007/08 | Targeted 2011/12 | Growth Rate % | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | 2007/08 | 2011/12 |
| Greater Cairo | | | | | | |
| Available stations' production capacity | Million m ³ /day | 7.4 | 7.4 | 9.1 | | 23 |
| Network length | Thousand km | 8.6 | 9 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 17.4 |
| Alexandria | | | | | | |
| Available stations' production capacity | Million m ³ /day | 3.2 | 3.44 | 3.75 | 7.5 | 17.2 |
| Network length | Thousand km | 6.35 | 6.5 | 8 | 2.4 | 26 |
| Other Governorates | | | | | | |
| Available stations' production capacity | Million m ³ /day | 11.3 | 11.66 | 14.95 | 3.2 | 11.7 |
| Network length | Thousand km | 11.45 | 15 | 18 | 5.3 | 26.3 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Stations' production capacity | Million m ³ /day | 21.9 | 22.5 | 27.8 | 2.7 | 26.9 |
| Average per capita production capacity | Liter /day | 301 | 303 | 310 | 0.7 | 3 |
| Networks' length | Thousand km | 29.2 | 30.5 | 26.1 | 4.5 | 23.6 |

(B) Sanitation

- Increasing current capacity of wastewater lifting stations from 14.91 million m³/day in 2006/07 to 15.5 million m³/day in the first year of the Plan 2007/08, and to 24.8 million m³/day in 2011/12, i.e. an increase of 9.9 million m³/day (66%).



- Increasing current capacity of purification stations from 12.5 million m³/day in 2006/07 to 13 million m³/day in the first year of the Plan, and to 21 million m³/day in 2011/12, i.e. an increase of 8.5 million m³/day (68%).

Extending networks from 23.6 thousand km in 2006/07 to 25.15 in the Plan's first year to, i.e. an increase of 1.55 thousand km (6.6%), then to 32 thousand km in 2011/12, i.e. an increase of 8.4 thousand km (35.6%).

Table (6/20) shows the Sixth Plan sanitation targets for Greater Cairo, Alexandria and other governorates compared to expectations in 2006/07 plan. Tables (A/18, A/19) in the statistical appendix show the main projects comprised the Plan.

Table (6/20)

**Targeted Sanitation Stations and Networks Capacities
in the Sixth Plan and First Year Compared to 2006/07**

| Item | Unit | Expected 2006/07 | Targeted 2007/08 | Targeted 2011/12 | Growth Rate % | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | 2007/08 | 2011/12 |
| Greater Cairo | | | | | | |
| Current capacity of wastewater | Million m ³ /day | 4.9 | 4.9 | 6.6 | | 34.7 |
| Current purification capacity | Million m ³ /day | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.8 | | 34.9 |
| Networks' length | Thousand km | 10.1 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 3 | 23.7 |
| Alexandria | | | | | | |
| Current capacity of wastewater | Million m ³ /day | 1.7 | 2 | 3.8 | | 52.9 |
| Current purification capacity | Million m ³ /day | 1.42 | 1.52 | 3.2 | | 125.4 |
| Networks' length | Thousand km | 2.85 | 2.95 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 22.8 |
| Other Governorates | | | | | | |
| Current capacity of wastewater | Million m ³ /day | 8.31 | 8.6 | 14.4 | 3.5 | 73.3 |
| Current purification capacity | Million m ³ /day | 6.78 | 7.18 | 12 | 5.9 | 77 |
| Networks' length | Thousand km | 10.65 | 11.8 | 16 | 10.8 | 50.2 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Current capacity of wastewater | Million m ³ /day | 14.91 | 15.5 | 24.8 | 1.9 | 66.3 |
| Current purification capacity | Million m ³ /day | 12.5 | 13 | 21 | 3.2 | 68 |
| Networks' length | Thousand km | 23.6 | 25.15 | 32 | 6.6 | 35.8 |



Investments of Potable Water and Sanitation Projects

The Sixth Plan pays great attention to potable water and sanitation projects. Investments of LE 30 billion are allocated to complete projects already under execution, in addition to about LE 5 billion for replacing and renewing current stations and networks, and LE 20 billion for implementing the first phase of the national project of village sanitation for 1108 villages. The appropriations to potable water and sanitation under the Sixth Plan amount to LE 61.5 billion, accounting for 86% of the total appropriations of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Communities [table (6/21)].

Table (6/21)
Public Investments of Potable Water and Sanitation Services
In the Sixth Five-Year Plan

| Activity | LE billion | (%) |
|--|----------------------|--------------|
| A. By Type of Project | | |
| Project completion | | |
| Water and sanitation in previous plans | 30.0 | 48.9 |
| Replacing and renewing current stations and networks | 5.0 | 8.2 |
| First phase of national project of villages sanitation | 20.0 | 32.6 |
| Water and sanitation projects by New Urban Communities Authorities | 6.3 | 10.3 |
| Total | 61.3 | 100.0 |
| B. By Activity | | |
| - Water Projects | 17.5 ^(*) | 28.6 |
| - Sanitation Projects | 43.8 ^(**) | 71.4 |
| Total | 61.3 | 100 |



(*) of which LE 3.7 billion during the first year (2007/08)

(**) of which LE 6.5 billion in the first year.

6/8 Environmental Improvement

Egypt – as well as many other countries – faces several environmental problems mainly as a result of increasing over-population, imposing pressures on natural resources.

The main challenges are:

-  Achieving balance between development requirements and environment preservation.
-  Using clean technology in all fields of production.



- Establishing specialized professions.
- Attracting investments in the field of environmental conservation.
- Improving community behavior.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan contains seven programs for environmental protection:

- Waste management
- Improving air quality.
- Improving water quality.
- Eradicating industrial pollution.
- Environmental protection.
- Training and environmental awareness.
- Decentralization in environment administration.

Table (6/22) lists these programs and projects which are comprised in the Sixth Plan.

Table (6/22)
Components of Environmental Enhancement Programs
and Main Projects During the Sixth Plan

Waste Management

| Components | Projects |
|------------------|---|
| Solid Wastes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing governorates with necessary equipments to increase the efficiency of collection and transportation. - Expanding recycling systems in all governorates. - Establishing a comprehensive system for managing the wastes of construction and demolition works. - Establishing pilot models of waste dumping areas and intermediate stations. |
| Dangerous Wastes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing database for wastes in Egypt. - Establishing central treatment stations for industrial dangerous wastes. - Establishing burning furnaces for safe disposal of dangerous wastes. |



Improving Air Quality

| Components | Projects |
|---|--|
| Controlling Pollution from Smog | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing database for sources of pollution from industrial centers. - Follow-up progress in air quality. - Designing plans for control of air pollution. - Modernizing the cement industries networks. |
| Managing Pollution from Vehicles in Urban and Rural Areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacing public buses with natural gas. - Prohibiting motorcycles which use mixture of oils and gas. - Reducing customs tariffs on spare parts for vehicles using natural gas. - Completing the execution of the vehicles' emissions inspection program at governorate level. - Starting the implementation of the second phase of transforming public vehicles to operate using natural gas as a substitute for benzene (oil). - Reducing the "sulphur" component in fuel used in diesel machines. - Assessing the emissions' impact on urban environment. |
| Protection from Noise Pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transferring dispersed industrial activities to new industrial zones. - Building green belts around highways. |

Improving Water Quality

| Components | Projects |
|---|---|
| Recycling Water from Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completing green belts around Greater Cairo and expanding tree plantation and gardens. |
| Protecting Water Quality and Fighting Pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completing the establishment of database of water quality. - Completing labs investigation of Nile water quality. |
| Environmental Monitoring of Coastal Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing zones for uses of coastal areas. - Establishing a database for maritime environment resources. - Assessing performance of coastal water quality monitoring program. - Determining sites and designing maritime fall systems in accordance with environmental criteria. - Establishing a database for bio-diversity in the Mediterranean Sea. |
| Management and Development of Lakes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing an integrated system for lakes management and development in collaboration with concerned ministries and governorates. |



Limiting Industrial Pollution

| Components | Projects |
|---|---|
| Industry Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preparing technical studies for intensively polluted industrial zones. |
| Environmental Development Management Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Issuing environmental manuals and kits for investors in industrial zones.- Transferring polluting metallic workshops located inside urban districts to designated locations. |
| Climatic Changes Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reducing pollution using “clean” means of production.- Following-up and evaluating pilot projects using fuel cells in public vehicles (second phase). |

Environment Protection

| Components | Projects |
|---|---|
| Database, Monitoring and Assessment of Biological Diversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- surveying land and maritime natural reserves. |
| Developing and Upgrading Natural Reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Completing infrastructure support for reserves. (current & future)- Upgrading natural reserves as a base for socio-economic development.- Designing The Museum for Egypt’s history of natural resources.- Completing the establishment of the flora and fauna conservation center.- Completing the development of medicinal plants sustainable for dry eco-systems. |
| Procedures for Supporting Natural Reserves and Biological Diversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Institutional development for reserve conservation.- Increasing awareness and marketing of natural reserves for conservation and tourism promotion. |



Training, Media and Environmental Awareness

| Components | Projects |
|--|--|
| Development and Training | - Setting a plan for training workers' needs in environmental affairs. |
| Media, Environmental Awareness, and Inspection | - Issuing press release and information bulletins concerning current environmental activities. - Completing the establishment of environmental clubs at school level. - Integrating environmental concepts in summer camps' programs for school and university students. - Developing the national environmental inspection system. |
| The Green Globe | - Expanding the "Green Globe" project at the governorate level. |
| Training and Development | - Establishing local training centers. - Completing training and rehabilitation of youth concerning sound environment management systems, tree plantations, garden maintenance and waste recycling. |
| Environmental Information and Awareness | - Organizing workshops to increase environmental awareness. - Effectuating cooperation with NGOs in the sphere of environmental awareness. |

Achieving Decentralization in Environment Administration

| Components | Projects |
|--|---|
| Upgrading Regional Branches and their Labs | - Completing the establishment of electronic systems and applications, environmental information systems and video conferences between central management and branches. - Restructuring regional branches. |
| Environmental Affairs Offices in Governorates | - Upgrading the institutional structure for enhancing work in environmental affairs offices |
| Enhancing the Capabilities of Local Administration | - Preparing the environmental description and work plan for 11 governorates. |



6/9 Cultural and Media Services

Cultural Services

The cultural services sector has witnessed intensive activities during the last few years. A number of new museums have been established and the number of culture houses open to the public has increased. Moreover, public, specialized and academic libraries were opened, most notably the Alexandria Library which crowns all these cultural activities.

Based on the above, the Sixth Plan aims to achieve the following:

- Renovate and upgrade the Art Academy in Rome, affiliated to the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council of Culture.
- Complete the establishment of Giza, Luxor and Hurghada Culture Houses.
- Replace and renew 50 culture house in governorates, in addition to 30 children's culture house in the governorates related to the General Authority for Culture Houses.
- Complete the establishment and equipping of the Grand Egyptian Museum; restore 75 mosques, and 65 archeological storage museums affiliated to the Archeological Museum Fund.
- Finish the replacement, renewal and development of:
 - Al Nouba museum and Al Feila and Abu Simbel temples.
 - Theaters of (Al Salam, Metropol, Al Taliaa / Mansura, Small Floating, Misr & Biram El Tounsy in Alexandria)
 - The national theatre and furnishing the National Cinema Center.
 - National circus and Al Balloon Theater.
 - Educational Culture Center, Damanhour Opera, Culture Oasis affiliated to the National Culture Center.
 - Seven existing artistic institutes in the Art Academy.

*** Investments**

Total planned investment in the culture field amounts to LE 6.28 billion for the Sixth Plan, of which LE 1.25 billion will be during the first year.



*** Media**

To develop the media message, it is planned to upgrade the technical equipments of studios, outdoor broadcasting cars, micro wave networks, broadcasting transmission of the radio and television stations, in addition to the replacement and renewal of TV studios of Cairo Audio Company and development of Alexandria Co. for cassette production.

*** Investments**

Targeted investments for media activities during the Sixth Plan are estimated at LE 1.36 billion, of which LE 383.2 million for the first year.

6/10 Women's Empowerment

*** Introduction**

Supporting woman's role and achieving political, social and economical empowerment are vital in order to achieve sustainable development. During the past few years, the government has adopted a number of initiatives, implementing policies to eliminate discrimination against women, such as, the establishment of the National Council for Woman and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood. Both councils have worked to find a suitable institutional framework to address gender gaps and to support women's participation in the development process. In addition, the Egyptian Nationality Law has been amended to provide equality to whoever is born of an Egyptian father or mother so they can obtain Egyptian nationality without any condition or restriction. Also, a Law has been issued for the establishment of a "Family Court" to assure women's rights and quick resolutions to disputes. Furthermore, Law No. 11 (2004) established the Family Insurance Scheme Fund, which guarantees Egyptian woman alimony from the fund. The financial resources of this fund are procured in a stable and regular way, which ensures families' safety and security. Finally, was the Presidential decree appointing 30 women judges for the first time in the history of Egypt.



* **Main Pillars and Policies:**

- Mobilize civil society organizations and draw their attention to the importance of tackling discrimination and violence against women, taking legislative actions if necessary.
- Provide incentives to encourage female primary school enrollment.
- Expand jobs opportunities in the formal private sector; and provide social security the working mothers.
- Provide an extra 600 thousand jobs for women over a period of 10 years, in the framework of the activities of civil society organizations, and in the fields of pre-school education, health and social work in particular.
- Establish a child care center for poor working mothers; increase opportunities to access credit; provide opportunities for promotion to women working in the professions of nursing and social services.
- Guarantee women's right in ownership and inheritance, and facilitating legal procedures for women.
- Increase political participation and representation through awareness campaigns and supporting the appointment of women candidates in elections at all levels.
- Provide health services related to women's needs and tackle cultural restrictions which prevent women from seeking health care.
- Empower women to take decisions related to family planning through media campaigns to affect behavior and attitudes. In addition, provide means for women to have easy access to contraceptives or for free.

The Plan adopts a number of policies which target the effectuation of women's participation in the field of small enterprises:

- ☒ **Effectuating the role of the Social Fund for Development**, to increase the opportunities for women benefiting from loans funded by the Social Fund through the Small Enterprises Development Body. This requires more effort to merge gender in the Fund's program. In addition, supporting the role of the social gender unit within the Fund to increase women's opportunities in the field of small enterprises.
- ☒ **Promoting the role of the Ministry of Social Solidarity**, by effectuating the Productive Families Program support to women small and micro enterprises. This Program plans to provide a number of services - including training



(developing beneficiaries' technical skills), in-kind contributions (such as materials, machines and tools) in addition to loans, marketing (permanent, temporary & seasonal exhibitions), technical and management services - through the Design & Module Center and training on rural activities. There are 34000 training centers all over Egypt affiliated to the Ministry. The Plan seeks to renew and develop these centers, and to link projects with market needs. This means preparing feasibility studies, coordinating with concerned ministries and civil society to determine required projects, and finally, to establish a tailored training plan.

- ☒ **Increasing NGOs' loans to women.** Civil organizations are considered an important tool to promote small and micro enterprises. NGOs acquire its finance from the Social Fund for Development, Ministries, Banks and Donor Agencies. Despite the great results achieved by NGOs in the field of small and micro enterprises on the women lending level, whether in the form of individual or group loans, the loans granted to women from NGOs are still relatively low. Hence, more effort is required to reach certain groups of women such as single women households, women caring for dependents with handicaps, commercial and technical education graduates ... etc.

The Government strongly believes that the community's progress depends on all citizens participating in public life, without discriminating between males and females. Promoting women's political participation is a vital part in the comprehensive political reform process.

From this standpoint, the Sixth Five Year Plan seeks to adopt policies that tackle the obstacles which hinder women's effective political participation. Most important are:

- Updating the management of the election process.
- Completing the database of election tables.
- Searching for the best election schemes to encourage women's participation in order to ensure an increase in female representation in parliamentary assemblies.



* **Merging gender in the planning process**

There is no doubt that eradicating gender gaps between males and females will not be achieved automatically. Hence, to ensure the principle of participatory planning, and achieving the State's aims in supporting women's issues, gender will be mainstreamed in the development plan for the first time in Egypt. This will be achieved through identifying the development needs and projects from women's perspective, starting from the level of the village, then the district, and finally the governorate.

The Plan has been prepared in three stages:

First Stage: Centers' program. This phase has covered 179 centers and 54 neighborhoods all over Egypt, with the participation of 732 individuals, members of women organizations and planning directors in the governorates. The phase ended with the completion of 233 centers based on actual needs of women in local areas.

Second Stage: Governorates' program. The objective from this phase is to prepare a separate plan for women in each governorate based on actual needs, to be comprised in the general plan of the governorate.

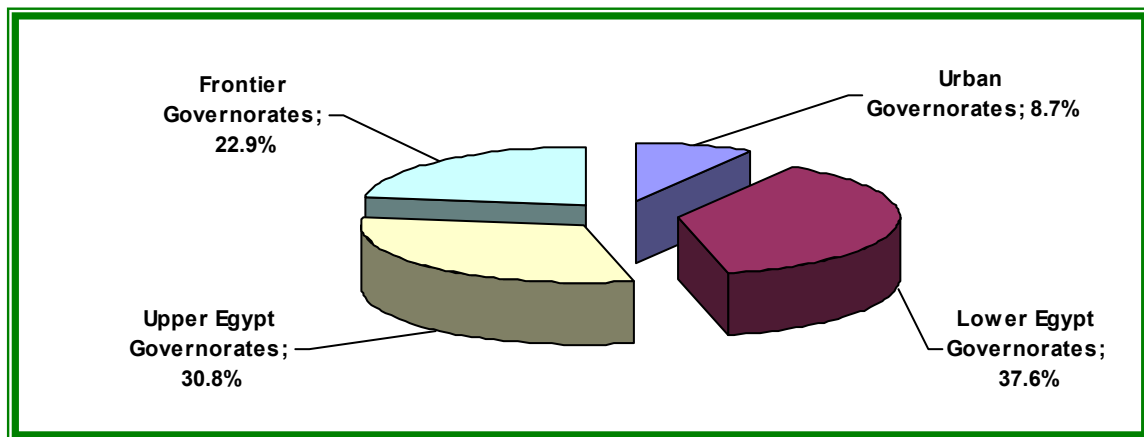
Third Stage: merging the governorate plans for the advancement of women, in the National Sixth Plan. During this phase, discussions were conducted with central ministries to assure the social and economic feasibility of proposed projects. Later, the projects are to be added to the Sixth Plan. The governorates' women empowerment plans included several main programs namely: education and training, health, environment preservation, poverty reduction, culture and awareness, tourism, information technology, and social care.



* Investments

The estimated investment cost for women's advancement projects is LE 936 million. The share of Lower Egypt governorates from distributed investments which amount to LE 931 million – is about 38%, followed by Upper Egypt governorates (31%), then frontier governorates (22%), and finally, urban governorates (9%) [fig. (6/3)].

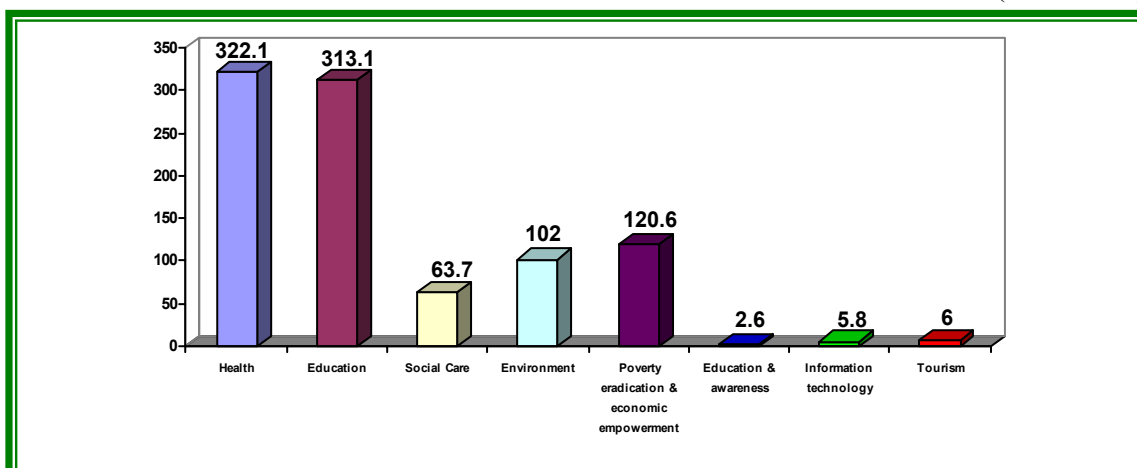
Figure (6/3)
Regional Distribution for Targeted Investments of Women Advancement Program



Health projects capture about 35% from total investments in the women advancement plan. The share of education projects is about 34%, followed by poverty eradication and economic empowerment with a share of (13%), environment protection (11%) and social care (7%). [fig. (6/4)].

Figure (6/4)
Sectoral Distribution of Women Advancement Program Investments

(LE Million)





***Main Projects**

The main projects included in the Plan for the advancement of women under the Sixth Five Year Plan are:

*** Education**

- Establishing training centers for primary school teachers.
- Establishing secondary, industrial and agricultural schools, in addition to the one single class schools.
- Upgrading industrial schools.

*** Health**

- Establishing mobile clinics for maternal health, and addiction therapy clinics.
- Establishing treatment departments for non-working women in health insurance hospitals.
- Equipping medical centers with medical devices to discover breast cancer and Osteoporosis.
- Women's health centers.

*** Social Care**

- Establishing women's clubs and elderly women houses.
- Establishing care centers for mentally retarded females.
- Establishing integrated compounds to serve single women households.

*** Employment and Human Development**

- Establishing integrated training communities for women in all specialties (craft, illiteracy, and computers).
- Establishing and equipping training centers and women development in rural areas.
- Women training project to establish small enterprises.
- Granting small loans to poor women for establishing small enterprises.
- Expanding productive family centers.



* **Environmental Development**

- Purchasing equipment and tools to get rid of hazardous wastes.
- Establishing factories for recycling garbage, agricultural and solid wastes.
- Establishing manufacturing plants using environmental-natural resources.

Sport and Youth Services

The Sixth Five Year plan lays out the following “Sport Establishment” program:

* **In the field of youth:**

The strategy of the National Council for Youth plans, during the next five years, to inculcate the values of loyalty and belonging of youth, as well as developing skills, mental and physical capabilities. In addition, young people will be acquired the experiences needed in the labor market, and provided job opportunities in different economic activities.

* **In the field of sports:**

The Sixth Five Year Plan seeks to achieve the National Council for Sports message of enhancing sports activities and maximizing the role of sport for all age groups by focusing on the following pillars:

- Supporting sport infrastructure in Egypt (stadiums, covered halls, Olympic swimming pools and sport centers) in order to qualify Egypt for hosting Olympic and international championships.
- Stimulating the private sector, civil society and non governmental organizations to invest in the sports’ field.
- Upgrading sport medicine and expand the establishment of sport medicine units and fighting the usage of doping and harmful drugs in sport.
- Attention to sports at different educational levels and increase the effectiveness of talent-finding centers. Give more attention to handicapped sports to stimulate them to achieve constant accomplishments.



* Investments

Total investment of the Sixth Plan in the field of youth and sports is planned at LE 1.13 billion, of which LE 300 million is for the first year. The National Council for Youth share is LE 526.5 million during the Plan period, while the National Council for Sports share is LE 603.5 million. The appropriations of the first year will be divided between the two councils equally.

Social Solidarity Services

Total targeted investments for the Ministry of Social Solidarity during the Sixth Five Year Plan are LE 608.5 million, of which LE 128.8 million are for the first year. These investments are to complete and implement a group of programs and projects. Prominent amongst these is the program of social protection services which aims to:

- Support human development programs for social care beneficiaries, in order to improve their economic and social conditions. This target will be achieved by expanding the establishment of vocational training centers for school dropouts and of centers for training members of productive families.
- Give more attention to family projects for all ages (childhood, youth & aging), in order to enhance their capabilities to face problems, and to achieve psychological and social stability for Egyptian families.
- Concentrate on protecting and taking care of groups with special needs (handicapped, displaced, beggars, street children, drug addicts, under age girls), so they can engage effectively in the development process.
- Expand the establishment and development of social units in local communities, to contribute in solving the governorate citizens' problems and provide them with financial assistance and subsidies.
- Pay more attention to research and studies related to social phenomena and current life issues.

The Sixth Five Year Plan pays at special attention to population segments with limited incomes. The Sixth Plan aims at reducing the poverty rate from 20%



(now) to 10% by the end of the Plan. The Plan's strategy is based on achieving balanced development with consideration to social equity as well as rapid economic growth. The Ministry of Investment was established to reflect the State's concern to stimulate private investment (foreign & local). At the same time, the Ministry of Social Solidarity was established to meet the interests of low-income groups, as well as extending social safety nets, including insurance coverage against illness, disability or unemployment, in addition to goods and services subsidy.

The amount of grants and social benefits included in the State Budget for the year 2007/08 is LE 64.5 billion with an increase of LE 12.7 billion (25%) compared to the expected amount in the fiscal year 2006/07.

Some indicators confirming the Plan's target of providing social insurance to low-income groups:

- Continuing the system of bread subsidies, improving the quality of bread and increasing the number of outlets.
- Keeping the present goods subsidy scheme, but upgrading the system of registration with provisional cards. Generalizing the system of social safety IDs. Increasing the number of provision shops in Upper Egypt. Revising goods listed in ID cards according to actual needs of different groups of the poor.
- Maintaining the subsidy directed to education services.
- Restructuring the subsidy for energy products to target poor groups and expanding the natural gas network, especially in the governorates of Upper Egypt.
- Doubling the number of families benefiting from cash subsidy so as to reach 2 million families during the Sixth Five Year Plan, with a gradual shift from in-kind subsidy to cash subsidy. Studying the possibility of applying a conditional cash transfer subsidy scheme, linking it to social objectives, such as enrolling children in schools or taking certain disease vaccinations.
- Expanding the soft loans provided by the National Investment Bank to poor families (LE 105 million in the first year of the Plan 2007/08).



- Expanding the establishment of housing units for low-income groups. Establishing 500 thousand housing units over the period of 6 years, of which 425 thousand units will be in the Sixth Five Year Plan, with an annual average of 85 thousand units.
- Developing slum districts in priority areas.
- Providing comprehensive social care to displaced children.
- Expanding projects targeting rural development to improve farmers' income.
- Increasing links between small, medium and large factories.
- Promoting consumption cooperatives and upgrading their activities.

Religious Services

Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Religious Services Program includes:

- Upgrading worship houses in all cities, villages and urban areas.
- Establishing public libraries in mosques and model libraries in governorates' capitals, including religious studies to spread the Islamic culture.
- Supporting the role of the High Council for Islamic Affairs in the field of printing the holy Quraan in Arabic and foreign languages, in addition to an Islamic encyclopedia to present Islam in an objective way.
- Expanding social projects for children, orphans and poor people: establishing and upgrading orphan institutes, illiteracy classes, training girls on handcrafts work, and training males some of the vocational crafts, such as woodworking and printing.
- Effectuating the economic role of the "Egyptian Awqaf Body" and develop its resource base, through activities in the fields of agriculture, industry and housing.

*** Investments**

Targeted investments for the Ministry of "Awqaf" and its affiliated authorities total LE 862 million during the Sixth Five Year Plan, of which LE 208 million are for the first year. These investments are directed to mosques' renewal, as well as establishing mosques and public libraries in new urban areas, and preparing global Islamic encyclopedias.