





- Introduction
- What has Egypt national Strategy for Women Empowerment achieved in 7 years?
  - Political empowerment
  - Economic empowerment
  - Social empowerment
  - Protection



# Introduction



- Egypt launched the National Strategy for Women Empowerment in 2017

By 2030, Egyptian women will become active contributors to the achievement of sustainable development in a nation that guarantees their constitutional rights, ensures their full protection, and provides- without discrimination- political, social, and economic opportunities that enable them to develop their capacities and achieve their full potential.

# Pillars of the Strategy



# Pillars of the Strategy



Each pillar includes :

- General objective
- Specific objectives
- A set of monitoring indicators with a quantitative target for each indicator to be achieved by 2030.



What has Egypt National Strategy for Women  
Empowerment achieved in 7 years?

# What has Egypt national strategy for women's empowerment achieved in 7 years?



- To determine whether the mid-term target of the indicator has been met, the target to be achieved corresponding to the last year for which a value is available for the indicator was calculated and compared to the available value for the same year.



**The indicator improved**

**21  
indicators**



**No significant  
change**

**10  
indicators**



**The indicator deteriorated**

**4  
indicator  
s**

\* There are 3 indicators for which no recent data are available . They were counted among the indicators that didn't witness significant change.





# Political Empowerment and Leadership

# Political Empowerment and Leadership



Impact measurement indicators	Base year		Current situation		Mid-term status of the indicator
	year	Value	year	Value	
Percentage of female Parliamentarians	2016	14.9%	2022	28%	
Percentage of women in senior management positions	2016	18.3%	2022	32%	
Percentage of female voters in the presidential elections	2014	44%		-	
Percentage of women's representation in local councils	2014	25%*	2022	25%*	
Percentage of females in public posts	2016	5%	2023	12.4%	
Number of females in judicial bodies	2017	66	2023	3541	
Percentage of female ministers	2016	12%	2022	18%	
Percentage of females who have a national ID card	2017	77.7%	2018	86.6%	



The indicator improved



No significant change



The indicator deteriorated



## Complementary Indicators

Indicator	Base year		Current situation	
	Year	Value	Year	Value
Total number of seats allocated to women in the House of Representatives	2014	90	2022	165
Total number of seats allocated to women in the Senate		-	2022	41
Number of female judges in the State Council	2016	0	2022	137

# Political Empowerment and Enhancing the Leadership Role of Women



- A significant improvement in women's political participation
  - The number of seats held by women in the House of Representatives increased from 90 seats in 2014 to 165 seats in 2022, an increase of approximately 83%. Accordingly, the percentage of seats held by women in Parliament reached 28% of the total seats .
  - The percentage of female ministers increased from 12% in 2014 to double this percentage in the period from 2017 to 2022, reaching 24%, then decreased after the ministerial reshuffle that took place in 2022 to reach 18%.
  - The percentage of women who have a national ID card has increased. The National Council for Women has issued national ID cards for about 1.3 million women In the period from 2016 to 2022 .

# Political Empowerment and Leadership












- A significant improvement in the representation of women in the judiciary
  - The number of women in the judiciary increased from only 66 women in 2017 to 3541 women in 2023, equivalent to 54 times the number in 2017 .
  - The year 2021 witnessed the appointment of female judges to the State Council for the first time, as 98 female judges were appointed. The number of female judges increased in 2022 to reach 137 female judges and Eleven female judges were appointed in the Public Prosecution for the first time.



# Economic Empowerment

# Economic Empowerment



Impact measurement indicators	Base year		Current situation		Mid-term status of the indicator
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
Female labor force participation rate	2016	23.6%	2022	14.9 %	
Unemployment rate among females	2015	24.0%	2022	18.4%	
Percentage of females below the poverty line	2015	26.7 %	2019/2020	29.1%	
Financial inclusion percentage of women	2015	9.0%	2022	57.6 %	
Percentage of small projects directed to women	2015	22.5%	2019	64.5%	
Percentage of microcredit directed to women	2015	45.0%	2021	47.2%	
Percentage of women in professional jobs	2016	38.0%	202 3	35.1 %	
Estimated earned income (income gap between males and females)	2016	29.0%	2023	19.7 %	
Percentage of women in admistrative jobs	2016	6.0%	2020	7.1%	



The indicator improved



No significant change



The indicator deteriorated

# Economic Empowerment



- A number of indicators of women's economic empowerment have improved over the past years
  - The percentage of women's financial inclusion increased from 9% in 2015 to 28.6% in 2017, exceeding the target percentage for the year 2030 (18%), then to 57.6% by the end of 2022 .
  - The percentage of small projects allocated to women has witnessed a significant increase, as the percentage increased from 22.5% in 2015 to three times that in 2019 to reach 64.5%.
- The economic conditions that the world experienced as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic had a negative impact on Egyptian women
  - The female labor force participation rate decreased from 23.6% in 2016 to 14.9 % in 2022.
  - The estimated earned income index, which indicates women's total income (inside and outside the labor force) as a percentage of male total income (inside and outside the labor force) declined, as the percentage decreased from 29% in 2016 to 19.7 % in





# Social Empowerment

# Social Empowerment



Impact measurement indicators	Base year		current situation		Mid-term status of the indicator
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
Illiteracy rate among females (10 years and above)	2014	27%	2021	23.3%	
Illiteracy rate among ever married women (20-29 years old)	2014	15.7 %	2021	10.8%	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	2013	71.3	2020	75.5	
Average number of years of life lived by a female in good health (years)	2016	63	2020	67.8	
Contraceptives prevalence rate	2014	58.5%	2021	66.4%	
Total fertility rate (child per woman)	2014	3.5	2021	2.85	
Percentage of women who received regular pregnancy care	2014	82.8%	2021	90%	
Percentage of caesarean section	2014	51.8%	2021	72%	
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2014	52	2020	37	
Percentage of disabled females employed in the government sector	2015	less than 1%		-	



The indicator improved



No significant change



The indicator deteriorated

# Social Empowerment



- The illiteracy rate among females aged 10 years or above decreased from 27% in 2014 to 23.3% in 2021, which is less than the targeted decrease.
- The gap in enrollment in education between males and females in primary and secondary education has disappeared, and the percentage of female students has reached 54.8% of the total number of male and female students in secondary school.
- The contraceptives prevalence rate increased from 58.5% in 2014 to 66.4% in 2021, which indicates that Egypt is close to achieving the target of 2030, which is to reach 72% of use. This could be achieved quickly by meeting the unmet need for contraceptives, which increased from 12.6% in 2014 to 14% in 2021.
- The total fertility rate decreased from 3.5 children per woman in 2014 to 2.85 children per woman in 2021.
- The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 52 cases per 100,000 live births in 2014 to 37 cases per 100,000 live births in 2020.
- The increase in the percentage of caesarean section cases from 51.8% in 2014 to 72% in 2021 portends a greater risk to the health of the mother and newborn.



# Protection

# Protection



Impact measurement indicators	Base year		Current situation		Mid-term status of the indicator
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
Percentage of females (20-29 years old) who married before the age of 18 years	2014	18.0%	2021	16.9%	☹️
Percentage of ever married females (20-29 years old) who gave birth before the age of 20 years	2014	24.0%	2021	27.4%	☹️
Percentage of ever-married women who were exposed to physical violence	2014	25.2%	2021	26.0%	☹️
Percentage of ever-married women who were exposed to sexual violence	2014	4.1%	2021	6.0%	☹️
Percentage of ever-married women who were exposed to psychological violence	2014	18.8%	2021	22.0%	☹️
Percentage of ever-married women in the age group (15 to 49) who were circumcised	2014	92.3%	2021	86.0%	😊
Percentage of girls aged 0-19 expected to be circumcised	2014	56.0%	2021	27.0%	😊
Percentage of females who were sexually harassed during the previous year	2015	13.0%		–	☹️



The indicator improved



No significant change



The indicator deteriorated



## Complementary Indicators

Impact measurement indicators	Base year		Current situation	
	Year	Value	Year	Value
Percentage of girls aged 0-19 who were circumcised	2014	21.4%	2021	14.2%



- Improvement of FGM indicators

- Egypt has achieved great success in confronting the crime of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Door-knocking campaigns and the discussing the issue in TV drama raises awareness of the danger of FGM. Increasing the punishment for those who perform or incite to perform FGM, have played a major role in improving these indicators.

- Deterioration in indicators of early marriage, childbirth, and domestic violence

- The percentage of females (20–29 years old) who married before the age of 18 decreased slightly, which indicates the need to activate policies that would improve this indicator.
- The percentage of ever married women (20–29 years old) who gave birth before the age of 20 years increased from 24% in 2014 to 27.4% in 2021.
- The percentages of women who were exposed to physical violence and sexual violence by the husband remained stable, while the percentage of women who were exposed to psychological violence increased slightly. A study was conducted on the impact of Covid-19 on violence against women explained that the emergence of the pandemic in Egypt in 2020 led to an increase in violence against women as a result of the psychological and economic conditions accompanying the spread of the pandemic.



Thank You