Mid-term review of follow-up and implementation indicators in 7 years

National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Vision 2030 Women

Political empowerment & leadership promotion





*%25 *%25 2014 2022

Base year Current situation

Indicator fixed % of women participants in the presidential elections

%44 2014 Current Base year situation Indicator improved

% of women in senior management positions

%18.3 %32 2022 2016 Base year Current

situation

Indicator improved % of women

parliamentarians

%14 9 %28 2022 2016

Base year Current situation



% of of women who have a national ID card

%77.7 %86.6 2018 2017

Current Base year



% of of women ministers

%12 %18 2016 2022 Current Base year



% of of women in judicial bodies

3,541 66 2017 2023 Current Base year



% of women in public posts

%5 %12.4 2016 2023 Base year

Current

A significant development in the representation of women in the judiciary

- The number of women in the judiciary increased from only 66 women in 2017 to 3,541 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 a group of female judges was attached to the Public Prosecution for the first time, numbering 11 female judges

Number of female judges in the State Council

0 137 2016 2022

Base year Current situation Total seats allocated to women in the Senate

41 2022

Base year Current situation Total seats allocated to women in the House of Representatives

165 90 2014 2022 Base year Current

situation

A significant development 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 occupied 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 it decreased after the ministerial reshuffle that took place in 2022 to reach 18%.
- An increase in the percentage of women who have a national ID card, and the National Council for Women has issued national ID cards for about 1.3 million women in the period from 2016 to 2022.





Mid-term review of follow-up and implementation indicators in 7 years

National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Vision 2030 Women

Economic -mpowerment





%9 %57.6 2015 2022 Current Base year

situation

situation

financial inclusion

Indicator fell % of women below the poverty line

%267 %291 2015 2020/2019

Current Base year situation

Indicator improved Women's unemployment rate

%24 **%18 4** 2015 2022 Base year Current

situation



Base year Current

situation



men & women) %29 %197

2016 2023 Current Base year

% of women in vocational iobs

%38 %351 2016 2023 Current Base year situation



% of microcredit directed to women

%45 %47 2 2015 2021 Current Base year situation



% of small projects directed to women

%22.5 %645 2015 2019

Base year Current situation

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 directed at 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 percentage of women in the total labor force 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 2023.



%6 2016

2020 Current

Base year

situation

%7.1







Mid-term review of follow-up and implementation indicators in 7 years

National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Vision 2030 Women

Social **Empowerment**





Average no. of years of good health lived by women (years)

63 67.8 2020 2016

Base year

Current situation Indicator improved

Life expectancy at birth (years)

75.5 71.3 2020 2013

Base year

Current situation

Indicator improved Illiteracy rate among women

%15.7 %10.8 2014 2021

(20-29 years old, ever married)

Base year

Current situation



Illiteracy rate among women (10 years & above)

%27

%23.3

2014 Base year

Current situation



Percentage of Caesarean section

%51.8 Base year

situation

Current

Indicator improved % of women who

received regular pregnancy care

%82.8 2014

Base year

2021

Current situation



Total fertility rate (child per woman)

3.5 2014

Base year

2.85 2021

Current

situation



Contraceptives prevalence rate

%58.5 %66.4 2014 2021

Base vear

Current situation



- 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.
- The illiteracy rate among women aged 10 years and over decreased from 27% in 2014 to 23.3% in 2021, which is a decrease 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.



less than 1% 2015 Base year Current situation



52 2014 Base year

Current situation

- 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.





Complementary

National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Vision 2030 Women







%4.1 %6 2014 2021 Base year Current situation



%25.2 %26 2014 2021 Base year Current situation



%24 %27 **4** 2014 2021 Base year Current situation





sexually harassed during the previous year

%13 2015 Base year Current situation



circumcised %56 %27 2021 2014

Current

situation

Base year



49 who were circumcised

%92.3 %86 2014 2021 Base year Current situation



% of ever-married women who were exposed to psychological violence

%18.8 %22 2014 2021 Base year Current situation

Improvement of FGM indicators

Egypt has achieved great success in confronting the crime of female genital mutilation. Door-knocking campaigns raises awareness of the danger of genital mutilation and the dramatic treatment of this issue through Egyptian drama, as well as increasing the punishment for those who perform or incite to perform FGM, have played a major role in improving these indicators.

Decline 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 married or previously married females (20-29 years old) who gave birth before the age of 20 years increased from 24% in 2014 To reach 27.4% in 2021.

The percentage of women who were exposed to physical violence and the percentage of women who were exposed to 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 and explained that the emergence of the epidemic 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 epidemic.



لصبر baseeraä

%21.4 %14.2 2014 2021 Base year Current

situation