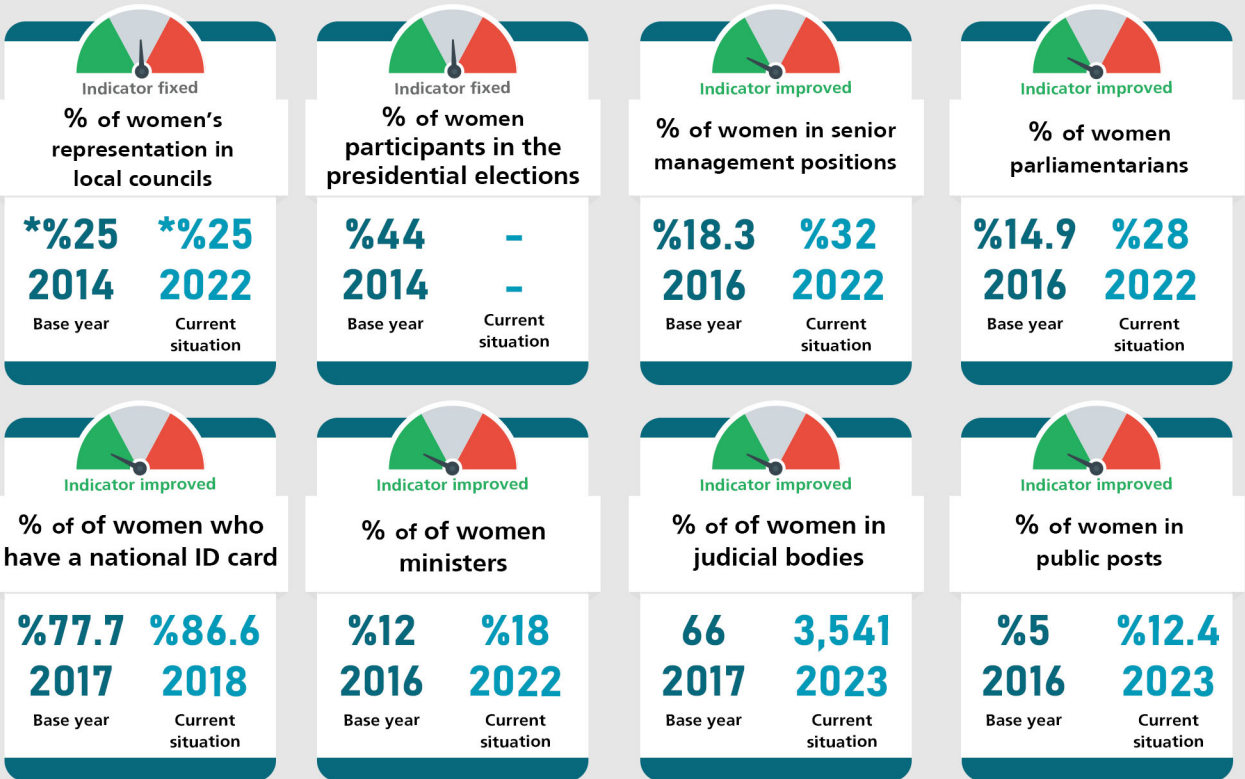


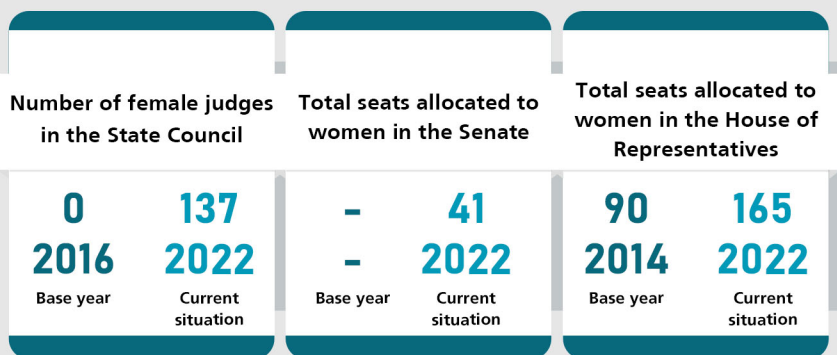
# National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Vision 2030 Women

## Political empowerment & leadership promotion



### 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.



Complementary indicators

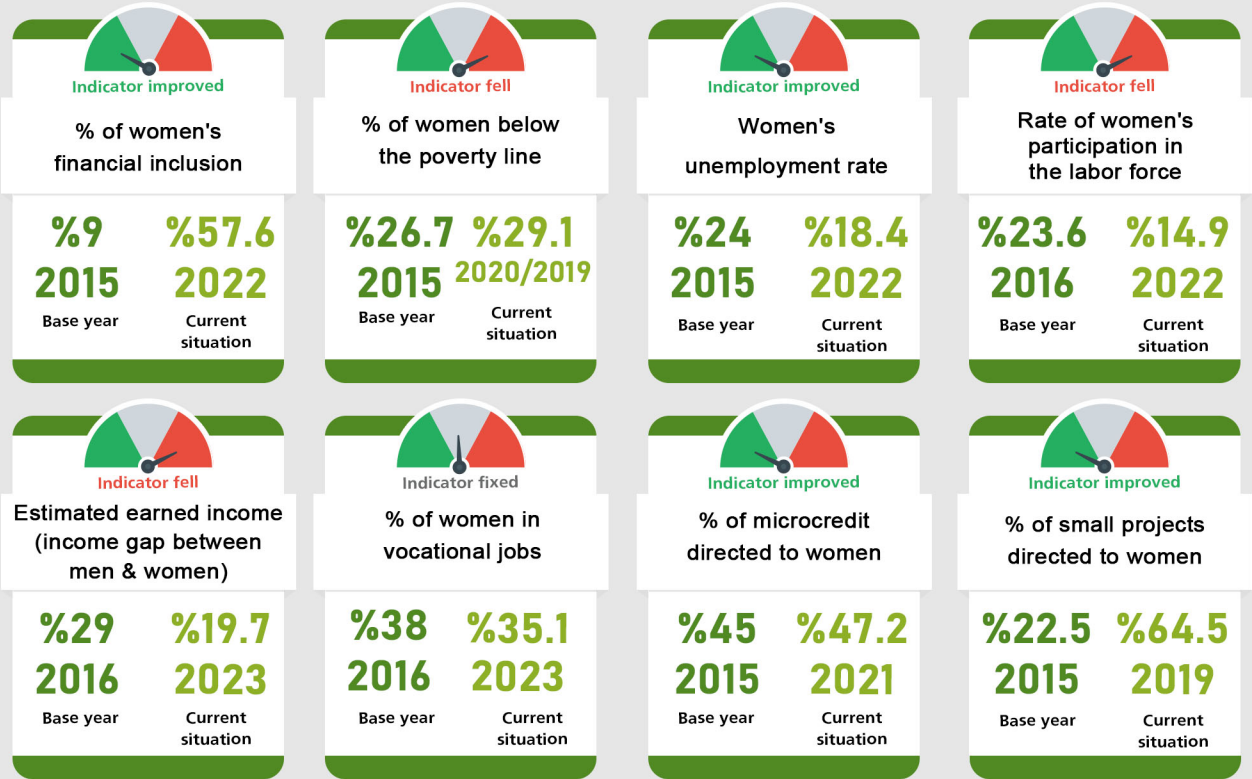
### A significant development in women's political participation

- 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.



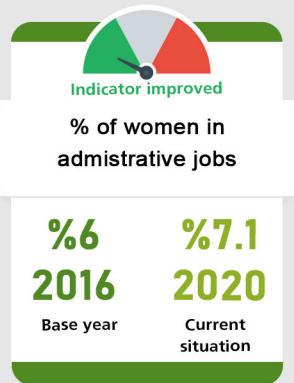
# National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Vision 2030 Women

## 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 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%.



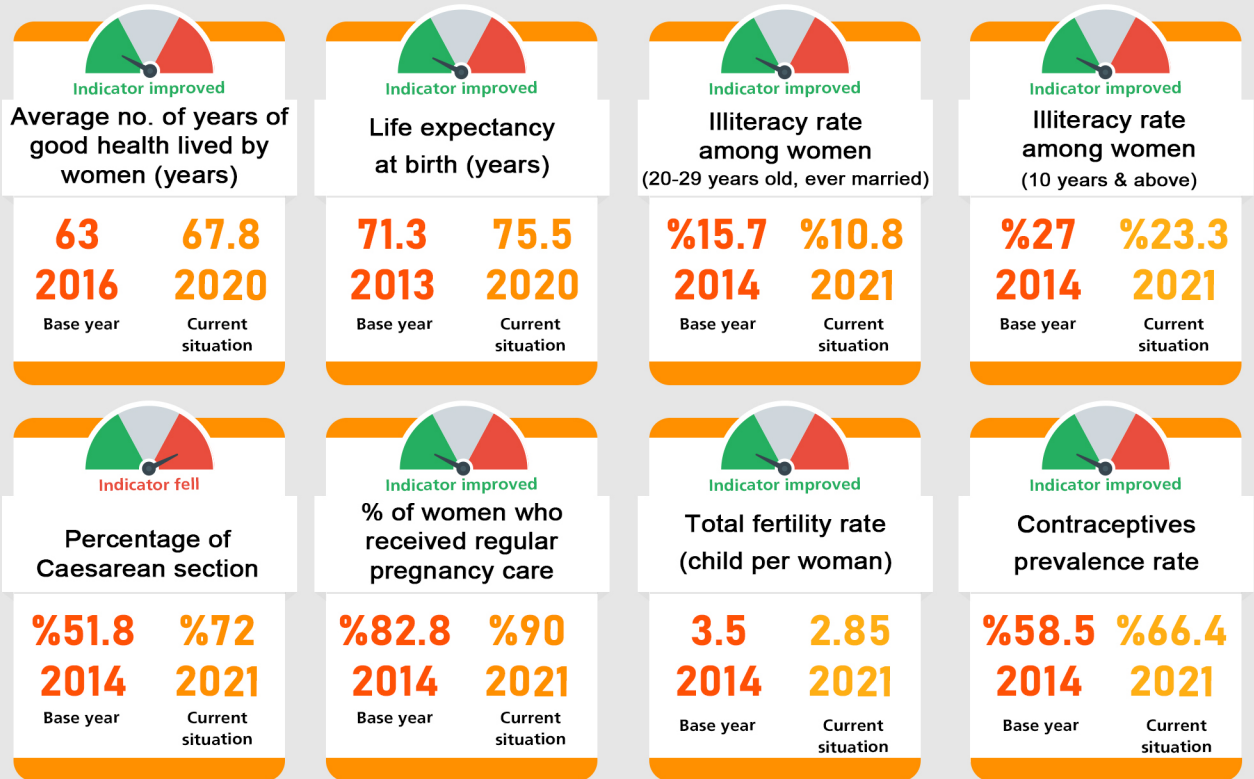
### The economic conditions that the world experienced as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic had a negative impact on Egyptian women

- 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 .



# National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Vision 2030 Women

## Social Empowerment

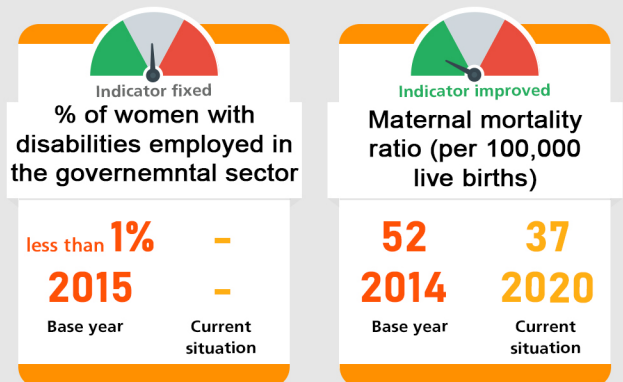


- The percentage of use of family planning methods increased from 58.5% in 2014 to 66.4% in 2021, which indicates that Egypt is close to achieving the target in 2030, which is to reach 72% of use. This can be achieved quickly by meeting the unmet needs for methods of family planning, which increased from 12.6% in 2014 to 14% in 2021.

- 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.



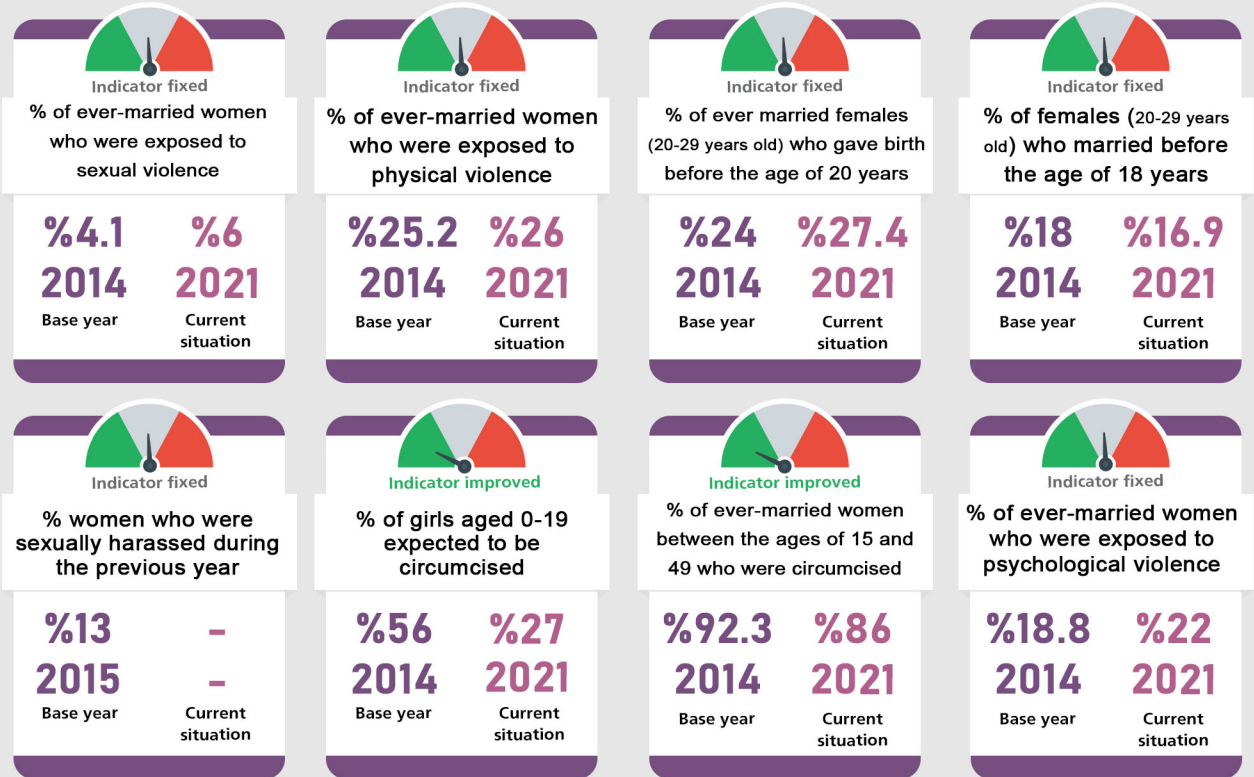
- The total fertility rate decreased from 3.5 children per woman in 2014 to 2.85 children per woman in 2021.

- 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.



# National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women Vision 2030

## Protection



### 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.



Complementary indicators

