

Country Context

Egypt launched the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) in 2015. The SDS serves as an umbrella for all development strategies in Egypt and is strongly guided by the universal SDGs. The SDS was developed through an inclusive and integrated process involving various stakeholders from government, civil society, and the private sector. Egypt also established the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) inside the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) to be responsible for mapping SDG indicators, identifying the sources of data, unit of measurement and frequency of data collection, and the level of disaggregation, where applicable.

Furthermore, in 2017, the National Council for Women (NCW) launched the National Strategy for Women's Empowerment (NSWE) that complements Egypt's SDS and is aligned with the SDGs. The NSWE is based on an analysis of existing data regarding women's status as well as extensive consultations with diverse groups to understand the critical gaps and inequities that will be addressed under each of its pillars. The main pillars of the strategy focus on: (a) women's leadership and political participation, (b) economic empowerment, (c) social empowerment, and (d) protection.

Population: 94,798,827

Population: 45,907,309 / 48,891,518

Legal Age of Marriage (women/men): 18/18

Gender Gap Index: 134 out of 144 countries

GDP Per Capita: US\$ 3,478



In 2015, 27.8% of the population was living below the national poverty line (1.2.1). (HIECS 2015)
Of those, 23.5% of women 25 years and over live in poor households.



In 2014, the prevalence of wasting was 15.3% among boys under 5 years of age and 14.3% among girls in the same age group (2.2.2). (EDHS 2014)



Maternal mortality ratio is 49 per 100,000 live births (Ministry of Health, 2015). The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is 91.5% (Ministry of Health, 2015).

Under-5 mortality rate is 20.3 per 1000 live births (Ministry of Health, 2015).

The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods is 56.9% (Ministry of Health, 2015).

Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) is 56 per 1,000 women in that age group (Ministry of Health, 2014).



In 2016, the participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) for girls and boys is 31.6% (Ministry of Education, 2016).

In 2016, the participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months is 33%, with 29.7% for men and 36.5% for women (Ministry of Education, 2016). In 2014, 64.7% of girls and 66% of boys had ever attended early childhood education (4.2.2). (EDHS 2014).

Women's literacy rate stands at 69.2%, while men's literacy rate is 78.8%. (CAPMAS, 2017).



In 2015, women hold 14.9% of seats in Parliament (89 out of 596) and 5% of seats in local government in 2008. 18.6% of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older have been subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or most recent husband in the previous 12 months. 13.5% have experienced physical violence; 2.7% sexual violence, and 13.1% of emotional violence (EDHS 2014). The proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 is 20.6% and 17.4% respectively (CAPMAS, 2015). The proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female

genital mutilation is 92.3% (Ministry of Health, 2014). In 2015, 83% of the time spent on unpaid domestic and care work was performed by women, 17% by men (CAPMAS, 2015). The proportion of women in managerial positions in government is 24.6% (CAPMAS 2016/17). 4.9% of firms are headed by a woman (World Bank Enterprise survey, 2016). In 2014, the proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding contraceptive use is 22.5% (Ministry of Health, 2014). In 2009/10, agricultural land owners were 99% men and 1% women (Ministry of Agriculture, 2009/10)



In 2014, 89.7% of households had a hand-washing facility with soap and water. (EDHS 2014) 90.1% of the population had access to improved, not shared, toilet facility (6.2.1). (EDHS 2014)



No gender-specific indicator has been identified under goal 7. However, research has shown that issues related to this area, such as air pollution and its impact on health are highly gendered. For instance, certain chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) risk factors affect women and men differently, due to prevailing gender roles in society.



The proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment is 29.4%: 11.4% for women and 33.2% for men (CAPMAS, 2016). Average weekly earnings in 2015 is 879 EGP. There is a gender wage gaps: men earn 884 EGP while women earn 853 EGP (CAPMAS, 2015). In 2016, women’s unemployment rate is 23.6% and men’s unemployment rate is 8.9%. The highest unemployment among women is in the age range of 20-24 at 42.8% (CAPMAS, 2015/16) The proportion of children (aged 5–17 years) engaged in child labour is 7% (5.8% of girls and 8.1% of boys are engaged in child labour). The percentage of women (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution is 27% (Global Findex Database, 2018)



According to the last population census carried out in 2017, 60.04% of women use a mobile, while 70.46% of men do so. (CAPMAS 2017)



In 2014, 90% of the urban population was found in the two highest wealth quintiles, whereas this was the case for only 11% of the rural population. 60% of the rural population was in the two lowest wealth quintiles while this was the case for 6% of the urban population. 41% of the population in rural Upper Egypt and

22% of the population in rural Lower Egypt were concentrated at the lower end of the wealth index. (EDHS 2014)



In 2015, the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population is 146 (Ministry of Health, 2015). In 2015, 13% of women aged 18-64 reported being exposed to any form of violence in public spaces during the 12 months preceding the survey (ECGBV, 2015). Furthermore, 42.8% of female youth aged 13–29 experienced sexual harassment (SYPE, 2014).



No gender-specific indicator has been identified under this goal. However, research has shown the need to introduce a gender perspective in the analysis of issues such as over-consumption and production patterns.



Data to populate indicator 13.b.1 is currently not available.



No gender-specific indicator has been identified under this goal. However, research has shown that fishing and aquaculture are critical for women’s livelihoods. In Egypt, the largest producer of aquacultured fish in Africa, the participation of women in the seafood industry is poorly documented. Nevertheless, their presence is significant in fisheries and in formal and non-formal fresh fish retailing.



No gender-specific indicator has been identified under this goal, however research has shown that women, and especially poor rural women, are largely dependent on forests for their livelihood.



In 2015, the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority is 98%. Birth registration for girls is significantly lower than for boys.



According to the last population census, 25% of women use Internet. This is the case for 32% of men (17.8.1). (CAPMAS 2017)