

# Country WID Profile

## (Egypt)

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Abbreviation  
(Egypt)

AAW	Alliance for Arab Women
ADEW	Association for Development and Enhancement of Women
AUC	American University in Cairo
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BDAC	Bank for Development and Agro-Credit
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CDC	Cairo Demographic Centre
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEDPA	Centre for Development and Population Activities
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
EU	European Union
EPIC	Economic Policy Initiative Consortium
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
FES	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAD	Gender And Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GPPU	Gender and Planning and Policy Unit
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH/ German Technical Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
INP	Institute of National Planning
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCW	National Council for Women

NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NOVIB	Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprise
SNA	System of National Accounts
UN	United Nations
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development

# Country WID Profile (Egypt)

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## 1. Basic Profile

### 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

#### Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
1,380 ('99)	4.4% (90-99)	8.8% (90-99)	28.9 ('95)	1.8% ('99)
720('94)	5.4% (80-90)	13.7% (80-90)	32.0 ('91)	5.2% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

#### Demographic indicators source: 1), \*2), \*\*3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
63 ('99)	49.1% ('99)	45.0% ('99)	2.0% (90-99)	3.2 ('99)	65.3 ('99)	68.5 ('99)
56.8 ('94)	NA	45% ('95)	2.4% (80-95)	3.7 ('95)	63.6 ('95)	66.1 ('95)

#### Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 1)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1998	2.2%	5.3%	1.9%	3.3%	NA
1995	2.4%	12.0%	10.4%	9.4%	65.8%

#### Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	17%	32%	51%
1995	20%	21%	59%

#### Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	24 mil	NA(96-98)	415(95-99)
1995	21 mil	NA	NA

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	30.1%('99)	NA(96-98)	NA
1995	29% ('95)	NA	NA

#### Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	NA	NA	NA
1980	45%	21%	33%

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	NA	NA	NA
1980	10%	13%	69%

#### Decision-making source: 4)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	1.6%('00)	1.35%	6%	12%	29.6%
1992	2.2%	3%	2%	16.0%	28.7%

#### Law for women

Labor Law (1981)	equal payment for both sexes, 50 paid holidays, right to take birth leave
Personal Status Law (1985)	right to claim divorce

#### Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 1985
Geneva Conventions for the rural women	ratified in 1992

#### Policy of WID

National Development Plan (1996/1997-2001/2002)	to promote female grater participation, to expand education, to spread medical health service
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#### Governmental organization of WID

National Council for Women, National Council for Children	The Council, which is presided over by Egypt's First Lady, is composed of thirty appointed members from different disciplines. The Council is assisted by a technical secretariat.
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#### References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank,1996,1997,2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996,1997,2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996,2001
- 4) Women in Egypt, National Council for Women

## 1-2 Health Profile

### Expansion of health service source: 1), \*2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
1.6 (90-98)	2.1 (90-98)	NA ('98)
1.1 ('80)	2.0 ('80)	1.8 ('90)

### Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)				
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	
1999	41	52	97-99	99%	94%	95%	97%
1995	40	51	92-95	95%	90%	91%	90%

### Family planning source: 3), \*1), \*\*2)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate
56% (95-00)	61% (95-00)	170 (90-99)	22.8(F,'98)	3.2 ('99)
48% (90-96)	46% (90-96)	NA (89-95)	NA	3.7 ('95)

### HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No.Of age15-49)
0.02% ('99)	NA ('99)
NA ('95)	NA ('95)

### Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
10% (95-99)x	37% (95-00)
10% (90-94)	43% (90-96)

### Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	96%	94%	98%	91%
90-96	NA	NA	NA	NA

## 1-3 Education Profile

### Commitment to education source: 2)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
9	6	4.8(95-97)	14.9(95-97)
		4.5(85-87)	NA(85-87)

### Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	54.6%	66.1%	42.8%
1995	51.4%	63.6%	38.8%

Note: 6 years of primary education system are going to start in September 2002.

### Enrollment ratio source: 3), \*2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
95-99	94%	89%	95-97	80%	70%	94-97	24%	16%
90-95	95%	82%	90-94	81%	69%	90-95	NA	NA

### Female ratio of higher education source: 4)

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	60%	NA	45.2%	48.5%	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996,1997, 2001
- 4) NCW First Report on Egyptian Women

x:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women in Egypt

#### General Situation of Women in Egypt

- 1) The government started education for girls earlier than other Arabic countries.
- 2) Although girls' school enrollment rate reached more than 90.8% in the primary education, in the higher level, boys' rate exceeds girls'. In addition, preferences for the major subjects differ by sex.
- 3) About 70% female workforces in the rural area are in agricultural sector due to their traditional role in supporting their husbands in the field.

Egypt, which has the second largest population (63 million in 1999), in Africa, depends its economy on oil export, agriculture, Suez Canal revenues, worker's remittances and tourism. GDP per capita is US\$1,380 (1999), lower than the average of the Middle East and North Africa (US\$2,106). Recently, social and economic development has been stagnated because of the dropped oil price since in the middle of 1980s, decreasing emigrant workers to other Arab countries since the Gulf War, implementation of the structural adjustment programs and Globalization and International Competitiveness. Tourism industry has also been damaged since September 11th attack. Limitation of social service budget by the structural adjustment programs affected health and education. It might also have negative impact on women's status in the short run.

Under the Constitutions of Egypt (Article 40), women have equal legal rights as men. Since 1993, women have additional rights to receive pension and social securities as well as men. Also, Rights to take birth and child-care leave are guaranteed. Personal Status Law No.100, which guaranteed women' equal rights as men, promulgated after CEDAW ratification in 1981. It is characteristic that National Machinery initiated to advocate the improvement of female status and assured women's legal rights.

Compared to other Arabic countries in the Gulf, Egyptian women are more active in various areas of the society but less active than women in other Arab countries such as Tunisia. Women occupy 39.7% of public sector employees. Although female ministers' share is still as low as 3%. According to the survey result which targeted to the women working in a society, the number of women who admitted that Egyptian women were guaranteed equal carrier opportunities as men were as high as Norwegian Countries.

In general, female employed rate is still low. Mainly it is justified by the inaccurate estimation of female's contribution in economic activities in particular in agriculture. Partly, it is based on the gap of educational opportunities between women and men. Although there is not significant sex difference at the primary level, as higher level, sex gap becomes wide due to higher dropping out rates for girls in particular in the Upper Egypt. 70% of employees are still dominated by men. For the majority part of women, the opportunities of social participation are still limited.

Between women in the urban area and women in the rural area, there is gap in the participation ratio in economic activities. In the rural area, 70% of female workforces are in the agricultural sector. Their works are not regarded as economic activities in official

statistics, while some other recent labor market survey considered subsistence agriculture as economic activity.

**[Religion]**

Religiously, people are divided into two groups: the majority of Sunni Muslims (90% of total population) and the rest 10% of Coptic Christians. The latter shares with the Muslims important roles in the society. (Note: The percentages of Coptic Christians are quite different by the reference documents. An attention is necessary for the use of Egyptian statistics.)



## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) To eliminate regional and sex gap in education (especially in the higher education).
- 2) To expand family planning, to control population increase and to improve female medical health (especially mother and child health).
- 3) To increase female participation in decision-making processes in all socio-economic activities. Also to increase female participation in politics.
- 4) To enhance the economic participation of women.

#### [Main issues]

In the Five Year National Plan (1996/97-2000/2001), six main issues related WID/Gender are confirmed (economic activities, education, health/sanitation, population, law/society, media/culture).

#### [WID/Gender policies and plans]

The government states policies related with women in the Five Year National Plan, which defined upgrading female status in the rural area, in addition to economic and social participation of women. Also includes below:

- To control population
- To encourage female participation in development
- To expand employment in the rural area
- To establish related laws support women in the economic activities
- To improve educational quality
- To increase female school enrollment rate in every level of education
- To improve maternal health care

#### Gender Main Streaming in the Five Year National Plan

Main issues	Target issues	Input	Vision
<u>Economic Activities</u> agriculture, labor participation, training for employees in both of formal and informal sector	- Eliminate obstacles or constraints against female social participation - Improve statistics on employment - Alleviate poverty of female headed household	Gender training to the government and civil society (including mass media and NGO)	Strategy to human resource development

<u>Education</u> basic education (literacy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide adequate, gender disaggregated information on net enrollment rates, drop out rates and completion rates at all school levels.</li> <li>- Achieve total enrollment rates for basic education and secondary education.</li> <li>- Provide incentives to increase girls' enrollment in basic education.</li> <li>- Device mechanisms address discrepancy between enrollment and actual attendance</li> </ul>	Revision of school curriculum and textbook in order to understand gender issues	Educational strategy to understand the importance of investment on women
<u>Medical Health &amp; Population</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce prevalence and incidence of female circumcision to 50%</li> <li>- Decrease the percentage of early marriage by 50%</li> <li>- Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate to 121 per 100,000 by the year 2001</li> <li>- Reduce reproductive morbidity by 50%</li> <li>- Increase safe and effective use of family planning methods to 60% of married couples.</li> <li>- Reorient family planning services to a reproductive health approach.</li> <li>- Involve males in reproductive health personnel.</li> <li>- Mainstream gender in reproductive health programs</li> </ul>	Availability of goods and service for the fair price Availability of contraception for the fair price	Implementation of family and population planning
<u>Law &amp; Society</u> human rights, political participation, training for leadership, community participation and participation in the process of policy making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance women's political participation.</li> <li>- Raise women's awareness of their social and legal rights</li> <li>- Eliminate Discriminatory practices.</li> <li>- Enhance women participation in non governmental organizations and state sponsored youth development and leadership programs</li> <li>- Support victims of violence</li> </ul>	Improvement of female abilities and perception on political participation	
<u>Media &amp; Culture</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Portrayal of positive female roles in the media and in the educational curriculum</li> <li>- Change social climate towards women</li> <li>- Raise women and men awareness of gender equality</li> </ul>	On the job training in the economic activities	

<p><u>Living Environment</u> housing, water, sanitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Empower women, especially women head of households to have access to safe sanitary and cheap housing.</li> <li>- Recognize women's role in water usage and conservation</li> <li>- Empower women to act as environmental and natural resources care takers - to empower women (especially household head women)</li> </ul>	<p>Encouragement of female participation in planning and decision making</p>	<p>Understand the importance of female role in the process of development</p>
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## [Activities]

The government formed a department in charge of female issues in various governmental ministries and organizations.

### Activities Related WID/Gender

Government organization	Main activities
Ministry of Social Affairs and Insurance - General Directorate for Women's Affairs	The aim of these projects is to improve the welfare and living conditions of women. These include income generating activities for rural women, the development of women's role in food security, centers for supporting working women as well as a project to combat acts of violence against girls including FGM and early marriage.
Ministry of Social Affairs and Insurance - General Department for Family and Childhood - General Department for Productive Family	Organization of Women's Clubs in the rural communities, Development plans on rural women, Credit plan for production, Establishment of centers for workingwomen.
Institute of National Planning (INP) - Gender and Planning and Policy Unit (GPPU)	The GPPU was set-up in 1994 within the Institute of National Planning in order to mainstream gender in development planning across various sectors. The GPPU has the prime responsibility of mainstreaming and monitoring gender in the government's current Five Year Development Plan (1997/1998-2001/2002). The GPPU is currently monitoring gender mainstreaming of various line ministries in their respective sectors. The GPPU also conducts gender analysis training and sensitization for INP staff as well planners in different ministries, governmental and non-governmental organizations.
Social Fund for Development (SFD) - Gender Unit	The SFD established a Gender unit to advocate and mainstream gender considerations in SFD funded initiatives at the policy-making, programming and project levels. It helps to mainstream gender issues at the program and project levels. One of the major objectives of this unit is to provide SFD staff and partner organizations at the central and local levels with appropriate institutional support, and mechanisms and tools for gender mainstreaming.
National Council for Women (NCW)	Established in 2000. Reflection of female needs to the National Five Year Plan, and to deal with general matters related to female issues.
Ministry of Health and Population	Implementation of policies and plans on population and family planning, research, Coordination of foreign assistance.
Ministry of Health and Population - General Department for Mother and Child Care	Research on the maternal mortality, Training for the health personnel, Efficiency improvement of health units.
Ministry of Agriculture - Unit for Policies and Coordination of Women's Activities in Agriculture	Nutrition plan in the rural area, Credit plan for the creation of employment, Livestock industry program for women, Public relations on agriculture related information through radio and TV.
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - Section for Research on Women and Children	Research on the health and labor situation. Founded in 1987 for the research and investigation in order to improve living conditions of women and children.

## 2-3 National Machinery

### National Council for Women

- 1) In 2000, New national machinery “National Council for Women (NCW)” was established and replaced the former one.
- 2) Under the council, eleven issue specific committees are organized and implementing programs in each field.

On February 3, 2000, Presidential Decree 90/2000 was issued, stipulating the establishment of the National Council for Women and thereby replacing the National Commission for Women. NCW, which was established as an independent organization, obtains annual budget by the government and acquired the authority to allocate it to the activities for the improvement of female status. Those powers enable NCW to deal with general matters related to female issues. The Council, which is presided over by Egypt's First Lady, is composed of thirty appointed members from different disciplines. The Council has established eleven issue specific committees including education and training, health and population, culture, economy, political participation, legislation, media, environment, training and other areas.

The Council has been entrusted with the following mandates:

1. Proposing appropriate public policy pertaining to the advancement of women.
2. Designing a national plan for the advancement of Egyptian women.
3. Monitoring and evaluating public policy pertaining to women and making suggestions to the respective executive entities.
4. Reviewing and providing feedback on any proposed legislation concerning women's issues and proposing programs, decrees, and legislation as necessary for improving the welfare of Egyptian women.
5. Reviewing and providing feedback on all agreements pertaining to women's issues.
6. Representing Egyptian women in all international events concerned with women's issues.
7. Establishing a center for collecting information, statistics and studies on Egyptian women and conducting research and surveys as deemed necessary.
8. Convening conferences, workshops and seminars to discuss women's issues.
9. Organizing training programs related to women's issues.
10. Issuing publications to disseminate information on the Council's activities.

The biggest advancement of women related policies by the establishment of NCW was NCW had the legal status to reflect female “strategic needs” to the Next National Five Year Plan (2002/2003-2007/2008). NCW already submit the “Proposal for Engendering the National Development Plan of Egypt (2002-2007)”

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- 1) There is a big gap in adult literacy rates by sex.
- 2) Also, there is a gap in enrollment rates for the preparatory and secondary education by sex, and a gap of the educational opportunities by sex.
- 3) There is a big gap in educational perceptions between men and women in the rural area. Also, there is a gap between rural female and urban female in education.

#### [Literacy education]

Adult literacy rate is 62.6% for male and 36.7% for female (UNDP). It is considerably lower than the average of the Middle East and North Africa (74% for male and 53% for female). In the rural area, the female illiteracy rate is almost as twice as high in the urban area. Reasons for the gap in the rural and the urban are;

- Poor quality of education in the rural area
- It is regarded that it is immoral of girls to be taught by male teachers
- The perception that female labor is necessary to support her household income

#### [Primary, secondary and higher education]

In the primary school level, the enrollment rate is 105% for boys and 93.7% for girls. The dropping out rate is significantly high because of the problems on educational fee and quality. At the primary and secondary levels, there is a gap in the school enrollment rate by sex. Especially, in the conservative rural villages (particularly in the northern part of Egypt), it is difficult for girls to go to schools after reaching the upper grade of elementary schools. Because most parents reject to let her daughters attend coeducation schools or schools far away from home. This causes big gap for the employment opportunities by sex. On the other hand, in the every stage of education, female school enrollment rates are increasing.

	Primary	Preparatory	Secondary
1981/82	65%	49%	37%
1990/91	70%	134%	44%
1999/2000	84%	54%	59%

NCW: Egyptian Woman, 2000

#### [Vocational and technical education, high schools and college education]

Expansion of higher education opportunities provides new employment opportunities for educated women. That is linked with the increasing of girl students to take higher education. As a result, the number of female students in this kind of education is relatively more than many other Arab as well as developing countries. Major subjects selected by female students are concentrated in the human-art related ones and a few study technical and industrial subjects.

#### [Employment opportunities]

Generally, working women are concentrated in the areas of education, social and welfare

and medicine. It is a part of the reason that prevents women from enrolling schools. In the rural areas, female participation in the labor market tends to increase. Promoting the free education policy, the government lays much stress on the expansion of higher education than the popularization of primary education. The expansion of higher education creates new employment opportunities for a friction of relatively rich women. Education and employment policies resulted in the oversupply of educated personnel, both of men and women. That makes difficult to find job opportunities for highly educated women.

**[WID/GAD related laws in education]**

National Five Year Plan (1996/1997-2001/2002) aims:

- To Expand preschool education under the supervision of Ministry of Education
- To post psychiatrist in the every level of schools
- To form regulated personality of students
- To promote education on environment and population

The items above are including WID point of view.

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) The life expectancy: 66.9 (in 1998), the average level of northern African nations.
- 2) Although health and sanitary conditions are significantly improving in these ten years, the population growth rate is still high.
- 3) Many people can use safe water, but less can use sanitary facilities.
- 4) The birth rate is decreasing because of family planning promotion, though there is a gap by regions.

#### **[Sanitation and medical health]**

The life expectancy for male (63.1), female (65.6) (UNDP, 1997) were the average level of the Middle East and North Africa. The mortality rate of under 5 is 42.1 per 1,000 live birth (Ministry of Health and Population data. By UNICEF data, the rate was 52 in 1999), dropped 72 % by the level in 1980. Population growth rate is 2.1% (1995-2000 average), still high. Medical input indicators, like the number of doctors per population, are better than other countries.

Although infant mortality rate (per 1,000 birth) is decreasing from 40 in 1989 to 32.4 in 1998 (Ministry of Health and Population data. By UNICEF data, the rate was 41 in 1999), the access to the medical services is not enough for mothers and children (Nassar,H. 1997). Major causes of death are circulatory organ disorder, respiratory organ disorder, infectious disease, parasite disease and accidents. For women, pregnancy complications and digestive organ disorders.

People who can use safe water are 82% of total population, and who can use sanitary facilities are 80% of them. The number of nurses is less than that of doctors, though official statistics is not available. This is because nurses are not accepted as professions and the income level is very low.

#### **[Nutrition]**

Out of total numbers of infant, 10% of them are low weight, and 9% of under 5 are malnutrition. There are many infants suffering from chronic malnutrition (Nassar,H., 2001). Especially in the southern area of Egypt and in the under-populated area, poverty and shortage of medical service are serious problems on intake of nutrition. In the background of the food subsidy cut and food price increase in recent years, the female nutrition level is decreasing. It is the result of conventional ideas on women in the households.

#### **[Family planning]**

To alleviate acute population increase, the government lays special stress on to decrease birth rate and to expand family planning in the present Five Year Plan. Since the promotion of family planning, the contraceptive prevalence rate among women in 15-49 is increased to 51.8% in 1998 from 24.2% in 1980. The contraceptive prevalence rate differs by region. In the urban governorates 62.1% in 1998, 58.1% in Lower Egypt only 29% in Upper Egypt (Nassar,H., 2001). The government regards that this gap is linked with the illiteracy rate and tries to spread the basic information on birth control among women.



Abortion is not legal except for the cases that to continue pregnancy is diagnosed to be dangerous for the maternal body or fetus has serious disability to live. Nevertheless, there are many practitioners provide illegal abortion secretly.

#### **[Children and maternal health]**

Indicators related to the children and maternal health has improved and slightly better than the average of the Middle East and North Africa, but still not enough. The rate of childbirth attended by trained personnel is 46%, and maternal anemia rate is a high as 75%. Maternal mortality rate is 170 per 100,000 births (UNICEF, average of 1990-1999). In the rural area, it is five times as high as in the urban area. The widespread of hookworm disease hit especially pregnant and lactating women in the rural areas, makes them anemia. Although the vaccination rate of all 4 is more than 90% for each, in case of DPT and polio, more than 10% did not take second or third vaccination because of the lack of information. Infant mortality rate is 41 per 1,000 live births (UNICEF, in 1999). Female infant mortality rate is significantly higher than male's, because it reflects low vaccination rate.

#### **[HIV/AIDS]**

Ministry of Health and Population estimated that there were 3,000 to 8,000 HIV/AIDS infected cases in the country. In Egypt, It is regarded that the rapid expansion of AIDS will not happen because people are conservative for the sexual behavior and negative to have many sex partners, due to the religious reason. Nevertheless, reported AIDS cases was 235 in 1980-1999, 928 in the end of 2000 and 1,501 among 20-39 age group in June 2001, the cases showed the increasing trend. The fact that HIV/AIDS Hotline Control Program" supported by the Ford Foundation received an average of 30-40 inquiries a day presented another expanding interest on the issue. Sex ratio of patients were 8:1 (male: female), it showed patients were dominated by male. This was probably because that majority of emigrant workers, from rural to urban, from Egypt to Gulf Arabic Countries, were men and their moral tended to be vulnerable in the foreign environment. (United Nations, Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the Country Level, 2002)

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Although conventional social traditions still exist, women's networks are functioning in the rural area. Female organizations are active and have big roles in the society.
- 2) In the rural area, 60% of households are led by women because of their husbands' absence. Women are in charge of not only housework, but also growing crops for self-consumption
- 3) Out of total female workforce, 70% of them are in agriculture sector. Although women provide significant labor for agricultural production and housework, these contributions are not considered as "economic activities".

#### **[General situation]**

Out of total Egyptian women, 53% of them live in the rural area. It is estimated that 70 % of female workforces participate in the agricultural sector. In special surveys, which took subsistence agriculture into consideration, female labor participation rate in agricultural sector increased from 12.5% in 1984 to 35% in 1998. National Five Year Plan (1996/97-2001/02) sets a stress on "Integrated Program for Rural Development" which aims to support to upgrade rural women' social status, and to form the bases of female organizations. The Program also includes medical health and educational service. In addition, Five Year Plan of Ministry of Agriculture defines to start WID related projects (Nassar,H. 2001) The Ministry of Agriculture has promoted activities to improve living status of rural women in corporation with FAO, which includes:

- Child nutrition program
- Increase of female income
- Micro-credit to small scale projects for additional employments
- Provision of information on agricultural, economical and social issues through TV or radio program.

#### **[WID/GAD related laws in agriculture]**

Under the Egyptian law, only paid workers are defined as "employees". That means, in the rural area, women working in the agriculture sector without payment are not regarded as employees. As a result, the existing labor law does not protect them. Although women are qualified to succeed to the property under the law, the situation is different by religion. Under some religions, women inherit a few properties. Women in the fishery sector are mainly in charge of supporting men's work. There is no law related to women in fishery related activities.

#### **[Female organizations in agriculture]**

Women's Clubs are very active in the farming villages. The club activities are extended to the areas like sanitary, health, nutrition, education and political participation through food security and agricultural projects. Women's networks are functioning through production and trade activities in agriculture. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Insurance has promoted to organize Women's Club with UNICEF's support since 1960's.

Such activities have not drastically changed the social customs or traditional division of labor for women in the rural areas. A data shows that only 0.5% of women participated in

the decision making process in the community. Farming village women's organizations have been in charge of the activities in social welfare and regional life improvement. Since 1980s, the increasing number of NGOs is active aiming to female empowerment to protect legal rights of women (NCW, 2000).

#### **[Agricultural extension]**

“System for Extension Activities and Training” in Five Years Development Plan is the general development program for farming villages to upgrade female social status and to assist organization of female activities. Aiming to develop female abilities and to find marketing possibilities, the program also holds workshops to expand non-traditional production techniques. For example the agricultural development projects in Beheira loaned by African Development Bank, aimed especially to improve living standard of women, provided ten training courses like sowing and agricultural processing for women. There are other projects, productive activities for women in the new land, agricultural development project in Sinai and northern part of Egypt, etc.

#### **[Water supply, irrigation]**

Gender mainstreaming depicted in the national Five Year Plan mentioned to upgrade female roles in water usage. It laid stress on to promote female participation in the planning and decision-making on water supply and environmental protection.

#### **[Gender in farming village]**

Women in the rural area work all day long, doing household work or productive activities. In spite of providing a great deal of labor, it is not considered as economic activities but regarded as a part of housewives' role. In the rural area, traditionally women's role is not appreciated except for raising children. Social activities are responsible for the male head of household. Women have less opportunity to participate decision making in both of inside and outside of household.

In the rural area, 60% of households is led by women because of their husbands' absence (44% in the urban area). In addition to household work, women are in charge of the production of crops for self-consumption (Arab Republic of Egypt, 1995). According to CAPMAS Expenditure Survey 1996, female-headed households are 22% at the national level, 22.8% in the urban and 21% in the rural area (Arab Republic of Egypt, Census, 1996). (Note: Like other data, the data on female headed households is quite different by the reference documents.)

Although women are protected under the “Personal Status Law” in marriage, the lack of legal knowledge makes women disadvantaged. The issue is to advocate gender consciousness to the people in the rural area due to eliminate their discrimination.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) Men dominate 70% of total employees. Female social participation is limited.
- 2) For women, traditionally, agriculture is the main economic activities and income sources.
- 3) The number of women engaged in the informal sector is increasing. Although its labor situation is not known well, they are exploited without legal protection.

#### **[Employed labor]**

Male dominates 70% of total employees. Recently, female participation in the labor market is increasing, but it is only for a certain part of women. For the most part of women, social participation is still restricted, it is partly because female educational situation such as height of female illiteracy rate. Among female employees, 34.6% of women is in the agricultural area. 32.8% is in the technical, scientific and managing jobs. 32.2% is in charge of service, marketing, administrative jobs.

Female participation is advanced in the government (39.4%) and public sector (3.9%). But it is negatively affected by the on-going privatization. Jobs for women in the public sector are limited for the unskilled ones. Women have a tendency to choose jobs like education or nursing in the service sector due to the gender bias in the labor market. Not participated in the construction or mining. A few participated in the manufacturing.

There is a few women to participate in the decision-making process of the labor union (Only less than 1% of employed women joining the union), and it is limited for the women working in the public sector.

#### **[Informal sector]**

Although most of the rural women are in charge of economic activities not only in agriculture but also in manufacturing at home or other part time jobs, their actual working situations are not grasped exactly, because such informal activities are not reflected to the statistics. There is the lack of investigations of female employment in the informal sector. Recently, the female participation in the informal sector is increasing, and this sector accepts excessive labor force. The reasons for the expansion of this sector are;

- increasing living costs
- insufficient social securities
- unemployment
- lack of support by husband or family

For the women working in the informal sector, their status in the family is not upgraded in spite of their additional income to the households. Female work should be approved by the male family members.

Most of workers in this sector are illiterate and not protected by the union or law. Neither they have rights as workers like paid holidays, fixed work time nor health management. In many cases, they tend to be exploited because they have to work under less favored conditions.

**[WID/GAD related laws in economic activities]**

The article 11 of the Labor Law provisions eliminates all forms of discrimination against women and approves the right to work for both sexes. In all articles of the Labor Law, especially of the article 137 approves equal treatment for both sexes, but it also approves the protection of female from dangerous labor or night labor, in addition to the right to take child care leave. In fact, such equal treatment for both sexes is not achieved yet.

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
<b>Education</b>					
Gender Literacy and Post-literacy Classes Women, Sohag	Gender Community Development Association	CIDA	2001-ongoing		Settings up a literacy and post-literacy program for women and young girls.
Gender Sensitization Program for Educational Workers and School Children (Cairo/Qena/Luxor)	Association of Upper Egypt/ Appropriate Communication Techniques	CIDA	2001-ongoing		Design and production of a gender education program to be experimented in 6 schools affiliated with the association.
Literacy Program	Association for Development and Enhancement of Women (ADEW)	EU	2000-ongoing		To improve skills of the illiterate women.
A Pilot Educational Reform		USAID	2000-2004		To build 118 schools for enrolling 28,000 student. 90% girls & the rest for boys to bridge the gender gap in education.
Girl's Education		USAID	1996-ongoing		The main objectives of the program will focus on increased access and demand for girls' education, and an improved national policy environment.
Girls' Scholarship Program		USAID	1995-ongoing		To demonstrate the significance of economic constraints on girls' enrollment in the primary school in the neediest areas of Qena, Sohag, Minya and Giza Governorates.
Rural Women Literacy Program (Assiut)	SFD	CARE	1995-1997	LE 163,000	This project aims at eradicating illiteracy for approximately 1,400 women; improving their standards of living through income generating loans.
Promotion of Rural Women in Assiut	Coptic Catholic Church /Assiut		1994-1998	LE 30,000	This project aims at promoting rural women in 10 villages, eradicating their illiteracy and improving their economic status by providing them with small loans.
<b>Health</b>					
Health Awareness Programme for Women in Abu Regela Slum Area, Cairo	Egyptian Association for Comprehensive Development	CIDA	2000-2001		Training of 20 health visitors on general health, sanitation, mother and child health , gender issues as well as training of midwives on better practices during deliveries.
Gender Equity Intergration in Boulaq El Dakrou	El Mobadra Community Development and Small Enterprise Association	CIDA	2001-ongoing		An introduction of package of social services (gender, health, and legal awareness) in programs of NGOs engaged in poverty alleviation in Boulaq.
Health Programme	ADEW	Royal Netherlands Embassy	1996-ongoing		To provide medical care and treatment for poor women.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Dissemination of Gender Sensitive Fairytales and Feminist Culture Material	Women and Memory Forum	CIDA	2001-ongoing		Gender fund used to support production of a few center's publication, gender sensitive stories for children.
To Raise Public Awareness of Reproductive Health Issues and Rights	The Egyptian Family Health Society	Ford Foundation in Cairo	N.A	16	To raise public awareness of reproductive health issues and rights.
The Integrated National Project of Women Health Promotion (in Alexandria)	Ministry of Health		1997-ongoing	around LE 11 million	The project aims at renovation of the equipment of a number of rural health unities, training of nurses and social health specialists in family planning, improving health behavior of 600 families in 10 villages in Alexandria district.
Women Health Raising Project (in all over Governorate, Masora, Wefak, Mattalla/Arish, Ber El Abd, Hassana.)	Social Affairs Administration	SFD	1995-ongoing	LE 249,000	To aware and guiding women generally.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery</b>					
The Integrated Program for Rural Area (Beheira, Sinai and Upper Egypt)	Ministry of Agriculture	The African Development Bank	1993-2002		The aim of this project is to achieve integrated development to improve the living standard in general and for women in particular.
Rural Women's Development Projects (in Alexandria)	Ministry of Agriculture and Land reclamation	The Development and Agriculture Credit Bank Project	1991-ongoing	LE 197 million	To facilitate new ways to extend credit low income women and unemployed.
Information and Development of Motherhood and Childhood in Rural Egypt (in El Gharbia, El Giza, El Ismailia, El Fayoum, El Beheira and Port Said Governorates)	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation		1994-ongoing	N.A	To train on house, sewing, handicrafts, raising poultry, small animals, carpets, nutrition information, financing small project to create new jobs and increase family income.
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
Enhancing the skills of female trade unionist. (Training in conflict resolution, environment law, personal status law, employment policy.)		Friedrich Ebret Stiftung (FES)	1996-ongoing		To enhance skills establishing and promoting more female trade unionist leaders.
Enhancing the Socio-Economic Status of Women in Egypt.	Social Research Center, The American University in Cairo	FES	1996-2000	180	To study and provide data on the status of women especially to issue on employment, social security, education, health, economic status, and sociology.
Gender and Employment in the Context of Economic Reform		ILO	1999-ongoing		To create more and better jobs for women.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Formulating a Strategy for Human Resources Development for Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Employment for the National Council for Women.		ILO, Turin Center	will be in 2002 and it is duration is 6 months		To frame future human resource development interventions related to gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment.
Promoting Decent Work for Young Women in Egypt		ILO	2002-2004		To enhance women's contribution to socio-economic development in Egypt.
Partnership in Development Research: an International Program. 1) The Economic Role of Rural Women in Agriculture	Social Research Center, The American University in Cairo	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2000-2001	LE 25,000	To eliminate all impediments for improving the role of women in economic development.
Partnership in Development Research: an International Program. 2) Female Headed Household and the Development.	Social Research Center, The American University in Cairo	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2000-2001	LE 21,700	To propose solutions for one of the most important problems facing women in Egypt.
Small Grants Programmes	National Council for Women	UNDP	2000-2001		To cooperate with the NGOs for improving the financial situation of women in Egypt.
Training to Activate the Role of Social Workers in Schools, Cairo (Dar El Salm and Torra)	Development Programme for Women and Children	CIDA	2002-2004		Comprehensive approach to increase the effectiveness of the role of the girl schools, training and skills development for the social workers.
Women Worker's Rights		ILO	2000-ongoing		Ultimate objective is to improve working conditions for women workers, extend women's economically active.
Resources Sites on Economic Participation of Women in Egypt	Social Research Center at American University in Cairo	Social Research Center at American University in Cairo	2001-ongoing		The resource site aims to facilitate the flow of information among researchers, policy-makers, action groups and other interested groups in the participation of women in economic life.
ADEW's Credit Program	ADEW	Ford Foundation in Cairo	1987-ongoing	145	For a micro credit and legal services program for women in low-income areas of Cairo.
Preparatory Assistance: Technical Research Unit for Women's Enterprises in Western Asia	UNIFEM and Local Partners	UNIFEM and Arab Gulf Fund	2001-2003		To develop resources for upgrading gender and business skills, capacity of SME organizations for effective service delivery to women entrepreneurs with special focus on impact assessment.
Enhancing Employment Changes for Egyptian Women in the New Millennium	Alliance for Arab Women (AAW)	Egyptian Swiss Fund	2001-2004	LE 2,500,000	To increase income level of female headed households in 3 communities.
Small and Micro Enterprise Development	PVOs	USAID	1990-1998		To finance the working capital needs of existing small and micro enterprises.



Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Employment of Women and Children in Rural Areas	The National Center for Criminological and Social Studies		1996-2000		To carry out a field study for studying the social and economic status of women and children in rural areas.
Employment and Production in Shoes Manufacturing and Cleaning Utensils Industries	Holy Book Friends Association	SFD	1996-ongoing		To promote employment and production in shoes and cleaning utensils industries.
Family Development Fund In El-Wakr/Qena	Qena Gov. and WID Department Administration of Social Affairs	UNICEF	1995-ongoing	LE 600,000	To promote the economic status of poor women by providing small credit.
Small and Medium Sized Enterprise (SMEs) in Qena	Qena Gov.	CIDA	1996-2000	9,000	To improve the economic conditions of marginal population groups in three areas of the Upper Egypt, near Qena.
SMEs Training in Sohag Governorate	SDF and 5 local Community Development Societies	UNICEF	1996-1999		To improve the economic conditions of marginal women groups in five districts in Sohag Governorate.
Local Transportation	SFD	Bank for Development and Agro-Credit (BDAC)	1995-2002	LE 1.2 million	To provide loans for young women and men to buy micro-buses for local transportation between districts in the valley and nearby governorates.
Handicrafts Projects in New Valley Governorate	SFD		1992-1996	LE 11,000 million	The goal of the project is to provide training for young women to improve their skills in local handicrafts and generate job opportunities for them.
Serving Women Worker Center	Women Society/New Valley Governorate		1996-1997		To train young women on the home economics and develop them socially and culturally.
Promotion of Small and Handicrafts Enterprise Program in Fayoum Governorate	Fayoum Small Projects Development Association (SPDA)		1996-1998		To generate new job opportunities for unemployed and poor persons.
Group Collateral Guarantee in Minia Governorate	Directorate of Social Affairs in Mina and Save the Children Agency		1992-ongoing		To generate income to very poor rural women.
Credits for Income Generation Project (in Alexandria, Meya, Sohag and Assyut)	SFD and Caritas		1994-ongoing		To encourage success of female and male in literacy classes to enable students to take out loans from the project
<b>Others</b>					
CEDAW (Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) Discussion Forum		FES	1999-2000		To lobby the government and civil societies to implement the convention.

<b>Project/Programs</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (1,000US\$)</b>	<b>Gender-related Issues/contents</b>
Arab Women's Human Rights Program in the Context of CEDAW	National NGOs	UNIFEM	2000-2002		To build an expert group on women's human rights in the Arab region through the development of training materials in highlighting the regional context.
Creation of Legal Cadres in Local NGOs in Sohag	Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Aid	CIDA	2001-ongoing		To train 25 lawyers on gender issues by re-examining the existing laws from a gender perspective.
The Political Participation of Egyptian Women	Social Research Center	Ford Foundation	1995-1998	75	A field survey to examine the factors affecting the political participation of women in Egypt.
Legal Assistance and Awareness Program	ADEW	Ford Foundation, NOVIB and GTZ	1987-ongoing		To improve the legal existence of marginalized women.
Community Participation and Development in Assiut Governorate	Childhood and Development Society	SFD	1995-1998	LE 4.5 million	To establishing 150 community schools, 150 health units and creating 450 new job opportunities for women for limited income families through the provision of credit facilities.
Rural Women Development Project in all Governorates	Ministry of Social Affairs	The United Nations Fund for Population Activities	1987-ongoing		To promote rural women culturally, socially and economically.
El-Qasr Rural Development in Marsa Matrooh Governorate		GTZ	1988-1998		To promote Bedouin women through income generation activities, health, and education.
Supporting the Development of the Training Center of the National Council for Women (Tentative).		ILO	2000-ongoing		To assist the NCW in the fulfilling of its mandate.
Transitions to Adulthood: A National Survey of Egyptian Adolescents	Social Research Center at American University in Cairo and High Institute of Public Health at Alexandria University	Population Council in Cairo	1996-1998	356	To understand the variability of experience as one moves from early adolescence to later stages.
Youth Livelihood Opportunities in Egypt		Population Council in Cairo	1997-2001		To explore the change of options and work roles available to youth, with special attentions to the situation of young women's work within the context of the contemporary reform and adjustment conditions in Egypt.
Safe Spaces for Girls to Learn, Play and Grow		Population Council in Cairo	2001-2004		To improve the life opportunities of rural out of school adolescent girls in their communities in the governorate of El Minya.

<b>Project/Programs</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Budget (1,000US\$)</b>	<b>Gender-related Issues/contents</b>
Arab Women Speak Out	ADEW	Ford Foundation and RNE	1999-ongoing		To empower women socially.
Girls Dreams Program	ADEW	Ford Foundation	2000-ongoing		To improve the self image of girls between the ages of 12-20 years living in marginalized areas.
Capacity Building of National Council for Women (NCW)	NCW	UNIFEM, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF	2000-2002		To sufficiently strengthen the institutional capacity of the NCW Technical Secretariat.
For a Reading of the Arab Tradition from a Feminist Perspective	Women and Memory Forum	Ford Foundation in Cairo	1997-ongoing		Reading of the Arab Tradition from a Feminist Perspective
Social Policy Advisory Services for Women (Christian and Moslem Girls and Boys Question Their Reality Critically)	Association of Upper Egypt for Education	GTZ	2001-ongoing		To work with adolescences to contribute to the long-term change of awareness in the society.
Gender Mainstreaming in Egypt in Five Year Plan	NCW	UNICEF	1998-ongoing		To support the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood in incorporating women's concerns and needs in the coming Five Year Plan 1997/1998 - 2001/2002.

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address	
<b>International Organization</b>	UNIFEM	Beyond Beijing, newsletter of the UNIFEM WID Facilitation Initiative in the West Bank, Gaza and Egypt, 1999. (English/Arabic Edition).	Annual Report		
			Progress of the World's Women 2000, A New Biennial Report		
	UNICEF	The State of the World's Children 2002 (Annual Report)			87, Misr Helwan Agriculture Road Maadi, Cairo Tel: (202) 526-4212/7 Fax: (202) 526-4218
		Poverty and Children; Lessons of the 90s for Least Developed Countries 2001			
	UNDP	Not found	Magazines	World Trade Center Building, Cornish El-Nile Tel: (202) 578-4840/1 Fax: (202) 578-4847	
	UNFPA	Not found	Monthly News Letter	1191, Cornish El Nile, World Trade Center, P.O Box 982, Cairo Tel: (202) 577-0115/2253 Fax: (202) 579-4808	
			Monthly Reproductive Health Bulletin		
	GTZ	Not found	Projects Reports	4B, El Gezira St., El-Zamalek Tel: (202) 589-5564 (202) 735-970 Fax: (202) 589-5564 (202) 738-2981	
	ILO	Not found	Promoting Decent Work (working papers)	9 Taha Hussien St., El-Zamalak Tel: (202) 735-0123 Fax: (202) 736-0889	
			No.1: Poverty, Employment and Policy Making in Egypt		
	CIDA	Not found	Monthly News Letter	4 America El-Latenia St., Osories Building, Garden City Tel:(202) 794-1098 Fax: (202) 796-4148	
	USAID	Not found	FY 2000 Performance Overview, U.S Agency for International Development Annual Report	Elaselki St., El- Maddi El-Gededa Tel: (202) 522-7000 Fax: (202) 521-8501	
Population Council	Not found	Not found	6A El-Giza St.,from Mohamed Bahi El- Deen Barakat Tel: (202) 571-9252 (202) 570-1733 Fax: (202) 570-1804		
CEDPA	Not found	Gender and Development (An Information Kit for Egypt)	53 St., Manial El Rodah Tel: (202) 365-4567 Fax: (202) 365-4568		
Ford Foundation		* Ford Foundation Annual Report * Ford Foundation Quarter Report	1, Osiris St., 7 <sup>th</sup> floor Garden City, Cairo Tel: (202) 795-2121 Fax: (202) 794-9635		

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
<b>International Organization (Continued)</b>	WHO			Ministry of Health Building, Garden City Tel: (202) 670-253/ 276-4379 Fax: (202) 670-2492/4
	FAO			Agrarian Reform Bldg., 11 Eslah Zerai St., Dokki Tel: (202) 337-5182 Fax: (202) 337-8563
	UNESCO			8 Abdel Rahman Fahmy St., Garden City Tel: (202) 794-3036 Fax: (202) 794-5296
	FES	Not found	News Letter (every 6 months)	31 Lebanon St., El- Mohandessen Tel: (202) 344-2643 Fax: (202) 344-1711
	SFD	Not found	Annual Report	1, Hussien Hegazy St., El kasr El Eni., Cairo Tel: (202) 303-0892 Fax: (202) 303-0891
	NCCM	Not found	National Council for Motherhood and Childhood Bulletin	11 Cornish El- Nile, Maadi Tel: (202) 524-0406/8 Fax: (202) 524-0638
	CDC	Not found	Not found	87, El Hadaba El-Oleia., El Mokatam Tel: (202) 508-0745 Fax: (202) 508-2797
	CAPMAS		Labor Force Survey every two years General Censuses for Population, Housing and Establishments every 10 years	
	National Population Council	Studies population magazine (every 3 months) Information of Population magazine (Semi Annual)		11 Cornish El- Nile, Maadi Tel: (202) 524-0219 Fax: (202) 524-0219
	NCW		News Letter (Irregular)	1131 Cornish El-Nile., 2th floor, Cairo Tel: (202) 574-8494/ 8708/ 8168 Fax: (202) 578-2338
<b>Research Institute</b>	INP	Human Development Report (Annual)		Salah Salim Road, Nast City Tel: (202) 262-7840 Fax: (202) 263-4474
	American University in Cairo Social Research Center			106 El Kasr El- Aini St., Cairo Center Building, 11th floor Tel: (202) 797-6959 Fax: (202) 795-7298
	AUC			The American University in Cairo-113 Sharia El- Aini.P.O. Box 2511, Egypt Tel: (202) 795-7565 Fax: (202) 794-2964

	<b>Name and Specialty</b>	<b>Past Records (Project, etc.)</b>	<b>Report and Writing</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>
<b>Research Institute (Continued)</b>	The National Center for Criminological and Social Studies		Socio-National Magazine (every 3 months)	4 Ebn Khldon Squire - Kit Kate, Embabaa., Gize Tel: (202) 347-3655 Fax: (202) 303-6069
<b>NGO</b>	The Association of the Egyptian Red Crescent	-		
	Alliance for Arab Women (AAW)	Not found	Not found	28 Adly St., Apt 74-75. Cairo, Egypt Tel: (202) 393-9899 Fax: (202) 393-6820
	Women and Mamory Forum			4, Omar Ibn Abd El Aziz St., Mohandessn, Giza Tel: (202) 335-7130 Fax: (202) 335-7130
	Associate for Development and Enhancement of Women (ADEW)	Not found	News Letter (every 6 months)	108 Mathaf El- Manyal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Tel: (202) 363-6345 Fax: (202) 363-6345

## 5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
<b>Education and Training</b>			
Transitions to Manhood: Socialisation to Gender Roles and Marriage Among Egyptian Adolescent Boys	El Tawila, Sahar, B. Ibrahim, Omaima El Gibaly and Fikrat El Sahn.	1999	Research Center at the American University in Cairo and the Population, Cairo
<b>Health and Medicine</b>			
Women, Reproduction and Health in Rural Giza: the Giza Study	American University in Cairo press	1999	American University in Cairo press
Reproductive Rights of Women: An Egyptian Readings	Seif El Dawla	1997	Background Paper for the WHO/HRP meetings on Women's and Gender perspectives in Reproductive Health in The Eastern Mediterranean Region
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>			
Reform Design and Implementation Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation		1999	Agriculture Policy Reform Program, Report No.5
Situation Analysis of Egyptian Rural Women and Women in Agriculture	Farah, Nadia Ramsis	Un-dated	Occasional Papers, National Council for Women, Cairo
<b>Economic Activities</b>			
Egyptian Women and Employment Within the Context of Economic Reform	Abdel Kader, Soha	2000	Proceeding of Gender and Employment in the Context of Economic Reform Workshop, ILO, Cairo
Young Women's Experiences in the Labor Market in Developing Countries	Amin, S.	1999	Conference on " Labor Market and Human Resource Development in Egypt" in Economic Policy Initiative Consortium (EPIC) and Center for the Study of Developing Countries, Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, Cairo
Do Workers Pay for Social Protection? An analysis of Wage Differentials in the Egyptian Private Sector.	Assaad, Ragui	1996	Working Papers, Economic Research Forum, Cairo
The Transformation of the Egyptian Labor Market: 1988-1998	Assaad, Ragui	1999	Proceedings of Labor Market and Human Resource Development in Egypt Conference, Economic Policy Initiative Consortium (EPIC) and Center for the Study of Developing Countries, Faculty of Economics and political Science, Cairo University, Cairo
Wage Formation and Recurrent Unemployment Compensating differentials in the Construction Sector in Egypt	Assaad, Ragui and Inas Tunali	1996	Working Papers, Presented in Conference on "Labor Markets and Human Development, Economic Research Forum", Kuwait.
Feasibility and Operationalization of Micro-Credit Finance Facilities Targeting Poor Women in Urban and Rural Areas in Selected Arab Countries: Theoretical Perspectives and Practical Considerations	Economic and Social Commission for Waster Asia	1999	UN

<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
For Better or for Worse? The Status of Women in The Labor Market in Egypt, 1988-1998, Cairo	El Kogadi, S	1999	Proceedings of Labor Market and Human Resource Development in Egypt Conference, Economic Policy Initiative Consortium (EPIC) and Center for the Study of Developing Countries, Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, Cairo
The Coming of Age of the Moqattam Women : from Oppression to Empowerment	Guvermont, Marilyne	1997	Middle East Times: Egypt Vol. 15, No.15
Women Entrepreneurs in the Informal Sector in the Context of Economic Reform	Mazied, Samar	2000	UNIDO, Cairo
Socioeconomic Conditions of Work in Greater Cairo	Nassar, Heba	1999	Social Research Center, American University in Cairo
Women in Business	Nassar, Heba	2000	A paper presented in the Conference on "Gender and Employment in the Context of Economic Reform Workshop", International Labor Organization, Cairo
Impact of Economic Changes on Women's Work	Nassar, Heba	1997	A paper presented in the Conference on "Increase in the Contribution of Women in Work, Alexandria: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Ministry of Labor and Migration
The Effects of Public Sector Hiring and Compensation Policies on the Egyptian Labor Market	Assaad, Ragui	1995	Working Papers, Economic Research Forum, Cairo
<b>Social/Gender Analysis</b>			
Between marriage and the market : intimate politics and Survival in Cairo (p.302)	Homa Hoodfar	1999	American University Press, Cairo Egypt
Women and Family Care Organization and the Sates in Egypt	Iman Ghazalla	1998	A paper presented at the workshop on "Economic Restructuring and Women in the Middle East: Gender, Jobs and Activities Organizations" Brown University's Thomas J.Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies
Women and Men in Egypt: A Statistical Portrait	INP, CAPMAS, ESCWA, UNDP	1999	CAPMAS
Transitions to Manhood: Socialisation to Gender Roles and Marriage Among Egyptian Adolescent Boys	Ibrahim Barbara, B.Mench El-Gibaly, S. Lee	1998	Presented at the Seminar on Men, Family Formation and Reproduction
			International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Buenos Aires,Argentina
Mainstreaming Gender in Egypt's Fourth Five Year Plan (1996/7-2001/2)	Nadia Ramsis Farah	1996	Prepared for UNICEF & the Royal Netherlands Embassy (Gender and Development Unit) on behalf of The Donors Subgroup Women in Development (WID)



<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
In Pursuit of Progress, An Agenda for Social Development in Egypt	Nagi, Saad	1998	Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs and United Nations Development Program in cooperation with UNOPS, DESA and ILO
Gender inequalities and Demographic Behaviour, Egypt.4	Naguib, Nora G., C. Lloyd and B. Ibrahim	1994	The Population Council
Conditions of Poor Women in Egypt: Women's Vulnerability	Nassar, Heba	1998	Research Papers Series, UNDP and INP, Cairo
Women's Autonomy and Gender Roles in Egyptian Families, in Obermeyer	Nawar, Laila, B. Ibrahim and C. Lloyd.	1995	Gender and Population in the Middle East: Policies in Context, American University in Cairo Press, 1995
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			cooperative with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
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### ◆ Contracted consultants & interviewed people

#### Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
Heba Nassar, Professor of Economics	

#### Interviewed people

Information was not available

## **7. Definitions**

### **<Technical Terms>**

#### **Gender**

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### **Informal sector**

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### **WID (Women in Development)**

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### **Reproductive health/rights**

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### **National machinery**

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### **Empowerment**

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### **Affirmative action**

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### **Access and control**

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### **Reproductive activity**

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### **<Indicators>**

#### **Inflation rate**

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

**Gini index**

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

**Percentage of Women's Income**

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

**Total fertility rate**

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

**Under-one mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

**Under-five mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

**Maternal mortality rate**

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

**Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

**Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate**

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

**Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school**

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.