



EuroMed Feminist Initiative
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Regional Observatory on VAWG
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Report

Arab Republic of Egypt

2024 Regional Index on VAWG

SCORING RESULTS 2024 REGIONAL INDEX ON VAWG

2025

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Introduction

This report presents an assessment of Egypt's national response to violence against women and girls (VAWG) across seven key categories: legal framework and public policies, standard procedures and regulations, provision of services funded by the State, data systems and statistics, preventive programs and measures, professional capacity of first respondents, and national coordination and regional cooperation.

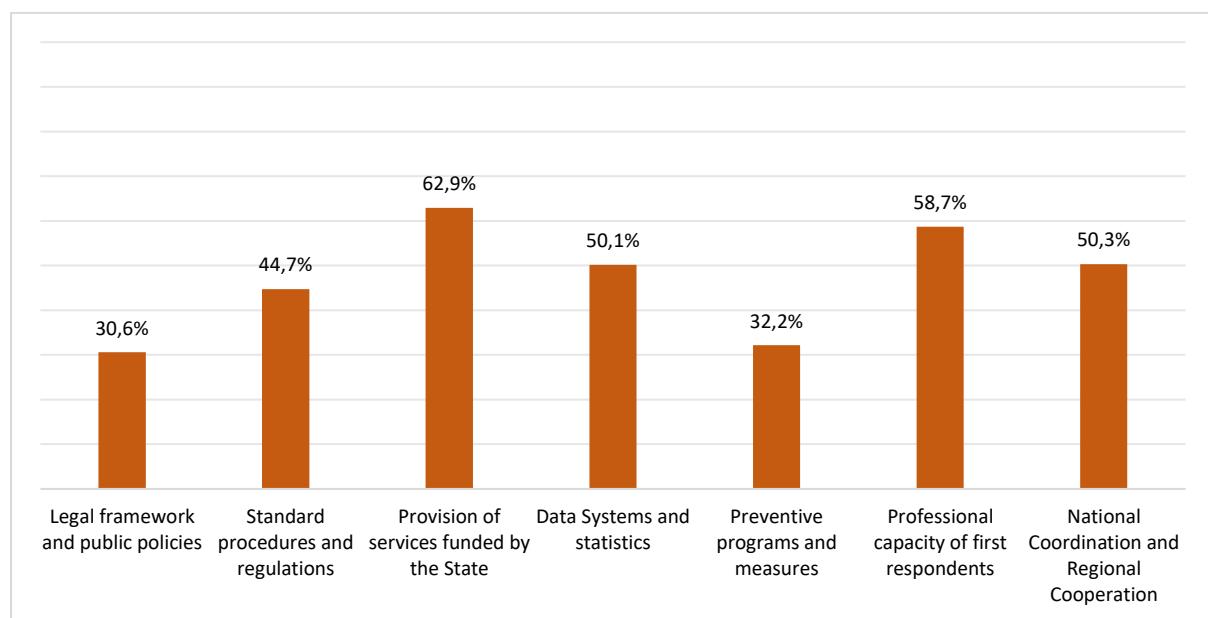
The analysis highlights varying levels of achievement: while the provision of services funded by the State (62.9%) and the professional capacity of first respondents (58.7%) show progress, other areas remain considerably weaker. The legal framework and public policies (30.6%) and preventive programs and measures (32.2%) record the lowest levels of achievement, underscoring major legislative and preventive gaps.

Standard procedures and guidelines (44.7%) and national coordination and regional cooperation (50.3%) demonstrate some institutional efforts, yet they lack comprehensive implementation and sustainability.

Data systems and statistics (50.1%) stand at a middle level, reflecting the existence of surveys and mechanisms but with limitations in coverage and dissemination.

Together, these findings present a mixed picture: although important mechanisms and initiatives exist, Egypt still faces substantial challenges in harmonizing laws with international standards, institutionalizing prevention, and ensuring sustainable, gender-responsive coordination.

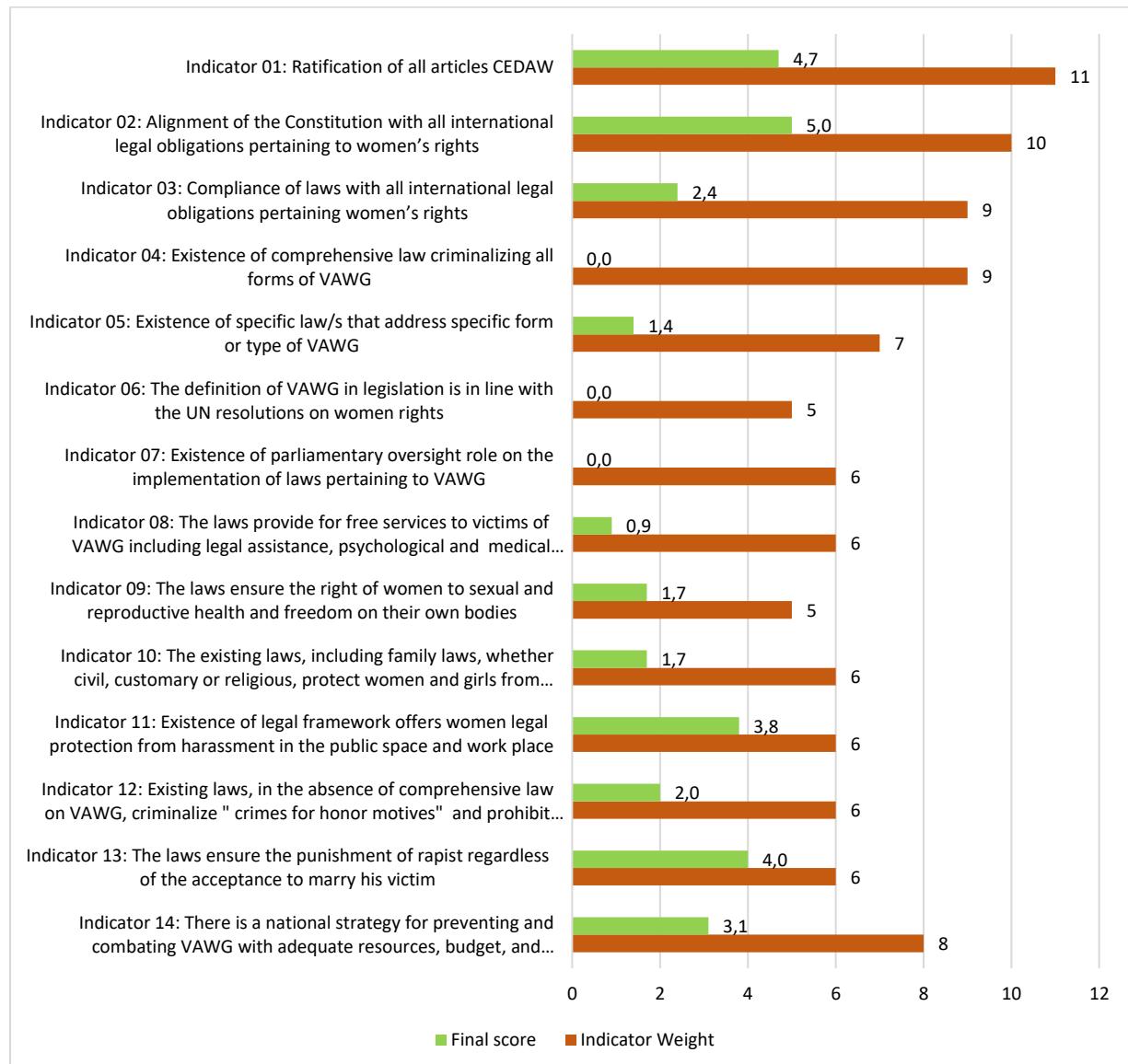
Level of achievement per category



❖ **First Category: Legal Framework and Public Policies**

Legal framework and public policies achieved the lowest score of 30.6% reflecting substantial gaps that require legislative and policy reforms to ensure full alignment with international standards.

First Category: Legal Framework and Public Policies



With regard to international conventions, Egypt has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), but maintains reservations on key provisions (Articles 2, 16, and 29). Furthermore, the Egyptian government has not ratified the **Optional Protocol** to the CEDAW, which allows for individual complaints to be submitted to the CEDAW Committee. This partial

commitment is reflected in indicator 1 score of 4.7/11, showing that while ratification exists, the reservations significantly undermine full compliance.

Regarding the **Constitution**:

- a. The Egyptian Constitution recognizes the State's commitment to international treaties. Article 93 affirms the State's commitment to agreements and covenants, and that international human rights conventions ratified by Egypt have the force of law after they are published in accordance with the specified conditions. At the same time, Article 2 of the Constitution stipulates that the principles of Islamic Sharia are the primary source of legislation, making the provisions of CEDAW inapplicable if they conflict with the principles of Sharia.
- b. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender. Article 53 prohibits all forms of discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of gender.
- c. The Constitution includes specific provisions related to women's rights and gender equality. Article 11 addresses women's rights and includes the State's commitment to "achieve equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights."
- d. The Constitution adopts affirmative measures to achieve women's participation, but not parity. Only 25% of seats are reserved for women, and only at the municipal level, not at the legislative level (the House of Representatives). But Article 11 of the Constitution states: "The State guarantees women the exercise of all civil, political and social rights in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It also guarantees their rights to public office and senior administrative positions in government bodies, special appointments and various bodies, without discrimination against them".

Hence, indicator 2 achieved a relatively high score of 5.0/10.

Regarding **national legislation**, the main laws that are inconsistent with international obligations related to women's rights are as follows:

1. The Penal Code does not criminalize marital rape.
2. Under the Nationality Law, an Egyptian woman may not pass her nationality to her non-Egyptian husband, as an Egyptian man may.

3. Article 237 of the Penal Code stipulates that a man who catches his wife having extramarital sex and kills her and the person involved in the sexual act shall receive a reduced sentence.
4. Articles 260 to 264 of the Penal Code prohibit abortion, including for women who have been raped. Abortion is permitted if pregnancy threatens the woman's life.
5. Articles 237 and 273 to 277 of the Penal Code criminalize extramarital sexual acts.
6. The Penal Code criminalizes prostitution but while punishing clients, does not guarantee protection for women in prostitution.
7. The Personal Status Law for Muslims does not guarantee equal rights for women and men during marriage and divorce regarding the following:
 - o Polygamy: Polygamy is permitted.
 - o Guardianship: Fathers are the sole guardians of their children.
 - o Inheritance: The inheritance system, based on Sharia law, stipulates that in most cases women receive a lesser share of the inheritance than men.
 - o Divorce: Men have the right to divorce their wives verbally without resorting to court, while women have access to limited types of divorce through the court.
8. The Labor Law does not guarantee equal rights for both genders at work and imposes additional restrictions on women's employment.

Indicator 3 scored 2.4/9, reflecting limited inclusion of gender equality principles.

Moreover, indicator 4 score of 0/9 confirms the absence of a comprehensive, unified legal framework addressing all forms of VAWG. Furthermore, there is no specific definition of VAWG in Egyptian legislation, although the Penal Code does define some of its forms. (Indicator 6 score of 0/5)

Some forms of VAWG are criminalised (Indicator 5 score of 1.4/7) as sexual harassment, rape, and female genital mutilation, though, not comprehensively (Indicator 12 score of 2.0/6). The Penal Code criminalizes female genital mutilation and considers it a crime to be punishable by death. Other forms such as marital rape, "honour crimes", and child marriage are not comprehensively covered. (Indicator 13 score of 4/6).

Parliament does not exercise an oversight role on the implementation of laws pertaining to combating VAWG (Indicator 7 scored 0/6)

The constitution and legislation provide for the right to legal aid for those who lack the financial means, but not specifically for women victims of VAWG. The law does not

specifically provide for psychological and medical support for women victims of VAWG. (Indicator 8 score of 0.9/6.)

Various laws address sexual and reproductive health, including family planning services, medical care, and the provision of contraceptives. However, abortion is illegal unless the pregnancy endangers the woman's life, according to Article 61 of the Penal Code, which stipulates that a crime shall not be punished if the person's life is in danger. (Indicator 9 scored 1.7/5)

The Penal Code prohibits sexual harassment in public places under Law No. 50 of the Penal Code, amended in 2014. Articles 306(a) and 306 (b) of the Penal Code stipulate that individuals who engage in any sexual acts or "obscene gestures" in any way, including through modern communication, shall be punished with imprisonment for a specified period or a fine. Law No. 185 of 2023 amending certain provisions of the Penal Code also imposes harsher penalties for sexual harassment. If the crime occurs in the workplace, the prison sentence is extended to a minimum of seven years. The Labor Law also does not address sexual harassment in the workplace, but Law No. 185 of 2023 amending certain provisions of the Penal Code imposes harsher penalties for sexual harassment. If the crime occurs in the workplace, the penalty is longer, reaching a minimum of seven years in prison. Hence, indicator 11 scored of 3.8/6.

Article 237 of the Penal Code stipulates that a person who kills his wife shall benefit from a reduced sentence if she is caught in the act of "adultery". (Indicator 13 scored 4.0/6)

National Strategies:

Egypt has developed national strategies in the past. Indicator 14 scored only 3.1/8, reflecting the gap between planning and actual implementation. The National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women (2015–2020) has expired, and although the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030 includes relevant provisions, no dedicated or fully funded national plan currently exists.

Furthermore, the National Council for Women developed this strategy, in line with Egypt's Vision 2030 and its Sustainable Development Strategy. The strategy is based on four pillars: political empowerment, economic empowerment, social empowerment, and protection. No budget was allocated for the strategy due to the lack of cost estimates for some activities and programs planned to be implemented by various actors. Funding for the detailed implementation plan relies on three sources: the State

as the primary funder, community contributions, the private sector, and international donors. Civil society organizations are advocating for the implementation of the strategy and the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan.

A strategy to combat VAWG (the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2015-2020)) was developed by the National Council for Women, and includes four areas: prevention, protection, interventions, prosecution, and litigation.

There is no national health policy addressing VAWG, but the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood has developed the Strategic Framework and the National Plan for Motherhood and Childhood (2018-2030). The Ministry of Health has also developed medical protocols for managing VAWG, including sexual violence.

Main Gaps

- Reservations maintained on CEDAW (Articles 2, 16, 29) and no ratification of the Optional Protocol.
- Absence of a comprehensive law on VAWG; marital rape and honour crimes not criminalized.
- Personal Status Law maintains polygamy, unequal inheritance between women and men, and discriminatory divorce provisions.
- Penal Code and Labor Law contain discriminatory provisions and fail to address workplace harassment adequately.

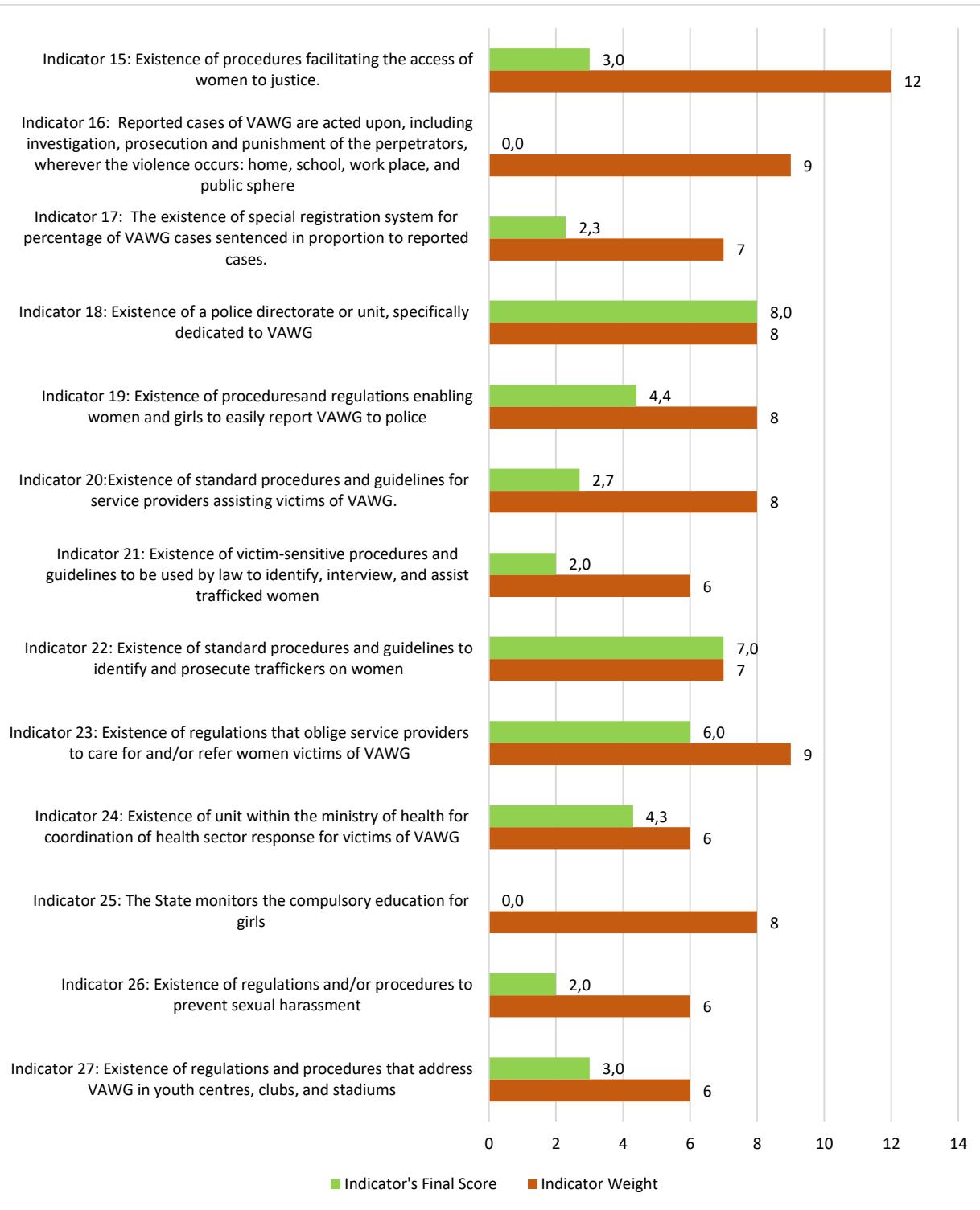
Recommendations

- Lift CEDAW reservations and ratify the Optional Protocol.
- Enact a comprehensive law on combating VAWG naming and criminalising all forms of violence, including marital rape and early marriage.
- Reform the Personal Status Law to guarantee equal rights in marriage, divorce, inheritance, and guardianship.
- Amend Penal Code and Labor Law to ensure full gender equality and explicit protection against workplace harassment.

❖ **Second Category: Standard Procedures and Guidelines**

Standard procedures and regulations achieved 44.7% indicating weak progress.

Second Category: Standard Procedures and Guidelines



Justice

Family courts were established under Law No. 10 of 2004 on the Establishment of Family Courts and have the jurisdiction to hear family-related cases, including divorce, alimony, and custody.

In addition, the National Council for Women has established a hotline for complaints from women and girls.

The Family and Juvenile Protection Department is tasked with receiving every complaint, notification, and request for assistance or protection related to domestic violence. Law enforcement officers must also accept reports and complaints related to crimes and immediately refer them to the Public Prosecution Office, in accordance with Article 24 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The same article stipulates that witnesses and experts heard by the police must sign police reports and forward them to the Public Prosecution Office. Hence, indicator 15 scored 3.0/12.

There is absence of a monitoring system to track how cases reported to police or family courts progress to trial. Hence Indicator 16 scored 0/9.

Police:

A Department for Combating Violence against Women is established within the Ministry of Interior, which works to inform victims of their rights and receive complaints. Hence Indicator 18 full score of 8/8.

Units affiliated with the Ministry of Interior are responsible for receiving and responding to complaints from victims of VAWG, and for coordinating with various institutions. The Department for Combating Violence against Women is responsible for informing victims of their rights and how to report cases of violence, in addition to receiving complaints and referring them to the National Council for Women for assistance. In 2020, the Ministry of Interior released a guide entitled "Effective Police Response to Crimes of Violence against Women," in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Hence Indicator 19 score of 4.4/8.

There are no specific procedures for identifying women victims of human trafficking, but Article 22 of the Anti-Trafficking Law No. 64 of 2010 relates to victim protection. It stipulates that "the state shall guarantee the protection of the victim and work to create

appropriate conditions for his assistance and health, psychological, educational, and social care."

The law also includes procedures to ensure the protection of victims and their rights, including the right to physical and psychological safety and the right to protection of their privacy. The law also stipulates that "the competent court shall take measures to ensure the protection of the victim."

The government also established, by Prime Ministerial Decree No. 192 of 2017, the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, which manages inter-ministerial anti-trafficking efforts, conducts further investigations and prosecutions related to human trafficking, and organizes awareness campaigns.

The National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons also established the Second National Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking (2022-2026), which focuses on developing prevention and prosecution measures for human trafficking and protection measures for victims of human trafficking. This includes developing guidelines on how to deal with vulnerable victims of human trafficking, such as women and children, and enhancing women's shelters' understanding of how to handle human trafficking cases. Given these developments, indicator 21 scored 2.0/6.

Health:

Indicator 23 scored 6.0/9, reflecting the presence of multiple manuals and protocols issued by the Ministry of Health and the National Council for Women. These include the Medical Protocol for Managing Victims of Gender-Based Violence, the Procedures Manual for Violence Against Women Cases, and the Survivors' Guide for Complaints Office Staff. Such measures show that some procedures exist to oblige institutions to provide services, especially in health and education sectors.

Similarly, indicator 24 scored 4.3/6, which corresponds to the Ministry of Health's coordination centre and the forensic medicine unit providing medical services for survivors.

Education

In education, although compulsory education is guaranteed by law, indicator 25 scored 0/8, as there is no effective mechanism to monitor and ensure girls' attendance. There is no mechanism to monitor compulsory education for girls, but Article 19 of the 2014 Constitution, amended in 2019, and Articles 3 and 15 of Education Law No. 139 of 1981, make education compulsory for children and require free education for every citizen. Article 15 of the Education Law sets the minimum enrolment age at 6 years, with a subsequent requirement to complete 9 years of schooling. The same article obliges governors, governorates, and parents or legal guardians of children to regulate and enforce children's education.

There are no regulations to prevent sexual harassment in education. However, some articles of the Penal Code impose severe penalties for assaulting a minor. At the same time, there are procedures and instructions, including Circular No. 31 of 2017, regarding precautionary measures to be followed in schools and educational facilities to prevent and limit the spread of crimes of a "moral nature".

The National Council for Women has also established units to combat violence against women in Egyptian universities. These units aim to address sexual harassment on campus, provide a space for women victims to file complaints, offer awareness sessions on sexual violence, and document and report incidents of sexual harassment on campus. (Indicator 26 score of 2.0/6)

With regard to regulations or procedures specifically addressing VAWG in youth centres, clubs, and sports stadiums, the Minister of Youth and Sports launched the ministry's internal anti-harassment policy in November 2020.

The policy focuses on taking the necessary measures for prevention and reporting, building the capacity of officials within the ministry and its affiliated bodies, developing reporting mechanisms, building institutional capacities, and providing active listening and psychological support programs. It also relies on a concrete complaint mechanism represented by specialized committees to investigate complaints and support those subjected to harassment across all governorates. Hence, indicator 27 scored 3.0/6, indicating initial but limited institutionalization in this area.

Furthermore, the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women (2017-2030) includes provisions to end discrimination and empower women in the public sphere, which may apply to youth centres, clubs, and sports stadiums. In general, the Penal Code imposes more severe penalties if the crime is committed against minors.

Main Gaps

- No monitoring system for VAWG cases reported to police or courts.
- Absence of systematic procedures for identifying trafficking victims.
- Absence of mechanism to monitor compulsory education for girls.
- Limited harassment prevention measures in educational institutions.

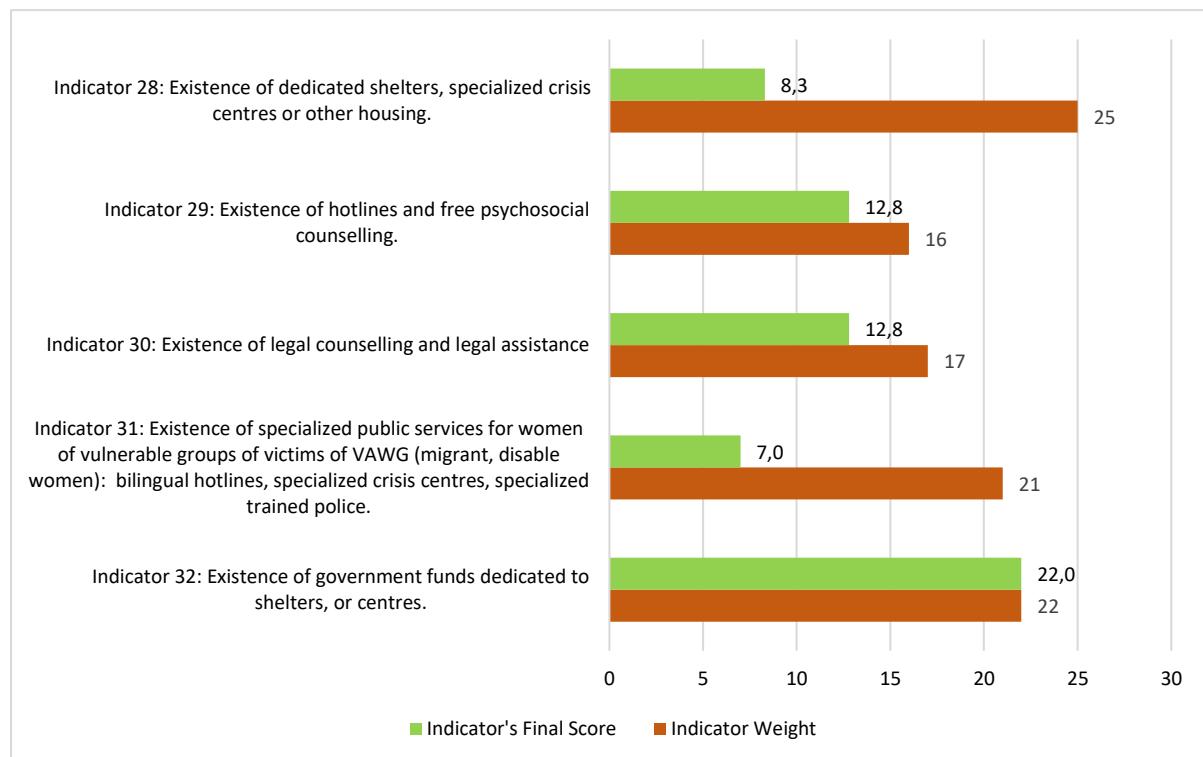
Recommendations

- Establish a national tracking system for reported VAWG cases.
- Develop clear identification and referral guidelines for trafficking victims.
- Implement monitoring mechanisms for girls' compulsory education.
- Institutionalize anti-harassment measures in schools, universities, youth centres, and sports facilities.

❖ **Third Category: Provision of Services Funded by the State**

Provision of services funded by the State achieved 62.9% indicating governmental commitment, though additional efforts are needed to ensure equitable access and sustainability of services nationwide.

Third Category: Provision of Services Funded by the State



The most significant achievement is shown in Indicator 32, which scored 22/22, indicating that government funding is consistently allocated to support shelters. Egypt currently operates ten government-run shelters across multiple governorates under the Ministry of Social Solidarity, which also announced the plan to open three more shelters in the governorates of Kafr El-Sheikh, Damietta, and Port Said. These centres will receive women over the age of eighteen and children, both girls and boys, up to the age of twelve.

The Director of the Women's Department at the Ministry of Social Solidarity. Government-run shelters affiliated with the Ministry of Social Solidarity provide psychological and social counselling services. The National Council for Women has also established a hotline (15115) for women and girls to report cases of VAWG. The Public Prosecution has established a system for reporting harassment cases via WhatsApp

(01111755959). The Ministry of Transport has established a hotline (15047) to address cases of harassment on public transportation at the Egyptian National Railways Authority. (Indicator 29 score of 12.8/16).

Government shelters also provide legal advice to women victims of VAWG, and the Ombudsman's Office, established by the National Council for Women in 2001, provides legal assistance. However, the scope is limited (Indicator 30 score of 12.8/17)

The government has partnered with civil society organizations to strengthen the capacity of these shelters through programs such as "Safe Cities Free of VAWG." These shelters are managed by civil society organizations and aim to provide survivor-centred approaches to dealing with women victims of VAWG. There are no specialized services for particularly vulnerable groups, such as migrant or disabled women, reflected in indicator 31 score of 7/21.

Main Gaps

- Limited geographic coverage of shelters.
- Services in shelters not uniformly comprehensive (legal aid, psychosocial support).

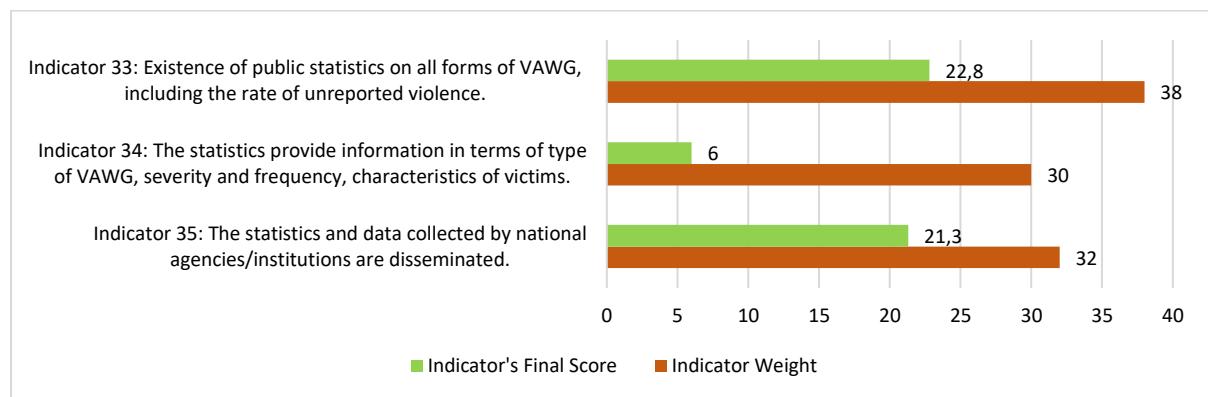
Recommendations

- Expand the number of shelters, ensuring accessibility across all governorates.
- Standardize services in all shelters to include legal, psychosocial, and reintegration support.
- Secure sustainable government funding and reduce reliance on external donors.
- Strengthen partnerships with CSOs to improve service delivery.

❖ **Fourth Category: Data System and Statistics**

Data systems and statistics achieved 50.1% showing a medium level of development in data collection and reporting mechanisms related to VAWG.

Fourth Category: Data System and Statistics



Indicator 33 scored 22.8/38, showing that while data exists, it is not comprehensive. The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), in cooperation with the National Council for Women and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), collects and disseminates information. However, the data does not fully capture unreported violence or all forms of VAWG. This limitation reduces the ability to understand the true scope and prevalence of VAWG in Egypt, as reflected in indicator 34 low score of 6.0/30. Egypt submits data on VAWG to the UN Women Global Database on VAWG. Furthermore, no publications or fact sheets on VAWG are regularly published. Most published data is limited to the official websites of national institutions, such as the CAPMAS, in collaboration with the National Council for Women and UNFPA. (Indicator 35 score of 21.3/32)

Main Gaps

- Existing surveys do not capture unreported cases or all forms of VAWG.
- Lack of regular public dissemination of findings.

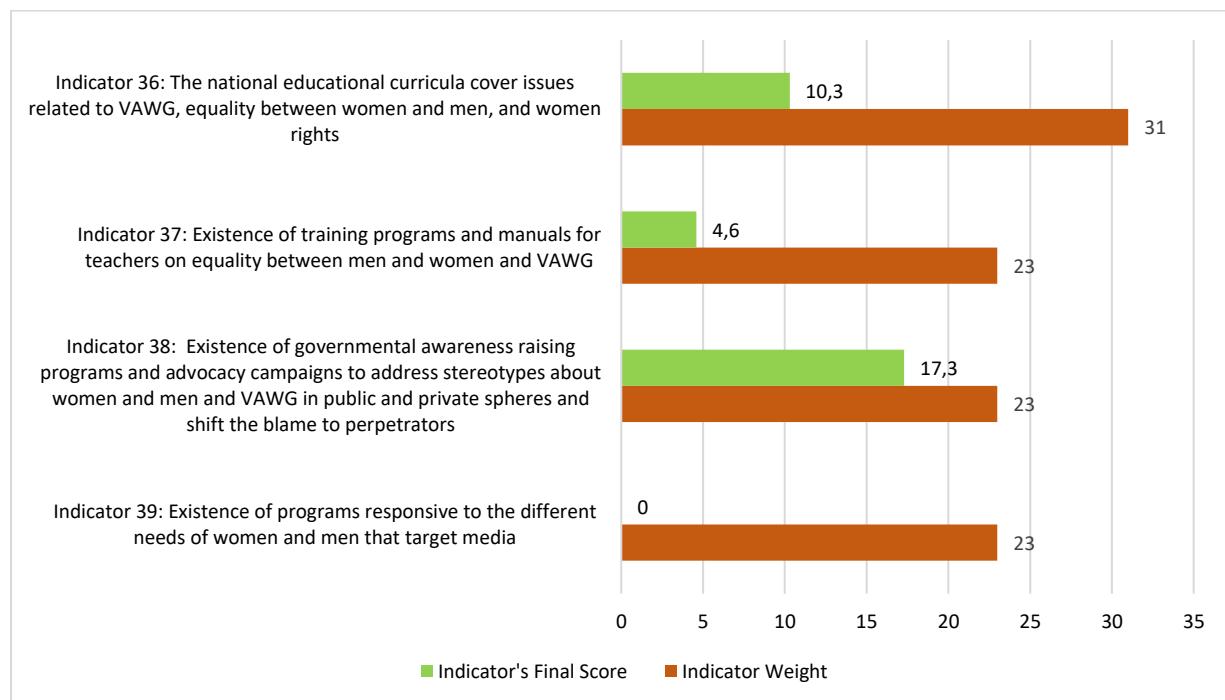
Recommendations

- Expand national surveys to cover prevalence of all forms of VAWG, including unreported cases.
- Publish regular statistical reports and fact sheets for policymakers and the public.

❖ ***Fifth Category: Preventive Programs and Measures***

Preventive programs and measures achieved 32.2%, which is the second lowest level of achievement, underscoring major preventive gaps.

Fifth Category: Preventive Programs and Measures



The national curricula do not include issues of VAWG, gender equality, and women's rights. However, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education developed the Education Sector Plan in Egypt (2023-2027), which aims to provide a learning environment that meets the needs of both women and men and to create a comprehensive curriculum. Furthermore, the Anti-Violence Against Women Unit explains its mechanisms in several educational institutions, such as Ain Shams University of Languages and Literature. Hence, indicator 36 score of 10.3/31.

Indicator 37 scored only 4.6/23 as there are no training programs or manuals available for teachers on gender equality and VAWG. However, the Ministry of Education has provided teachers with guidelines on the roles of women and men, for both males and females, to facilitate primary and secondary school curricula.

In contrast, the National Council for Women and the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood organize annual awareness campaigns as part of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence and other campaigns against female genital mutilation.

Hence indicator 38 scored 17.3/23, illustrating the government commitment to sustain though partially, awareness campaigns to challenge stereotypes and promote behavioural change.

Indicator 39 scored 0 out of 23, reflecting the absence of systematic media programs designed to address gender stereotypes, promote equality, or challenge harmful narratives around women's rights and VAWG. Media engagement remains sporadic and campaign-based, rather than integrated into a broader national prevention framework.

Main Gaps

- Curricula do not integrate gender equality nor VAWG content.
- Absence of systematic training manuals for teachers on gender sensitive education.
- Absence of structured media programs addressing VAWG and stereotypes.

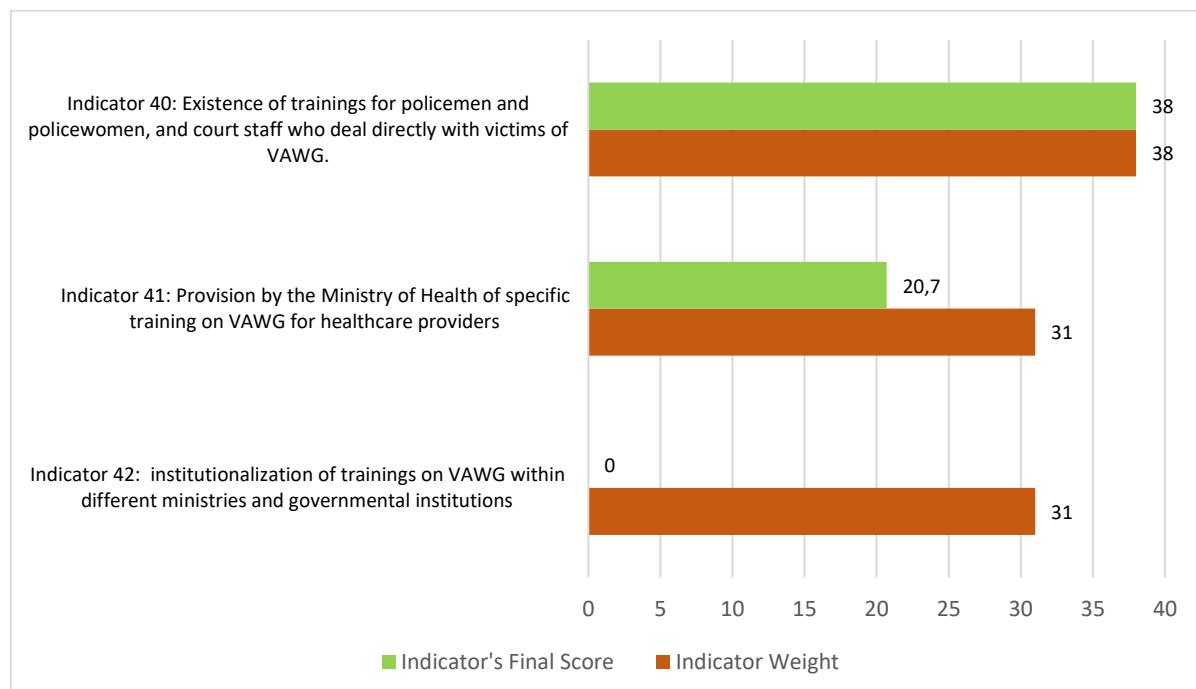
Recommendations

- Incorporate gender equality and VAWG topics into school curricula nationwide.
- Develop standardized teacher training manuals or use existing ones, as [Manual for Teachers on Gender Sensitive Education in the South Mediterranean](#) For and institutionalized training programs.
- Design sustained media programs to challenge stereotypes and promote women's rights.
- Expand national awareness campaigns beyond FGM and sporadic events.

❖ **Sixth Category: Professional Capacity of First Respondents**

Professional capacity of first respondents achieved 58.7% highlighting certain level of readiness and training of police, health, and social service providers to respond to cases of violence.

Sixth Category: Professional Capacity of First Respondents



The establishment of the *Department for Combating Violence against Women* within the Ministry of Interior in 2013 has been instrumental in training law enforcement officers, raising awareness, encouraging reporting, and strengthening referral systems. The Ministry of Justice has also contributed by establishing a unit to train judges on handling cases of VAWG, and through its collaboration with the National Council for Women, approximately 1,000 female judges have been trained. (Indicator 40 full score of 38/38)

By contrast, the Ministry of Health does not offer a specific training program for healthcare providers who deal with victims of VAWG. However, the Ministry of Health has issued a guide for providing health services to victims and conducts training courses for doctors in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, reflected in indicator 41 score of 20.7/31.

Indicator 42 score of 0/31 shows the absence of a systematic and mandatory training framework across ministries and institutions beyond police and judiciary.

Main Gaps

- Training largely limited to police and judiciary, not extended systematically to health and social workers.
- Lack of institutionalized, mandatory training across ministries.
- Absence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for training impact.

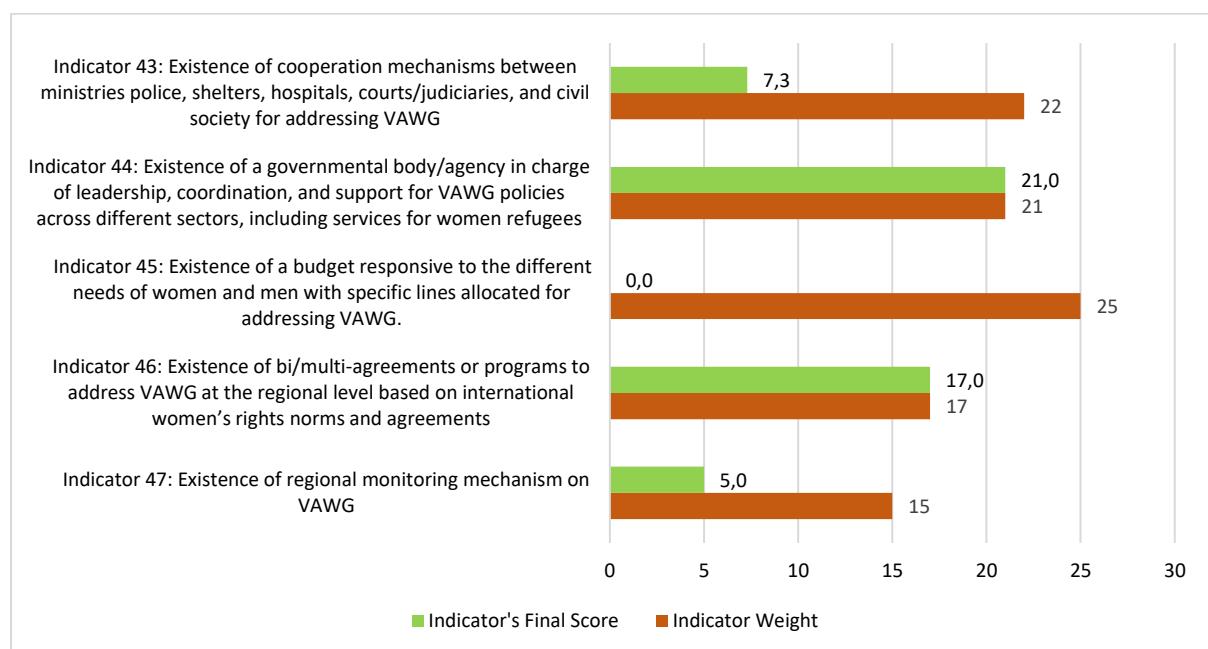
Recommendations

- Develop sector-wide training programs for health, education, and social service providers.
- Institutionalize mandatory VAWG training within all relevant ministries.
- Establish monitoring and evaluation systems to measure effectiveness of trainings.
- Ensure recurring refresher courses to sustain knowledge and skills.

❖ **Seventh Category: National Coordination and Regional Cooperation**

National coordination and regional cooperation achieved 50.3 % demonstrating a level of institutional efforts, yet with gaps in cooperation mechanisms at both national and regional level.

Seventh Category: National Coordination and Regional Cooperation



Mechanisms for cooperation to address VAWG have been established between various ministries and institutions in accordance with the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2015-2020). An executive committee has been formed between the National Council for Women and Heads of Departments and Units concerned with women's rights in various ministries, including the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the National Council for Disability, and the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood. In accordance with the protocols signed between these entities, the committee monitors the implementation of the action plans of the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women. Indicator 43 score of 7,3/22 reflect the partial scope of this mechanism.

The National Council for Women is responsible for the coordination of Ministries in accordance with the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2015-2020). (Indicator 44 full score of 21/21) This coordination includes the Ministry of Interior, the

Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Ministry of Justice.

The National Council for Women was established by Law No. 30 of 2018 by presidential decree and reports to the President of the Republic. Its mission is to plan for the advancement of women, develop a national plan in this regard, address their needs, and provide advice on draft laws. The Council also proposes policies and legislation, monitors the implementation of plans and strategies, and coordinates between ministries concerned with combating VAWG.

Budget allocation is a major gap. Indicator 45 scored 0/25, as Egypt does not yet have a gender-sensitive budget with specific allocations for combating VAWG. Funding remains ad hoc and program-based, often reliant on external donor support.

At the regional level, Egypt participates in frameworks such as the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). The Ministerial Declaration of the Fifth UfM Ministerial Conference on “Strengthening the Role of Women in Society” includes four priority areas, one of which is combating VAWG.

The League of Arab States established the Arab Women’s Committee, which in February 2020 launched a five-year strategy to define national priorities in Arab countries in line with the Beijing Platform for Action. Additionally, the Arab League launched the “Cairo Declaration for Arab Women: The Arab Women Development Agenda 2030”, adopted in 2017. The declaration integrates gender equality into environmental and climate action and disaster response, and includes specific results aimed at eliminating VAWG.

Egypt also participates in informal regional networks as the Coalition of Arab Women Parliamentarians to Combat Violence against Women, which aims to raise awareness among parliamentarians and the public, place VAWG among legislative priorities, and promote joint actions among parliamentarians in cooperation with relevant civil society organizations.

The Arab Women Parliamentarians Network for Equality (Ra’edat) advocates for gender equality and combating VAWG and calls for the adoption of comprehensive legislation in the Arab region. Indicator 46 score 17/17, shows that Egypt participates in regional initiatives, with formalized bi-and multilateral agreements and implementation mechanisms.

Except for the Regional Index on VAWG, there is no other regional monitoring mechanism.

Egypt, as a member of the UfM follows up on the implementation of the latest Ministerial Declaration on Women´s Rights (2022, Madrid). In terms of monitoring of the Declaration, the ministers of the UfM States showed willingness in the 5th UfM Declaration to “Pay particular attention to well-functioning monitoring processes in the four priority areas of the Cairo Declaration well as to the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the impact of actions undertaken.” (Indicator 47 score of 5.0/15) reflecting limited engagement in structured monitoring frameworks.

Main Gaps

- No gender-responsive national budget with dedicated VAWG allocations.
- Coordination mechanisms rely heavily on ad hoc arrangements.
- Limited engagement in structured regional monitoring mechanisms.

Recommendations

- Develop and implement a gender-responsive budget with clear allocations for VAWG.
- Institutionalize inter-ministerial coordination through binding protocols.
- Strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation frameworks to enhance monitoring and accountability.



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