

Situation Analysis of Children (SitAn) in Egypt 2021

Leaving no child behind

key highlights





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WHAT IS A SITUATION ANALYSIS ON CHILD RIGHTS?

A Situation Analysis of Children's Rights and Well-being (also referred to in short as SitAn) is an assessment and analysis of the country's situation, with respect to children's rights and critical issues affecting their realisation.



Country Overview

Explains the importance of a strong understanding of the country context and how such an assessment should be presented in the situation analysis.



Analyzing Children's Rights

To assess what is working and the action needed to take results to scale and leave no child behind.

IS A SITUATION ANALYSIS ON CHILD RIGHTS NECESSARY?

Yes! UNICEF develops the Situation Analysis with key partners and stakeholders in order to strengthen the state's responsibility to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989). It is critical to ensure that children's issues including those most marginalized are well-addressed in a country.

The Situation Analysis is also an important contribution to shaping national development strategies, and is a resource to inform the UNICEF country programme development including the development of the Country Programme Document (CPD).

01 Informing national agenda: Identify priority areas for UNICEF and the Government of Egypt's Programme of Cooperation (2023-27).

02 Informing UNICEF's operations: Provide a key evidence base for child rights monitoring (CRM) at national and sub-national levels.

03 Gather thematic information and voices from at-risk children and adolescents a) on the move b) in alternative care and c) with disabilities.



01

02

03

HOW WAS THE 2021 SITUATION ANALYSIS DEVELOPED?

The 2021 Situation Analysis reflects the perspectives of a diverse range of actors, from duty bearers to rights holders. To conduct the analysis and develop a clear picture of the country context, UNICEF Egypt consulted with and engaged the Government, civil society organizations, academia, youth groups, children and other relevant stakeholders, including the most vulnerable and marginalized groups and organizations that speak on their behalf.



Government

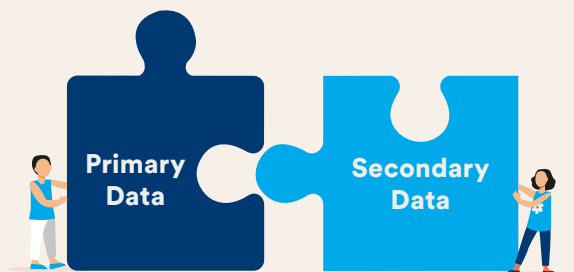


CSO












Academia

A Situation Analysis primarily relied on **secondary data analysis**, while **limited primary data collection** was carried out by duty-bearers for child rights, vulnerable groups and other key informants.



WHAT ARE THE THEMATIC AREAS COVERED BY EGYPT SITAN 2021?

-  **Demographic Profile**
-  **Country Risk Profile (Climate, Energy, Environment, Covid-19 Pandemic)**
-  **Rights and Wellbeing of Children**
-  **Children on the Move**
-  **Governance and Economy**
-  **Children with Disability**
-  **Financing for Children and Young People**
-  **Children in Alternative Care**
-  **Gender Equality**

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CONCLUSIONS/ FINDINGS OF THE SITAN?

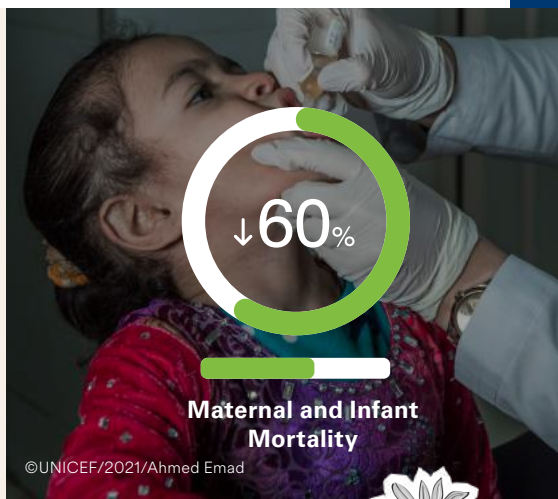
The country is currently **on track to achieve a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, with a reversal of current trends in some key targets, particularly:

The reversal of key trends pose as disabling factors to harnessing the opportunities presented by the country's young demographic profile.¹



01 HEALTH

Over the last 30 years, Egypt has made significant improvements in key health indicators, particularly in maternal and infant mortality², both with similar declining trends of close to 60 per cent.



Maternal and Infant
Mortality

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Yet, the Egyptian health system faces certain challenges including:



Existing gaps in delivery of high-quality health services to meet the most pressing age-specific health needs of children, adolescents, and young people



Existing gaps in the coverage of some of the key intervention areas, resulting in suboptimal nutritional status among women, infants, and young children.

¹UN Egypt (2021).
²Herbst et al. (2020).

02 EDUCATION

Egypt has made significant strides in terms of access for both boys and girls. In fact, the gender gap in access to tertiary education has been reversed.

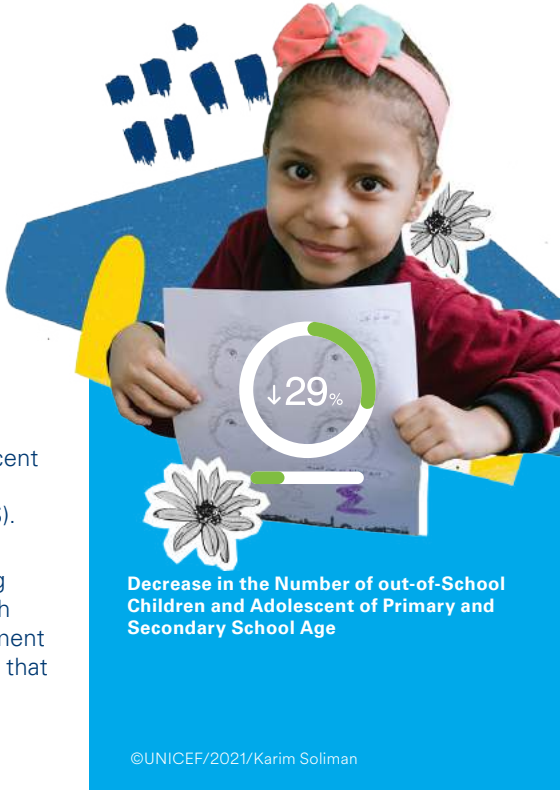
Yet, the Egyptian education system faces certain challenges including:



Quality concerns remain as shown in recent results of the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS).



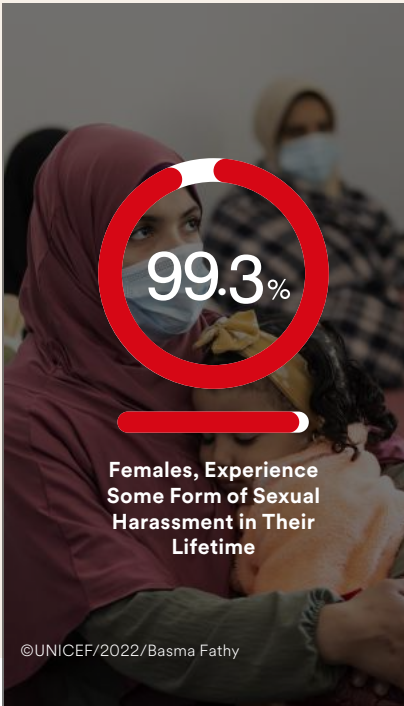
Egypt's young people are at-risk of being unemployed or in informal jobs even with high educational attainment. Unemployment is higher among young women – a trend that continues over their lifetime.



03 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

In the prevention of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), Egypt declared a landmark legislation criminalizing the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in 2007. The implementation of this law resulted in decreasing its prevalence among adolescents, signifying a positive impact of recent legislative efforts.

However, Egypt continues to have one of the highest prevalence rates of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in the region and has not yet criminalized early marriage, allowing the practice to continue with a minimum legal age at marriage of 18 years.



04 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Access to basic services is almost universal. In 2015, almost all households in Egypt had access to toilets.

However, according to Multidimensional Child Poverty Analysis in 2014, 29.4 per cent of children (0-17 years) experienced deprivations in two or more dimensions. The multidimensional child poverty is driven by not just monetary challenges, but inadequate access to basic services, threatening early child survival and creating a potential cycle of poor lifelong nutrition and health outcomes, thereby impacting other spheres of wellbeing.



97%

of residential Buildings
had Piped Water
Sources

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05 RIGHT TO FULL PARTICIPATION IN SOCIETY

The right to full participation in society during young adulthood entails the fulfilment of the right to health, education, an adequate standard of living and protection (social protection from a young age).

Yet, Egypt faces challenges in providing:



Quality education and a well-functioning labour market translate into limited opportunities for decent work for young people, even when they are university educated. Quality education and a well-functioning labour market translate into limited opportunities for decent work for young people, even when they are university educated.



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