

Statement by H.E. Ambassador Maged Abdel Aziz  
Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of EGYPT to the United Nations  
Before the Commission on the Status of Women

At its 53<sup>rd</sup> Session

On the Priority theme of

“The equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including care giving in  
the context of HIV/AIDS”

(New York – March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009)

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Mr. Chairman,

Let Me at the outset congratulate you on leading the deliberations of our Commission for  
this session which Agenda is shared with

the participation of Public and Executive authorities, which triggered huge participation from the public, 13.000 persons representing all categories of Society, in addition to other public meetings, where 500 sub-local meeting were convened aiming at changing directions and creating new social trends regarding consumption and rationalizing expenses.

We have chosen the \_\_\_\_\_ (C/M) \_\_\_\_\_

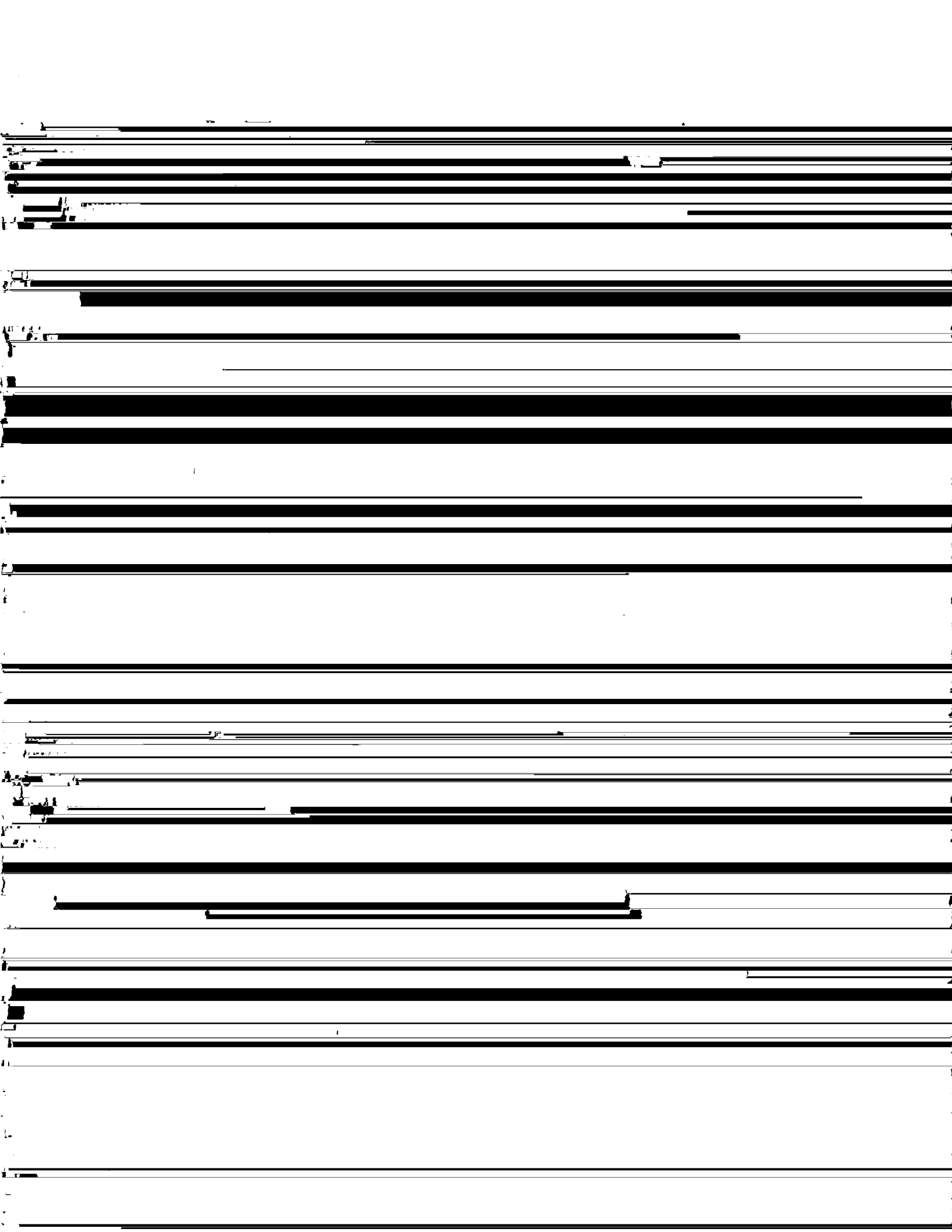
The Egyptian efforts had succeeded in tightening the gender gaps between men and women in more than one field and through more than one social and economic indicator, the percentage of girls enrolling in primary education had exceeded boys in Egypt, witnessing a jump from 81% in 1995 to 93% in 2005, while girls enrollment in (secondary) high school education had risen from 77% to more than 100%, and in vocational secondary education from 74% to 86% for the same period.

Statistics also indicates an increase in percentage of paid working women in non agricultural activities from 19% in 1990 to nearly 25% in 2006, it is worth noting that third of the working women is concentrated in top specialized professions, such as medicine, engineering, management and technical professions. The few past years have witnessed an increase in the number of women in these professions.

Environment Protection, Poverty Eradication, Economic Empowerment, Culture, Tourism, Information Technology and Social Care. Investments allocated for implementing the advancement of women strategy within the comprehensive development strategy reached in its first year of the second five year strategy (2008) approximately 190 Million Egyptian Pounds, of which 59 Million for the health programme (31%) while the share of the education programme reached approximately 56.5 Million Egyptian Pounds (30%) of the total investment. In addition to the programme of the Social Care which reached approximately 50.9 Million Egyptian Pounds (27%), 14.8 Million Egyptian Pounds (7%) were allocated for supporting working women and their entitlements in different ministries and government entities.

The plan of the advancement of women was based on several axis and complementary policies, the most prominent of it are the following:

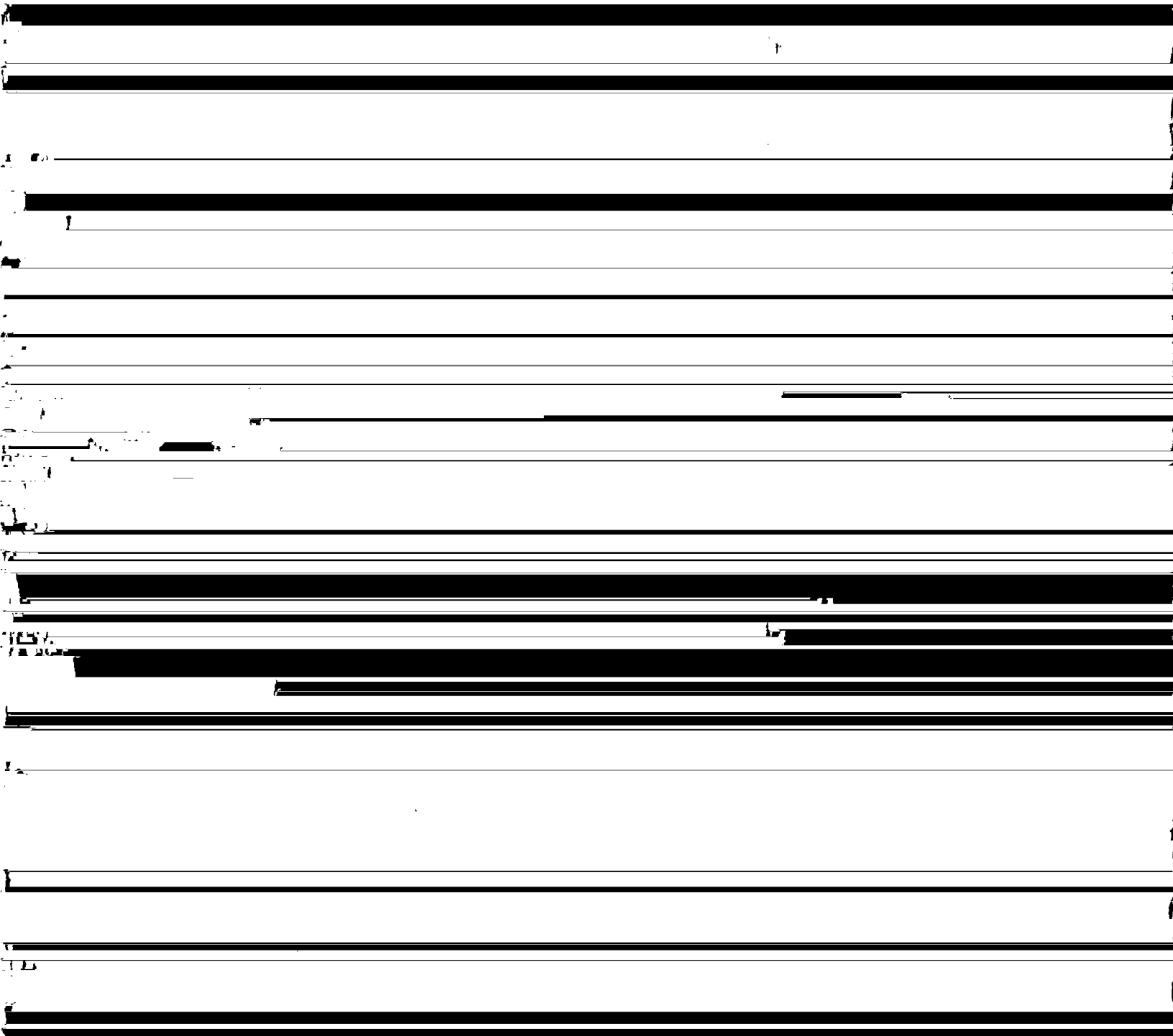
- Establishing a national data base for publishing and updating statistics and indicators related to social gender in all governorates and sectors.
- Mobilizing non-governmental organizations, and encouraging them the monitor forms of discriminations



symptoms, elements of suspicions and the proper way to deal with suspected cases.

3. In 1987 a central most advanced blood test laboratory and others at the local and governorate levels were established, as well as new supervisory codes for monitoring blood transfusions banks. Periodical reports are sent from the local level laboratories to the main central laboratory, reporting on the numbers, nature and results of investigated cases.

4. Information about HIV/AIDS was included in the curricula of government



11. Providing Necessary ways and means for sterilizing subcutaneous injections and surgical instruments, in addition to tightening supervision on suspected places of drug addicts.

12. More institutions are becoming involved in assisting addicts.

