

▪ *State of -The- Art*

Literature Reviews article

Women Empowerment and Sustainable Development Goals

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Empowerment of women is the process that refers to women's possession of resources and their ability to benefit from and manage them to achieve a set of achievements. Based on this definition, availability of three interconnected elements for women to be able to exercise their individual choices is of great importance. These are Resources, Management and Achievements.

Resources refer to material, social, and human expectations, and allocations. While management, refers to a woman's ability to define her strategic goals that she wants to reach in her life, act on those goals, and make decisions based on the results of those goals. As for the achievements, they refer to variety of results that start from achieving and improving a decent standard of living to realizing the principle of women's political representation. *Hussein, (2019)*

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The 17 SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life On Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, (17) Partnerships for the Goals. *United Nations, (2019)*.

Women Empowerment Elements are listed as, woman's right to make her own choices, woman's right to be able to control her life, whether inside or outside the home, woman's sense of worth and self, the right of women to access resources, and to provide them with opportunities to benefit from them and the right of women to influence the trends of the social and economic system at the national and international levels. **Rosa, (2018)**.

Women empowerment principles are attention to training and professional development of women, implement and develop projects and marketing policies that empower women, establishing a high-level institutional leadership aimed at gender equity, achieving equality, justice and non-discrimination in treatment between men and women, respecting all of them and upholding their rights, attention to societal initiatives aimed at promoting gender equity.

Areas of Women Empowerment includes **Economic Empowerment** through access to markets and provide them with equal job opportunities with men in accessing important economic positions, their participation in economic decision-making, and enhancing their ability to financial independence through earning money and their participation in the workforce. **Political Empowerment** through women's right to vote, and their participation in the political system after possessing political knowledge. As well as **Sociocultural Empowerment** through girl's education and reducing discrimination against them by reducing traditional norms those focus on male preference. Meanwhile **Legal Empowerment** allows women to know their legal rights and to obtain community support that helps them practicing those rights. Finally **Psychological Empowerment** through self-respect and self-efficacy and increases social awareness against women's oppression. On a large scale, psychological empowerment makes women feel integrated and entitled. **Pratley, (2019)**

As women play an essential role in society, maintaining the health of women ensures the safety of society. A woman passing through multiple periods in her life needs to allocate more rules to protect her as (decisions throughout her reproductive life as pregnancy , the postpartum period , family planning & contraceptive choices).

Empowerment is linked to strength and decision-making, and change can only take place with the enjoyment of health rights, family planning and repeated pregnancy in close periods affects negatively on women health and impedes empowerment. *UNDP, (2020)*

Women's empowerment is represented in indicators of literacy levels, number of educated girls and women, restrictions on women's movement, women's employment outside their home, membership of civic organizations, ownership patterns, and women's level of self-confidence. The results of women's access to these resources are measured. Through indicators of women's ability to influence family decisions, their ability to distribute family tasks among individuals, levels of violence against women, the number of women who can assume leadership positions, maternal mortality rates, and contraceptive use rates. *Simbar, (2020)*

Egyptian women empowerment nowadays is obviously obtained politically and in constitutional court & judiciary counsel as by the 2021 Parliament they obtained 162 seats, following President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi's decision to appoint 28 members of the House of Representatives, half of whom are women. These appointments made women obtain a quota in parliament consisting of 568 seats, the first in the history of parliamentary life, which made some consider that period to be the "**golden period for Egyptian women**". Appointing 98 female judges in the State Council and the Public Prosecution. The Ministry of Solidarity implemented the Solidarity and Dignity Program. *Elsaid,(2022)*

The Egyptian Government, and others, significant hurdles to equality remain—particularly in terms of gender gaps, violence against women, rapid rates of population growth, and high levels of poverty. In 2020, Egypt ranked 134th out of the 153 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index. It ranked 140th out of 153 countries in women's economic participation and opportunity. Only 18% of the working-age women are participating in the economy, compared to 65% of men. *U.S. Agency,(2020)*

The Ministry of Health and Population announced that the rate of use of family planning methods has increased to 58.5% of the total women of childbearing age, adding that the

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الملخص العربي

تمكين المرأة هو العملية التي تُشير إلى امتلاك المرأة للموارد وقدرتها على الاستفادة منها وإدارتها بهدف تحقيق الأهداف. أيضا تمكين المرأة هو "توسيع لحرية الاختيار والتصرف، التي من شأنها زيادة مجموعة من الإنجازات كسلطة المرأة وتحكمها بالموارد والقرارات الخاصة بحياتها". وتؤثر "حرية الاختيار والتصرف" التي يُحددها التمكين المجتمعي والفردى، على النتائج الصحية بالنسبة للمرأة عبر تمكين التغذية المناسبة والوصول إلى موارد الرعاية الصحية والتحكم بالصحة الإنجابية والأمومة والحصول على التمويل وغيرها من العوامل.

ويتمّ قياس تمكين المراه من خلال استخدام مؤشرات شتى منها مستويات محو الأمية، وعدد الفتيات والنساء المتعلّقات، والقيود التي يتمّ فرضها على حركة المرأة، وعمالة المرأة خارج منزلها، وعضويتها للمنظمات المدنية، وأنماط الملكية، ومستوى ثقة المرأة بنفسها،

أمّا قياس نتائج وصولها إلى تلك الموارد فيتمّ من خلال مؤشرات عدة منها قدرة المرأة على التأثير على قرارات الأسرة، وقدرتها على توزيع المهام الأسرية بين الأفراد، ومستويات العنف ضد المرأة، وعدد النساء اللواتي يستطعن تولّي المناصب القيادية ومعدلات وفيات الأمهات، ومعدلات الخصوبة، ونسب استخدام وسائل منع الحمل

ايضا من مظاهر تمكين المراه بمصر حصول المرأة المصرية في برلمان 2021 على 162 مقعدًا بعد قرار الرئيس عبد الفتاح السيسي بتعيين 28 عضوًا في مجلس النواب نصفهم من النساء. هذه التعيينات جعلت المرأة تحصل على حصة في البرلمان المكون من 568 مقعدًا ، وهذه هي المرة الأولى في تاريخ الحياة البرلمانية ، مما جعل البعض يعتبر تلك الفترة "الفترة الذهبية للمرأة المصرية" . كما تم تعيين 98 قاضية في مجلس الدولة والقضاء . ومن الجانب الصحي نجحت مصر في خفض معدل وفيات الأمهات (من 45.9 في عام 2016 إلى 42.8 في عام 2019 لكل 100.000 ولادة حية).