



KIDSRIGHTS  
Index

# The KidsRights Index 2025

## COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS

### EGYPT



### EGYPT

OVERALL

**RANK: 44**  
**SCORE: 0,775**

LIFE

**RANK: 104**  
**SCORE: 0,794**

HEALTH

**RANK: 34**  
**SCORE: 0,971**

EDUCATION

**RANK: 85**  
**SCORE: 0,709**

PROTECTION

**RANK: 80**  
**SCORE: 0,895**

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

**RANK: 44**  
**SCORE: 0,571**

THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX AND INFORMATION ABOUT ITS DOMAINS, INDICATORS AND METHODOLOGY ARE  
ACCESSIBLE ON [WWW.KIDSRIGHTSINDEX.ORG/KIDSRIGHTS-INDEX/](http://WWW.KIDSRIGHTSINDEX.ORG/KIDSRIGHTS-INDEX/)

## INTRODUCTION TO THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index is the only annual global ranking on how countries worldwide are adhering to children’s rights. Based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Index synthesizes and ranks the children’s rights performance records of state parties to the CRC in relation to the most crucial aspects of children’s lives for which global and comparable data is available. Overall, the KidsRights Index presents an accessible, general, and comparative overview of state performance on selected children’s rights. It also creates a basis for making concrete and evidence-based recommendations on how governments might improve on various children’s rights matters. The five domains that jointly make up the Index are:

- 1. Right to Life**
- 2. Right to Health**
- 3. Right to Education**
- 4. Right to Protection**
- 5. Enabling Environment for Children’s Rights**

## DATA SOURCES OF THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index focuses on more generic issues which in principle are equally relevant for all states parties to the CRC and for which, on the whole, reliable data are available. The KidsRights Index is the outcome of an integrated analysis of existing, high-quality data published by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.<sup>1</sup>

## DOMAIN 5: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILDREN’S RIGHTS

Domain 5, the ‘Enabling Environment for Children’s Rights’, is an important and unique domain of the KidsRights Index. This Domain charts how states are faring in creating the conditions that need to be in place for realizing children’s rights and/or for making children’s rights policies and putting them into effect. It reveals the extent to which countries have operationalized the general principles of the CRC (non-discrimination; best interests of the child; respect for the views of the child/participation) and the extent to which there is a basic ‘infrastructure’ for making and implementing child rights policy (in the form of enabling national legislation; mobilization of the ‘best available’ budget; collection and analysis of disaggregated data; and state-civil society cooperation for child rights). The Domain 5 scores for the respective countries are derived from the latest Concluding Observations adopted by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

---

<sup>1</sup> These data are drawn from <https://data.unicef.org/>, [www.hdr.undp.org/data](http://www.hdr.undp.org/data), and the ‘Concluding Observations’ published by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child at the end of the periodic state reporting procedure for all states that are legally bound by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Domain 5 - 'Child Rights Environment' - is based on the Concluding Observations adopted by the CRC Committee. The Committee's assessment of the country performance on the earlier mentioned 7 indicators that make up the Domain 5 is used to generate scores on a scale between 1 and 3. The actual score assigned to each indicator is exclusively based on the language used by the Committee in the Concluding Observation. The resulting final scores are standardized.

### KidsRights Index scoring system for the Domain 5 indicators:

Score 1 'bad'	= only negative remarks
Score 2 'average'	= negative and positive remarks
Score 3 'good'	= only positive remarks
NA	= not addressed

## DOMAIN 5: EGYPT

	Non-discrimination	Best interests of the child	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
<b>Egypt 2011</b>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Egypt 2024</b>	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

## COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS - EGYPT

1. Amend legislation that discriminates against girls, with particular regard to the Criminal Code. Crucially, the State Party should cease prosecuting girls in connection to their online presence under the guise of morality laws.<sup>2</sup> (Non-Discrimination)
2. Implement Article 80 of the Constitution and Article 3 of the Child Law stipulating the BI principle and ensure its continuous and consistent application in all decisions and acts concerning children by the judiciary and administrative and legislative bodies.<sup>3</sup> (BI of the Child)
3. Ensure respect for children's right to freely express their views, including the right to protest, as laid out in Article 3(c) of the Child Law.<sup>4</sup> In this regard, it is crucial to note that authorities have been arresting and prosecuting children since 2013 for participating in protests against the State Party's political leadership.<sup>5</sup> This is contrary to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and General Comment No. 12.<sup>6</sup> (Respect for the Views of the Child)
4. Amend the Criminal Code and Child Law to ensure their compliance with the CRC. Particularly, Article 122 of the Child Law allows for children to be tried before criminal courts if they commit a crime with an adult accomplice, were 15 years or older at the commission of the crime, and the circumstances necessitate trying the defendants together.<sup>7</sup> This is contrary to the CRC and General Comment No. 10.<sup>8</sup> (Enabling Legislation)
5. Increase the allocation of budgets related to children in matters of health, education, child protection and social housing with particular attention to marginalized and disadvantaged children and children in rural areas. (Best Available Budget)

---

<sup>2</sup> Human Rights Watch, 'Human Rights Watch Submission to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child: Review of Egypt', 6 Juli 2023, p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Egyptian Constitution, Art. 80; Law No. 12 of 1996 Promulgating the Child Law (Amended by Law No. 126 of 2008), art 3.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> CJJ, 'Egypt: CFJ presents report on children's rights ahead of 96th session of UN Committee on the Rights of the Child', 29 April 2024, <https://www.cfjustice.org/egypt-cfj-presents-report-on-childrens-rights-ahead-of-96th-session-of-un-committee-on-the-rights-of-the-child/>; Human Rights Watch, "'No One Cared He Was A Child": Egyptian Security Forces' Abuse of Children in Detention', 23 March 2023, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2020/03/23/no-one-cared-he-was-child/egyptian-security-forces-abuse-children-detention>.

<sup>6</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'General Comment No. 12 (2009): The right of the child to be heard', UN Doc CRC/C/GC/12, 20 July 2009, paras. 80-81.

<sup>7</sup> Law No. 12 of 1996 Promulgating the Child Law (Amended by Law No. 126 of 2008), Art 112.

<sup>8</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'General Comment No. 10 (2007): Children's rights in juvenile justice', UN Doc CRC/C/GC/10, 25 April 2007, paras. 36-38.

6. Expand the Observatory's data collection capabilities to allow it to systematically gather and analyze disaggregated data relevant to the implementation of the CRC. (Collection and Analysis of Disaggregated Data)
7. Reconsider the enactment of Act No. 149 of 2019 and its subsequent implementing regulations of 11 January 2021. These laws are highly problematic as they authorize the Social Solidarity Ministry to maintain databases with sensitive information on employees and persons related to CSOs and share this information with other authorities.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, the Act allows the Ministry to dissolve CSOs and seize their assets, suspend the work of organizations that violate the Act, and carry out unannounced inspections.<sup>10</sup> This, in conjunction with lengthy registration procedures for CSOs and restrictions on foreign organizations, significantly impedes the work of CSOs working on children's rights.<sup>11</sup> (State-Civil Society Cooperation)

---

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.