



COUNTRY BRIEF · 2025



# Egypt

Evaluation anchored mainly in the executive

13.1%

Composite

23.0%

Political

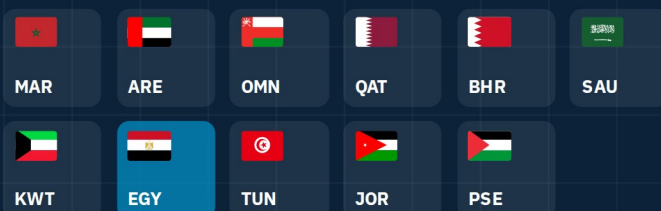
6.2%

Profession

0.0%

Social

Dr Anis Ben Brik



## At a glance

|                                                                      |                                          |                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>13.1%</b><br>composite index, per cent of the theoretical maximum | <b>23.0%</b><br>political system         | <b>6.2%</b><br>profession system |
| <b>0.0%</b><br>social system                                         | <b>4</b><br>indicators above zero, of 16 | <b>Nascent</b><br>group          |

Egypt (North Africa) scores 13.1%, below the regional mean, in the Nascent group. Its strongest sub-dimension is 1B Evaluation use (33.0%). It scores above zero on 4 of 16 indicators.

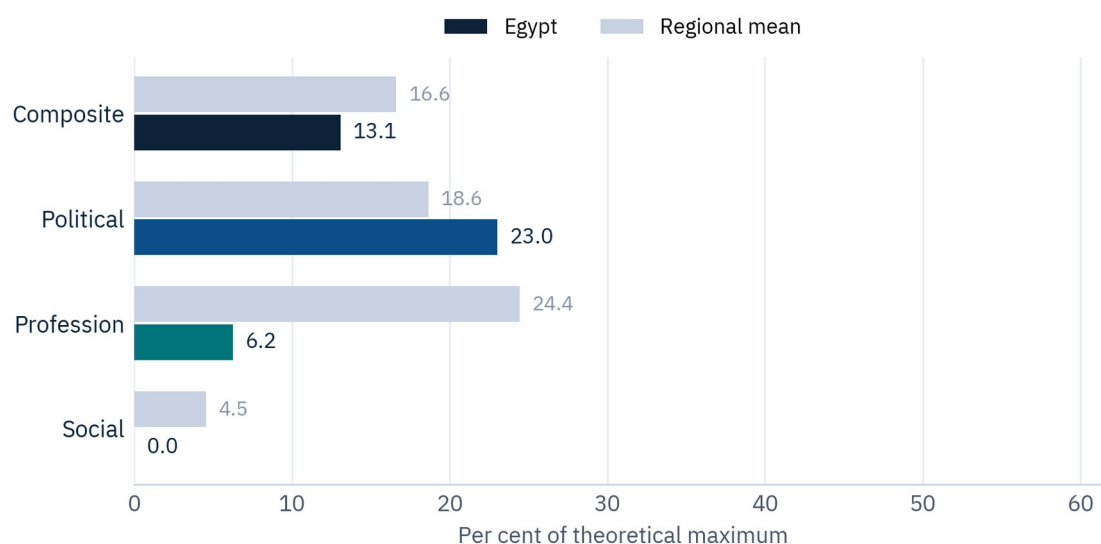
### Key messages

- The political system scores 23.0% (above the regional mean of 18.6%), the profession system 6.2% (below 24.4%) and the social system 0.0% (below 4.5%).
- The largest gap between systems is Political–Social (23.0 points, Political ahead). The political system accounts for 79% of the total of the state, the profession system 21% and the social system 0%.
- Egypt scores zero on 12 of 16 indicators, including national evaluation laws and strategies, national decrees on evaluation, evaluation role of the supreme audit institution and parliamentary use of evaluation.
- In the exploratory clustering, Egypt belongs to group 1: thin institutional bases in all three systems.

# The three systems

The chart compares the three systems and the composite index of Egypt with the regional means. It shows where institutionalisation is concentrated and where it falls short of the region.

**Figure 1.** The three systems



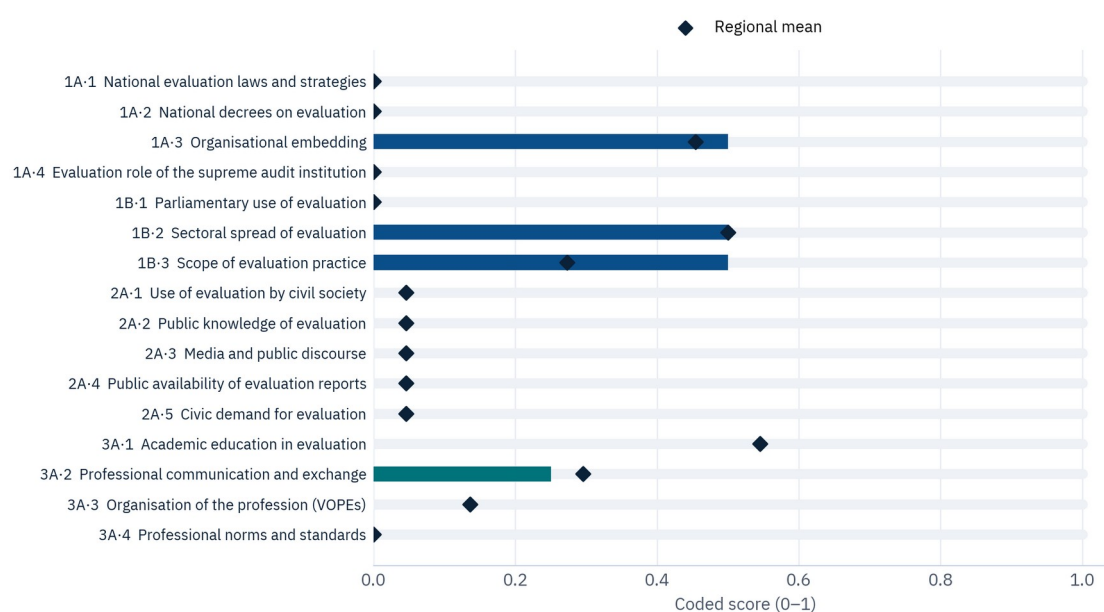
Source: Ben Brik (2025), *Index of Evaluation Institutionalization in the Arab Region*, first edition. Framework: Evaluation GLOBE (Stockmann et al., 2020), used with permission.

The political system scores 23.0% (above the regional mean of 18.6%), the profession system 6.2% (below 24.4%) and the social system 0.0% (below 4.5%).

# The sixteen indicators

Each bar is the coded score of Egypt on one indicator, from 0 to 1; the diamond is the regional mean. The chart identifies the indicators on which the state is absent and those on which it leads.

**Figure 2.** The sixteen indicators



Source: Ben Brik (2025), *Index of Evaluation Institutionalization in the Arab Region*, first edition. Framework: Evaluation GLOBE (Stockmann et al., 2020), used with permission.

Egypt scores zero on 12 of 16 indicators, including national evaluation laws and strategies, national decrees on evaluation, evaluation role of the supreme audit institution and parliamentary use of evaluation.

**Table 1.** The sixteen indicators

| Indicator                                                    | Score | Regional mean | States above zero |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>1A•1 National evaluation laws and strategies</b>          | 0.00  | 0.00          | 0                 |
| <b>1A•2 National decrees on evaluation</b>                   | 0.00  | 0.00          | 0                 |
| <b>1A•3 Organisational embedding</b>                         | 0.50  | 0.45          | 9                 |
| <b>1A•4 Evaluation role of the supreme audit institution</b> | 0.00  | 0.00          | 0                 |
| <b>1B•1 Parliamentary use of evaluation</b>                  | 0.00  | 0.00          | 0                 |
| <b>1B•2 Sectoral spread of evaluation</b>                    | 0.50  | 0.50          | 11                |
| <b>1B•3 Scope of evaluation practice</b>                     | 0.50  | 0.27          | 6                 |
| <b>2A•1 Use of evaluation by civil society</b>               | 0.00  | 0.05          | 2                 |
| <b>2A•2 Public knowledge of evaluation</b>                   | 0.00  | 0.05          | 2                 |
| <b>2A•3 Media and public discourse</b>                       | 0.00  | 0.05          | 2                 |
| <b>2A•4 Public availability of evaluation reports</b>        | 0.00  | 0.05          | 2                 |
| <b>2A•5 Civic demand for evaluation</b>                      | 0.00  | 0.05          | 2                 |
| <b>3A•1 Academic education in evaluation</b>                 | 0.00  | 0.55          | 8                 |
| <b>3A•2 Professional communication and exchange</b>          | 0.25  | 0.30          | 7                 |
| <b>3A•3 Organisation of the profession (VOPEs)</b>           | 0.00  | 0.14          | 3                 |
| <b>3A•4 Professional norms and standards</b>                 | 0.00  | 0.00          | 0                 |

*Note: coded scores from 0 to 1.*

## Architecture and gaps

The largest gap between systems is Political–Social (23.0 points, Political ahead). The political system accounts for 79% of the total of the state, the profession system 21% and the social system 0%.

Supply indicators average 18.1% and demand indicators 0.0%; horizontal accountability scores 0.0%.

In the exploratory clustering, Egypt belongs to group 1: thin institutional bases in all three systems.

# The administrative capacity pathway

The pathway compares Egypt with the regional mean at each stage from mandate to use. A stage that scores below the previous one marks a break in the sequence.

**Figure 3.** The administrative capacity pathway



Source: Ben Brik (2025), *Index of Evaluation Institutionalization in the Arab Region*, first edition. Framework: Evaluation GLOBE (Stockmann et al., 2020), used with permission.

Its pathway scores are 0.0% for mandate, 25.0% for organisation, 50.0% for practice and 0.0% for use. Organisational embedding exceeds formal anchoring: evaluation units exist without binding rules. Routine practice exceeds governance use: findings do not enter audit, parliamentary or civic arenas.

## Implications for evaluation policy

- **Legal anchoring.** Adopt a law, decree or strategy that sets evaluation obligations and the use of findings.
- **External oversight.** Mandate the supreme audit institution to review evaluation quality and use.
- **Parliamentary use.** Require evaluation evidence in budget and legislative review.
- **Societal demand.** Publish evaluation reports and open them to civil society and media.
- **Professional organisation.** Support a national evaluation association.
- **Academic education.** Develop degree and certificate programmes in evaluation.

## Discussion

The profile of Egypt describes institutional arrangements coded from documentary evidence; it does not measure the quality of evaluations or their effects on policy. Three readings are consistent with it: a supply reading, in which institutionalisation follows the creation of units and training; a demand reading, in which it follows obligations and oversight; and a diffusion reading, in which it follows international programmes and donor requirements. The coding cannot separate them.

For Egypt, the questions that follow are whether evaluation units are backed by rules that oblige their use, whether audit institutions and parliament will review evaluation evidence, and whether reports will be published. The next edition of the index will show whether its configuration changes.

## Recommendations

**Table 2.** Recommendations

| Priority                         | Action                                                                                   | Responsible actors                          | Intended outcome                       |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Legal anchoring</b>           | Adopt a law, decree or strategy that sets evaluation obligations and the use of findings | Centre of government; legislature           | A formal mandate for evaluation        |
| <b>External oversight</b>        | Mandate the supreme audit institution to review evaluation quality and use               | Supreme audit institution                   | Evaluation evidence in external audit  |
| <b>Parliamentary use</b>         | Require evaluation evidence in budget and legislative review                             | Parliament; ministry of finance             | Findings used in legislative scrutiny  |
| <b>Societal demand</b>           | Publish evaluation reports and open them to civil society and media                      | Ministries; evaluation units; civil society | Public availability and use of reports |
| <b>Professional organisation</b> | Support a national evaluation association                                                | Evaluators; universities                    | An organised profession                |
| <b>Academic education</b>        | Develop degree and certificate programmes in evaluation                                  | Universities; ministry of higher education  | A trained evaluation workforce         |

## Data and sources

Scores come from the first edition of the Index of Evaluation Institutionalization in the Arab Region (Ben Brik, 2025), coded from documentary evidence on sixteen indicators of the Evaluation GLOBE framework (Stockmann et al., 2020), used with permission. Scores describe institutional arrangements, not the performance of governments.



Arab Observatory for Policy Evaluation Institutionalization

## Notes and sources

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