



Introduction

In 1994 in Cairo, Egypt, the First Conference on Population and Development was held with the participation of 179 countries, which became a roadmap for the formulation of a sustainable development plan based on individual choices and achievements in the field of reproductive health for all human beings.

Specifically, the Program of Action called on all people to have access to comprehensive reproductive health care, including voluntary family planning, safe pregnancy and delivery services, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

The ICPD Program of Action reflected a new consensus on responding to population growth.

It established the concept of individual rights and dignity, away from numerical population goals, as it is the best way for individuals to motivate them to make decisions about their reproductive lives.

From this perspective, the revolution of 30th June produced a new constitution that included, for the first time, an article stipulating that Egypt is committed to implementing a population program aimed at balancing population growth rates and available resources, maximizing investment in human energy and improving its characteristics in the context of achieving sustainable development (Article 41).

At the same time, it gives a reference to adopt the human rights approach in dealing with population issues, which reflects the interest of the political leadership in the population issue, and the associated developmental issues that affect the overall welfare and development of the Egyptian citizen

Egypt faces a range of population challenges that clearly affect the population issue, the most important of which are:

- High average childbearing rate from 3 children per woman to 3.5 children on average.
- Increasing the proportion of households below the poverty line, declining status of women in general and decreasing female employment rates.
- Continued levels of population growth at current levels will lead to reduced returns from development efforts and reduce per capita expenditure.
- Increasing environmental challenges facing Egypt as a result of population growth.
- Continued degree of disparity in population and development indicators between geographical areas.

In this context, the National Population Council developed the NatPolati09I9 h1 (ve) 2b1 under the auspices of His Excellency President Abdel Fattah El Sisi.



achievement and a well-deserved result of Egypt's efforts to improve the quality of maternal and child care and obstetric services and to provide and increase access to family planning, health education and behavioral change for women.

Second: Unmet Need:

The use of modern family planning methods increased from 47.9% in 1995 to 58.6% in 2014 after a noticeable increase in 2008 which has reached 60% and the quality of family planning services has improved significantly. However, many women still do not use modern contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

The Ministry of Health, represented in the Population and Family Planning Sector, has implemented 2014-2015 TFR ()8.6 (l)8.5 (th e)3otsplemolgi1.s(r)1.3 (a)3.1 (se)12 (pr)3.736.8



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- Cooperation with the Ministry of Awqaf through a cooperation protocol to train religious leaders on the benefits of family planning and the dimensions of the population problem and the role of religious discourse.
 - The International Islamic Center has prepared many manuals discussing reproductive and sexual health in order to raise awareness and correct the misconceptions used in training courses for different levels of participants.
 - Participation of the Ministry of Education in the implementation of education programs in the National Population Strategy, the National Strategy for Reproductive Health and the National Strategy for the Reduction of Early Marriage (Population Education Programs).
 - Cooperating with the Adult Education Authority to open literacy classes and eliminate this problem through women's clubs and the participation of community health workers.



marriage. But government laws and policies must be strengthened through efforts to change behavior and social habits among families, religious leaders, and girls themselves.

On the one hand, genital mutilation has taken extensive measures to put an end to these practices by increasing health awareness, enforcing laws and tightening the deterrent penalties for the medical team and parents, which has led to a decrease in the percentage of younger girls who have undergone these practices. According to the 2014 Population Health Survey, 74% in 2008, to 61% in 2014 which is a decrease of 13%.

Article 11 of Egypt's 2014 Constitution stipulates the state's obligation to protect women against all forms of violence, abuse, Sexual yields ...



100 Million Wellness, The Presidential Initiative for detection of Non-Communicable diseases: in 27 governorates, governorates are divided into 3 phases

× **Nutrition Background in Egypt:**

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