

**Socioeconomic & Demographic Differentials and Determinants  
of Women`s Empowerment in Egypt, 2014**

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**Abstract :**

The International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) was able to achieve a consensus among international population organizations with a commitment to the women's empowerment, along with relevant goals to improve women's reproductive health and secure their reproductive rights, a paradigm shift in the population issue that measures women's empowerment; and achievement, although there are differences of opinion as to whether this is a positive change or not, the concept remains undetermined and its relationship to the various demographic indicators, both theoretical and empirical, has not been clarified

Hence, the need to study the empowerment of women in the Egyptian family and how to perform their roles, and make decisions within the family and to study the factors that affect those roles and affected by them.

The study uses both descriptive and multivariate analysis to examine differentials and determinants of women empowerment by selected background characteristics of women aged 15-45. Multiple Linear regression is used to determine the factors influencing women empowerment through the Demographic and Health Survey, 2014, by using Statistical Packages for Social Science version 25.

## الاختلافات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والديموجرافية ومحددات تمكين المرأة في مصر، 2014

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### الملخص:

تمكن المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية (القاهرة، 1994) من تحقيق توافق عام في الآراء بين المنظمات الدولية للسكان بأهمية العلم علي تمكين المرأة، وذلك إلى جانب الأهداف ذات الصلة لتحسين الصحة الإنجابية للمرأة وتأمين حقوقها الإنجابية التي تمثل نقلة نوعية في القضية السكانية التي تقيس مدي تمكين المرأة وتحقيق استقلالها وصناعتها للقرار لنفسها أولاً ولعائلتها وأسرته ثانياً ، وعلى الرغم من وجود اختلافات في الرأي سواء كان هذا هو تغيير إيجابي أم لا ، ويظل المفهوم غير محدد بدقة ، ولم يتم توضيح علاقته بالمشورات الديموجرافية المختلفة ، سواء من الناحية النظرية أو التجريبية.

ومن هنا كانت الحاجة إلى دراسة تمكين المرأة في الأسرة المصرية وكيفية أداء أدوارها واتخاذ القرارات داخل الأسرة ودراسة العوامل التي تؤثر على تلك الأدوار والتي تتأثر بها. وتحاول هذه الدراسة اكتشاف ما إذا كان مفهوم تمكين المرأة مفيد بالفعل لفهم العمليات الديموجرافية الرئيسية. حيث تحدد الاتجاهات الجديدة للبحث الديموجرافي من تحليل البيانات المتاحة التي تقيس تمكين المرأة وتبني مؤشرا لتمكين المرأة مصنفاً إلى ثلاثة مستويات ، "مقدرة ضعيفة لاتخاذ القرار ، مقدرة متوسطة ، ومقدرة قوية"، كما تشير إلى الآثار المترتبة على السياسات المتعلقة بالسكان، وتستخدم هذه الدراسة التحليل الوصفي والمتعدد المتغيرات لفحص الفروق والمحددات لتمكين المرأة من خلال الخصائص الأساسية المختارة للنساء اللواتي تتراوح أعمارهن بين 15 و 45 عاماً. كما تم استخدام الانحدار الخطي المتعدد لتحديد العوامل التي تؤثر تمكين المرأة، اعتماداً على بيانات المسح السكاني الصحي لعام 2014 وباستخدام الحزم الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS).

### Introduction:-

There are a variety of understandings of the term empowerment due to its widespread usage. If empowerment is looked upon in terms of ability to make choices: to be disempowered therefore, implies to be denied choice. The notion of empowerment is that it is inescapably bound up with the condition of disempowerment and refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such ability. Thus, there could be statistical swells indicating improvements in indicators of gender equality, but unless the intervening process involved women as agents of that change, one cannot term it as 'empowerment'.

(1)

People who exercise a great deal of choice in their lives may be very powerful, but they are not empowered, because they were never disempowered in the first place. Empowerment cannot be defined in

terms of specific activities or end results because it involves a process whereby women can freely analyze, develop and voice their needs and interests, without them being pre-defined, or imposed from above. The assumption that planners can identify women's needs; runs against empowerment objectives.(4)

Demographic research has focused relatively little to date on gender, let alone the question of power. Yet critiques of available data argue that traditional women's-status indicators, such as education and employment, are often not sensitive enough to capture the nuances of gender power relations and the ways in which they govern women's and men's reproductive behavior. This book moves forward to the complex task of conceptualizing, measuring, and analyzing women's empowerment. In laying this groundwork, it provides critically important insights into the causes and consequences of population change, including migration. The book combines conceptual and empirical research with policy directions and considers the relevance of economic, social, and cultural contexts for the health and well-being of women, adolescents, and children. The countries under study are of both the North and the South. This book represents state-of-the-art knowledge on the two-way linkages between women's empowerment and demographic processes. (5)

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) defines empowerment as providing greater opportunities for women to access resources and control society. Empowerment is the full participation of women in decision-making and policy on their lives and in their implementation in reality. (19)

women's empowerment and non-discrimination in the full enjoyment and exercise of the women's rights, in all their diversity, and their participation in planning, are elements that contribute to sustainable development, (18).

The factors affecting women's empowerment are summarized in: the region of current residence, age, education, current work and type of earning, house hold income, access to the media, and violence against women from their husbands.

This study measures the women's empowerment and constructs an index of women's empowerment classified into three levels, "weak empowered, middle empowered, and strong empowered".

Specifically to examine levels and differentials of women's empowerment using EDHSs 2014.

### **1-1 Importance of the Study:**

Some people think that decision-making only goes into the political and economic fields, such as presence in parliament or the executive or economic work, or contribute to large financial sectors and others. But the

level of the relationship between the influence of women in decision-making circles in society and their ability to influence the family decision of her family is as important as legislative or executive decision-making. The family is a small social institution that is the first structure of the most widespread community decision-making circles, through which progress towards the advancement of women and their role can be monitored not only at the family level but also at the level of the general community.

Empowering women to self-determination and participation in decision-making requires, first and foremost, the elimination of discrimination against them as part of the intellectual and cultural structure, in order to change the social behavior of members of society.

Powerful and Empowerment, one way of thinking about power is in terms of the ability to make choices: to be disempowered, therefore, implies to be denied the choice. Thus, the notion of empowerment is that it is inescapably bound up with the condition of disempowerment and refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such ability. (The word 'acquire' is very important here). In other words, empowerment entails a process of change. People may be who make a great deal of choice in their lives are very strong, but they are not empowered in the sense that empowerment is described here, because they never weakened in the first place.

Women's empowerment is the capacity to manipulate and have control over one's personal environment, in order to make decisions about one's own livelihood or those of family members. Therefore, more empowerment women have increased decision-making abilities concerning marriage candidates, contraception, sexual activity, and access to health care and resources. More empowerment women can also improve their children's health compared to less empowerment women. More empowerment women would have more access to safe delivery services and antenatal care, which would influence the knowledge and access they have in relation to vaccine campaigns and information, (Jane O. Ebot, 2015). It is also associated with lower fertility, longer birth spacing, greater contraceptive use lower ideal family size and fertility preferences lower risk of unintended pregnancy and increased access to maternal health care (Goleen S., and Anne R. Pebley, 2015). Women's limited household empowerment may draw limited benefits for themselves, and their family members.

The importance of equality in the exercise of human rights for the attainment of women's full empowerment, including their capacity to protect themselves from gender-based violence and their participation and contribution as agents of development and democracy. That in spite of the advances reached, there are still important inequalities between women

and men in the exercise of their rights, in particular for women from marginalized ethnic, social and economic groups and other vulnerable groups, (UNFPA, 2013).

### **1-2 Research Problem:**

Egyptian society is a traditional male dominated in some regions, where male has power, control over resources effect on position and level of women's empowerment and has a higher status and position than female.

The "Year of Egyptian Women" was announced. In 2017, many of decisions have been made and different laws have been enacted to women`s empowerment in decision-making, gains and victories Theoretically, but nothing in fact. On the other hand, human rights activists and politicians see that women in Egypt have achieved formative victories, have not achieved many of their rights, there are still many laws that oppress them, and that women's year will end without a "great achievement" taking place.

Therefore, a strategy must be implemented to develop the status of women in a society that deserves to benefit from the deliberate energy of women in favor of the negative energy of many men who see women as a threat to the status they have acquired through the dissemination of a culture of intent to get out of this society to delay it.

Hence it is necessary to study the empowerment of Egyptian women and how to play their roles and make decisions within the family and study the factors affecting those roles and are affected by and their ability to make decisions in the presence of laws that enable them to actually share the truth together with men.

### **1-3 Objectives:**

1. To assess the levels of women`s empowerment in 2014 in Egypt, and construct an index of women`s empowerment classified into three levels, weak empowered, middle empowered, and strong empowered”.
2. To study the Differentials and the Determinants of factors affecting in women`s empowerment.

### **1-4 Data Sources and its Limitation:**

The main data source for this study is the Demographic and Health Survey of Egypt (EDHS) 2014. It is the latest in a series of nationally representative population and health surveys conducted in Egypt. The survey was conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) and implemented by El-Zanaty& Associates. ICF International through The DHS Program provided technical support for the survey.

The survey provides information on fertility levels and determinants, family planning, fertility preferences, infant, child, adult and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, nutrition, knowledge of HIV/AIDS and women's autonomy including socio-economic and background characteristics of households.

### **1-5 Methodology:**

In this study, create an index measuring the level of women's empowerment It has been extracted From answering questions on family decision-making questions whether these decisions are in the expenditure of the income of the respondent or her husband, or in particular to the health care of the respondent, or buying requests for a large family, or visiting relatives, or using family planning methods. This measure was used as a variable to analyze the factors influencing it and to determine the degree and significance of this effect using the multiple regression method.

To analyze the differences in the level of women's empowerment between different characteristics, and the Empowerment Index, which takes values from 0 to 6, is grouped into three levels; level 1: shows the weak level of empowerment and takes the code from 0 to 3 (women who do not take or do not participate in more than 3 Decisions). The second level: shows the average level of empowerment and takes code 4, 5 (women who take or participate in 4 decisions). The third level shows the strong level of empowerment and takes code 6 (women participating in 6 decisions) and the average number of decisions taken or shared.

### **1-6 Review of Literature**

Women's studies have received considerable attention in recent years, the concept of women's empowerment is very important in sociology and social studies; this began in the mid-1980s, where some studies on the status of women and the influential years were prepared, factors determining the status of women or their consequences were highlighted. "Mason, 1987"

In the study, (Dyson, T.& Moore, M. 1983) equality between men and women was defined as the ability to make decisions on an equal basis taking into account their respective personal affairs. The study pointed to the gap between the actual situation of women and what they really deserve, which explains why women often remain subordinate to men; Etc. that means when the greater this role, the greater the status of women.

Also in 1994 (Fouad, 1995) conducted a study on the current situation of women in Egypt the impact on development, where the results showed that education is the most important factors affecting the participation of

women in the labor force and economic activities as well as the size of the family.

In the study, (Jejeebhoy, Shireen J. (2000), power to make decisions within the family is the basis for the power of decision in other areas. Women's empowerment begins with equality and respect for women with the household. So, integration of women into the various aspects will not only enhance their status and position but would also enable them to benefit from the economic and social process of sustainable development. Morshedul H.; et.al., (2011); attempted to measure and distinguish women empowerment and autonomy from each other by constructing indices in three specific dimensions namely economic decision making, household decision making, and physical movement in Bangladesh context. Using data from BDHS-2004, we observe that there prevails a mid-level of women empowerment but autonomy level of Bangladeshi women is absolutely low. The level of women's autonomy decreases with the increase of education whereas education increases the level of women empowerment but not smoothly. Women's current age, place of residence, education, religion, media exposure etc. are the important factors affecting women's empowerment and their autonomy.

Behzad A.; et.al., (2013); conducted a study in Pakistan aimed at understanding the impact of women's empowerment and their role in decision making at household level. The study explains many factors affect the ability of women to take part in the decision-making process in the household. Some of these factors relate to the type of decision that is taken and some to the background of the women, women are becoming more empowered due to enhancement in their education, exposure towards media, awareness, high access to resources, strong communication with their husbands, freedom from domestic violence and freedom of movements

Goleen S., and Anne R. Pebley, (2015); explored the determinants of women's empowerment in Egypt around the time of the initial Arab Spring uprising in 2011. While previous research focuses on individual determinants, we examine individual, household, and community effects on women's empowerment. Using the 2006 and 2012 Egyptian Labor Market Panel Survey (ELMPS), multilevel models show that across all empowered outcomes, household wealth and region are consistently associated with women's empowerment. In 2006 and 2012, women in rural and urban Upper Egypt have less empowered compared to women in the Cairo region, and in 2012, characteristics of spouses, like education, are important determinants of women's empowerment.

## **1-7 Country Background**

Egypt occupies the northeast corner of the African continent. It is bounded in the north by Mediterranean Sea, in the south by Sudan, in the east by the Red Sea and in the west by Libya. The surface area of Egypt is approximately one million square kilometres, about 95% of the total area, mainly the Nile valley, and the Delta.

Administratively, the country is divided into 27 governorates. Four of these governorates are major 4 urban ones as to: Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, 9 governorates are located in Lower Egypt, 9 are located in Upper Egypt, and five are frontier governorates.

Egypt's population reached more than 100 million in 2017. The population growth rate decreased from 2.8% during the period 1976-1986 to 2.4% in the period 1996-2017, children under 15 years of age constituted 34.0% of the population. People aged 15-59 years were 61.6%, whereas those 60 years and older were 4.4% of the population. The crude death rate dropped from about 9.2 per thousand in 1986 to 5.7 per thousands in 2017. The crude birth rate declined from 38.6 per thousand in 1986 to 26.8 per thousand in 2017. The total fertility rate declined from 5.2 births per women in 1980 to 3.1 birth per women in 2017. Life expectancy at birth rose from 60 years in 1986 to 71.2 in years in 2017 for males and from 63 years in 1986 to 73.9 in 2017 for females. (CAPMAS, 2017).

## **2 Socio-Economic differential on women`s empowerment:**

Empowerment of women is a necessity for the very development of a society, since it enhances both the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Women's empowerment and achieving gender equality is essential for our society to ensure the sustainable development of the country.

Many of the barriers to women's empowerment and equity lie ingrained in cultural norms. Many women feel these pressures, while others have become accustomed to being treated inferior to men. Even if legislators, NGOs, etc. are aware of the benefits women's empowerment and participation can have, many are scared of disrupting the status of the women and continue to let societal norms get in the way of development. Proceeding from this was and we must study the Socio-Economic differential on women`s empowerment.

Table (1) shows the percentage distribution of women (15-49) year according to their ability to make decisions in the family analyzing the different demographic characteristics in Egypt, 2014. It is clear that nearly two fifth of women (39.4%) of married women less than 30 years have weak decision maker, versus (15%) only have the ability to make strong decisions, it turns out that the more ten years progress, the greater



ability to make strong decisions towards the family so that a quarter of women have ability to make strong decisions at age over 40 years.

One of the most important variables that explain the customs and traditions is the place of residence; it notes the impact of urbanization on the power of decision-making, therefor the women living in urban areas (23.6%) have a strong decision-making compared to women living in Upper rural areas (15.0%).

The social differentials is illustrated by three variables: the wife's education, husband's education, and women who have already been subjected to violence from their husband, All of the previous clarifies the weak decision-making capacity for low social levels (Uneducated and previously exposed to violence); where the ability for decision making is increased by educational levels of both husbands and wives and those who have not been subjected to violence before.

The table shows also that women's empowerment is affected by their economic level, where economic level is mainly reflected in their income levels also when women earn same as or more than their husbands.

In general, the wealth index reflects the economic level of the family, it is noted that the wife in families with high economic level (Richest: 29.5%) have a stronger decision making ability compared to families of low economic level (Poorest: 14.9%).

The media also reflects women's empowerment, as reading magazines& newspapers (34.6%), listening to radio (24.2%) and watching TV (20.7%) increases women's ability to make strong decisions compared to those who do not (18.9%, 19.5%, 15.8%) respectively.

**Table (1) percentage distribution of women (15-49), according to their ability to make decisions in the family & different characteristics, Egypt, 2014**

Level of Diction	Weak Maker	Middle Maker	Strong Maker	Total
<b>Age</b>				
less than 30	39.4	45.9	14.7	100.0
30-39	31.0	44.2	24.8	100.0
40-49	30.4	44.3	25.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Urban governorates	24.7	51.7	23.6	100.0
Lower Urban	23.9	50.1	26.0	100.0
Lower Rural	33.8	45.1	21.1	100.0
Upper Urban	27.2	47.0	25.8	100.0
Upper Rural	46.6	38.4	15.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Highest educational level for women</b>				
No education	44.7	40.5	14.8	100.0
Primary	39.4	41.3	19.3	100.0
Secondary	33.3	47.7	19.1	100.0
Higher	17.2	44.4	38.4	100.0

Level of Diction	Weak Maker	Middle Maker	Strong Maker	Total
<b>Women earn more than husband/partner</b>				
More than him	7.6	17.2	75.2	100.0
Less than him	9.0	16.2	74.8	100.0
About the same	5.1	11.7	83.2	100.0
Husband/partner doesn't bring in money	6.8	56.8	36.4	100.0
Don't know	13.0	16.9	70.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest	47.8	37.6	14.6	100.0
Poorer	42.8	39.1	18.1	100.0
Middle	33.9	47.0	19.1	100.0
Richer	30.0	47.7	22.4	100.0
Richest	18.6	51.9	29.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Exposed -violence</b>				
No violence	26.0	50.3	23.6	100.0
Small violence	45.2	37.3	17.5	100.0

<b>Total</b>	34.3	44.9	20.8	100.0
<b>Highest educational level for husband</b>				
<b>No education</b>	41.2	42.5	16.3	100.0
<b>Primary</b>	40.8	40.0	19.2	100.0
<b>Secondary</b>	39.0	44.7	16.3	100.0
<b>Higher education than average</b>	39.0	44.2	16.9	100.0
<b>Higher</b>	33.5	46.5	20.0	100.0
<b>Higher education than university</b>	21.0	46.5	32.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	34.3	44.9	20.8	100.0
<b>Women`s work</b>				
<b>No work</b>	38.1	49.3	12.6	100.0
<b>work &amp; not paid</b>	40.8	42.9	16.4	100.0
<b>cash</b>	8.3	16.4	75.3	100.0
<b>cash &amp; kind</b>	6.9	9.7	83.3	100.0
<b>kind</b>	26.7	53.3	20.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	34.3	44.9	20.8	100.0

<b>Severe violence</b>	50.1	35.1	14.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	34.1	45.2	20.8	100.0
<b>Reading newspaper or magazine</b>				
<b>Not at all</b>	36.2	44.9	18.9	100.0
<b>Less than once a weak</b>	23.4	46.0	30.6	100.0
<b>At least once a weak</b>	21.6	43.9	34.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	34.3	44.9	20.8	100.0
<b>Listening to radio</b>				
<b>Not at all</b>	36.5	44.0	19.5	100.0
<b>Less than once a weak</b>	25.9	45.1	29.0	100.0
<b>At least once a weak</b>	26.8	49.0	24.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	34.3	44.9	20.8	100.0
<b>Watching television</b>				
<b>Not at all</b>	46.2	38.0	15.8	100.0
<b>Less than once a weak</b>	43.6	28.2	28.2	100.0
<b>At least once a weak</b>	33.9	45.3	20.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	34.3	44.9	20.8	100.0

Source: Calculated by author, EDHS, 2014

### **3 Demographic and Socio-Economic determinants on women's empowerment:**

To analyze the determinants of women's empowerment, the dependent variable "the Empowerment Index" was used. Which was resulted from the compilation of (or participation in) the decision-making codes as previously referred to. Among the variables included in the equation, there are six significant variables out of ten variables. Only one positive significant variable, represented by education, and the other five variables are negatively significant. Age, listening to radio, watching television, and the wealth index, show non-significance with the dependent variable. The results of the regression (Table 2& Figure 1), and (value  $R^2$ ) showed that the independent factors explain about 55% of the values of the dependent variable and that only 6 variable was significant independent variables have a significant effect as shown:

**Education:** was used a brainy variable equal 1 if the wife attained secondary education and more, as that the women's education have a stronger influence on her decision in the family, the greatest positive value of standardized Coefficients (0. 060), where data showed that the more women attained Secondary education or more, they managed and had the ability to make decisions, and vice versa).

**Women's work:** was used a brainy variable equal 1 if women work and 2 if they do not work, the result showed women's employment has the most influence on decision-making as it has the greatest value of standardized Coefficients (-0. 317)

**Exposed to violence:** is negatively significant variable as it is classified to 1 if not exposed to violence and 2 is exposed to violence, the results show that the more the women is exposed to violence she is less likely to be empowered with standardized coefficient values is significantly negative (-.932).

**Advantage of the media:** the result shows that the reading newspaper or magazine is the only significant variable among the mass media variables, it is classified as 1 if yes and 2 if no, the result shows that women who are not exposed to reading newspaper or magazine are less likely to be empowered than their counterpart, as the value of the standardized coefficients is significantly negative (-.098).

**Place of Residence:** was used as the urban residence equal 1 , and the Rural residence equal 2 the regression analysis explained that the place of residence in rural areas have a negative significant effect of being

empowered as women who reside in rural areas are less empowered than their counter parts.

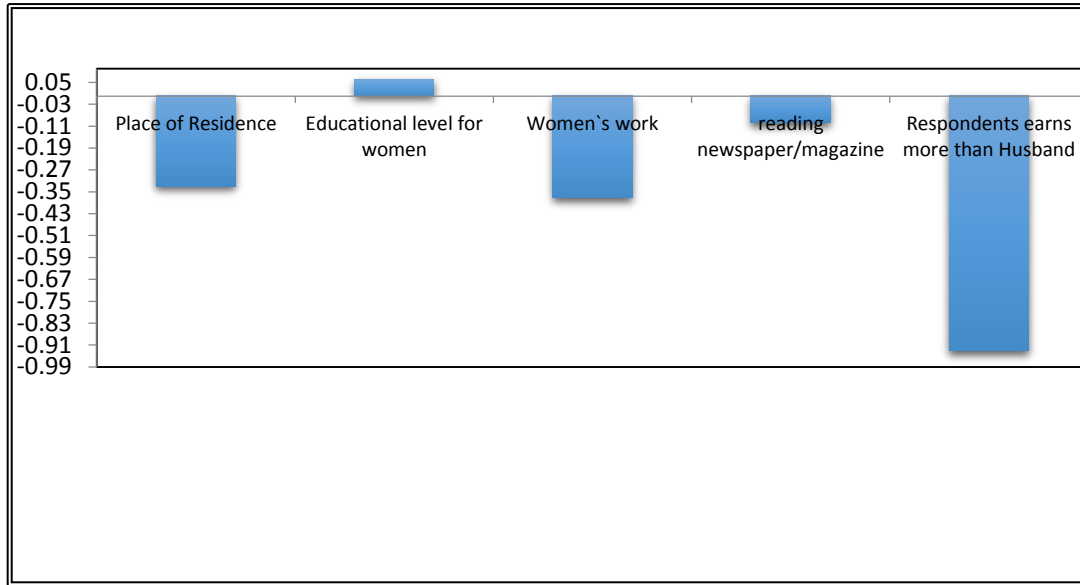
**Respondent earns more than husband/partner—(Woman earn more than her husband):** The result showed when the woman earn less than husband, has less influence on decision-making as value of -standardized Coefficients is (-0. 479).

It is clear the schedule shows that; the highest negative effect is watching television, then the place of residence, followed by the work of women, and then women gain more than men and finally exposure to violence.

**Table (2) Factors Affecting women’s Empowerment in the family, Egypt, 2014**

Factors	Standardized Coefficients	Standard Error	Un-standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Age	.003	.003	.020	.968	.333
Highest educational level for women	.060	.027	.055	2.228	.026
Women`s work	-.372-	.144	-.052-	-2.585-	.010
Exposed to Violence	-.932-	.040	-.467-	-23.183-	.000
Reading newspaper or magazine	-.098-	.033	-.066-	-3.011-	.003
Listening to radio	.037	.027	.028	1.352	.176
Watching television	-.029-	.077	-.007-	-.371-	.710
Place of Residence	-.033-	.013	-.056-	-2.615-	.009
Wealth index	-.007-	.020	-.009-	-.372-	.710
Respondent earns more than husband/partner	-.479-	.033	-.288-	-14.309-	.000
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	.547				

Source: Calculated by author, EDHS, 2014



**Source:** Calculated by author, from table (2)

**Figure (1) Factors Affecting women’s Empowerment in the family, Egypt, 2014**

**4 Conclusions & Dissection:-**

by using Statistical Packages for Social Science version 25, the analysis explained in this study reflects the determinants of women’s empowerment measured by the decisions taken or shared by the husband. This analysis shows that among the variables included in the equation there are six significant variables out of ten variables. Only one positive significant variable, represented by education, and the other five variables are negatively significant. Age, listening to radio, watching television, and the wealth index, show non-significance with the dependent variable

**5 Recommendations & Discussions :-**

Based on the results of this study, the following could be suggested:-

- Expanding employment opportunities for females.
- Raising awareness for men of the importance women’s empowerment in order to able to take family decisions for the benefit of children and families.
- Raising awareness of the importance of female education.
- Educate young males about the rejection of violence against women.
- Renew media discourse especially in rural areas and raise awareness of the importance of women's participation in decision-making.
- Using the efforts of men and women who are enlightened in society so that they can help women get equal opportunities to eradicate illiteracy and care for them and provide them with a cultural increase and give them the opportunity to work. This will develop their capabilities and

awareness of their rights and duties, and the importance of exercising their right to self-determination and participation in Decide on the fate of her family and community.

- Work to promote the participation of men and women in all areas of work to serve the family. such as strengthening the responsibility of men for reproductive behavior, and participation in the management of family income, and participate in the responsibility of raising children.
- Assisting women to have the freedom of choice with regard to marriage, employment, travel and childbearing, limiting the number of children and family planning, and using the appropriate means in that organization.
- Supporting the responsibility of parents and teachers in promoting the value of respect for women and girls in raising male children, and establishing the value that assistance within the family is not at the heart of women's work, but a responsibility shared by men and women in full swing.
- Work to change the attitudes of members of society that have settled for long periods that women cannot take responsibility and have no decision-making, and that the responsibility of decision-making is the work of men.
- The need to focus on audio-visual media, which is one of the most important means of communication that helps to train women to make decisions related to their family, and awareness of the right to do so through the dissemination of concepts of family culture, bridging the gender gap, and clarify the risks of discrimination between them.
- Encouraging NGOs to raise awareness, train leaders on family culture and means of preventing sexual and reproductive diseases, and educate the family on the importance of the role of women in raising children.
- Invest in services that reduce the double burden on women to allow for a better distribution of burdens on women and men, and ensure that they reconcile their responsibility towards the family and work responsibility.

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