

YOUR LAWYER * LEGAL ADVICE AND MORE*

A portal for providing legal knowledge and offering solutions managed by a team of specialized lawyers and supervised by Ms. Nehad Abulkomsan, senior lawyer



Legal articles ... Issue Article

ECWR PUBLISHES ITS RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S RIGHTS



In celebration of Egyptian Women's Day, the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR) has issued a comprehensive statement outlining key recommendations aimed at advancing women's rights and improving their status across all sectors. The recommendations focus on legislative reforms, political and economic empowerment, and expanding access to quality education for women. At the level of legislative reform and combating violence against women:

- Enact a family law that keeps pace with contemporary changes, respects women's multiple roles, and emphasizes partnership in building the family.
- Enact a law to combat domestic violence and early marriage.
- Abolish the traditional marriage registration books used by marriage officiants (ma'zouns) to put an end to customary (unregistered) marriages, while setting a specific time frame to register all previous marriages.
- Activate complaint and legal prosecution mechanisms by supporting the Anti-Violence Against Women Unit at the Ministry of Interior and expanding its mandate.
- Develop and increase the number of support centers for battered women affiliated with the Ministry of Social Solidarity.
- Rehabilitate battered women and provide them and their children with alternative opportunities for work and life outside the cycle of violence.
- Coordinate with the Ministry of Housing and the Slum Development Authority to provide and equip alternative shelters for battered women for a transitional period until rehabilitation is complete.
- Issue a law to protect whistleblowers and witnesses, especially in cases of sexual assault and violence against women.

At the Level of Political Empowerment:

Enhancing women's access to leadership positions through:

- Establishing a quota for women of no less than 35% in all leadership positions and decision-making roles.
- Ensuring the availability of training opportunities to prepare women for all leadership positions.
- Increasing the representation of women in local councils and political parties through:
 - Amending the Local Administration Law and adopting a mixed electoral system that combines proportional list and individual candidacy systems to achieve higher female representation, in line with Article 180 of the Egyptian Constitution, which allocates 25% of seats to women and 25% to youth.
 - Amending Law No. 70 of 1977 on political parties and its subsequent amendments to require political party bylaws to include a 30% quota for women in all their structures.

At the Level of Economic Empowerment:

Increasing women's participation in the labor market to 30% through:

- Amending the Labor Law to mandate that companies employing 100 or more workers provide childcare facilities.
- Increasing women's access to loans and supporting rural women through several activities, including:
 - Allocating 35% of all small and medium enterprise loans to women.
 - Organizing awareness sessions for women, especially in rural areas, to introduce available services and facilities.
 - Providing technical support to help women obtain loans and start projects.
 - Partnering with civil society organizations in each governorate to follow up with women and raise awareness about employment and project opportunities.

At the Educational Level:

- Removing discriminatory content against women from educational curricula and modifying it to improve women's image and promote respect for them in society.
- Ensuring women are represented in curriculum development decision-making positions within the Ministry of Education.
- Seriously addressing women's illiteracy and imposing fines on school dropouts.
- Integrating gender issues into educational curricula and highlighting positive female role models who participate in public life.
- Including human rights and gender sensitivity in higher education curricula.

This statement comes within the framework of the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights' efforts to advance toward a more just and equal society, where women are considered essential partners in achieving sustainable development.

YOUR LAWYER'S LEGAL SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF FREE CONSULTATIONS:

YOUR LAWYER PLATFORM IS A PORTAL FOR LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND PROVIDING SOLUTIONS. THIS IS MANAGED BY A TEAM OF SPECIALIZED LAWYERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MS. NEHAD ABULKOMSAN, SENIOR LAWYER.

Ask Your Lawyer



**A question:
What are the legal barriers to women's empowerment?**



The Answer

CITIZENS—BOTH WOMEN AND MEN—FACE DIFFICULTIES IN ACCESSING JUSTICE THROUGH CLEAR, SWIFT PROCEDURES, AFFORDABLE LEGAL FEES, AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION. IN ADDITION, THE LACK OF EQUALITY AND THE PERCEPTION AMONG WOMEN THAT THE LAW IS NOT APPLIED EQUALLY TO ALL UNDERMINES THEIR CONFIDENCE IN THE RULE OF LAW AND THE VALUE OF SEEKING JUSTICE. THERE IS ALSO A WEAKNESS IN PROTECTION MECHANISMS: CITIZENS FEEL THAT THERE ARE INSUFFICIENT SAFEGUARDS TO ENSURE THEIR RIGHTS AND PROTECT THEM FROM RETALIATION IF THEY FILE A COMPLAINT.



LEGAL INFORMATION

IN 2024, EGYPT RANKED 135TH OUT OF 142 COUNTRIES ON THE RULE OF LAW INDEX—A SIGNIFICANTLY LOW POSITION CONSIDERING THE COUNTRY'S WELL-ESTABLISHED LEGAL AND JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS AND A CIVIL JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT DATES BACK OVER 100 YEARS. IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT EGYPT HAS WITNESSED A SHARP DECLINE IN THIS RANKING, HAVING PLACED 88TH IN 2015 AND 110TH IN 2018.

Legal Concepts



Gender equality became part of international human rights law under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. This landmark document in the history of human rights affirmed that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" and that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, birth or any other status."

MOHAMEK

Legal Updates



In 2024, Egypt experienced a decline in its position in terms of the gender gap. According to the Global Gender Gap Report issued by the World Economic Forum, Egypt ranked 135th out of 146 countries. While there has been notable progress in the areas of health and political empowerment, the economic participation indicator continues to show a clear and consistent decline. Egypt has not witnessed any significant improvement in this area for several years, which has greatly impacted its overall ranking.

OUR CLIENTS



- Phone
- Facebook

This month, a total **567** of consultations were received by "Mohamek" across its 2 different communications means, including Facebook pages, and telephone, as follows:

● Facebook ● Phone consultations



- **Phone:** 320 consultations were received on mobile and landlines, making up 56.4% of the complaints
- **Facebook:** 247 consultations were received on Facebook, making up 34.5%

Your Legal Advisor in Family Matters...A Mother Cries for Help: "My Ex-Husband Kidnapped My Children and I Can't Enforce the Custody Ruling"



A woman named Heba has appealed to the relevant authorities for help, accusing her ex-husband of kidnapping their two sons after the divorce and disappearing from the places he used to frequent. Heba had married this man several years ago and gave birth to two children—Hamza, the older, who is now 11 years old, and Mousa, who is 9. Around two years ago, disputes arose between them, ending in family court with Heba filing for divorce on grounds of harm. The court ruled in her favor, granting the divorce.

Heba stated that after the separation, her ex-husband took all the belongings from the marital home and abducted the children, taking them to his unmarried sister, assigning her the role of their mother. When Heba attempted to take her children back, he refused and prevented her from seeing them.

The mother then filed a custody dispute case at the East Cairo Family Prosecution Office, registered as Case No. 202 of 2023, seeking to regain custody of her children. The court ruled in her favor, granting her custody and ordering the imprisonment and fining of the father.

Heba added that the father later took the children and travelled with them to a foreign country, staying abroad for several months. Upon his return, authorities attempted to enforce the custody and imprisonment ruling, but neither the father nor the children could be found at the known address.

She now finds herself helpless, not knowing how to enforce the court rulings against the father or how to get her children back

Your Legal Advisor in Family Matters answers as follows:

Article 292 of the Egyptian Penal Code stipulates that 'A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be inflicted on either parent or grandparent who does not hand over his/her little child or grandchild to the person having the right to claim that child according to a decision of the judicial authority as issued concerning its guardianship or custody. The same penalty shall also be inflicted on either parent or grandparent who kidnaps the child, personally or by others, from those who, by a decision of the judicial authority, have the right of guardianship or custody of the child, even if the kidnapping takes place without coercion or circumvention.'

The law also criminalizes the following acts:

- Refusing to hand over a child placed under one's care to the person awarded custody through a court ruling.
- Removing a minor from the custody of their legal guardian.
- Kidnapping a minor.
- Inciting or assisting others to kidnap or remove the minor.

This crime requires the presence of criminal intent, which means the offender must be aware of the existence of a court ruling and intentionally choose not to comply with it.



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For a free consultation Please fill out an online form, send us an email, or call us via phone for 30 minutes



working days

Sunday - Thursday from 10:00 am to 04:00 pm



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