### **2015**

* **Suez Canal Expansion: Completed in record time (less than a year), this $8.2 billion project added a new 35-km lane, allowing two-way traffic and significantly reducing transit time for ships.**
* **New Administrative Capital Announced: Aimed at relocating government ministries and reducing congestion in Cairo. Plans included smart city features, a new airport, and high-rise business districts.**
* **Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB): Launched as the largest Arabic digital library, giving all Egyptian citizens access to scientific journals and academic resources.**

### **2016**

* **Luxor named World Tourism Capital: This boosted tourism recovery efforts post-2011 revolution.**
* **Major Infrastructure Projects Launched: The government began constructing thousands of kilometers of new roads and bridges to improve national connectivity.**
* **Power Grid Upgrades: Agreements with Siemens and GE to modernize Egypt's aging power grid and increase generation capacity.**

### **2017**

* **Economic Reform Program (IMF-backed): Egypt floated the pound in late 2016, leading to inflation but unlocking $12 billion in IMF support for structural reforms.**
* **Social Protection Measures: Takaful and Karama programs expanded to provide cash support to millions of vulnerable families.**
* **Industrial Zones Development: Work accelerated in the Suez Canal Economic Zone to attract investors.**

### **2018**

* **Zohr Gas Field Fully Operational: Egypt became self-sufficient in natural gas, turning into a net exporter. This was a massive boost for the economy.**
* **“100 Million Seha” (Health) Campaign: Aimed to test and treat millions for hepatitis C and NCDs—praised by WHO as one of the world’s most ambitious public health campaigns.**
* **New Cities Launched: Construction began on New Alamein and New Mansoura as part of Egypt’s urban expansion plan.**

### **2019**

* **GDP Growth at 5.6%: One of the highest in MENA, driven by tourism, gas exports, and remittances.**
* **Unemployment Drops to 8.9%: Due to investments in public works and expanding private sector activity.**
* **Tourism Revival: 13.6 million tourists visited Egypt, the highest since 2010.**

### **2020**

* **COVID-19 Response: Egypt rolled out an early response strategy, built field hospitals, and supported 1.7 million irregular workers.**
* **Digital Learning During Pandemic: Ministry of Education introduced digital learning platforms and televised lessons.**
* **Local Manufacturing Boost: To address supply shortages during the pandemic, Egypt began producing ventilators, masks, and sanitizers locally.**

### **2021**

* **Hayah Karima (Decent Life Initiative): One of the largest rural development projects globally, launched to improve infrastructure, healthcare, and jobs in over 4,500 villages.**
* **Monorail and Metro Expansion: Construction started on Cairo’s monorail and expansion of metro Line 3.**
* **Technological Parks: More technology zones were launched across governorates to boost digital innovation and create tech jobs.**

### **2022**

* **COP27 Host Nation: Egypt hosted the UN Climate Change Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh, focusing on climate finance and African environmental priorities.**
* **El Dabaa Nuclear Power Plant Construction Started: Marking a milestone in Egypt’s shift to diversified energy.**
* **Universal Health Insurance Expansion: New governorates were added under the national insurance umbrella.**

### **2023**

* **Partial Opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM): Limited public access started, showcasing parts of the Tutankhamun collection.**
* **Surge in Digital Payments: Fintech adoption soared, with cashless government transactions and mobile wallets becoming widespread.**
* **Record Tourism Revenues: Egypt welcomed over 13 million tourists as post-pandemic recovery accelerated.**

### **2024**

* **IMF $8 Billion Agreement: Egypt secured additional support after devaluation and high inflation, aiding in fiscal reform and social safety net protection.**
* **Surge in Industrial Exports: Fertilizers, petrochemicals, and cement became major hard currency earners.**
* **University Expansion: Total public and private universities rose to 96, including international branches.**

### **2025**

* **Grand Opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum (Planned for July): It will become the world’s largest archaeological museum, housing 100,000+ artifacts.**
* **Egypt-Cyprus Energy Deal: Strengthened Egypt’s role as an Eastern Mediterranean gas hub.**
* **Digital Egypt Strategy Progress: Egypt continues to lead the region in AI integration, e-payments, and public digital services.**
* **Green Energy Transition: More investments announced in solar and green hydrogen.**

| **Year** | **Project Name** | **Short Definition** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2015** | **New Suez Canal Project** | **Expanded canal to boost trade.** |
| **2016** | **National Roads Project** | **Built new highways nationwide.** |
| **2017** | **Economic Reform (IMF Deal)** | **Currency float and subsidy cuts.** |
| **2018** | **Zohr Gas Field** | **Made Egypt gas self-sufficient.** |
| **2019** | **100 Million Health** | **Mass hepatitis C testing/treatment.** |
| **2020** | **COVID-19 Response & Digital Education** | **Managed pandemic, launched online learning.** |
| **2021** | **Hayah Karima** | **Rural development for 60M citizens.** |
| **2022** | **COP27 Summit** | **Egypt hosted global climate talks.** |
| **2023** | **Grand Egyptian Museum (Partial)** | **Opened sections of major museum.** |
| **2024** | **Digital Egypt** | **Expanded e-services and tech access.** |
| **2025** | **High-Speed Rail** | **Launched fast rail between cities.** |