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CIVIC ADVOCACY FOR DEMOCRATIC RESILIENCE IN EGYPT PROGRAM (CADRE)

Quarterly Report

Period: January 1 – March 31, 2015

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هذا التقرير مقدم كمساعدة سخية من قبل الشعب الأمريكي من خلال الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية (USAID)، و بموجب اتفاقية التعاون رقم-DFD-A-00-09-00141-00 لمشروع "الدعم المدني للديمقراطية الفاعلة في مصر (كادري)" المبرمة مع منظمة كاونتر بارت العالمية كمنظمة غير حكومية منفذة للمشروع بموجب هذه الاتفاقية. إن جميع المحتويات والآراء المطروحة في هذا المشروع لا تعبر بالضرورة عن وجهة نظر الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية أو الحكومة الأمريكية.



April 30, 2015

Amira Radwan
Agreement Officer's Representative
USAID/Egypt

Subject: CADRE Quarterly Report (Yr1 Q3)

Ref: Cooperative Agreement No. AID-263-LA-14-00003
LWA #DFD-A-00-09-00141-00

Dear Ms. Radwan,

On behalf of the Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt (CADRE), and its implementer, Counterpart International, I am pleased to provide you with our Quarterly Report for the period January 1 – March 31, 2015.

Should you have any questions regarding this Quarterly Report, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Y. Khalick'.

Youssef A. Khalick
Acting Chief of Party
Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt (CADRE)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| ACRONYMS | 4 |
| I. Executive Summary | 5 |
| II. CADRE Program Strategy..... | 6 |
| III. Accomplishments | 8 |
| Overview:..... | 8 |
| Component 1: CSO Capacity Building | 9 |
| Component 3: Empower Women in Political Process | 11 |
| Component 4: Grant-Making Targeting Women, Youth and Marginalized Groups | 12 |
| IV. Challenges..... | 12 |
| V. Planned Activities for Next Quarter..... | 12 |

Annexes

Annex 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Operational Manual

Annex 2: Desk Study – Research on Status of Women in Egypt

ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ACOP | Acting Chief of Party |
| CADRE | Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt |
| CPI | Counterpart International |
| CSSC | Civil Society Support Centers |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| ENGOSC | Egyptian NGO Service Center |
| ECSS | Egypt Civil Society Support Program |
| FO | Field Office |
| GOE | Government of Egypt |
| HEC | High Elections Commission |
| HOR | House of Representatives |
| ICNL | International Center for Not-for-Profit Law |
| IFES | International Foundation for Electoral Systems |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| LOA | Letter of Authorization |
| LWA | Leader with Associates |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| MIC | Ministry of International Cooperation |
| MOFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MOSS | Ministry of Social Solidarity |
| MSI | Management Systems International |
| NCW | National Council for Women |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| OD | Organizational Development |
| PEACE | Promoting Effective and Active Civic Engagement Program |
| PMEP | Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan |
| PODA | Participatory Organizational Development Assessment |
| STTA | Short Term Technical Assistance |
| SWMENA | Status of Women in the Middle East and North Africa |
| TA | Technical Assistance |
| TBD | To Be Determined |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| UG | United Group of Human Rights Lawyers |

I. Executive Summary

Counterpart International (CPI) submitted to USAID a plan of action in the form of a suspension request during the current period due to its pending registration in Egypt. CPI requested, for purposes of compliance with Egyptian Laws, a partial suspension of the Award until such time as CPI's registration approval is received from the Government of Egypt (GOE). The partial suspension is based on CPI's recent discussions with USAID, as well as the Egyptian Ministries of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), and International Cooperation in Egypt, which centered on the fact that CPI is not authorized to practice any activities in Egypt before completion of the registration process as dictated by the Law. At the present time, the process for registration in Egypt is quite slow and lengthy; however, the Government of Egypt's delayed feedback on Counterpart's registration application would be remedied by receipt of the registration. Until such approval for registration is granted by the GOE, CPI requested USAID's concurrence of a partial suspension of the Award.

During the reporting period, and in line with its preparatory workplan, the following preparatory activities were reached:

- Finalized all sub-agreements with International Implementation Partners.
- Submitted CADRE's Preparatory Workplan and Monitoring and Evaluation Operational Manual.
- Continued refining and finalizing training modules on core functional areas of CSO institutional strengthening and development.
- Completed the Good Governance for CSOs training module and developed an accompanying Training of Trainers (TOT) training package.
- Revised training modules and e-learning courses to ensure that they have effectively mainstreamed gender equity into all training methodologies, and that all training materials are gender-sensitized.
- Updated and fine-tuned the Maktabat and E-Learning portal websites.
- Developed a Pre-Solicitation Analysis, Outline and Approach to ensure higher quality grant proposals are developed and received.

Political Background and Developments

Egypt announced new visa regulations for entering the country, which will affect foreigner entry, including U.S. citizens. Visitors are now required to obtain a tourist visa prior to arrival in Egypt, whereas previously tourists were able to obtain a visa upon arrival.

Between March 13-15, 2015, Egypt organized an Economic Development Conference, which is considered a key milestone in the government's mid-term economic development plan. During the conference, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry said that a decision regarding the restoration of U.S. military aid to Egypt is expected soon. He added that the U.S. supports Egypt in completing its democratic transition and strengthening human rights and civil society.

On January 8, 2015, Egypt's Chairman of the High Elections Commission (HEC) Ayman Abbas, announced the schedule for parliamentary elections, and that they would be held over two phases. Phase one was to be held on March 21-22, 2015 for out-of-country (absentee) voters, and March 22-23, 2015, for voters in Egypt. Phase two was scheduled for April 25-26, 2015 for absentees, and April 26-27, 2015 for in-country voters. However, due to legal issues raised regarding the constitutionality of the laws governing the elections, the aforementioned dates were nullified and, as of now, new dates remain undetermined.

The legal issues arose when the Supreme Constitutional Court (SCC) heard four lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of three laws: the House of Representatives (HoR) law, the Law of Exercising Political Rights (LEPR) and the Boundary Delimitation Law. The SCC decreed that Article 3 of the Boundary Delimitation Law and clause I of Article 8 of HoR Law were unconstitutional, resulting in the postponement of the proposed election dates. Following the SCC ruling, on March 17 Egypt's administrative court annulled the HEC's initial call for parliamentary elections.

Following the court ruling, President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi instructed the cabinet to amend the law within a month. Prime Minister Ibrahim Mahlab formed a committee of eleven members to review and amend the articles that were ruled unconstitutional. Accordingly, the HEC declared that a new parliamentary elections schedule would be announced after the necessary amendments.

While the committee formed to amend the laws has not completed its task yet, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Transitional Justice Ibrahim El-Heneidy recently said that the first stage of Egypt's parliamentary elections could begin before the middle of June. Egypt has been without a parliament since 2012, when the parliament was dissolved, and President El-Sisi holds legislative powers until an elected parliament convenes.

II. CADRE Program Strategy

CADRE intends to lend ongoing support to Egypt's historically vibrant civil society sector. In Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, and Greater Cairo, CADRE's primary objective is to support Egypt's ongoing political transition through technical assistance, organizational capacity development, and grant making opportunities for CSOs that are working to raise public awareness around upcoming electoral events through voter and civic education; to promote inclusive dialogue that elevates the role of women and youth, the protection of minority rights, and religious tolerance; to combat gender-based violence; and to promote human rights and transitional justice.

The key "theory of change" behind this primary objective is that if CADRE strengthens Egyptian civil society leaders, organizations, their members and networks while improving the enabling environment for civil society actors, then Egyptian citizens will more actively participate in and influence the ongoing political process.

Building on this theory of change, its underlying assumptions, and to better link the program's components to its primary objective, CADRE has developed three sub-objectives to capture the program's theory of change. These include:

(1) **Strengthened Egyptian Civil Society Organizations and Networks:** Under this objective, CADRE intends to assist approximately 220 civil society organizations increase their capacity, 70% of which will increase their overall organizational capacity, 35% (or 75 organizations) will demonstrate improved financial accounting practices, and 50% will demonstrate an increased capacity in advocacy. In addition, target Civil Society Support Organizations (CSSCs) and their target CSOs will increase the representation of women and youth on their boards of directors, increasing their decision-making authority in their communities and their overall civic participation. Target organizations will receive grants that include institutional support and also enable organizations to apply their learning (gained via training, technical assistance, and mentoring) in their work. In addition, the program will create and strengthen networks among target organizations to encourage

collaboration and a further resilience in the civil society sector. This objective will be achieved through the program's 4 Components outlined below.

(2) **Improved Civil Society Enabling Environment.** A restrictive legal environment can negatively impact the ability of civil society to meet its objectives or positively and constructively influence government decision-making. As a result, the second sub-objective focuses on improving the enabling environment for civil society actors by:

- a. Providing technical assistance to government officials, CSO leaders, and other stakeholders to inform the drafting of laws and policies to establish an enabling legal and regulatory framework for civil society;
- b. Advocacy support to CSOs to facilitate campaigns for more enabling constitutional provisions, laws, and regulations governing civil society;
- c. Implementation assistance to government officials and CSOs to support the fair, effective, and enabling implementation of a new CSO legal framework; and
- d. Capacity building technical support to strengthen the ability of CSOs in Egypt to benefit from, and comply with, a new CSO legal framework, including compliance with standards of good governance. As a result of these investments, at least 5 public policies will be introduced, adopted, repealed, changed, or implemented with citizen input supported under the program. This objective will be achieved via Components 2 and 4 as outlined below.

(3) **Increased Civic Participation of Egyptian Citizens, particularly women.** Stronger organizations will be better able to engage local constituents, improve their civic participation programming, and engage with the government directly about issues of concern, including the enabling environment discussed under objective 2. While this objective focuses on the civic participation of all, it is particularly focused on increasing women's civic participation and will support at least 15 activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of women while also improving women's advocacy skills and networks to influence gender-related policies. In addition, in their grant implementation, CSO grantees will provide voter and civic education activities and increase civic participation among all segments of society, particularly women and youth. This objective will be achieved via Components 2, 3, and 4 as outlined below.

While not necessarily explicit in the theory of change, gender sensitivity is a primary strategy of the program. Gender considerations will be integrated into the practices, programs and policy advocacy of our partner organizations, at least 25% of the targeted CSOs will focus on issues of concern to women, and the program will work to involve men and boys in support of women's issues and greater inclusion in society.

To help this program vision become a reality, CADRE will focus on four, inter-related program components:

Component 1: Capacity Building for Egyptian Civil Society Organizations

Component 2: Support to Improve the Civil Society Enabling Environment

Component 3: Women's Empowerment in Political Processes

Component 4: Grant-making targeting women, youth and marginalized groups in support of Components 1-3

III. Accomplishments

Overview:

CADRE's work plan identifies specific milestones to be completed by the end of the specified period. Due to limitations in activity implementation, the section below details achievements made during this preregistration phase of the program leading up to full implementation of program activities. The section covers startup tasks and initiation of activities under the programs four (4) components.

Startup Activities:

Milestone: Obtain CPI Registration through MOFA

CPI officially submitted its application for registration to MOFA on October 28, 2014. MOFA requested additional clarifications and CPI responded to these requests in a timely manner. CPI President & CEO, Senior Director for Programs, and Acting Chief of Party met in Cairo this quarter to discuss the status of CPI registration with USAID/Egypt, Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) and MOFA. MOFA indicated that CPI's application for registration is being reviewed by the different panels within the GOE. CPI is currently waiting for MOFA's final approval or request for further information. Based on a request from USAID/Egypt, CPI submitted a plan for partial suspension of CADRE's administrative operations in Egypt until CPI receives approval of its country registration.

Milestone: CADRE fully executed Implementation Partner (IP) sub-agreements

During the reporting period, CPI and the international partners, namely MSI, ICNL, and IFES, signed full sub-agreements in anticipation of implementing CADRE's program once CPI receives its registration with the GOE.

Milestone: Work Plan and PMEP approved by USAID

During the quarter, CPI developed the attached CADRE's M&E operational Manual (Annex 1). The purpose of the Operational manual is to improve the program implementation in order to both achieve and enhance the anticipated impact of the program. The manual will provide CADRE Management with information needed for day-to-day decisions; provide early warnings of problems; build the capacity amongst involved team in M&E; clarify what impact the program is expected to have; gather and analyze the necessary information for tracking progress and impact; and, explain the reasons for success and delays to help management intervene.

Milestone: Program Training Strategy Developed

It was decided, after meeting with USAID, to hold on this milestone until CPI receives its registration. Identification of Short-term international and local Capacity Building Consultants was made. Once registration is received, this activity will start immediately.

Component 1: CSO Capacity Building

Task: Establish Network of 10 Civil Society Support Centers

Milestone: Local STTA to Conduct Rapid Assessment

CPI has aligned local consultants to conduct rapid assessments to identify potential CSOs who will eventually act as CADRE CSSC partners. Due to delays in receiving the registration, this activity will be moved to next quarter and will be implemented as soon as CPI receives its registration.

Task: Provide Tailored Training and Technical Assistance to CSSCs

Milestone: Training Materials Prepared

1. During this reporting period, CADRE updated and finalized the following training modules:

- Financial Management for Non-Finance Staff
- Good Governance for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Results Based Planning
- Data Analysis

The only training module that was unable to be revised and updated from the original 12 training modules was the “CSOs and Media Relations” training module. Each revised and updated training module is composed of a workshop outline and agenda, lesson plan, power point presentation for each training session, small group exercises and activities, pre/post-assessment, and a Trainee Manual.

2. CADRE contracted a short-term Gender Expert to review and revise all training modules and e-learning courses to ensure that they have effectively mainstreamed gender equity into all training methodologies, and that all training materials are gender-sensitized. The short-term expert was able to successfully complete gender integration into the following updated training modules:

- Strategic Planning
- Good Governance for CSOs
- Basic Financial Management
- Results Based Planning
- Policies and Procedures Manual for CSOs

3. CADRE’s short-term Governance Expert successfully completed the Good Governance for CSOs training module and developed an accompanying Training- of Trainers (TOT) training package, including a workshop outline and agenda, power point presentation for each session, small group exercises and activities, pre/post-assessment, Trainer Manual and Trainee Manual. The main topics covered by the newly created TOT Governance module include:

- Basic principles of internal democratic governance in CSOs
- Power relations and internal politics in CSOs
- Decision-making process in a democratic system

- Building and empowering of a constituency
 - Transparency and accountability in CSOs
 - Roles and responsibilities of CSO Boards of Directors
4. In addition, the short-term Gender Expert developed TOT course training materials on the topic of gender equity and gender integration. The Gender Expert started work on the new training module, but was unable to complete it during this reporting period. She was able to finalize the course outline, lesson plan and complete the first draft of the Trainee Manual, which includes the following main topics:
- Gender Concepts
 - Notions of masculinity
 - Gender Needs (Gender Practical and Strategic Needs)
 - Main Gender and Development Approaches
 - Gender Integration in the Organizational Culture and Program Cycle
 - Power and Empowerment
 - Gender Equality and Equity
 - Core Concepts of Violence Against Women
 - Facilitation Methods/Techniques
 - Adult Learning Principles

Task: Increased Access to Learning Opportunities

Milestone: CSOs Access to Learning Materials Prepared

CADRE deactivated the old ECSS domain name for the Maktabat website and ECSS e-learning portal upon the creation of a new offshore domain name created by CADRE, where after CADRE activated the new domain names for the CSO Maktabat website and CSO E-Learning portal and re-directed users to the new domain name sites from the webpages of the old ECSS Maktabat and ECSS e-learning portal. CADRE also completed the removal of all ECSS and USAID/Egypt logos and references from the ECSS Maktabat and ECSS e-learning portal to make these revised sites more generic. Finally, CARE changed the e-mail address of the e-learning portal administration to the new CSO domain name e-mail address.

In addition, CADRE was able to begin the process of removing all ECSS and USAID/Egypt logos from the e-learning course modules. CADRE was able to access the source file for the Advanced Financial Management course and complete the logo removal.

Component 2: Improved Civil Society Enabling Environment

Task: Provide TA to Develop an Enabling Legal Environment for Civil Society

Milestone: proposed provisions of the draft CSO law searched and analyzed

CADRE conducted daily news research throughout the quarter in order to stay apprised of developments related to civil society in Egypt, particularly with an eye towards possible opportunities for legal reform.

CADRE circulated relevant stories and events internally, and shared a number of these updates with CADRE partners during bi-weekly calls.

CADRE prepared a draft information update with details on how CSOs have responded to the Ministry of Social Solidarity's registration order. The update surveys a number of organizations and compares their responses, including details on the registration process and the difficulties it creates for Egypt CSOs in carrying out their work. Prior to the issuing of the update, however, CADRE decided that it should not implement any activities until the program is registered; accordingly the update was not circulated.

Component 3: Empower Women in Political Process

Task: Initiate Women's Leadership and Internship Program

Milestone: WLTI Training Program Modification Started

During this reporting period, CADRE continued to update the existing Women's Leadership curriculum that was initially developed under a previous program in Libya, including revising materials to better suit the Egyptian context.

Milestone: Desk Study Research on Status of Women in Egypt

During the previous quarterly and in this reporting period, a desk study was developed which provides thorough background research to inform the context of the eventual Status of Women survey to be rolled out in Egypt after the CPI registration is received. The desk study examined current knowledge available through recent public opinion polling, news sources and advocacy statements made by groups inside and outside of Egypt. The study identified key trends, including; legislative and constitutional barriers, current levels of political representation of women, public perceptions of women's political participation, advocacy for gender reforms and women's participation, personal security and safety in public participation, educational barriers and media literacy, and competing priorities. Additionally, the desk study identified active local organizations and networks that are currently undertaking advocacy efforts around women's participation in Egypt and areas for potential opportunities for the CADRE program.

The desk study was an important first step in mapping out the existing information available on women's political participation in order to inform the adaptation of the Status of Women survey framework to Egypt's current context. The desk study also offers a basis for continual research to be made on these issues that can inform all components of the CADRE program from the crosscutting gender lens.

Component 4: Grant-Making Targeting Women, Youth and Marginalized Groups

Task: Establish and Award Thematic and Special Solicitation Grants: 1) Voter and Civic Education, 2) Consensus Building and Reconciliation, 3) Religious Tolerance and Dialogue, 4) Combating Sexual Gender-Based Violence, and 5) Human Rights and Transactional Justice

Milestone: Preparation of Tender Documents Initiated

CADRE developed a Pre-Solicitation Analysis, Outline and Approach document. The purpose of this document is to provide an outline of the program, its theory of change and specific steps and areas to be explored by partners, consultants and the program during the pre-award phase of CADRE's grant-making cycle. The hope is to ensure that each grant grouping (civic education grants, women's empowerment grants, policy and legislative grants, etc.) under each component get sufficient attention prior to the development of any Requests for Applications (RFAs) by CADRE. In doing so, the program will ensure higher quality proposals are received and bolster efforts to develop better programs alongside in partnership with our local Egyptian civil society organizations (CSOs) to meet the needs of their communities.

IV. Challenges

- At the present time, the process for registration is quite slow and lengthy and the Government of Egypt's delayed feedback on Counterpart's registration application. Until approval for registration is granted by the Government of Egypt, Counterpart International had to seek USAID's concurrence with partial suspension of CPI Award.
- IFES continues to follow up with Egyptian authorities regarding authorization to collaborate with Counterpart International to implement CADRE activities under IFES' existing registration in Egypt. Until Counterpart International is registered to work in Egypt and IFES receives authorization, IFES, along with all implementing partners, will suspend all CADRE activities at this time.

V. Planned Activities for Next Quarter

HQ/Field Office and Staff:

CPI will retain two (2) local consultants through April 30, 2015 on the CADRE program. These consultants will complete the administrative and financial work for CADRE preparatory activities now underway. Starting May 1, 2015, these consultants will work on CADRE only with advance written direction from CPI HQ until such time as registration is received, without any operational activities in Egypt.

CPI will retain the services of the Acting Chief of Party (hired as a local consultant) through July 31, 2015 on the CADRE program. He will serve as focal point for all advisory and facilitation work related to CPI's registration.

US-based CADRE consultants, whether working for CPI or its implementing partners will be directed to complete all assignments by April 30, 2015, and no new consulting activities will begin until registration is complete.

CPI HQ staff that support CADRE will provide minimal support to consultants and activities now underway through April 30, 2015, and minimum support thereafter. After that date, they will limit time on CADRE to that required to communicate between parties (field consultant, USAID, implementing partners, and Government of Egypt) or actively pursue registration procedures, until the registration is complete.

With regards to the local office, CPI will retain its active lease agreement and inventory in place, so that CPI meets all registration requirements, and to allow, upon completion of registration, the authorized activities to be launched quickly and with minimal costs.

Implementing Partners:

CPI has informed the programs implementing partners that CPI will not undertake any activities until receipt of the registration.

1. MSI will be immediately notified partially suspend its programmatic activities. MSI will wind down any remaining operational or administrative actions, after which only the following administrative charges will be allowed.
 - a) Costs for sub-lease of two offices
 - b) Costs for one point person for CADRE purposes after April 30.

All work under Component 1 (CSO Capacity Building) will thereafter be placed on hold until CPI registration is received.

2. ICNL will be notified to suspend all activities. ICNL has no active staff or ongoing work on CADRE. All work under Component 2 (Improved Civil Society Enabling Environment) will be suspended/on hold until CPI registration is received.
3. IFES will be notified to suspend all activities. IFES has no active staff or ongoing work on CADRE. All work under Component 3 (Women's Empowerment in Political Process) will be suspended/on hold until CPI registration is received.

Upon receiving official registration and work permit, CPI will submit a revised timeline to return CADRE to full operation.



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Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt program CADRE / Egypt

برنامج الدعم المدني للديموقراطية الفاعلة في مصر

"كادري"

Monitoring and Evaluation Operational Manual

February 2015

Prepared by:
Counterpart International

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| CADRE | Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt |
| COP | Chief of Party |
| CPI | Counterpart International |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CSSCs | Civil Society Support Centers |
| DCOP | Deputy Chief of Party |
| DQA | Data Quality Assurance |
| ECSS | Egypt Civil Society Support |
| EDHS | Egypt Demographic and Health Survey |
| IP | Implementing Partner |
| KF | Knowledge Framework |
| KMP | Knowledge Management Portal |
| M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| PODA | Participatory Organizational Development Assessment |
| RBF | Results Based Framework |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |

INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a management tool for those who manage anything from a small project component to the entire program. The purpose of using M&E is to improve the program implementation in order to both achieve and enhance the anticipated impact of the program.

A good M&E system will help in the following:

- Provide managers with information needed for day-to-day decisions;
- Provide early warnings of problems;
- Build the capacity amongst involved team in M&E;
- Clarify what impact the project is expected to have;
- Gather and analyze the necessary information for tracking progress and impact;
- Explain the reasons for success and delays to help management intervene

CADRE Response to Egypt Context

The 2011 revolution, fueled by the lack of employment and political transparency in government, widespread corruption, and police brutality, was positively bolstered through CSO engagement. Working to channel these frustrations into positive social change, CSOs were pivotal in providing political awareness training to youth on basic human rights as well as principles of advocacy, civil disobedience and anti-corruption. During the ensuing demonstrations, CSOs joined and supported demonstrators in various capacities including providing legal counsel to those detained, advocating for due process of law, and actively monitoring and reporting on police abuses. Following the overthrow of the Mubarak regime, CSOs continued to play a major role by leading the charge in national public awareness campaigns on the constitutional reform process and presidential elections.

The pivotal role of CSOs did not go unnoticed by the consecutive regimes since Mubarak. Blame for the upsurge in social activism, along with accusations of foreign political meddling was heaped on local and international CSOs alike and continues as of the submission of this PMEP. In the wake of this, the space in which civil society was once able to make progress has become viewed with consternation by the military government and additional restrictions were proposed to limit freedom of association and dissent.

In response to this situation, CADRE intends to lend ongoing support to Egypt's historically vibrant civil society sector. In Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, and Greater Cairo, CADRE's primary objective is to support Egypt's ongoing political transition through technical assistance, organizational capacity development, and grant making opportunities for CSOs that are working to raise public awareness around upcoming electoral events through voter and civic education; to promote inclusive dialogue that elevates the role of women and youth, the protection of minority rights, and religious tolerance; to combat gender-based violence; and to promote human rights and transitional justice.

Monitoring and Evaluation System

What is Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)?

MONITORING is the process of continuously collecting information about the progress of the program. Collecting the information is then a normal part of day-to-day work.

The purpose of the continuous monitoring is to help decide whether activities are being implemented as planned or not. The collected information should be used to make decisions about improving the management and implementation of the program.

RESULTS MONITORING provides information on the progress towards achieving objectives and on the impact the program is having in relation to the expected results.

EVALUATION is the process to measure the outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of the program in order to use its lessons learned.

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess or judge the worth or value of the program. Evaluations are separately scheduled activities that should be performed at specific intervals during and after the program.

| | Monitoring | Evaluation |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| When is it done? | Continuous | At fixed timings |
| What information is collected? | Directly available information about outputs | More detailed information |
| With what purpose? | To check that activities are being implemented as planned | To see whether the goals and objectives are being reached or not |
| Who does it? | Program staff as part of their day to day work – with assistance from M&E staff | Internal, or external teams as separate tasks |
| How is the result used | To improve quality of implementation and adjust planning. | To judge on the impact of the program on target population, adjust objectives and decide about future plans. |

What key M&E lessons have been learned?

- A good M&E system requires both internal self-assessment and external verification. This why, Implementing Partners (IPs) will collect their own internal data while and an external team or agency will verify the completeness and accuracy of the data collected by those IPs.
- The M&E system must be as simple as possible.
- A specialized entity is required to assess collected data, verify monitoring processes, review the Data Quality Assurance (DQAs) precautions and review the analysis framework used.

- It is crucial that IPs buy-in the M&E system – this why a participatory process has been conducted to develop every piece of the M&E system and an ongoing feedback mechanism is guaranteed to ensure a buy-in situation.
- Funding of M&E human resources and activities has been secured since the planning phase at all levels of CADRE program structure.

What framework will be used for M&E?

A Results Based Framework (RBF) has been developed at the early planning phase of CADRE, based on application of a Knowledge Framework (KF). The activities of the program are expected to lead to achieving the indicators, which are expected to lead consequently to achieving the overall goal. The major levels of the RBF are:

- Activities: What we have actually done;
- Outputs: What have we delivered as result of the activities;
- Outcomes: What has been achieved as result of the outputs;
- Impact: What has been achieved as result of the outcomes?

Who does what?

CADRE’s M&E team; representing CADRE program; encourage evaluative thinking among all program staff, partners and grantees. This means encouraging those engaged in the program to think critically about what it is accomplishing, how, under what conditions, and what is (or is not) working. Specifically, to ensure adherence to the M&E system, close communication will be happening between the CADRE M&E team in Cairo office with the M&E specialists to ensure the necessary support they need to adhere with the M&E system.

CSSCs Orientation

Each partner / grantee in the program description, including the CSSCs, will have an identified M&E focal point who will receive an orientation from the Counterpart M&E team to ensure they are aware of the indicators they must report on and use the appropriate M&E tools to collect and report on this quantitative data and share qualitative data. The orientation will also cover reporting requirements for all partners and grantees, which will include monthly monitoring reports from all local partners, including CSSCs and CSOs. The CSSCs will also receive training in data verification and data entry and enter the data generated by their CSO partners in the Knowledge Management Portal. The Counterpart M&E team in Cairo will then perform regular spot checks and verification of a sample of the data entered by the 10 CSSCs to ensure validity and integrity, etc.

CSOs Orientation

A similar orientation will flow down from the CSSC M&E focal point to their respective CSO partner M&E focal points and will be attended by the CADRE’s main office M&E team to ensure complete and adequate instructions are provided and proper data collection and reporting

forms are shared. Each CSSC M&E focal point will be responsible for supporting the M&E capacity and work of its CSO partners, providing training and orientation to CSO M&E focal points, reviewing reports, and spot-checking and ensuring high quality reported data.

CSOs Orientation for Grantees Awarded from Counterpart Directly

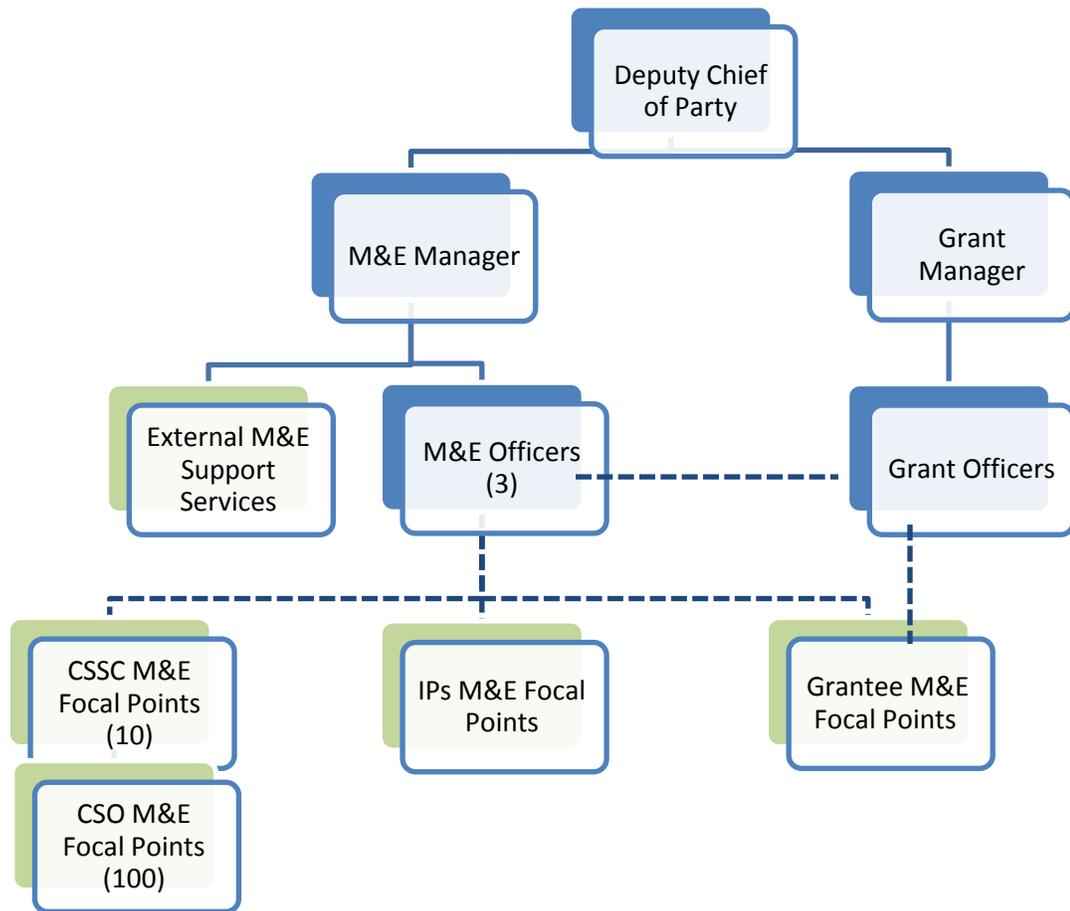
For the grants that are awarded directly from Counterpart to local organizations, Counterpart's Grant Officers will support in the M&E function by also supporting and overseeing the integrity of data reported and entering data into the Knowledge Management Portal given the high number of anticipated grantees. In both cases, the Counterpart CADRE M&E team has overall responsibility for ensuring high-quality and accurate data and will act as another data quality assurance layer.

Grantees Role

As recipients of 50% of overall program funding, CADRE grantees are key determinants of program success. Program grantees are both partnering implementers and recipient beneficiaries. In both cases, the CSOs need to be performing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on an extremely high level. CADRE will provide monitoring, evaluation and reporting support to prospective grantees beginning at the proposal stage through pre-proposal training that will guide organizations through the development of Performance Monitoring and evaluation Plan and the identification of appropriate indicators to measure their performance. Upon award, CADRE staff will work with grant recipients to ensure appropriate use and development of monitoring and evaluation tools. Grant recipients will be expected to keep robust records of their project activities and will report these activities into a Knowledge Management Portal (KMP), to periodically extract updated quantitative reports on their project performance.

The below organizational chart provides a visual representation of the above relationships. A solid line represents a direct reporting relationship with supervisory authority, while a dotted line represents an indirect reporting relationship based on agreed upon ME&R guidelines between partners as described above. The blue shading indicates Counterpart staff while the green shading represents external partners or sub-contractors.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR MONITORING & EVALUATION



Theory of Change

The key theory behind this primary objective is that if CADRE strengthens Egyptian civil society leaders, organizations, their members and networks while improving the enabling environment for civil society actors, then Egyptian citizens will more actively participate in and influence the ongoing political process.

This theory of change assumes that the target leaders, organizations, and networks that will participate in CADRE are focused on the civic participation sector (defined broadly as programming that promotes collective dialogue or action around issues of common concern to the public, including civic education, social integration, advocacy, and human rights). As a result, as target organizations receive capacity building support to strengthen their institutions, they will become more efficient in their internal operations and increase the quality of their technical interventions, leading to increased numbers of Egyptian citizens participating in the political process and with greater impact, including the ability to influence government policy.

In addition, without also improving the enabling environment, CADRE may create stronger organizations that cannot actually implement initiatives, easily operate, or access a receptive or cooperative government audience. This would reduce the overall potential impact of the program's investments (i.e., the first portion of the 'if statement' in the theory of change— building stronger institutions and networks and supporting civil society leaders).

Building on this theory of change, its underlying assumptions, and to better link the program's components to its primary objective, CADRE has developed three sub-objectives to capture the program's theory of change. These include:

(1) Strengthened Egyptian civil society organizations and networks.

(2) Improved civil society enabling environment.

(3) Increased civic participation of Egyptian citizens, particularly women.

To help this program vision become a reality, CADRE will focus on four, inter-related program components:

Component 1: Capacity Building for Egyptian Civil Society Organizations

1. Establish a network of 10 civil society support centers;
2. Provide tailored training and technical assistance to CSSCs;
3. Strengthen and provide support services to 100 Egyptian CSOs;
4. Increase access to learning opportunities;
5. Provide capacity development for CSO grantees;
6. Provide cyber security training for CSO network;
7. Institutionalize and build capacity for CSO certification.

Component 2: Support to Improve the Civil Society Enabling Environment

1. Provide TA to develop an enabling legal environment for civil society;
2. Improve CSO capacity to advocate for more enabling laws governing civil society;
3. Support the implementation of new civil society legal framework;
4. Educate CSOs in new legal rights and responsibilities.

Component 3: Women's Empowerment in Political Processes

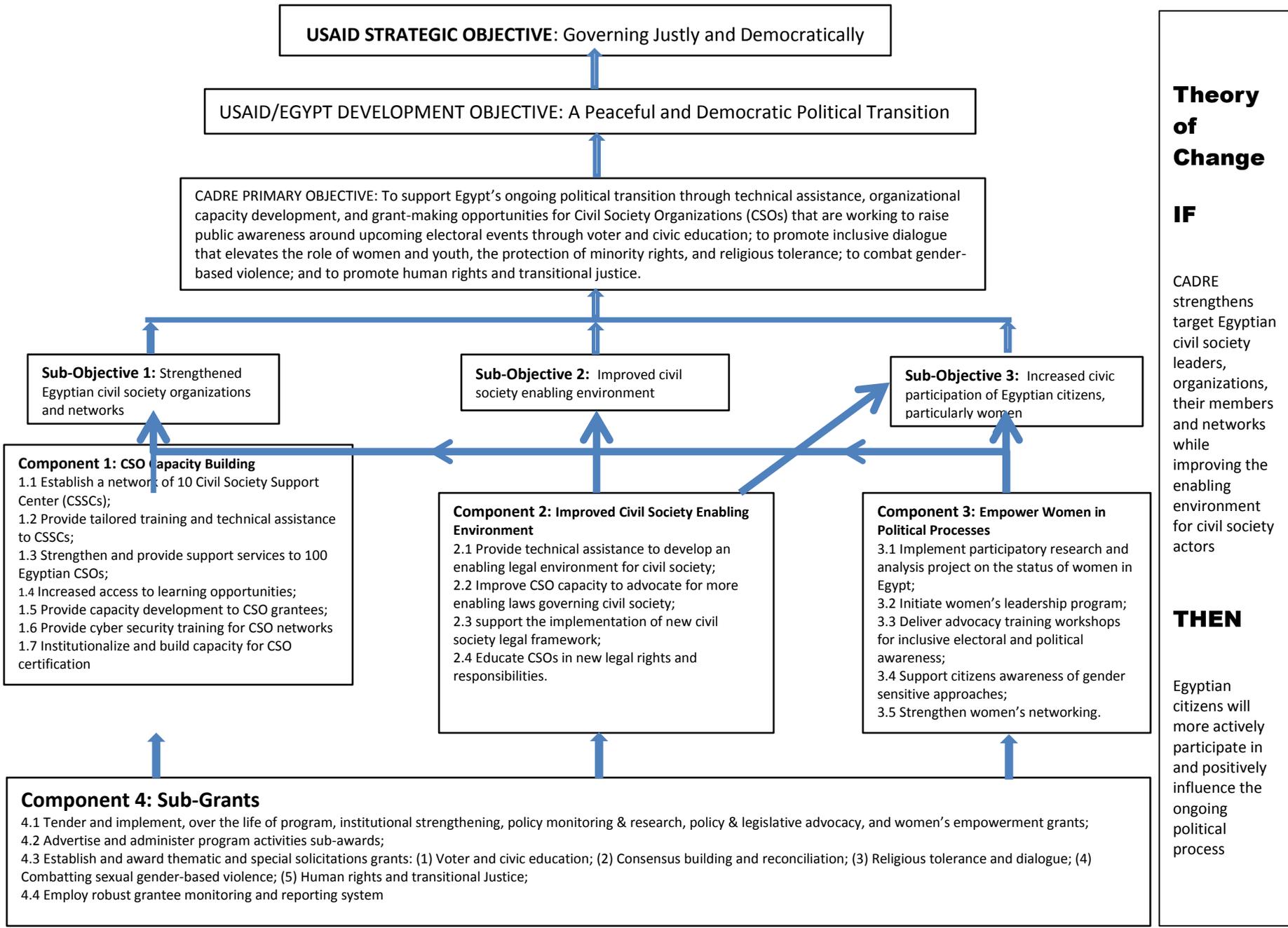
1. Implement participation research and analysis project on the status of women in Egypt;
2. Initiate women's leadership and internship program;
3. Deliver advocacy training workshops for inclusive electoral and political processes.

Component 4: Grant-making targeting women, youth and marginalized groups in support of Components 1-3

1. Tender and implement institutional strengthening, policy monitoring and research, policy and legislative advocacy; and women's empowerment grants;
2. Advertise and administer program activity sub-awards;
3. Establish and award thematic and specials solicitations grants
4. Employ robust grantee monitoring, evaluation and reporting system.

The below results framework outlines the connections between the program's primary objective, sub-objectives, and components.

FIGURE 1 – RESULTS FRAMEWORK



OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Agreement on key documents

CADRE developed, participatory with all IP, the PMEP including the indicators, and the CADRE's Learning Agenda. This process ensured agreement on the necessary definitions and key documents that will be used to monitor CADRE program implementation.

Setting Unified Coding System

CADRE has put a coding system to prepare for data and information exchange mechanism during the program life time. CSSCs will be entering data onto the storage space of CADRE at Counterpart International's Knowledge Management Portal (KMP). CADRE's program and M&E teams will be also entering data onto the same KMP as well as some of the expected grantees. For this reason a unified coding system must be followed for the CSOs, CSSCs, beneficiaries and trainees. The purpose of the coding system will be to prepare for necessary sorting, analysis and segregation of the data to empower the reporting abilities of CADRE team, CPI and IPs. Coding of program data will start with geocodes as follows:

Region Codes (1 digit):

| Region Name | Region Code |
|---------------|-------------|
| Greater Cairo | 1 |
| Lower Egypt | 2 |
| Upper Egypt | 3 |

Governorate Codes (2 digits):

| Governorate Name | Governorate Code | Governorate Name | Governorate Code |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Matruh | 01 | Cairo | 16 |
| Alexandria | 02 | Suez | 17 |
| Behira | 03 | South Sinai | 18 |
| Kafr El-Sheikh | 04 | Beni Suef | 19 |
| Dakahlia | 05 | Minya | 20 |
| Damietta | 06 | Elwadi Elgeded (New Valley) | 21 |
| Port Said | 07 | Asyut | 22 |
| North Sinai | 08 | Red Sea | 23 |
| Gharbia | 09 | Sohag | 24 |
| Monufia | 10 | Qena | 25 |
| Qalyubia | 11 | Luxor | 26 |
| Al Sharqia | 12 | Aswan | 27 |
| Ismailia | 13 | Halayeb | 28 |
| Giza | 14 | Shalateen | 29 |
| Faiyum | 15 | | |

Note-TEMPORARY CODES: The governorates names spelling, sorting and codes are taken from the EDHS2008 temporarily as to be reviewed with the accounting teams to coordinate a unified coding system to be used for programs and finance purposes in order to empower the reporting system during the program life time.

CSSC Codes:

| # | Region | CSSC Name | CSSC Code |
|----|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Greater Cairo | | 01 |
| 2 | | | 02 |
| 3 | | | 03 |
| 4 | | | 04 |
| 5 | Lower Egypt | | 05 |
| 6 | | | 06 |
| 7 | | | 07 |
| 8 | Upper Egypt | | 08 |
| 9 | | | 09 |
| 10 | | | 10 |

The CSSC names will be filled-out when the Participatory Organizational Development Assessment is (PODA) completed and CSSCs are selected.

CSO Codes:

| Region | CSSC Name | CSO Name | CSO Code |
|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Greater Cairo | 1. | 1. | 001 |
| | | 2. | 002 |
| | | 3. | 003 |
| | | 4. | 004 |
| | | 5. | 005 |
| | | 6. | 006 |
| | | 7. | 007 |
| | | 8. | 008 |
| | | 9. | 009 |
| | | 10. | 010 |
| Greater Cairo | 2. | 1. | 011 |
| | | 2. | 012 |
| | | 3. | 013 |
| | | 4. | 014 |
| | | 5. | 015 |
| | | 6. | 016 |
| | | 7. | 017 |
| | | 8. | 018 |
| | | 9. | 019 |
| | | 10. | 020 |
| Greater Cairo | 3. | 1. | 021 |
| | | 2. | 022 |

| | | | |
|---------------|----|-----|-----|
| | | 3. | 023 |
| | | 4. | 024 |
| | | 5. | 025 |
| | | 6. | 026 |
| | | 7. | 027 |
| | | 8. | 028 |
| | | 9. | 029 |
| | | 10. | 030 |
| Greater Cairo | 4. | 1. | 031 |
| | | 2. | 032 |
| | | 3. | 033 |
| | | 4. | 034 |
| | | 5. | 035 |
| | | 6. | 036 |
| | | 7. | 037 |
| | | 8. | 038 |
| | | 9. | 039 |
| | | 10. | 040 |
| Lower Egypt | 5. | 1. | 041 |
| | | 2. | 042 |
| | | 3. | 043 |
| | | 4. | 044 |
| | | 5. | 045 |
| | | 6. | 046 |
| | | 7. | 047 |
| | | 8. | 048 |
| | | 9. | 049 |
| | | 10. | 050 |
| Lower Egypt | 6. | 1. | 051 |
| | | 2. | 052 |
| | | 3. | 053 |
| | | 4. | 054 |
| | | 5. | 055 |
| | | 6. | 056 |
| | | 7. | 057 |
| | | 8. | 058 |
| | | 9. | 059 |
| | | 10. | 060 |
| Lower Egypt | 7. | 1. | 061 |
| | | 2. | 062 |
| | | 3. | 063 |
| | | 4. | 064 |
| | | 5. | 065 |
| | | 6. | 066 |
| | | 7. | 067 |
| | | 8. | 068 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 9. | 069 |
| | | 10. | 070 |
| Upper Egypt | 8. | 1. | 071 |
| | | 2. | 072 |
| | | 3. | 073 |
| | | 4. | 074 |
| | | 5. | 075 |
| | | 6. | 076 |
| | | 7. | 077 |
| | | 8. | 078 |
| | | 9. | 079 |
| | | 10. | 080 |
| Upper Egypt | 9. | 1. | 081 |
| | | 2. | 082 |
| | | 3. | 083 |
| | | 4. | 084 |
| | | 5. | 085 |
| | | 6. | 086 |
| | | 7. | 087 |
| | | 8. | 088 |
| | | 9. | 089 |
| | | 10. | 090 |
| Upper Egypt | 10. | 1. | 091 |
| | | 2. | 092 |
| | | 3. | 093 |
| | | 4. | 094 |
| | | 5. | 095 |
| | | 6. | 096 |
| | | 7. | 097 |
| | | 8. | 098 |
| | | 9. | 099 |
| | | 10. | 100 |

The CSO names will be filled-out when the Participatory Organizational Development Assessment is (PODA) completed and CSOs are identified.

Trainee / Beneficiary Codes:

| Combination | Region code + 1 st digit | Governorate code + 2 nd and 3 rd digits | CSSC code + 4 th and 5 th digits | Trainees/Beneficiary number 6 th , 7 th & 8 th digits |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Example "1 22 06 129" | 1 | 22 | 06 | 129 |
| This mean that the trainee number 129 who is from a CSO within the subnet of CSSC # 6 that is from greater Cairo region. (1 22 06 129) | | | | |

Setting Program Indicators

The following quantitative indicators were set to track the progress and impact of the CADRE program. These indicators are the program Core set of indicators that grants will fall under one, some or all of them. The Core indicators have been carefully chosen to support not just reporting, but also to learn from implementation and make timely management decisions. Grantees will need to put set of indicators for the grant they are applying for, as to ensure they are aligned with CADRE's CORE indicators. Grantees should make sure that the indicators they phrase will enable them (and CADRE) to measure the grant progress periodically and judge on the expected impact within the community. The table below shows CADRE'S CORE Indicators:

| # | Indicator |
|----|---|
| 1 | Number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) using USG assistance to improve internal organizational capacity |
| 2 | Number of awards made directly to local organizations |
| 3 | Number of individuals certified to provide Institutional Development training for CSOs |
| 4 | Number of networks established |
| 5 | Number of networks strengthened (providing funding, technical assistance and/or training to support networks' ability to function) |
| 6 | Number of target CSOs with improved financial accounting practices as a result of USG assistance |
| 7 | % of target organizations demonstrating increased organizational capacity |
| 8 | % of target CSSCs and CSOs that reduce the average age of Board of Directors membership by 10 years or more |
| 9 | % increase in the representation of women on target CSSCs' and CSOs' boards of directors |
| 10 | % increase in the satisfaction of target CSOs' clients in services supported under CADRE |
| 11 | % of target organizations demonstrating increased advocacy capacity |
| 12 | Number of human rights defenders trained and supported with USG assistance |
| 13 | Number of judges, prosecutors and lawyers trained on human rights issues |
| 14 | Number of public policies introduced, adopted, repealed, changed or implemented with citizen input (resulting from CADRE program activities) (Standard) |
| 15 | Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions |
| 16 | Number of USG supported activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of women |
| 17 | Number of individuals receiving voter and civic education through USG-assisted programs |
| 18 | Number of USG supported CSOs promoting the participation of youth in the democratic process |
| 19 | Number of USG-assisted civil society organizations that participate in legislative proceedings and/or engage in advocacy with national legislature and its committees |
| 20 | Number of USG-funded organizations representing marginalized constituencies trying to effect government policy or conducting government oversight |
| 21 | Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote gender equality at the regional, national or local level |
| 22 | Number of laws, policies, or procedures drafted, proposed, or adopted with USG assistance designed to improve prevention of or response to sexual and gender based violence at the regional, national, or local level |
| 23 | Number of public policies introduced, adopted, repealed, changed or implemented with citizen input (resulting from CADRE program activities) |
| 24 | # of services improved by national or sub-national government entities as a result of citizen input (resulting from CADRE program activities) |
| 25 | <i>Indicator to track change in civic participation (TBD)</i> |

| | |
|----|--|
| 26 | Percent of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG supported training/programming |
| 27 | Percent of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities |
| 28 | Number of people reached by USG funded interventions providing GBV services (e.g. health, legal, psycho social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other) |
| 29 | Number of communities accessing program services |
| 30 | Number of trainees (individuals) |
| 31 | Number of people assisted (individual, direct beneficiaries) |
| 32 | Percent increase in scores of post-training assessments compared against pre-training assessments. |
| 33 | % of program partners satisfied or very satisfied with the program |

Information management and Reporting

CADRE program M&E team will follow the USAID's data quality standards; they include Validity, Integrity, Precision, Reliability, and Timeliness:

Validity: The data will adequately represent the program's performance. The data results will be measured by well-trained staff that will use a number of tools to track and verify indicator results.

Integrity: The data will be free of manipulation. Grantees will be contractually obligated to use CADRE's templates to reduce inconsistencies when reporting data across all activities implemented under the CADRE project. CADRE's staff will also be obligated to report data based on actual project outputs using standardized templates.

Precision: The data collected under CADRE will be within an acceptable margin of error; margins of error will be jointly reviewed with USAID to determine acceptable ranges.

Reliability: Data will be collected using stable and consistent methods and processes. Data will be reviewed and verified by regular spot-checks and DQAs conducted by the M&E Manager and Officers routinely.

Timeliness: The data collected under CADRE will be current and collected frequently. Reports will be collected monthly, quarterly and yearly, as required.

Design of CADRE Data Collection and Reporting Tools

Data Collection Tools

1. Partner satisfaction survey
2. Daily attendance sheet
3. Training Sign-In Form
4. Pre and post assessment form
5. Training evaluation form

Reporting Tools

6. Annual plan
7. Quarter plan
8. Training event report
9. Quarter report template
10. Grants quarter report
11. Annual report
12. Grantee final report

1. Partner Satisfaction Survey

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The survey will be self-administered by the CSO board team or whoever they delegate to fill it out. The tool will be requested and collected by the M&E office responsible for the region from CADRE team.

When the tool will be collected:

The partner satisfaction survey will be conducted twice at mid of the project and end of the partner's grant.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The survey will be conducted for a sample of representatives from all partner organizations providing sub-granting and organizational support under the CADRE program. Scores of the representatives should be averaged to express the overall satisfaction degree of partners. The counted responses should be the "satisfied" and "very satisfied".

Analysis by:

The filled out questionnaires will be collected, entered and analyzed by the M&E officers in CADRE office in Cairo as to be approved by the M&E manager.

Sample Rule:

A consultant satisfaction will help setting the sample size.

Storage:

The results will be stored at the CPI's KMP and will be presented to USAID at year two's annual report.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

The partner should consider responding to questionnaire questions in regard to the CADRE grant only – as it is not meant to collect opinions on CADRE program generally. When filling the questionnaire, the participants are reflecting on how they see the direct benefits they obtained from CADRE in terms of capacity building and coaching services. It is assumed that reflecting the satisfaction will require internal participatory process among grant staff to reflect on the skills and services they benefited from CADRE.

Partners Satisfaction Survey

Date Submitted (DD-MM-YY): _____

Name of Partner: _____

Governorate: _____ Region: _____

Grant Agreement Number: _____

Grant / Project Name: _____

Life of Grant - From (DD-MM-YY): _____ To (DD-MM-YY): _____

Grant Coverage Area: _____

Questionnaire filled by: _____

Position at CADRE Grant: _____

Please put a check mark to rate your agreement with the following statements:

| # | Questions | Did not receive any CB | Received Capacity Building Intervention | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Dis-satisfied | Very Dis-satisfied |
| Did you receive any type of training (formal or informal) on the following topics or not? And if you received any training how would you rate your satisfaction on the overall benefit from the capacity building (CB)? | | | | | | | |
| Module A: Leadership and Strategic Planning | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Establishment of strategic plans | | | | | | |
| 2 | General assembly roles and responsibilities | | | | | | |
| 3 | Characteristics of good board of a CSO | | | | | | |
| 4 | Necessary mechanisms , rules, systems & structure for good CSO management | | | | | | |
| 5 | Strategic planning process | | | | | | |
| Module B: Program Management and Quality Control | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Program design and planning approaches | | | | | | |
| 2 | Program implementation and Impact | | | | | | |
| 3 | Knowledge management and M&E | | | | | | |
| Module C: Accounting and Financial Management | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Financial planning skills | | | | | | |
| 2 | Budget preparation and management skills | | | | | | |
| 3 | Accounting systems and internal control | | | | | | |
| 4 | Procurement process and transparency | | | | | | |
| 5 | Asset management systems | | | | | | |
| 6 | Financial reporting skills | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 7 | Sub-contracting rules, ethics and policies | | | | | | |
| Module D: Financial Sustainability | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Financial sustainability planning | | | | | | |
| 2 | Fee for service concept and strategies | | | | | | |
| 3 | Donor relations and funding cycle | | | | | | |
| 4 | Diversification strategies | | | | | | |
| Module E: Human and Material Resources | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Operational standards | | | | | | |
| 2 | Staff management skills | | | | | | |
| 3 | Safety and security procedures | | | | | | |
| 4 | Supplemental human resources rules & procedures | | | | | | |
| 5 | Facilities and equipment and property use policies | | | | | | |
| Module F: External Relations / Communications | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Communication strategies | | | | | | |
| 2 | Communications protocols | | | | | | |
| 3 | Communications products | | | | | | |
| 4 | Communications tools | | | | | | |
| 5 | Media strategies and management | | | | | | |
| 6 | Networking | | | | | | |
| Module G: General | | | | | | | |
| 1 | How satisfied are you with the direct technical assistance you have received through the program? | | | | | | |
| 2 | How satisfied are you with the progress you have made towards your capacity building goals as an organization with our support? | | | | | | |
| 3 | Have you noticed an increase in revenue following your work with us? If yes, can you share how much? _____ | | | | | | |
| 4 | Have you diversified your funding? | | | | | | |

Notes - fill in any additional comments you have about the capacity building training you have received:

2. Daily Attendance Sheet

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The daily attendance sheet should be filled out and submitted to the M&E team for every training or conference. It should be administered, reviewed and submitted to the M&E team by the program officer who holds the training or conference.

When the tool will be collected:

The daily attendance sheets should be attached to the monthly training report that CSOs and CSSCs will deliver. The daily attendance sheets are the supporting documents for the numbers reported in the monthly training report.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The daily attendance sheets are to be filled out for each and every training day funded by CADRE program.

Analysis by:

All training reports supported by the daily attendance sheets will be grouped together and analyzed by the M&E team in CADRE's main office in Cairo.

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The results will be presented in the quarter report and the CPI's KMP.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

Original attendance forms should be kept with the finance department while copies should be attached to the monthly training report.

COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL
Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt
DAILY ATTENDANCE FORM

| ACTIVITY NAME: | | START DATE (mm-dd-yy): | | END DATE (dd-mm-yy): | | | |
|--|------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|
| DATE (mm-dd-yy): | | DISTRICT: | | CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE: | | | |
| Governorate: | | | | | | | |
| CSSC Name: | | | | | | | |
| No. | Name | Organization | Are you | | Are you between 15-24 years old? (check, if yes) | Journalist (check, if yes) | Signature |
| | | | Male | Female | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
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| 18 | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | |
| Event Officer (person in charge) Name: | | | Total partic | M: | F: | Total: | |
| | | | Adults | M: | F: | Total: | |
| Event Officer Authorization: | | | Youth | M: | F: | Total: | |
| | | | Journalists | | | Total: | |

3. Training Sign-In Form

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Sign-In form is the document that M&E team will use to count training and conference participants and their sex. The Sign-In form will be collected and submitted to the M&E team at the beginning of every training or conference. It should be administered, reviewed and submitted to the M&E team by the program officer who holds the training or conference.

When the tool will be collected:

The Sign-In form should be attached to the monthly training report that CSOs and CSSCs will deliver.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The Sign-In form will be filled out for each and every training or conference funded by CADRE grants.

Analysis by:

Information collected by the Sign-In forms will be entered onto the training database and the KMP, then will be analyzed by the M&E team accordingly.

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The results will be stored and presented in/from the training database and the KMP.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

N/A

COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL
Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt

SIGN-IN FORM

ACTIVITY NAME:

START DATE (mm-dd-yy):

Governorate:

CSSC Name:

DISTRICT:

END DATE (dd-mm-yy):

CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE:

| No. | Name | Organization | Position | Are you | | Are you between 15-24 years old? (check, if yes) | Journalist (check, if yes) | Telephone | Email | Signature |
|-----|------|--------------|---------------------|---------|-------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | | | | Man | Woman | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Total participants: | M: | F: | Total: | | | | |
| | | | Adults | M: | F: | Total: | | | | |
| | | | Youth | M: | F: | Total: | | | | |
| | | | Journalists | | | Total: | | | | |

4. Pre and Post Assessment Form

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Pre/Post-Assessment form will be developed by the capacity development team for every specific training subject. The program officer, who's conducting the training, is responsible to apply the test forms before and after the training and to attach the results with the training report.

When the tool will be collected:

The Pre/Post Assessment will be applied before and after delivery of trainings and to be attached with the monthly training report for the M&E team.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

N/A

Analysis by:

The M&E team will enter the Pre/Post Assessment results onto the training database and then will provide analysis for the average results.

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The results will be presented in the quarter and training reports.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

The program staff responsible for the training will review the pre and post assessment tests for participants then will fill out table at end of the test with total correct answers vs total wrong answers then will calculate the percentages for both counts. The percentages will be then entered by the M&E team in the training database for each trainee.

Pre/Post Assessment Financial Skills for non-Finance People (EXAMPLE)

Date: / /201__

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Name: | Position: |
| Organization Name: | Governorate: |
| District: | Village: |

| | |
|--|---|
| Put (√) in front of correct statements or (X) in front of the wrong statements: | ضع علامة (√) امام العبارة الصحيحة وعلامة (X) امام العبارة الخاطئة: |
|--|---|

| # | Question | True (√) | False (X) |
|----|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |

| For Instructor / Training Administrator Use (To be hidden before use by participants) | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Description | Total | % |
| Total/Percentage Correct | | |
| Total/Percentage Incorrect | | |

5. Training Evaluation Form

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Training Evaluation form should be filled out by every participant in the trainings conducted and/or funded by CADRE program. It will be collected by the program team responsible for the training.

When the tool will be collected:

The training evaluation will be collected at end of last training day for any training funded by CADRE.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The program team responsible for the training should review the feedback collected by this tools to address it with the management to enhance the quality of future training events.

Analysis by:

Program persons/team responsible for the training will group and report the collected feedback to his/her management for decisions and actions to improve training quality.

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The summary report for the training evaluation will be presented in the quarter and training reports.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

N/A

TRAINING EVALUATION

Dear Participant - please fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire is anonymous, so please answer openly and freely so we can use this information to improve our training program.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. For statistical purposes only: | | |
| Are you? | Male _____ | Female _____ |
| Are you 15-24 years old? | Yes _____ | No _____ |

| 2. Please use the check mark ✓ to rate each item below: | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Evaluation Criteria | Excellent | Good | Not so good | Poor |
| Overall quality of the training | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Relevance of the topics | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Variety of training methods | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Quality of the handouts | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Quality of the training venue | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Quality of the lunch and coffee breaks | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3. To what extent, if at all, did the training meet the stated objectives? (Please check one) | | | | |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <i>A great deal</i> | <i>A good amount</i> | <i>Some</i> | <i>A little</i> | <i>Not at all</i> |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. Please rate the trainers in each category using the following scale: 1=Poor, 2=Not so good, 3=Good, 4=Excellent | | | |
| <i>Write trainer's name in the box to the right and circle Male or Female</i> | Trainer's Name (Male/Female) | Trainer's Name (Male/Female) | Trainer's Name (Male/Female) |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Presentation and facilitation skills | | | |
| Knowledge of the subject matter | | | |
| Ability to engage both men and women | | | |
| Ability to respond to participants' questions fully and clearly | | | |
| Ability to provide adequate examples/exercises to illustrate theory and concepts | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. How much of what you learned in this training do you think you will use in the future? | | | | |
| <u> </u> <i>A great deal</i> | <u> </u> <i>A good amount</i> | <u> </u> <i>Some</i> | <u> </u> <i>A little</i> | <u> </u> <i>Nothing</i> |

6. Please describe the most important skills or knowledge you learned in this training that you expect to use in the future. Please be specific.

7. What topics of this training were least relevant to your job?

8. What topics of this training would you like to learn more about?

9. What would you change about the training?

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| 10. Would you recommend this training to others? | Yes ___ | No ___ |
|--|---------|--------|

6. Annual Plan

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Annual Plan should be prepared by CPI and IPs at beginning of every Fiscal year. The fiscal year for CADRE program start at 1st of July and end at 30th of June. Also the grantees that operate grants longer than on year will need to prepare and submit annual plan for their grant using the same annual plan template.

When the tool will be collected:

The Annual plan has to be submitted on month before beginning of the fiscal year. Grantees that operate grants longer than one year need to prepare their annual plan at beginning of the grant for one year and to submit a revision at beginning of CADRE's fiscal year for the remaining portion of the fiscal year.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The Annual Plan provides the methodological approach that CADRE will use during the upcoming year to achieve the objectives of CADRE/Grant. It should detail the specific activities that will be implementing during the planning period and sets out the milestones to monitor progress and results.

Analysis by:

N/A

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The Annual Plans will be assembled, reviewed and approved by the DCOP, who will be preparing or supervising the preparation of a master CADRE annual plan that will be shared with the donor and headquarters.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

N/A

This is an example of the Annual Plan form. The complete template should be sent to IPs and Grantees by respective management.

| CADRE Work Plan FY ___-___: Period ___/___/201__ to ___/___/201__ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | T | S | T | Activity and Milestone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | J | A | S | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | | | |
| O | A | U | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | u | o | o | e | c | o | o | e | a | e | a | p | a | o | u | o | u | e |
| M | S | B | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | l | g | l | p | t | v | c | n | b | r | r | y | n | l | l | g | p | |
| P | K | - | K | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | y | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 Component 1: CSO capacity building | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Establish Network of 10 Civil Society Support Centers (CSSC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Provide tailored training and technical assistance to CSSCs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3. Strengthen and provide support services to 100 Egyptian CSOs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4. Increase access to learning opportunities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Provide Capacity Development for CSO Grantees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.6. Provide Cyber Security Training for CSO Network. Not Applicable for the first year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.7. Institutionalize and build capacity for CSO Certification. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

7. Quarter Plan

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Quarter Plan should be prepared by CPI, IPs and Grantees at beginning of every quarter.

When the tool will be collected:

The Quarter Plan has to be submitted at least two weeks before beginning of every quarter.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The Quarter Plan is a detailed portion of the annual plan that should incorporate any potential changes preferred or obliged to happen to the original approved annual plan during the upcoming quarter.

Analysis by:

N/A

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The Quarter Plans will be assembled, reviewed and approved by the DCOP, who will be preparing or supervising the preparation of a master CADRE quarter plan that will be shared with the donor and headquarters.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

N/A

Below is an example of the Quarter Plan Form. The complete template should be sent to IPs and Grantees by respective management.

| Plan of activities Carried out from _____ to _____ | | Assumptions: | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| CADRE PREPARATORY Work Plan: | | - | | | | | |
| C O M P | T A S S - | S U B - | T A S S - | J a n 1 5 | F e b 1 5 | M a r 1 5 | Action/Resource needed/Notes |
| 1 Component 1: CSO capacity building | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Establish Network of 10 Civil Society Support Centers (CSSC) | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Provide tailored training and technical assistance to CSSCs | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1.3. Increase access to learning opportunities. | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2 Component 2: Improved civil society enabling environment | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Provide TA to Develop an Enabling Legal Environment for Civil Society. | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3 Component 3: Empower Women in Political Processes | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Implement Participatory Research and Analysis Project on the Status of Women in Egypt. | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3.2. Initiate Women's Leadership Training and Internship Program. | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3.3. Strengthen Women's Networking. | | | | | | | |
| Milestone: | | | | | | | |
| Team Responsibility: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

8. Training Event Report

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Training Event report should be submitted either way of the following:

- Online on CPI's KMP for the program team who has access to the CPI's KMP; or
- By filling out the Event Report template electronically and attach it to the monthly training report.

When the tool will be collected:

The Training Event report should be submitted after every training event; or at end of every month with the training monthly report.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The CADRE program team is responsible to review the event reports that were entered onto the KMP to ensure its validity and completion; and to enter the event reports that were sent digitally to them.

Analysis by:

The KMP will provide sorted data on the training events.

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

Information of the Training Event Reports will be stored at the Knowledge Management Portal, on CPI's website.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

N/A

Training Event Report

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Local/Implementing Partner (Grantee): | | Grant Number: | |
| Governorate: | District: | Village: | |
| Training Title: | | | |
| Brief training summary (please briefly describe the purpose of the training and the topics it covered): | | | |
| Start date of training: | | Number of training days: | |
| Total cost of training: | | | |
| Training instruction cost: | | | |
| Trainee cost: | | | |
| Training travel cost: | | | |
| Was it ToT: | Yes _____ | No _____ | |
| Name of the trainers(s) who conducted the training: | | Name of organization that the trainer is from: | |
| 1- | | | |
| 2- | | | |
| 3- | | | |
| Primary topic (check one topic reflects the primary theme of the training): | | | |
| Advocacy | <input type="checkbox"/> | Association/network development | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civic and political participation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Community mobilization and development | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civic education | <input type="checkbox"/> | CSO Institutional development (*) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Conflict prevention, management and mitigation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Government identification/official documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gender based violence | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legal aid/access to justice | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Human rights | <input type="checkbox"/> | Livelihood development | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Legal representation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Psycho social trauma | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Monitoring and evaluation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vocational skills | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Resettlement and integration | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Women's empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| If the training topic is "CSO institutional development" or "information communication technologies / new media", please specify the topic:..... - Other (please describe): _____ | | | |

Secondary topic (If the primary topic does not fully cover what was covered by the training, please select the topic that most closely represents the secondary theme of the training):

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Advocacy | | Association/network development | |
| Civic and political participation | | Community mobilization and development | |
| Civic education | | CSO Institutional development (*) | |
| Conflict prevention, management and mitigation | | Government identification/official documentation | |
| Gender based violence | | Legal aid/access to justice | |
| Human rights | | Livelihood development | |
| Legal representation | | Psycho social trauma | |
| Monitoring and evaluation | | Vocational skills | |
| Resettlement and integration | | Youth empowerment | |
| Women's empowerment | | | |

If the training topic is "CSO institutional development" or "information communication technologies / new media", please specify the topic:..... - Other (please describe): _____

INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES

How many people were trained: Male _____ Female _____ Total _____

How many of them were: Youth (15-24) male: _____ Youth (15-24) female: _____

How many of them were: Resettled persons: _____ People with disability: _____

BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS

Total Number of Participants (numbers should match those entered above):

Men _____ Women _____ Youth male _____ Youth female _____

Number of participants who did not represent any organization:

Men _____ Women _____ Youth male _____ Youth female _____

Please submit the following with this report:

- Training Evaluation
- Pre and post training questionnaire and analysis
- Training Evaluation Analysis (based on the provided form)
- Photos
- Training Module
- List of Invitees
- Participant List
- Other Training Documents

9. Quarter Report

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

There will be Quarter Report prepared for every region (Greater Cairo, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt) while a compiled reviewed final version will be assembled, edited and finalized by or under the supervision of the DCOP.

When the tool will be collected:

Quarterly

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The Quarter Report is a cumulative report showing details for every aspect of the program. The below format shows what topics are to be covered in the report. Additional topics or information would be welcomed, as to at least cover the topics listed in the ToC section.

At the heart of the CADRE's monitoring and evaluation system will be Quarterly Reports that will track progress against benchmarks and objectives. Quarterly reports will not exceed 15 pages in length (excluding annexes) and will focus on: (1) outcomes of the project activities; (2) program accomplishments or progress toward results during the reporting period; (3) a comparison of those results to the tasks in the implementation plan and PMEP and a discussion of potential constraints that might prevent Counterpart/CADRE from meeting targets; (4) progress since the last report; (5) problems encountered and whether/how they were solved or if they are outstanding (i.e. challenges); (6) proposed solutions to new or ongoing problems; (7) success stories; and (8) documentation of best practices.

Analysis by:

N/A

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The Quarter Report will be uploaded and stored onto the KMP.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

**CIVIC ADVOCACY FOR DEMOCRATIC RESILIENCE IN EGYPT
PROGRAM (CADRE)**

برنامج الدعم المدني للديموقراطية الفاعلة في مصر - "كـادري"

FY20___ Quarter Report

Reporting Period: ___/___/201__ – September ___/___/201__

Submitted To: USAID/Mission

Grantee: Counterpart International

Cooperative Agreement Number: _____

GCSS Associate Cooperative Agreement Number: _____

www.counterpart.org | Contact _____ | Counterpart International, Inc.

Counterpart International, Inc.

Egypt Country Office

Bldg. # 5, Street # 291, Maadi

Cairo, Egypt

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Data Collection Tools | 16 |
| <i>Reporting Tools</i> | 17 |
| INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES | 36 |
| BENEFICIARY ORGANIZATIONS | 36 |
| Please submit the following with this report: | 37 |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | 40 |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | 46 |
| I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 47 |
| II. POLITICAL CONTEXT | 47 |
| III. ANALYSIS | 47 |
| IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES | 47 |
| V. GENDER INTEGRATION | 47 |
| VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION | 47 |
| VII. ACHIEVEMENTS | 47 |
| VIII. CHALLENGES | 47 |
| IX. EXPENDITURES | 47 |
| X. PROGRAMMING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRIORITIES | 47 |
| Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt Program CADRE | 49 |
| FINAL GRANT REPORT | 49 |

10. Grants Quarter Report

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Grants Quarter report should be submitted by the CADRE's program officer on quarterly bases to the M&E team in Cairo office.

When the tool will be collected:

Quarterly

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The Grants Quarter reports give two types of information; the first is for the new grants issued during the reporting period while the second is a status update for the active grants.

Analysis by:

The information about new grants issued during the quarter will be entered to the KMP and an analysis can be obtained from the KMP for the new and active previous grants.

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The Grants Quarter Reports will be stored at the KMP.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

N/A

Quarterly Grants-Making Progress Report

Report period: from ___/___/201__ to ___/___/201__

Report should be given by the Sub-grant Officer

SUMMARY

| | Description | Milestone Achieved | | |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Upper Egypt | Lower Egypt | Greater Cairo |
| 1 | Number of CSOs funded to improve internal organizational capacity (to date) | | | |
| 2 | Number of awards made directly to local organizations (to date) | | | |
| 3 | Number of target CSOs with improved financial accounting practices as result of CADRE assistance. | | | |

ACTIVE COSs LIST

| # | CSO Name | Region | Governorate | Grant Title | Grant Start Date | Grant End Date | Amount \$ |
|------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

11. Annual Report

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

There will be Annual Report prepared for every region (Greater Cairo, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt) while a compiled reviewed final version will be assembled, edited and finalized by or under the supervision of the DCOP.

When the tool will be collected:

Annual

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

The Annual Report is a cumulative report showing details for every aspect of the program. The below format shows what topics are to be covered in the report. Additional topics or information would be welcomed, as to at least cover the topics listed in the ToC section.

The last quarterly report of each fiscal year will also double as the annual report. Annual reports will not exceed 30 pages (excluding annexes) and will focus on annual results data, success stories, as well as overall analysis of program impact that closely analyzes the collective achievements in term of the programs' goals, objectives, expected results, and the impact of the achievements at the broader program level.

Analysis by:

N/A

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The Annual Report will be uploaded and stored onto the KMP.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

N/A

**CIVIC ADVOCACY FOR DEMOCRATIC RESILIENCE IN EGYPT
PROGRAM (CADRE)**

برنامج الدعم المدني للديموقراطية الفاعلة في مصر - "كـادري"

FY20____ Annual Report

Reporting Period: October 01, 20____ – September 30, 20____

Submitted To: USAID/Mission

Grantee: Counterpart International

Cooperative Agreement Number: _____

GCSS Associate Cooperative Agreement Number: _____

www.counterpart.org| Contact _____| Counterpart International, Inc.

Counterpart International, Inc.

Egypt Country Office

Bldg. # 5, Street # 291, Maadi

Cairo, Egypt

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS2

ACRONYMS.....3

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY4

II. POLITICAL CONTEXT7

III. ANALYSIS9

IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES10

V. GENDER INTEGRATION.....24

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION25

VII. ACHIEVEMENTS.....27

VIII. CHALLENGES.....28

IX. EXPENDITURES29

X. PROGRAMMING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRIORITIES29

XI. ATTACHMENTS:

ATTACHMENT I:

ATTACHMENT II:

ATTACHMENT III:

ATTACHMENT VI:

List of Acronyms

- I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
- II. POLITICAL CONTEXT**
- III. ANALYSIS**
- IV. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES**
- V. GENDER INTEGRATION**
- VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**
- VII. ACHIEVEMENTS**
- VIII. CHALLENGES**
- IX. EXPENDITURES**
- X. PROGRAMMING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRIORITIES**

12. Grantee Final Report

The tool will be implemented / used by whom:

The Grantee Final report has to be submitted by the CSO's grant manager in order to close out the grant.

When the tool will be collected:

The report should be submitted at the end of each grant as part of the close out procedures.

Notes to be considered when using the tool:

An example of a filled-out report is inserted onto the form template.

Analysis by:

N/A

Sample Rule:

N/A

Storage:

The Grantee final report will be stored with the close out documents at the KMP.

Guidelines to help fill out the data tool:

The report should include summary of project's objectives, highlights, accomplishments and challenges. It is recommended to include brief statement on the impact of the project on the intended beneficiaries. Please cover the project goals, key partners and their roles, approach and key milestones, key challenges; what is unique about the project, achieved results and a brief impact statement.

Civic Advocacy for Democratic Resilience in Egypt Program CADRE

FINAL GRANT REPORT

| |
|--|
| 1. Name of Organization: _____ |
| 2. Type of Grant: _____ |
| 3. Grant Agreement Number: _____ |
| 4. Project Name: _____ |
| 5. Life of the Project: From (DD-MM-YY): _____ To (DD-MM-YY): _____ |
| 6. Project Coverage: |
| Province _____ District(s) _____ |
| Province _____ District(s) _____ |
| Province _____ District(s) _____ |
| 8. Date of Submission: (DD-MM-YY): _____ |

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page):

Summary of project's objectives, highlights, accomplishments and challenges. Brief statement on the impact of the project on the intended beneficiaries. Please cover the following project goal, key partners and their roles, approach and key milestones, key challenges, what is unique about the project, achieved results/brief impact statement.

Example:

The goal of the project was to influence the city government to adopt a policy requiring that all existing government buildings be made wheelchair accessible, and that all new buildings for public use be wheelchair accessible. NGO "Forward" partnered with the City Society of People with Disabilities. NGO "Forward" organized policy discussions among the city mayor's administration, Department of Health and Social Services, the City Bureau of Urban Planning and people living with disabilities. The Society was responsible for conducting outreach to people with disabilities to encourage their participation in these discussions. NGO "Forward", the Society and urban planning and legal experts hired through the grant developed a draft policy on wheelchair accessibility of government buildings.

The draft was based on similar laws adopted in the two countries of the region and best European practices. This draft was then discussed during 12 public meetings with participation of, on average, 35

citizens and government officials. The draft was modified following the discussions and presented to the City Mayor for signature. Professional and personal connections, and individual meetings with high level decision makers ensured that the policy was received positively. One of the key challenges of the project was to ensure participation of high level officials in the public discussions of the draft. Because the Society of People with Disability had a long-term, collaborative partnership with the Mayor's Administration, the project was able to ensure the participation of the two deputy mayors and the Head of the Department of Health and Social Services in the public discussions. The NGO's experience in policy advocacy and the Society's strong relationship with the Mayor provided a unique synergy and increased the effectiveness of the project.

The Mayor has signed the Policy on Disabled Access to Government Buildings, effective January 1, 2013. All new government buildings will be equipped with wheel chair access, such as ramps and elevators. All existing buildings will have wheel chair access to the building added. Where elevators are not available, all offices/functions providing services to the public will be moved to the first floor. The Policy is supported by the budget allocation for the two upcoming years. Now people using wheelchair will have their basic right – access to government services and officials ensured.

II. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ANALYSIS (approximately 2 pages):

An analytical description of the overall project that presents progress achieved against project objectives and expected results.

III. WOMEN AND YOUTH (1/2 page):

A. Women and Youth Engagement

Description of how women and/or youth participated in the project through project planning, designing, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Please be specific and provide examples where applicable.

B. Impact on Women and Youth

Presentation of how project activities resulted in positive improvements for women and/or youth. Describe specific results and measures of improvement. Any project, regardless of whether it was focused on women and youth, may result in a change on the lives and status of women and/or youth.

IV. OVERALL IMPACT (1/2 page):

A presentation of positive change that took place in the lives of individuals, communities or organizations as a result of the project. Describe specific results and measures of improvement.

For community focused projects: How did the life in the community change? Did new leaders emerge? Did community meetings become more frequent and regular? Did engagement with the local government resulted in something positive? Are there improvements in the standards of living?

For human rights focused project: What rights and liberties were provided or secured? How did that change the lives of the people involved?

For advocacy focused project: What are the results of the advocacy initiative undertaken? Did the project fully reach its advocacy objectives? Has the project affected the balance of power among the stakeholders involved? What policy changes have been achieved?

For institutional strengthening grants: What were the positive changes in your organization that resulted from the grant, from small to significant changes? How did they affect organizational performance?

For social partnership grants: How has the relationship between the CSOs, government and community(ies) been affected? Has the government become more responsive to citizens? In what ways? Were new mechanisms for collaboration between the government, CSOs and citizens created?

For youth focused grants: How did the project affect youth and its intended beneficiaries? What has been the change in the youth's behavior? Did new young leaders emerge? Among young women? Among young men?

V. CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNED (1/2 to 1 page):

A presentation of challenges faced during the project implementation and how they were overcome. These may include significant political development, changes in the national or local government, methodological difficulties and relevant events which affected the overall project implementation.

A description of what worked well and what didn't. What approaches, methodologies and tools helped to advance the objectives of the project, and why. What turned out not to be effective and why.

VI. INDICATORS OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION: (1 / 2 page)

Report on performance indicators (per the grant agreement). Present indicator targets as achieved, exceeded or not met. Explain how targets were met and/or why they were not met. Attach supporting data and monitoring and evaluation tools (do not enclose what has been submitted to the Knowledge Management Portal).

| Performance Indicator | Planned Target | Achieved Target | Status (achieved/exceeded, not met) | Explanation |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

VII. PROJECT DELIVERABLES/ DOCUMENTATION (Required):

Please list and attach the following required documents, if they haven't been submitted in the course of the project:

- Photocopies (or soft copies) of any materials/tools developed (training materials, agendas, invitations, policies, procedures, records, etc.)
- Soft copies or hard copies of sign-in sheets
- Photos (original JPEGS; not embedded in a document)
- Evaluation tools, methodologies, reports
- Other materials documenting the project.

Approval by Grantee:

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date (DD-MM-YY): _____

Approval by Counterpart:

Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date (DD-MM-YY): _____

Introduction

Since early 2011, Egypt has had two constitutions, three presidents, six governments, and one military rule. Yet despite large-scale support for reforms during the 2011 and 2013 uprisings by both men and women, Egyptians are losing confidence in democracy. Economic and social inequality is prevalent, human rights infringements are common, and government reform has produced minimal results towards greater accountability and transparency. All of this has discouraged citizens from participating in civic and political life. Recent research has indicated that Egyptian dissatisfaction of the state has returned to pre-revolution levels, including 72% of the public reporting dissatisfaction with the direction of the country, and 54% preferring a stable government regardless of democracy.¹ Further, the Egyptian public are “tired” of conducting large scale street demonstrations and contributing to constitutional reform without significant visible effects. Under these conditions, women are suffering most, and many of these trends threaten women’s ability to participate safely and freely in civic and political life.

Human rights violations against women continue to break records, and in November 2014 the UN Human Rights Council declared the “most dramatic reversal of human rights in Egypt’s modern history.”² Preoccupation with larger challenges in society, including the economy, seem to have had a negative effect on the importance of women’s issues, seen as secondary to more pressing concerns. The recent EU Election Observation Report following the 2014 presidential elections finds that “among key barriers to female participation in public life were an absence of political will to promote women, long-standing cultural attitudes, and a lack of financial resources on the part of female aspirants.”³ A continued lack of respect for constitutional laws and human rights, as well as growing economic and social inequalities, have left women from all socioeconomic sectors discouraged and disenfranchised.

Through an analysis of recent public opinion polling, donor reports and programs, and current economic, political, and social indicators, this desk study will examine key obstacles to women’s participation in civic and political life in Egypt. This includes legislative and constitutional barriers, personal safety and security, cultural norms, and economic and educational barriers. The study will also consider Egyptian civil society and the impact activism has on encouraging women’s participation. A large and deeply rooted part of society, the study will present an overview of the means and platforms through which women’s activism and civil society initiatives are spread throughout the country. Organizational impact on women’s participation will then be studied from a broader perspective, as the desk study examines current trends in international funding. Finally, the desk study will suggest areas in which further surveys, discussion groups, and programming can be successful in encouraging women’s political and civic participation in Egypt. Overall, despite significant challenges and barriers to women’s

¹ Pew Research, May 2014. <http://www.pewglobal.org/2014/05/22/chapter-3-democratic-values-in-egypt/#democracy-versus-stability>

² “Egypt: UN Should Condemn Worsening Abuses,” (5 November 2014), Human Rights Watch. <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/11/04/egypt-un-should-condemn-worsening-abuses>

³ EU Election Observation Mission, Final Report, Egypt. http://www.eueom.eu/files/pressreleases/english/eueom-egypt2014-final-report_en.pdf

participation, the desk study notes that there are still a variety of avenues to encourage women's involvement and restore confidence in democracy within the country.

Key Trends

This section will analyze the various barriers women face to full participation in civic and political life in Egypt. Each section will present recent public opinion polling, consider the various cultural, religious, or social barriers and implications for women's full participation, and discuss ongoing initiatives to encourage change.

Legislative and Constitutional Barriers

From a broad perspective, through frequent revisions to constitutional and legislative law since 2011, the Egyptian government has made considerable stride in formally securing the rights of women since the revolution. Egypt is currently operating under the second constitution drafted since the revolution, approved via referendum early 2014. The current constitution has two articles related to women's status within the country: Articles 11 and 53. Whereas Article 11 guarantees the state's commitment to achieving equality "between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights," Article 53 recognizes the equality of all citizens before the law, who may not be discriminated against "on the basis of religion, belief, sex, origin, race, color, language, disability, social class, political or geographical affiliation, or for any other reason."⁴ Further, new structural changes to parliament have improved parliament's ability to build coalitions and hold government more accountable by establishing direct consultation and coalition building between parliament and the Prime Minister, and granting parliament the ability to withdraw confidence from the government.⁵ Further, the 2014 Constitution was the first to formally delegate fiscal and administrative responsibilities to local councils throughout Egypt – seen as a substantial step to decentralization within the country. These new responsibilities have made it possible for local councils to gain representative seats through Article 180, which reserves a quarter of the seats for women, and is considered "a positive step" in guaranteeing women's representation as it enables a higher proportion of women in local council seats to advocate for women's rights from a bottom-up perspective.⁶

Yet there has been a growing concern regarding the ability of women to participate in public life and as elected officials, especially considering the impending parliamentary elections scheduled for early 2015. Many women's rights organizations have criticized the Articles, which assign the state the duty of ensuring equality between men and women in all aspects of life,⁷ stating that they reinforce gender stereotypes and remain vague – allowing for interpretation and

⁴ Comparative Constitutions Project, Comparing Three Versions of the Egyptian Constitution, 2014, "Minority Rights – Equality Regardless of Gender."

<http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/comparing-the-egyptian-constitution/>

⁵ Rabou, A. A., "What future awaits Egypt's political parties?" 13 August 2014, Daily News Egypt.

<http://www.dailynewsegyp.com/2014/08/13/future-awaits-egypts-political-parties/>

⁶ "Women's Gains in the Egyptian Constitution of 2014," 3 February 2014, Agora-parl.org,

<http://www.agora-parl.org/news/womens-gains-egyptian-constitution-2014>.

⁷ Egyptian Constitution, 2014, Article 11.

manipulation of laws that could harm women's attempts at advancement in society.⁸ Further, during the drafting of the 2014 Constitution, despite many women's civil society organizations (CSOs) and activists encouraging a 30% reserved quota system, the 50-member constitutional committee refused. Instead, Article 11 of the 2014 Constitution is meant to encourage the state to take "necessary measures to guarantee adequate women's representation in parliamentary bodies, along the lines identified by the law."⁹

Current Levels of Political Representation of Women

Despite the record appointment of four women ministers in both 2013 and 2014 as Minister of Environment, Minister of Information, Minister of Manpower, and Minister of Social Solidarity,¹⁰ the number of women in government positions remains low, prior to the dissolution of parliament, only 2% of seats had been held by women – of which eight were elected and two appointed.¹¹ In early 2014, government approved the Political Rights Law (no. 45) and the House of Representatives Law (no. 46), which will govern the forthcoming parliamentary elections; both of the laws have been heavily criticized by activists, political parties, and women's advocacy groups for failing to ensure proper representation of minority groups, instead favoring "tribalism, strong families, and political money."¹²

First, the Political Rights Law, or the Law on the Exercise of Political Rights, No. 45 of 2014, drafted in the same manner as the House of Representatives Law – during the last few days of interim President Adly Mansour's government. According to Nazra Feminist Studies organization, the law fails to stipulate the inclusion of women in the composition of the General Committees and the Subcommittees that will oversee upcoming elections. Whereas it is possible that female members of the judiciary will be selected as members of some of these committees, Nazra felt that it should have been made explicit in the law. Finally, there have been electoral coalitions meeting in November to finalize a new Electoral Districts Law, and the impact this may have on women is yet to be evaluated. Second, the House of Representatives Law, No. 46 of 2014, reallocates the distribution of seats designated for political party list races for the upcoming parliamentary election. The law, which may prove problematic for women's representation, assigns 77.8% of seats in single member districts to be contested by individual candidates – allowing an easier opportunity for wealthy businessmen, traditional families, and tribal groups to dominate a majority of parliamentary seats. Within the remaining 22%, 120 seats will be distributed across four constituencies (two 45-member constituencies and two 15-member constituencies) and distributed through absolute majority. For these four constituencies, the 15-member party lists must include seven women and the 45-member party lists must include 21 women. As a result, if the minimum number of women is elected, it will

⁸ Heideman, K., Youssef, M., Drumheller, W., "MENA Women: Opportunities and Obstacles in 2014," 8 March 2014, Wilson Center.

http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/mena_women_opportunities_obstacles_2014_0.pdf

⁹ Egyptian Constitution, 2014, Article 11.

¹⁰ Ahram Online, "Egypt's New Cabinet Sworn In," 1 March 2014, Ahram Online.

<http://english.ahram.org.eg/News/95577.aspx>; see also:

<http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/95299/Egypt/Politics-/UPDATED-PROFILES-Ministers-in-Egypt-new-cabinet.aspx>

¹¹ Inter-Parliamentary Union. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif310712.htm>

¹² "A Critical Review of the Law on the House of Representatives and the Law on the Exercise of Political Rights... Where is the Political Representation of Women?" 13 July 2014, Nazra Feminist Studies, <http://nazra.org/en/2014/07/where-political-representation-women>

total 56 women, or 10% of total seats. Further, the president then has sole rights in appointing the 5% of uncontested seats, intended to boost minority participation, and this could help raise the number of women to at least 70 out of 567 seats, or roughly 12%.

In response to the law, seven civil society organizations and four political parties opposed its passage, asserting that they were not consulted before approval, which would have “led to fair representation of women in the council.”¹³ Further, women’s organizations are unhappy with the allocation restricted only to political parties, and not independent candidates. This limits the ability of political parties to nominate women for individual seats and forces women to run independently against a system heavily reliant on tribalism, family support, and campaign spending. The cultural bias of Egyptians to favor male candidates makes it less likely for a female candidate to win independently.

Public Perceptions of Women’s Political Participation

In addition to low representation, a Pew Research survey found that men’s and women’s interest in democracy continues to decline. While 51% of women felt democracy was still preferable, 47% said that non-democratic government was either preferable in some circumstances or that the type of government did not matter.¹⁴ The Egypt Afrobarometer, conducted in 2013, surveyed women and men on a variety of democracy and governance related questions. This includes interest in attending community meetings, joining others to raise issues, attending demonstrations, voting patterns, and participation in campaigning for, supporting, or contacting a candidate. The results show that although 76% of women surveyed reported having voted in the 2012 presidential elections, 73% said they would never attend a community meeting and 71% would never join others to raise an issue, while 75% felt politics and government were too complicated.¹⁵ Reluctance to engage in political life can be directly related to declining confidence in government, women’s perceived safety and/or social and cultural norms within the community, and conflicting family priorities and responsibilities – some of which are detailed in the following sections.

Egypt’s economic and foreign policy/security issues seem to take higher precedent in Egyptian’s minds when considering women’s participation in civic and political life. Specifically, when asked in 2013 to consider their own constitution’s priorities, an overwhelming majority of both urban (91%) and rural (88%) women noted that ensuring the equal rights of men and women was either very or somewhat important. But from a broad perspective, no woman, rural or urban, selected “promoting women’s rights” as the most positive policy that the U.S. can follow in the region, instead favoring foreign policy priorities. This perhaps suggests the discontent with U.S. involvement in national policies, or the failure of women to see the connection between women’s promotion and a stable, inclusive government with economic growth.¹⁶

¹³ Basil El-Dabh, “Parties and Civil Society Organizations Decry Marginalization of Women in Country’s Transition,” Daily News, 4 May, 2-14, <http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2014/05/04/parties-civil-society-organisations-decry-marginalisation-women-countrys-transition/>

¹⁴ Pew Research Center Global Attitudes, 2014.

¹⁵ Afrobarometer Survey Round Five, Egypt, 2013. <http://www.afrobarometer-online-analysis.com/aj/AJBrowserAB.jsp>.

¹⁶ Afrobarometer Survey, Egypt

Yet overall, despite both men and women still favoring men as political and business leaders, there is a growing recognition of the need to incorporate women's rights into the constitution and public life. When asked in 2013 if men are better at political leadership than women, 63% of urban women and 84% of rural women agreed. Despite feeling that men make better leaders, women are more inclined to agree that they should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.¹⁷ And when asked if "Women have the same rights as men" is an essential component of democracy on a scale of 1-10 (10 being essential characteristic of democracy) 88.4% of men and 90.9% of women reported yes (5 and above).¹⁸

Advocacy for Gender Reforms and Women's Participation

It is clear that there has been significant public advocacy on the part of civil society and human rights organizations, as well as national and international activists in promoting women's inclusion in formal constitutional and legislative documents. The Nazra Feminist Studies organization seems to be the most active in representing coalitions of women's rights groups in support of formal advocacy on government reforms. Further, political parties are seeking to establish their own advocacy efforts to promote women's participation as well. In cooperation with the UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality, women's rights organizations in Egypt are promoting the Entakhebo El Setat "Vote for Women" campaign in support of female parliamentary candidates for 2015.¹⁹ Additionally, in April 2014, 37 heads of political parties participated in a seminar to draft a "Code of Ethics" that would allow for greater women's participation in the upcoming parliamentary and local elections.²⁰ To this extent, the appointment of Hala Shukrallah as the head of the Al-Dostour Party in Egypt makes her the first party leader in the Arab world, and many are confident in her ability to encourage women's participation in political life.²¹

Personal Security and Safety in Public Participation

Perhaps one of the most visible and pervasive barriers to the status of women in Egypt is the daily exposure to sexual harassment and violence women are subjected to in public spaces. In 2013, a survey of violence against women conducted by UN Women found that 99.3% of women experienced some form of sexual harassment in Egypt, with 91.5% experiencing unwelcome physical contact.²² Violence has also often been used as a method for deterring women from protesting;²³ in June 2014, the Human Rights Watch estimated that at least 500 women were sexually assaulted by mobs in Egypt between 2011 and 2014.²⁴ Women's rights organizations have noted "how patriarchal conceptions of gender roles in both public and

¹⁷ Arab Barometer, 2013.

¹⁸ Egypt World Values Survey, 2012.

¹⁹ "Vote for Women' Campaign Launches in Cairo," 13 October 2014, Karama, <http://www.el-karama.org/content/vote-for-women-campaign-launches-in-cairo>

²⁰ "Code of Ethics for Supporting Women's Participation," 4 May 2014, Egyptian Center for Women's Rights, <http://ecwronline.org/?p=4540>

²¹ Heidman, K. et. al, 2014.

²² Abdelkader, E. "99.3% of Egyptian Women, Girls Have Been Sexually Harassed," 8 April 2013, Huffington Post, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/engy-abdelkader/99-percent-of-egyptian-women-girls-have-been-sexually-harassed_b_3373366.html

²³ Elisabeth Johansson-Nogues, "Gendering the Arab Spring? Rights and (in)security of Tunisian, Egyptian, and Libyan Women," (2013), *Security Dialogue*, 44(5-6), p. 393-409.

²⁴ See: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/13/egypt-take-concrete-action-stop-sexual-harassment-assault>

private spheres of Egyptian society contribute to its prevalence, through the interpretation of 'policing' women's behavior."²⁵ Harassment against women can be seen within formal government apparatuses as well. For example, during the drafting of the 2012 constitution, many liberal and Christian female participants withdrew their involvement prior to finalization, reporting that their male counterparts both intimidated and ignored them.²⁶ Overall, in a Pew Research Poll from 2014, 63% of men and women felt the Egyptian government does not respect personal freedoms – up from 44% in 2013.²⁷

The Egyptian government has begun to implement harsher punishments for the violation of women's rights. In June, the government moved to pass a law that has criminalized sexual harassment within the country for the first time. Under the law offenders are to be punished with a minimum 6-month jail term and a fine of 3,000 Egyptian pounds (~400 USD).²⁸ Sexual harassment laws can also be found within Egypt's penal code Part 4, specifically: 267, 268, and 269.²⁹ However, social perceptions of tolerance still remain, and despite these legislative reforms and a new initiative sponsored by the government to deploy trained female anti-harassment police units,³⁰ citizen-led groups have emerged, including Tahrir Bodyguard, to combat the ill-trained and supervised police and judicial staff who can critically affect the quality and extent to which the law is implemented evenly.³¹

Women are often fearful of reporting or taking action against violence or harassment inflicted upon them. The Egyptian organization HarassMap recently released a report based on two years of tracking public harassment in Egypt. The results found that although both men and women were able to recognize the forms of sexual harassment, very few (5.9% men and 3.8% women) reported filing a report following an incident. Women reported (47.3%) that they resisted filing a report for fear of being beaten, or (34.7%) that it was none of their business, and for women who have been subjected to harassment 42.8% did not take any action against the harasser. Men reported that either it was none of their business (32%), or that the girl was the one to blame (18%) – 97.4% of men reported believing that women's tight clothes increase exposure to harassment. Most commonly, respondents did not report incidents due to fear of scandal (78%),

²⁵ McRobie, H., "Sexual Violence and State Violence Against Women in Egypt, 2011-2014," (September 2014), CMI Chr. Michelsen Institute. <http://www.cmi.no/publications/file/5226-sexual-violence-and-state-violence-against-women.pdf>

²⁶ Gendering the Arab Spring? Rights and (in)security of Tunisian, Egyptian, and Libyan Women," (2013)

²⁷ One year after Morsi's Ouster, Divides Persist on El-Sisi, Muslim Brotherhood, 2014, <http://www.pewglobal.org/2014/05/22/one-year-after-morsis-ouster-divides-persist-on-el-sisi-muslim-brotherhood/egypt-report-15/>

²⁸ Kingsley, P. "Egypt Criminalizes Sexual Harassment for First Time," 6 June 2014, The Guardian, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jun/06/egypt-criminalises-sexual-harassment>

²⁹ "Egypt: 10 Urgent Measures to End Violence Against Women in the Public Sphere," (29 September 2014), Fidh Online, <https://www.fidh.org/en/north-africa-middle-east/egypt/16112-egypt-10-urgent-measures-to-end-violence-against-women-in-the-public>

³⁰ Hassanein, M. A. "Egypt deploys female anti-harassment police unit," 9 October 2014, Asharq Al-Awsat, <http://www.aawsat.net/2014/10/article55337339>

³¹ Jones, S. "Egypt's New Sexual Assault Law Faces Major Obstacle in Police who still Blame Victims," 21 May 2014, Huffington Post, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/05/12/egypt-sexual-assault_n_5309458.html

and felt it would make no difference (76%) regarding the method they used to report the incident.³²

Fear of harassment and violence can significantly deter a woman's interest in participating in public life. Further, limitations placed on her freedom of movement can be directly attributed to the level of independence granted by her family. It reduces mobility, decreases presence in public space, and deters activism and running for office. Further, social and cultural divisions and perceptions entrench women's vulnerabilities. Women's organizations have recently begun to approach the problem with more innovative techniques. They are taking a three-dimensional approach to confront the problem, including changing public perception and opinion of violence against women, conducting basic safety and awareness training for women, and advocating for legislation to address these issues. Because of the restriction on public gatherings and the increased safety issues for demonstrations or protests in Egypt, many organization have reinvigorated online activism, producing music, art, and videos in support of their causes. For example, Nazra, created the first feminist-oriented comic strip that will confront issues of violence against women for a wide audience.³³

Further, other forms of expression through theater, street art, and music are allowing Egyptians, especially women activists, to express their opinions both virtually and anonymously. The blogger "suzeeinthecity" captures much of the public art Egyptians are using to direct and inform conversation on the streets of Cairo,³⁴ and the international organization Index on Censorship has been tracking the use of these new platforms in sexual harassment campaigns across the country, including the production of "Shout Art Loud," a documentary that captures some of these techniques.³⁵ Most recently, a short iPhone film documenting sexual harassment on Egyptian streets received money via Kickstarter to produce a 30-minute film delving deeper into public perceptions and understandings of sexual harassment, entitled "The People's Girls."³⁶ Many of these organizations are also working to document cases of harassment and hold government accountable for their responses, as seen through the use of social media and Facebook campaigns.³⁷ Most recently, the Nazra for Feminist Studies released a joint statement calling attention to 10 "Urgent Measures to End Violence Against Women in the Public Sphere" signed by 17 organizations.³⁸

³² "Towards a Safer City: Sexual Harassment in greater Cairo, Effectiveness of Crowdsourced Data," 19 August 2014, HarassMap, http://harassmap.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Towards-A-Safer-City_full-report.pdf

³³ "Egypt Launches first Feminist Comic-Strip Magazine," Asharq Al-Awsat, 14 November 2014, <http://www.aawsat.net/2014/11/article55338514>

³⁴ See: <http://suzeeinthecity.wordpress.com/>

³⁵ "Shout Art Loud: A 'living report' on art and sexual violence in Egypt," Index on Censorship, 2014. <http://www.indexoncensorship.org/shoutartloud/>

³⁶ Treffers, L. "This Film will battle a global epidemic prevalent in Egypt: sexual harassment," 29 September 2014, Egyptian Streets, <http://egyptianstreets.com/2014/09/29/this-film-will-battle-a-global-epidemic-prevalent-in-egypt-sexual-harassment/>

³⁷ Talal, O. "Egyptian Initiatives Rally Against Sexual Harassment," 23 May 2013, Aswat Masriya, <http://en.aswatmasriya.com/analysis/view.aspx?id=76d97384-7044-4b27-8fe2-d4aec3ffc3b7>

³⁸ "Egypt: 10 Urgent Measures to End Violence Against Women in the Public Sphere," Joint Statement released by Nazra, 29 September 2014, Fidh, <https://www.fidh.org/en/north-africa-middle-east/egypt/16112-egypt-10-urgent-measures-to-end-violence-against-women-in-the-public>. For further reading, UN Women and Harassmap compiled a report to identify ways in which leaders, NGOs, and

Educational Barriers and Media Literacy

The lack of access to education and opportunities in Egypt can inhibit a woman's ability to attain public documents required for her participation. This also directly affects media literacy, family voting, and independent participation and decision-making during election time. Under these circumstances, women are less likely to engage in networking or participate in women's rights or political organizations, and advocate for causes that are important to them. In Egypt, illiteracy was found to be 25.9% of the total population in 2013, ranking fourth in highest illiteracy rates out of 17 Arab countries. This is most often found in the Upper Egypt governorates, with illiteracy growing to 31.2% in the rural areas, the highest being Fayoum at 37%, while it reached 19.1% in the urban areas.³⁹

Media literacy during election time is a crucial component to women's independent participation in civic and political life, and recent studies have demonstrated the correlation between media literacy and civic and political participation.⁴⁰ The EU Election Observation team monitored the freedom of media in Egypt during the 2014 presidential elections. Taking into account the Freedom of the Press Index maintained by Freedom House, Egypt moved from "Partly Free" to "Not Free" in 2013, bringing it below the press freedom level under Mubarak.⁴¹ The EU reported significant violations of major media outlets – a significant majority of which are state owned – citing that outlets did not inform viewers that promotional materials were political advertisements and failing to provide adequate voter education information.⁴² Further, although the increase in media monitoring and reporting restrictions has pushed many government critics online to social media and blogging communities, a majority of men (86.7%) and women (92.2%) still access TV daily for their primary source of news, making media literacy essential in combatting potential influences regarding political decision making.⁴³

Competing Priorities

From a broader perspective, in light of Egypt's current economic status and the increasing number of unemployed individuals, women often have to make decisions among several important priorities. Advocating for their rights may be important to them, but they may have more pressing concerns. As international, national, religious, and class interests collide many priorities often supersede women's empowerment and participation as public concern, both among men and women. This trend has been found in a variety of countries moving through feminist movements in the Middle East.⁴⁴ The failure to link women's participation as a key aspect of development within society demonstrates an important knowledge gap for both men and women. For example, when asked to identify the most pressing national issues in Egypt, the 2012 Egypt Values Survey found that only 2.6% of women and 1.9% of men felt that

donors can contribute to the reduction of sexual violence in Egypt. http://harassmap.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/287_Summaryreport_eng_low-1.pdf

³⁹ Youssef, A. "Egypt's 2013 illiteracy rate is 25.9%: CAPMAS," Daily News, 7 September 2014, <http://www.dailynewseggypt.com/2014/09/07/egypts-2013-illiteracy-rate-25-9-capmas/>

⁴⁰ See: <http://ijoc.org/index.php/ijoc/article/view/999>

⁴¹ Freedom of the Press 2014, Freedom House.

https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FOTP_2014.pdf

⁴² EUEOM 2014, Final Report Egypt.

⁴³ World Values Survey, 2012.

⁴⁴ Makdisi, et. al (eds) Arab Feminisms: Gender and Equality in the Middle East, 2014, I.B. Tauris, London.

discrimination against girls and women was a serious problem for the world as a whole. In general, 81.5% of men and 81.6% of women felt people living in poverty was the number one problem.⁴⁵ Further, a Pew Research poll in 2014 highlighted the deep concerns Egyptians have about the economy – with 76% saying the current economic conditions are bad – more than double that in 2011. Further, although 91% of urban women and 84% of rural women strongly or somewhat agreed that a married woman can work outside of the home,⁴⁶ both sexes felt that “When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women” with 85.4% men and 81.3% women agreeing.⁴⁷

Active Organizations and Networks

Egypt has had a long history of empowered, strong civil society organizations. Despite this, during the last few years organizations have begun to feel threatened and their access to funding restricted. Within the last year several legal steps taken by the Egyptian government have continued to make it more difficult for civil society organizations to interact with foreign donors, limiting their reach and ability to undertake initiatives. This includes a recent amendment to Article 78 of the penal code that states that “offenders who receive foreign or local funding or items to commit acts against the states interests ‘shall be punished by life imprisonment and a fine no less than 500 thousand Egyptian pounds...’”⁴⁸

Further, the protest law, enacted in November 2013, inhibits public demonstrations unless they receive prior permission from seven separate individuals, thus confining women’s activism to a variety of less public platforms, via online, networking, or other means.⁴⁹ Human Rights Watch stated that the law “could severely restrict the freedom of assembly of political parties and nongovernmental groups.”⁵⁰ It is also worth noting several recent legislative initiatives, including restrictions on civil society organization operation and a public demonstration anti-protest law, which will have a significant impact on the ability of civil society to mobilize citizens to participate in civic and political life, as well as an impact on government advocacy initiatives.⁵¹ The effect of these restrictions can be seen at the recent Universal Periodic Review for Egypt’s human rights record, where seven human rights groups in Egypt refrained from attending the conference for fear of persecution.⁵² In fact, many civil society organizations have begun to close

⁴⁵ Egypt World Values Survey, 2012.

⁴⁶ Arab Barometer Survey, 2013.

⁴⁷ Egypt World Values Survey, 2012.

⁴⁸ Gehad, R., “Egypt amends penal code to stipulate harsher punishments on foreign funding,” *Ahram Online*, (23 September 2014). <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/0/111488/Egypt/0/Egypt-amends-penal-code-to-stipulate-harsher-punis.aspx>

⁴⁹ “Egypt’s Interim President Adly Mansour Signs ‘Anti-Protest Law,’” (24 November 2013), *The Guardian*, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/nov/24/egypt-interim-president-anti-protest-law>

⁵⁰ “Egypt: Draft Law Would Effectively Ban Protests,” (30 October 2013), *Human Rights Watch*, <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/10/30/egypt-draft-law-would-effectively-ban-protests>

⁵¹ See: “Egypt Escalates Repression Against Human Rights Groups and NGOs,” (12 November 2014), *The Nation*, <http://www.thenation.com/article/190529/egypt-escalates-repression-against-human-rights-groups-and-ngos#>; also: <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/26/world/middleeast/egypt-law-street-protests.html>

⁵² “Live Blog: UN reviews Egypt’s human rights record,” (5 November 2014), *Middle East Eye*, <http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/live-blog-un-reviews-egypts-human-rights-record-331035403>; Independent analysis indicates it may be the seven organizations listed here:

their doors or ally with the Egyptian government. Recently, the head of the National Council for Women in Egypt denounced foreign aid within the country in favor of national-led development initiatives, stating that the sole role of international organizations was to monitor elections.⁵³

Yet women's civil society groups and activists continue to take strong positions on the inclusion of women in Egypt's government. Despite the 2012 Egypt World Values survey finding that confidence in women's organizations (unclear which were named) is weak, including 78.1% of men and 67.5% of women indicating little confidence for the organization's success, women's organizations remain active. The organization that seems to be at the forefront of these initiatives is Nazra Feminist Studies. Nazra leads the creation of various public statements on government action towards legal protection and representation of women in political matters, engaging in formal debate with Egypt's elected officials. Advocacy efforts between women's organizations seem to come in the form of Joint Statements that are organized and contributed to by existing local networks.

As mentioned previously many of these organizations are working to conduct training for women's political awareness and security, in addition to directly engaging with government. In 2014, Nazra released at least 13 joint statements regarding women's rights and participation in government. Of these, there have been nine organizations and two political parties who have been the most active. These include The Daughter of Land Association, Cairo Center for Development and Human Rights, Center for Appropriate Communication Techniques for Development, Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance, Egyptian Foundation For Family Development, Legal Organization for the Assistance of Family and Human Rights, The Enlightened Egypt Foundation, The New Woman Foundation, The Egyptian Feminist Union (which includes 140 women's NGOs throughout Egypt), the Women's Committee of the Egyptian Social Democratic Party, and the Al-Dostour Party.⁵⁴ Women's organizations have been actively engaged in human rights issues, including issuing a Joint Statement on the Situation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Egypt in March 2014,⁵⁵ and 100 finalized recommendations in November 2014.⁵⁶ Most recently, Nazra collected 15 signatories towards an ongoing discussion with the Prime Minister on demands to include women in the High Commission for Legislative Reform.⁵⁷

Partnership Opportunities

<https://www.fidh.org/en/north-africa-middle-east/egypt/16311-joint-letter-to-the-hrc-re-universal-periodic-review-of-egypt>

⁵³ "NCW Chief Denounces aid to Egypt despite her organization receiving foreign funds," Egypt Independent, 17 November 2014, <http://www.egyptindependent.com//news/ncw-chief-denounces-aid-egypt-despite-her-organization-receiving-foreign-funds>

⁵⁴ Author's own research compiled from the Nazra website. <http://nazra.org/en>

⁵⁵ "Joint NGO Submission on the Situation of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights in Egypt," HRC 20th Session of the UPR Working Group, March 2014. http://www.cesr.org/downloads/JS_Economic_Social_Rights_Egypt.pdf

⁵⁶ "Egypt UPR Recommendations: Forum of Independent Egyptian Human Rights NGOs," UPR November 2012, http://eipr.org/sites/default/files/pressreleases/pdf/upr-recommendations-forum-of-independent-egyptian-human-rights-ngos.en_.pdf

⁵⁷ Nazra Feminist Studies, Joint Statement: "Ignoring Women's Constitutional Right to Hold Public Posts should not Continue any Longer," 27 September, 2014. <http://nazra.org/en/2014/09/ignoring-womens-constitutional-right-hold-public-posts-should-not-continue-any-longer>

In Egypt, direct funding to local organizations has been a main donor strategy over the past few years, including 60% of USAID funding directed to local organizations as part of the USAID Action Forward campaign in FY2013, as well as significant funding directed locally by the EU.⁵⁸ As a result, much of the work conducted by these organizations has been through the bolstering of local civil society initiatives and their work in relation to advocating for women's rights in Egypt.

Women's empowerment programs often encompass similar components, enabling them to work collectively through goal-based coalitions. This includes establishment and maintenance of national and regional women's networks; and training on empowerment, leadership, running for political office, or advocacy techniques. There have been several networks and dialogue groups established over the past few years in relation to women's rights advocacy within the country. As demonstrated, women's rights organizations in Egypt remain very strong, their collective empowerment stemming from many of these network and umbrella organizations. This includes one by the PeaceWomen Across the Globe organization;⁵⁹ regional networking and focus groups with women's organizations on advocacy issues established by Saferworld;⁶⁰ the Network for Women's Rights Organizations, funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in Germany;⁶¹ The Egyptian Feminist Union that includes a coalition of women's NGOs throughout Egypt;⁶² The Alliance for Arab Women funded by a variety of international donors including USAID, UNDP, and Swiss Fund;⁶³ the Forum for Women in Development, funded by the Women's Learning Partnership;⁶⁴ and the Coalition of Egyptian Feminist Organizations, among others.

Further, there are a variety of youth leadership programs that target young women in Egypt as well, providing learning opportunities for effective advocacy and political awareness. Recent trends in development literature suggest that a key indicator for women's empowerment within a country can be established through effective entrepreneurial skills and opportunities. As such, a majority of large donors are seeking to train women on these skills, including both non-profit and for-profit organizations including UNESCO, Goldman Sachs, Education for Employment, and Startup Weekend.⁶⁵ Many of these also seek to connect young people in Egypt with others in the broader Arab region. This includes the Young Arab Voices debate program funded by the British Council;⁶⁶ customized BRIDGE workshops;⁶⁷ and the Future Leaders program empowering

⁵⁸ Author's own analysis of USAID Forward Data-Local Solutions, 2014.

⁵⁹ See: http://www.1000peacewomen.org/admin/data/files/page_section_file/file_en/43/dialogue-fora_egypt.pdf?lm=1400157508; and <http://info.uwe.ac.uk/news/uwenews/news.aspx?id=2754>

⁶⁰ See: <http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/738-aour-voice-our-strengtha---cairo-conference>

⁶¹ See: <http://www.powregypt.org/page.php?id=8>

⁶² See: <http://www.egyptindependent.com/news/womens-groups-relaunch-egyptian-feminist-union;>
<http://www.efuegypt.org/EN/About.aspx>

⁶³ See: <http://www.theallianceforarabwomen.org/AboutUsPg.aspx>

⁶⁴ See: <http://www.learningpartnership.org/egypt>

⁶⁵ See: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/hisham-fahmy/egypts-women-leaders-on-t_b_5014058.html; and <http://cairo.startupweekend.org/>

⁶⁶ See: <http://www.youngarabvoices.org/about-young-arab-voices>

⁶⁷ See: <http://www.bridge-project.org/events/events-calendar/event/777-academy-for-international-development-funded-customised-workshop-for-young-women-leaders-in-egypt-13.html>

women and girls through teambuilding, leadership and civic engagement in their communities funded by Internews and USAID.⁶⁸

Entry Points

Gaps in Survey Data

This desk study has demonstrated the wealth of civil society organizations and activists working on, as well as survey data available regarding women's civic and political participation in Egypt. Yet despite this analysis, few detailed and nuanced understandings exist. For example, a lack of questions tailored specifically to women from different socioeconomic classes, geographic regions, and some minority groups including Christian and Nubian women fail to closely examine the gaps between socioeconomic class and age within the society while many within these extremes are affected in drastically different ways. A deeper understanding of these differences would lead to more nuanced approaches to encouraging their participation in civic and political life.

The desk study also points to certain public opinion polling that shows that both women and men are not confident in and do not trust civil society organizations. This lack of trust may affect their interest in participation in public activities, but may also be a sign of a broader distrust of the democratic system. It is important to understand why (and if) the public still distrusts these organizations, the ways in which organizations can become more accessible to local citizens, and alternative channels for participation.

Additionally, many women reported unwillingness to attend meetings or groups that discuss political or civic action. More nuanced answers as to why this is would be beneficial, including barriers to attendance, lack of understanding regarding their safety if they participate in such activities, or their inability to access meetings for social, cultural, or economic reasons. In light of the series of changes to the constitution and legislation regarding women's rights within society, there is missing data on men and women's awareness of a woman's rights and freedoms within the law. This would allow for a better understanding of the extent to which new laws are being publicized throughout the country, and could help direct programming to women's rights awareness. Finally, because of the wealth of survey data, it would be beneficial to "follow-up" on those questions that may be helpful to organizations tracking trends and building cases. This data could be used to show long, overall trends of public opinion and can then be applied to a more detailed analysis against changing political leaders and environments.

Openings for Programming

Technical and Financial Support to Women's Rights Advocacy Campaigns

The most visible part of women's advocacy today, should continue to be bolstered and supported. Organizations working on women's issues should be made aware of their rights

⁶⁸ See: <https://internews.org/our-stories/project-updates/young-women-egypt-are-empowered-make-their-school-safer>

within new legislation and if/how they can continue to legally operate, as well as the variety of non-traditional advocacy approaches that can be leveraged instead – either through virtual or informal networks. Women’s organizations should also be given the tools to fundraise and seek out non-traditional grant money in the event that donor funds continue to decline, so that they can retain operational status in-country. This can include training on securing private funding/public-private partnerships, crowdfunding or crowdsourcing, southern philanthropy, venture philanthropy, etc. It should be noted that although training to CSO advocates has taken place with regard to understanding and interpreting survey data, advocacy campaigns often lack quantitative data as support for their initiatives.⁶⁹ For example, although the statements are well grounded in the laws of the country, of the 13 public joint statements sponsored by the Nazra Feminist Studies in 2014, none featured survey data or public opinion research to support their case.⁷⁰

Engaging Men in Women’s Empowerment Initiatives

Recent academic and donor research has focused on the negative effects female-only empowerment initiatives can have on the polarization of gender dynamics within society, specifically within Muslim-majority countries. It is important to note that little research, public opinion polling, and programs mentioned within this document highlight this important aspect of women’s participation in civic and political life. Further, it is evident through the public opinion polling that men and women⁷¹ continue to harbor negative opinions regarding women’s participation as the responsibility of the position increases, despite legislative and constitutional reform – opinions that will continue to prevent women’s full participation in the future. To begin to incorporate men as allies within women’s empowerment initiatives through short-term objectives, it is recommended that survey data be re-oriented to also address more in-depth opinions men have on women’s civic and political participation. Many of the questions are created from a female perspective, aimed at understanding the societal underpinnings from a woman’s point of view. Further, men should be included in focus groups to further understand dynamics and potential programming entry points. To begin to reach longer-term objectives that address the more entrenched cultural attitudes within Egyptian society, programs should seek to include men in capacity building, education and awareness, and dialogue and consensus building. Current and past programs often feature components that target men and boys within a larger women’s empowerment initiative - including Plan International and UNDP, and in Egypt 473 men have pledged under the global He for She Campaign.⁷²

Training on Social Media Awareness, Strategy, Security

As more and more advocacy moves online, new strategies and techniques for targeting populations and encouraging dialogue while remaining safe will be crucial in the coming months, considering legislation on CSOs and potential internet filtering in the future. Training for women’s activists, journalists, and CSOs on effective social media advocacy can also be an important entry point into discussing the variety of ways to target women across socioeconomic and geographical landscapes. Since the 2011 Arab Spring, a wealth of social media trainings have

⁶⁹ See: <http://mepi.state.gov/mh040813c.html>

⁷⁰ Author’s own research, see Excel document on Nazra Joint Statements 2014.

⁷¹ See Baseera Poll in Arabic

⁷² See: <http://www.planusa.org/empowerment-project-egypt>;
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JEG00>; <http://www.heforshe.org/>

been implemented in-country, including those by MSI, Vital Voices, and Young Arab Voices;⁷³ and existing resources can be pulled from various online sources including Tactical Tech.⁷⁴ These components could be added on to traditional training to have a more rounded affect.

Additionally, in light of increased operating limitations and restrictions on international funding opportunities, training on finding and securing alternative funding is essential in ensuring women's organizations remain active throughout restrictions. This can include applying for grant money, public-private partnerships, crowdfunding, and working with local philanthropic donors, and seem to be less common among programming initiatives in Egypt.

Encouraging Media Literacy

Considering increased media restrictions on balanced reporting and critiques of government and military leadership, and the significant number of women who still receive news from traditional outlets like TV and newspaper, proper media literacy education is essential to ensure women can make informed decisions regarding information they receive through private and state-run media organizations. Further, this media literacy is compounded when women access internet news sources, hampered by low literacy, access, and connectivity. Programmatically, CSOs and advocacy groups have also been encouraging increased media literacy and political awareness of youth in Egypt.⁷⁵ Programs implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa have taken steps to empower women journalists, create alternative media for women's voices to be heard, training NGOs working on gender issues to understand media, and encouraging gender balance in media content.⁷⁶

Emphasis on Faith-Based Initiatives and Advocacy Methods

With a 90% Muslim population, the religion is often used as a basis to explain some of the more conservative opinions of women and men within society.⁷⁷ In Egypt, the 2014 constitution's Article 2 affirms Islam as the religion of the state and upholds the principles of Islamic Sharia as the principle source of legislation within the country. With renewed Islamic Constitutionalism and a society rooted in tradition, fostering common approaches to women's participation in civic and political life needs to work around and within these constraints in order to advance their status. The challenges women can face in maneuvering around these social barriers can be difficult to overcome.

As such, studies have been conducted in overcoming social and cultural barriers to women's participation in civic and political life. This includes faith-based rights awareness programs to educate women on the rights they are entitled to within the Quran, as well as providing women with talking points on how to advocate for themselves within this space. To this extent, Brookings has published a paper examining the role of Islam in women's rights advocacy effort,

⁷³ See: <http://www.youngarabvoices.org/blog/upper-egypt-hosts-very-first-yav-training-social-media-and-debate/>; <http://www.msiworldwide.com/project/egyptian-media-development-program-helping-to-transform-media-at-critical-moment/>; <http://mepi.state.gov/mh020613b.html>;

⁷⁴ See: <https://tacticaltech.org/coming-soon-tactical-techs-workshop-gender-privacy-digital-security-2/>; <https://www.tacticaltech.org/womens-rights-campaigning-info-activism-toolkit-0>

⁷⁵ See: <http://www.dc4mf.org/en/content/dcmf-supporting-media-literacy-and-dialogue>

⁷⁶ See: www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13303

⁷⁷ See Pew Research Religion & Public Life, "The World's Muslims: Religion, Politics, and Society," Chapter 4: Women in Society, 30 April 2013, <http://www.pewforum.org/2013/04/30/the-worlds-muslims-religion-politics-society-women-in-society/>

highlighting the importance of Muslim feminist jurisprudence and the linking of political activists, legal advocates, and religious leaders in faith-based programming techniques.⁷⁸ More recently, Kristina Hallez has written about tailoring communication and advocacy messages towards women to encourage more of a dialogue on empowerment, and how this can work within the context in Egypt.⁷⁹ Specifically, the use of alternative and participatory communications strategies has enabled a more nuanced understanding and discussion on social situations and barriers within Egyptian society.

Peer to peer mentoring within Egyptian Society

To overcome some of the socioeconomic and generational barriers that may prevent women from relating to and advocating for one another, peer to peer mentoring would allow a more connected society that works below more formal NGO connections within Egypt. Despite uniformity during the revolution for “bread, freedom, and social justice” there remains a clear divide between priorities of women who occupy different socioeconomic classes in Egypt. This divide can restrict the ability for women in leadership roles (through parliament, political parties, or advocacy groups) to advocate for priorities that are central to women from all backgrounds in Egypt. In addition to a geographical and socioeconomic divide, peer to peer mentoring would allow for women from different generations to discuss priorities and goals within the country. To this extent, IREX funded a program that worked to connect young women leaders with more prominent and established female advocates in public and private sectors of Egyptian society, which could be used as a valuable model for future work in this area.⁸⁰ This approach would enable a more connected and empowered female body, as well as inspire women from lower socioeconomic classes, rural areas, and younger generations to continue advocacy efforts both individually and collectively.

Conclusion

It is clear that despite the number of legal reforms being undertaken by the Egyptian government through parliamentary acts, bills, and laws, much of the violation against women and barriers to their participation are created and undertaken within the informal sphere of Egyptian society. Referencing these inequalities, an Egyptian columnist states: “we women need a double revolution, one against the various dictators... and the other against a toxic mix of culture and religion that ruin our lives...”⁸¹ Moving forward, greater emphasis on the complexity of gender inequality, inclusion of men and boys, and targeted programming will enable a more holistic understanding of the barriers to women’s civic and political participation in Egypt. It is clear that there is a strong, well-connected civil society class in Egypt that would benefit from connecting with women from varying socioeconomic classes, geographic areas, and ages.

⁷⁸ Khan, H. et al “Fostering Synergies for Advancing Women’s Rights in Post-Conflict Islamic States: A Focus on Afghanistan, Egypt, and Libya” November 2013, Brookings Institution.
<http://www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/papers/2013/11/us%20islamic%20world%20forum%20publications/womens%20rightsenglishweb.pdf>

⁷⁹ Hallez, K. “Changing Focus: Exploring Images of Women and Empowerment in Egypt,” September 2012, Institute for Development Studies, Volume 43, No. 5.

⁸⁰ See: <http://www.irex.org/project/young-women%E2%80%99s-leadership-program-ywlp-egypt>

⁸¹ Boros, C. “Egypt is worst Arab state for women, Comoros best: survey,” (12 November 2014), Reuters, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/12/us-arab-women-idUSBRE9AB00820131112>

Further, training on techniques to maintain independence under funding and operating restrictions including seeking alternative funding and online activism and safety will be crucial as the Egyptian government continues to restrict foreign intervention.