UN WOMEN

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER PAGE

Project No.:	_____
Geographical Coverage:	_____
Department ID	_____
Thematic Areas:	_____

Project Title:	Egyptian women and the Democratic Transition
Project Short Title:	Women's Political Empowerment (WPE)
Expected Starting Date:	May 2011
Duration:	3 years
Executing Agency:	
Collaborating Agency:	
Implementing Agency:	UN Women
Initial Budget:	$ 11,479,816.00

Brief Description: *(one to two sentences)*

The Women Political Empowerment (WPE) program, "Egyptian Women and the Democratic Transition" is a three year program aiming to increase the political participation of women *as voters and candidates* and to strengthen the representation of women's interests in the democratic transition through capacity building of government bodies, women candidates, and political parties. The program also aims to strengthen women's voice and a gender equality agenda in constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks through technical assistance to national bodies, capacity building of civil society, the establishment of structured and regular consultations between transitional bodies and women's rights advocates and groups, and supporting civic education. The WPE program will rely on four main instruments: A Communications & Public Information Strategy; Empowerment Measures for Women (IDs, trainings, and Public Service Announcements (PSAs), electoral manual, etc.); Capacity Development Measures for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Women Groups, and Political Parties; and, Technical Support for Government & Transitional Bodies. The overall goal of the programme is: "to increase women's leadership and participation in (transitional) political processes in Egypt*"*

Signed:

Name: Date:
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        (On behalf of UN Women)   Title:

Name: Date:
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    (On behalf of Implementing Partner)   Title:

1. Executive Summary

The WPE program is one of the two comprehensive intervention areas under the UN Women Egypt country strategy for the transitional and post transitional phases of the revolution of the 25th of January 2011, the second intervention area being concerned with women's economic empowerment (WEE). The revolution of the 25th of January 2011 was triggered by technologically savvy young people (women and men) using the power of social media to mobilize a fragmented society, which until then seemed reluctant to exercise its citizenship rights in a highly restrictive public and civic domain. The young and women were particularly disengaged from all forms of political participation. The opportunities for the young and for women especially to fulfil their potential were scarce, with many lacking the awareness, and social and institutional support to advance agendas that reflected their concerns and priorities for development. The fact therefore that the mobilizing impetus of the revolution came from these very same constituencies that had been excluded from formal politics and that young women played a key role in the revolution, both in the front lines as leaders of the demonstrations and behind-the-scenes as political organizers, suggests a highly activated and interested constituency that lacks an enabling environment to fully advance its political interests, and to meaningfully participate as political agents in the transition. Also to blame for the so called "political apathy" of Egyptian youth is the weak capacity of civil society structures and the lagging performance of the political parties.

Post revolution Egypt, and the tight electoral time line including parliamentary elections planned for the fall of 2011, poses a number of challenges for the liberal parties, including their ability to form in an inclusive manner, and to consider women's issues in their agenda. However, it also presents a window of opportunity, which if properly managed, can work to the advantage of civil society and women. UN Women has a unique opportunity to play an effective role in catalyzing the process of mobilization, and assisting the government and emergent constituencies in the formulation of a new social contract and national frameworks that are inclusive and responsive to women's rights and concerns. The two programs (WEE and WPE) are therefore designed to assist the GOE in fulfilling its obligations with regards to gender mainstreaming and gender equality (GE) under the various international declarations, as well as respond to the challenges facing Egypt's transition towards a democracy in which women are empowered to act as equal citizens, and accordingly are engaged in all levels of decision making both in the private and public spheres.

The WPE program has been formulated on the basis of wide-ranging consultations carried out over the course of 6 weeks, by UN Women Egypt with a coalition of 300 NGOs, Academic and Research Centers, Governmental Agencies, youth movement representatives, staff of UN Agencies in Egypt as well as regional and international UN Women staff members. During these consultations participants were asked to provide inputs as to how UN Women should proceed with its programming during the transition phase in order to achieve the greatest impact at the grassroots as well as the national level. The consensus was that in light of the upcoming electoral process, UN Women will support the following interrelated areas towards ensuring that the democratic process in Egypt engages women fully:

- Women's political participation as voters and candidates
- Transitional governing bodies and processes as well as constitutional, legal, social and institutional frameworks in which a gender responsive agenda is adopted
- Negative attitudes and practices towards women's political, economic and social rights are addressed
- Processes and instruments of accountability are developed in order to ensure that women's concerns are fully represented, and that national authorities are in a position to fulfill international commitments concerning gender equality and women's rights.

These priorities were reaffirmed on June 4th in the Charter drafted by Egyptian women [See Annex I] with the support of the Alliance of Arab Women (AAW), the Association of International Civil Servants (AFICS) and the Coalition of Egyptian NGOs.

The program is therefore designed to support young women to become active citizens and empower them to engage in political and social processes. It will strengthen the capacity of women groups and civil society organizations to advocate

for constitutional and legislative amendments that reflect a women rights agenda, while at the same time enhancing the ability of these organizations and groups to monitor the performance of women voters and candidates in the upcoming as well as ensuing elections. The program will also target the general public's attitude and its misconceptions about the role of Egyptian women in politics. In sum, UN Women proposes to implement a program that is strategically linked to electoral milestones in order to achieve the following objectives:

- Support the introduction of a women's rights and gender responsive agenda in constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks
- Support gender responsive bodies (election management bodies and security sector institutions) in order to strengthen women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and as voters
- Support gender equality advocates and their organizations to effectively influence political parties, service delivery organizations, media organizations and local governments in order to promote gender equality in leadership and participation

Strategies to achieve these goals include: capacity development of government bodies, women candidates, and political parties, technical assistance to national bodies, capacity building of civil society, and establishment of structured and regular consultations between transitional bodies and women's rights advocates and groups.All media and communications activities will aim at media mobilization in order to create support for what women need and want (Women's Manifesto), women candidates, and gender-responsive policies and programming. This strategic vision provides a set of outcomes and outputs which UN Women would frame its support to be able to assist the new GOE, as well as civil society, varying from outreach and awareness; policy relentless communication, advocacy and capacity development for institutional strengthening; training and technical support, support the new transitional climate for women leadership and rising demand for accountability for women's rights.

The WPE program is aligned with UN Women thematic area "Leadership and Participation" which goal is "to increase women's leadership and participation in (transitional) political processes in Egypt". It is a three years program with implementation divided in two phases: The first phase of 20 months (May 2011 – January 2013) is the time frame required to carry the program through the constitutional re-drafting process. It will include the immediate objectives of registering 1 million women aged 18-29 years with national ID cards, drafting a Women's Statement based on consultations with civil society, emerging women groups and citizens, and holding a National Convention, the results of which will be presented to the authorities and disseminated widely. The first phase will also seek to support women's rights advocates' engagement with the constitutional re-drafting process and to enhance civic education of voters, political parties and candidates on women's priorities and related legislation and policies. The second phase will begin after January 2013 and after the first evaluation of the program. This phase will extend for an additional 16 months and will focus on consolidating the achievements of the first phase, and on formulating additional objectives based on the recommendations of the evaluation.

2. Context Analysis

Pre-uprising Challenges to Women's Political Empowerment

The revolutions spreading across the Arab States region will prove to be a defining historical moment of this century. Citizens representing diverse social and economic classes, age, and religious affiliation continue to call for democratization processes in their countries, social and economic reforms, political freedom and justice. Women in these nations have been major actors of change, courageously standing should-to-shoulder with men, aspiring for meaningful and lasting change.

Egypt elected the first Arab woman to parliament in 1957, but in the half century since, Egypt has gone from being a leader in women's political participation, to occupying a lagging position. Informed by international discourses on human rights, development and gender equality and in an attempt to comply with the international agreements to which it is signatory, the pre-revolution government had instituted a quota for women in parliament through a constitutional amendment. Still and despite the fact that the quota of 12% or 64 seats allocated in 2010, fell short of the 30% called for by the Beijing Platform for Action, the few women who dared to run report being physically and psychologically intimidated by their male opponents, while those who were appointed often had their reputation smeared, a fact which presented a significant

challenge to the development of a critical mass of women engaging in politics.

On the 25th of January 2011, a popular uprising triggered by technologically savvy young people (women and men) using the power of social media to mobilize a fragmented society, and quickly joined by women and men of all ages and backgrounds, resulted in the toppling of the 32 years long Mubarak regime. Until then, the young in the age bracket 18-29 years seemed extremely reluctant to exercise their citizenship. The findings of the SYPE Survey published in 2010, confirm the disengagement of young people in general and especially women from all form of participation whether it is volunteer work, social work, or political participation. Less than 3% of young people participate in volunteer work which is mostly charitable, and the participation rate of males is three fold that of women. This low level of engagement is even more apparent in the political participation of youth. Only 0.12% of young people, mostly men, are members of political parties. It is noteworthy that the lowest level of civic engagement is among the poor and less educated youth. [1] The factors behind the exclusion of young people from public concerns and political socialization processes are discussed at length in the 2010 Egypt Human Development Report (EHDR). The main ones are the education system that does not instill the values and principles of participation and democracy; and, also, the highly restrictive public and civic domain that is more exclusive of certain constituencies than others, namely young people and women. [2] For women, the relationship between limited decision-making power in the private sphere (at the household level) and women's inability to move into the public sphere should be noted. Gender biases in formal decision making spaces, conservative social attitudes and rigid religious interpretations of gender roles combined, lead to the obstruction of women's exercise of their citizenship rights. The opportunities therefore, for Egyptian women to fulfil their potential are scarce, with many lacking the awareness, social, and institutional encouragement to advance an agendas that reflects their concerns and priorities for development.

The fact therefore that the mobilizing impetus of the revolution came from these very same constituencies that had been excluded from formal politics and that young women played a key role in the revolution, both in the front lines as leaders of the demonstrations and behind-the-scenes as political organizers, suggests a highly activated and interested constituency that lacks an enabling environment to fully advance its political interests, and to meaningfully participate as political agents in the transition. Also, to blame for the so called "political apathy" of Egyptian youth is the weak capacity of civil society structures and the lagging performance of the political parties

While the Egyptian NGO sector has developed significantly during the past 20 years, it still consists mainly of grassroots organization organizations providing direct services to communities. In recent years, an emerging number of NGOs have started to bridge the gap between community based organizations and government by supporting CBOs while articulating their priorities and interests to governments and decision makers. These civil society organizations are actively lobbying decision makers on behalf of citizens and public interests. These advocacy organizations are still very small in numbers, and they need to build and expand their constituent base, voice, and reach towards decision makers. [3]
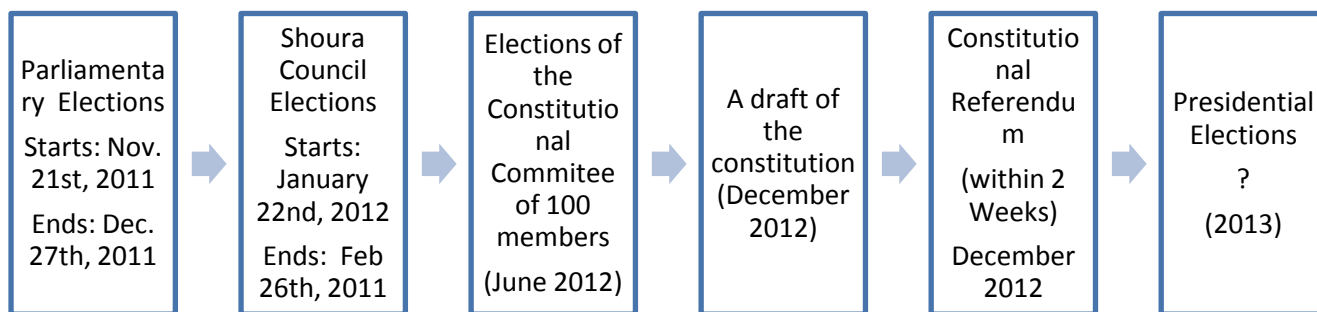
Egypt in Transition

In its initial days as the care-taker government, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces dissolved the parliament, suspended the constitution and appointed a constitutional panel of eight men to propose constitutional amendments specifically related to the electoral process. Subsequently, a referendum was held on March 19th, and the result was in favor of the amendments. The voter turnout, the highest in Egypt's modern history with approximately 41% (18 million) out of 45 million eligible voters, suggests a politically active citizenry with a strong interest in participating in the democratization of Egypt given free and fair elections. Yet, there was much debate about the constitutional referendum, with most of those opposing the amendments, arguing that holding the parliamentary elections too soon would be in favor of the well-organized Muslim Brotherhood and the members of the former National Democratic Party (NDP). This means that the parliament will not represent a large segment of the Egyptian population, nor will it represent the young who triggered the revolution.

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[1] UN: Egypt Human Development Report 2010 p. 40-42
http://204.200.211.31/EHDR2010_Eng/Full_2010_EHDR_English.pdf
[2] Ibid p. 222-224
[3] Active Citizenship Engagement for Good Governance: A Strategy of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), p.23-24

The organization of strong political parties and lobby groups is the most challenging aspect in Egypt's transitional period. Different groups are actively establishing new political parties, promoting candidates and mobilizing support for their programs. So far, a number of new parties have been created, and many others are being established, totaling approximately 80 parties, and while some of them mention the importance of including marginalized groups, because the process is a rushed one, there is a risk that women's issues are sidelined. The estimated time line (see the graph)[4] poses a number of challenges for the liberal parties, including their ability to form in an inclusive manner, and to consider women's issues in their agenda. However, it also presents a window of opportunity, which if properly managed, can work to the advantage of civil society and women, a fact that women groups and NGOs involved in human rights are aware of, and accordingly have established "The Coalition for Civic Education and Participation of Women." Its aim is to activate civil society and to promote the participation of women in all phases of the democratic transition.[5]

Parliamentary Elections Starts: Nov. 21st, 2011 Ends: Dec. 27th, 2011	→	Shoura Council Elections Starts: January 22nd, 2012 Ends: Feb 26th, 2011	→	Elections of the Constitutional Commitee of 100 members (June 2012)	→	A draft of the constitution (December 2012)	→	Constitutional Referendum (within 2 Weeks) December 2012	→	Presidential Elections ? (2013)

In that context of the regrouping of the various factions and the recasting of roles, the status of the National Council for Women (NCW), which has recently been subject to negative propaganda because of its affiliation to the first lady, is unclear. The Prime Minister went back on his decision to name the national women's machinery a commission as a response to the demands of the women activists who opposed the formation of a commission and called for a strong national women's machinery instead. The cabinet is considering the restructuring of the NCW. Certain movements are asking for the overturning or modification of a number of family laws that are considered by women to be among the successful achievements of the NCW and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM). Recently, the prime minister has requested that the counter arguments be studied carefully before taking any decision concerning the overturning, modification or maintenance of these laws.   These laws include the *khul'* law, such as the right for women to ask for unilateral divorce, the custody law, and the law concerning the age of marriage. The same applies to the quota on the participation of women in parliament (12% or 64 seats out of 444 seats representing 222 constituencies) which was cancelled. Revoking the quota system together with the overturning of family laws would constitute a major setback to the efforts and investments that have been made over the past years by concerned government machineries, women and civil society groups, international organizations and donors, to promote the rights of Egyptian women.

Mapping of Key Actors Supporting the Exercise of Women's Political Rights

The ability to exercise politics is at the core of good governance. It requires the existence of values of participation, transparency and equity, and institutions that are accountable and responsive, as well as processes through which people can exercise power. Over the past 20 years or so, donors and UN agencies have provided technical and financial support to the government and to civil society organizations, including human rights and women groups with the aim of improving public service delivery, and creating an enabling environment for participation, transparency and accountability. USAID/Egypt's

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[4] **Constitutional Declaration, Article 60**
The non-appointed members of the People's Assembly and the Shura Council to meet in a joint meeting at the invitation of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, within **six months** of the elections, to elect a constituent assembly of **a hundred members**, who shall prepare **a draft of a new constitution for the country no later than six months** from the date of its formation, and displays the project, within **fifteen days** of preparation, the people would be referred to, and the Constitution should be effective from the date of approval by the people in the referendum
[5] First Report: Women In politics Observatory (until April 2011)

Office of Democracy and Governance (DG) supports the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the combating of corruption, the strengthening of civil society and the media through a number of projects, all of which have a policy component, a capacity development component and a public awareness component. Increasing the political participation of youth and women, and enhancing civic engagement at both local and national levels is a shared objective among all USAID DG programs. Governance and Gender are cross cutting themes for CIDA at both program and project levels, and the agency and its partners as well, are required to report related results. The ACE (Active Citizenship Engagement for Good Governance) is CIDA's strategy for supporting civil society and expanding the civic domain. Giving voice to marginalized citizens (women, youth, low income citizens, and persons of special need) is a cornerstone of the strategy.[6] Another supporter of women's participation in political and social processes is the GIZ through its project, The NGO-Network for Women's Rights (NWRO). NWRO has been working since its establishment in 2005 on the family law, and following the revolution, it has added democratic transition and political awareness to its field of activities. NWRO consist of 11 individual NGO members for whom the promotion of women's social, economic and political rights has been a main field of activity. Accordingly, these same NGOs were members of the coalition of Egyptian NGOs that drafted the charter document highlighting the views of civil society on public issues particularly those concerning women. In the charter, the first demand of women is concerned with their representation in all political processes, including the parliamentary elections which should be run through proportional electoral lists which have at least 30% women. The EU has been providing support to civil society organizations through the instrument of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) with the aim of promoting human rights and democratic reform. It plans to step up its investments in the areas of democratic transformation and institution building, support to civil society and sustainable and inclusive growth.. The Danish Egyptian Dialogue Institute (DEDI) has been implementing a project together with the Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers (AEFL). The project, "Women, Quota and Elections" which started in July 2010, aims to activate the role of Egyptian women in political life by building their capacity to manage electoral campaigns. Project activities include raising the awareness of Egyptian women, men, political parties, syndicates, the media and NGOs about women's rights, as well as about the importance of women's political participation. Netherlands is supporting the New Woman Foundation (NWF) develop a project on women's political participation. Last but not least, UN organizations have been providing significant assistance to both government and civil society organizations in the areas of democracy and governance. The establishment of the Forum of Women Members of Parliament to train women parliamentarians was supported by UNIFEM, as were the trainings and workshops on participatory planning, communications and gender-sensitive budgeting.

It is noteworthy that despite the investments in democracy and governance programs, the participation of young people, especially women in political processes remains a key challenge constraining Egypt's development. This was noted in the situation analysis issued in 2010 as part of the deliverables of the Cairo Agenda for Action on Aid, which also stressed that the concerted efforts of donors, international organizations and government machineries were required in order to address the capacity gaps, system deficiencies, and persistent cultural biases that prevent the exercise of equitable politics.[7]

3. Justification

The work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) is driven by development result goal: "Women's increased leadership and participation in the decisions that affect their lives" It is therefore mandated to assist the GOE in fulfilling its obligations with regards gender mainstreaming and gender equality (GE) under the various international declarations. In that context, UN Women will pursue its work in the priority area of "Leadership and Participation" in order to accomplish UN WOMEN SP outcomes as stated:
- Constitutions, legal frameworks, and policies to participate in decision making are reformed/adopted and implemented.
- Gender responsive electoral management, oversight and dispute leadership and participation in politics and public administration.
- Strengthened gender responsive recruitment and retention in public service delivery institutions5 (for instance, local government services, business licensing and registration, agricultural extension, basic social services etc).
- Gender equality advocates and their organizations effectively influence political parties, service delivery organizations, media organizations and local governments to promote gender equality in leadership and participation.

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[6] Ibid.p.5
[7] Situation Analysis: Key Development Challenges Facing Egypt. Lead Author, Professor Heba Handoussa, 2010.

In the revolution of the 25th of January, women played a key role as agents of change, both in the front lines as leaders of the demonstrations, facing the armed police, and behind-the-scenes as political organizers using social media. Yet in the initial phase of the transitional period, they have been excluded from the processes of reform. The transitional period offers significant opportunities to promote women's participation in politics, and to sustain their influence on a process that is inclusive and responsive to the needs and priorities of Egyptian women and girls. Accordingly, building partnerships and establishing common platforms among women's groups and between these groups and politically moderate movements and parties will ensure that women's rights are not eroded during the transition. However, in order for these partnerships to be effective, there is a need to address the structural and cultural impediments that stand between women and their full integration in political and social processes. Thus, UN Women will take a leading position to focus on the role of youth, advocate women's rights and needs, ensure proper representation of women and girls at the decision making level, design proper capacity building mechanisms and program for women in order to realize the overall empowerment of young women and girls to be proactive change agents. Hence, Developing a "youth capacity building strategy" comes as a crosscutting component in UN Women's WPE and WEE programmes for the democratic transition in Egypt.

The WPE programme will be also aligned to the UN's strategy during Egypt democratic transition 2011-2012, which is based on existing work of the UN that was undertaken with the Government, development partners and civil society members before 25 January. Based on this analytical work, UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covering the five-year period 2012-2016 was prepared by UN agencies with intensive engagement of the government, under the coordination and leadership of the Minister of International Cooperation. A final draft of the UNDAF was formally submitted to Government just prior to events of late January 2011, with signature planned for February. However, with the agreement of the MoIC, formal approval was postponed to incorporate new opportunities for engagement with the interim Government and Egyptian civil society in support of Egypt's democratic transition. While a review and updating of the UNDAF will be conducted towards mid-2012 with the new authorities, the UN Country Team has embarked on the development of this interim strategy for the period mid-2011 to end 2012. The priority area of democratic governance is the area in which the UN programming is likely to change the most as new opportunities have presented themselves and it is the area to which the WPE programme can mainly contribute to.

The outcomes of the WPE are aligned with UN Women's Thematic Area "Leadership and Participation" as well as with the response strategy of the UNCT which focuses on 5 outcomes:

1. National and local capacities and systems are enhanced for decentralized, inclusive and gender sensitive planning, budgeting, monitoring & evaluation;
2. National institutions and CSOs are strengthened to further promote, protect, respect and fulfill human rights in line with Egypt's international commitments, with a special focus on women, children, disabled persons, refugees, the elderly and migrants;
3. Policies and systems for quality and efficient public service delivery are modernized and transparent to combat corruption, and consistent with Egypt's international commitments;
4. The voice, leadership and civic engagement of women and young people are visible and effective in public spheres.
5. Institutions, legislation and policies are responsive to the immediate requirements of the transition period[8].

In coordination with UNDAF priorities, by virtue of its mandate, UN Women Egypt is well positioned to support and consolidate the efforts of women groups and other development partners, in the direction of strengthening women's empowerment and participation in decision making positions and processes within the government, parliament, political parties as well as in national and local elections processes.

UN Women will leverage its role as an interlocutor between civil society and the government, its vast network of civil society organizations, as well as the technical resources available to other UN agencies, to catalyze democratic processes, complement and ensure the coherence of efforts on the ground, and the translation of commitments to gender equality into policies and concrete actions at the national level.

As part of its country strategy after the revolution, UN Women Egypt will link the two main programs for the transitional and post transitional phases: a program on women's economic empowerment (WEE) and another on women's political

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[8] This is a new outcome

empowerment (WPE). UN Women will launch a nationwide governance program "Women in Democratic Transition" to respond to the immediate and mid-term priorities of women's rights advocates and youth within the context of the demands for democratization that fueled the revolution. Especially UN Women will work on supporting a gender sensitive constitutional reform, electoral systems and many other laws and policies

Increased engagement in political life will ensure that women are able to contribute to the establishment of a more peaceful and stable society, as mandated first by the Nairobi Conference and subsequently by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action and Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security 1325 (2000), while also contributing to the achievement of MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women, and fulfilling Un Women DRF goal (1) under the Strategic Plan 2011-2013, which is "To increase women's leadership and participation in all areas that affect their lives".

4.**Theory of Change**

UN Women Egypt's Theory of Change will be based on the global theory of change that is premised on 3 focus areas *(a)* aligning laws and policies to create a conducive environment for the empowerment of Women and human rights; (b) strengthening institutions and organizations in work processes, resources, and capacities to fulfill obligations to the international treaties, as well as other global, regional and national normative agreements; and (c) supporting community-level initiatives that demonstrate how changes in practices and attitudes can be achieved to permit the implementation of commitments to gender equality and Women's empowerment. UN Women Egypt is concerned with promoting Women's empowerment and gender equality, mainly through increasing the political participation of women and to strengthen the representation of women's interests through capacity building of government bodies, women candidates, and political parties. The program aims to ppromote a gender equality agenda in constitutional frameworks through technical assistance to national bodies, capacity building of civil society, and establishment of structured and regular consultations between transitional bodies and women's rights advocates and groups. The approach recognizes the mutual dependencies and complementarities of development and Women's social, political and economic rights. This program is built on the theory that women's political participation is a key component for maintaining democracies worldwide, and also for countries that are moving toward democracy. Where women are giving resources, means and space to participate effectively to the democratic transition, a sound democratic system is probably more likely to be achieved in the interests of all the society. Conditions for promoting democracy may not be all that comfortable, but women are finding that they can become a force for democratic change when they have an active role and voice in the political sphere. This program will work through targeted interventions that are practical and replicable to ensure that women's political participation is ensured and achieved. This can be accomplished by using a comprehensive and strategic approach based on a Communications & Public Awareness Strategy; Empowerment Measures for Women (IDs, trainings, and Public Service announcement (PSA), electoral manual etc.); Capacity Development Measures for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). There has been substantial work done with national and regional partners in UN Women's areas of concern, which led to the development of a strong base of expertise and strategic partnerships that work toward achieving common goals and objectives. The vision provides a set of strategies around which UN Women can frame its support in the coming years of the transitional phase to be able to assist the GOE, as well as civil society. These strategies include outreach and awareness and communications; policy development , advocacy and capacity development for institutional strengthening; training and technical support, support for an enabling environment for women's leadership; rising demand for accountability for women's rights, accelerating Pace of Change, and changing social and traditional expectations. On the other hand, developing a Theory of Change provides the program with a tool for monitoring the proposed actions and increasing accountability of UN Women to its partners and stakeholders involved in the process.

Risks Factors and Mitigation Measures

There are a number of risk factors that could result in putting a stop to program activities altogether or detract from the expected impact of the program. The first and most obvious of these risks is related to the security situation in Egypt. If security becomes too precarious in Egypt, donors might pull out. Also, unsafe conditions in the target areas might deter certain partners from having a presence there or from expanding their scope of activities. The second risk is that the parliamentary elections of September could bring to power a conservative government for whom GE issues including women's political rights, is anathema. The third risk somewhat associated to the second, is that women for whom ID cards have been issued through the WPE program will choose or will be forced into voting for conservative non-inclusive

agendas, thereby compromising a main objective of this particular program activity.

These three risks represent worst case scenarios that the WPE program can do little to offset or mitigate; however, by coordinating with transitional government, liberal political parties, and women's organizations, and the media to raise public awareness, the WPE program is adopting the only realistic safeguards.

A fourth risk is that <u>violence w</u>ill occur during the parliamentary elections. If women are subjected to <u>violence</u> despite the efforts of the transitional government and civil society observers, it might discourage many women from further participation in political processes. The program's support to the training of police on women's security and elections, and the tool kit it will develop to monitor violence against women during the campaign and on election day are intended as the mitigation measures.

A fifth risk is the difficulty for new political forces to organize properly, and also for the transitional bodies to prepare fully for the parliamentary elections given the <u>short timeline</u> until September. The WPE Program will consult with government partners, international development partners including UN agencies, as well as with political parties, and civil society organizations, on the support required to make the process less complex, and to ensure its integrity and credibility. The dissemination of a guide or manual orienting the government, political parties, women candidates and other civil society actors, as to the strategies and tactics needed to organize elections, and to run or participate effectively in elections, is a possible support measure among the other educational and capacity development measures, required to mitigate for the brevity of time until September.

Finally, collaboration among partners is critical to the implementation of program activities in a manner that is cost effective, responsive to the needs of women and the evolving transition. If the <u>weak culture of collaboration</u> in Egypt prevails, it might compromise the effectiveness of the program. Accordingly, as a mitigation measure, partners will be brought together early on in the inception phase of the program to discuss the network formation and to agree on a protocol of cooperation.

4. Expected Results – Logical framework (logframe)

*Refer to Results Based Management in UNIFEM: Essential Guide -
http://intra.unifem.org/filecontroller.php?f_file_pid=2630*

Expected Results –Logical framework

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks *Assumptions*
Goal Increased women's leadership and participation in (transitional) political processes in Egypt [Aligned with UN Women Strategic Plan 2011-2013 DRF Goal 1 – Women's increased leadership and participation in decisions that affect their lives]	Number of registered women voters Number of voter turnout, disaggregated by sex Number of women running for office at national and local levels Number of women in leadership positions in the parties. Number of women candidates elected in parliament and local councils	Electoral records Political party records	The situation in Egypt will have become relatively stable, and security issues will have been resolved The new government will not be dominated by regressive/ reactionary forces that are not conducive to GE Donors and international partners will continue supporting the democratic transition
Outcome 1 A women's rights and gender responsive agenda is reflected in constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks (Aligned with SP 2011-2013 Outcome 1.1 – Constitutions, legal frameworks and policies to advance women's right to participate in decision-making are reformed/adopted and implemented)	Number of measures taken to mainstream GE in the constitution and in legal (e.g., electoral reforms) and institutional frameworks (e.g., National Women Machinery) Extent to which guidance provided on constitutional/legal/institutional reforms address gender issues	Constitution and other relevant legal and institutional frameworks	*Risks* The short time line until September will not allow emerging political forces and the transitional bodies to prepare for the parliamentary elections
Output 1.1 Capacities of governing bodies are strengthened to develop and implement gender responsive policies and legislations. **Activities** • Publish and disseminate a constitutional guidance note on gender-responsive constitutional and legal reforms drawing on international comparative analyses carried out by senior constitutional experts • Provide senior gender expertise to national institutions and transitional bodies to offer guidance and advice on gender-responsive electoral commissions, legal frameworks for	Extent to which guidance provided on constitutional/legal/institutional reforms address gender issues Extent to which advocacy messages articulate gender issues that should inform constitutional/legal and institutional reforms Number of gender responsive policies, laws and	Guidance documents Media coverage of advocacy initiatives	Women for whom ID cards have been issued will vote for conservative non-inclusive agendas VAW will occur scaring off women from participating in the political process The network might not operate as expected from a strategic value network because of a weak culture of collaboration in Egypt

elections, safety for women voters and candidates, and constitutional reforms. • Develop a broader social budgeting strategy, expanding on the success of UN Women's gender responsive budgeting initiatives in the Ministry of Finance • Develop guidelines for the appropriate institutional and financial framework for the national women's machinery based on research, analysis and consultations with women groups and civil society groups • Advocate for the proposed National Women Machinery, Ombudsperson and for a gender equality unit to be established in the parliament • Engage in high level advocacy for amendments to the electoral law, syndicate law, the law for establishing political parties and the local administration law • Support the development and presentation of a National women's agenda to transitional bodies • Organize a Democratic Transition International Seminar South-South Learning Experience to explore good practices for targeted and integrated measures to enhance the gender responsiveness of democracy assistance programming **Output 1.2** Capacities of political parties are strengthened to adopt a gender perspective in their campaign platforms, party structures and policies. **Activities** • Commission a study on the mechanisms for political parties and social movements to increase women's participation in governance • Organize gender responsive policymaking workshops for leaders of political party and candidates **Output 1.3** Capacities of government and civil society are improved to strengthen accountability on	strategies developed by new governing bodies Number of advocacy messages articulated and spread in relation to the National Women Machinery, Ombudsperson and for a gender equality unit and in relation to the electoral law, syndicate law, the law for establishing political parties and the local administration law Existence of gender sensitive policies and regulation in the institutional framework of the newly established parties Number of political party leaders and candidates with understanding of basic concepts and skills required for gender-responsive policymaking Number of political parties lobbying for maintenance or upping of the quota systems and other affirmative action. Existence of institutional framework within the government for monitoring and evaluating implementation of national GE commitments Number of CSOs involved in monitoring government	Assessment report (before and after) on policymaking workshops for political party leaders and candidates Political party campaign platforms Government documents including monitoring and evaluation reports Monitoring reports from civil society and women	

		organizations	
national GE commitments	progress towards promoting a women's agenda		
Activities			
• Support the government with a framework for evaluating and monitoring gender responsive policies, procedures, and processes through the establishment of a Gender Equality Consortium of Observatories and transparency mechanisms including a gender responsive budgeting and policies observatory, and a legislative observatory			
• Support the national statistical agency to collect sex disaggregated data to inform planning and service delivery			
• Provide targeted support to select NGOs, networks/coalitions such as NWRO, the CEDAW coalition, the "Coalition for Civic Education and Participation of Women".	Number of CSOs/women's groups signing off on the National Women Statement and the draft GE Act	CSO reports Watch groups reports	
	Number of women watch groups formed and active	CSOs and women groups reports	
Output 1.4 Capacity of civil society is strengthened to represent and advocate for women's interests and gender equality on the national and local levels	Number of activities undertaken through pooling of technical and financial resources.		
Activities			
• Facilitate consensus-building on Women's Statement on women's concerns and needs through wide-ranging grassroots, local and national consultations			
• Draft Gender Equality Act based on the National Women's Statement			
• Support the formation of women's watch groups to articulate a women's agenda and monitor GE provisions within the constitutional reform agenda.	Number of key recommendations made by consultative processes to the drafting of constitutional/legal and institutional reforms		
Output 1.5 Structured and regular consultations between transitional bodies and women's groups and women's rights advocates inform constitutional/legal and institutional reforms to ensure their gender- responsiveness		Reports on consultative processes Media coverage	
Activities:			
• Establish a steering committee on social and political reforms to create a forum for consultation and consensus			

building among government officials, civil society leaders, academics, women's groups, media, and UNCT. • Support the development of a mechanism for monitoring the progress of actions taken as a result of the consultative process.	<u>Types of measures taken by election management bodies and security sector institutions to promote and facilitate women's safe participation in politics</u> <u>Percentage of national ID cards issued to women</u>	Reports of election management bodies and security sector institutions	
Outcome 2 <u>Gender responsive bodies (election management bodies and security sector institutions) promote women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and as voters</u> (Aligned with SP 2011-2013 Outcome 1.2 – Gender responsive electoral management, oversight and dispute resolution services promote women's leadership and participation in politics and public administration)			
Output 2.1 Capacities of women/CSOs are increased and strengthened to ensure women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters **Activities** • Support to Ministry of Interior through "Citizen Initiatives" facilitating the issuance of national ID cards to women. It is estimated that 2,5 million citizens do not have national ID cards – mostly women and rural dwellers • Support the design and production of a Public Services Announcement (PSA) on the Importance of the ID cards in the lives of women, to be aired through private sector sponsorship	Mechanisms put in place for issuance of national ID cards Financial resources provided for issuance of national ID cards	Documentation of national ID card system Budget for the national ID card system Assessment report (before and after) on workshops for police	
Output 2.2 Police forces and justice and security sectors are trained and strengthened to engage in monitoring violence against women during elections • Support training of police on women's security and elections through workshops as well as consultations with the electoral administrative/management bodies	Extent of police understanding of how to ensure women's security during elections Number of analytical reports denouncing VAW during campaigns and elections		

using UN Women's Violence Against Women in Politics toolkit • Adapt toolkit to monitor violence against women during the campaign and election day; use collected data to advocate for response and prevention mechanisms by institutions such as the electoral commission, and the justice and security sectors • Engage in consultations with the electoral administrative/management bodies to advocate for the adoption of policies that ensure inclusive and accessible polling stations for women • Develop a guide to orient the government, political parties, women candidates and other civil society actors, as to the strategies and tactics required to organize credible elections, and to run or participate effectively in elections			
Outcome 3 <u>Gender equality advocates and their organizations effectively influence political parties, service delivery organizations, media organizations and local governments to promote gender equality in leadership and participation</u> (Aligned with SP 2011-2013 Outcome 1.4 - Gender equality advocates and their organizations effectively influence political parties, service delivery organizations, media organizations and local governments to promote gender equality in leadership and participation)	Number of issues related to women's needs and priorities brought up in parliament by independent women and CSOs on behalf of women Number of advocacy strategies and messages prepared by COSs and gender equality advocates to promote gender equality in leadership and participation Extent of parties, media and government's understanding of how to promote women's political participation during elections	Parliament records Monitoring reports by CSOs and women organizations	
Output 3.1 Capacities of women are strengthened to engage in political processes including running for office at national and local levels **Activities** • Implement capacity-building programs for first-time candidates at the local council and parliamentary levels • Implement capacity building workshops for existing women	Number of first-time women candidates who understand their roles/responsibilities Number of existing women members of parliament and local councils who understand how they can engage better in formulating gender-responsive	Assessment report (before and after) of capacity building program for first-time women candidates Assessment report (before and after) of capacity building	

members of the local councils to engage in higher level political processes(in 27 Governorates) • Organize capacity building roundtables and orientation sessions for Women Members of Parliament to engage effectively in the political dialogue of the parliament	legislation	initiatives for existing women members of parliament and local councils	
Output 3.2 Capacities of women in civil society are strengthened to engage in initiatives related to social and political programs **Activities** • Link interested young women volunteers with existing youth and women led organizations through the network referral system • Support peer-to-peer programs and initiatives for civic education and political participation through capacity building trainings and workshops • Identify natural women leaders especially in the poorer governorates and provide them with ongoing guidance and networking resources to enable them to engage politically and socially • Organize a National Convention to include consultations with women's groups leading up to announcement of Egyptian National Women's Statement	Number of women members of the COSs trained on civic education and political participation join the membership of CSOs Number of women actively engaged in internal and public discourses about the importance of developing an inclusive agenda for development and democratization	Membership records of CSOs Minutes of meetings of CSOs Monitoring reports of CSOs & women's organizations Media coverage	
Output 3.3 Capacities of religious entities are strengthened to engage with women rights agenda **Activities** • Build partnerships with religious institutions/figures to raise awareness on women's rights and to promote gender sensitive religious discourses • Commission a study on the image of women in the Quran and the Bible, and identify role models of women during early Islam, early Christianity and throughout history. • Disseminate the findings of this study to the media and to the public at large	Number of partnerships forged with religious entities on gender-sensitive religious discourses Extent to which religious discourses stress the value of	Reports of religious entities and other CSOs	

Output 3.4 Gender awareness is displayed in national media when reporting of political issues in the democratic transition **Activities** • Commission action based research about the negative beliefs, attitudes and behaviors hindering women's political engagement • Contribute to knowledge building through an analysis and social dissemination of recent feminist discourses and media portrayals of women • Develop a strategy for engaging the media as an active partner in program activities and events. • Support the development and implementation of a media campaign (including social media) with civil society to raise the public's awareness concerning the objective and content of the women's statement	giving women an economic, social, and political voice Number of articles and talk shows discussing and promoting women's participation in politics.	Content analysis of feminist literature, newspapers, and TV shows	

5. Programme Strategies

Approach

The WPE program has been formulated on the basis of wide-ranging consultations carried out over the course of 6 weeks, by UN Women Egypt with a coalition of 300 NGOs, Academic and Research Centers, Governmental Agencies, youth movement representatives, staff of UN Agencies in Egypt as well as regional and international UN Women staff members.

During these consultations participants were asked to provide inputs as to how UN Women should proceed with its programming during the transition phase in order to achieve the most impact at the grassroots as well as the national level.

The consensus was that in light of the upcoming electoral process, UN Women will support the following interrelated areas towards ensuring that the democratic process in Egypt engages women fully:
- Women's political participation as voters and candidates
- Transitional governing bodies and processes as well as constitutional, legal, social and institutional frameworks in which a gender responsive agenda is adopted
- Negative attitudes and practices towards women's political, economic and social rights are addressed
- Processes and instruments of accountability are developed in order to ensure that women's concerns are fully represented, and that national authorities are in a position to fulfill international commitments concerning gender equality and women's rights.

Post revolution Egypt presents UN Women with the opportunity to play an effective role in assisting the government and emergent constituencies in the formulation of a new social contract and national frameworks that are inclusive and responsive to women's rights and concerns. In that respect, the process of identifying and mobilizing strategic partners is a critical step of WPE as it is of the WEE program. Accordingly, the implementation of both programs will depend on a network of partner institutions, which will be established to include relevant government actors, international NGOs, women's groups and civil society organizations, and media representatives. It will also depend on the resources and expertise of likeminded partners within the international community. The purpose of these partnerships is to maximize the range and quality of activities provided in support of women's full integration in Egypt's development processes. Given the critical nature of the transition, the consultative approach adopted during the initial program formulation stage will be a cornerstone of UN Women's management of the implementation process. Partners will be invited at periodic intervals to review program results in light of developments in the political landscape, to assess the responsiveness of government bodies and political parties to ensuring the full representation of women in political, economic and social life, and accordingly to decide if a mid course correction to the overall results framework is required. The network of partners will constitute a

platform to be leveraged by both the WEE and WPE programs, for public awareness activities and lobbying for women's concerns and interests, as well as for promoting the principles of GE and good governance.

To effectuate multiple levels of social and political change, the WPE program will rely on four main instruments:

- Communications & Public Information Strategy
- Empowerment measures for women (IDs, trainings, and Public Service announcement (PSA), electoral manual etc.)
- Capacity Development Measures for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including Women Groups, and Political Parties
- Technical Support for Government & Transitional Bodies

The WPE will target the general public's attitude and its misconceptions about the role of Egyptian women in politics. It will encourage young women to become active citizens and empower them to engage in political and social processes. It will strengthen the capacity of women groups and civil society organizations to advocate for constitutional and legislative amendments that reflect a women rights agenda, while at the same time, enhancing the ability of these organizations and groups to monitor the performance of women voters and candidates in the upcoming as well as ensuing elections.

The WPE Program is a three years program with implementation divided in two phases: The first phase of 20 months (May 2011 – January 2013) is the time frame required to carry the program through the constitutional re-drafting process. It will include the immediate objectives of registering 1 million women aged 18-29 years with national ID cards, drafting a Women's Statement based on consultations with civil society, emerging women groups and citizens, and holding a National Convention, the results of which will be presented to the authorities and disseminated widely. The second phase will begin after January 2013 and after the first evaluation of the program. This phase will extend for an additional 16 months and will focus on continuing and consolidating the achievements of the first phase, and on formulating additional objectives based on the recommendations of the evaluation.

6. Program Partnerships

The rapidly changing political situation makes it incumbent on UN Women to intensify its response strategy and widen its scope of engagement to sustain the full participation of women in the reform and democratization processes, as well as to ensure that women will benefit from the social and economic dividends of the reforms. Accordingly, during this phase, UN women will be coordinating with partners such as iKNOWpolitics, IPU and NDI to promote women's participation in the elections and ensure their security during the process of running and voting, as well as supporting efforts to influence the re-drafting

of the constitution, and guiding the development of national women machineries or the restructuring of the existing NCW. NDI will also support UN WOMEN in exchanging technicalities and expertise and helping to establish youth engagement centers in several Egyptian universities.

The strategic value network of UN Women will bring together actors that have complementary assets and a common stake. Within that framework of partnerships, the WPE program will engage two categories of partners. The first category of lead partners includes: government stakeholder organizations, relevant donors, UN organizations, and development partners who have a track record in the specific subject matter or field of gender equality and women's political empowerment, and who possess convening power, and resources. UNDP has demonstrated its interest to be a partner of UN Women in the programme especially for what concerns the "Citizen Initiatives" also supporting UN Women in the production of a Public Service Announcement (PSA) on the importance of the ID cards in the lives of women. Other examples include IFES and IDEA who have been providing support to further the democratic process in Egypt, and plan to continue doing so during the transition and post transition phases.

To date communication is also ongoing with the Prime Minister's office, the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC), the Ministry of Finance (MIF) and the NCW which remains until further notice Egypt's national women machinery. Among the donors, the Spanish government has already contributed $ 310,000 for the issuance of women's ID cards, and both USAID and CIDA have expressed readiness to support the WPE, contributing both financial and technical assistance. USAID has identified certain priority areas in which it intends to focus its support. These are the "Citizen Initiatives" to facilitate the issuance of national ID cards to women, the capacity development programs for first-time candidates at the local council and parliamentary levels, and the gender-responsive campaigning and policymaking workshops. CIDA intends to contribute up to CDN$3,000,000 to the overall program. It should be noted that CIDA is currently finalizing its plan to support two NGOs, CEWLA and ACT, in the implementation of projects aiming at advancing the democratic environment for Women in a number of Upper Egyptian governorates, as well as in Cairo, Alexandria, and North Sinai. These are well established and active women NGOs that will be invited to join UN Women's network of partners, among others.

Contributing donors will be invited together with relevant development partners to become members of the steering committee, providing guidance to the Program Management Unit (PMU) and ensuring that the WPE program is fulfilling the results it is set to achieve. In view of the short time line until September 2011, and the fluidity of the political situation in Egypt, during the transition phase, the steering committee will meet once a month to review the progress of activities and responsiveness of national partners to the requirements of the democratic transition. After September, the frequency of the meetings of the steering committee be reviewed and reassessed.

The second category of partners will include a number of smaller organizations that would be eligible for

funding. These might be some of intermediary NGOs collaborating with UN Women on the WEE program as well as new ones that will be identified at the onset of the program, and also during program implementation, through a request for proposal (RFP). These organizations will be expected to submit proposals in which they are asked to indicate how they will promote the program in their communities/geographical target areas and describe the activities they propose to help women exercise their citizenship rights so that their voices are heard and their concerns are addressed. A Technical Assurance Committee will evaluate the proposals, and determine eligibility of partners according to the following criteria:

- Institutional capacity (governance, management and staff skills, previous experience working with and targeting marginalized groups and especially women)
- Track record (references from other donor agencies, accountability, transparency, etc)
- Innovation
- Overall strategy and quality of proposal, as well as cost effectiveness of submitted budget.

Finally, socially responsible private sector players will also be given the opportunity to contribute to the program by sponsoring certain events and activities, including the printing of public awareness and other promotional materials, the airing of the PSA and other media messages.

7. Program Management

UN Women will be responsible for the overall management of the program, achievement of the program objectives, results and outputs, day–to-day management and financial management according to UN Women rules, regulations, and procedures, and therefore will be responsible for reporting on the implementation of the program to the Steering Committee. UN Women will establish a Program Management Unit (PMU) to carry out the day-to-day operational management of the program. The PMU will manage the program for its entire duration. It will be staffed by a project manager, a project assistant, 2 field coordinators, a communications specialist, a research specialist, a financial manager, an M&E specialist, an Information Technology (IT) manager. (Annex 6)

The PMU staff will carry out a significant portion of data collection and information synthesis together with the network of partners. It will be assisted by subject matter experts/consultants who will have an advisory capacity. These subject matter experts will be called upon to form ad hoc technical committees to draft RFPs and TORs, determine the eligibility of partners, and ensure that all documents issued as part of the WPE project meet the standards of UN Women.

Given the tight time line until September, a number of program activities have already begun (ex: the ID cards), while others are being prepared for. Preparatory activities include:

- Consultations with various key stakeholders/ partners, as a scoping exercise to see where there are synergies between their programs and services and the WPE program, and how the program can capitalize on the existing knowledge base, experience and successes of the various partners, and how to best address capacity gaps.
- Issuing of RFPs to NGOs
- Assessment of capacities of some of the smaller implementing institutions. The assessment tool will be developed based on UNIFEM guidelines for the selection of prospective NGO partners. (Annex 3)
- 1 or 2 workshops where intermediary partner organizations will be invited to discuss the formation of the network, its purpose and the relationship between member organizations. In that context, a review of best practice in the formation of networks and determinants of success will be undertaken to provide structure to the discussions
- Development of program website and knowledge management system

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is fundamental to informing decision making. The process of data collection and information analysis is therefore critical to a knowledge building process which will primarily inform project implementation, but will also inform the present and future agendas of development partners. The WPE program like its sister program the WEE, will be based on a gender and human rights approach also based on a network of organizations collaborating in support of enabling women to exercise their right to have a voice in decision making processes, and developing the knowledge and capacity of relevant state and non state actors to analyze issues from a gender perspective, and to integrate women's needs, concerns and potentialities in their agendas as well as in their institutional and legal frameworks. UN Women foresees gathering a clear, strategic set of baseline data during the first three months of the programme and throughout the life time of the program against which to generate annual progress reports and collect better information and cumulative results. UN Women will also identify annually mid-course corrections or changes in the overall results framework needed, and identify capacity and other gaps that need to be filled.[70] Other monitoring tools include a first assessment which will take place after the September elections, a mid- term review which will be conducted after the first phase of the program is completed and an end of program evaluation/impact assessment. Case studies of women candidates will also be developed to document impact and for dissemination purposes as part of the public awareness strategy.

Internal quarterly reviews and an annual monitoring review with stakeholder and beneficiaries will be also done. Other tools will include reports, action plans, evaluation reports, focus groups and in depth interviews, internal reports from UN Women's team. Indeed, for monitoring and evaluation to successfully

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[70] Global strategy 2008-2011, pp.25-26.

contribute to change, documentation and communication processes need to be built from the outset of the programme design and budgeting stages as well as throughout the whole programme cycle.[71] By focusing on innovative approaches and lessons learned that will be disseminated through events and through a website, the program will be also promoting a culture of learning among stakeholders and partners.

By fully integrating evaluation with program implementation, and by encouraging stakeholders to engage in the process, information is generated that will be used to document impact, monitor progress, and refine implementation strategies. The evaluation will be aligned with UN Women policies and guidelines and UNEG Norms and Standards. A final (at the end of the three years programme) and mid-term evaluation (after the second round of elections) will be conducted by the appointed evaluation task manager. Furthermore, a management response to the evaluation report will be developed within 6 weeks of its finalization.

9. Finance

1 page maximum
- *Indicate known and anticipate sources of funds – what will be supported by core, cost-sharing, extra-budgetary sources. Outline a strategy for raising additional funds.*
- *Prepare the budget. Use the format in Annex.*

10. Annexes

1. Performance Monitoring Framework
2. Expected Results- Logical Framework
3. Implementing Partner Capacity Assessment Criteria
4. Egyptian's women charter
5. Budget
6. PMU Staff Charter

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[71] UN WOMEN, Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management framework pp.9; 15.

Annex 1- Performance Monitoring Framework

Expected results	Indicators	Sources/Means of verification	Baseline (with indicative timeframe)	Collection methods (with indicative timeframe/ frequency)	Responsibilities
Outcome 1 A women's rights and gender responsive agenda is reflected in constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks	Public officials understanding of GE issues is reflected in measures taken to promote & facilitate women's safe participation in political processes Number of measures taken to mainstream GE in the constitutional and in legal (e.g. electoral reforms) and institutional frameworks (e.g. National Women Machinery)		All Baseline data will be collected at the start of the program	First assessment following the September Elections. Mid-term Review after the first phase of program activities and then an end of project evaluation/ impact assessment	Program will commission consultants as needed.
Output 1.1 Capacities of governing bodies are strengthened to develop and implement gender responsive policies and legislations	Extent to which guidance provided on constitutional/ legal/institutional reforms address gender issues Extent to which advocacy messages articulate gender issues that should inform constitutional/legal and institutional reforms Number of gender sensitive polices, laws and strategies developed by new governing bodies number of registered women voters X Sex disaggregated voter turnout	Electoral lists Monitoring reports from civil society and women organizations Media coverage	Data will be collected during the period until the September elections, and then immediately following the elections of September, when a first assessment will be undertaken Data will be collected throughout the duration of the program	Quantitative and qualitative data to be collected through content analyses, interviews with women, meetings with CSOs, and media partners. Interviews	Program +network partners

Output	Indicators	Sources	Baseline	Data Collection	Responsible
Output 1.2 Capacities of political parties are strengthened to adopt a gender perspective in their campaign platforms, party structures and policies.	Number of leaders of political parties and candidates with understanding of basic concepts and skills required for gender-responsive policymaking Number of party's campaigns and party's polices that include a gender sensitive approach x number of parties with a quota for women in their candidate lists x number of women in the parties' candidate lists, x number of women in leadership positions in the parties. x number of parties lobbying for maintenance or upping of the quota systems and other affirmative action Number of COSs involved in monitoring government progress towards promoting a women's agenda	Electoral lists Parliament records Monitoring reports by CSOs and women organizations Membership records of CSOs Minutes of meetings of CSOs Monitoring reports of CSOs & women organizations Media coverage Party membership lists & documentation Monitoring reports of women organizations Media coverage	Baseline data will be collected at the start of the program and during program implementation Baseline data will be collected at the beginning of the program and during program implementation	Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected through content analyses of documents and meetings with CSOs, and media partners Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected through content analyses of party documentation, meetings with the parties, and with media partners Content analyses	Program will prepare and disseminate format of case studies to be developed by CSO partners Program + network of partners Program
Output 1.3 Capacity of government and civil society are improved to strengthen accountability on national GE commitments	Number of CSO/ women's groups signing off on the national women statement and the draft GE act Number of women watch groups formed and active	Monitoring reports by CSOs and women organizations	Baseline data will be collected during the preparation phase & follow up data will be collected for the mid- term review and end of program evaluation/impact assessment	Content analyses	

Output 1.4 Capacity of civil society is strengthened to represent and advocate for women's interests and gender equality on the national and local levels	Number of women actively engaged in internal and public discourses about the importance of developing an inclusive agenda for development and democratization Number of activities undertaken through pooling of technical and financial resources. Number of key recommendations made by consultative processes to the drafting of constitutional/legal and institutional reforms	Monitoring reports of CSIs & women organizations CSO reports Media coverage		Quantitative data collection	Program + network partners
Output 1.5 Structured and regular consultations between transitional bodies and women's groups and women's rights advocates inform constitutional/ legal and institutional reforms to ensure their gender-responsiveness		Reports of the consultations Minutes of meetings			Program Staff
Outcome 2 Gender responsive bodies (election management bodies and security sector institutions) promote women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and as voters	Number of measures taken by election management bodies and security sector institutions to promote and facilitate women's safe participation in politics Reduced gaps in social and economic indicators between genders.	Monitoring reports by CSOs and women organizations National data	Baseline data to be collected at the beginning of the program	Follow up data to be collected during the mid- term review and end of program evaluation Review of documentation + content analyses + interviews with CSOs and public officials during mid -term review	Program Program

				and end of program evaluation	Program + partners
Output 2.1 Capacities of women/COSs are increased and strengthened to ensure women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters	Percentage of national ID cards issued to women Number of mechanisms put in place for issuance of national ID cards	Constitution /Official documents CSO monitoring reports Media coverage		Monthly review of reports & content analysis of media Follow up data to be collected for mid-term review and end of program evaluation	
Output 2.2 Police forces and justice and security sectors are trained and strengthened to engage in monitoring violence against women during elections	x number of analytical report denouncing VAW against women turning out during the elections. x number of reports concerning VAW during campaigns and elections Number of workshops and consultations with the electoral administrative/management bodies Number of adopted policies that ensure inclusive and accessible polling stations for women	CSO reports Watch groups reports Reports of workshops Minutes of consultations Copy of toolkit Copy of the guide to orient the government, political parties and women candidates on how to run or participate effectively in elections	Baseline data from reports about the CSO sector & women organizations USAID is in the process of commissioning an assessment of Egypt CSOs to be completed before the end of the year		Program
					Program

Outcome Gender equality advocates and their organizations effectively influence political parties, service delivery organizations, media organizations and local governments to promote gender equality in leadership and participation	Number of measures taken by political parties, media organizations, service delivery organizations, local governments that promote gender equality and women's leadership and political participation		Baseline data to be collected at the beginning of the program	Follow up data to be collected during the mid- term review and end of program evaluation	
	.	CSO reports			
Output 3.1 Capacities of women are strengthened to engage in political processes including running for office at national and local levels	Number of advocacy strategies and messages prepared by COSs and gender equality advocates to promote gender equality in leadership and participation	Watch groups reports National data			Program+ partners
	Number of first time women candidates				
Output 3.2 Capacities of women in civil society are strengthened to engage in initiatives related to social and political programs	Number of existing women members of parliament and local councils who understand how they can engage better in formulating gender-responsive legislation				Program
Output 3.3 Capacities of religious entities are strengthened to engage with women rights agenda	Number of partnerships with religious entities	Minutes of meeting with religious entities			
	Number of religious speeches stressing on the value of giving women economic, social and political rights	Media reports			
Output 3.4 Gender awareness is displayed in national		Feminist literature, newspapers, and TV	a review of existing literature and reports will be carried out at the		

media when reporting of political issues in the democratic transition	Number of articles and talk shows discussing and promoting women's participation in politics	shows	beginning of the program, and follow up data will be collected subsequently for the mid- term review and end of program evaluation/impact assessment		

Annex 4

EGYPTIAN WOMEN'S CHARTER
EGYPTIAN WOMEN: PARTNERS IN THE REVOLUTION AND IN BUILDING DEMOCRATIC EGYPT

Egyptian women constitute half of Egypt. . They have been active in January 25th revolution and side by side with men, they demonstrated in main squares of Egypt, they spent the nights on streets to make sure that the revolution will not be hijacked or stopped, they nursed the wounded, lamented the dead, chanted and danced when they became victorious and also cleaned the aftermath when they withheld the demonstrations. They in brief, have put an end to the corrupt regime and to the dictatorship. They are still active in translating the slogans of the revolution: freedom, dignity and social justice to a reality in every Egyptian citizen's life. They are still participating in all Friday demonstrations in public squares confirming that democracy that they and men promised Egypt to achieve will be fulfilled soon. They want to see the themes of the revolution Freedom, Dignity and Social Justice opening new opportunities for them to obtain equality and justice.
Egyptian women have agreed that the following are their demands:

First: Representation of women
Women should be represented in the committee that will be entrusted with drafting the constitution. Such representation should take into consideration their size in the population and their past, present and future role in building the society.
Women should also be participants in all legislative committees and in all dialogue forums that discuss national issues.
Women should occupy at least40 percent of the ministerial positions and should be indecision making positions in political parties electoral lists.
The new constitution should spell out clearly full equality between man and women in all spheres of life and the elimination of all sorts of discrimination against them.
 The parliamentary elections should be run through proportional electoral lists which have at least 30% women
Selection for leadership posts and all positions should be based on qualifications and objective professional requirements with no discrimination.

Second: International Conventions
The Egyptian government should hold its commitment to all international human rights conventions including the convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women.
Egyptian representation in International human rights committees should include women from government and non-government organizations

Third: Social and Economic Rights.
Egyptian women particularly the poor should have access to basic services to enable them to combine their roles at home and in society.
It is a shame that 40 percent of Egyptian women are still illiterate in the age of information and technology. Without the use of technology the 25th revolution would not have succeeded

Only 16% of Egyptian full time workers are female. In the current times of insecurity a preference can be observed to first support men as the "traditional breadwinners" in getting out of unemployment. Therefore now even greater efforts are needed to support women claiming their economic rights. Women should have equal opportunities in accessing the labor market, credit, capital and skills training. At the work place women should enjoy decent working conditions, prospects for advancement as well as protection from any kind of sexual harassment.

Fourth: Legislation
All discriminatory legislation against women should be reviewed and redressed on basis of equality and justice. The Family Law in particular needs to be reformed to reflect human dignity and justice for all members of the family and protect the children

Fifth: Women and judiciary posts
Women graduates of law schools should have   equal opportunity to acquire judiciary posts and climb the ladder up to being judges and in all branches and ranks of the system.

Sixth: National Women Machinery
Egyptian women demand strong national women machinery along with other mechanisms like gender focal points in all ministries and governorates, Gender equality committee inside the parliament and an Ombudsperson for gender equality to ensure gender mainstreaming in all policies, plans and programs of the government, of the legislative and judiciary systems.

Seventh: Media:
A national policy should be formulated to reflect a positive image of women and to help create a culture with no discrimination against women.