

Advocacy and Influencing Impact Reporting Tool

This tool has been developed to gather further information and evidence on CARE’s advocacy or influencing win. At CARE, advocacy is defined as “**the deliberate process of influencing those who make decisions about developing, changing and implementing policies to reduce poverty and achieve social justice.**”¹ Influencing and advocacy can go beyond government policies, it can include influencing governments, donors or NGOs to adopt a CARE program model or influencing the private sector to change their company policies or operating practices.

This tool captures the significance of the win, the level of CARE and our partner’s contribution, who stands to benefit from the change, and what evidence do we have to support a claim of change or impact. With the wide range of successes within influencing work and the various roles CARE may have played in this win, this tool allows us to identify how significant the win is as well as the significance of CARE’s contribution and our partners.

Success:	
<p>1. What is the advocacy or influencing win? Include details such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the win, and how it was achieved • start date and end date • any incremental wins that happened along the way • the main decision makers that CARE influenced to achieve this win <p>2. Why is this advocacy or influencing win significant? What was the reality prior to the advocacy/influencing win that the win aims to address?</p>	<p>1. On the 30th of December 2017, the president ratified the amendment of law 77 by issuing law 219 for 2017 and adding a new chapter titled penalties including a new article 49 to criminalize denial of inheritance rights. The penalty is imprisonment for a period not less than 6 months and a fine between 20000 and 100000 EGP.</p> <p>This advocacy win is based on CARE’s project “Empowering Women to Claim their Inheritance Rights (WIN)” from January 1st, 2013 until June 30th, 2016. The project was financed by the European Union and the Austrian Development Agency, and CARE implemented the project between 2013-2016 in cooperation with the ‘Egyptian Human Development’ organization in Sohag and ‘Childhood and Development’ organization in Assiut to ensure women’s equal enjoyment of opportunities, resources and rewards. The WIN project aims at supporting women in obtaining their inheritance by activating the role of local civil society organizations on the community and governorate levels hand in hand with the local institutions/authorities in such a way that stimulates the emergence of diversified and multiple-parties local initiatives and societal mechanisms to promote women’s access to property and inheritance rights, ending up with having 12,000 women claiming and obtaining their inheritance. As a result of this project, women redeemed their rights to land and property, achieving substantially beyond the original project target of 300 cases by providing 12460 cases with friendly interference ultimately redeeming over 78 million pounds worth of assets and cash.</p> <p><i>Following the end of the project, CARE continued to work on this advocacy initiative in Parliament, particularly through work with the National Council for Women and Women Parliamentarians, particularly CARE’s champion parliamentarian Ms. Nadia Henary who submitted our draft articles with some of guided indicators to parliament. She was succeed to get the needed signatures (more than 60 signature) from other parliamentarians to push the draft to fast track discussion .</i></p> <p>The process in parliament followed and we were pushing (through leading the GBV committee in National counsel for women and it's legislation committee and media)in all phases until it was passed.</p>

¹ See CARE International Advocacy Handbook for more information

	<p>2. <i>In Egypt, women lack control over land and property as a significant economic, as well as social disadvantage. Studies indicate that around 9,600 murders are committed annually among family members over inheritance in addition to 223,000 case of a dispute over the inheritance. Denying women their right to inheritance, in particular, is considered one of the harmful practices and an act of violence based on gender. Thus, it requires changing power relations that impede women's opportunities and their efforts for emancipation. Despite the fact that women may be exposed to various forms of repression on several bases, such as class, ethnicity, culture, religion, nationality, etc..., gender remains, however, the key factor in determining women's social reality. According to Egypt's agricultural census for 2009 - 2010 , the proportion of women - who owned agricultural land was less than 3% compared to 97% of agricultural land owned by Men. Another study claims that about 59.5% of women are deprived of their inheritance.</i></p> <p><i>In the best case scenario, women receive a very small gift or compromise called 'Radwa' since a large number of families in upper Egypt perceive a woman claim for her legitimate right to inheritance as a severe offense that stipulates boycotting. All these inherited thoughts and habits reflected on the women themselves who have stopped completely from demanding their inheritance.</i></p>
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Contribution:

<p>3. On a scale from high, medium, or low, how would you rate CARE's contribution to the advocacy/influencing win? <i>(please refer to the scale below the table)</i></p> <p>4. Describe CARE's contribution, specify CARE's unique role as well as the role of other main actors including partner organizations and coalitions.</p> <p>5. What evidence is there that supports our claim that CARE contributed to this win?</p>	<p>3. <i>Medium.</i></p> <p>4. The advocacy campaign included: To advocate for the issue, efforts have been twofold, working on both the local level of the chosen communities, as well as on the national level to bring about more sustainable and grounded change.</p> <p>10 community-based seminars to educate males and females citizens of their rights in inheritance from religious, social and legal perspectives for a number of 6,000 citizens (including 1,841 males and 4,159 females) in the various governorates of Egypt Giza, Qena, Sohag, Dekahlia, Cairo, Beni Suef, Minya, Assiut, and Kafr El-Sheikh. 5 meetings for the NGOs' and civic organizations alliance which is an alliance of 413 NGOs from Cairo, Beni Suef, Sohag, Assiut and Minya to support adding a legal article criminalizing the denial of inheritance.</p> <p>Those five meetings were followed by four roundtables attended by 255 participants from Assiut, Sohag, Minya and Cairo to discuss the substance of the proposed legal article in a participatory manner. A document including the legal article and claiming women inheritance rights was drafted and signed by 413 NGOs and Foundations and 5,989 citizens from Fayoum, Giza, Qena, Sohag, Dakahlia, Cairo, Beni Suef, Kafr el-Sheikh and Luxor.</p> <p>A set of meetings were held with representatives of the National Council for Women NCW and the Parliament to discuss the new articles to amend the provisions of Law No. 77 of 1943 on Inheritances, which included 48 articles with no mention to any penalty on depriving others from their right to inheritance.</p> <p>A document including the legal article and claiming women inheritance rights was drafted and signed by 413 NGOs and</p>
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	<p>Foundations and 5,989 citizens from Fayoum, Giza, Qena, Sohag, Dakahlia, Cairo, Beni Suef, Kafr el-Sheikh and Luxor.</p> <p>5. A set of meetings were held with representatives of the National Council for Women NCW and the Parliament to discuss the new articles to amend the provisions of Law No. 77 of 1943 on Inheritances</p>
<p>Potential Impact/Reach:</p>	
<p>6. What is the impact population that is expected to benefit from the advocacy/influencing win? Describe how the win will translate into a better life for these participants?</p> <p>7. If the change we have influenced is fully implemented, can you quantify the number of lives that could potentially be reached by this advocacy win?</p>	<p>6. This law makes a leap in the lives of families in which women received their inheritance in terms of improving their living conditions and their spending on food, drink, clothing, etc..., improve the education and health conditions for women and their families and their management to economic projects and, thus, empowering women economically and socially.</p> <p>It has contributed to improving the conditions of life for women on various levels not only on the social or economic level, but also on the security level by avoiding family conflicts and crimes that may occur due to inheritance. In addition, by raising the level of awareness among women and men and enabling women economically and socially, the project was able to strengthen women's role in the sustainable development processes</p> <p>7. If fully implemented, this policy will benefit the estimated 60% of women in Egypt that are denied their inheritance(English source here), that is approximately 28.8 million Egyptian women.</p>
<p>Actual Impact/Reach:</p>	
<p>8. Do we have any evidence to date that these expected outcomes have been achieved? If so, please describe how the win has translated into a better life for the impact population.</p> <p>9. Can you quantify the number of lives that have been improved to date?</p>	<p><i>Through the WIN project, CARE and partners responded to 12460 cases ultimately redeeming over 78 million pounds worth of assets and cash.</i></p> <p>A more thorough impact evaluation will need to be conducted.</p> <p>These two videos were created to document the project's success: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erX2d8JpNp4 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x-ovmAxwTNA</p>
<p>Reflection and Learning:</p>	
<p>10. What were the main challenges you faced, and were they overcome? If so, how?</p> <p>11. What influencing tactics were particularly effective/ineffective?</p> <p>12. What would you do differently next time?</p> <p>13. What are the next steps/follow-up for this advocacy win?</p>	<p>Demanding inheritance is associated in the minds of women with "shame". Therefore, solving the problem of denying women their right to inheritance requires changing the culture of the community and reforming its thoughts.</p> <p>The inherited wrong customs, traditions and misconceptions such as, for example, that the financial "needs" of men are more than the women are because men are heads of households, while women are responsible from their husbands. These misconceptions entirely ignore the fact the women are sometimes breadwinners, widows, unmarried or heads of households.</p> <p>The importance of shortening and simplifying judicial procedures related to inheritance and improving the law enforcement, which are necessary to ensure the efficiency of the law.</p>

<p>Women who wanted to claim their inheritance lacked, in some cases, the official documents proving the right to inheritance. For example, they lacked birth certificate. As a result, their relationship to their families becomes unofficial and does not involve any financial arrangements. Also, they may not have an identity card and, therefore, are not recognized by the state. On the other hand, women's inability to read and write might be exploited by some to give up their inheritance without knowing.</p> <p>Now we have a law, but the law itself is not very deterring, and many are still unaware of its existence. Communities are still reluctant to go to go to courts... which means a lot of efforts and investments need to be sustainable on the local level.</p>
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Rating scale²:

High: There is reason (evidence) to believe that the change would not have happened without CARE's efforts. This could also include significant actions from partners which we support technically or financially.

Medium: There is reason to believe CARE contributed substantially, but along with other partners

Low: CARE was one of a number of actors that contributed, but this change may have happened regardless of CARE's involvement

² This rating scale has been used by Save the Children to measure contribution in advocacy work