



USAID | **EGYPT**
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COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROJECT

Final Report



JUNE 4, 2012

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc.

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Contract No. 263-I-02-06-00018-00

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ACRONYMS

CPC	Child Protection Committee
CSR	corporate social responsibility
CVAC	combating violence against children
CVAW	combating violence against women
CVAWC	Combating Violence against Women and Children project
ECPN	Egyptian Child Protection Network
FJP	Family Justice Project (USAID)
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCW	National Council for Women
PMP	performance management plan
SPAAC	Social Planning, Analysis, and Administration Consultants
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAC	violence against children
VAW	violence against women

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Combating Violence against Women and Children project (CVAWC) was a five-year USAID project that worked in partnership with Egyptian governmental and civil society organizations to develop capacity to reduce violence against women (VAW) and violence against children (VAC), and assist victims. The project was implemented by prime contractor Chemonics International Inc. and subcontractors Blue Law International and Social Planning, Analysis, and Administration Consultants (SPAAC). This report details the project's goals, activities, results, lessons learned, and recommendations for sustainability.

ISSUES TARGETED BY CVAWC

Despite commendable efforts by the Egyptian government to protect its citizens' rights, at the time CVAWC was designed, there was no question that VAW was a problem. And although the government had prioritized protecting children, abuse and exploitation was a significant problem, particularly for street children and children residing in state institutions.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS: REDUCING VAW

Working in partnership with Egypt's National Council for Women (NCW) and NGOs across the country, CVAWC provided technical assistance, training, mentoring, and grant funding that:

- Supported the gathering, analysis, and publication of detailed data that was assembled in a groundbreaking study on gender-based violence, the *Egypt Violence against Women Study*
- Supported NCW's development and public launch of a comprehensive strategy framework for combating VAW
- Supported civil society organizations in identifying causes underlying the phenomenon of transactional marriage in their communities, and in developing advocacy campaigns and other activities to reduce this form of human trafficking
- Enabled the NCW and local NGOs to develop and implement locally appropriate, coordinated community responses to gender-based violence, including advocacy, raising public awareness, and direct service initiatives

As a result of these activities:

The government and civil society organizations possess data and a detailed plan to combat VAW. The project-supported Egypt Violence against Women Study provides concrete evidence of the forms and prevalence of VAW in Egypt, and shows how it contravenes human rights and violates Egyptian laws and practices. It also identifies gaps in national and media awareness and services for victims, and lays out specific, actionable steps to address the problem. The study provides detailed evidence for the need to prioritize the struggle against gender-based violence and concrete ways to move toward that goal. Using the data and findings, Egyptian institutions

have the factual and expert grounding to advance the nation's efforts to reduce VAW. Moreover, the framework strategy lays out a clear, detailed roadmap that can be used to guide future efforts.

Egypt has a growing network of qualified, committed advocates and service providers engaged in the struggle to reduce VAW. As a result of the project, there now is a network of individuals and organizations with the capacity and commitment to continue and expand efforts to reduce VAW (including trafficking) and serve its victims. This network includes members and staff of the NCW, NGOs, media representatives, and locally-respected religious and social leaders across the country. With CVAWC training, technical assistance, and a range of written and electronic products, these advocates are now actively raising public awareness about VAW in its various forms, and providing urgently needed services to its victims.

Citizens — including women, men, and youth — across the country learned about VAW, and victims received services. As a result of the project's capacity-building support to local organizations, citizens throughout Egypt received information about the causes of and ways to respond to VAW, and victims and at-risk women received services, including legal assistance, economic empowerment training, and psychological counseling. NGOs are now equipped with knowledge and written and electronic products to continue innovative awareness-raising initiatives, continue and expand services, and train others how to undertake advocacy and service projects.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS: REDUCING VAC

CVAWC worked with Egypt's National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and civil society organizations across the country, focusing on two groups of at-risk children: children in conflict with the law and street children. The project:

- Supported implementation of 2008 amendments to Egypt's Child Law that established new systems to strengthen protections for children and secure their rights in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Project activities included assisting with the drafting of executive regulations; standing up and training members of child protection committees created under the amended law, and identifying the resources they need to function effectively; training legal professionals, judges, prosecutors, NGOs, social workers, and media representatives on the amended law, and creating local capacity to continue/expand that training; and raising public awareness of the amended law.
- Refurbished facilities for at-risk children, including Dur El Tarbeya, a large multi-purpose residential facility for boys in Giza. CVAWC also trained social workers at Dur El Tarbeya and created a certification program for social workers who work with children through NGOs.
- Strengthened the capacities of NGOs across the country to raise awareness of children's rights, provide urgently needed services to vulnerable children, and supported initiatives in these areas.

As a result of these activities:

Those charged with implementing the amended Child Law have the knowledge, tools, and understanding to do so. As a result of CVAWC's work, judges, prosecutors, social workers, and NGO lawyers have the knowledge and written materials about the amended law needed to effectively enforce it. Members of child protection committees also understand the law and their roles and responsibilities under it.

Egypt has a growing network of qualified, committed advocates and service providers working to raise awareness and understanding of children's rights and provide services to vulnerable children. There is now a network of Egyptian individuals and organizations with the capacity and commitment to continue and expand efforts to raise awareness of children's rights and provide services to children. This network includes members and staff of the NCCM, NGOs, media representatives, educators, locally respected religious and social leaders, and children. With CVAWC training, technical assistance, and written and electronic products, these advocates are now actively raising public awareness about children's rights and providing urgently needed services to at-risk children.

Citizens — including children and youth — across the country learned about children's rights, and vulnerable children received services. As a result of the project's capacity-building support to local organizations, citizens of all ages received information about children's rights and responsibilities, and at-risk children received services. NGOs now have the knowledge and written and electronic products to continue innovative awareness-raising initiatives, and continue and expand the provision of badly needed services to vulnerable children. As a result of the project's renovation activities, facilities now provide improved physical conditions for vulnerable children. Most notably, Dur El Tarbeya was transformed into a model facility whose more than 300 residents enjoy a substantially improved living environment.

LESSONS LEARNED

Implementation of the CVAWC project teaches us the following lessons:

Changing behaviors requires changing mindsets. Improving the way that women and children are treated is not a function of policy or legal changes — it requires modifying often deeply engrained mindsets and, consequently, cultural, social, ethical, and religious norms and values. Recognizing this, CVAWC engaged and empowered locally respected leaders to serve as change agents in their communities.

Changing behaviors requires the support of many different stakeholders. Changing mindsets also requires involvement and leadership by a wide array of governmental and NGO actors. Although the state plays an important role in developing, legislating, and enforcing policy, and providing services, changes in attitudes and behaviors will not occur without the involvement and support of locally respected, credible social and religious leaders, educators, civil society, media, the private sector, and citizens.

Advocates and service providers have greater reach and impact when they collaborate. Initiatives are most effective when stakeholders themselves identify and define the issues to be addressed, and come together to achieve shared goals and objectives.

Civil society groups, to be maximally effective, need to be strategic and focused. The NGOs with which the project worked were able to achieve remarkable results, often with limited resources. To continue and expand their efforts, they will need to be thoughtful and strategic; to ensure sustainability, they must diversify their funding streams, volunteers, and membership base while remaining faithful to their constituents and missions.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

The efforts of CVAWC and the results it attained, though significant, are only a start in what must be a long-term, locally generated and implemented process. Given this, and considering the lessons learned, the project recommends that government authorities, civil society, religious leaders, educators, media, and citizens continue to prioritize efforts to reduce VAW and VAC. This will help maximize the gains made to date. The project also recommends that USAID continue to support locally initiated efforts on these critical issues. Specifically:

The government of Egypt. Regardless of institutional structures and organization, it is critical that the Egyptian government continue to dedicate resources to reducing VAW, including sexual harassment and human trafficking, and ensuring that children's rights are protected in accordance with governing law. In charting a way forward, it is important to bear in mind that the problems of battered women and at-risk/vulnerable children are frequently interrelated. Therefore, it makes sense to find ways to address them together, through a more holistic approach that interweaves women's and children's issues.

Civil society. Civil society has a critical role to play, and CVAWC has been very heartened with how NGOs across Egypt have, despite limited funding and staff, demonstrated their capacity and commitment to lead advocacy efforts and provide vital services to at risk women and children. These efforts cannot continue or be expanded, however, without continuing outside financial and — equally important — technical support.

USAID. With CVAWC and the related Family Justice Project, USAID/Egypt embarked into a relatively uncharted area of democracy and governance assistance. The government, NGO, and private-sector support that these projects were able to access signaled how relevant and important the issues are to the Egyptian government and people. And, after the January 2011 revolution, addressing all forms of violence became an even more salient issue. Egypt also leads the Middle East in terms of willingness to address all forms of VAW and VAC.

Given the local commitment to these issues, CVAWC strongly urges USAID/Egypt to seek out opportunities for extending and building upon the work to date. Follow-up activities and initiatives could take a variety of forms, but should include working directly with children and youth. Initiatives that work with pre- and primary school children and their families and provide them with alternatives to violence can be very effective.

Working with children and families can be done through democracy and governance sector-specific activities, or through activities in other technical sectors. Conveying and supporting models of nonviolent behavior can be done through interventions in other sectors, such as health, education, and economic growth. Whatever the activity or approach, CVAWC recommends that it be undertaken in partnership with government, NGOs, and the private sector.

CHAPTER 1. BACKGROUND AND GOALS OF THE PROJECT

Egypt is party to a wide range of international instruments that address human rights issues, and has enacted domestic laws aimed at protecting citizens' rights. Despite these commendable efforts, at the time CVAWC was developed, there was no doubt that VAW was a significant problem. As the solicitation for CVAWC explained, findings from the 2005 *Egypt Demographic and Health Survey* indicated that nearly half of all women aged 15-49 who had ever been married had been subject to some form of physical violence. Half of the women interviewed said they believed that a man was justified in hitting or beating his wife if she disobeyed him. The most widely accepted reason was the wife's going out without telling the husband (40 percent); approximately 20 percent said burning a meal was another justifiable reason. As the RFTOP noted, "The result of this attitude among women is that at least two-thirds of women who were victims of violence did not seek assistance to deal with the violence. Some felt that it was 'no use' seeking help; others felt it was not important or accepted the violence simply as 'part of life.' Those who did seek help most often looked to relatives for assistance." (RFTOP, p. 3)

In a more positive vein, the solicitation reported that "the protection of children [had] become a high priority for the Government of Egypt." In 2003, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood developed a draft National Plan for Combating Violence against Children, and programs to support at-risk children were underway. Nonetheless, the solicitation observed, "there is no evidence that the incidence of violence, exploitation and abuse has been reduced. Abuse and violence continues in homes, schools and on the streets. The 2005 *Demographic and Health Survey* reports that 70 percent of mothers interviewed addressed behavior problems by hitting their children." (RFTOP, p. 3)

It continued, "There is also serious concern over violence in detention centers and correctional facilities. Children find themselves in residential facilities for a range of reasons, mainly lack of parental care. Whatever the reason for placement, violence as a result of frustration and unchecked abuse of power, discrimination, staff inability to cope and inappropriate disciplinary actions are all common. The violence in such institutions takes many forms — physical or verbal abuse, physical constraints, isolation, reduction in diet, denial of contact with family members, etc. Children with disabilities are the most vulnerable group and are especially exposed to abuses, though they are often unable to report or are not taken seriously." (RFTOP, p. 3)

"Another group of children at risk are street children, some of whom may be victims of trafficking. It may be difficult to tell how many children are living on the street in Egypt, but by all accounts the numbers are very large and growing. Most of them live in the streets in Alexandria and Cairo, but other urban areas are beginning to experience this phenomenon. These children lead an unhealthy and dangerous life that leaves them deprived of their basic needs for protection, guidance and supervision and exposes them to different forms of exploitation and abuse." (RFTOP, p. 4)

It was against this backdrop that USAID/Egypt conceptualized CVAWC. In March 2007, the mission solicited proposals through its Regional Democracy Initiatives-Justice indefinite quantity contract mechanism. The RFTOP explained that following discussions with government and NGOs working in the human rights area, as well as consultations with other donors active in

the field, USAID/Egypt had partnered with the NCW to devise a two-tier strategy to address VAW; and with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood to address VAC. As laid out in the RFTOP, the project aimed at improving the response capacity of these two bodies and of the NGO community, and, ultimately, increasing the number of women and children receiving assistance. The RFTOP noted that the project complemented the “human rights” program element under the mission’s Strategic Objective 21, Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened.

More specifically, the RFTOP explained, USAID and the NCW had agreed to work together to 1) strengthen the Council’s capacity “to provide comprehensive information and strategies on the prevalence of VAW nationwide so that the Council can more effectively advocate with the [Egyptian government’s] policies and measures for better protection of women (including if necessary drafting legislation and ensuring its implementation),” and 2) collaborate “directly with NGOs . . . in action-oriented activities to prevent VAW and assist victims of abuse. Such activities could include legal aid, legal literacy, safe havens, and gender-based prevention programs.” (RFTOP, pp. 4-5)

The RFTOP further explained that CVAWC would “support the [NCCM] ‘National Plan for Combating Violence against Children,’ implemented by NCCM through Egyptian NGOs. [The RFTOP noted that the plan’s aims were] to (i) prevent all violence against children; (ii) protect children in danger; (iii) alleviate the suffering of children resulting from related issues; (iv) build the capacity of NGOs and institutions to work in this sector.” (RFTOP, p. 5)

The RFTOP included a series of expected results (see box below), falling under the umbrella of two over-arching “tasks”: 1) Increase the capacity of the NCW and NCCM to advocate for policies that protect women and children, and 2) increase the capacity of the NCW, NCCM, and NGO community to respond to violence against women and children. It specified that “one area of particular interest to the NCCM is [the] juvenile justice system.” (RFTOP, pp. 5-7)

CVAWC’S EXPECTED RESULTS AS LAID OUT IN THE RFTOP

VAW

- Better access to information on gender-based violence
- Increased influence over public policy by NCW
- Legal and/or institutional changes that protect the rights of women
- Improved response capacity by NCW and NGO community
- Better services for victims of abuse, and more women receiving assistance

VAC

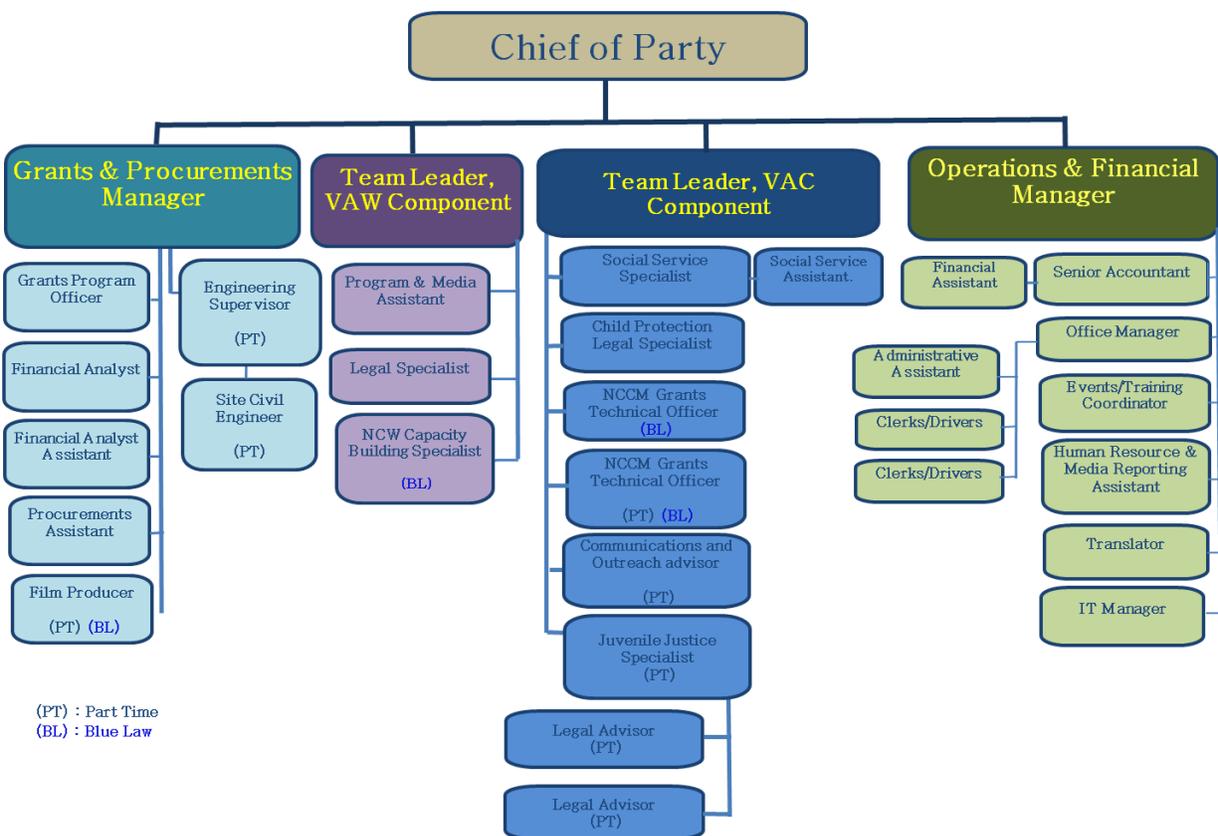
- Increased influence over public policy by NCCM
- Legal and/or institutional changes that protect the rights of children
- Improved response capacity by NCW and NGO community
- Increased collaboration between NCCM and entities interested in building/supporting children’s reception houses
- Better services for victims of abuse, and more children receiving assistance

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT START-UP, ORGANIZATION, AND OPERATIONS, AND THE EFFECT OF THE JANUARY 25 REVOLUTION

In May 2007, USAID/Egypt awarded the task order contract to Chemonics International Inc. and its two subcontractors, Blue Law International and SPAAC. Blue Law, a service disabled, veteran-owned small business, was tasked with providing legal advice and technical assistance. SPAAC, a private Egyptian research institute, was retained to support the development and implementation of a comprehensive study of VAW in Egypt. The contract ran from May 13, 2007 to May 12, 2012.

Within a week of award, start-up was underway. The project quickly retained office space in Cairo and, in the ensuing months, established the strong relationships and knowledge base crucial to its effectiveness. There were some staff transitions over the course of CVAWC (including a new team leader for VAW activities in late 2009 and a new chief of party in mid-2010), but the organizational structure (Exhibit 1) remained constant for the most part. The project was grounded in Egyptian leadership, technical expertise, and capacity; during its last three years, the chief of party was the only expatriate on the team. Reflecting the degree to which the project was integrated into the work of the NCW and NCCM, the VAW and VAC team leaders and their staff worked out of those counterparts' offices.

Exhibit 1. Project Organizational Chart



Working with the NCW and NCCM, CVAWC submitted its initial annual work plan in the summer of 2007, covering July through September 2008. This version was later modified pursuant to discussions with NCCM, and following execution of a memorandum of understanding between the project and NCCM.

From the start, the project sought to leverage and create synergies with other initiatives working on similar or related activities. CVAWC coordinated successfully with various donors, including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); the International Organization for Migration; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the European Commission; and international NGOs such as Terre des Hommes, Plan International, Drossos (Swiss), Save International, CARE, and the Population Council. The CVAWC team played an active role in the Egyptian Child Protection Network (ECPN) in particular. For counter-trafficking research and services, the combating violence against women (CVAW) team cooperated with the International Organization for Migration, which helped the project design its counter-trafficking grant program, and UNODC. It also supported the United Nations Fund for Women with its Safe Cities project. Embassies financing gender initiatives were supportive of CVAWC’s work: The New Zealand Embassy supported the vocational and employment CVAW activities of El Goura, one of the project’s NGO grantees; the Netherlands Embassy invited the team to present the project to the Donor Gender Working Group; and the Italian Embassy co-financed some project media activities.

CVAWC also collaborated with other USAID projects, particularly the Family Justice Project (FJP) and the Administration of Criminal Justice Project. It funded several of FJP’s NGO grantees that were working on children’s legal defense and women’s issues (e.g., the Egyptian Foundation for Family Development, the New Horizon Association for Social Development, and the Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society). By doing so, the project further strengthened NGOs that had demonstrated expertise and experience working on family and domestic violence. CVAWC also collaborated with FJP on media roundtables and developing the capacity of NCCM’s media unit. In fiscal year 2011 and 2012, in creating listening and counseling manuals, the CVAW NGOs and technical team built upon materials developed under FJP. The CVAW team also collaborated with FJP and USAID to reissue the FJP training manual, “How to Protect Your Family.”

ANALYZING MEDIA TO MONITOR AND RESPOND TO CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

To ensure activities were calibrated to the current context, the project created a media monitoring reporting protocol to track 17 major Egyptian publications weekly and identify trends in how the media was reporting on VAW and VAC issues. The analyses kept the project abreast of these issues, and allowed methodical diagnosis of perceptions and attitudes toward them. With these data, CVAWC was able to design approaches and activities that were appropriate to the sensitive context in which it worked and responsive to evolving needs and challenges. In late 2010, the project also began to track social media for VAW issues, as those media increasingly became the main source of information on VAW, gender, and sexual harassment issues.

As is described further below, the project also worked with counterparts to build their capacities to track and analyze media trends and participate in public reporting and dialogues on VAW and VAC.



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SNAPSHOT

Ensuring that Women and Their Children Have Access to Their Rights

Egyptian NGOs educate local leaders and community members on importance of marriage registration and assist women and children to register their civil status so as to access public services and their rights



Bedouin families registering their marriages and their children's births with the El Goura counselors

In Egypt, Bedouin women and children often have trouble accessing their rights in marriage because *Qasla* tribal marriages are not usually registered with authorities. If a mother does not have a marriage certificate, her children's births cannot be registered. Without these official papers, the women and their children have no access to public services and entitlements, and the woman may not be able to obtain an official divorce, even in cases of spousal abuse and/or abandonment.

USAID's Combating Violence against Women and Children (CVAWC) project addressed these issues by funding and training 20 local NGOs that provide legal and social assistance to women and their families to register themselves and their children. For example, the El Goura Community Development Association, with CVAWC support, provided training for Bedouin Council members on Bedouin women's legal rights related to personal status and inheritance under civil and customary law. Council members were persuaded to require customary judges to advocate for marriage registration in their communities. El Goura also trained lawyers, tribal and clan sheikhs, elders, and tribal judges, and held awareness-raising events for community members.

One challenge is that couples must fulfill a number of requirements to have their unions registered, including the issuance of a health certificate, which costs 80 Egyptian pounds. El Goura persuaded the local governor to provide this service free of charge to encourage families to register marriages.

El Goura's work gained regional and national prominence through coverage in seven North Sinai publications and in Egypt's leading daily newspaper, *Al Ahrām*. In an October 7, 2011, interview, a sheikh involved in the CVAWC project told how a Bedouin man married to two women divorced the first wife officially, but later took her back without registering the reconciliation. Following the man's death, the first wife lost her share of her husband's pension and inheritance. After a traditional judge negotiated with the parties, he was able to restore the first wife's full pension and inheritance rights.

CVAWC also provided materials to be distributed at public information desks in prosecutorial offices being supported by the Administration of Criminal Justice Project. With other USAID-funded projects, such as the Egypt Competitiveness Project, American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, and Girls' Improved Learning Outcomes, team members recommended legal and gender experts for conferences and training activities.

CVAWC's fourth year witnessed the 25th January Revolution and the resignation of the Mubarak government, events that dramatically altered the context in which the project worked. On January 28, known as "Angry Friday"/"the Day of Rage," the project's CVAW office, adjacent to the National Democratic Party headquarters, was destroyed by fire. The team lost all its files, materials, and equipment, and over the following months had to reconstruct its work and publications from offsite records and back-up disks. Also, after the military and interim government assumed control, the acting prime minister dissolved the Ministry of Family and Population, to which NCCM — the combating violence against children (CVAC) government counterpart — reported, and placed it under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health. Furthermore, some of CVAWC's activities in Cairo and other governorates were periodically suspended due to the ongoing instability and insecurity. All activities requiring the governors' support and authority (e.g., the Child Protection Committees and roll out of the VAW strategy framework) were very difficult to organize because the governors, who were appointed, were in some cases repeatedly replaced and governorate boundaries were reconfigured. Additionally, most large public meetings and gatherings were cancelled due to security issues and political uncertainty.

During the ensuing transition, which continued until CVAWC concluded, the project focused the bulk of its efforts on supporting its NGO grantees and on completing the renovation/refurbishment work done through its procurement program. Overall, the strategy shifted from developing research-based evidence and a policy enabling environment to piloting and implementing interventions at the community and grassroots levels to address and prevent VAW and VAC. As violence increased in an atmosphere of limited or nonexistent policing during the transition, CVAWC's work became highly relevant and timely. Fortunately, all of its NGO grantees were fully registered before the revolution so project teams were able to accelerate their work within communities across all governorates.

Following the revolution, many NGO activists and mainstream government ministerial officials questioned the role and reporting structure of the NCW and NCCM. The councils' leaders came under attack in the press, and there were several investigations into their financial transactions. However, there was no evidence of any wrongdoing, and the councils' leadership remained very supportive of the project's work. For example, the NCCM's secretary general believed CVAWC's work with Child Protection Committees was critical to addressing recommendations issued in June 2011 by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. Also, in December 2011, the NCW, with project support, officially launched the "Framework Strategy" for combating VAW, distributing it to NCW's branch offices and NGOs, and publicizing it widely through the media. In any event, due to anticipated changes in government structures, the project focused its efforts during the final year on transferring strategies, tools, materials, and other documentation to technical experts in the NCW and NCCM, and to its NGO grantees and their affiliates, which will directly continue the work.

SHOWCASING PROJECT RESULTS: CAIRO FAIR AND PROJECT VIDEO

As closeout approached, the project undertook two major initiatives — a fair in Cairo and producing a video — to showcase the results achieved through collaborative efforts with USAID, government counterparts, and the NGO grantees.

Following an open, competitive solicitation process, in late 2011 the project retained an Egyptian filmmaker to produce a professional video highlighting its work and achievements (see DVD). The project team worked with the filmmaker to develop the script before filming. The video was edited and finalized with input from the project team and USAID. It tells beneficiaries' stories, including that of a young woman subjected to a transactional marriage and a youth forced to live on the streets, and how they were supported by project grantees. It also presents the work of religious leaders engaged — by project grantees — in the struggle to reduce family violence.

The video premiered on March 25 at the project fair in Cairo, where 28 of the project's 32 NGO grantees had booths at which they showcased their products and activities to reduce VAW and VAC. Other attendees included 50 children from Dur El Tarbeya, a residential facility for children and juveniles that the project refurbished, media representatives, and numerous community guests, including government representatives. Attendees received flash drives that contained a series of project-produced materials. The mission director gave a press briefing and remarks, expressing his appreciation for "the inspiring leadership of our Egyptian partners on these difficult issues. We are privileged to have worked together to demonstrate successful responses to these challenges." The Dur El Tarbeya glee club performed, and certificates of completion were awarded to all of the grantees. The USAID contracting officer's representative complimented the event, noting that it was a "reflection of the CVAWC project over the past five years."

CHAPTER 3. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The mission approved the project's performance management plan (PMP) in November 2007. The PMP was built around the project's results framework and aimed at measuring progress toward achieving the expected results set out in the task order contract. It combined operational reporting indicators tailored to fit CVAWC's work with qualitative indicators.

OPERATIONAL INDICATORS

The PMP included the following indicators, based upon the State Department's F Indicators for "Governing Justly and Democratically":

- Number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by the project
- Number of key governmental and NGO stakeholders trained in the context of activities related to VAW or VAC
- Number of NGOs receiving project funds, in-kind assistance, or other support to address violence VAW or VAC

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS

To supplement the output-oriented indicators above, the PMP also included the following qualitative assessments, aimed at tracking progress toward achieving the project's ultimate expected results:

For VAW:

- Assessment of implemented policy recommendations from the project-supported VAW Study
- Assessment of project impact on quality and quantity of services provided for the prevention and treatment of women victims of violence

For VAC:

- Assessment of positive policy changes related to juvenile justice
- Assessment of project impact on quality and quantity of services provided to street children

As detailed in Chapters 5 and 6, for this final report, the project has applied the operational indicators and qualitative assessments from the PMP to gauge attainment of the expected results in the project task order contract. The completed PMP operational indicator sheets are in Annex A.

CHAPTER 4. OVERVIEW OF GRANT AND PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS

CVAWC's grant and procurement programs gave the project broad reach. The grant funding was used to support local NGOs working to combat VAW and VAC and provide support to victims. Through grants to 32 NGOs across Egypt, CVAWC was able to reach citizens and provide services at the grassroots level using culturally appropriate methods carefully tailored to each community's needs and circumstances. Through its procurement program, the project refurbished and furnished a range of facilities, providing urgently needed care to at-risk children in Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria.

A grant and procurement team in the project's main office programmed, monitored, and reported on these funds. Their management processes and approaches are summarized below.

THE GRANT PROGRAM

Design and launch of the grant program. Shortly after start-up, CVAWC developed a comprehensive grants manual that detailed the program's policies and procedures. Feedback from the NCW and NCCM was reflected in the final product. Following receipt of USAID approval for the manual in early 2008, the grant team convened a grant management workshop for all project staff and counterparts, placing particular emphasis on the VAW and VAC technical teams' roles as the ultimate intermediaries between the project, the respective government counterpart, and each NGO grantee.

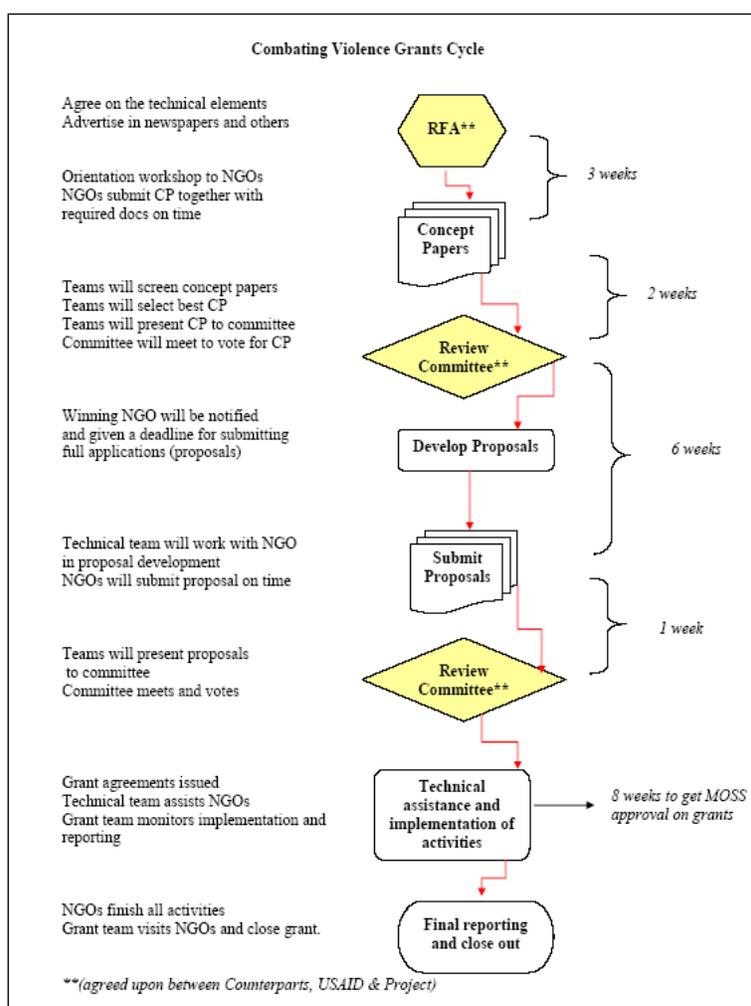
CVAWC awarded five rounds of grants (see box). The issues addressed through the grants were identified based upon the project's assessments of needs related to VAW and VAC (see Chapters 5 and 6).

The grant solicitation and management processes required significant staff attention and oversight, in part because the types of activities the project supported were new to local NGOs. Moreover, many of the interested groups had limited organizational capacity. Accordingly, the project invested substantial time mentoring grantees throughout the process.

Soliciting and selecting grantees. Exhibit 2 (next page) shows the grants cycle. The first step was an agreement between all stakeholders on planned objectives, themes, and required activities. A request for applications was then drafted and published in the local press, stating deadlines for each step of the solicitation process.

CVAWC GRANT-MAKING
<i>VAC I: Services for Street Children.</i> Solicitation issued in May 2008; activities began in March 2009
<i>VAC II: Juvenile Justice.</i> Solicitation issued in October 2009; activities began in late 2010
<i>VAC III: Public Awareness.</i> Solicitation issued in February 2009; activities began in late 2010
<i>VAW I: Coordinated Community Responses to VAW.</i> Solicitation issued in August 2008; activities began in early 2010
<i>VAW II: Combating Trafficking in Women.</i> Solicitation issued in November 2009; activities began in late 2010

Exhibit 2. CVAWC Grants Cycle



For each grant round, the project convened orientation workshops in governorates across Egypt. Through these workshops, interested NGOs were provided details about the goal of the grant round, USAID regulations, and the selection process. The workshops also educated participants on VAW and VAC concepts, and provided guidance on the first step in the application process: submitting a concept paper.

Next, the project's grant and technical teams reviewed concept papers against the stated criteria, and submitted their findings to the Grants Evaluation Committee, which comprised representatives from the project, USAID, and the grant's relevant government counterpart (i.e., the NCW or NCCM).

Selected applicants were then asked to submit full proposals, which underwent the same review and evaluation process. The project convened workshops to assist applicants to prepare sound submissions. CVAWC provided templates (which could also be used for future solicitations) and encouraged applicants to brainstorm activities and outcomes for their preselected concepts, to help them transform their ideas into detailed and realistic proposals. The workshops also gave

applicants that had suggested similar or related concepts an opportunity exchange ideas, which strengthened the proposals.

The solicitation process proved to be very time-consuming. For example, for the initial round (VAC I), the project hosted four orientation sessions, attracting 214 participants representing 160 NGOs from 13 governorates. After reviewing 150 concept papers, the staff short-listed 24 NGOs for further consideration. After further analysis of the papers, CVAWC worked with 12 NGOs to help them develop formal proposals. Ultimately, the project awarded five grants to NGOs to enable them to provide services to street children in an effort to reunite them with their families, and one grant to an NGO to provide legal assistance to children and their families.

Another critical step in the grant-making process was securing government approval prior to award. This process was also time-consuming, causing the project's grant-funded activities to be initiated later in the project cycle than anticipated. Regardless, CVAWC grantees were able to implement an impressive range of innovative and productive activities that were critical to achieving project results.

Technical mentoring, monitoring, and capacity-building. CVAWC employed a time-tested approach to ensure that grantees were able to effectively implement sustainable activities that fulfilled grant objectives. Immediately following each award, the project conducted a capacity assessment of the grantee to identify technical and administrative areas in need of strengthening. The project found that virtually all awardees needed targeted, activity-specific capacity-building, as well as guidance in areas such as project and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and communicating with the media.

Following these assessments, the project developed overarching capacity-building plans for each grant round, as well as plans for each grantee. Subsequent project support and interventions included training, technical assistance, and one-on-one and group mentoring. For example, the project:

Helped grantees establish supportive networks. The project arranged exchange visits that enabled grantees to network and learn from other NGOs working in the same or related fields. It also helped grantees map, establish relationships with, and draw upon the resources and support of community and religious leaders as a means of broadening their base and increasing their sustainability.

Conducted ongoing technical monitoring. Each grant agreement committed the recipient to submitting indicators as part of its monitoring and evaluation plan. Grantees provided monthly reports of outputs and outcomes, which were verified by the project's technical and financial teams. By closely monitoring technical work, CVAWC helped grantees overcome implementation challenges and ensured that activities were of good quality, completed in a timely manner, and reached the maximum number of beneficiaries.

Worked with grantees to identify additional sources of funds. To bolster grantees' longer-term sustainability, the project helped identify other possible sources of funds. For example, in 2010, a project-employed corporate social responsibility (CSR) expert assessed the organizational

capacities and technical specialties of each NGO receiving project support (VAC I and VAW I). The expert conducted a three-day training course for grantees and CSR representatives from local businesses. The course introduced NGOs to the concept of CSR and exposed the CSR representatives to the NGOs' activities. On the third day, CVAWC convened a series of roundtables that matched NGOs and CSR representatives with similar objectives; the representatives helped many of the NGOs draft proposals to request follow-on CSR funding. As a result, four VAC grantees received funding to continue their economic empowerment activities. In May 2011, the project also linked the VAW I and II grantees to potential future support from the Ministry of Finance's technical, vocational, and educational training project, which presented its program on subsidized vocational training opportunities to the grantees.

Worked with grantees on detailed plans for the future. The project helped each grantee develop a closeout plan that documented lessons learned and best practices, identified how activities would be continued, and outlined a funding/resource strategy (i.e., sustainability strategy) to continue the most effective work.

Financial monitoring, oversight, and closeout. CVAWC applied best practices to ensure that all grant funding was appropriately managed and documented. A month after execution of each award, the project delivered training workshops to groups of grantee administrative staff, focusing accountability for grant funds, technical and financial reporting, the transfer of funds cycle, monitoring and evaluation, closeout procedures, and project management. Throughout the life of each grant agreement, project staff periodically visited sites to ensure proper financial and technical oversight; funds were transferred only after staff verified that progress was being made on grant-funded tasks and activities. Each grant closeout included a financial audit by an independent local auditing firm. Furthermore, each grantee submitted a final technical and financial report for review and approval as a precondition to closeout. CVAWC issued certificates of successful completion of activities to each grantee during the project's final fair in March 2012.

THE PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

The project's VAC component focused on improving the care and treatment of at-risk children, including street and homeless children, and children in conflict with the law. In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and grant funding to organizations working with these children, CVAWC refurbished facilities that were critical to their care and well-being, such as the child courts in Cairo and North Giza; the reception houses of the Caritas Association, the El Horreya Association, and Nour El Hayat; and Dur El Tarbeya, a detention and reception facility for children in conflict with the law. NCCM collaborated with the project to select the facilities based upon identified needs and to complement the project's other VAC work.

MAINTAINING THE PROJECT-REFURBISHED CHILDREN'S FACILITIES

For the physical renovations and refurbishment of Dur El Tarbeya, juvenile courts, and reception centers to be sustained, the GOE at a minimum will need to dedicate resources for cleaning and maintenance. The GOE also will need to continue to train administrators, social workers, and children to take their respective responsibilities for care and maintenance. Recreational facilities are critical for children's morale and sense of well being and will also need to be maintained. Such facilities require coaches, further vocational education, and job placements. Engaging NGOs and volunteers provides additional services and support. Governance of Dur El Tarbeya may also be strengthened through independent, external advisors.

CVAWC's procurement system was based on adherence to FAR and AIDAR rules, and Chemonics' corporate policies. Steps in the process included:

Preparation of specifications and issuance of solicitations. Project staff, including two part-time construction engineers, visited selected sites to develop specifications and a construction timeline for each renovation. Using this information, CVAWC organized a solicitation process in accordance with USAID rules and regulations that included tailored scopes of work, solicitation parameters, solicitation documents, and RFPs and RFQs to pre-approved contractors and suppliers. Bidders' conferences were held to give interested parties an opportunity to ask questions and visit the facilities slated for renovation. Bidders were required to submit separate technical and financial proposals, as well as bid bonds that verified their financial capacity and commitment to completing the contract.

Selection process. The project's procurement team and engineers evaluated the technical proposals, and the financial team reviewed financial offers. Purchase orders were issued to suppliers of goods, and fixed-price contracts were issued to construction firms whose proposals were fair and reasonable, and represented the "best value." In compliance with governing rules, CVAWC sought the necessary USAID approvals/waivers for the services contracted, as well as for procurement of furniture and equipment.

Oversight and closeout. Following award, subcontractors provided detailed work plans and equipment lists. All work was closely monitored by the project's grant and procurement team and project engineers. After completion of each deliverable, the project engineers inspected the work before the contractor submitted an invoice and a delivery report. The lead technical engineer reviewed and approved the reports for compliance with the deliverable schedule and specifications. The grant/procurement manager reviewed invoices and reports for compliance with the contract terms and conditions. Legal title to all goods procured was transferred to the facility upon completion of the procurement at issue. All contractors were required to submit performance bonds, which served as six-month warranties for their work.

CHAPTER 5. REDUCING VAW

PROJECT COUNTERPARTS

The NCW was the project's government counterpart for VAW activities. Established by presidential decree in 2000, its stated role is to recommend policies for the advancement of women and advocate and mobilize support for those policies. The NCW is headed by a president and vice-president; a secretary general reports to the vice-president. The council also had a board of directors comprising 30 prominent community leaders, including representatives from the government and NGO sectors, Parliament, and the Shura Council.

The NCW employs approximately 200 full-time staff in legal, media, and equal opportunity units. Its nationwide branch offices are usually run by volunteers, who are tasked with coordinating the efforts of NGOs in their governorates. The branch offices also provide information on women's issues to the central council to use in formulating and advocating for policy reforms.

From project inception, the CVAW team worked closely and productively with the NCW. The council established a coordination committee and a task force committee to work with the project. (These were eventually combined into a single steering committee.) The NCW was deeply involved with developing the project's work plan to ensure that all activities responded to its needs and priorities; it also participated in the selection of project staff and consultants. In the revolution's aftermath, women activists and several NGO coalitions proposed new configurations for a women's commission at the national level. However, the council continued to operate, despite discussion and debate about its future and negative press coverage about its affiliation with the former regime. The secretary general led the council for a year after the revolution; a new president and vice-president were named in February 2012.

CVAWC continued to work with the NCW during the final project year. The secretary general was consistently committed to and supportive of CVAWC's work. However, recognizing that other government entities might be designated to spearhead work on VAW, the project in its last year concentrated on leaving behind appropriate materials, models, and guidance to support future efforts.

In addition to working with the government, the project implemented a robust grants program that strengthened the capacity of NGOs working to raise awareness of VAW and trafficking issues, and serve victims. Because the NCW is not an implementing organization, its primary role was to assist in training and assessing promising models and progress with regard to service provision. However, its leadership was involved in designing the grant rounds and selecting grantees. The project's CVAW team also ensured that the council's technical staff were included in all NGO training and development, research, standard setting, and implementation of case and project management systems. The NCW regarded all of the grantees as partners in reaching out to and serving Egyptians across the country and at the grassroots level.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The PMP consists of a combination of quantitative reporting indicators and qualitative assessments aimed at measuring progress toward achieving the expected results set out in the contract. As the PMP data and other information below demonstrate, CVAWC achieved the results expected of it.

RESULT 1

The government and other Egyptian organizations have the data to effectively advocate for policy changes related to gender-based violence — and the capacity to continue gathering and analyzing these data.

A. Project Activity: VAW Study

As noted in the project’s RFTOP, “[i]n order for the NCW to carry out its mandate and to more fully address the problem of gender-based violence in Egypt today, there is a need for additional information.” Thus, it called for the project, as a starting point, to collaborate with the NCW on a study to document “the nature and extent of violence against women in society and in the family.” (RFTOP, p. 6) “Based on these findings the NCW will be able to identify appropriate interventions, make recommendations to the GOE, NGOs and donors to prevent violence and specifically identify appropriate interventions for support under this project.” (RFTOP, p. 6)

Accordingly, the project’s initial activity with the NCW was the design and launch of a major, multi-dimensional study of VAW in Egypt. After considering different approaches to this task, the project, working with SPAAC, retained an array of primarily Egyptian individuals and organizations with expertise to contribute to the study (see box below). It was determined that, by using highly regarded local experts, the study’s results and recommendations would carry more legitimacy with senior decision-makers, parliamentarians, and the public.

VAW STUDY RESEARCHERS

- Drs. Hoda Rashad, Sahar El-Sheneity, and Mulki Al-Sharmani, Social Research Center/American University in Cairo
- Dr. Fatima El-Zanaty and Associates
- Drs. Sara Loza and Iman Soliman, and the SPAAC research team
- Nihad Abu Komsan, Egyptian Center for Women’s Rights
- Dr. Enas Abu Youssef and Women and Media Center of Cairo University
- Amina Shafiq
- Dr. Adel Abdel Ghaffar
- Mafouz Abdel Rahman
- Samah Said, CVAWC VAW team leader
- Gihan Abou Zeid, CVAWC research manager
- Susan Somach, CVAWC gender specialist

The study’s objectives were to provide multi-sectoral information and analysis on VAW in Egypt, and build consensus on recommendations designed to guide policy development, support advocacy activities, and form the basis for specific interventions by the government, NGOs, and

other stakeholders. The analysis focused primarily on two types of VAW: violence committed in the context of the family (including violence committed in the name of “honor”) and violence committed in the community (including sexual harassment). The final study contained six analyses.

While each study piece was being drafted, the NCW drew upon project support to host roundtable sessions to discuss findings with leading experts and the researchers, as well as representatives from NGOs, other donor agencies, parliamentarians, media specialists, service providers, and lawyers. The experts modified their drafts to reflect the input they received at the roundtables, and project and NCW staff reviewed the drafts for accuracy, presentation, and language. The findings and recommendations were reviewed at an April 2009 retreat for 61 government and NGO experts and leaders. The report, published in Arabic and English that same month, presented the main findings of each research piece. It was the first study of its kind in Egypt. A summary of the study is on the DVD included with this report. Findings from each of the six sections are in Exhibit 3 on the next page.

LEGAL/REGULATORY POLICY ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The VAW Study recommended that the Egyptian government establish a clear state policy to combat VAW, including sexual harassment, and that it introduce legal text to address these issues in the street and the workplace. Shortly after the revolution, the government promulgated amendments to the penal code (Decree 11/2011) that increased the penalties for rape and sexual harassment, including capital punishment for rape. Their adoption shows that Egyptian citizens, including women, are being more and more vocal about the urgent need to address these issues. And though there are no data available on whether the harsher penalties have had a discernable effect on sexual violence and harassment, they may be leading to increased reporting of such crimes.

VAW continued “to be a major problem in Egyptian society,” even though Egypt had ratified numerous human rights conventions and declarations and was taking significant steps toward reducing VAW through the NCW. The study also noted that “Egypt is not alone among both developed and developing countries around the world in expanding efforts to reduce violence against women and to assist victims more effectively.” (VAW Study, p. 62)

Each section of the study identified issues requiring attention. For example, the “quantitative survey confirms the widespread prevalence of both family and community violence and points to community attitudes toward female victims that still reflect strong patriarchal traditions.” Additionally, the study’s legal analysis revealed that further reform was needed, despite some improvements in the legal and regulatory framework. The media analysis showed that print and electronic media continued to portray VAW in Egypt as a women’s issue — and one for which women themselves were largely responsible. And finally, the VAW victim services overview revealed “limited availability and scope of services for female victims,” and showed that “preventive [VAW] efforts had been sporadic.” (VAW Study, p. 62)

Exhibit 3. Findings of the VAW Study

TOPIC/AREA		FINDINGS
1	Current Knowledge (review of literature on VAW)	<p>“Although available research on violence against women worldwide covers a wide range of topics, the majority of research in Egypt has been on the prevalence of wife-beating, risk factors, and health consequences. Moreover, the methodology and data collection techniques used in many of the non-DHS studies have been questioned on the basis of adequacy and/or ethical foundations. Therefore, major gaps exist when considering the spectrum of violence against women issues. Policymakers in Egypt seeking to develop a strategy to combat violence against women should benefit from [a range of additional research studies and analysis]. . . . Each of these gaps is partially filled in by the remainder of the pieces of the Egypt Violence against Women Study. While further research is necessary, the study pieces establish a solid groundwork for policy development and implementation on the part of the NCW and other Egyptian governmental and nongovernmental organizations.” (p. 17)</p>
2	Prevalence, Trends, and Risk Factors (secondary analysis of VAW data from the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey and 2007 Women’s Empowerment Survey)	<p>“Unfortunately, declining acceptance of violence among women has not been matched with fewer reports of violence since 1995 — nearly a fifth of married women have been recent victims of physical violence at the hands of their husbands. The persistence of high levels of spousal abuse reveals that policymakers and civil society need to do more to effectively address this issue, not only with women but also with men and the community as a whole.</p> <p>“Having secondary education or higher was shown to be inversely related to the risk of exposure to violence, [and] is also associated with better attitudes toward violence and an increased likelihood of positive responses, such as taking action to eliminate such violence. Based on this finding, it is recommended that policies aiming at combating domestic violence focus on increasing school retention and university enrollment for girls.” (p. 23)</p> <p>To develop a strategy to combat violence against women in Egypt, policymakers will need more data about all forms of violence in the family and in the community, including the experiences of unmarried women, help-seeking behavior, and attitudes of both women and men. Such data is presented in the next chapter of this summary report.” (p. 24)</p>
3	Experiences, Attitudes, and Practices (quantitative survey of experiences, attitudes, and practices among 4,408 men and women in seven governorates)	<p>New data including responses from both men and women “provides further evidence of the high prevalence of spousal abuse in Egypt.” Results show that more than three out of five respondents (married women) reported that they had suffered psychological domestic violence, and almost four out of five respondents (married men) acknowledged that they had inflicted psychological violence. Physical violence directed toward unmarried female youths was much higher, with more than half reporting that they had suffered physical violence from their brothers and more than half reporting that they had suffered violence from their father. Only one out of four women who have been victims of spousal abuse have sought help.</p> <p>“The general attitude of all the respondents toward sexual harassment on the street is that it is the female’s fault based on her dress and behavior.” Respondents’ general attitudes on gender and family relationships reinforce the trend indicated in the community violence data, namely that the male youth have more conservative and controlling attitudes toward females than the older married men. “For both domestic and community violence, there was greater support among the females, both respondent married women and unmarried female youth, for laws and regulations that would protect women from violence. Respondent married men were substantially less likely to mention the development of laws to protect women from violence and the unmarried male youth were even less likely to do so.” (pp. 34-35)</p>

TOPIC/AREA		FINDINGS
4	VAW and the Law (review of the legal and regulatory framework)	The success of the efforts aimed at curbing VAW relies on the existence of an integrated strategy in terms of laws, government policies, and participation of civil society and the media. General recommendations on how to improve the legal and regulatory framework to respond to VAW include conducting a VAW review of laws and legislation; criminalizing VAW; allocating funding for combating VAW; raising awareness of VAW among policymakers and legal actors; and expanding women’s shelters with legal assistance. (pp. 47-48)
5	Coverage, Portrayal, and Attitudes in the Media (analysis of coverage and portrayal of VAW in the media and attitudes of media professionals toward VAW)	<p>Media has a major influence on the way the population perceives VAW. What gets reported and how it gets reported affects the perceptions of violence, either positively or negatively. Drama also affects attitudes by reflecting prevailing social trends and providing alternative visions.</p> <p>Thus, the media could perform a positive role in dealing with the issue of violence against women by working alongside other institutions, such as schools, universities, writers, and civil society institutions that operate in the field of human rights advocacy.” (p. 55)</p>
6	Helping Victims of Violence (overview of services currently available for victims)	<p>“A number of government agencies (particularly MOSS and the NCW) and a limited number NGOs are actively engaged in providing the core services needed by victims of violence against women. However, these available services are quite limited considering the magnitude of the problem and challenges. While some of these services, particularly shelters, appear to be currently underutilized, this does not necessarily mean there is a lack of need. Fear of seeking help and a lack of awareness of existing services are the likely factors depressing utilization of services.</p> <p>“To ensure that women victims of violence receive appropriate services, policymakers and service providers will need to consider addressing not only the quantity and variety of services needed, but also how to ensure that such services are of high quality, provide a holistic response, and are accessible to women who could benefit from them.</p> <p>“Finally, it is essential to address cultural stereotypes and negative social attitudes of the community, including those held by many service providers who share the same values and attitudes that are dominant in society at large.” (p. 60)</p>

The study is available on USAID’s website, at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADQ885.pdf. It was also available on the NCW website, but the server was destroyed in a fire during the revolution. A new NCW server and website are online (www.NCWEgypt.com), but as of project conclusion, the site was not completed.

To help address these problems, the study set out a series of recommendations for specific actions, falling into the broad categories of legal and regulatory reform; prevention of VAW and services for its victims; and education and public awareness. Cross-cutting recommendations regarding the need to continue data collection and analysis, establish a clear governmental policy against VAW, and consult and include the voices of survivors were also provided. Among other actions, the study advised that a coordinated community response be developed “by establishing constructive links between police, prosecutors, health care providers, shelters, NGOs, and community leaders.” It also advised that integrated NGO services for women, including legal, health, social, and psychological, be developed and strengthened. (VAW Study, p. 60)

The study also urged the NCW to move forward with its plan to develop a national strategy to reduce VAW. As it noted, the study findings were “an important first step by the NCW to develop and implement” this type of strategy, as they provided the “analytical basis for better understanding the scope of the problem and specific areas in need of improvement. . . . This evidence-based approach should ensure that efforts to tackle VAW are grounded in Egyptian realities, and thus, meet the needs of Egyptian women.” (VAW Study, p. 62)

As the RFTOP had contemplated, the study’s findings and recommendations served as the springboard for subsequent project activities. Acting on the findings at the policy/ governmental level, CVAWC focused on supporting the NCW’s development of a framework for a national strategy for reducing VAW, and building its capacity to continue to play an active advocacy role in the fight against VAW. The project also identified other key recommendations from the study related to the need to develop services for victims and raise awareness of VAW, and worked with the NCW and NGO grantees to implement them.

As a first step toward developing a national VAW strategy, the project hosted a two-day international conference in May 2009 to launch the study. Overall, 145 people attended, representing a broad spectrum of constituencies (e.g., government ministries, the Shura Council, the judiciary, academia, media, religious leaders, NGOs, and donors). The international delegation was led by Dr. Yakin Erturk, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, the senior UN official mandated to report to the UN Human Rights Council about issues related to VAW.

At the conference’s conclusion, the NCW secretary general publicly committed the council to developing a framework, based upon a human rights approach, for a national strategy to reduce and eventually eliminate VAW. She pledged to develop the strategy in a participatory manner, including input from government and NGO stakeholders, and noted that it would be responsive to the needs of everyday Egyptians, including survivors of violence. The event received positive press coverage and was noted in 27 articles, 10 of which mentioned the CVAWC project specifically.

B. Project Activity: Community-Level Trafficking Research

The project did not initially include trafficking issues as part of its CVAWC work, so the topic was not addressed in the VAW Study. However, successive trafficking in persons reports (2005-09) from the U.S. State Department encouraged the Egyptian government to take steps to report and address trafficking violations, and by 2010 the government acknowledged publicly that the issue

needed to be addressed. The NCW then encouraged the CVAW team to add trafficking to the project's research and NGO grant activities. The government also moved to address trafficking issues on several other fronts. For example, in 2010 Egypt enacted a model Trafficking in Persons Law (see DVD) and the first lady held an international conference on the topic in November of that year. The new legislation, combined with government cooperation with Interpol that led to high-level arrests of international traffickers, brought Egypt off the State Department Tier 2 Watch List in 2010 to become a Tier 2 country, a status that it maintained in 2010 and 2011.

However, VAW grantees with which the project was working also noted that Ministry of Justice statistics that reported decreases in the number of marriages between Egyptian women and men from the Gulf States (so-called "transactional" or "summer" marriages) did not coincide with trends they observed in their own communities. This was because these marriages were rarely registered, and therefore were not reflected in the statistics. For these reasons, the project determined that it would be valuable to support research into community-specific trafficking data that could be used to design and implement needed interventions. Accordingly, in late 2010, the project provided funding to four NGOs (see box) to enable them to conduct research on

transactional marriages and other forms of trafficking in their communities. To avoid duplicating other trafficking research conducted at the national level, the project focused the grantees' field research objectives and methodologies on service delivery, key stakeholders' analysis, and community-based surveys. The overall objective was to assess gaps and needs for service provision, primarily for victims of transactional marriages. With project support, the grantees also examined legislation regarding marriages of Egyptian women to non-Egyptian men.

Two grantees hired external experts who delivered training on trafficking from a legal perspective; CVAWC also provided similar training to the two remaining grantees. The project team also supported the grantees' research by assisting them with issues such as developing research protocols and validating questions for their field surveys, and reviewing field reports and preliminary drafts of research results. Additionally, in late 2011, CVAWC selected one NGO researcher to complete a meta-analysis of the four studies to identify common findings across sites.

In November 2011, the project convened a roundtable for the researchers to discuss their findings and implications for service delivery. Several weeks later, the project convened a seminar for 42 participants at which the meta-analysis and a guide produced by the Family Planning Association/Alexandria, *Practicing Group Experience Therapy to Prevent Women at Risk of Transactional Marriage as a Form of Human Trafficking*, were presented. The project also published all of the counter-trafficking materials in Arabic and English and provided them

VAW II GRANTEES: COUNTER-TRAFFICKING

- Family Planning Association/ Alexandria (Nov. 2010-March 2012)
- Future Eve for Family and Environmental Development, Giza (Nov. 2010-October 2011)
- New Fostat Association for Local Community Development, Cairo (Nov. 2010-March 2012)
- Youth Association for Population and Development, Sharkeya (Nov. 2010-March 2012)

to USAID for use on its website. The materials were also disseminated at the final fair and were sent to all VAW grantees and their partners, other service providers for battered women, the NCW, and other donors working in counter trafficking. (All studies and the guide are on the DVD.)

The meta-analysis of the counter-trafficking research studies describes the similarities and differences in the economic and social conditions in the Giza, Sharkeya, and Cairo governorates as a indicator of the root causes of transactional marriages. It also analyzes aspects of transactional marriage and the proposed community-based inputs to combat this form of marriage, and explores community views toward minimizing the community-based factors that encourage transactional marriage.

To combat transactional marriages, the analysis identifies a series of interventions and calls for a coordinated campaign by NGOs focused on villages where the practice is prevalent. The analysis also stresses the importance of increased monitoring by protection committees as stated in Law no. 126/2008.

RAISING CIVIL SOCIETY AND CITIZEN AWARENESS OF ALL FORMS OF TRAFFICKING

In March 2012 CVAWC convened a seminar for its four counter-trafficking grantees and another VAW grantee, El Goura Community Development Association, to discuss and exchange information about other types of trafficking in Egypt. Speakers from the NGOs presented on forms of trafficking in their communities and their plans to combat them. A judge presented on rules and regulations criminalizing human trafficking, and the project's chief of party and VAW team leader presented on common issues and strategies to combat trafficking.

At the end of the seminar, the NGOs pledged to work together to draft and implement a collective advocacy strategy, to include developing a publication on trafficking issues and initiatives that can be distributed to donors, partner organizations, and the media to raise awareness.

C. Achievement of Results

The project-supported VAW Study was groundbreaking in various ways. As it demonstrates, Egyptians have not necessarily treated VAW as a legal violation — or in some cases, even an ethical, moral, or religious violation. To the extent domestic violence has been addressed at all, it has been handled within the family. The study provides concrete evidence of the forms and prevalence of VAW in Egypt, and shows how it contravenes human rights and violates Egyptian laws and practices. It also identifies gaps in national and media awareness and services for victims, and sets out specific, actionable recommended steps to address the problem. In sum, the study provides detailed evidence of the need to prioritize the struggle against gender-based violence, as well as concrete ways to move toward that goal. With its data and findings, governmental and NGO institutions have the factual and expert grounding to advance Egypt's efforts to reduce violence against women. Furthermore, although the future of the NCW remains uncertain from an institutional perspective, as a result of the project's support, its professional staff are now more knowledgeable about VAW issues and how to commission and manage technical research and studies of the issues.

The project-supported counter-trafficking research is also significant in several ways. Previously, there was very little reliable research or statistics about transactional marriages in Egypt. The data, therefore, can serve as a baseline for future efforts to address the problem. Perhaps more significantly, because the research identified specific causes underlying transactional marriages, the NGO grantees were able to identify and begin implementing ways to combat the problem. It also equipped the grantees with the knowledge and skills to continue to conduct sound research, and address the problem in the future. Finally, it fostered collaborative and productive working relationships between the NGOs, creating a network they can draw upon to continue their important work.

RESULT 2

The government and other Egyptian organizations have increased capacity to effectively advocate for policy changes related to gender-based violence, and are using it to increase awareness and build support on these issues.

A. Project Activity: VAW Strategy Framework

After the VAW Study was released to the public in 2009, CVAWC supported the NCW as it worked to develop a strategy framework. In spring 2010, the project worked with the council to organize and convene three roundtables to obtain key stakeholders' input on how to prevent and address VAW through legal and policy reforms, protection and service provision, and media, education, and public awareness — the three areas the study recommended for future focus. Following these programs, which brought together stakeholders from government ministries, research institutes, local and international NGOs, and parliamentarians, CVAWC used the inputs to work with members of NCW to finalize the framework. The council reviewed the draft iterations, and solicited additional feedback from stakeholders.

In September 2010, the NCW secretary general endorsed the framework at a council meeting and in the national press. With project support, preparations were made for a nationwide rollout. However, this had to be put on hold because of the revolution. The NCW, with project support, officially launched the framework in December 2011 as part of USAID's celebration of "16 Days of Global Based Activism against Gender Based Violence." The program was attended by 40 participants, including civil society representatives, NCW members and its regional branches, foreign donors, and the media. The secretary general praised CVAWC's work and called for continuing efforts to implement the framework. Several Egyptian radio and television channels covered the event, which received positive press. The council also provided a summary of the framework to its active branch offices in Alexandria, Qafr el Sheikh, Dakalikia, Esmalia, Minya, Port Said, Cairo, Giza, and Qena. These offices shared the summary with governors and NGOs focused on women's issues.

The framework (see DVD), is aimed at guiding the government's work in reducing VAW over the next five to 10 years. It includes three strategic objectives:

- Strengthen laws and regulations to prevent and redress VAW
- Protect and empower survivors and their families
- Prevent all forms of violence through public awareness and education

For each objective, the framework lays out a series of specific sub-goals and concrete steps to achieve them. It also includes a summary action plan that identifies the organizations and stakeholders responsible/affected, and a proposed deadline for completion and indicators for measuring achievement. It also identifies proposed projects, and the management structures and resources they need.

B. Project Activity: Building Advocacy Capacity and Public Awareness

In addition to supporting the development and rollout of the VAW Study and strategy framework, the project implemented other activities aimed at strengthening capacity to advocate on and increase public awareness and understanding of VAW issues, and building support for reducing VAW. The activities were conducted with the NCW and the NGO grantees.

A BASELINE FOR ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

The VAW Study noted that prevention strategies are an integral part of addressing VAW. It explained that many of the 85 NGOs that participated in discussions/interviews for the study mentioned work that had been done to build community awareness of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. “However, NGO representatives acknowledged that the initiatives that have focused specifically on VAW have been sporadic” and that only “a few advocacy campaigns of note” had been implemented in recent years. (VAW Study, p.60)

B1. Support to the NCW

On the governmental side, the CVAW team’s efforts focused primarily on the NCW. To help ensure work began from a shared perspective, in March 2008 the project organized a capacity-building training course for approximately 27 members of the NCW Secretariat. Topics included gender, VAW, and trafficking in the context of human rights. Although participants were enthusiastic and the project proposed follow-up workshops to further develop internal capacity, the council’s leadership asked CVAWC to instead focus on strengthening other government entities charged with providing services related to VAW. Accordingly, the project focused on building the capacity of the Ministry of Social Solidarity, later renamed the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Equity, and the Ministry of Health to improve shelter services for women.

CVAWC also sponsored an overseas study tour in July 2010 that strengthened the understanding of a core group of Egyptian leaders about integrated services available in the United States to prevent VAW and help its victims. (A detailed report on the study tour is on the DVD). Led by the NCW’s secretary general, 11 Egyptians — including a member of Parliament, an NGO leader, a senior academic, a prominent journalist, government officials working to reduce VAW, and the technical advisor to the anti-trafficking department of the Ministry of Interior — visited Washington, D.C., and New York City. They met with a range of high-level officials and experts, including the White House advisor on VAW; policymakers and officials from the Departments of Justice and State, United Nations, and Congress; and representatives of NGO and advocacy organizations. The focus was on strategies and methods used to reduce VAW in America that could be relevant and/or be adapted to the Egyptian context.

Timed to coincide with the finalization of the strategy framework, the program provided participants with useful background on approaches to combat VAW. For example, echoing the recommendations from the VAW Study, the White House advisor stressed the importance of developing capacity for coordinated community responses that engages high-level leadership and men, including listening and counseling support, health care, psychological help, social rehabilitation, and economic empowerment for victims of abuse.

Governmental, congressional, and NGO officials and activists repeatedly spoke of the importance of government funding to strengthen training for all key stakeholders (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, and social workers) and to develop coordinated community responses, services for survivors, and prevention efforts. Such efforts in the United States, they noted, would not have been effective without sufficient government funding. During meetings with the U.S. Department of State and United Nations, officials also praised Egypt's strides in combating trafficking in persons and recent passage of its comprehensive law against trafficking.

Following the study tour, the NCW secretary general asked the project to develop a structure and plan for a permanent VAW unit in the NCW. She also added delegation members to the council's VAW Steering Committee, and expanded the committee's mandate to convene hearings on the strategy framework with governorate officials, civil society, the private sector, ministerial committees and their Equal Opportunity Units, parliamentarians, and the media. Steps to fulfill this goal were included in the CVAWC's fiscal year 2011 work plan; as with other activities planned with the NCW, however, these were halted by the revolution.

Though the project continued working with the NCW during its final year, given the uncertain political climate and debate over the council's future role, it concentrated primarily on leaving materials, models, research, and guidance for the government bodies that might work on VAW issues in the future. CVAWC supported the development of:

AN EGYPTIAN COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE MODEL

Martyr Pilot, an NGO in Alexandria, operates a shelter that provides an Egyptian version of the coordinated community response model. The group coordinates effectively with the police to obtain referrals and, as needed, provides physical security and safety for the women. It also offers referrals and the full range of services that battered women and their families may need, ranging from immediate response and emergency services to helping the women and their families find long-term, lasting resolutions. Its services include shelter for women and their children, health care, legal support and civil registration, psychological and counselling support, recreation and schooling for children (and their mothers), vocational training and job placements, and community advocacy and awareness campaigns. It also collaborates with local businesses to support their activities and obtain job placements. This model is an example of effective government and civil society collaboration that has led to high-quality services being offered to VAW victims and their families; it was recently extended to trafficked women. Many of the women who exit the program are able to live on their own and continue to receive the support they need.

Materials to build public awareness and understanding of VAW issues. There were several initiatives to help the NCW raise public awareness of VAW. For example, the project provided the council with content about VAW for its website, including project achievements, the VAW Study and framework, the trafficking research, and the five “survivor profiles” (see box). The NCW’s server and website, which were destroyed during the revolution, are online again, but uploading of materials is still in progress.

A media observatory initiative. Over the course of CVAWC, the NCW discussed establishing a forum to bring together experts, media specialists, and journalists to analyze media reports and research studies related to VAW. The goal was to track and analyze media trends and awareness to enable the council to design targeted and responsive outreach campaigns, and enable the media to report accurately on VAW issues. The project created a plan for this initiative and submitted it to the council, which shared it with branch offices. To guide its collection and analysis of information and media coverage of VAW issues, the project also shared with the NCW the media monitoring reporting procedure that it used to track media trends.

A VAW referrals guide. The CVAW team identified and assembled geographically organized information on resources available to support victims of VAW, including legal advice centers, listening and counseling centers, shelters, and health care units. A guide summarizing these resources was provided to the council and distributed to project grantees at the final fair, for further dissemination. The guide is on the DVD.

B2. Support to Civil Society

On the NGO side, the project worked with the NCW to design and implement a grant-making program aimed at effectuating one of the key VAW Study recommendations: developing local capacity to provide coordinated community responses to VAW, including strengthening capacity to advocate for and increase public awareness and understanding of gender-based violence, and foster support to combat it. After receiving approvals from the Ministry of Social Solidarity, CVAWC awarded nine grants to civil society organizations in 2009-10 to implement advocacy and public awareness activities (see box, next page). And, as described above, the project in 2010 awarded grants to four NGOs (VAW II grantees) to implement research and awareness-raising related to trafficking taking the form of transactional marriages. All project grantees also provided direct services to victims of gender-based violence and their families.

GIVING VOICE TO VAW SURVIVORS

The VAW Study and the counter-trafficking studies created an opportunity for women affected by violence and transactional marriages to speak out about their experiences and perspectives, and make suggestions for combating these violations of rights. Moreover, to give “a face” to battered women, the project, working with NGO grantees, created “survivor profiles” that recounted the struggles of five women against violence and transactional marriage: an educated, middle-class divorcee; a poor, uneducated woman; a homeless woman without child support; a young woman who entered into a transactional marriage; and a Bedouin woman from the Sinai.

The profiles were distributed at the project’s final fair; advocates can use them to increase understanding of the tolls the problems take on people.



SNAPSHOT

Raising Awareness: Combating Domestic Violence in Egyptian Society

Egyptian NGO empowers women and educates men about domestic violence



WDA helped a domestic violence survivor get a job at the grocery store so she could support her daughter and herself

"I always felt useless and worthless, like a servant who serves her masters without having a say in anything. In the association, they taught me how to increase my presence and even impact my entire neighborhood or village."

-Noor, an Egyptian woman who received services and counseling from WDA*

When women experience domestic violence, it pervades all aspects of the social fabric "I acted violently in response to the violence I suffered," said Fatma*, an Egyptian woman. "I channeled that violence toward my children."

A 2005 survey showed that 50 percent of Egyptian women aged 15-49 who had been married had experienced violence at home. Despite the government of Egypt's efforts to address human rights issues, domestic violence against women is still a significant problem. To aid local organizations in addressing violence, the USAID/Egypt Combating Violence against Women and Children project funded Hand in Hand to Combat Domestic Violence, a grant to the Women and Development Association (WDA). The activity informed women of their rights and improved their economic opportunities, and increased men's awareness of the importance of women's rights.

As a result of WDA's awareness-raising, women who were in abusive situations were empowered to change their lives. One illiterate woman sought education from WDA and later pursued economic opportunities. WDA placed another woman in a job at a grocery store so she could break financial reliance on her abusive husband and support her daughter and herself.

To combat the negative impact of domestic abuse, USAID supported WDA in observing the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women by hosting public meetings in which 650 women and men, including religious leaders, participated. Other USAID-sponsored awareness-raising events included seminars for 120 women and men about women's rights under Islam, and for 60 newlywed and engaged men on the negative effects of domestic violence.

"I realized my responsibility to raise awareness among men about the dangers of domestic violence," said one man. WDA believes that involving men as equal partners in ending domestic violence is their most important outcome. WDA also made progress in reexamining traditional gender roles in Egypt. "In the association, I learned not to give up my rights," Fatma said. "My husband should treat me well and I should treat my children well in return."

*Names have been changed

**VAW I GRANTEES:
IMPLEMENTING COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSES**

- Ahmed Taher Community Development Association, Beni Suef (May 2010-July 2011)
- Egyptian Foundation for Family Development, Giza (October 2009-March 2012)
- El Goura Community Development Association, North Sinai (Sept. 2009-October 2011)
- Helwan Association for Community Development, Helwan (Sept. 2009-March 2011)
- Key of Life NGO in Armant, Qena (May 2010-March 2012)
- Martyr Pilot Mohamed Osman Moharam Charity for Comprehensive Development, Alexandria (Nov. 2009-Oct. 2011)
- New Horizon Association for Social Development, Cairo (Oct. 2009-March 2011)
- Women and Development Association, Alexandria (Oct. 2009-April 2011)
- Women's Health Improvement Association, Cairo and Qena (Sept. 2009-May 2011)

In addition to funding, CVAWC provided these grantees with technical assistance, training, and mentoring to strengthen their capacity to design and implement effective advocacy and public awareness initiatives. Project interventions included:

Training on advocacy and networking. In March 2011, the project provided training to 28 participants representing the VAW I grantees. It addressed how to develop advocacy campaigns and build constituencies in support of the fight against VAW in the media and relevant government agencies.

Media training. In July 2011, CVAWC delivered media training to 21 participants from both VAW I and II NGOs and five journalists. A professor from Cairo University led the training. Participants learned how to develop promotional materials, issue press releases, and effectively communicate with media.

Media and success story training. Using feedback from the media training, the project held two two-day workshops in September 2011 and October 2011 for 22 participants representing VAW I and II grantees, respectively. The workshops gave guidance on developing success stories, and best practices and lessons learned for sustainability.

Counter-trafficking seminar. In March 2012, the project convened a final information exchange activity with its four counter-trafficking grantees and one of the VAW I grantees working in the Sinai. Topics included different forms of human trafficking, how to increase collaboration to spread awareness of their dangers, and how to strengthen services for victims.

C. Achievement of Results

Armed with findings and recommendations from the VAW Study, and technical assistance, training, and funds from CVAWC, the NCW and civil society organizations have developed — and demonstrated — the capacity to speak out on gender-based violence and begin garnering wider support for reducing it.

On the government side, although some of the planned NCW media and information campaigns were not realized due to political unrest, with support from the project team and in collaboration with the grantees, the NCW implemented several significant initiatives to reduce and combat

VAW. For example, it participated in USAID’s 2011 celebration of “16 Days of Activism to Address Gender Based Violence,” and prepared and presented CVAW and counter-trafficking materials at the Luxor Conference on Counter-Trafficking in 2010 and for the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2011. Most notably, with project support, the NCW developed and launched its strategy framework, which lays out a clear roadmap to guide future efforts to combat gender-based violence. The council demonstrated its advocacy skills by presenting the framework and supporting documentation to members of the Egyptian Parliament, Ministerial Equal Opportunity Committees, and NCW affiliates in several governorates. Importantly, it gained support for the framework from these groups.

As noted, the future of the NCW was widely discussed and debated after the revolution. Regardless of what the structure of the Egyptian government will ultimately be, there is now a detailed roadmap for combating VAW that has gained broad acceptance — thanks to support from CVAWC. Furthermore, a cadre of Egyptian experts in the NCW and across ministries has been groomed that possesses the knowledge and experience to lead efforts to address VAW and its effects on their families and communities in the future.

The project also helped a range of civil society groups launch advocacy and awareness-raising activities. The grantees operated at the grassroots level in communities across Egypt. Drawing on CVAWC-provided training and guidance, they identified key target groups, analyzed the internal and external environment for VAW, and designed and implemented campaigns targeted to local needs and circumstances, and cultural and religious mores.

Furthermore — and crucially — while implementing these campaigns, the grantees engaged a broad range of local stakeholders, leaders (e.g., religious, community, and tribal), and journalists, recognizing that citizens look to these people for guidance on such issues. By engaging and raising the awareness of respected leaders, the grantees enlarged and expanded the network of advocates, ensuring that the message against violence and the resources to address it were shared even more broadly. Moreover, engaging local leaders in the fight against violence shows that support for addressing the problem is being generated at the grassroots level. As a result, more citizens are aware of gender-based violence problems.

Exhibit 4 (next page) shows the categories and numbers of citizens, including local leaders, reached by the VAW grantees. The grantees provided this information as part of their performance monitoring activities.

The many innovative activities initiated by project grantees, and the responses or actions they generated (e.g., additional support and outreach on CVAW issues) are summarized in *Grant Activities to Combat Violence against Women and Children*, a report that is included on the DVD. Illustrative examples include:

Ahmed Taher Community Development Association. This association, which works in the Beni Suef Governorate, piloted a unique and effective approach to increasing community awareness. First, it researched the different forms of VAW in the immediate community. Next, it produced a video showing these behaviors and showed the film to community members and stakeholders,

Exhibit 4. Individuals Reached by VAW Grantee Advocacy and Awareness Raising Activities

Awareness-Raising/Training on General VAW Issues	Male	Female	Total
Religious and community leaders*	1,355	424	1,779
Lawyers*	54	18	72
Media	79	55	134
Female rural leaders (<i>raedat</i>)*	N/A	194	194
Youth (18-24)	1,030	1,105	2,135
At-risk women**	N/A	430	430
Community members	3,585	12,006	15,591
Family members visited by religious leaders	82	900	982
Total	6,185	15,132	21,317
Awareness-Raising/Training on Counter-Trafficking Issues	Male	Female	Total
At-risk women and their family members	1,806	10,207	12,013
Religious/community leaders	147	143	290
Female rural leaders (<i>raedat</i>)	N/A	44	44
Media specialists	14	15	29
Total	1,967	10,409	12,376
Grand Total	8,152	25,541	33,693

* Received training on VAW but not on general awareness-raising

** “At-risk women” include women subject to marriage with a non-Egyptian, sisters of women in transactional marriages, and relatives of marriage brokers.

including young engaged couples, recently married couples, and religious and community leaders, using it to facilitate discussions and possible solutions to violence. The screening and discussions inspired stakeholders to become advocates for preventing VAW in their communities. Religious leaders formed an inter-faith group to provide counseling and advice for stopping all forms of VAW. The Ahmed Taher video and other project-related videos are on the DVD included with this report.)

Egyptian Foundation for Family Development. Located in the Giza Governorate, this group piloted a participatory approach that engaged all family members to discuss violence issues and work together to find solutions through “Family House” meetings. In one case, the CVAWC team, in cooperation with an NGO facilitator, visited a very poor family whose brothers acted violently toward their sister. At first, the brothers refused to go to the meeting, but the facilitator convinced one of them to attend and then led a discussion about the problem and the responsibility of each family member. By the end of the meeting, the family shared a vision of living together peacefully and committed to changing behaviors.

OPERATIONAL INDICATOR: NUMBER OF PUBLIC ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS ON HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORTED BY THE PROJECT

CVAWC defined a “campaign” as a set of related organized outreach activities (e.g., radio spots, print media articles) intended to build support for a specific cause aiming to improve the rights of women or children, including protection from violence. Project support includes technical assistance on the technical subject matter, advocacy training and strategic guidance, direct project funding (including grants). By project conclusion, the CVAWC team had supported 14 campaigns, surpassing its target of 13.

El Goura Community Development Association. This association in the North Sinai implemented activities to raise awareness and provide services to women related to their legal rights. In particular, it focused on the requirement that for a married or widowed woman to access her social and legal rights, her marriage must be documented/registered. Working directly with local community and religious leaders, El Goura engaged local leaders and lawyers, and transferred knowledge and skills to raise awareness on the importance of marriage registration. It also worked with local citizens to register hundreds of marriages, and created a video about the importance of obtaining official marriage registration documents. The video was disseminated to El Goura's 10 partner organizations across the North and South Sinai.

As a result of its VAW advocacy work, the project left behind:

- The NCW's VAW strategy framework, which is a detailed roadmap to guide future efforts to reduce gender-based violence
- A network of government officials and staff, NGOs, and grassroots allies including respected local leaders equipped and engaged to reduce VAW and sustain efforts to do so
- A range of written and electronic products that CVAW advocates and allies can use going forward (e.g., survivor profiles; grantee videos; training and how-to manuals to serve victims and vulnerable women, and spread awareness on VAW issues; service-mapping databases for external referrals; and the project video)
- A large number of Egyptian citizens from across the country who have greater awareness and understanding of VAW issues

RESULT 3

The government and NGO community are better equipped to respond to VAW, and more victims have access to and receive services and assistance.

As the VAW Study noted, "Women subjected to violence need access to shelters, medical, psychological and other support, legal aid, and other services." The study included an overview of "the work being undertaken by key actors within the medical, social services, and legal services spheres to address the needs of women victims of violence in Egypt. In assessing the needs of services provided in several categories — shelters, medical services, hotlines/help lines, listening/counseling, and legal services — [the study focused] on the offered services, barriers experienced by women seeking help, and gaps in existing programs" that needed to be addressed. (VAW Study, p. 57) The study also included recommendations on the service needs of women victims, advising that coordinated community responses be developed, including shelters and extended hotline hours, as well as medical, legal, and rehabilitation services. CVAWC's work to develop services was based upon the study findings and recommendations.

A. Project Activity: Support for Improvements in Shelters

Under the current system, the Egyptian government is responsible for operating shelters for



SNAPSHOT

Supporting Interfaith Dialogue to Prevent Violence against Women and Children

Muslim imams and Coptic priests come together to prevent violence against women and children



Muslim imams and Coptic priests discuss domestic violence issues during project training.



Ahmed Taher NGO meeting with religious leaders.

In June 2008, Egypt adopted important amendments to its Child Law. At the same time, the National Council for Women supported a comprehensive study of violence against women (VAW), ultimately launching a comprehensive strategy to reduce it. To have full effect, the Child Law amendments and VAW strategy will need active support of community leaders. The Combating Violence against Women and Children (CVAWC) project, working through local NGOs, engaged religious and traditional community leaders as advocates in the struggle against VAW.

The project trained Muslim imams and Coptic priests separately to address VAW and their families. It also demonstrated ways of resolving differences without resorting to violence and conflict. Several of the Coptic priests said the training was helpful in improving their pastoral counseling to prevent divorce and family separations. They included the messages and information in their weekly sermons. Imams also included messages about preventing VAW and children in their weekly Friday prayers. The religious leaders agreed to counsel young, recently married couples and engaged couples about treating one another with respect and not resorting to violence to resolve marital disputes and conflicts.

After separate training course, the NGO Ahmed Taher in Beni Suef reported that religious leaders decided to engage in an interfaith dialogue and to support one another in addressing domestic and family violence. This collaboration continued throughout the project. Imams and priests helped organize the final project conference and ceremony; there, they pledged to continue working together and with the NGO. They also agreed to continue counseling couples.

What makes such interfaith collaboration on sensitive cultural and often taboo matters significant is that it has occurred during a year beset with religious strife and violence. When religious leaders of both faiths from Sohag, a traditional part of Egypt, gathered in Cairo, the taxi drivers who met them at the central train station reportedly exclaimed, "This is how religious leaders used to be."

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
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women. To manage day-to-day operations, the government retains NGOs. CVAWC did not directly affect shelter operations or management, but it engaged in several related activities. In May 2009, the project convened the first Arab regional roundtable for shelter managers (see box). Shortly thereafter, CVAWC trained 29 managers and professional staff at every Ministry of Social Solidarity shelter (there were eight at that time). Many of these trainees were employed by NGOs that had been retained to run the shelters. The training, which was developed and delivered by Egyptian experts, consisted of three multi-day workshops focused on gender-based violence and communication, listening and counseling skills, and women's legal and human rights.

LEARNING ABOUT SHELTER SERVICES AND APPROACHES IN OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES

The first Arab regional roundtable for shelter managers provided an opportunity for Egyptian shelter staff to learn about the experiences of their counterparts across the Arab world. Fourteen specialists from the West Bank, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Jordan shared their experiences with 29 Egyptian peers. The examples from the region inspired the Egyptian shelter staff to enhance the services they provide, which had been limited to temporary accommodation.

CVAWC also trained 89 rural community health workers (*raedat al saheyat* and *raedat al rifeyat*) from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Solidarity to provide front-line assistance to women in crisis. This course focused on creating awareness and a common understanding of VAW service providers so the ministries could refer victims to relevant outside service providers, including shelters. It also educated the Ministry of Health on the importance of tailoring its services to include protocols for dealing with victims of violence, something it did not have before. Examples of protocols include documenting victims' cases and referring them to legal service providers.

Also, beginning in early 2010, the CVAW team worked with one of its VAW I grantees, Martyr Pilot, which operates a government shelter in Alexandria, to pilot new models of care provision and services. The project also promoted models of integrated service delivery through other VAW grantees, and in their work to map community services, the grantees reviewed, documented, and publicized the services provided by government shelters.

B. Project Activity: Building NGO Capacity to Provide Services

As is described above, the project worked with the NCW to design and implement a grants program aimed at developing local capacity to provide coordinated community responses to VAW. To ensure that the responses were appropriate and specific to local needs and context, through the VAW Study CVAWC identified and documented the range of services and support required to prevent VAW and to support victims and their families. Such services include:

- community and media advocacy, education, and awareness
- shelter and reception
- listening and counseling
- legal support
- economic empowerment and vocational training
- health care and psychological help

Good coordination and referral mechanisms were also identified as critical so that victims can access the range of available services efficiently. After receiving approvals from the Ministry of Social Solidarity, in 2009-10 the project awarded nine grants to civil society organizations to enable them to implement advocacy and public awareness initiatives. The project supported these groups in providing direct services, and encouraged the four NGOs that were conducting trafficking research and advocacy to expand their work to provide services for trafficked women similar to those developed with the other VAW grantees (e.g., listening and counseling support, legal services, and referrals). The NGO grantees became critical laboratories for testing Egyptian-led models for service provision that addressed identified gaps in service delivery.

To strengthen the grantees' abilities to provide direct services, the project:

Trained grantees on how to provide legal support. In June 2010, the project provided training for VAW I grantees on how to provide legal support to battered women using a self-assessment tool (see DVD) for legal support centers created by the CVAW team. The courses covered how to use the tool to evaluate the centers' operations and identify their needs for additional support; how to verify and assess customer satisfaction; how to develop awareness materials; relevant laws protecting women's rights; VAW case studies; and how to educate women on their legal rights. At the end of the self-assessment, grantees drafted recommendations for their organizations, which were shared and discussed with the CVAW team. The team then worked with the grantees to identify the resources needed to fill in gaps identified through the self-assessment. The project typically worked with the grantees to conduct assessments on a bi-annual basis.

Trained grantees on how to provide listening and counseling services. In July 2010 and September 2011, the project trained VAW I and II grantees, respectively, on how to manage and deliver successful listening and counseling services. The courses developed the grantees' capacity to manage cases and case data, and provided general guidance on providing legal services to VAW victims. The project also supported grantees in using a self-assessment tool (see DVD) for listening and counseling services, similar to the tool developed for the legal support services.

Trained grantees in operations and referrals. In fall 2011, CVAWC trained grantees on the operations and referral system that the CVAW team developed, which was set out in a detailed *Guide on Management of Centers for Listening and Counseling, Legal Assistance, and Referral Systems for Service Providers to Women Subjected to Violence* (see DVD). Topics included how to refer a VAW victim to a relevant service provider, hold a listening session to conduct an appropriate diagnosis, provide direct guidance (if appropriate) or make a referral to an external service provider (legal, psychological, vocational, social), and manage and organize cases. Trainees also learned about types of legal assistance services, roles of legal support centers, legal documentation, and strengthening sustainability by publicizing services through private businesses.

Sponsored NGO mentoring events. CVAWC convened two mentoring sessions in spring 2011. The first brought together VAW I grantees from Alexandria, Cairo, and Arish to exchange experiences in providing listening and counseling services. The second session assembled VAW I and II grantee legal staff and Northern Sinai local judges and lawyers. These sessions focused

on sharing experiences and comparing regulations and customs regarding women's and children's rights under Egyptian law, which governs in the geographic areas in which most of the VAW I and II grantees work, and Bedouin law, which governs the Northern Sinai.

Created a cadre of CVAW trainers. To increase its reach and sustainability, from May to July 2011, the project organized a training-of-trainers on how to provide training on CVAW issues. The course equipped VAW I and II grantee staff to train district and governorate authorities on how to integrate CVAW services into ongoing programs and initiatives. Participants learned training techniques such as presentation skills, adult learning, developing training materials and tools, assessing trainees' needs, developing tools for quality assurance, and evaluation. They also learned how to train others on CVAW issues, including how to provide listening and counseling services, family counseling, developing tools for newly married couples, raising children in broken families, and providing psychological support. The program lasted 10 days, with a three-day workshop held each month. Between sessions, participants were asked to use their new skills to develop materials and give presentations to an evaluation panel. Each NGO enrolled up to three staff; at the end of the program, 20 of 29 participants were certified to train others in how to provide CVAW services and programs in their communities, at professional groups, and with other NGOs.

Developed "how to" manuals. After the courses for listening and counseling, operations and referrals, legal services, and communicating with the media were completed, the CVAW team used the training materials and participant feedback to create a series of "how to" manuals. The project also created a reference manual clarifying the legal procedures for marriage between Egyptians/non-Egyptians, aimed at safeguarding the rights of women and children from the possible consequences of such marriages, particularly unregistered ones. These manuals (see DVD) were published and disseminated at the project's final fair.

Developed a shelter services assessment tool. The CVAW team designed a tool to assess services provided to women at shelters and other service providers. The team sent the tool (see DVD) to the shelters and other providers, and the results were compiled for the VAW referrals guide.

Published guides for service providers. The project also reprinted *How to Protect Your Family*, the training manual produced by FJP.

Best practices. In an effort to disseminate best practices for providing services to victims of transactional marriages, the CVAW team worked with three of the four counter-trafficking NGOs to develop narratives that documented cases where the NGOs were successful in assisting victims. The NGOs then used these narratives as a topic for discussion during their group meetings for victims. Participants contemplated the issues addressed in the narrative, including methods used to assist the victim and whether there was anything the NGO could have done better to assist the victim. The three NGOs also shared their best practice narratives during the second media training.

C. Achievement of Results

Prior to closeout, the project reviewed the services its grantees were providing in an effort to ascertain how its interventions affected the overall service delivery system. Exhibit 5 shows the types of services that were provided to women as a result of the project’s interventions; these data were provided by grantees as part of their performance management activities. Brief descriptions of key services come after Exhibit 5. Additional details about the services offered by each of the VAW grantees are in the report, *Grant Activities to Combat Violence against Women and Children* (see DVD).

Exhibit 5. VAW Grantee Services Provided to Women

General VAW Services	Number of Women Served
Legal services	487
Official documents/marriage certificates	743
Economic empowerment/vocational training	1,504
Life skills (Arab Women Speak Out)	1,912
Social/psychological support	557
Health Services	381
Battered women’s group therapy	1,028
“Family House Model” services	434
Counseling sessions for men only	146
Total	7,192
Counter-Trafficking Services	Number of Women Served
Legal	414
Economic empowerment	200
Life skills	86
Health	155
Social/psychological	360
Total	1,215
Grand Total	8,407

Legal services. The VAW Study identified a significant gap in the availability of direct legal advice and services for battered and at-risk women. Although some NGOs provided services, their capacity and geographic range were limited. To respond to this problem, CVAWC provided funding and other support to grantees across the country that has enabled them to offer legal services to women. In addition, El Goura now assists women in registering their marriages. This is a very significant service, because marriage registration is a prerequisite to accessing other governmental social services.

Economic empowerment/vocational training. With project support, Family Planning NGO, El Goura, Key of Life NGO in Armant, and Martyr Pilot in Alexandria piloted new vocational training services and assistance for battered women. For example, Martyr Pilot trained more than 400 women on handicraft activities. At the end of the program, each woman received a tool kit to start a business. Those who did not start a venture were referred to a job fair to learn about opportunities with Alexandria factories.

Life skills (Arab Women Speak Out). Arab Women Speak Out is a program designed by the Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs with support from USAID, the European Commission, the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations, and the

Center of Arab Women for Training and Research. It is being implemented in Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, Tunisia, Lebanon, and Palestine, and uses media materials produced by Arab women to help women overcome their social, economic, legal, and educational challenges. CVAWC grantees used training modules from this program to help women think critically about their problems and propose solutions and actions to overcome them. The modules covered topics such as income-generating activities, obtaining loans and credit, job-searching, legal rights, access to education, and civil participation.



An article from a local newspaper about El Goura's work (in cooperation with the NCW and USAID) to register 90 marriage certificates in the North Sinai. It notes that, because the marriages were registered, children in the family became eligible for educational and health services.

Psychological services (including listening and counseling). The VAW Study also identified a pressing need for additional psychological counseling services for victims and those at risk. In response to this, a major focus of the project's VAW grant program was building capacity to provide these services. Due to CVAWC support, grantees across the country are now able to provide a range of psychological services for women victims and their families, including listening and counseling, group therapy, family house models (with respected community leaders intervening to assist households resolve differences), and counseling for men and couples.

Medical and health services. Medical professionals are often an early point of contact for domestic violence cases. However, as the VAW Study noted, although victims receive medical treatment in hospitals and health units, these institutions lack specific services or protocols for VAW cases. Egyptian women can also turn to community leaders employed by the Ministry of Health (*raedat al rifiyat*) for health information and advice. Because battered women often turn to them for support, these people are often the first to hear about cases of VAW. The VAW Study noted, however, that community leaders usually have little training in how to deal with VAW and lack information on other resources for victims. To address this gap, CVAWC trained 89 community health workers on VAW issues and resources, and educated the Ministry of Health on the importance of developing protocols for handling these cases. Additionally, project grantee Family Planning Association, in Alexandria, signed protocols with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs to organize a group of Alexandria community development associations to provide specific health care services for battered

women. Using CVAW training materials and strategies, Family Planning Association then used alternate sources of funding to provide training to these Alexandria health care providers and family planning units on how to recognize VAW cases and address immediate needs for medical attention in an appropriate manner.

Shelter services. At the time of project inception, and as the VAW Study explained, there were not enough shelters for battered women. Services offered by the existing facilities were also limited, and the facilities were under-utilized. CVAWC's direct activities with government shelters were very limited. However, the project worked with one of its NGO grantees, Martyr Pilot, which runs a shelter in Alexandria, to pilot new models of care provision and services.

One of CVAWC's legacies was an increase in the number of VAW victims who received services such as listening and counseling, and legal and vocational support. Perhaps more significantly, the project left behind NGOs across Egypt that are capable and equipped to continue offering these services, and trained to train others in how to do so. Another legacy is a range of written and electronic products that VAW service providers and advocates can use going forward (see box).

**PROJECT LEGACIES:
TOOLS FOR FUTURE USE TO REDUCE GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

In addition to the people trained and the government and NGO institutions strengthened, CVAWC left behind materials and products that can be used well into the future, such as:

- VAW Study
- VAW strategy framework
- Trafficking studies and meta-analysis; group therapy guide for victims of transactional marriages
- VAW website page
- Survivor profiles
- "How to" and training manuals
- Guide on Management of Centers for Listening, Counseling, Legal Assistance, and Referral Systems for Service Providers to Women Subjected to Violence
- Grantee videos and project video
- VAW referrals guide
- Summary of grantee activities

All of these items are on the DVD.

CHAPTER 6. REDUCING VAC

PROJECT COUNTERPARTS

The NCCM was the project's primary government counterpart for CVAC activities. Established by presidential decree in 1988, the council's primary role is to protect vulnerable children and advocate for policy reform. The project developed and maintained a productive and collaborative working relationship with the NCCM.

When the project began, the NCCM was an independent body that reported directly to the prime minister. In March 2009, it was placed under the authority of the Ministry of Family and Population; after the revolution, when this ministry was dissolved, it was moved under the umbrella of the Ministry of Health. Headed by a secretary general, the NCCM includes a consultative committee of experts from the government and NGO sectors, and is supported by approximately 200 full-time staff.

At startup, the NCCM asked CVAWC to execute a memorandum of understanding outlining the roles and responsibilities of the parties in implementing joint activities. The memorandum was executed on October 23, 2007, after extensive discussions between the council, USAID, and the project. It laid the foundation for the official launch of the project's CVAC activities. Shortly thereafter, the parties jointly selected the project's CVAC team leader, who assumed her duties in January 2008. The council also played a direct role in selecting other long-term project staff and short-term consultants.

The CVAC team leader and her staff worked in the NCCM's offices, and the council was deeply involved in the development of the CVAC work plan to ensure that all project activities responded to its needs and priorities. In this regard, and at the request of the NCCM's secretary general, the project focused its efforts on two groups of at-risk children: children in conflict with the law and street children.

The revolution delayed some CVAC activities, but the work plan did not require significant modification and the NCCM's post-revolution leadership remained supportive of the majority of activities. Moreover, the project's grant program, which strengthened the capacity of NGOs working to reduce VAC, continued to be active after the revolution and, capitalizing on the widespread spirit of democracy, initiated new, more participatory activities.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The project's PMP consists of a combination of operational/quantitative reporting indicators and qualitative impact assessments aimed at measuring progress toward achieving the expected results set out in the task order contract. As these PMP data and other relevant information demonstrate, the project achieved its expected results. Specifically, as a consequence of the project's interventions:

THE EGYPTIAN CHILD PROTECTION NETWORK: COLLABORATING TO MAXIMIZE REACH AND IMPACT

The project worked with the Egyptian Child Protection Network, an informal coalition of international government and NGO donors working to protect children's rights. In addition to USAID, represented by the CVAWC project, the network's members include:

- Aga Khan Foundation
- Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance
- Care
- Catholic Relief Services
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Diakonia
- Drosos Foundation
- FACE
- Handicap International
- Japanese International Cooperation Agency
- MDM
- Plan International Egypt
- Ricerca E Cooperazione
- Samusocial International Egypte
- Save the Children UK
- Save the Children US
- Terre des Hommes
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNODC
- WFP

The project's CVAC team actively participated in the network, representing USAID's work in the sector. Members of the network shared information and contacts, leveraging activities whenever possible to maximize their reach and impact.

RESULT 1

The government and other Egyptian organizations have increased capacity to advocate for policy changes related to children's rights, and are using it to strengthen children's rights and increase awareness of and support for these rights

A. Project Activity: The Amended Child Law

Egypt was among the first countries to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990 and, in 1996, enacted a Child Law (No. 12/1996) to effectuate its protections. Though this was a positive step forward, several loopholes in the legislation were identified in the course of its implementation. In response, in 2003, Egypt embarked on a far-reaching legal reform process led by the NCCM and aimed at further strengthening children's rights.

The NCCM began the reform effort by raising awareness of the rights of children needing special protection, including working children, street children, children born out of wedlock, child victims of and witnesses to crimes, and children in conflict with the law. To build

nationwide support for needed reforms, the NCCM employed a broad, participatory approach that included significant civil society input.

In 2006, the council developed a draft *National Plan for Combating Violence against Children* designed to address the deficiencies of the 1996 Child Law. When CVAWC began in 2007, the council was in the process of drafting legislation to put the plan into action. This legislation was enacted in June 2008 through issuance of the Amended Child Law 126/2008. Responsibility for its implementation resides with the NCCM, government line ministries, and NGOs.

To help build support for the new system for children in conflict with the law envisioned under the legislation, in March 2008, CVAWC convened a series of roundtable discussions. Forty-nine Egyptian professionals, including high-level officials from the ministries of justice, social solidarity, interior, and manpower, and the Public Prosecution Office, participated, with international experts and key stakeholders from the government, academia, and civil society. Based on the discussions, the project produced recommendations for implementing international standards and practices related to children in conflict with the law (see box below). With the NCCM's support, the project also involved children in the juvenile justice system in discussions of these critical issues. In partnership with officials from the Ministry of Social Solidarity, project staff in March 2008 conducted three focus group interviews with children at detention centers, including a facility housing young women.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM MARCH 2008 JUVENILE JUSTICE ROUNDTABLES

1. Advocate for passage of proposed amendments to the 1996 Child Law
2. Expand knowledge of international guidelines and alternative practices for treatment of children in conflict with the law among key professionals
3. Devise and implement a national advocacy and awareness-raising strategy
4. Publish a guide to rights, responsibilities, and obligations of those involved in the juvenile justice system
5. Increase the number of women involved in the juvenile justice system
6. Establish projects to pilot restorative justice principles and alternatives to locked detention facilities, such as public benefit work, tracking programs for children, and day and evening reporting systems
7. Implement legal provisions mandating judges and prosecutors to regularly visit places of deprivation of liberty for juveniles
8. Develop a proposal to establish a dedicated, specialized committee of trained members to conduct independent inspections of places of juvenile detention
9. Agree upon and establish an independent and accessible complaints system invested with adequate powers giving priority concern to the issue of complainant and witness protection

The 2008 amendments establish new systems that strengthen protections for Egypt's children and secure their rights in accordance with those in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (see box, below). These systems strengthen protections for children in the juvenile justice system and for child victims of and witnesses to crimes, and guarantees children's rights to health care, education, and other basic social services. (The Amended Child Law and a series of questions and answers on the new system created by the project and used for training and as a reference tool are included on the DVD.)

THE AMENDED CHILD LAW OF 2008

Key changes effected by the amendments include:

1. Children at risk (e.g., street children and homeless children) are to be considered victims, not perpetrators.
2. A new decentralized governmental protection mechanism, the Child Protection Committee, is established to prevent the violation of children's legal rights, and protect and intervene on behalf of children and their legal rights.
3. The child's custodian has the right to decide on the child's education. When there is disagreement on this, the child's best interest is to be the guiding factor,
4. The legal age of marriage for girls is raised from 16 to 18 (the same age for males).
5. Children can work only at the age of 15 and can start apprenticeship or training only at the age of 13. The law also specifically identifies "dangerous work for children."
6. Female genital mutilation is criminalized and has stronger penalties.
7. Exploitation of children through the Internet or for indecent activities and prostitution is prohibited.
8. Child witnesses are granted protection.
9. A General Department for Child Help/Rescue, responsible for overseeing a child helpline in the NCCM, is created.
10. Birth certificates can be requested by the mother's relative (up to the second degree) if the relative can provide the child's parents' marriage certificate/document.
11. Mothers can request birth certificates for children born out of wedlock.
12. Social security pensions are granted to mothers whose husbands are invalids or have deserted or divorced them, and who earn below a specified minimum income.

The legislation also provides for the creation of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) comprising governmental and NGO representatives to monitor children's legal protections, receive complaints, and intervene as appropriate. The system includes two levels of CPCs: governorate-level general CPCs (chaired by the governor) and local-level district CPCs operating in each administrative division of the governorate. Each CPC must include at least one representative

from each of the following sectors: education, health, social welfare, interior (police), and civil society.

Following its enactment, and drawing upon lessons learned from the 2008 roundtable series and focus group discussions, CVAWC worked with the NCCM to ensure the amended law's provisions, particularly those related to juvenile justice, were fully and effectively implemented. One of the first steps was to provide technical input into the executive regulations that were developed to implement the amendments.

As a starting point, in October 2008, the project convened seven roundtables with 74 government and NGO stakeholders to provide information and gather their input on issues addressed by the amended law, including health care, child labor, and education. The session for officials from the justice sector was particularly important, as it was the first time that most participants received a copy of the new amendments and the prosecutor general's accompanying circular. The session included a full discussion of the new perspective of the child in the court system (i.e., treating the child as a victim of economic and social circumstances, not a criminal). Following the roundtables, the project worked one-on-one with key representatives from each of the ministries responsible for implementing aspects of the law, as well as with a wide range of experts from civil society and the international donor community. Project CVAC legal experts then collaborated with the head of the NCCM to draft the executive regulations, which were issued in July 2010.

In addition to providing assistance with the development of the amended law's executive regulations, to further support the law's implementation, the project:

Supported the establishment and training of CPCs. After passage of the amendments, the NCCM asked the CVAC team to "stand up" and train members of the CPCs. The project's assistance took various forms. For example, in June 2008, CVAWC prepared a paper that explained the roles and responsibilities of the committees, which it later developed into a pamphlet (see DVD) that was distributed at all project training courses and by the NCCM. In July-August 2008, the project convened five two-day workshops, all led by volunteer Egyptian experts, for 183 participants, including representatives from each of Egypt's governorates. These workshops trained governorate-level general CPC members on the concept of the amended law, and the roles and responsibilities of the CPCs in implementing the new systems it established. This Egyptian-led effort received a great deal of positive press coverage and succeeded in launching the general committees.

Furthermore, from October 2009 to July 2011, the project developed and organized a series of three-day local-level district CPC training courses for 1,077 committee members from 162 districts in 16 governorates. These courses covered members' roles, the amended Child Law and regulations, the child protection/child rights philosophy, and components of child protection, including early marriage, female genital mutilation, the rights of children with disabilities, and the NCCM child helpline. In cooperation with the CVAW team, the CVAC team also developed a module on family violence and VAW that was included in select CPC training sessions (see box, next page).

REDUCING VIOLENCE: A FAMILY EFFORT

Because it is not uncommon for battered women to have children in conflict with the law, the CVAW and CVAC teams collaborated on certain aspects of the CVAC team's training for newly established CPCs. The training included discussions of gender mainstreaming and how to identify the different needs of boys and girls, how to work with the families of children in conflict with the law, how to coordinate services such as group therapy for women and children, and how to deal with aspects of Egypt's amended Child Law that affect the child's mother.

In August 2009, the project held a launch event and orientation for the 30 local-level district CPCs in the Cairo Governorate, attended by the minister of family and population, minister of local development, and governor of Cairo. The media's widespread coverage of these events further increased awareness of the new system more broadly. Also, part of its support for the Amended Child Law, the project developed a logo for the new CPCs (below).

Provided CPC analysis and recommendations. To ensure CPC efforts continue to yield results after closeout, the CVAC team collected feedback from governorate- and local-level CPCs to determine what characteristics and resources the committees need to continue to serve as effective implementers of the Amended Child Law. In August 2011, the team developed a checklist based on the feedback to gather more data, and analyze and assess the CPCs' progress. The checklist was distributed to the local-level district CPCs that the project trained in 16 governorates. With the data, CVAWC undertook a critical "gap analysis" by assessing the CPCs' organizational and financial viability and capabilities. The evaluation focused on "positive deviance" cases (i.e., those CPCs that were able to function despite a lack of budgetary assistance or other forms of support). The findings, which are included on the DVD, have been used to assess project results, and were shared with the NCCM and other donors. The NCCM also received recommendations to share with the Ministry of Local Development to procure additional support to ensure the CPCs' longer-term sustainability.



The head of the NCCM remained supportive of the CPC structure after the revolution. In October 2011, she submitted a formal request to the minister of local development to obtain permanent support staff and premises for CPCs. This request was based on CVAWC's recommendations. The minister immediately acted on the request, issuing a circular to all governorates; the project learned that the requests were successfully implemented in at least three governorates — Cairo, Giza, and Port Said.

In October 2011, the secretary general also

LEAVING BEHIND A FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE CHILD PROTECTION EFFORTS

In addition to its work with government officials to stand up and raise awareness about Egypt's new child protection system, the project also facilitated support for the system by other donors. As a member of the Egyptian Child Protection Network, CVAWC collaborated with other donors and shared information, ideas, and contacts. It shared its CPC analysis and recommendations with the network. Organizations such as UNICEF, Plan International, and Save UK, recognizing the critical role the CPCs play, expressed interest in building on CVAWC's groundwork.

training, it was agreed that the format of reports court social workers provided to judges should be revised to make them more useful to the judge in determining the child's treatment. In June 2010, with funding from the Ministry of Family and Population in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, CVAWC also trained 350 social workers working in schools in three governorates in the greater Cairo area (Cairo, Giza, and Qaliyubiya). In October and November 2011, the project trained 55 social workers working in police stations in the Cairo, Giza and Qaliyubiya governorates so they could make referrals to CPCs and NGOs. In March 2012, the project also conducted a multi-session judicial training-of-trainers for 36 judges representing each governorate on the Child Law amendments as well as training skills.

PROJECT LEGACIES: TRAINING OF TRAINERS, TRAINING MANUAL, AND ANALYTIC FRAMEWORKS

To ensure that additional justice sector professionals are equipped with the skills to fulfill their roles and responsibilities in Egypt's new child protection system, CVAWC supported the development of a comprehensive training manual, three checklists, and the training of local trainers. The manual includes information on the Child Law amendments; the structure and role of CPCs; minimum standards for child care institutions; and a list of vocational centers that are potential alternatives to detention for juveniles. (The manual is on the DVD.)

In addition, in January 2012, CVAWC trained 23 lawyers from seven VAC II grantees, giving them the skills to deliver training on the child protection system. A similar training-of-trainers program took place with the National Center for Judicial Studies in March 2012, creating a cadre of judges equipped to train newly appointed judges in the juvenile justice system.

Supported NGOs to implement activities to effectuate law. In addition to working with the government, CVAWC also built the capacity of civil society groups to enable them to play an active role in implementing the law. In October 2010, the project awarded grant funding to seven NGOs to enable them to monitor implementation of the amended law (see box below). The funding continued until March 2012. Grantees also provided legal counseling and services to vulnerable children, obtaining official documents for them and offering other support to them and their families.

VAC II GRANTEES: JUVENILE JUSTICE

- Center for Egyptian Family Development, Aswan, Luxor, Qena, and Hurgada
- Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of Childhood Conditions, Cairo and Qaliubeya
- Egyptian NGO for Human Development, Sohag, Assiut, and Menia
- El Mofid Association for Development and Training, Giza and Sixth of October
- Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society, Port Said, Ismailia, and Dakahlia
- Shumuu Association for Humanitarian Rights and Developing Local Community, Cairo, Giza, Helwan, and Gharbia
- Women and Development Association, Alexandria, Baheira, Kafr el Sheikh

Developed tools to facilitate implementation. The project also worked with grantees to create tools to monitor and support the implementation of the law. These tools, listed below, can be used by other stakeholders going forward:

- *Minimum standards for child care institutions.* Drawing upon international standards and the CVAC team's extensive experience working with child care institutions in Egypt, the

project developed a minimum standards checklist and shared it with the ECPN for future use evaluating these institutions. The project also recommended that all NGOs receiving outside funds to provide child care comply with these standards. In November 2010, the project successfully piloted the checklist at three government facilities. The findings are discussed in the Results section below; the report on application of the checklist is included on the DVD.

- *Checklist for assessing facilities as alternatives to detention.* In October 2009, after a workshop with the UNODC at which the CVAC staff learned about the experiences of alternatives to detention implemented in other Arab countries, the project developed an assessment tool/checklist to evaluate potential alternatives to detention sites in Egypt. VAC II NGO lawyers and social workers later used the tool to assess 16 community service and vocational training sites in six governorates. Their findings were summarized in a report presented to the Ministry of Justice and used at the March 2012 National Center for Judicial Studies training-of-trainers for judges.
- *Legal analysis checklist.* The project's CVAC legal team developed a checklist for review and analysis of cases brought under the Amended Child Law, and trained and mentored the VAC II grantees' lawyers in how to use it to collect, record, and analyze case information. The grantees reviewed approximately 2,000 child cases, and the CVAC legal team prepared a report on the gaps/shortcomings in the law's application and provided it to members of the ECPN, judges who attended the training-of-trainers, and the NCCM. The goal is for the NCCM to distribute the report to all government parties responsible for implementing the law; CVAWC used it as part of its PMP assessment of positive policy changes related to juvenile justice. The report is included on the DVD.

Increased awareness of amended law. The project's work supporting implementation of the Amended Child Law was widely covered in the media, helping build public awareness. Furthermore, the project worked with the NCCM and local media to strengthen their capacity to publicize the legislation. In February 2009, the project partnered with USAID's FJP to hold two media roundtables. The first event, for 40 opinion leaders and media executives, addressed cooperation between the NCCM/the Ministry of Family and Population and the media on the issue of children's rights, violence against children, and implementation of (and accurate reporting on) the Amended Child Law. The second event was a two-day training course for 73 print journalists on the new legislation, and the roles and responsibilities of the media in protecting children's rights.

Furthermore, in August 2010, CVAWC collaborated with FJP and the Egyptian Radio and TV Union to train 130 junior broadcast journalists on the Child Law amendments and the roles of CPCs. The CVAC and FJP teams then followed up with the union's training department to develop a training module for junior-level audio/visual representatives about the amendments, family law, advice on reporting on child-related issues in broadcast media, and encouraging CPC branding on national TV.

In late 2010, the project provided grant funds, technical assistance, training, and mentoring to seven civil society groups to enable them to publicize the system (see box, next page). As part of

this support, the project delivered workshops in March and May 2011 about techniques for interactive, child-friendly civic education activities. Building on the spirit of citizen participation and democracy following the revolution, the program emphasized the importance of using participatory approaches to teaching children, as opposed to activities and events in which adults lecture to children. The project also held individual and group planning meetings and provided ongoing technical assistance and mentoring to the grantees. With project support, the NGOs organized innovative awareness-raising and training events for children and adults (e.g., civic education camps and workshops with religious and community leaders), other NGOs, and media, and organized home visits to raise awareness of children's rights and CPC services. The interactive nature of the events gave children a platform to discuss their rights and responsibilities.

VAC III GRANTEES: PUBLIC AWARENESS OF AMENDED CHILD LAW

- Alliance for Arab Women, Cairo (Dec. 2010-March 2012)
- Family and Environment Community Development Association for Women and Children's Improvement, Sohag (Dec. 2010-March 2012)
- Family and Environmental Development Association, Qena and Luxor (Dec. 2010- Dec. 2011)
- Integrated Care Society, Cairo, Giza, Helwan, Qaliubya, and Fayoum (Dec. 2010- Dec. 2011)
- Nasamat NGO, Alexandria (Dec. 2010-March 2012)
- Young Women's Christian Association, Cairo and Giza (Dec. 2010-March 2012)
- Youth Association for Population and Development, Helwan, Sixth of October, Cairo, Sharkeya, Dakahlia, Ismailia, Menia, Assiut, and Aswan (Dec. 2010-Dec. 2011)

Strengthened NCCM capacity. The project also strengthened the NCCM's capacity to oversee the new child protection system by:

- Providing ongoing technical assistance, mentoring, and overall organizational and managerial advice to NCCM units.
- Supporting the NCCM secretary general and two staff in participating at the annual conference of the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (in October 2008). The secretary general spoke on the Amended Child Law and the new CPC system.
- Raising the NCCM's and NGOs' awareness about their roles in implementing the new legislation and the role of child helpline coordinators.
- Strengthened the managerial capacities of three senior NCCM staff by enrolling them in the American University of Cairo School of Public Policy's four-day training course, Strategic Planning and Performance Management for Public Organizations.

B. Achievement of Results

Egypt's legal and institutional framework for protecting children's rights improved over the course of the CVAWC project. After many years of NCCM leadership, in mid-2008, Egypt strengthened the legal framework by enacting amendments to the Child Law. Though the project did not participate in creating or drafting this legislation, it helped build support for it among key stakeholders prior to its enactment and contributed directly to the development of its implementing regulations after it was passed.

Of course, enactment of a new law and regulations is just the first step of any policy reform process: The law must be implemented, which requires substantial institutional commitments and changes, and widespread knowledge, understanding, and acceptance of the law. The project made important contributions in these areas. Notably, CVAWC built knowledge and understanding of the law among those charged with applying it. It trained 439 incoming judges and 225 prosecutors (including 41 chief prosecutors) to apply the legislation. It also created a cadre of legal NGO and judicial trainers with the expertise and case experience to train incoming lawyers, judges, and prosecutors to implement and enforce the law. The project also left behind a comprehensive judicial training manual and trained social workers employed at schools, NGOs, police stations, and the Dur El Tarbeya facility.

The project also helped stand up CPCs at the governorate and district levels across the country by training their members and helping test different models. CVAWC trained all 200 members of the general CPCs in 27 governorates and 1,077 members of district CPCs in 16 governorates. Though a majority did not survive into the post-revolution period, CPCs — or a similar structure that provides coordination and case management — are critical to Egypt's adherence to the Child Rights' Convention, as cited repeatedly by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Children's in its June 2011 findings for Egypt. To help Egypt move toward that goal by working to stand up the new CPC system, CVAWC trained people who are likely be involved in child protection efforts going forward, and successfully tested CPC models for development and expansion. The project also identified the key factors to sustaining the CPC structure, an analysis that will be useful to the Egyptian government as it considers next steps in this area (see box).

WHAT'S NEEDED TO SUSTAIN A CPC?

An analysis of "positive deviant" models — those CPCs that persisted without funding or political support — revealed that three factors were key to sustainability: the governor's leadership and involvement; strong NGO/civil society partnerships; and public demand and awareness. As noted, a majority of CPCs were unable to continue to function after the revolution. However, in some communities, including Manshiyet Nasser, NGOs working with relevant community stakeholders succeeded in reviving their CPCs.

On the governmental side, the project also further strengthened the NCCM's capacity to continue to serve in its critical advocacy and leadership role related to children's rights. And though the council's role and placement may be modified in Egypt's transition, CVAWC leaves behind a cadre of knowledgeable and committed staff, as well as the council's commitment to the CPC structure and establishing a child protection unit to support CPC operations.

On the NGO side, the project created capacity within civil society to support implementation of the law. It developed the checklist based on the law, and trained and mentored NGOs to use it to monitor and support implementation of the law. It also enabled NGOs across Egypt to implement activities to raise awareness of children's rights and the new system to protect those rights, and strengthened these organizations' capacity to continue to advocate on these issues. Working at the grassroots level, these organizations engaged and equipped respected local religious, community, and education leaders who have unparalleled credibility among their constituents. The grantees also worked directly with children to inform them of their rights, and how to access and speak out in support of them. Accordingly, through its grantees, the project created a network of grassroots advocates who can continue to speak out in support of children's rights. For example:

FORGING LINKS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY

In addition to building public awareness of children's rights, project grantees sought to support the functioning of the new child protection system by providing direct assistance to the CPCs. They targeted CPCs in awareness-raising workshops and linked them with community groups and institutions so communities came to know them as resources.

- Workshops mobilized religious leaders to become resources in their communities for issues related to children's rights. Religious leaders referred cases to NGOs and CPCs for further attention. Some of the trained religious leaders also agreed to develop a pamphlet describing child rights in Islam and Christianity, for dissemination within their communities. In Alexandria, Cairo, and Sohag, religious leaders integrated child rights into their talks and sermons.
- Through civic education camps and other activities, children were introduced to participatory learning techniques, and encouraged to discuss topics (e.g., education, health, and their social environment) and articulate their own needs and ideas for how to address them. As a result of these types of activities, children became enthusiastic, active participants in raising awareness about their rights. They developed tools that drew upon peer education/child-to-child methodologies; wrote and produced short stories, songs, booklets, and animated films; and created murals to raise awareness of children's rights in schools as part of an initiative for "schools free from violence." Ministry of Education officials, who also participated in these camps, recognized the effectiveness of educating children about their rights through creative, hands-on, child-centered activities such as art and drama. In Sohag, the head of the governorate's education directorate encouraged other Ministry of Education staff to attend the camps and urged school social workers to educate children about their rights. Also in Sohag, 293 children were trained as trainers on how to effectively carry messages about children's rights to their peers.
- Educators and schools were engaged in promoting children's rights. Grantee interventions mobilized schools and education directorates to adopt and implement an initiative for schools "free from violence." In Alexandria, 30 schools that participated in awareness-raising workshops expressed their commitment to combat all aspects of VAC and to respect child rights. They raised banners and painted murals in their buildings to announce that they were "schools free of violence."

- The directorates integrated this issue into their training agenda so it could be addressed in other schools. Schools conducted risk assessments (assessing the physical safety of the facilities and the social/psychological concerns of the institution) for their communities and developed plans for reducing risks based upon the findings. Ministry of Education representatives also realized that adopting child protection policies in schools was a key element of its “Quality Assessment Standards.”

Exhibit 6 shows the numbers and categories of stakeholders reached through activities implemented by VAC I and III grantees. The data, provided by the grantees as part of their performance monitoring activities, reveal that, as a result of CVAWC, Egypt’s citizens, including youth, have better access to information about children’s rights.

Exhibit 6. Stakeholders Reached by VAC I and III Grantees

VAC Grantees	Male	Female	Total
People Trained to Raise Awareness of Children’s Rights			
Students/children	162	131	293
Community leaders, including NGO representatives and volunteers	148	145	293
Religious leaders	185	8	193
Health educators and leaders (<i>raedat</i>)	16	72	88
Social workers (trained on how to work with children at risk and provide referrals to CPCs)	23	20	43
Media specialists (trained on role of media in community awareness of children’s rights)	44	30	74
Total	578	406	984
People Who Attended Awareness-Raising Events			
Students/children	3,540	3,858	7,398
Children’s family members	935	1,563	2,498
Community members	791	965	1,756
Representatives of educational institutions, MOSS, and youth centers	771	748	1,519
Vocational professionals and workshop owners	119	124	243
Total	6,156	7,258	13,414
Grand total	6,734	7,664	14,398

In addition, through the child-to-child program, grantees Nassamat NGO, Integrated Care Society, and Family and Environmental Development Association trained 70,265 children on children’s rights and how to spread awareness of their rights among peers. This program took place in schools.

Support to grantees and the grantees’ approach to awareness-raising and advocacy were designed with sustainability in mind. Project support strengthened the grantees’ technical and managerial capacities. Moreover, the NGOs used a broad participatory approach that brought together and created supporters in child institutions (e.g., schools, CPCs, religious leaders, NGOs, media, and governmental institutions). The project and its grantees also fostered EPCN, a donor/civil society/government network developed to protect children’s rights. Additionally, CVAWC

supported the development of the Street Children Network, a group comprising NGOs, donors, and the NCCM. (The NCCM hosts the group's meetings.) The network and EPCN have played and will continue to play important roles in conducting research and advocacy, and developing and coordinating services for vulnerable children (see box).

The VAC III NGOs also provided schools and other groups with educational games about child rights. Moreover, integrating child protection policy into the education directorate agenda will ensure that the directorate will follow up and monitor the trained schools and will also ensure implementation of the policy in more schools.

Overall, CVAWC built knowledge and understanding of the new law, and left behind a connected group of individuals and organizations that supports children's rights and is equipped to continue to work to advocate for and enforce them. Despite the project's successes, a great deal remains to be done to ensure full and widespread implementation of the Amended Child Law. In June 2011, the UN Committee on Rights of the Child identified 91 issues that the government of Egypt needs to address to be in full compliance with the law and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (the UN's findings are on the DVD). CVAWC also gathered information and worked with its grantees to review approximately 2,000 criminal cases involving juveniles. It has identified a range of civil and criminal issues in urgent need of attention:

Birth registration. The Child Law amendments give women the right to register their children and obtain birth certificates for them. However, registration authorities do not allow mothers to access these rights, saying their administrative regulations lack guidelines for the procedures. CVAWC recommends that the NCCM organize an awareness workshop for health offices that receive birth reports and coordinate this matter with the civil registry.

Education. The amendments refer to the right of certain children (e.g., orphans and children of unknown parentage) to a monthly "social aid" allowance from the Ministry of Social Solidarity of not less than 60 Egyptian pounds (about \$10). However, trainees who attended project-sponsored programs reported that these legislative provisions have not been implemented, and there is no clear mechanism for disbursing the allowances.

Education custody. Declaring that children have the right to access high-quality education free of charge, including pre-school, the amendments make it a criminal offense to deprive a child of education or obstruct access to it. The amendments declare that the party with custody also has "education custody," including the right to address educational authorities about to the child's education (e.g., selecting a school, enrollment, withdrawal, or transfer). Additional awareness of these provisions is needed, and can be built through workshops for teachers and administrators.

LEVERAGING AND EXTENDING CVAWC'S CVAC WORK

As CVAWC concluded, ECPN members expressed interest in receiving copies of the CVAC materials and products that it had generated, including the project's final report; the child law case review report/analysis, which is valuable because it identifies the work needed with line ministries; a list of legal assistance NGOs and their trained lawyers; contact information for lawyers trained as trainers; project training curricula; the assessment of CPCs; and other project publications.

٤٠ منظمة حقوقية تطالب المجلس العسكري بتعديل اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون الطفل للحفاظ على استقراره

مصدراً للدخول والتسول رغم أن الحالة المادية لبعض هذه الأسر جيدة، مطالبة بضرورة تلميح الأبناء للجمعيات الأهلية في حالة تضرر الطفل للخطر من جانب أسرته دون وضع هذه المنظمات في الرتبة الخامسة.

وفي سياق متصل، يعترض الائتلاف حقوق الطفل المكون من ٤٠ مؤسسة عاملة في مجال الطفولة على إرسال مذكرة للمجلس العسكري تعرض مشاكل اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون الطفل وعلى رأسها طرق تشكيل لجان حماية الطفل العامة والقرعية، مطالبة بأن تكون بالانتخاب لدورة واحدة وأن تضم بين أعضائها ممثلين من المجتمع المدني ولهيئ مديري عموم من وزارات التضامن والتعليم والداخلية باعتبارهم موظفين في الجهاز الإداري للدولة ولن يقوموا بدور رقابي فعال.

وطالب الائتلاف بأن تكون سن المسؤولين الحكوميين الثالثة ١٥ عاماً وليس ١٢ عاماً وبالتالي لابد من تفعيل المادة ٩٤.



كتبت - هاجر تهامي،
طالبت ٤٠ منظمة حقوقية وعدد من الجمعيات العاملة في مجال الطفل المجلس العسكري بتعديل اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون الطفل وذلك مراعاة لمصلحته الفضلى وحفاظاً على استقراره وهويته.

وتقدمت جمعية الحرية لتنمية المجتمع بالتعاون مع الهيئة الإنجيلية الكاثوليكية بمذكرة لوزير العدل بتفعيل قانون الطفل ولائحته التنفيذية وكذلك تفعيل دور لجان الحماية، وفي حالة ثبوت أن الأسرة هي مصدر الخطر على الطفل لابد من تسليم الطفل مباشرة إلى مؤسسة اجتماعية دون اللجوء إلى المحاكم وأقسام الشرطة.

وتعليقاً أكدت رابية السعيد - مدير مشروع مكافحة الاتجار التابع لهيئة الاستغاثة الكاثوليكية - أن ما يزيد على ٦٠٪ من أطفال الشوارع ليس لديهم أوراق ثبوتية، مشيرة إلى أن العشوائيات والقرى الصغيرة والفقيرة هي أكثر الأماكن التي يتعرض فيها الأطفال

وأوضحت السعيد أن هناك الكثير من الأبناء الذين يرفضون الرجوع لأسرهم بسبب استغلال الأسر لهم واعتبارهم المخدرة.

An article from the Al Dustor newspaper highlighted 40 NGOs that demanded that the government better implement the Child Law and, in particular, the CPCs.

Combating marriage of girls under the age of 18. The amendments declare the minimum age of marriage for girls to be 18 years. (This was already implied by existing legal provisions stating that anyone under 18 is a child.) The amendments also prohibit registration of a marriage contract unless the couple shows proof of a medical checkup. However, these provisions are not being implemented; some couples resort to customary marriage, and the medical checkup is often not undertaken appropriately. It has been reported that some medical centers simply sell the forms to couples without performing a checkup.

Handling of criminal cases. A report summarizing the issues identified through a review of approximately 2,000 juvenile criminal cases is included on the DVD. As it explains, the Amended Child Law provisions related to the treatment of juveniles in the court system are not being effectively applied. The report identifies numerous problems, including a failure to monitor juvenile sentences. Also, the amendments require child court social workers to report every two months on the status of sentenced children and provide an opportunity to finalize, amend, or continue the sentence to act in the child's best interest. However, these provisions are not being implemented. Such reports are not being submitted to the court, and the court does not request them.

RESULT 2

The NCCM and NGO community are better equipped to respond to VAC; and child victims have more access to services.

To achieve these results, CVAWC provided technical assistance, training, funding, and mentoring to local organizations to build their capacities to respond to VAC and treat its victims, with a focus on street children and children in conflict with the law.

A. Project Activity: Support to Government Service Providers

In addition to working to strengthen the NCCM's capacity, CVAWC implemented the following activities to strengthen the Egyptian government's responsive capacity.

Improved physical facilities for children. During its first year, after extensive fact-gathering and a workshop with UNICEF, the project completed an in-depth assessment of street children reception centers and shelters in Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria. Focused on services at centers, facility staff, and beneficiaries, the study reflected interviews with a range of stakeholders, including the children at the centers, who provided input on the extent to which the services met their needs. (A copy of the study is on the DVD.) Based on the collected data, the CVAC team identified gaps in services and provided recommendations to improve services for street children. An analysis of the major findings later served as the baseline for the PMP's qualitative assessment of street children services (see box). Based on these findings, the project renovated facilities operated by government entities and NGOs.

MAJOR FINDINGS FROM STREET CHILDREN ASSESSMENT

- The locations of the reception centers are not adequate to serve the street children population. Several centers are near each other, while other large areas with many children do not have centers.
- The quality of health and psychological services provided is extremely poor, qualitatively and quantitatively. Only four or five psychologists were working with the centers that were assessed.
- There is not enough staff, particularly women, to provide services to children. Additionally, staff has limited capacity to interact with children.
- In almost all cases, children had very little participation in the design, implementation, and evaluation of the programs serving them.
- The children view the reception centers primarily as a source for free services, including food and clothing. The major incentive for them to visit the centers is to socialize with friends.

The project's largest renovation activity was at Dur El Tarbeya, a multipurpose facility for boys in Giza. The facility houses more than 300 street and homeless children; children ordered by the court for rehabilitation; children who have completed court placement orders but are unable to return home; and other at-risk children aged 5 to 21 who have no other place to go. Operated under the direction of the Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs, Dur El Tarbeya has dormitories, recreation facilities, a vocational education facility, a primary school, training rooms, a medical clinic, and administrative offices. Built in the 1950s, the entire complex required major renovation, new furniture, and new equipment.

In July 2010, following a competitive bidding process for the individual sites, the project retained contractors to refurbish and furnish the five facilities described below. Construction was slowed by the revolution, but work was completed by the end of 2011 (additional work on the clay courts was completed in March 2012). The re-opening was celebrated in January 2012. Additionally, project renovation of the Cairo Child Court and North Giza Child Court at the Dur El Tarbeya facility, done at the request of the Public Prosecution Office, is described on the next page.

- *Project A: Dar Diyafat Al Seghar and Dar Al Tasneef.* The ground floor of the Dar Diyafat Al Seghar building has a hostel for children, including street and other homeless children aged 5-12, children removed from their families because of dangers in the home, and children brought by parents who are unable to care for them. In addition to housing and basic needs, the children are provided medical assistance, counseling, education, and other services. The hostel has dormitories, bathrooms, a kitchen, a laundry room, a leisure room, a playground, and guardians' rooms.

The first floor, Dar Al Tasneef, includes the Classification Center, an overnight facility where children who have been sentenced or placed by the court live until they are assigned to another Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs facility or program. By design, this is a temporary facility where children aged 5-18 can stay up to six months. It includes dormitory wards, bathrooms, a reception area, a clinic, a social worker meeting room, and administration offices. The third floor has an activity club and a green area where the children grow plants and herbs.

RENOVATION OF THE CAIRO CHILD COURT AND NORTH GIZA CHILD COURT

The Cairo Child Court and Child Prosecutors' Headquarters, located in a three-story building at the Dur El Tarbeya facility, includes waiting areas for children. The court handles more than 200 cases per day. CVAWC's work included replacing potable water and sewage drainage networks and upgrading all electrical work. It also renovated and furnished the children's waiting areas, the administrators' rooms on the top floor, the prosecutors' and court rooms, the archiving area, the court administration offices, and the children daily custody area.

The Child Prosecution Headquarters for the North Giza Governorate occupies two floors of a 1950's-era building. CVAWC renovated and furnished the waiting facilities for children and families, bathrooms, and prosecutor and administration offices. It also upgraded electrical, water, and sewer systems.

The pictures below show one section of the Children's waiting area at the Child Prosecution Headquarters before (left) and after CVAWC renovation.



Project work included painting and tiling; installation of new ceilings, doors, and windows; renovation of cupboards; and upgrades of the roof fence, water proofing, plumbing, and sanitation and electrical work. The project also provided beds, TVs, emergency lamps, ceiling fans, refrigerators, computers, a stove, and medical equipment for the health unit. For recreation, CVAWC supplied ping-pong tables, religious and cultural books, and soccer and volley balls.

- *Project B: Dar Al Ashbal and Dar Al Fetian.* This building houses boys aged 9-15. For protection and rehabilitation, children — including street children, homeless children, orphans, and vulnerable children — are placed there by court order due to infraction of the law or other offenses. In accordance with the amended Child Law, a judge must periodically review placement orders from the court, considering reports from social workers. Children in this building attend the on-site primary school and preparatory and secondary schools outside of Dur El Tarbeya, and are allowed, with approval, to visit their families on weekends.

Project work included plumbing, electric, tiling, sanitary upgrades, and painting. The project also provided beds, washing machines, chairs, ping-pong tables, ceiling fans, refrigerators, computers, and vacuum cleaners.

- *Project C: soccer field.* The soccer field is one of the most important recreational facilities at Dur El Tarbeya. The children spend most of their free time on the approximately 4,200-square-meter field. Speaking with the children before beginning renovations, CVAWC learned that they badly wanted the field to be upgraded: its pitch was bad and there was no lighting. The project corrected the pitch and refurbished the field, installing an irrigation network and new sand/soil, and growing new grass. The project also installed seats with a sun shade.
- *Project D: main kitchen and dining area.* This area includes the main kitchen that serves all children at Dur El Tarbeya as well as a large dining area. The project renovated the cooking facilities, plumbing, electrical work, floor, walls and ceilings, and sanitary facilities. It also provided new dining tables and chairs.
- *Project E: clay court.* The clay court recreation area measures 2,500 square meters. It serves residents and children from the surrounding community. The project built bathrooms and changing rooms, rehabilitated the playground and the fence surrounding it, built seats for spectators, repaired the sewage system, and installed flood lights so the facility can be safely used in the evenings.
- *Additional project: training social workers.* In addition to its renovation work, CVAWC implemented a capacity-building program for social workers at Dur El Tarbeya aimed at making it a model facility by enhancing the social workers' skills in supporting children in conflict with the law, addressing their daily problems, and providing appropriate counseling and referrals. The project developed and delivered training to approximately 75 social workers and administrators, who now understand and can respond to children's needs while respecting their rights.

Beginning in October 2011, the CVAC team also conducted three-day training sessions for 55 police social workers in the Cairo, Giza, and Qaliyubiya governorates. Representatives from four VAC II NGOs — El Mofid Association for Development and Training, Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society, Women and Development Association, and Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of Childhood Conditions — also participated in this program, which focused on the Amended Child Law, CPCs' roles and responsibilities, effective child case monitoring mechanisms, and best practices for dealing with common challenges faced by police social workers.

B. Project Activity: Support to NGO Service Providers

The project team also worked with NGOs to strengthen their capacities to provide services to vulnerable children. The initial work in focused on renovating facilities. In 2010, following a competitive application process, the project completed work at the following reception centers for street children and children in conflict with the law:

- *Reception House managed by Caritas Association.* This facility in Giza includes a main building and apprentice training (vocational education) building. The project renovated the main building, modernizing the bathroom and two small kitchens, and painting and furnishing the children's rooms.
- *Reception House managed by Al Horreya Association.* Located in Alexandria, this facility includes a building where juvenile offenders are temporarily detained and one where street children receive daytime services and shelter. The project renovated and furnished both buildings.
- *Reception House managed by Nour Al Hayat Association.* This facility in Imbaba, Giza, has a daytime facility that hosts about 20 street children every day. It has a reception area, four activity rooms, a kitchen, two bathrooms, and an administration office. The project renovated and furnished all of these areas.

The project also created a certification program for social workers who work with children through NGOs. In spring 2011, the project organized the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Social Workers' Syndicate and the NCCM that provided for the development of a program to train and certify members. CVAWC subsequently conducted a three-part training course for 90 social workers that covered developing the skills to deal with children at risk, problem-solving, and creating safe institutions for children.

CVAWC also provided grant funding, advice, and technical assistance to 13 NGOs to strengthen their capacities to provide services to vulnerable children. The first round of VAC grants, developed based on the findings of the project's juvenile justice workshops and street children services assessment, funded six NGOs working to reunite street children with their families and supporting children in conflict with the law (see box, next page). The project provided these grantees with ongoing technical support that enabled them to provide day care and psycho-social programs for children and their families, rehabilitation services, vocational training, and microfinance funding.

**VAC I GRANTEES:
SERVICES FOR STREET CHILDREN AND CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW**

- Development Organization for Support of Street Food Vendors and Consumer Protection, Menia (April 2009-Sept. 2010)
- Egyptian Society for the Care of Street Children in Menia, Menia (March 2009-Sept. 2010)
- El Horreya Association for Social and Environmental Development, Alexandria, West Delta, and Greater Cairo (March 2009-August 2010)
- Future Eve Institution in Menia, Menia (March 2009-Sept. 2010)
- Future NGO for Development and Consumer and Environmental Protection, Aswan (March 2009-Sept. 2010)
- Legal Services for Women and Children NGO, Alexandria and Beheira (March 2009-Sept. 2010)

Additionally, in October 2010, the project provided grant funding to seven VAC II NGOs working on juvenile justice issues (see box, p. 48). As noted above, the project worked with these NGOs to build their capacity to carry out activities to oversee and monitor implementation of Egypt’s new child protection system. CVAWC also worked with them to strengthen their ability to provide direct legal services for children. In cooperation with the NCCM, it trained 36 lawyers, project directors, social workers, and accountants from VAC II grantees on the importance of and procedures for obtaining official documentation for children and their families to enable them to have access to services (e.g., schools, medicine, and vaccinations).

C. Achievement of Results

As a result of the project interventions, children in communities across Egypt have access to services, such as:

Improved living conditions. The project’s initial assessment noted that the “[n]umber of reception centers is few. Nature/set up of centers does not match with the nature of activities supposedly needed by children. In addition most centers do not have open or green areas for children to practice external activities.” CVAWC addressed this situation by renovating and refurbishing three NGO children’s reception centers and Dur El Tarbeya. As a result of improvements, many children can find shelter and safety. Conditions and treatment at these centers has been significantly improved. For example, the El Horreya Association center can now classify children in detention areas by age, which improves their safety. Renovation and refurbishment of Dur El Tarbeya and training of its social workers transformed it into a model facility. As a result of the project’s support, its more than 300 residents enjoy substantially improved living standards, including a clean, well-equipped recreation area, and staff social workers are equipped to work more effectively and humanely with them.

ASSESSING GAPS IN STREET CHILDREN SERVICES

Shortly after project inception, the CVAC team completed an in-depth assessment of street children reception centers and shelters in Cairo, Giza, and Alexandria. It identified gaps in services and provided recommendations to improve services for street children. The project’s activities were based upon this assessment. At project conclusion, the team repeated the assessment using the same research protocols and interviewers. The findings, “Update on Street Children Services,” are included on the DVD.

As a result of CVAWC's child court renovations, children, their families, and justice professionals and staff benefit from clean, modern facilities. Children and their families have a waiting area in Giza court. Prosecutors work in a better environment, which has a positive impact on the way they interact with the children. The custody area in the Cairo court is now larger, better ventilated, and has a private bathroom for the children. Friction between boys and girls was alleviated as a result of the gender-separate custody areas. The courtrooms are also now in much better condition.

Legal services. As the project's initial assessment noted, there have been few legal assistance programs available to street children and other vulnerable children, despite a pressing need for such services because these children are often exposed to situations in which they come into conflict with the law. In response to this need, CVAWC built the capacity of civil society to provide direct legal services to vulnerable children, and project-supported grantees provided thousands of these children with support. All told, the project trained 299 NGO lawyers to provide counseling and legal defense to children and their families, resulting in 7,865 children receiving much-needed legal assistance.

The legal assistance grantees collaborated on several cases. With the support of the project legal team, CVAWC's seven legal assistance grantees took a collective stand in the so-called "brutal teacher case," a case in which a teacher was filmed beating a pupil, and the film was later televised and put on YouTube. Their intervention resulted in the review and change in determination of the case. The NGOs also approached the teacher, who admitted guilt and regret, and offered to admit publicly that what he did was wrong.

Social and psychological counseling. To become contributing members of society, vulnerable children need social and psychological support. Not surprisingly, the project's initial assessment identified a significant gap in the availability of these types of services. To address this, CVAWC trained social workers in schools, police stations, courts and at Dur El Tarbeya. It also supported the development of a credentialing program with the Social Workers' Syndicate for social workers who work with children, especially those who are vulnerable, living on the streets, and/or in conflict with the law. This will allow the syndicate and the NCCM to identify social workers with the requisite skills and training to work with these children.

Over the course of the project, 90 social workers were credentialed. Furthermore, 472 social workers assigned to the courts and/or social care institutions and 350 school social workers were trained to integrate children's rights and to respond proactively to vulnerable children's needs as part of their work responsibilities. Several grantees established units that provide social and psychological counseling services directly to at-risk children and children in conflict with the law.

Education and vocational training. There is limited vocational training available for children in conflict with the law, street children, and other vulnerable children; only Ministry of Solidarity and Social Equity social care institutions provide this type of training, though other vocational training providers are willing to receive and serve these children. Through the VAC I grantees, 192 street children re-entered school and 409 received vocational training. The project was not

able to track whether the children stayed in school, or what they did with their vocational training.

Family reunification. As a result of CVAWC’s work with social workers and some of its grantees, 396 children were reunited with their families. In each case, CVAWC and/or grantees followed up with the families to ensure that the children were being treated well and that their families had the means to care for them. NGO El Horreya also followed up on this effort a year later; it found that many of the children were still with their families. However, as a strategy, successful family reunification is costly, and requires a lot of time and staff.

Health issues. Through mobile units and other services, VAC I NGOs provided services to improve the social conditions for street children and children in conflict with the law. Approximately 93 children had their health problems addressed and the living environments (e.g., hygienic conditions) of 30 children were improved.

Hotlines/help lines. Project grantees helped publicize available hotlines through awareness-raising workshops with community leaders, teachers, and parents, and by printing hotline numbers on materials that were distributed to the children. To help children remember the numbers, the project had them create artwork that included the numbers.

Exhibit7 shows how many children were served and the types of services they received as a result of the project grantees’ activities. Grantees provided the data as part of their monitoring and evaluation activities.

Exhibit 7. Services Provided to Children by Grantees

Assistance/Services Provided to Children by Project Grantees	Number of Children Served		
	Male	Female	Total
Legal assistance	3,325	1,972	5,297
Social and psychological counseling	1,357	1,238	2,595
Family reunification	361	35	396
Health services	41	52	93
Improved living conditions (e.g., hygienic conditions). This does not include children at Dur El Tarbeya or other facilities refurbished by the project.	25	5	30
School enrollment	126	66	192
Vocational training	298	111	409
Employment	51	6	57
Loans	15	76	91
Total	5,599	3,561	9,160

One of CVAWC’s major legacies is a series of vastly improved physical structures. For years to come, these will provide vulnerable children with better living and social environments, as well as better trained caregivers. Furthermore, thanks to the project, many children from across the country received services critical to their health and well-being. CVAWC also left behind well-equipped NGOs across Egypt that are capable of continuing to offer these services and to train others in how to do so. Another legacy is written and electronic products that VAC service providers and advocates can use for a long time to come, including:

- questions and answers about the Amended Child Law
- a paper and pamphlet about CPCs
- a training manual for judges on the Amended Child Law
- a minimum standards checklist for child care institutions
- a checklist for evaluating alternatives to detention
- a Child Law checklist
- an assessment of street children services
- a summary of grantee activities
- project and other videos

These products can be found on the DVD.



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SNAPSHOT

Street Children Operate Their Own Child Bank (Micro-lending institution) in Minya

Empowering street children to reunite with their families



Brainstorming sessions



Children contributing to the Child Bank

The Combating Violence against Women and Children (CVAWC) project is providing funding, technical assistance, and training to six Egyptian NGOs to pilot innovative services and approaches to address street children's needs. The project encouraged the NGOs to develop economic empowerment activities with the children and their families to provide an alternative to street life. One objective was to find ways to reunite children with their families and to stop parents from encouraging children to find work on the streets.

One NGO, Future Eve in Minya, observed that street children were begging and doing menial labor for money. It decided to offer these children and their families an incentive to save and invest their earnings. With the NGO's donations (\$4,494), private sector contributions (\$1,963), and contributions (\$590) from 42 children, it developed the seed capital to establish a Child Bank. The children's contributions ranged from \$3 to \$58. Two boys and one girl, along with two NGO members, were elected to the bank's board of directors; the children received a small stipend for their participation. Children older than 15 and their families could then obtain microcredit to start their own projects.

The bank directors meet monthly to establish loan criteria, review loan applications, discuss project proposals, and to follow up on loan repayment. Through the Bank's microlending program, 120 children and their families were trained to conduct simple feasibility studies for small projects; 41 children and their families received small loans/credits with minimum collateral, and 30 children received vocational training scholarships.

The Child Bank has taught many children and their families the value and culture of saving for a better future. They also found an alternative to street life. Furthermore, as board members and managers of new small projects, the children acquired managerial and leadership skills.

Telling Our Story

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CHAPTER 7. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

CVAWC supported and strengthened Egyptian efforts at the national level and in communities across the country to advocate for changes in the way women and children are treated in their families, communities, and the justice sector, and to provide urgently needed services to victims of violence and other at-risk women and children. The project has supported critical research and policy reform initiatives, raised awareness, and given many women and children practical tools to improve their lives — as well as hope for a better future.

CVAWC implementation teaches the following lessons:

Changing Behaviors Requires Changing Mindsets

Changing the way women and children are treated is not a function of laws, regulations, or government policies. Rather, it requires modifying often deeply entrenched mindsets — which in turn means modifying cultural, social, ethical, and religious norms, values, and traditions. Recognizing this, CVAWC engaged and empowered respected leaders to serve as change agents in their communities, and referenced locally pertinent, powerful touchstones. Most significantly, the project found that having community-level religious leaders reference religious texts as the rationale for civil and respectful behaviors toward women was a crucial and persuasive element in fostering meaningful dialogue — and, we hope, behavior change. These kinds of approaches to changing attitudes toward vulnerable children were also found to be successful.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS AND MODIFIED BEHAVIORS MEAN SUSTAINABLE CHANGE

Sustainable change in how children are cared for in government institutions results from not only changing their physical environment, but also improving the outlooks, practices, and structures within that environment. The CVAC social worker team worked effectively with the Dur El Tarbeya social workers and administrators to help them understand and apply new approaches to working with the children, to help change the spirit within the institution. As both the Secretary General and Senior Camp Administrator observed, it is not sufficient to create clean and equipped facilities. To be rehabilitated and equipped with the skills needed to have productive futures, the children must be treated with respect. It also is important to engage the children in taking responsibility for their surroundings, by assigning them regular maintenance tasks and duties.

Changing Behaviors Requires the Support of a Broad Array of Stakeholders

Changing mindsets also requires involvement and leadership by a wide array of governmental and NGO actors. Though the state plays an important role in developing, legislating, and enforcing policy, and providing services, attitudinal and behavioral change will not occur without the involvement and support of locally respected and credible social and religious leaders (including leaders across faiths and denominations), educators, civil society, media, and the private sector. Citizens, including women and children, must also be involved. Each stakeholder group has a critical and distinctive role to play:

Government. Central, regional, and local government bodies can spearhead change by advocating for and adopting policies, and providing the services and/or resources needed to enable NGOs to provide services. CVAWC's work at the grassroots level to directly affect at-risk women and children would not have been possible without national-level support from the NCW and NCCM. Other governmental bodies, including justice sector professionals (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, and private lawyers), social workers, and health care providers must also be supportive of and empowered to test and implement new approaches to prevent and treat VAW and VAC.

Educators. The educational system plays a vital role in changing attitudes and behavior, both through what it teaches and how it behaves. CVAWC determined that engaging school committees was effective for mobilizing schools to work on protecting child rights in their communities.

Civil society. NGOs play a vital advocacy and public education role, engaging new and diverse stakeholders to prevent and address all forms of violence. They can also provide services that government institutions are not able to deliver, and provide coordination across agencies. Notably, innovations in approaches often come through small, community-based, grassroots NGO programs.

Media. The media is a critical ally in changing perceptions and influencing behaviors. Throughout the life of CVAWC, NGOs expanded the reach of their messages and work by networking with local media organizations, which they encouraged to increase coverage of events and promote advocacy. The media attention increased public awareness of women's issues; in some cases, the media has effectively served as a change agent to promote a zero-tolerance position for violence against women.

The private sector. The private sector has several roles to play. CSR initiatives can provide financial and in-kind support to civil society advocates and service providers, as well as internships and apprenticeships for at-risk women and youth. Private businesses can also support the cause by treating their employees justly and by ensuring they are operating in full compliance with governing laws, including provisions that mandate equal opportunity and prohibit sexual harassment.

Individual citizens. Women, men, and children must be actively engaged in defending women's and children's rights. They must work with their spouses, parents, teachers, and peers to break inter-generational cycles of violence and change attitudes and mindsets. To build children's understanding and involvement, the CVAC team found that engaging them directly in hands-on, experiential learning and encouraging them to take responsibility for their own learning and choice of topics was very productive. Furthermore, when faced with a lack of resources (e.g., for the CPCs or cleaning services in government institutions), it is strategic to engage the primary stakeholders and beneficiaries to identify and implement their own solutions. This reinforces the principle that citizens cannot expect or depend upon the government to be a comprehensive caretaker.

Governmental and NGO Advocates and Service Providers Have Greater Reach and Impact When They Collaborate

Initiatives are most effective when stakeholders themselves identify and define the issues to be addressed, and come together to achieve shared objectives and goals. For example, NGOs can avoid redundancy and competition by coordinating with other civil society groups and doing community service mapping. Together, these groups can provide a more comprehensive and higher-quality approach to supporting vulnerable women and children. Of course, by cooperating with governmental entities and the private sector, and empowering community change agents, civil society can expand its reach and impact even further.

To Be Most Effective, Civil Society Groups Need to Be Strategic and Focused

Though many of the NGO grantees with which CVAWC worked were new to implementing activities related to VAW and VAC, they were able to achieve some remarkable results, often working with few resources (e.g., staff and funding). To continue with this work, however, they will need to be thoughtful and strategic. They need to continually upgrade the skills of their staff and volunteers, and conduct customer satisfaction surveys to verify that they are effectively meeting the needs of their beneficiaries. To ensure sustainability, they need to diversify their funding streams, volunteers, and membership base while remaining faithful to their expertise, constituents, and brand. They must also resist the temptation to modify activities and mandates in response to the availability of donor funding.

The efforts of CVAWC and the results it attained were significant. But they are just in the beginning of what must be a long-term, locally generated and implemented process. To maximize the gains made to date and advance the cause in the future, the project recommends that Egyptian government authorities, civil society, religious leaders, educators, media, and citizens continue to prioritize the struggle to reduce VAW and VAC. It further recommends that USAID continue to support locally initiated efforts on these critical issues. Specifically:

- *The government of Egypt.* Due in large part to direct access to the highest political authorities, the NCW and NCCM have had the opportunity to elevate domestic violence and juvenile justice issues to the national agenda. Given Egypt's transition, it is possible that their jurisdictions and/or authorities will be modified. Regardless of institutional structures and organization, it is critical that the government continue to dedicate resources to reducing VAW, including sexual harassment and human trafficking, and to ensuring that children's rights are protected in accordance with governing law.

In charting a way forward, it is important to bear in mind that the problems of battered women and at-risk/vulnerable children are frequently interrelated. For example, children are often in the street because their families are plagued by violent behavior. Therefore, it makes sense to find ways to address these issues together, through a more holistic approach that interweaves women's and children's issues.

CVAWC hopes its legacies will be the foundation for future efforts. For example, the staff at the NCW and NCCM with whom the project worked possess critical knowledge and skills that can be applied in future efforts. The VAW strategy framework is an

invaluable tool, because it lays out a detailed roadmap for efforts to reduce VAW, and the Amended Child Law is an important step toward protecting children's rights. Implementation of any new policy, of course, requires political will, funding, human resources, and a change in mindsets.

- *Civil society.* Civil society has a critical role to play in this area, and CVAWC was impressed by how NGOs across Egypt, despite limited funding and staff, demonstrated their capacity and commitment to lead advocacy efforts and provide vital services to at-risk women and children. These efforts cannot continue or be expanded, however, without continuing outside financial and technical support.
- *USAID.* With CVAWC and FJP, USAID/Egypt embarked into a relatively uncharted area of democracy and governance assistance. CVAWC was innovative and groundbreaking, particularly because it assisted the Egyptian government and NGOs to identify locally relevant service provision models and stimulate national awareness across a wide range of stakeholders. The government, NGO, and private sector support that CVAWC and FJP were able to access signaled how relevant and important the issues of VAW and VAC are to the Egyptian government and people. (And after the revolution, addressing all forms of violence became an even more salient issue.) Egypt also leads in the Middle East in terms of willingness to address all forms of violence against women and children.

Given local commitment to these issues, CVAWC strongly urges USAID/Egypt to seek out opportunities for extending and building upon the work to date. Follow-up activities and initiatives could take a variety of forms, but should include working directly with children and youth, because families, educators, peers, and the media teach and communicate attitudes at the earliest ages. Initiatives that work with pre- and primary school children and their families and provide them with alternatives to violence (e.g., negotiation, mediation, peer-to-peer counseling and advice, and athletic activities) can have a huge impact.

PEER-TO-PEER MODELS

As initiated through the VAC III NGO grants, child rights activities and programs should continue to be expanded through schools, peer-to-peer training, parent and teacher groups, and other basic education initiatives. As the CVAWC experience has demonstrated, children are often their own best advocates. Inter-generational patterns of discrimination and violence need to be addressed directly with children, their teachers, and parents.

Working with children and families can but does not have to be done through democracy and governance sector-specific activities. Conveying and supporting models of nonviolent behavior can be done effectively through interventions in other sectors, such as health, education, and economic growth. For example, as project experience has shown, microcredit and finance services are highly relevant to children who are taking to the streets to earn their livelihoods and, often, to their family members. Whatever the activity or approach, CVAWC recommends that it be undertaken in partnership with government, NGOs, and the private sector.

ANNEX A. OPERATIONAL PROGRAM INDICATORS

State/F Objective 2: “Governing Justly and Democratically”; Program Area 2.1: “Rule of Law and Human Rights”; Program Element 2.1.4: “Human Rights”; (Program Sub-Element 2.1.4.3: “Human Rights Education and Training)

Performance Indicator 2.1.4.A: Number of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders trained in the context of activities related to violence against women (component 1) and violence against children (component 2) (“Custom” indicator)

Unit: Unduplicated count of persons trained per fiscal year (FY), disaggregated by sex

Results Data		Baseline Year: 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Targeted	Male		85	500	350	377	250
	Female		85	250	175	266	200
	Total		170	750	525	643	450
Actual	Male	0	281	800	377	695	119
	Female	0	204	430	266	365	181
	Total	0	485	1,230	643	1,060	300

Indicator Description (Definition): Although this is a “custom” indicator, it follows essentially the same definition as those established for “standard” indicators that count the number of people trained. Key governmental stakeholders refers to personnel within the NCCM, NCW, or other GOE representatives such as social workers, prosecutors, judges, et al., and non-governmental stakeholders to civil society activists, journalists, and academics. Training refers to training or education activities, short-term or long-term, conducted in-country or overseas provided by the project. Training subject matter may be on technical issues of violence against children/women or general organizational capacity issues. Each training participant is counted only once in a given year, even if he/she has attended more than one training event. In addition, inclusion in a previous year’s count does not exclude a person from being counted in subsequent years, if he/she has received training in a subsequent year.

Unit: Number of people (unduplicated count), disaggregated by sex

Data Source: Sign-in sheets/registration forms for all training events, from which data will be entered into Chemonics internal database

Rationale/Critical Assumptions for Indicator: The rationale for this indicator is that better trained personnel demonstrate improved capacity within counterparts and stakeholders to address violence against women and children. This indicator assumes that targeted government ministries and councils, including NCW, NCCM, MOI, MOJ, MOSSE, etc., will approve the training of their staff.

State/F Objective 2: “Governing Justly and Democratically”; Program Area 2.1: “Rule of Law and Human Rights”; Program Element 2.1.4: “Human Rights”; (Program Sub-Element 2.1.4.3: “Human Rights Education and Training)

<p>Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Data will be collected after each training event.</p>	<p>Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Data are compiled based on the training sign-in sheets and registration forms which are collected and entered on the project training database (TraiNet). Tracking of individual names (and sex) and the training they received is obtained from the database. To ensure an unduplicated count of trainees, data are filtered after entry at which time the system detects any duplication through names and cell phone numbers.</p>		
<p>USAID Responsible Officer: Jasmin Samy, CTO</p>	<p>Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: The implementing partner transmits the data to USAID/Egypt in its weekly, quarterly and annual reporting and USAID will then share the data to other stakeholders as appropriate.</p>		
<p>Data Limitations and Quality Assessments: Few, if any, data quality limitations are found for this simple indicator. A USAID Data Quality Assessment has been conducted in FY 2009 data (and again in FY2012).</p>	<p>Other Donors in Sector: UNICEF</p>		
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Gender: Indicator disaggregated by sex; this indicator is also directly relevant to gender in that it provides training on the treatment of women and children victims of violence and methods of improving the policy environment.</p>			
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Poverty: Not applicable.</p>			
<p>Additional Comments: Note that the CVAWC has consistently exceeded its targets from project inception to 2011 due to the demands of the counterparts and the NGOs' needs for increased training, which includes training related to the CPCs, Social Workers' Syndicate, juvenile justice and related civil society training to ensure sustainability. Due to the early termination notice and budget de-obligation in FY 2012, the project substantially scaled down technical activities and accordingly, did not achieve its final targets. It should be noted that the sum of the actual indicators over the life of the project exceeds the sum of the targeted indicators over the life of the project.</p>			
<p align="center">FY 2012 Detail</p>	<p align="center">Q1</p>	<p align="center">Q2</p>	<p align="center">FY 2012 Total</p>
<p>Number of men attendance training unduplicated</p>	<p align="center">66</p>	<p align="center">59</p>	<p align="center">119</p>
<p>Number of women attendance training unduplicated</p>	<p align="center">166</p>	<p align="center">26</p>	<p align="center">181</p>
<p>Total number of attendance training unduplicated</p>	<p align="center">232</p>	<p align="center">85</p>	<p align="center">300</p>
<p>Number of NGOs unduplicated</p>	<p align="center">30</p>	<p align="center">19</p>	<p align="center">36</p>
<p><i>Total number of attendees or NGOs for the year is less than the sum of the quarters as some participants or NGOs attended more than one training.</i></p>			

State/F Objective 2: “Governing Justly and Democratically”; Program Area 2.1: “Rule of Law & Human Rights”; Program Element 2.1.4: “Human Rights”						
<p>Performance Indicator: 2.1.4.B: Number of local NGOs receiving project funds, in-kind assistance, or other support to address violence against women or violence against children (“Custom” indicator) Unit: Number of NGOs</p>						
Results Data	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Targeted	0	18	30	70	90	75
Actual	0	53	63	116	179	36
<p>Indicator Description (Definition): This indicator counts the number of local Egyptian NGOs receiving project assistance, including training, grants or other technical support. Training includes substantive, subject-matter training delivered to NGOs, who are not necessarily project grantees. Project assistance will be used to support activities that address violence against women or children, including services, reporting, advocacy, outreach, education or protection of victims. This figure includes grants continuing for more than one year. By year, each NGO will only be counted once, regardless of how many times that NGO was assisted (unduplicated count).</p>						
<p>Data Source: Signed grant agreements between the project and NGOs as well as training and procurement records.</p>			<p>Rationale/Critical Assumptions for Indicator: This indicator measures the output of assistance to strengthen prevention and response services available for victims of violence.</p>			
<p>Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Data are collected quarterly.</p>			<p>Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: This involves a simple count each year of all the NGOs that have received assistance in the form of grants, procurement, and other support from the Combating Violence project during that year. Data will be compiled by project staff from project records.</p>			
<p>USAID Responsible Officer: Jasmin Samy, CTO</p>						
<p>Data limitation and Quality Assessments: Given the small number of NGOs targeted for assistance, the reported data on actual number assisted is very likely to be error-free. In addition, the CTO, who is familiar with project activities and these NGOs, is able to verify those assisted. Participants from NGOs receiving substantive training are recorded in the project training database, and hard copies of sign in sheets are kept on file in the project office. Cell numbers and addresses are used to avoid duplication.</p>			<p>Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: The project will transmit the data to USAID through its quarterly reports. USAID will then share the data with other stakeholders as appropriate.</p>			
			<p>Other Donors in Sector: European Union</p>			
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Gender: This indicator is directly relevant to gender in that the activities will address women and children victims of violence and work to improve the policy environment to provide greater protection of women and children's rights.</p>						
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Poverty: Most of the services provided by NGOs will be free or of minimal charge which will increase access to services for those with little financial means.</p>						
<p>Additional Comments: Note that the CVAWC project has consistently exceeded its targets from project inception to 2011. However, due to the early termination notice and budget de-obligation in FY 2012, the project substantially scaled down technical activities and accordingly, did not achieve its final targets for this objective. It should be noted that the sum of the actual indicators over the life of the project exceeds the sum of the targeted indicators over the life of the project.</p>						

State/F Objective 2: “Governing Justly and Democratically”; Program Area 2.1: “Rule of Law and Human Rights”; Program Element 2.1.4: “Human Rights”; (Program Sub-Element 2.1.4.1: “Advocacy”)

Performance Indicator (including precise Unit of Measurement): 2.1.4.d: Number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG (this is a USAID “standard indicator”)

Results Data	Baseline Year: FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Targeted		3	3	3	3	1
Actual	0	2	4	5	2	1

Indicator Description (Definition): According to the State/F description for this “standard indicator”: Campaigns include all organized outreach activities intended to build support for the cause, relying, for example, on electronic media, print media, public meetings, plays, etc. For the Combating Violence project we count as a single “campaign” the set of all the related organized outreach activities (e.g., radio spots, print media articles, etc.) intended to build support for a specific cause aiming to improve the rights of women or children, including protection from violence. Project support may include technical assistance on the technical subject matter, advocacy training and strategic guidance, direct project funding (including grants), etc. This past year two campaigns were conducted: (1) an initial Parliamentary and NCW campaign on the Strategy provisions (also reported in the Commission on the Status of Women presentation) and (2) NGO-led advocacy and awareness campaign on the Amended Child Law

Unit: Number of campaigns

Data Source: Combating Violence project technical and grant files and additional information provided by project staff

Rationale: According to the State/F definition for this “standard” indicator, “Public outreach is an important way of building support and respect for human rights.” This indicator serves as a proxy measure for the capacity of the NCW and NCCM to advocate for policy change.

Critical Assumptions: Chemonics is using this indicator as a proxy measure of the capacity of the NCW and NCCM to advocate for policy change.

Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Ongoing as each campaign is conducted. Numbers are reported to USAID on a weekly and quarterly basis.

Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Each team leader is responsible for recording project activities that support a public advocacy campaign. They submit data forms to the operations manager on a quarterly basis. Grantees are also required to incorporate this indicator into their grant performance monitoring plans. The data are subsequently compiled into regular weekly and quarterly reporting.

USAID Responsible Officer: Jasmin Samy, COTR

Data Limitations and Quality Assessments: Given the small number of campaigns targeted and conducted, the data are verifiable and valid. In addition, the COTR, who is closely familiar with project activities, will be able to verify the number of campaigns conducted.

Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: Project staff review the data collected from grantees and project counterparts. The results are summarized in the quarterly progress reports to USAID. USAID will then share the data with other stakeholders as appropriate.

State/F Objective 2: “Governing Justly and Democratically”; Program Area 2.1: “Rule of Law and Human Rights”; Program Element 2.1.4: “Human Rights”; (Program Sub-Element 2.1.4.1: “Advocacy”)

Other Donors in Sector: European Union, Swedish International Development Agency, the Netherlands Embassy

Indicator's Relevance to Gender: This indicator is directly relevant to gender in that the public advocacy campaigns will be aimed at improving the policy environment to provide greater protection of women's and children's rights.

Indicator's Relevance to Poverty: Not applicable

ANNEX B. TRAINING AND EVENTS

Exhibit B1. Trainees by Governorate

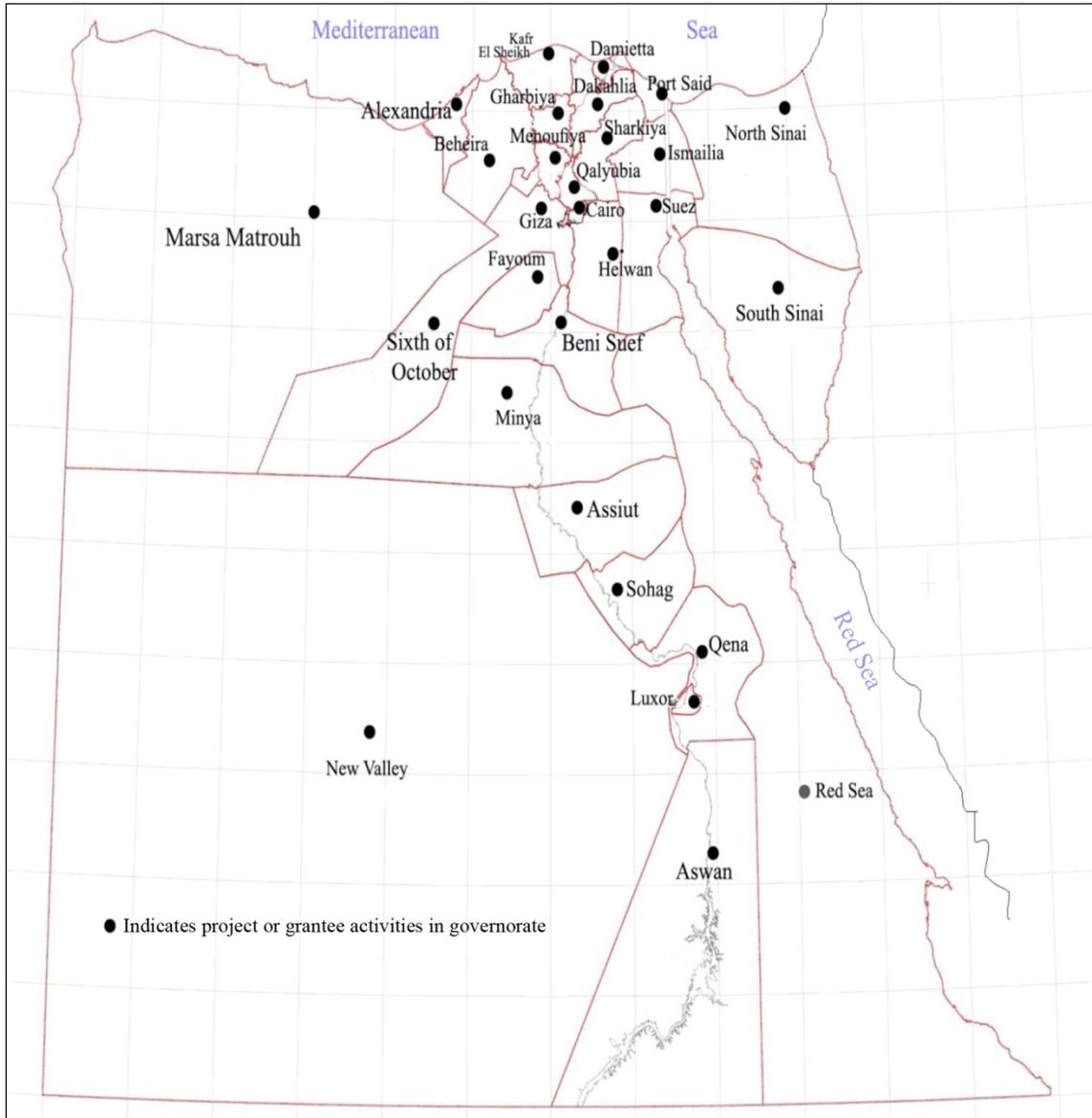


Exhibit B2. Total Trainees by Governorate Disaggregated by Gender

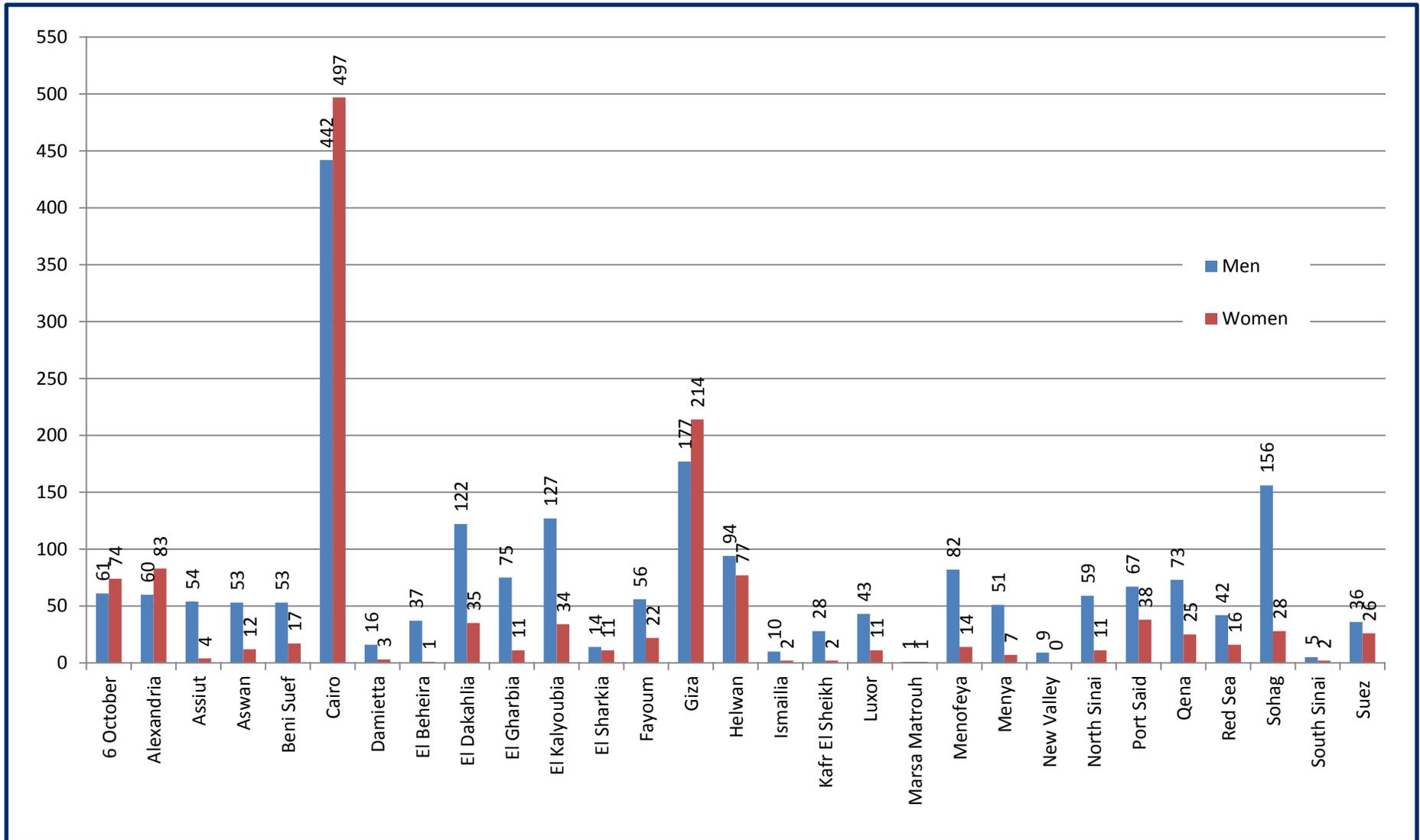


Exhibit B3. Total NGO Grantees by Governate

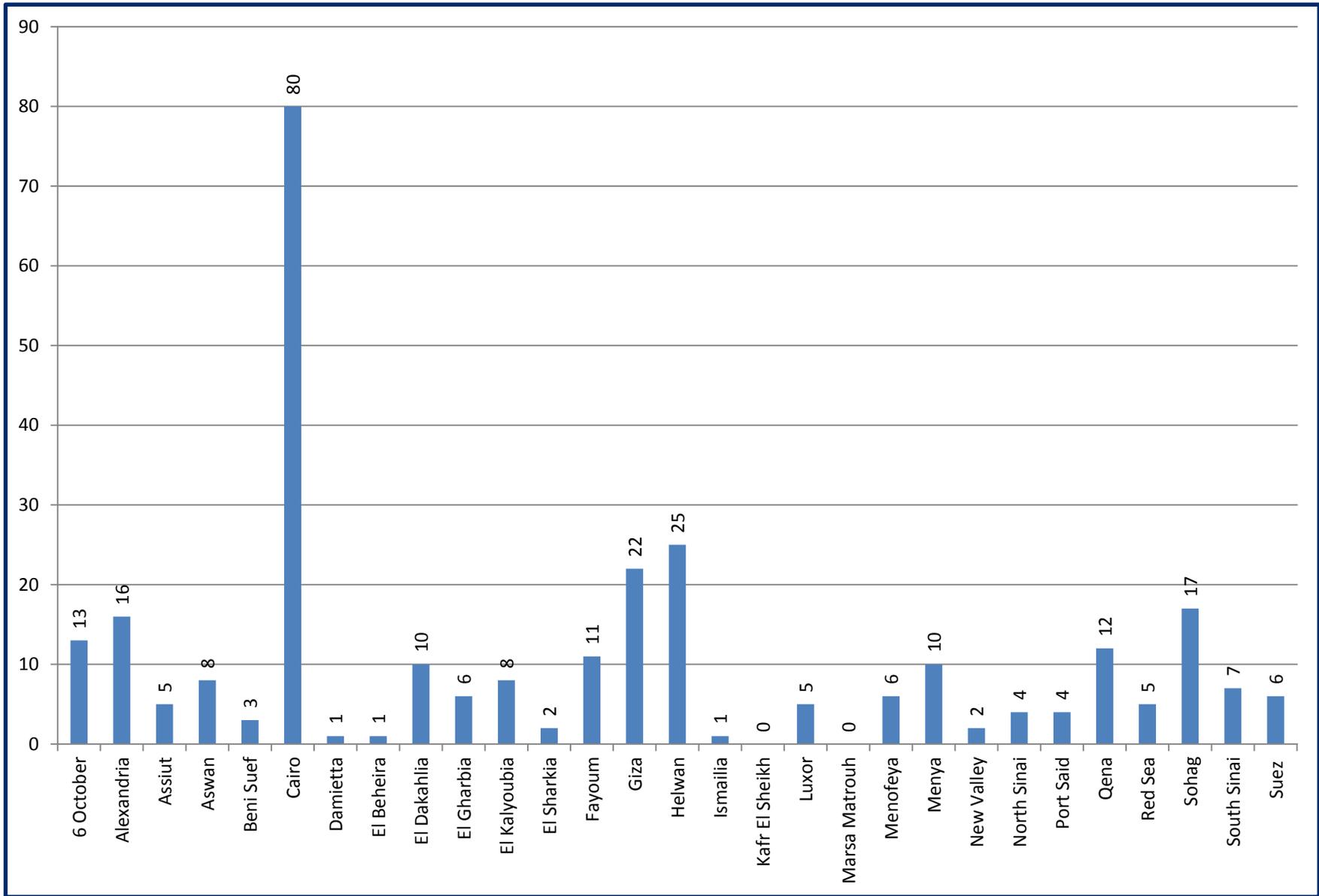


Exhibit B4. Training and Events

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
NGO Grants Orientation Workshop	5/18/2008	NCCM	Discussed street children activities, juvenile justice activities, proposal development, and budgeting	Workshop	47	26	21	0
Media Unit Training	7/14/2008	NCCM	Training on public relations and media relations in Egypt, the Egyptian media market, writing press releases, and roles and responsibilities in a model communication office	Others	6	1	5	0
Microfinance Training	7/27/2008	NCCM	Training on how microfinance can help at-risk children	Others	60	38	22	0
17th International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect	9/4/2008	NCCM	17th International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect	Conference	3	0	3	0
Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	12/16/2008	NCCM	Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	Workshop	25	25	0	25
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	12/22/2008	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	Workshop	22	4	18	22
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	1/11/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	Workshop	38	10	28	38
Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	1/12/2009	NCCM	Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	Workshop	25	25	0	25
NCW Grants Proposal Writing - Group 1	1/13/2009	NCW	Training on juvenile justice and street children proposal writing	Workshop	16	8	8	0
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 3	1/19/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 3	Workshop	29	21	8	29
NCW Grants Proposal Writing - Group 2	1/20/2009	NCW	NCW Grants Proposal Writing - Group 2	Workshop	16	12	4	0
Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	1/20/2009	NCCM	Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	Workshop	20	20	0	20

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 4	1/26/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 4	Workshop	22	5	17	22
Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 3	1/26/2009	NCCM	Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 3	Workshop	25	25	0	25
Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 4	2/1/2009	NCCM	Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 4	Workshop	24	24	0	24
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 5	2/2/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 5	Workshop	35	28	7	35
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 6	2/9/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 6	Workshop	31	29	2	31
Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 5	2/15/2009	NCCM	Prosecutors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 5	Workshop	25	25	0	25
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 7	2/16/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 7	Workshop	19	15	4	19
Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	2/17/2009	NCCM	Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	Workshop	51	51	0	51
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 8	2/23/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 8	Workshop	33	25	8	33
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 9	2/28/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 9	Workshop	24	22	2	24
Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 3	2/28/2009	NCCM	Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 3	Workshop	55	55	0	55
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 10	3/3/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 10	Workshop	37	22	15	37
Prosecution Inspectors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	3/4/2009	NCCM	Prosecution Inspectors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 1	Workshop	19	19	0	19

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 11	3/10/2009	NCCM	Social Workers Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 11	Workshop	37	35	2	37
Prosecution Inspectors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	3/11/2009	NCCM	Prosecution Inspectors Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 2	Workshop	24	24	0	24
Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 4	3/14/2009	NCCM	Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 4	Workshop	29	29	0	29
Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 5	3/17/2009	NCCM	Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 5	Workshop	31	31	0	31
Listening and Counseling Skills Training for NGOs	3/22/2009	NCW	Listening and Counseling Skills Training for NGOs	Workshop	28	5	23	0
Gender Training for NCW	3/26/2009	NCW	Gender Training for NCW	Training	26	3	23	25
Chief Prosecutors Training - Group 1	3/31/2009	NCCM	Chief Prosecutors Training - Group 1	Workshop	19	19	0	19
Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 6	4/4/2009	NCCM	Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 6	Workshop	31	31	0	31
Concepts of VAW and Advanced Communication Skills Training for Community Leaders	4/5/2009	NCW	Concepts of VAW and Advanced Communication Skills Training for Community Leaders	Workshop	30	0	30	30
Chief Prosecutors Training - Group 2	4/8/2009	NCCM	Chief Prosecutors Training - Group 2	Workshop	22	22	0	22
Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 7	4/22/2009	NCCM	Judges Training in Juvenile Court System - Group 7	Workshop	48	17	31	48
Gender Based Violence and Advanced Communication Skills Training for Shelters	5/4/2009	NCW	Gender Based Violence and Advanced Communication Skills Training for Shelters	Workshop	29	2	27	8
Concepts of VAW and Advanced Communication Skills Training for NGOs	5/19/2009	NCW	Concepts of VAW and Advanced Communication Skills Training for NGOs	Workshop	29	4	25	0
Listening and Counseling Skills Training for Community Leaders	5/21/2009	NCW	Listening and Counseling Skills Training for Community Leaders	Workshop	32	3	29	32

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Regional Roundtable - The Role of Shelters in Protecting Women from Violence	6/2/2009	NCW	Discussion on the role of shelters in protecting women from violence	Roundtable	40	4	36	9
Gender Based Violence and Advanced Communication Skills Training for Community Leaders	6/9/2009	NCW	Gender Based Violence and Advanced Communication Skills Training for Community Leaders	Workshop	29	3	26	29
Child Helpline Training on Child Law Amendments for Child Helpline Staff	6/17/2009	NCCM	Child Helpline Training on Child Law Amendments for Child Helpline Staff	Workshop	66	42	24	66
Listening and Counseling Skills Training for Shelters	6/21/2009	NCW	Listening and Counseling Skills Training for Shelters	Workshop	29	1	28	7
Listening and Counseling Skills and Women's Legal Rights Training for NGOs	7/5/2009	NCW	Listening and Counseling Skills and Women's Legal Rights Training for NGOs	Workshop	23	7	16	0
Listening and Counseling Skills and Women's Legal Rights Training for Community Leaders	7/19/2009	NCW	Listening and Counseling Skills and Women's Legal Rights Training for Community Leaders	Workshop	28	0	28	28
Child Helpline Training on Child Law Amendments for NGO Coordinators	7/27/2009	NCCM	Child Helpline Training on Child Law Amendments for NGO Coordinators	Workshop	30	21	9	0
Women's Legal and Human Rights Training for Community Leaders	8/3/2009	NCW	Women's Legal and Human Rights Training for Community Leaders	Workshop	28	3	25	28
Women's Legal and Human Rights Training for NGOs	8/18/2009	NCW	Women's Legal and Human Rights Training for NGOs	Workshop	19	3	16	0
Women's Legal and Human Rights Training for Shelter Leaders and Workers	8/18/2009	NCW	Women's Legal and Human Rights Training for Shelter Leaders and Workers	Workshop	24	3	21	0
Total Number of People Trained					1,438	847	591	1,062

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Acknowledge the roles of Child Protection Committee members								
Launching Child Protection Committee for Helwan Governorate	5/12/2010	NCCM	Launching the "Child Protection Committee" in Helwan Governorate and empowering it	Meeting	63	39	24	55
Total Number of People Trained					63	39	24	55
Orientation given to all NGOs to facilitate their proposal writing								
NCCM 1 Grants NGOs Orientation Workshop - Group 1	5/18/2008	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the first round of child grants	Workshop	47	26	21	0
NCCM 1 Grants NGOs Orientation Workshop - Group 2	5/19/2008	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the first round of child grants	Workshop	16	9	7	0
NCCM 1 Grants NGOs Orientation Workshop - Group 3	5/20/2008	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the first round of child grants	Workshop	77	49	28	0
NCCM 1 Grants NGOs Orientation Workshop - Group 4	5/22/2008	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the first round of child grants	Workshop	47	26	21	0
NCCM 2 NGOs Grants Orientation Workshop - Group 1	10/28/2009	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the second round of child grants. Cairo participants.	Workshop	193	115	78	0
NCCM 2 NGOs Grants Orientation Workshop - Group 2	10/29/2009	NCCM	An orientation for NGO applicants to the second round of child grants: Alexandria; Assiut; Aswan; Beni Suef; Dameitta; El Beheira; El Dakahlia; El Gharbia; El Sharkia; Fayoum; Helwan; Ismailia; Kafr El Sheikh; Menofeya; Menya; New Valley	Workshop	313	201	112	0
NCW 2 NGOs Grants Orientation Workshop - Group 1	11/23/2009	NCW	An orientation for NGO applicants to the second round of VAW grants - Cairo	Workshop	107	44	63	0
NCW 2 NGOs Grants Orientation Workshop - Group 2	11/24/2009	NCW	An orientation for NGO applicants to the second round of VAW grants: Ismailia; El Beheira; Menya; Alexandria; South Sinai; Fayoum; Menofeya; El Sharkia; Beni Suef; Aswan; El Gharbia; Dameitta; Port Said; El Dakahlia; Red Sea; Soha	Workshop	126	73	53	0

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
NCCM 3 Grants NGOs Orientation Workshop - Group 1	2/16/2010	NCCM	An orientation for NGO applicants to the first round of child grants	Workshop	150	73	77	0
NCCM 3 Grants NGOs Orientation Workshop - Group 2	2/17/2010	NCCM	An orientation for NGO applicants to the first round of child grants	Workshop	192	134	58	0
Total Number of People Trained					1,268	750	518	0
Based on the recommendations that came out of the event, the NCW affiliate branches will work with representatives at each governorate to develop an action plan to implement at the short and long terms								
Launching the National Framework Strategy to Reduce VAW	12/1/2011	NCW	A 1-day seminar launching of the national framework strategy to reduce VAW to explain the national strategy to stop VAW. The seminar was held during USAID's global "16 days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence"	Workshop	44	14	30	14
Total Number of People Trained					44	14	30	14
Better understanding of counter-trafficking and methods of prevention of such trafficking								
Counter-Trafficking Workshop	3/21-22/2012	NCW	A 2-day course for the NGOs and other organizations to discuss counter-trafficking related to women and prevention methods	Workshop	16	5	11	0
Total Number of People Trained					16	5	11	0
Better understanding of training methods/processes and acquisition of professional training skills that will lead to graduation of high-caliber trainers working in the development field								
Training of Trainers on Violence against Women (Phase1)	5/3/2011	NCW	A 3-day training of trainers with NCW 1 and 2 grantees on how to give a successful training workshop on CVAW	Workshop	29	7	22	0
Training of Trainers on Violence against Women (Phase2)	5/31/2011	NCW	A 3-day training of trainers with NCW 1 and 2 grantees on how to give a successful training workshop on CVAW	Workshop	27	7	20	0
Training of Trainers on Violence against Women (Phase3)	6/27/2011	NCW	A 3-day training of trainers with NCW 1 and 2 grantees on how to give a successful training workshop on CVAW	Workshop	20	7	13	0
Total Number of People Trained					76	21	55	0

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Better understanding of the different methods of writing media success stories, best practices, case studies, and sustainability in CVAW								
Media Preparation and Sustainability Training Workshop	9/14-15/2011	NCW	A 2-day workshop for the NCW 1 grantees on media preparation and sustainability, including success stories and best practices to combat VAW	Workshop	22	4	18	0
Media Preparation and Sustainability Training Workshop for NCW 2	10/25-26/2011	NCW	A 2-day workshop for the NCW 1 grantees on media preparation and sustainability, including success stories and best practices to combat VAW	Workshop	24	6	18	0
Total Number of People Trained					46	10	36	0
Better understanding of the operational and referral systems of listening and counseling centers in the field of CVAW								
Operational and Referrals System Training for NCW1	11/21-23/2011	NCW	A 3-day workshop for the NCW 1 grantees on referrals and operations systems of listening and counseling centers to combat VAW	Workshop	23	6	17	0
Operational and Referrals System Training for NCW2	12/18-20/2011	NCW	A 3-day workshop for the NCW 1 grantees on referrals and operations systems of listening and counseling centers to combat VAW	Workshop	25	8	17	0
Total Number of People Trained					48	14	34	0
Better understanding of VAW and how to treat it in the media								
Media Workshop on VAW	7/12/2011	NCW	A 3-day training-of-trainers with NCW 1 and 2 grantees on how to give a successful workshop on CVAW	Workshop	21	6	15	0
Total Number of People Trained					21	6	15	0
Better understanding of advocacy, networking support, and project management								
Advocacy and Networking Training for NCW 1&2 Grantees	3/29/2011	NCW	A 3-day workshop with NCW 1 and 2 grantees to explain the advocacy and networking for development projects	Workshop	28	5	23	0
Total Number of People Trained					28	5	23	0

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Better understanding of monitoring and evaluation procedures as well as project management								
Monitoring and Evaluation Training for NCW 1&2 Grantees	3/8/2011	NCW	A 3-day workshop with NCW 1 and 2 grantees to explain the monitoring and evaluation for development projects	Workshop	27	9	18	0
Total Number of People Trained					27	9	18	0
Better understanding of technical and financial methods in writing the proposal								
NCCM 2 Grants Proposal Writing Training	1/26/2010	NCCM	A 3-day course with prospective grantees to describe their grants objectives, policies, and procedures. The grant is related to child legal assistance.	Workshop	21	14	7	0
NCCM 3 Grants Proposal Writing Training	6/14/2010	NCCM	A 3-day course with prospective grantees to describe their grants objectives, policies, and procedures. The grant is related to media awareness on child law.	Training	22	15	7	22
Total Number of People Trained					43	29	14	22
Better understanding of technical and financial procedures								
Financial Management for Accountability of Grants Funds Training for NCCM2 & NCW2	12/22/2010	Both	A 2-day course with prospective grantees to describe the administrative and financial policies and procedures for NCCM2 and NCW2 grantees (First Level Experience from 1 month to 5 years)	Training	17	17	0	0
Total Number of People Trained					17	17	0	0
Better understanding of technical and financial procedures as well as project management								
Project & Grants Management Training for NCW2 Grantees	12/27/2010	NCW	A 3-day course with prospective grantees to describe the project and grants management for NCW2 grantees	Training	19	8	11	0
Total Number of People Trained					19	8	11	0

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Better understanding to technical treatment of children								
Dar El Tarbeya Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers (L1)	12/12/2010	NCCM	A 14-day capacity-building course with 7 days practical and 7 days theoretical training for social and psychological workers in Dar El Tarbeya	Training	28	9	19	28
Total Number of People Trained					28	9	19	28
Better understanding to technical treatment of children and innovative thinking including the minimum standards of social care								
Dar El Tarbeya Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers (L2)	1/9/2011	NCCM	An 8-day capacity-building course with 4 days practical and 4 days theoretical training for social and psychological workers in Dar El Tarbeya	Training	20	8	12	20
Dar El Tarbeya Training for Administrative Workers (L3)	1/23/2011	NCCM	A 4-day capacity-building course with 2 days practical and 2 days theoretical training for the administrative workers in Dar El Tarbeya	Training	21	10	11	21
Total Number of People Trained					41	18	23	41
Better understanding to technical treatment of children in observation, communication, etc.								
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-1	6/7/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-2	6/14/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-3	6/21/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-4	6/28/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	28	11	17	0

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-5	7/5/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	24	9	15	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-6	7/12/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	25	9	16	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-7	7/19/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2-1	9/13/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	32	11	21	6
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2-2	9/20/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	30	10	20	6
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2-3	9/27/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	31	10	21	6
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2	10/3-5/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	31	10	21	6
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2	10/11-13/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	30	10	20	6
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2	10/25-27/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	31	10	21	6

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2	10/18-20/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	31	10	21	6
Police Social Workers Training - Group 1	10/25-27/2011	NCCM	Capacity-building training in 4 phases for police social workers	Training	35	8	27	30
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 3	11/1-3/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	23	4	19	5
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 3	11/15-17/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	29	8	21	6
Police Social Workers Training - Group 2	11/15-17/2011	NCCM	Conduct capacity-building training in 4 phases for police social workers	Training	18	5	13	16
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 3	11/29 -12/1 2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	28	8	20	5
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 3	11/22-24/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	29	9	20	7
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 3	12/6-8/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	27	8	19	5
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 3	12/13-15/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	27	8	19	5
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 3	12/20-22/2011	NCCM	A 21-day capacity-building course with 7 subjects; each subject is for 3 days for social and psychological workers in the Social Workers Syndicate	Training	27	8	19	5
Total Number of People Trained					648	210	438	126

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Better understanding of the standardization of concepts about the legal and communication sides of the grants technical procedures								
Standardization of Legal & Communication Workshop for NCCM3 Grantees	1/23/2011	NCCM	A 2-day workshop with NCCM3 grantees to explain the standardization of concepts about the legal and communication sides of the grants technical procedures	Workshop	30	13	17	0
Total Number of People Trained					30	13	17	0
Complete knowledge of the official papers issuance procedures for NGOs and their social workers working in the child field and the training increased the knowledge to combat violence against children in general								
Official Papers Issuance Procedures Training	1/3-5/2011	NCCM	A 3-day capacity-building course for NGOs to be aware of the procedures required to issue official papers for children or their families	Training	36	23	13	0
Total Number of People Trained					36	23	13	0
Draft proposals were submitted to businesspeople and collaboration was made								
Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Training for NCW1 & NCCM 1 Grantees	6/5/2010	Both	A course on CSR and how to sell your product to corporations	Training	30	19	11	0
Total Number of People Trained					30	19	11	0
Exchanging the methods of monitoring and evaluation								
APT Training on Monitoring and Inspection	11/9/2009	NCCM	A course to disseminate the different ways to monitor and inspect the alternatives to detentions for children	Training	31	21	10	26
Total Number of People Trained					31	21	10	26
Graduating after receiving the TOT series of sessions and be professional trainers to benefit others								
Training of Trainers Graduation Ceremony on VAW	7/25/2011	NCW	A graduation ceremony for training-of-trainers participants from NCW 1 and 2 grantees to get their certificates	Workshop	20	7	13	0
Total Number of People Trained					20	7	13	0

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
How to Integrate the Civil Education in the Project Activities and Prepare the Service Manual for NCCM3 Grantees Workshop								
Integrate the Civil Education in the Project Activities Workshop for NCCM3 Grantees	3/15/2011	NCCM	A 2-day workshop with NCCM3 grantees to explain how to integrate the civil education in the project activities and prepare the service manual	Workshop	7	4	3	0
Total Number of People Trained					7	4	3	0
Judges can be good trainers in the field of Juvenile Justice Treatment								
Training of Trainers for NCJS Judges on Juvenile Justice Treatment	3/11-15/2012	NCCM	A 4-day capacity-building course for NCJS judges plus 1 day practical training in Dar El Tarbeya for raising awareness of juvenile justice treatment	Training	18	17	1	18
Training of Trainers for NCJS Judges on Juvenile Justice Treatment	3/18-22/2012	NCCM	A 4-day capacity-building course for NCJS judges plus 1 day practical training in Dar El Tarbeya for raising awareness of juvenile justice treatment	Training	15	14	1	15
Total Number of People Trained					33	31	2	33
Knowledge about needs								
Grantees Capacity-Building Assessment Workshop	12/2/2009	NCW	A workshop on the needs of the NGOs, including an assessment	Others	17	8	9	
Total Number of People Trained					17	8	9	0
Knowledge on how to protect and empower survivors women and their families								
First Roundtable on Protection and Empowerment of Survivors and Their Families	3/9/2010	NCW	A course on how to protect and empower female survivors of violence and their families	Roundtable	22	2	20	9
Total Number of People Trained					22	2	20	9

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Knowledge on women's legal rights and support to battered women								
Legal Capacity-Building Training	7/11/2010	NCW	A course on skills of providing legal services to battered women and the referral system	Training	29	9	20	29
Total Number of People Trained					29	9	20	29
Knowledge on women's legal rights and support to battered women								
Listening and Counseling Skills Training	7/19/2010	NCW	A course on skills of providing legal services to battered women and the referral system	Training	26	7	19	26
Listening and Counseling Skills Training for NCW2	9/26/2011	NCW	A course on skills of providing legal services to battered women and the referral system	Training	25	4	21	0
Total Number of People Trained					51	11	40	26
Knowledge of children's rights within the teachings of Islam and Christianity								
Pamphlet on Child Rights in Islam and Christianity Workshop	10/31/2011	NCCM	A 1-day workshop for NGOs, including religious leaders, to discuss child rights in Islam and Christianity	Workshop	35	27	8	0
Total Number of People Trained					35	27	8	0
Media personnel received a better understanding of the child law / Media provided recommendations to support the child law								
Media Supporting Child Rights	3/25/2009	NCCM	A workshop primarily for print journalists covering: 1. Analysis of the media's handling of the child law 2. Presentation of the new child law 3. Introduction of new legal terminology based on non-pejorative vocabulary 4. Emphasis on the underlying causes	Workshop	73	28	45	24
Total Number of People Trained					73	28	45	24

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
NGO - Media - Ministry of Interiors - Egyptian Government - Religious Ministers - Academic Staff - Ministry of Social Solidarity - Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Family and Population								
2nd Roundtable: Prevention of All Forms of Violence through Public Awareness	4/12/2010	NCW	A roundtable on how to prevent all types of VAW	Roundtable	29	10	19	0
Total Number of People Trained					29	10	19	0
NGOs were aware of how to write a proposal on trafficking								
NCW 2 Grants Proposal Writing Training	5/3/2010	NCW	A course on how to write a grants proposal on trafficking	Training	18	7	11	0
Total Number of People Trained					18	7	11	0
Participants discussed the problems and clarifications on how to solve them								
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training for Cairo Governorate - Group 1 Social Solidarity	10/12/2010	NCCM	A discussion about the challenges faced in their work and ways to overcome them.	Training	64	19	45	64
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training for Cairo Governorate - Group 2 Health	10/13/2010	NCCM	A discussion about the challenges faced in their work and ways to overcome them.	Training	33	5	28	33
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training for Cairo Governorate - Group 3 NGOs	10/14/2010	NCCM	A discussion about the challenges faced in their work and ways to overcome them.	Training	12	5	7	0
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training for Cairo Governorate - Group 4 Education	10/16/2010	NCCM	A discussion about the challenges faced in their work and ways to overcome them.	Training	33	17	16	33
Total Number of People Trained					142	46	96	130

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Participants were trained on different issues related to the child: Law, FGM, roles and responsibilities of the child								
Child Protection Committee 1st Training Cairo Five Districts	10/26/2009	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child, El Mokattam, El Basateen, Dar El Salam, Misr El Kadima, El Sayeda Zeinab	Training	35	16	19	26
Total Number of People Trained					35	16	19	26
Participants will be exposed to and acquire a common and comprehensive view of the forms of maltreatment, physical abuse, sexual assault, and other VAW. There will also be visits to different places to share experiences								
OST Reducing VAW	7/16/2010	NCW	An observational study tour on strategies and methods of addressing and reducing VAW, held in the United States	Study tour	7	1	6	4
Total Number of People Trained					7	1	6	4
Presentation on the final outcomes of the four counter trafficking research studies conducted by project NGO grantees								
Transactional Marriage Research Discussion for NCW2	11/23/2011	NCW	A 1-day event for the NCW 2 grantees to discuss their research studies on transactional marriage	Workshop	8	4	4	0
Total Number of People Trained					8	4	4	0
Recommendations to eliminate VAW								
International Conference on VAW	5/26/2009	NCW	Disseminating the VAW research, study, and findings	Conference	145	34	111	91
Total Number of People Trained					145	34	111	91
Recommendations for a strategy to eliminate VAW								
VAW Findings Retreat	4/14/2009	NCW	Disseminating the VAW research, study, and findings	Others	61	15	46	40
Total Number of People Trained					61	15	46	40

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Recommendations for alternatives to detention								
UNODC/VAC Training workshop on "Alternative Serving for Public Benefit"	10/11/2009	NCCM	A joint workshop for finding alternatives to detention for children	Training	32	21	11	15
Total Number of People Trained					32	21	11	15
Recommendations for national strategy enactment of legal and regulatory reform								
3rd Roundtable on National Strategy Enactment of Legal and Regulatory Reform	4/27/2010	NCW	A roundtable on national strategy enactment of legal and regulatory reform	Roundtable	23	10	13	18
Total Number of People Trained					23	10	13	18
Spread the knowledge and practices included in the guide book to the other CVAW/CT grantees								
Meta Reporting on Transactional-Summer Marriage Research Seminar	12/08/2011	NCW	A 1-day meta reporting workshop to discuss the transactional/summer marriage research studies done by grantee NGOs	Workshop	42	17	25	5
Total Number of People Trained					42	17	25	5
The participants were aware of their role and responsibilities toward the children								
Child Protection Committee 2nd Training for Cairo Districts	11/17/2009	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	35	25	10	27
Child Protection Committee 3rd Training for Cairo Districts (with UNICEF)	12/8/2009	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child, joint with UNICEF to focus on techniques and sustainability	Training	23	15	8	21
Child Protection Committee 4th Training for Cairo Districts	12/21/2009	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	31	15	16	25
Child Protection Committee 5th Training for Cairo Districts	1/11/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	55	28	27	49
Child Protection Committee 6th Training for Cairo Districts	1/18/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	33	20	13	26

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Child Protection Committee 7th Training for Cairo Districts	2/1/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	34	16	18	29
Child Protection Committee Training for Fayoum Districts	3/2/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	47	33	14	38
Child Protection Committee Training for Port Said Districts	3/28/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	88	54	34	85
Child Protection Committee Training for Kalyoubia Districts - Group 1	4/19/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	39	29	10	37
Child Protection Committee Training for Kalyoubia Districts - Group 2	4/27/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	36	30	6	32
Child Protection Committee Training for Helwan Districts - Group 1	5/17/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	29	17	12	22
Child Protection Committee Training for Helwan Districts - Group 2	5/24/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	47	21	26	35
Child Protection Committee Training for Giza Districts - Group 1	6/14/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	28	10	18	23
Child Protection Committee Training for Giza Districts - Group 2	6/21/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	27	11	16	26
Child Protection Committee Training for 6 October Districts - Group 1	7/13/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	29	22	7	23
Child Protection Committee Training for 6 October Districts - Group 2	7/20/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	23	20	3	21
Child Protection Committee Training for Suez Districts	8/3/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	51	27	24	45
Child Protection Committee Training for North Sinai Governorate (Al Arish)	10/24/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	37	32	5	33

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Child Protection Committee Training for Menofeya Governorate - Group 1	12/13/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child. First Group: Ashmoun, Elbagour, Sers El Layan, Qesna, Shebein El Koum	Training	27	23	4	24
Child Protection Committee Training for Menofeya Governorate - Group 2	12/20/2010	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child. Second Group: Berket El Sabei, El Shohadaa, Menouf, Tala, El Sadat	Training	24	22	2	21
Child Protection Committee Training for Dakahlia Districts - Group 1	1/3/2011	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	63	44	19	57
Child Protection Committee Training for Dakahlia Districts - Group 2	1/10/2011	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	48	41	7	46
Child Protection Committee Training for Aswan Districts	4/11/2011	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	43	33	10	35
Child Protection Committee Training for Sohag Districts	5/21/2011	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	102	82	20	85
Child Protection Committee Training for Luxor Districts	6/12/2011	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	53	42	11	47
Child Protection Committee Training for Gharbeya Districts	7/5/2011	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	47	37	10	40
Child Protection Committee Training for Red Sea Districts	7/24/2011	NCCM	A course for the Child Protection Committee on the roles and responsibilities toward the child	Training	43	28	15	38
Total Number of People Trained					1,142	777	365	990

Event Name	Date	Component	Event Description	Type	Total	Men	Women	Government Attendees
Participants aware of the guidelines of the child law amendments for better treatment of street children								
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 1	4/16/2011	NCCM	A course for judges on the Juvenile Justice Treatment in the amended Child Law	Workshop	52	52	0	0
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 2	4/18/2011	NCCM	A course for judges on the Juvenile Justice Treatment in the amended Child Law	Workshop	19	19	0	0
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 3	4/19/2011	NCCM	A course for judges on the Juvenile Justice Treatment in the amended Child Law	Workshop	61	61	0	0
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 4	4/20/2011	NCCM	A course for judges on the Juvenile Justice Treatment in the amended Child Law	Workshop	29	29	0	0
Total Number of People Trained					161	161	0	0

Participants aware of the guidelines of the next round activities and rules, communications with counterparts and CPCs								
Legal Assistance NGOs Workshop	11/9/2010	NCCM	A workshop for legal assistance NGOs and ways of coordination with Child Protection Committee and child help line 16000	Workshop	18	12	6	0
Total Number of People Trained					18	12	6	0

GRAND TOTALS	Participants attending — all events*	6,148	3,345	2,803	2,814
	Non-duplicate participants attending — all events**	4,746	1,878	2,868	
	Participants attending — all training courses*	4,523	2,050	2,473	2,674
	Non-duplicate participants attending — all training courses **	3,381	1,278	2,103	

*Includes participants who attended more than one event or training course.

**Unique participants

ANNEX C. SUMMARY OF PROCUREMENTS

A portion of the project budget was used to directly improve services to street children by refurbishing and equipping reception houses. CVAWC renovated three reception houses for street children, child courts in Cairo and Giza, and two buildings at the Dur El Tarbeya Child Reception Center compound. It also refurbished/equipped Dur El Tarbeya's main kitchen, dining room, and two playgrounds. Details about the goods procured for these renovations are below.

Reception Houses for Street Children

During this phase, Chemonics furnished three reception houses:

Al Horreya Association in Alexandria

- Furniture included 30 benches, 15 tables, 100 chairs, 2 desks and chairs, 3 filing cabinets, 6 shower curtains, 50 bunk beds, 100 blankets, 100 bed sheets, 100 pillows, and 100 mattresses. Electric equipment included 16 lights, a DVD player, 50 DVDs, 2 water coolers, a television, a washing machine, and 2 water heaters. Kitchen supplies included 100 serving trays, 100 spoons, 300 plastic cups, kitchen cabinets, 3 large cooking pots, serving trays, 9 sets of pots and pans, a stove, a deep freezer, a refrigerator, and a blender.

Caritas Association in Cairo

- Furniture included 30 wooden chairs, 3 computer tables, 3 secretary chairs, 12 wooden tables, 3 white boards, 2 sofa sets, 2 filing cabinets, 2 ironing boards, and kitchen cabinets. Electronic equipment included a DVD player, a digital camera, an air conditioning unit, a television, 2 irons, a knitting machine, a freezer, a food processor, 2 water heaters, 4 desktop computers, a monitor, and a laser printer.

Nour El Hayat Society for Human Assistance in Giza

- Furniture included 30 chairs, 4 bunk beds, 8 mattresses, 8 blankets, 8 bed sheets, 8 pillows, 9 filing cabinets, 5 computer tables and chairs, 2 sofa sets, 4 desks, 2 dining tables, and 15 rugs. Electronic equipment included 5 desktop computers, a monitor, 2 washing machines, 2 refrigerators, 6 fans, 2 freezers, 2 food processors, a juicer, 2 water heaters, and 2 cooking stoves.

Child Courts

Cairo

- Procurements for the prosecutors' rooms and the courtroom included 25 desks and chairs, 42 filing cabinets, 6 computer tables and chairs, 7 curtains, a sofa set, reception tables and chairs, 8 air conditioning units, a fax machine, a refrigerator, 15 ceiling fans, 6 desktop computers, 6 printers, and 14 emergency lamps. Procurements for the girls'

detention area above the court included 3 televisions, 12 ceiling fans, 2 washing machines, 6 water heaters, 9 tables, beds and chairs, 6 cabinets, and 12 carpets

Giza

- Procurements for the offices and court areas included 9 executive desks and chairs, 4 small desks and chairs, 20 reception chairs, 7 desktop computers, 2 printers, 20 filing cabinets, 6 cupboards, 6 tables, 4 air conditioning units, a fax machine, a refrigerator, 4 telephone sets, 2 ceiling fans, and a photocopy machine.

Dur El Tarbeya Buildings

The project procured furniture, electronics, educational supplies, and kitchen supplies for the children's wards and recreational areas in two buildings.

Building A (classification and orientation):

- Procurements included 140 beds and mattress, 600 bed sheets and pillow cases, 300 pillows, 300 bed covers and blankets, 8 wooden tables, 70 wooden chairs, 3 ping-pong tables, 28 wooden benches, 150 carpets, a vacuum cleaner, 12 emergency lamps, 13 insect lights, 2 TVs, 2 monitors, 5 white boards, 5 flip charts, 500 curtains, 25 ceiling fans, 6 electric water heaters, 6 refrigerators, 3 washing machines.
- The computer room was equipped with 12 desktop computers, 12 computer chairs, and 200 blank CDs.
- The administration rooms were furnished with 20 desks, a telephone system, and 18 cabinets.
- The small kitchen was equipped with a cooking stove, 2 small kitchen appliances, a vegetable cutter, a potato peeler, 4 fans, a kitchen table, pots and pans, and a deep freezer.
- The library received 100 cultural and religious books.
- Procurements for the clinic included medical equipment, a closet for storing medical instruments and supplies, a hospital bed, 3 blood pressure meters, and 2 bathroom scales.

Building B (clubs and youth)

- The children's wards and recreation areas were furnished with 160 beds and mattresses, 8 wooden tables, 100 wooden chairs, 6 ping-pong tables with paddles, 200 carpets, 24 emergency lamps, 18 insect lights, 6 TVs, 2 monitors, 36 ceiling fans, 8 electric water heaters, 8 refrigerators, 4 washing machines, 2 vacuum cleaners, 6 white boards, and 5 flip charts.

- The administration rooms were furnished with 12 cabinets with drawers, 12 desktop computers, 20 desks, 2 telephone systems, and a fax machine.
- The theater was equipped with chairs and a sound system.

Dur El Tarbeya main kitchen and dining area

- The project procured heavy-duty cookers and appliances, chairs and dining tables, food trays, institutional-size cooking pans, fans/air exhaust, deep freezers, and refrigerators.

Soccer field and clay court

- The project purchased soccer balls, goal nets, and uniforms for the children.
- For the clay court, the project procured hand balls and volley balls, a ground-compacting machine, and electric water heaters for the showers and changing rooms.

ANNEX D. PROJECT PUBLICATIONS

Quarterly Progress and Annual Reports

1. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY12 Second Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, April 30, 2012.
2. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY12 First Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, January 31, 2012.
3. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY11 Fourth and Annual Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, October 30, 2011.
4. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY11 Third Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, July 30, 2011.
5. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY11 Second Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, April 30, 2011.
6. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY11 First Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, January 31, 2011.
7. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY10 Annual Report and Fourth Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, October 30, 2010.
8. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY10 Third Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, July 30, 2010.
9. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY10 Second Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, April 30, 2010.
10. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY10 First Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, January 31, 2010.
11. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY09 Fourth Quarterly and Annual Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, October 2009.
12. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY09 Third Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, July 30, 2009.
13. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY09 Second Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, April 30, 2009.
14. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY09 First Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, January 30, 2009.
15. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY08 Fourth Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, October 30, 2008.

16. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY08 Third Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, July 30, 2008.
17. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY08 Second Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, April 30, 2008.
18. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY08 First Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, January 30, 2008.
19. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY07 Quarterly and Annual Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, October 30, 2007.
20. Combating Violence against Women and Children: FY07 Quarterly Progress Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt, July 31, 2007.

Annual Work Plans

1. Combating Violence against Women and Children: Fifth Annual Work Plan, October 1, 2011-May 12, 2012. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt.
2. Combating Violence against Women and Children: Fourth Annual Work Plan Revised, March 30, 2011-September 2011. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt.
3. Combating Violence against Women and Children: Fourth Annual Work Plan, October 1, 2010- September 2011. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt.
4. Combating Violence against Women and Children: Third Annual Work Plan, October 1, 2009-September 2010. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt.
5. Combating Violence against Women and Children: Second Annual Work Plan, October 1, 2008-September 2009. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt.
6. Combating Violence against Women and Children: First Annual Work Plan, July 1, 2007-September 2008. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt.

Research, Roundtables, and Consultant Reports

1. A CSR Training Workshop Report: Outcomes of a workshop for NGOs and business to gain an understanding of the successes and failures they have encountered in their attempts to involve partners in their community development activities, August 2010.
2. Juvenile Justice Roundtable Report. Unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt by the Combating Violence against Women and Children Project, spring 2008.
3. Egypt Violence against Women Study. Published report prepared for USAID/Egypt and the National Council for Women by the Combating Violence against Women and Children Project, April 2009.
4. Trafficking studies and materials: (a) Practicing Group Experience Therapy to Prevent Women at Risk of Transactional Marriage as a Form of Human Trafficking, Family

Planning Association/Alexandria; (b) Descriptive Study for Monitoring a Human Trafficking Phenomenon (in Giza Governorate), Future Eve Development Association (HAWA); (c) Women Trafficking in Egypt - A Field Study on Transactional Marriage (in Cairo Governorate), New Fostat CDA; (d) Quantitative Study of Transactional Marriage in Sharkeya Governorate, Youth Association for Population and Development (all in English and Arabic).

5. Strategies to Reduce Violence against Women: A Study Tour Led by the National Council for Women with Support from USAID. Washington, D.C., and New York, N.Y., July 16-23, 2010.

ANNEX E. DVD TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Multimedia Materials

1. Project video
2. Grantee video: El Goura
3. Grantee video: Alliance for Arab Women

B. General Materials

1. Success Stories
2. Report on Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative
3. Project photo album
4. Grant Activities to Combat Violence against Women and Children

C. Violence against Women Materials

1. Egypt Violence against Women Study Summary of Findings (April 2009) (English and Arabic)
2. Egypt's Model Trafficking in Persons Law (English and Arabic)
3. Trafficking studies and materials: (a) Practicing Group Experience Therapy to Prevent Women at Risk of Transactional Marriage as a Form of Human Trafficking, Family Planning Association/Alexandria; (b) Descriptive Study for Monitoring a Human Trafficking Phenomenon (in Giza Governorate), Future Eve Development Association (HAWA); (c) Women Trafficking in Egypt - A Field Study on Transactional Marriage (in Cairo Governorate), New Fostat CDA; (d) Quantitative Study of Transactional Marriage in Sharkeya Governorate, Youth Association for Population and Development (all in English and Arabic)
4. Trafficking meta analysis: Accumulated Analysis Report on Transactional Marriage in Giza, Sharkeya, and Cairo, Youth Association for Population and Development (English and Arabic)
5. Chart: Progress in Implementing VAW Study Recommendations (English only)
6. Surviving Violence: Profiles of Five Women (English and Arabic)
7. Framework for a National Strategy to Stop Violence against Women (National Council for Women, June 2010) (English and Arabic)

8. Report on VAW Overseas Study Tour (English only)
9. VAW Referrals Guide (Arabic only)
10. Analysis of SCAF amendments to penal code on sexual harassment and rape (English and Arabic)
11. Guide: Management of Listening and Counseling, Legal Assistance, and Referral Centers for Service Providers to Women Subjected to Violence (English and Arabic)
12. Training of CVAW trainers curriculum (Arabic only)
13. VAW training manuals on (a) cycle of domestic violence and battered women's empowerment; (b) preparing to deal with battered women; (c) dealing with battered women; and (d) psycho-social counseling skills (Arabic only)
14. VAW "pocket guides" on listening and counseling (English and Arabic)
15. Training manual/guide on developing promotional materials by Dr. Inas Abu Youssef, Cairo University (Arabic and English)
16. VAW "how-to" manual on women's rights (Arabic only)
17. Reference manual: Legal Entry for Marriage to Non-Egyptians (for service providers) (Introduction in English; complete manual in Arabic); also, Guiding Notes on Combating Transactional Marriage (English and Arabic)
18. Tool to assess services provided at shelters and through other service providers (English and Arabic)
19. Training Manual: How to Protect Your Family, produced by USAID Family Justice Project (English and Arabic)
20. Samples of VAW grantee products

D. Violence against Children Materials

1. Amended Child Law (English and Arabic)
2. Questions and answers on the Amended Child Law (English and Arabic)
3. CPC positive deviance analysis (Arabic and English)
4. Judicial training manual (Arabic only)

5. Minimum standards checklist for child care institutions (English and Arabic) and report applying it to several locations, including Dur El Tarbeya (report in English)
6. Checklist for evaluating alternatives to detention and reports applying the checklist to 16 sites (16 reports in Arabic only; checklist in English and Arabic)
7. Child law analytic checklist and report applying it to juvenile cases (in English)
8. Report and pamphlet on CPCs (English and Arabic)
9. 2011 findings of United Nations Committee on Rights of the Child (English)
10. Assessment of Street Children Services (Arabic only)
11. Social worker training materials (Arabic only)
12. Update on Street Children Services (English only)
13. Samples of VAC grantee products