



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**EGYPT COMBATING VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

ANNUAL REPORT

COVERING FOURTH QUARTER PROGRESS AND
ANNUAL REPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010



**COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROJECT**



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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2010

This publication, prepared by the Chemonics' CVAWC team, was produced for review by USAID. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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Acronyms

ATP	Association for the Prevention of Torture
AWSO	Arab Women Speak Out
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
CVAWC	Combating Violence against Women and Children project
FACT	Field Accounting and Compliance Team (Chemonics')
FJP	Family Justice Project
IT	Information Technology
FY	Fiscal Year
MOFP	Ministry of Family and Population
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCJS	National Center for Judicial Studies
NCW	National Council for Women
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OST	Observational Study Tour
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
RFA	Request for Applications
SPAAC	Social Planning, Analysis, and Administration Consultants
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDOC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAC	Violence against Children
VAW	Violence against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

During Fiscal Year 2010, the Combating Violence against Women and Children (CVAWC) project, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), made significant progress in helping to develop a national child protection system and in raising awareness in Egyptian society about violence against women. Through grants to local NGOs, CVAWC also helped to expand civil society support to street children, women victims and their families, and children in conflict with the law.

Implemented by Chemonics International in partnership with Blue Law International and Social Planning, Analysis and Administration Consultants (SPAAC), the CVAWC project completed its third of five years of operation. The project objective is to strengthen the capacity of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood in the Ministry of Family and Population (NCCM/MOFP), the National Council for Women (NCW), and local NGOs to reduce violence against women and children.

During the past year, CVAWC worked on strengthening the capacity of the Councils and civil society to address violence against women and children after the life of project. The CVAWC team proposed a permanent administrative structure and obtained budgetary support for the NCCM/MOFP to oversee a national system of Child Protection Committees to implement the amended Child Law. They also helped in drafting the Executive Regulations for the law, which were issued in July. With the NCW, the CVAWC team developed a Framework for a National Strategy to Reduce Violence against Women. In the fall, the Secretary General endorsed the Framework in the national press and called for public hearings to consider implementation of its provisions in the coming year. With the NGOs and the private sector, CVAWC worked to expand and improve services and support for victims of violence and their families.

Major Milestones

During FY 2010, the CVAWC team worked extensively with the NCCM/MOFP to improve child protection nationally. They expanded and trained Child Protection Committees in eight governorates and in Cairo. Through grants to NGOs, CVAWC reunited 396 children with their families, provided services to 1582 street children, and provided legal support to 199 children in conflict with the law. The CVAWC team also renovated and furnished two courts with two prosecution offices and one detention facility and three reception houses serving these children. In addition, they presented to the Ministry of Justice a Guide of Inspection Standards to certify institutions for children in conflict with the law and compiled a preliminary list of sites providing alternatives to detention for children. This guidance will be incorporated into the judicial training in the coming year.

To address the needs of women victims, the CVAWC team trained shelter managers, social workers, and other practitioners to upgrade the quality of shelter services, to improve listening and counseling skills and to provide legal services for battered women. In developing provisions of the Framework Strategy, the team organized three stakeholder roundtables on services, media, and legal reforms and engaged all sectors of society, including community and religious leaders. These roundtables were critical to building national support and awareness of violence against women.

As part of strengthening community capacity to address violence, the CVAWC team worked with both Councils to develop and support NGO partnerships. They continued to support six NCCM/MOFP grantees providing services to street children and nine NCW grantees providing services and legal assistance for battered women.

The team also reviewed and issued three new rounds of grants to increase this support, two for NCCM/MOFP and one for NCW. These grants included four grants for research and services for trafficked women (focusing on transactional marriage); seven for legal assistance for children; and seven to promote awareness of children's rights. By the end of the project, the CVAWC team plans to have worked with 32 NGOs. Through monthly monitoring visits, training, and technical coordination, CVAWC also works with the NGOs to coordinate community responses to VAW and to strengthen child protection.

Challenges and Responses

Such innovative work faces inherent challenges. The two Councils and the Ministry must counter widespread cultural and social practices that condone violence against children and women. Although there is increasing widespread support for protecting children, there is less societal acceptance that violence against women must also be addressed. Through the media, legislative and regulatory reform, and stakeholder engagement, the CVAWC team is helping the Councils, Ministry, and civil society to promote a new understanding and appreciation of children's and women's rights. By engaging different sectors of society and traditional authorities, they also appeal to long held Egyptian values and norms that oppose such forms of violence.

With widespread rural to urban migration, poverty, and population growth, traditional community and family structures may no longer provide support to victims and their families. Public services are fragmented, referrals are not well coordinated, and case management and follow up are limited. Through strengthening NGO capacity, developing a child protection system, and coordinating community, government and private sector responses, the CVAWC team is working to improve Egypt's capacity to respond to the needs of the victims of violence and their families.

Many innovative programs are not sustained once the funding ceases. Highly committed to this work, the CVAWC team is helping to create long term structures within both Councils to respond to violence against women and children. They are also providing information and support for the Minister of Family and Population and the NCW Secretary General to advocate widely and to increase media coverage of these issues. The team works not only to pass new legislation and strengthen existing laws but also to develop guidelines for and assess its implementation.

Best Practices

With three years of operation completed, the CVAWC project has begun to identify some best practices to sustain their activities and interventions. Such practices include: (1) increasing media awareness and informed reporting on VAW/C and its prevention; (2) strengthening and enforcing the laws and regulations to prohibit violence and to protect the victims' rights; (3) developing partnerships and support from diverse stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, and across Government ministries to respond; and (4) sustaining that support through developing the expertise and organizational capacity within Government and civil society to advocate, monitor, and implement programs.

Through close collaboration with the two Councils, NGO counterparts, and USAID, the CVAWC team has piloted an innovative approach that engages different sectors of Egyptian society in combating violence against women and children and responding to the victims' needs. Although grounded in the Egyptian context, this project through collaboration with active and engaged counterparts is setting regional and international precedents in addressing violence against women and children and in affirming their rights.

Section I – Highlights of FY 2010

A. Project Description

The Combating Violence against Women and Children project (CVAWC), during its five years of operation, is working to:

- Improve the capacity of the National Council for Women (NCW) and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood in the Ministry of Family and Population (NCCM/MOFP) to advocate for policy changes; and
- Improve the capacity of NCW, NCCM, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to respond to violence against women and children.

The \$18-million, USAID-funded Combating Violence against Women and Children initiative is managed by prime contractor Chemonics International Inc., in partnership with subcontractors Blue Law International and Social Planning, Analysis, and Administration Consultants (SPAAC). The project team works under the technical direction of the NCW and the NCCM/MOFP in designing and implementing activities to address violence against women and children in Egypt.

This Annual Report covers activities during the project's third year of operation from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010, and includes an update on the fourth quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2010. During this reporting cycle the CVAWC team worked closely with its Egyptian counterparts, NCW and NCCM/MOFP, to implement the technical activities outlined in the project's third Annual Work Plan. The achievements this year built on the project's progress attained during the first two years, including the teams' technical input into passage of the 2008 Amendments to the Child Law and the Egypt Violence against Women Study.

B. Project Operations

During the first quarter of FY 2010, Chemonics International reorganized the CVAWC project management structure to increase the focus on technical implementation of activities, reduce reliance on expatriate personnel, and increase the funds available to hire more Egyptian experts. The U.S. operations and communications manager and institutional development specialist both departed; the Egyptian financial manager was promoted to Operations and Finance Manager; and new Egyptian team members were hired, including the VAW team leader (replacing the previous team leader); a new NGO program development officer; and a procurement specialist. The Chief of Party became the only expatriate on the team. Thus, the CVAWC team became primarily Egyptian-organized and led. These changes were designed to transfer responsibilities to counterparts, promote local capacity, and build long term sustainability of activities and operations after completion of the project. The project's current organizational chart is attached at Annex A.

During March 2010, Chemonics' Field Accounting and Compliance Team (FACT) spent two weeks with the CVAWC field staff reviewing and auditing all records, financial procedures, and grants and procurements. Their report overall was positive and they made some specific recommendations, which have subsequently been incorporated by the Operations and Management team.

On April 28, 2010, USAID approved Chemonics' request for a budget modification of the project (see Annex E). The major changes were to increase training activities,

providing an additional \$827,897 for training activities (to a total of \$1.4 million) and to decrease procurements from \$2 to \$1.5 million and grants from \$4 to \$3.75 million. These modifications reflected the counterparts' and NGO requirements and expectations and the specific directions the project was taking to meet its performance requirements.

C. Major Challenges and Achievements

The CVAWC project faced several internal and external challenges this past year and the team's ability to address and respond to these challenges resulted in new strategies and approaches which ultimately led to some of the project's major accomplishments this past year.

Internally the departure of CVAWC's much respected, highly committed, and effective Chief of Party, Mr. Garrett Dorer, early in 2010 for family and personal reasons, was an initial setback. Ms. Maha Schroder, an Egyptian American and the Director of the Project Management Unit (PMU) in Chemonics' Home Office, stepped in to keep all activities moving ahead. Her involvement strengthened the team's relationship with the PMU. She also encouraged the Egyptian team to become more actively involved in project management, monitoring, budgeting and reporting. The Operations Manager, Mona Halim, assumed increased responsibility for financial management and oversight, including preparing projections, assessing expenditure rates, and reviewing invoices. The Technical Team Leaders took on increased responsibilities for project representation, reporting and working with different stakeholders on their activities, and liaising with the Minister of MOFP and the NCW Secretary General.

During the Fourth Quarter, Chemonics brought on a new Chief of Party, Dr. Lynellyn Long, who had worked with the CVAWC team on developing the "Framework Strategy to Reduce Violence against Women." At the end of the quarter, Ms. Lisa Dickieson, a lawyer with extensive democracy and governance expertise, replaced Ms. Schroder as home office director of the project, after Ms. Schroder was posted to Cairo for a long term assignment on another project. Ms. Dickieson also directs the USAID Administration of Criminal Justice Project in Egypt. Ms. Dickieson and Ms. Long continued the policy of transferring increased responsibility for project management and direction to the local team. In developing the 2011 Annual Work Plan, they specifically focused on offering technical support and guidance for sustaining, assessing and evaluating project interventions and strategies. Although Mr. Dorer's departure was a serious loss, the whole project team – both in Washington, DC and Egypt -- stepped up to fill the void and local project capabilities and responsibilities increased.

Externally, the CVAWC team initially faced delays in obtaining MOSS permission for implementing the grants. The Team Leaders responded to these delays by seeking the support of the Minister, Secretary General, and their advisors, all of whom had extensive experience with the MOSS approval process, to express their support for this work. The Team Leaders also demonstrated how these grants furthered the work of both Council and Ministry objectives. In addition, the Grants team encouraged the NGOs to move quickly on obtaining MOSS approvals. From the first to the second round of grants, the average approval time decreased from eleven to three months and the third and fourth rounds have moved even more quickly.

The CVAWC's procurements, totaling \$1.5 million, which are improving services for street children by refurbishing reception houses for street children, child court facilities, and social care institutions and providing them with needed equipment and furniture, took time to develop. Recognizing the complexity and extensive oversight

required for procurements, the team hired a procurement specialist to work closely with the engineer. With a team of specialists providing careful oversight in place, the procurements moved quickly this past year.

The new procurement specialist was able to ensure smooth operation of contracting and follow up on work progress throughout the year. The CVAWC team subsequently finalized the solicitation and executed subcontracts for the renovation of the following sites: 1) Cairo Child Court 2) Giza Child Court 3) Caritas Association Child Reception House 4) Al Horreya Association Child Reception House and 5) Nour El Hayat Association Child Reception House (two centers, one for boys and one for girls). All contracts were signed and the contractors began and completed all renovation work during this fiscal year. In addition, new procurement subcontracts to renovate and refurbish the Dur El Tarbeya facilities were developed.

The CVAWC team increasingly recognized that passage of the Amended Child Law needed to be supported with the capacity to implement its provisions. The team worked with the MOFP on drafting Executive Regulations, which were eventually promulgated in July. These regulations provide guidelines for implementation of the specific amendments. In addition, the team recognized that national capacity had to be developed to address these provisions. Accordingly, they developed a strategy to work with and train the existing judiciary from the juvenile courts as well as incoming judges and prosecutors. They also expanded their training for inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral CPCs within Cairo and across the governorates.

The CVAWC team has recognized that gaining public support for VAW interventions requires increased public awareness and knowledge of women's rights. Certain sectors and groups within Egyptian society do not recognize that violence against women abrogates women's rights. Thus, the team worked systematically throughout the year with the Secretary General and the NCW to leverage stakeholder support and expertise into the Framework Strategy through three roundtables held during the spring. In July, an Observational Study Tour (OST), organized with the Secretary General and involving Egyptian government officials, Parliamentarian, and civil society representatives also helped to build high level policy awareness and support for VAW and for a Framework Strategy.

D. Organization of the Report

The report that follows is organized by:

- Section II - Reducing Violence against Women;
- Section III - Reducing Violence against Children; and
- Section IV - The Year Ahead.

Specific success stories and case studies are provided in the boxes. Progress on different activities is documented in Tables by Quarter with further explanation in the subsequent narratives. Documentation of results and impact for NGO capacity building are addressed under "Working with Civil Society" in both Sections II and III. Wherever there is sufficient evidence, the CVAWC team also reports on grantees' impact on service delivery in this section. The four qualitative assessments documenting project-level changes and impact (PMP Reporting) are covered under "Impact" in Sections II and II. The final section IV, of this Annual Report outlines the vision, challenges and work ahead.

Section II – Reducing Violence against Women



A. Milestones

In partnership with the National Council for Women (NCW), the CVAWC team continued to support the Council's efforts to establish policies to reduce violence against women and increase victim services. Creating conditions where women live free from violence and even the threat of violence are intrinsic to NCW's efforts to develop a society where all women's rights are affirmed and respected.

During this past year, the CVAWC team hired a new VAW team leader, Ms. Nihad Rageh, and NGO capacity building specialist, Mr. Omar Osman. Both have extensive experience with USAID projects and working with civil society on gender issues. With these new members, the VAW team reached out to several departments and other donor projects within the Council to integrate VAW into the ongoing work on a regular basis. In June, the Secretary General invited the VAW team and the project's NGO grantees to give formal presentations for the celebration of the Council's Tenth Anniversary celebration.

In addition to incorporating VAW into the Council's ongoing work, other major milestones achieved during FY 2010 were:

- Completing a "Framework for a National Strategy for Reducing Violence Against Women"
- Organizing and leading an observational study tour for high-level government officials, parliamentarians, and civil society leaders

- Supporting the NCW,s efforts to coordinate Egyptian ministerial and civil society responses to VAW
- Initiating a coordinated community response to service delivery
- Increasing public awareness regarding violence against women in selected governorates
- Building NGO grantees' capacity to seek alternative funding sources
- Producing and implementing training modules on Violence against Women to selected stakeholders

By the end of the fiscal year, the Secretary General issued the National Framework Strategy publicly and indicated her support during the electoral process for moving forward on implementation of the VAW activities.

As the Table below indicates, VAW issues and the project were covered in the press throughout the year (with a peak in the third quarter leading up to the OST, Roundtables, and Framework Strategy Activities),

NCW Press Coverage

Topic/Quarter	One	Two	Three	Four	Annual Total
General VAW Information	8	23	61	21	113
Combating Violence Project mentioned	7	8	23	5	43
USAID mentioned	0	6	7	2	15
Chemonics International mentioned	n/a	0	0	0	0

B. The Year in Review

In the Annual Work Plan, the CVAWC team proposed six activities to advance their work on combating violence against women. All six activities were completed during this work plan cycle. The table below outlines by Quarter, the tasks undertaken to achieve each activity.

Activity/Quarter	One	Two	Three	Four
1. Framework for a National Strategy for Reducing Violence Against Women	Identified experts to draft outline of the Framework for the National Strategy	Developed the Framework Strategy Shared Framework with NCW Committee and Task Force members	Held 3 stakeholder roundtables on the Framework Began developing VAW case profiles	Revised Framework Strategy based on 3 roundtables Framework reviewed by NCW Task Force and governorates CCR integrated in the Framework
2. Observational	Received SG	Designed tour	Obtained required	Delegation of 11

Study Tour	approval	schedule and visits Received SG nomination of the participants	documents and training forms for travelers Issued visas and tickets	OST members met with officials from White House, Justice, State, UN, NGOs
3. Institutional Mechanisms and NCW Capacity Building	Reviewed mechanism to sustain VAW efforts within NCW NCW staff participated in training	Shared project outcomes with Steering Committee	Proposed VAW unit with Steering Committee Steering Committee reviewed VAW unit proposal [??]	SG provided verbal approval for permanent VAW structure
4. Coordinated Community Response	Launched second round of grants Held orientation workshop on transactional marriage/TIP Held capacity assessment CVAW services for round 1 grantees	Reviewed concept papers and short listed applicants Designed proposal writing workshop for 6 NCW2 applicants Monitored 9 NCW1 grants and provided technical assistance	Held proposal writing workshop for 6 NCW2 applicants Supported applicants in developing proposals Reviewed final proposal submissions Selected finalists for NCW2 grants	Monitored 9 NCW1 grants and provided technical assistance on site Conducted technical assessment for NCW1 grantees for VAW services Provided workshops for NCW1 grantees on legal support, & listening and counseling Developed methodology and SOW for Trafficking Study
5. Alternative CSR Funding for NGO Grantees	Hired CSR expert to design assistance and training	Conducted CSR capacity assessment for NCW1 grantees	Designed CSR training module	Conducted 4-day workshop on CSR for grantees Defined joint projects between grantees and businesses
6. VAW Training	Provided CPCs with VAW training and information; conducted legal, shelter management, and listening and counseling trainings	Met with Egyptian Radio to produce drama addressing VAW	Addressed marking and branding for the radio program	Organized TOT structure for NGOs and the police

1. Framework for a National Strategy for Reducing Violence against Women

The VAW team supported the NCW in developing a Framework for a National Strategy to Reduce Violence against Women. The Framework is intended to guide the work of the NCW and Government of Egypt in reducing violence against women over the next five to 10 years. The Secretary General initially established two groups

to oversee the project: 1) a Coordination Committee (CC) with representatives from MOSS, MOJ, MOH, MOFP, NCCM, and NGOs representatives; and 2) a Task Force for the National Strategy to work closely with the team to provide technical support. She later combined the two into a single Steering Committee. The Steering Committee's mandate is to: develop occasional papers, facilitate and moderate VAW meetings, review strategy outlines, and provide implementation guidance and feedback.

During the spring, the VAW team organized three thematic round tables to obtain stakeholder input on:

- Protection and Service Provision for the Empowerment of Women Survivors and their Families
- Combating Violence against Women through Media, Education, and Public Awareness
- Strengthening the Legal Structure and its Implementation to Protect Women from Violence

In March, the first roundtable, "Protection and Service Provision for the Empowerment of Women Survivors and their Families", brought together 22 stakeholders from several ministries, research institutes, local CSOs and international NGOs.

The participants' resulting vision related to service provision was that:

In Egypt different types and patterns of violence have been identified, all front line mechanisms have been assessed and different means of protection are promoted for mothers and children. The social, psychological and health services provided are sufficient, adequate and coordinated and are monitored on a regular basis. The NCW is dedicated for the advancement of community awareness, prevention and protection of women from violence.

In April, the second roundtable, "Combating Violence against Women through Media, Education and Awareness," was attended by 29 stakeholders, representing the national media, religious organizations, Ministry of Education and local and international NGOs. The resulting vision for this objective was that:

In five years, knowledge, behaviors and practices will have changed i) Popular cultural messages and traditional practices protect women and children from violence and trafficking and to promote zero tolerance for all forms of violence against women; ii) Media provides positive images and role models of interactions and situations free of violence; iii) Media leaders – producers, broadcasters, and sponsors – support elimination of all forms of violence against women in their work; iv) Education and counseling services are available to students and couples seeking to learn ways of relating and resolving conflicts without violence; v) Religious institutions adopt the cause of combating violence against women and synthesize between the religious discourse and culture; vi) All concerned agents and institutions (such as Ministry of Information, media channels, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Islamic Endowments, youth organizations & NGOs) coordinate their efforts in combating violence as well as collectively monitoring and measuring the impact of their efforts."

In April, the third roundtable, "Strengthening the legal structure and its implementation to better protect women from violence" brought together 23 legal experts and stakeholders from Government and international and national NGOs. The participants analyzed constraints and opportunities in the legal framework addressing violence against women and developed a number of recommendations for legislative reform, including:

- developing constitutional protection in combating VAW;
- adopting legislation against sexual violence and legislation for the protection of domestic workers;
- increasing penalties for sexual violence in the public areas and work places;
- advocating that Article 17 should not be used to lessen the penalty for husbands' acts of violence;
- increasing the penalties for rape, indecent exposure, and "scandalous morality"; and
- enacting further legislation to protect civil and human rights.

Some participants recommended incorporating enlightened and moderate Islamic religious perspectives, which resonate with Egyptian values and traditions. Others also called for further research to assess the impacts of social inequality.

Following the three roundtables, the CVAWC team, incorporating the feedback received, revised the Framework. The NCW Steering Committee reviewed the revisions. The team then prepared a summary, which was distributed for comment at governorate meetings throughout Egypt.

In late September both in a Steering Committee Meeting and subsequently, in the National Press, the Secretary General endorsed the Framework Strategy and asked the CVAWC to prepare briefing materials for the Steering Committee to hold hearings and obtain endorsements with key constituents. In the next fiscal year, the NCW will hold hearings with local NCW branches, CSOs and private sector, ministries, and parliamentarians, to obtain support for implementing the strategy.

2. VAW Observational Study Tour for Policy Makers

In July, the CVAWC team organized a VAW Observational Study Tour (OST) for an 11-member delegation of Egyptian policy makers and activists led by the Secretary General to Washington, D.C. and New York City. OST members included a Member of Parliament, NGO leader, senior academic, prominent journalist, and government officials working to reduce violence against women in Egypt. During their visit, the delegation met with the White House Advisor on Violence against Women; policy makers and officials from the Department of Justice, State, United Nations, Congress and representatives from NGO and advocacy organizations. The visit focused on strategies and methods to reduce violence against women in the U.S. that could have relevance and/or be adapted to the Egyptian context.

The timing, which coincided with finalizing the Framework Strategy, provided useful background for considering key recommendations. The White House VAW Advisor stressed the importance of developing a coordinated community response, high-level leadership and coordination from the presidency and vice presidency, and engaging

men. Governmental, congressional, and nongovernmental officials and activists repeatedly spoke of the importance of the Government allocating funding to strengthen training for all key stakeholders (including police, prosecution, judges, and social workers), and for developing coordinated community responses, services for survivors, and prevention efforts. Such efforts, they noted, would not have been effective if the government had not allocated sufficient 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. Prosecutions of those responsible for forcing girls into "transactional marriages" with adult men, the creation of a high-level advisor in the office of First Lady Suzanne Mubarak, and NCW's efforts to study and reduce transactional marriages by adult women all drew praise.

Following the OST, the Secretary General added the delegation members to the CVAW Steering Committee so as to integrate the knowledge and experience acquired. She also expanded the Committee's mandate to hold hearings on the Framework Strategy with the Governorate officials, civil society, private sector, ministerial committees, Parliamentarians and the media. Finally, she announced Egypt's own Framework for a National Strategy to Reduce Violence against Women in the national press.

3. Supporting NCW's Capacity to Respond to VAW



During NCW's 10th anniversary celebration on June 16, 2010, the Secretary General referred to CVAWC as "an ambitious project to address the phenomenon of violence against women". In reporting on the Council's achievements over the past ten years, she praised the CVAWC's efforts in combating VAW in Egypt. She noted that the Council had established a special committee to develop an integrated strategy to monitoring and reducing violence against women in Egypt. The audience included officials from governmental and non-governmental organizations, the media, and parliamentarians. The CVAWC team presented project achievements to date and several VAW NGOs grantees presented their projects.

On September 30, the Secretary General held a CVAW Steering Committee Meeting to discuss the upcoming work plan. During that meeting, she gave her approval to move ahead to create a permanent VAW unit within NCW that would address monitoring and oversight, research, and coordination of all VAW activities. She asked the CVAWC team to prepare a proposed structure and plan for its operations. Following the meeting, she announced in the national press, the upcoming CVAWC activities and the

4. Coordinated Community Response

In FY 2010 the CVAWC team provided training and technical assistance to NGO grantees operating Listening and Counseling and Legal Support Centers. The team worked to ensure that the NGO staff had sufficient knowledge and skills to provide quality and sustainable services for women seeking support. A related project aim is to create a cadre of VAW experts within the NGOs on these matters.

The team began by assessing NGO capacity to implement VAW activities, to provide listening and counseling, and to offer legal support. To assist the grantees, the team developed the following assessment tools and guides:

- Listening and Counseling
- Legal Support
- Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey
- NGO Capacity to implement CVAW Activities

During June and July, the team conducted preliminary field visits to grantee NGOs to assess the level and quality of services and to evaluate staff capacity and needs. Based on the assessment, the team conducted three-day workshops on providing legal support for battered women (July 11-13), and a four-day workshop on how to manage and implement successful listening and counseling services (July 19-22). The workshops were followed by field visits to assess grantees' application of the material and to provide guidance on post training activities. During the first quarter of FY 2011, the team will also add a third training on media relations and will continue their NGO outreach.



Through upgrading NGO grantee skills, CVAWC is working to develop the critical elements for a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) including: legal support centers, listening and counseling services, project management, media awareness and advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation. In the next fiscal year, the team has also prioritized developing CCR curricula and strategies for two main front line providers: NGOs and the police.

5. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Funding for NGO Grantees

A CSR expert assessed each NGO grantee's knowledge and capability to collaborate with the private sector to obtain CSR support. She then identified businesses in each geographic area and nationally willing to support or scale up existing activities funded by CVAWC. Each NGO also met with one or more local businesses, identified by the team and they then worked together on a plan for mutual cooperation and support. Such support included in-kind, technical, and/or financial.

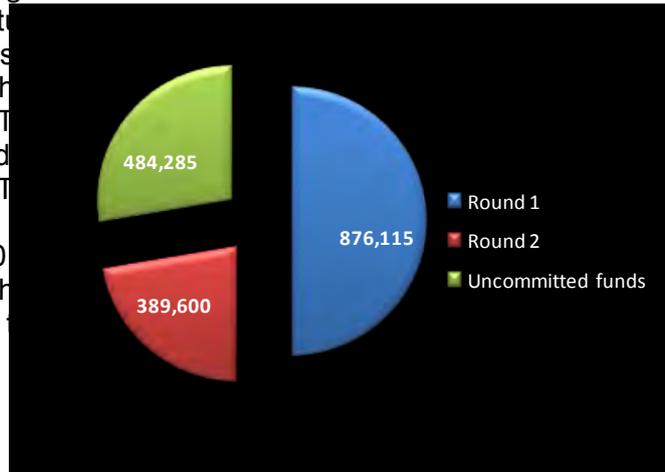
6. VAW Training Modules and Information

The CVAWC team continued to train child protection committee (CPC) members about VAW and its relationship to violence in families. They also provided background information and contacts for shelters, legal and psychological support centers, and other services for women victims and their families. CVAWC team members delivered these sessions, which eliminated the need for short-term expertise originally anticipated in the Annual Work Plan. Throughout the year, the team also shared on an ongoing basis their knowledge and experiences with other NCW projects and donor-funded programs.

Towards the end of the fiscal year, CVWAC Team members met with one of Egypt's most popular radio channel producers and NCW's media division to develop a radio drama program entitled "Let's End It Now". Together they outlined a radio series featuring five minute episodes over a three month period to address the most salient VAW issues in Egyptian communities. This programming is also intended to help build support for implementing the Framework Strategy in the coming fiscal year.

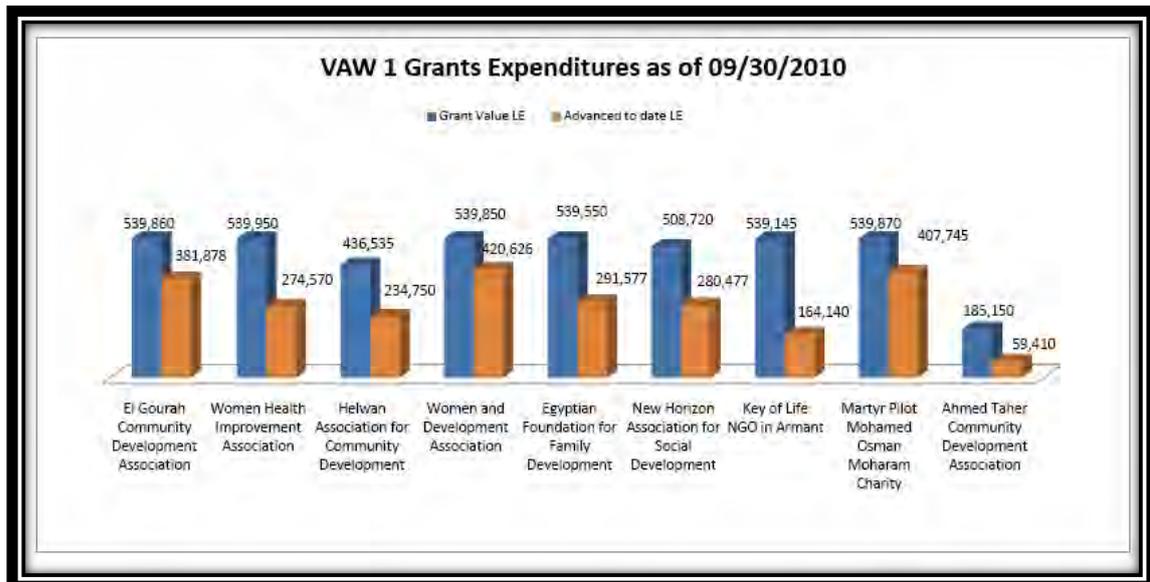
C. Working with Civil Society

The overall VAW grants budget is \$1.75 million. To date the CVWAC team has committed 72% of its grants budget leaving 28% uncommitted for future activities related to current grantees. As of September 30, 2010 the team has organized two rounds of VAW grants. The first (nine grants for \$876,115) started in early FY 2010 and were all active. The second (four grants for \$389,600) is scheduled to start on November 1, 2010 pending final MOSS approval, and the program will last for 12 months to coincide with the completion of other project activities.



First Round of Grants

During FY 2009 the team signed grants with nine NGOs focusing on better services and legal assistance for battered women. The NGOs started at different dates due to delays in receiving MOSS approval. The following Table outlines grant disbursements completed during Fiscal Year 2010 and the funds remaining.



The First Round has already been quite active and the grantees are at their peak in implementation of VAW activities. The following Table highlights some of the key activities and results achieved to date by these nine grantees.

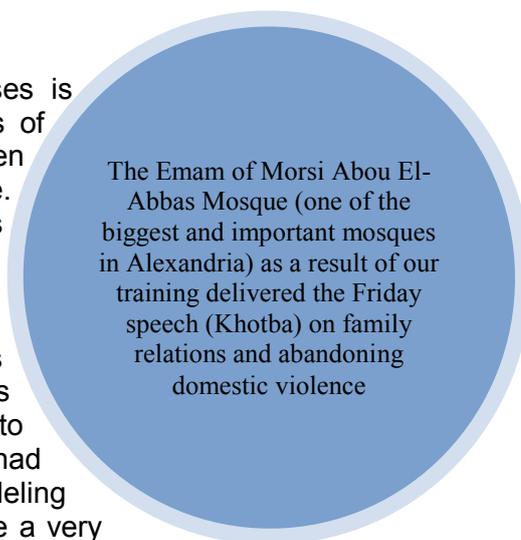
First Round of Grants - Active - 18 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Key Results
El Goura CDA	Combating Undocumented Tribal Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 612 community members (286 women and 326 men) in different villages are now knowledgeable about women's legal rights 274 marriages that were formerly un-registered tribal marriages are now legally documented
Women Health Improvement Association General Assembly	Supporting Battered Women in Greater Cairo and Nag'a Hammadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection to provide an overview of the forms and reasons for VAW in the target communities was undertaken and effective services are documented in a database 216 battered women were provided with listening and counseling services 10 public awareness seminars were attended by 625 community members Training workshops were held on the Arab Women Speak Out program (AWSO) for 9 female facilitators/TOTs 2 workshops for 30 husbands of battered women were held to educate husbands about the negative effects of violence on the whole family
Helwan Association for Community Development (Bashayer)	Enhancement of community interventions to combat violence against women in four residential areas in Helwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86 battered women were provided with legal consultation and assistance 96 women received appropriate vocational training to qualify them for labor market demand 25 women succeeded in finding suitable jobs
Women and Development	Hand in Hand to combat domestic violence (Alexandria & Borg El Arab Cities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 lawyers were selected from a master training program to be leaders and work part-time at the legal support center of the project Through the listening and counseling centers, the NGO received 53 cases of battered women. 25 cases were referred to the legal support center to raise their cases in court, and 28 cases were referred to receive psychological support
Egyptian Foundation for Family Development	A Project to Fight Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted 50 women in issuing official identification cards, 15 women were referred to the legal specialist to raise their cases in court and 67 women were provided psychological assistance. Conducted 24 community awareness seminars for 751 participants on violence against women and how to manage anger
New Horizon Association for Social Development	Generating Social Behavioral Change within Communities through Rights Based Approach in Combating Violence against Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140 women are now graduated from AWSO classes 6 awareness seminars on violence against women were conducted for community members in old Cairo and attended by 295 community members (199 males & 96 females)
Key of Life Association in Armant	Empowering Women in Qena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 female leaders were selected and trained on AWSO 375 women were selected from the target communities for the next training on AWSO

First Round of Grants - Active - 18 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Key Results
Martyr Pilot Mohamed Osman Moharam Charity for Comprehensive Development	Combating Violence against Women by Raising the Community's Awareness and Increasing and Improving Support Provided to Battered Women in Alexandria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 284 youth (143 female & 141 male) acquired awareness and knowledge of domestic violence and its impact on the families and the community; they were able to promote the culture of combating violence against women and the skills of effective communication 70 leaders (37 female & 33 male) improved their knowledge on VAW by attending workshops including religious leaders (Muslim & Christian)
Community Development Association in Ahmed Taher, El Fashn	Combating Violence against Women Beni Suef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 awareness workshops were conducted for 22 Christian and 30 Muslim religious leaders 4 round table discussion for 104 religious leaders (94 male, and 10 female) were held to discuss how to promote the culture of combating VAW in the community

Key Lessons to Date from Round 1

Addressing human rights issues requires dealing with human behavior and different cultural practices, laws and beliefs. From their experiences with local NGOs, the CVAWC team developed several key lessons, specifically in the field of women's rights, which are outlined below:

- Although the target group for AWSO classes is women victims of violence, yet in one class of approximately 20 attendees, five women attended who did not suffer from violence. These women provided positive examples (positive deviance) of peaceful family co-existence whilst facing the same environmental and economic circumstances as many battered women. Within the class these women participated in discussing cases of battered women and encouraged others to combat violence. They explained how they had overcome violence in their own families. Modeling positive behaviors and practices proved to be a very successful method and demonstrated the importance to having role models in these classes.
- After conducting a number of workshops to empower women socially using the Arab Women Speak Out curriculum, the NGO grantee realized that it would be useful to include the following topics in the sessions: "How to choose your husband" and "How to protect your family". The first topic helped mothers to guide their daughters in selecting good husbands, and the second showed how VAW affects the whole family, not only women.
- The media plays a significant role in disseminating information and encouraging women to seek help. Four battered women went to the NGO grantee asking for help after seeing an interview conducted with the NGO's representative about the project on TV's channel 2 on Zeina TV Program.



- Good relations and communication with the tribal/clan sheikhs, wise men, and judges helped in supporting the project, hastening implementation and encouraging villagers to attend seminars and meetings.

Second Round of Grants

In the fourth quarter of FY 2010 the team signed four grants with NGOs focusing on trafficking and transactional marriages. The NGOs will implement awareness activities and work with the media on methods to combat transactional marriages. Most of the grantees have already received MOSS approval and are proceeding with the first request for funds to start implementation. These grants are for 12 months.

Second Round of Grants - Starting o/a November 2010 - 12 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Activities
New Fostat Association for Local Community Development	Towards a conscious community combating transactional marriages Cairo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of the community to identify the areas of transactional marriage • Train 45 religious and community leaders to improve their capacity to fight the phenomenon • Raise the awareness of 1500 women at risk of transactional marriage and their families about the negative impact of this marriage • Establish counseling center and support 300 women victims/at risk of transactional marriage socially, economically, legally, and psychologically • Hold discussion/round tables with media to explain the problems of transactional marriage and how to handle it in the media in order to reduce this phenomenon
Youth Association for Population and Development	Empower civil society organization to combat transactional marriages Sharkeya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field study on transactional marriages • Provide 50 women victims with psychological, economic, and legal services • Raise the awareness of 180 religious/community leaders, NGOs, and female community leaders "Raedat" on the problems of transactional marriage and how to prevent women from being victims of such marriage • Raise the awareness of 3000 women at risk and their families about the problems of this marriage
Future Eve for Family and Environmental Development	Combating Trafficking in Women is Community Responsibility 6th of October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field research to measure the dimension of the phenomenon of transactional marriage and develop a training program on the appropriate interventions and services to be provided to combat it • Establish counseling center to provide 300 women victims/at risk with psychological, social, economic, and legal assistance • Establish a network of 6 organizations and build their capacity to be able to raise the awareness and combat the phenomenon of the transactional marriage

Second Round of Grants - Starting o/a November 2010 - 12 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Activities
Family Planning Association in Alexandria	Together for a Decent Future for our Girls Alexandria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish referral system to provide women victims of transactional marriage with appropriate services Raise the awareness of 250 women at risk and 1000 family members on the problems of such marriages Support 220 victims and those at risk with appropriate health, economic, social, psychological, and legal services and assistance Build the capacity of 15 lawyers, 15 media representatives, and 15 religious/community leaders to advocate against transactional marriages

D. Impact

The CVAWC team tracked qualitative progress in combating VAW by assessing:

1. Progress in Implementation of Recommendations from the VAW Research
2. Project Impact on Quality and Quantity of Services for the Prevention and Treatment of Women Victims of Violence

A baseline assessment was completed in 2009 and the CVAWC team updates the information as changes can be documented. In addition, the team reports on new developments that may have altered some of the original baseline indicators and/or revised the original objectives.

Progress in Implementing Egypt VAW Study Recommendations

Completed in FY 2009, the Egypt Violence against Women Study provided 31 policy recommendations that collectively serve as a baseline for purposes of evaluating progress in combating VAW. As part of its Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), the CVAWC technical teams continue to track progress on implementing these recommendations, with a particular focus on changes in legislation, services, and media reporting.

The table below outlines CVAWC's specific contribution in addressing these recommendations to date.

Recommendations	Progress to date
<p><i>Cross-cutting recommendations</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect periodic comprehensive data on VAW 2. Establish a clear State policy to combat VAW 3. Consult and include the voices of survivors 	<p>Data obtained during the 2009 study will be updated in 2011</p> <p>Periodic data gathering will be sustained by the VAW unit</p> <p>Framework for National Strategy</p> <p>Case profiles of VAW survivors and consulted by NGO grantees</p>

<p>Legal and regulatory recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Review all laws and regulations (criminal law, personal/family status law, labor law, civil code, media law, etc.) 5. Develop a comprehensive law (or package of laws) on violence against women 6. Introduce legal text to address the issue of sexual harassment in the street and the workplace 7. Amend the personal status law 8. Consider establishment of civil protection orders 9. Train police officers, prosecutors and judges (and others interacting with victims) 10. Establish appropriate procedures, such as special areas inside police stations, and necessary confidentiality 11. Respect privacy of women victims of violence 12. Allocate funding for enforcement of legal mechanisms 	<p>Strategic objective of the National Framework Strategy is to strengthen laws and regulations to prevent and redress violence against women.</p> <p>Framework calls for redressing gender based VAW, including sexual harassment and discrimination.</p> <p>VAW curriculum materials being developed for pre- and in-service police and other service provider training</p> <p>Collaboration with NCW efforts to advocate for more women police officers to support VAW victims</p>
<p>VAW Prevention and Victim Services Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Develop a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) 14. Train health and social service providers, all sectors of Government and NGOs 15. Establish a referral mechanism 16. Establish new shelter operating procedures 17. Develop programs and services that address children's needs 18. Work with the MOH to integrate counseling services 19. Expand free or low-cost legal services 20. Rehabilitate VAW by providing them with long-term solutions 21. Extend working hours of hotlines (24/7) 	<p>Worked with NGO grantees and NCW to develop CCR and to obtain private sector funding</p> <p>Supported NCW in establishing new shelter operating procedures</p> <p>Followed up with MOSS to amend shelter regulations and to open new shelters</p> <p>Capacity building and training for NGO grantees focuses on legal support, listening and counseling services, and rehabilitation programs</p> <p>VAW training for the Child Protection Committee members</p> <p>NGO grantees provide low-cost or free legal services</p> <p>MOSS created new shelter in Qualiubia governorate with new approach of having annexes for economic empowerment and in-house vocational training</p>
<p>Education and public awareness recommendations</p>	<p>Designed five-minute drama spots over three months with Egyptian Radio Program to</p>

22. Develop a media strategy on combating violence against women	address the most important VAW problems and to provide solutions.
23. Plan a media campaign on the national level	Media Roundtable held. Their inputs were integrated in the national strategy to reduce VAW
24. Train media personnel from the various generations, and fields to recognize violence against women as a community issues	List of VAW experts and opinion leaders for media events in FY 2011 prepared
25. Focus media programming on equal rights for men and women	Community leaders and religious leaders and those working in media participated in the Media Roundtable
26. Work with community leaders, including religious leaders, and those working in the field of media and communication	Developed media monitoring system for VAW in the Egyptian news to be assumed by NCW unit
27. Make available information sources on violence against women for media personnel – both formal and informal media	Design module on family counseling to be implemented in FY 2011
28. Publicize the role of shelters and other protection services for battered women	
29. Establish a specialized system to monitor the coverage and portrayal of VAW in the Egyptian news	
30. Integrate human rights curricula in educational curricula	
31. Provide pre-marital training and post-marital training for couples	

Quality and Quantity of Services Update

As part of the PMP, the CVAWC team also conducted a baseline assessment of services for VAW victims and their families at the beginning of the project. This assessment has been updated so as to determine gaps and to formulate current priorities and directions. Although significant service gaps remain, the CVAWC team also progressed in initiating a case management system and in improving and expanding some shelter and counseling services through their NGO grantees and training this past year. Increasingly, the team is working to develop trainers and materials to implement coordinated community responses and case management systems through the NGO grantees and in collaboration with other NCW offices and the CPCs. Thus, their primary focus has been on improving service delivery quality and effectiveness.

Shelters

Egypt currently has ten shelters for battered women: nine are overseen and funded directly by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) and one independent shelter was established by the Association for Development and Enhancement of Women (ADEW). MOSS recently established its newest shelter in Qualiubia governorate. The new shelter will provide in-house vocational training for women to establish laundry, computer, and handcraft micro businesses.

NO.	Shelter Governorate	Establishment Year	# of Beds	Services available	# of women visited to date	MOSS / NGO
1	Cairo / Heliopolis	2006	15	Listening and counseling, psychosocial, legal and health services	59	MOSS
2	6 th of October	2005	22	Listening and counseling, psychosocial, legal and health services	500	MOSS
3	Beni Suef	2005	45	Listening and counseling, psychosocial and health services	455	MOSS
4	Dakahlia (Mansoura)	2004	20	Listening and counseling, psychosocial, legal and health services	650	MOSS
5	Minia	2007	30	Listening and counseling, psychosocial, legal and health services	370	MOSS
6	Fayoum	2007	25	Listening and counseling, psychosocial, legal and health services	79	MOSS
7	Alex	2005	50	Listening and counseling, psychosocial, legal and health services	1500	MOSS
8	Kalioubia	2010	No data available			MOSS
9	Cairo		No data available			NGO

To address shelter management, the CVAWC team invited three shelter managers -- 6th of October Shelter, Alex (Martyr Pilot), and Dakahlia -- to participate in developing the Framework Strategy. These managers recommended: (1) publicizing the role of shelters and other protection services for battered women; (2) establishing new operating shelter procedures to integrate psychological, legal, listening and counseling support; (3) amending shelter regulations limiting duration of stay and allowing children only up to certain age; and (4) upgrading women's life skills during shelter stays.

Over the past year, MOSS has been reviewing their shelter regulations. However, the new regulations have not yet been made public. The ministry's delay has provoked several NGO stakeholders and other experts to call for a more participatory approach in developing the new regulations.

To improve shelter management, the CVAWC team engaged Listening and Counseling specialists from the first round of NCW grants to update training workshops on Listening and Counseling. Such assistance is designed to develop a cadre of trainers and experts with direct experience in VAW service provision, who can then train others. As part of the first round of NCW grantee awareness activities, the NGOs publicized CVAWC's information on shelters and made public announcements of available services. This NGO support has helped to gain more credibility for the shelters and encouraged more women to utilize these services.

In Qena, the CVAWC team encouraged its NGO grantee to incorporate the community leaders (ra'idat rifyat) trained by the project in 2009 in the NGO's VAW awareness sessions. Through the CPC trainings, the team provided an overview of

VAW and its relationship to family violence. During these trainings, they further publicized information and contacts for shelters, legal and psychological support centers, and other services for women victims and their families.

Medical Services, Family Planning and Community Health

Medical professionals interviewed in hospitals and health units noted that they commonly treat cases of domestic violence, but also that there are no specific services at hospitals or health units for VAW victims, except emergency treatment as normally provided. Health professionals have also noted that there is no case management protocol specifically for victims of gender-based violence or abuse. Despite the need for counseling interventions for abused women, many hospitals and health units still do not have trained social workers to help women. This role is often taken on by nurses, and in some rural health units, by community leaders. Referrals to other victim services are not provided, and medical reports for police complaints are only issued upon request. MOH representatives participated in the roundtable with services providers and their inputs and advice have been incorporated into the Framework of the National Strategy. MOH CPC members are also helping to develop a case referral and management system.

The Ministry of Health currently employs approximately 15,000 community leaders (*ra'idat rifiyat*) in all governorates. The majority of community leaders are attached to health units or rural hospitals. They address women's health needs and disseminate information on prevention, such as hygiene, family planning, reproductive health, and avian flu. In rural areas, the community leaders typically conduct home visits, whilst in urban areas, they conduct workshops and lectures in health units. Community leaders (*ra'idat rifiyat*) are a point of first referral for VAW cases and woman victims often turn to these workers when they have problems. The CVAWC project included many of these leaders in their CPC and NGO trainings.

Hotlines and Help lines

Various Government bodies, including the NCW, NCCM, MOFP, and the National Council for Human Rights, have organized hotlines. The Nadeem Center, an NGO, operates a 24-hour hotline, which focuses specifically on women victims of violence. All provide referrals to other services. The NCW Ombudsman Office and the Nadeem Center hotlines have national reach.

Listening and Counseling Services

To improve accessibility, quality, and sustainability of the services offered to VAW victims, the CVAWC team conducted a needs assessment for the first round of grantees to evaluate their capacity to provide VAW services. Based on that assessment, the CVAWC team designed a Listening and Counseling workshop for 26 participants (19 women-7 men). Some initial outcomes from this training are as follows:

- The Health Improvement Association replicated the training with their branch colleagues in Nagaa Hammadi- Upper Egypt to spread the knowledge and skills amongst their other projects and NGO staff;
- The Key of Life established Listening and Counseling units within their geographical areas in collaboration with their partner NGOs;
- The Martyr Pilot initiated group therapy to assist battered women and trained other social workers to lead these sessions;

- Gora integrated Listening and Counseling services for Bedouin women in the community/tribe council;
- Seven NGOs updated their technical tools and created case management systems; and
- Seven NGOs established referral and follow-up system for case support.

The CVAWC team conducted field visit sessions to assess how grantees applied the skills and knowledge gained and to provide further technical assistance to support post training implementation.

Legal Services

In 2002, the NCW's Ombudsman Office was established to receive complaints from women with regard to gender discrimination, including VAW. Complaints typically deal with gender discrimination at the workplace, Personal Status Law, domestic violence, inheritance, and other issues. The Office also assigns lawyers free of charge to poor women who cannot afford to file court cases. In addressing VAW, the Ombudsman Office cooperates with the MOSS and NGOs to refer victims to shelters. The Ombudsman Office receives many VAW calls regularly and the CVAWC team assisted them in making referrals for these kinds of cases. As the office is active in all governorates, the CVAWC team also plans to develop specific referral cards and information for these offices in the coming fiscal year.

In addition to the Ombudsman Office, several Egyptian NGOs provide some form of direct legal advice or services. Eleven provide legal representation for their clients in court. Legal services typically focus on divorce, child custody, housing, etc. and most are in Greater Cairo. Widely recognized leaders in the field were the Center for Egyptian and Women's Legal Activities (CEWLA), the Association for the Development and Enhancement of Women in Egypt (ADEW), and the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR). During the current year, the CVAWC team provided legal support for 29 participants (20 women and nine men). Through the first round of grants, nine additional NGOs began providing legal services for VAW victims in seven governorates.

Advocacy and Prevention

New advocacy efforts are underway and VAW issues are more widely publicized in the national press on a weekly basis (although much of the reporting focuses on the acts of violence rather than reporting alternatives and resolution). Founded in 2005, a Consortium of 11 NGOs working on women's rights focused on the repercussions of un-official marriages. Currently, they are advocating for changes and amendments to the Family Law to ensure a just and more integrated law reflecting the needs of all Egyptians.

Since 2006, the Suzanne Mubarak Peace Movement has launched a "Stop Trafficking in Persons Now" initiative. The movement has widely publicized and held national and regional conferences on trafficking. Their efforts encouraged passage of the Trafficking in Persons Law 64/2010 issued this past May.

The three NCW Roundtables and development of the Framework Strategy were widely publicized in the press and engaged key stakeholders and advocates. This past June, NCW's Tenth Anniversary celebration also provided a forum to highlight VAW concerns and prevention.

Conclusion

The NCW, MOSS, and a limited number of NGOs are actively engaged in providing core VAW services. Available services remain limited. Shelters are still relatively underutilized but referrals through NGOs, CPCs, and the NCW are increasing access and utilization of these services. New initiatives are underway to liberalize some of the shelter regulations and to provide women with new ventures and training during their shelter stays. Major public and government bodies have not incorporated VAW support systematically into their service delivery; however, the CPCs and NGOs (and to a lesser extent, police receiving CPC training) are beginning to initiate a case management and referral system. A growing number of NGOs and civil society in general are beginning to provide different kinds of support services for VAW victims and their families. Counseling and information about these issues are increasing with a growing cadre of experts responding to different kinds of family violence and harassment.

E. Sustaining Best Practices

Based on the capacity building activities implemented during FY2010, the CVAWC team observed that strengthening knowledge and expertise is having a significant effect on providers' awareness and ability to address VAW issues. By becoming experts on this topic, the providers also become advocates and are more willing to intervene proactively when they realize that their intervention can have an impact.

The team has therefore begun by designing a technical training program to create a cadre of experts and specialists amongst each NGO grantee to sustain the work of the project after its completion. This formation will take place during FY2011 through a Training of Trainers (TOT) program that will be implemented in three phases which participants will be certified as specialized VAW Listening and Counseling experts and as Legal Service providers. The graduates from these trainings will be awarded certificates and will be encouraged to train others.

In addition, the team recognizes that they need to include other NCW departments and projects in these trainings. They are also helping the Ombudsman and Media Offices to publicize services and to make referrals to appropriate services, which in turn will strengthen the CCR case management and response. To sustain this work within the NCW, they are also working with the Secretary General and Steering Group to develop a permanent VAW structure that will monitor these issues, commission research, and coordinate findings and interventions amongst the different ministries and across sectors of society.

Section III – Reducing Violence against Children



A. Milestones

In partnership with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood in the Ministry of Family and Population (NCCM/MOFP), the CVAWC team continued to support the Ministry's efforts to establish policies to reduce violence against children (VAC), address family violence, and increase services for street children and children in conflict with the law. During FY 2010, the CVAWC team worked extensively with the NCCM/MOFP to improve child protection nationally and to implement and sustain the new concept of child rights' mandated in the 2008 Child

During this past year, the CVAWC VAC team, led by Mrs. Magda Barsoum, remained consistent. The main team members also received good technical support from a legal team of judges, who helped to advance the judges and prosecutors' understanding and awareness of the legal ramifications of the Amended Child Law.

In addition to incorporating VAC successfully into the Council's ongoing work, other major milestones achieved during FY 2010 were:

- 86 new Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in eight governorates and in Cairo trained in the Amended Child Law and their roles;
- 396 children were reunited with their families; 1582 street children received services, and 199 children in conflict with the law received legal support.
- Two courts with two prosecution offices and one detention facility and three reception houses serving children were renovated and furnished.

- A Guide of Inspection Standards to certify institutions for children in conflict with the law and a preliminary list of sites providing alternatives to detention for children were completed.

As shown in the table below, VAC activities received consistent press coverage and attention over the year.

NCCM Press Coverage

Topic/Quarter	One	Two	Three	Four	Annual Total
General VAC Information	18	19	17	10	64
CVAWC Project mentioned	7	1	4	1	13
USAID mentioned	4	3	2	1	10
Chemonics International mentioned	n/a	1	0	0	1

B. The Year in Review

The majority of the activities outlined in the Annual Work Plan were completed during this past year and progress was achieved on all nine activities projected. The following activities were fully completed: (1) media awareness and informed reporting of the Amended Child Law amongst the Egyptian media; (2) the projected procurements (Giza and Cairo courts and detention facilities) for children in conflict with the law; (3) the Guide of Inspection Standards for detention sites; (4) organization of a permanent VAC unit with the requisite budget line; (5) increased services in for street children and for children in conflict with the law; and (6) provision of CSR/private sector support for NGO grantees. In terms of the remaining unfinished activities, most involve further training in order to sustain and expand the work begun. Such training includes further training for CPCs, incoming judges and prosecutors, and social workers assisting vulnerable children and children in conflict with the law. All of these training activities are continued and further developed in the FY 2011 Annual Work Plan.

The Table below outlines the progress in addressing the VAC agenda by activity by quarter for FY 2010.

Activity/Quarter	One	Two	Three	Four
1. CPCs have common knowledge of child protection to begin operations				
2. Impart knowledge of amended Child Law, CPCs, and children's rights in selected governorates	Trained 20 CPCs in Cairo	Trained 9 CPCs in Cairo; 6 in Fayoum; and 8 in Port Said	Trained 11 CPCs in Qalyubia; 11 in Helwan; and 8 in Giza	Trained 8 CPCs in 6th October and 5 in Suez
3. Increase understanding of amended Child Law amongst Egyptian media		In coordination with the FJP, held media VAC Round Table for 55 senior	With the FJP held 4 media trainings for 130 junior audio/visual broadcast	

		broadcast, audio visual journalists, script writers and producers in Cairo.	journalists	
4. Institutionalize training programs on amended Child Law with social workers and judiciary	Proposed certification to Social Workers' Syndicate for social workers working with children	Drafted proposal for social workers certificate training for syndicate board members	Obtained agreement with Social Workers Syndicate on final training programs and budget. MOU under review by MOFP/NCCM Proposed institutionalization of training on the Child Law to all incoming members of the judiciary to MOJ (MOFP Minister Letter)	Followed up with MOH and NCJS for approvals
5. Facilitate alternatives to detention and strengthen judicial inspection of detention sites				Standards for visitation inspection presented to MOJ Short list of sites for alternatives to detention developed
6. Assist MOFP to develop institutional mechanisms and capacity to sustain VAC interventions	Proposed budget for unit to follow up on the implementation of the law and CPCs	Proposal accepted by Prime Minister	Met with Ministry of Administrative Development to activate unit and recruitment of CPC technical secretariat	Drafted MOFP and Ministry of Local Administration decree managing CPC activities
7. Increase number and quality of services for street children and children in conflict with the law 8. Improve services for street children, other at-risk children, and their families	Conducted monthly monitoring of 6 NGOs in Alex, Menia and Aswan serving street children and children in conflict with the law.	Continued monthly monitoring	Continued monthly monitoring	Continued monthly monitoring
9. Initiate mechanisms to sustain MOFP and NGO initiatives through Corporate Social Responsibility		Prepared Minister's presentation for EU/CSR event.	Workshops for NCCM NGO grantees held	Joined Ministry of Investment CSR group. Presented MOFP's activities and the role of business community

1 and 2. Child Protection Committees

After the passage of the amendments to the Child Law, the NCCM/MOFP advocated with Egypt's governors to launch child protection committees throughout the governorates and sub-committees in each local administrative district. The CVAWC team continued training CPC members on their roles and responsibilities and promoting the use of the brand (logo) developed last year. CVAWC materials and other information on the roles and responsibilities of committee members are utilized by all MOFP/NCCM projects dealing with CPCs. CPC events were well covered in the media, which helped to increase knowledge and awareness of their role and children's rights amongst the general public. The CVAWC team also encouraged their NGO grantees to increase awareness.

Child Protection Committee Successes

- Following a well attended CPC training, **the 6th of October** Governor wrote to Minister Khattab requesting further CPC training for other government employees including those working for NCCM, health officials responsible for issuing birth certificates, and the officials in charge of the civil registry.
- A Ministry of Health **El Mokattam** CPC member created a website to raise awareness on children's health issues.
- Following a call to the NCCM Child Helpline, an NGO member of **Montaza** CPC intervened with a family to prevent a case of underage marriage.
- NCCM's Child Helpline asked the CVAWC team to assist a young girl who was not allowed to sit her exams as a result of a family dispute. The team enlisted the assistance of the **El Basateen** CPC police member, who sent a plainclothes policeman to accompany the NGO CPC member. Together they were able to convince the father to let his daughter continue in school and sit the exam. This case pointed out the importance of community policing strategies.
- A **Tagamo** CPC member terminated the contract of a construction company that was exploiting underage children.

3. Egyptian Radio and Television Union (ERTU) Training

The CVAWC team collaborated with the Family Justice Project to train 130 junior level broadcast journalists from the Egyptian Radio and TV Union: comprising Channels One, Two, and Three; specialized Nile channels; and radio channels. The training program, conducted over two days, was replicated four times and focused on conveyed information and messages about the Child Law Amendments, and the CPC role. Judge Mostafa Khalil from the CVAWC legal team hosted over seven TV

and radio talk shows on the topic. He discussed family stability in relation to children's rights under the Amendments.

Following the training, the CVAWC and the FJP teams followed up with ERTU Training Department to develop a training module for junior level audio/visual representatives on the Child Law Amendments, family law, and advice on reporting on child related issues in the broadcast media. They are also encouraging CPC branding on national TV.

4 and 5. Training, Judicial Inspections and Alternatives to Detention

This past year, the National Centre for Judicial Studies, which trains prosecutors and judges, started training prosecutors on the amended Child Law provisions. A member of VAC's core legal team was selected by the Prosecutor General to lead their first training of 700 prosecutors on the amended Child Law. The VAC team also completed the "Guide of Inspection Standards", which provides a checklist for minimum standards for detention facilities for children in conflict of the law. In addition, they developed a short list of alternative sites for child detention, including vocational training and community service programs. In the coming year they will visit these programs and develop further training materials on assessing and referring children to these alternatives. Both the Guide of Inspection Standards and the information on credible alternatives to detention will be included in the Judicial Training Manual for MOJ and NCJS's training of incoming judges and prosecutors.

The CVAWC team also worked with the Social Workers' Syndicate throughout the year to obtain their approval, direct support and engagement in developing a certification program and training for social workers assisting vulnerable children. The Syndicate has agreed to institute certification procedures and the CVAWC social worker is helping to identify the key competencies and requirements for the training.

6. MOFP Capacity to Sustain VAC Interventions

During this past year, the VAC team proposed and designed a national CPC structure to be included in MOFP's Strategic Plan, which has been approved by the Prime Minister. The VAC team was also tasked by the NCCM/MOFP to develop a unit for implementation of Child Law. This unit will take over the VAC work once the project ceases and will oversee the Technical Secretariat serving the CPCs. H.E. the Minister requested the team to work with the Ministry of Administration to determine the required staff, responsibilities and roles of the future VAC unit. In the coming year, the CVAWC team will also assist the new unit and staff in assuming these functions.

7-8. Services to Street Children and Children in Conflict with the Law

The CVAWC team completed its services to street children and children in conflict with the law activities. Details of these activities are covered under "Working with Civil Society" below.

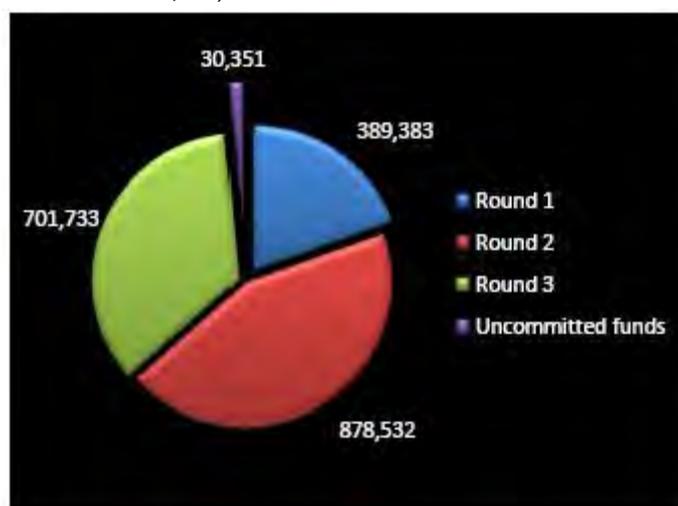
9. CSR Funding for NGO Grantees

As with the VAW grantees, the CSR expert assessed each NGO grantee's knowledge and capability to collaborate with the private sector to obtain CSR support. She then identified businesses in each geographic area and nationally willing to support or scale up existing activities funded by CVAWC. Each VAC NGO also met with one or more local businesses, identified by the team and they then

worked together on a plan for mutual cooperation and support. Such support included in-kind, technical, and/or financial.

C. Working with Civil Society

The overall VAC grants budget is \$2.0 million. To date the project has committed almost the entire budgeted amount with around \$30,000 in reserve for future costs that may be required by the current grantees. The CVAWC team has organized three rounds of VAC grants. The first round (six grants for \$389,383) began in FY 2009 and was completed by September 30, 2010. The second (seven grants for \$878,532) will start o/a November 1, 2010 and will last for 18 months. The third round (seven grants for \$701,733) is awaiting MOSS approval and will last for 12 months. Details of the three rounds follow.



First Round of Grants

During FY 2009 the project team signed grants with six NGOs focusing on improved services for street children and legal assistance for children in conflict with the law. All these grants successfully completed their activities and are currently closed.

The following Table highlights the key results of these six grants.

First Round of Grants - Completed - 18 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Key Results
Legal Services for Women and Child NGO	Legal Protection for Children in Conflict with Law	The Legal Unit - provided 50 legal consultations for children and their families and defended 194 cases of children in conflict with the law A strong Cadre of lawyers - trained 90 lawyers to form a qualified cadre of lawyers ready to defend the children in conflict with the law and provide them with better legal services
El Horreya Association for Social and Environmental Development	Reuniting the street child with their family	Overcoming Economic Barriers - by providing 144 families with food and meals to assist them in maintaining their children at home. 135 children joined internal vocational training program to assist them in finding a suitable job after returning with their families Reuniting Street Children - 103 street children were reunited with their families
Future NGO for Development and Consumer & Environment Protection	Treasures of the Future	Reception Center - received around 267 children and provided them with medical and legal services. Reunited 83 children with their families Collaboration with Education Directorate - resulted in 41 children receiving exemption from school fees due to poverty
The Egyptian Society for the Care of Street Children in Menia	Right of Street Children for a Better Life	Reuniting Children - successfully reunited 52 children with their families and conducted 200 follow-up visits to children who returned home. Coordination with other Stakeholders - The NGO succeeded in getting a promise from Menia's Governor to allocate a land to

First Round of Grants - Completed - 18 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Key Results
		build a care center for the street children. Also, they succeeded to reach an agreement with Ministry of Manpower to train children under The Child Labor Project.
Development Organization for the Support of Street Food Vendors and Consumer Protection	Integrated development for Street Children and their Families	Database for Menia Street Children - conducted a survey on the situation in Menia and the services that are available and the outcome was a comprehensive database on street children existing in Menia governorate Reception Center - reunited 80 children with their families and transferred 20 children to Social Defense Association in Menia
Future Eve Institution in Menia	Decent Life for Street Children	Street Children Bank - an innovative idea that helped 46 families of street children to obtain loans Mobile Unit - Observed 309 street children in various locations and included them in its database for future follow ups Reception Center - reunited 58 street children with their families and provided social , educational and health services to 481 street children and their families

Key Lessons to Date

Working in the human rights area is a learning experience due to the need to address issues related to human behavior, cultural practices, laws, values, and beliefs. The CVAWC team derived several key lessons, specifically in the field of child's rights, which are outlined below:

The family is the safest place for children

Children are victims and we must help them to get their rights

- Involving target groups in project planning and implementation is crucial for the sustainability of the activities and feeling of ownership
- Networking with others associations to provide integrated service to children is an effective method
- Activating the role of the Child Protection Committees will facilitate the work with the child

Sustainability Plans

The CVAWC team encouraged all grantees to work on sustainability of their activities using whichever method they see is applicable to their activities and the economic environment in their area. Listed below are some of the ideas brought to the team by the NGOs:

- In Menia, the Street Children Bank will continue providing loans to the families of street children after grant closure.
- Several NGOs plan to submit proposals to other donors' agencies to continue the funding of the activities.

- NGO grantees are signing protocols of cooperation with government institutions and other NGOs will assist in the continuation of services after the end of the project.
- Utilizing the existing database in the association and updating it frequently is assisting the NGO to continue and target services provided for children and their families.
- Coordinating with Child Protection Committees is essential for the sustaining the services.
- NGOs have established partnership with the Center for Construction to train youth groups and qualify them for the labor market in the future
- The legal unit and the trained lawyers will continue in providing legal services to the children as it is one of the main activities of the association.
- An NGO is negotiating with a local businessman to fund their activities after the project funds end.

“Tomorrow Will be Better” is the name of our team of Street children who returned home and to school. The aim of the team is to educate students about the dangers of the street, the importance of education and share their street experiences and how they were rescued by the project

Second Round of Grants

In FY 2010 the project signed grants with seven NGOs focusing on juvenile justice and how to provide a strong cadre of lawyers to defend children in conflict with the law. Most of the grantees have already received MOSS approval and are proceeding with the first request for funds to start implementation. These grants are of 18 months’ duration.

Second Round of Grants - Starting o/a November 2010 - 18 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Activities
El-Mofid Association for Development and Training	Legal assistance for children in conflict with law and their families (Giza and 6 of October)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 20 lawyers on child law and improve their qualification to better serve the children in conflict with the law. • Establish 2 legal assistant centers to provide legal assistance for 500 children in conflict with the law or victims. • Provide 500 children in conflict with the law and at risk with legal, social, and psychological counseling. • Conduct needs assessment for six governmental and nongovernmental organizations
Women and Development Association	Hand in Hand to protect tomorrow's future (Alexandria, Beheira, and Kafr El Sheikh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 20 child/facilitators on Child to Child Program to raise the awareness of 100 children • Improve the capacity of 30 lawyers to defend and provide legal support to 500 children in conflict with the law and their families. • Train and qualify 20 social workers/community leaders on child rights to provide 300 children and their families with social and psychological counseling
Center of Egyptian Family Development	Legal and Judicial assistance program for children (Aswan, Luxor, Qena, and Red Sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish legal and social support center to serve 3,500 cases of children in conflict with the law or victims • Train 40 lawyers and social workers on the new child law and how to defend the children • Distribute 10 child complaints boxes at different districts of the governorate and respond. • Organize 4 training workshops for the staff that work in the detention centers on how to deal with the children in conflict with the law and positively change their behavior. • Conduct 4 focus group discussions between psychologist experts and the staff working at the police station on how to deal with the

Second Round of Grants - Starting o/a November 2010 - 18 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Activities
		<p>children in the detention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold 4 meetings with the media to raise their awareness about child legal rights and how to address it in the media
Egyptian NGO for Human Development	<p>Legal Empowerment for children in conflict with the law</p> <p>(Sohag, Assiut, and Menia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal assistance, counseling, and services for 1300 cases through the legal office for children and their families • Establish a database for the cases handled by the office and classify and analysis the causes and the solutions. • Train 30 lawyers on the international and national conventions of the child rights, skills of delivering good counseling, and the role of the different institutions related to the child such as CPC. • Train 30 psychologists and social workers to provide 1800 children/families with social, psychological counseling • Hold round tables on the New Child Law focusing on the criminal chapter (8) • Develop a guide for the services provided for the children and their families
Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of the Childhood Conditions (EFACC)	<p>Establish a Legal support network for children</p> <p>(Cairo and Qaliubeya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a legal manual on Child Justice to be used in training. • Train cadre of 30 lawyers and 30 social workers on child law and how to deal with children in conflict with the law. • Provide legal and psychological assistance and counseling for 700 children in conflict with the law. • Form a network of child rights defenders knowledgeable enough to adopt cases in different governorates
Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society	<p>Legal and Judicial assistance program for children</p> <p>(Port Said, Ismailia, and Dakahleya)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish legal observatory team to provide legal assistance and counseling for 300 children and file complains about violation of child rights • Train and improve the qualification of a legal cadre of 30 lawyers to defend the children. • Build the capacity of 30 social workers and psychologists working at the prosecution office, child court, child care institutions and schools to provide counseling for 500 children at risk. • Raise the awareness of the community leaders about child rights and child law and coordinate with CPC
Shumuu Association for Humanitarian Rights and Developing Local Community	<p>I Deserve my Rights</p> <p>(Giza, Cairo, Helwan, and Gharbeya)</p>	<p>Establish 6 legal assistance units to serve 1200 children and 950 families focusing on children with special needs</p> <p>Develop a manual on how to deal with children with special needs from a right and legal approach</p> <p>Rehabilitate and reintegrate the children in conflict with the law especially those with special needs through " Garden of Justice Program"</p>

Third Round of Grants

In September 2010 the CVAWC team signed another seven grants with NGOs, which will focus on raising awareness on the Egypt's Child Law and the role of the Child Protection Committees. The seven grantees are in process of receiving MOSS approval and expect to start by the end of 2010. These grants are 12 months grants.

Third Round of Grants - Awaiting MOSS Approval - 12 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Objectives
Nasamat NGO	Child Right in Protection Project (Alexandria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness and knowledge of 3,000 children on Egypt's child law, the role of protection committees, and the child help line. • 30 schools raise the slogan "violence free school", and sign the child protection policy act • 50 religious institutions adopt the community marketing initiative of the child law, the role of protection committees, and combating all forms of domestic violence • 20 civil institutions are now aware of the child law, its mechanisms and are qualified to raise awareness on child law • 50 health educators, rural community leaders from 25 health units succeed to raise awareness on child law • 30 media personnel and journalists adopt the issue of social marketing of CPC • 400 families pledge to forsake all hazardous practices exhibited towards their children, and declare joining the children at risk protection policy
Community Development Association for Women and Child Improvement	An aware society... this is the start of the path (Sohag)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 health and education governmental professionals, schools' principles, social specialists and teachers will gain awareness of the amendments of the Child Act and the role of protection committees • The general protection committee and three branch committees will be activated and make decisions of suitable interventions for children at risk. • 10,000 children will have knowledge of their rights stipulated by the Child Act and how to exercise them
Integrated Care Society	Support Mechanisms of Child Protection Project (Greater Cairo and Fayoum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of 10,000 children on child rights • Raise the knowledge of 2,000 of the heads of families and local community leaders about the amended child law and the mechanisms of its implementation. • 15 media materials published or broadcast • Raise awareness of 750 executives interested in the issues of children, owners of workshops and crafts as well as representatives of the civil organizations concerning the child law and the mechanisms of its implementation
Youth Association for Population and Development	Awareness of Child Law Amendments and its Mechanisms and the Danger of the Child Labor (Cairo and Assiut)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of 2,200 children from schools, clubs, camps, summer activities, kindergarten, churches and mosques with child law, its amendments, child rights, and protection committees. • 100 children are capable of raising their peers' awareness with child rights, and the role of protection committees. • Raise awareness of 50 individuals as representatives of private sector companies and factories about child rights and risks of child labor to the extent that they declare commitment to child protection policies in their factories, and companies. • Raise awareness of 300 religious leaders, natural and education leaders with child rights, and protection committees

Third Round of Grants - Awaiting MOSS Approval - 12 month grants		
NGO	Activity Name	Objectives
		<p>in order to raise the community's awareness and forming a facilitating committee to represent the community's categories to perform a volunteer steering role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 parents , especially of children with special needs have the awareness about domestic violence , dimensions of the population problem, basic child rights, and the role of protection committees
Young women Christian Association El Obour	I'm The Future (Cairo, Sharkeya, Dakahleya, Ismailia, Menia, Assiut, Aswan, Helwan, and 6th of October)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the awareness of 11,000 students and 350 teachers, school masters, social workers, and board of trustee members in 60 schools on child law and its mechanisms of protection. • 3,000 working children in the target villages and their families are aware of the amendments of Child Law, its mechanisms of protection and risks associated to child labor. • 10 NGOs/ Youth Centers are empowered and are involved in the implementation of the awareness campaign and coordinate with the committees of protection in order to fight against the phenomenon of child labor
The Alliance for Arab Women	Children and Rights Cairo (Mansheyat Nasser)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 350 families of children, members of educational department in would have knowledge about the Child Law and the role of the local protection committee and awareness of the population problem. • 75 leaders and volunteers would have knowledge about the Child Law be able to disseminate information about it. • 400 children, 50 parents and 50 teachers would have knowledge about the Child Law through school awareness programs • 5 civil and executive organizations in Mansheyat Nasser will adopt the Child Law and monitor cases of violence against children
Family and Environment Development Association	Child Protection Project (Qena and Luxor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,708 workers in educational, sports and Civil Society organizations are aware of the amended Child Law and population issues. • 400 children in 10 schools from Qena and Luxor are aware of the amended Child Law. • 300 families are aware of the amended Child Law. • 30 media workers are aware and are capable of producing strong media messages

D. Renovating and Refurbishing Child Detention Facilities

The CVAWC project's procurement budget of \$1.5 million is designed to improve services for street children by refurbishing reception houses, child court facilities and social care institutions. The project also provides these institutions with equipment to improve their services. This year the CVAWC team successfully concluded the renovation and furnishing of five sites and started the contracting process for two additional ones.

Cairo Child Court

The Cairo Child Court and the Child Prosecutors Headquarters are located in a three-story building that includes waiting areas for children. The top floor of the building includes: the waiting areas, which accommodate approximately 50 boys and girls, in addition to caretaker offices. While the first floor includes: the child court; the court administration and archiving offices, prosecutors' offices and administration

workplace. The court deals with more than 200 cases per day. Our renovation and furnishing work included replacement of potable water and sewage drainage networks and upgrading of all electric work. We also renovated and furnished the children (girls and boys) waiting areas, the keepers rooms of the top floor, the prosecutors and court rooms, the archiving area, the court administration offices and the children daily custody area.

Giza Child Court

The Child Prosecution Headquarter of North Giza Governorate occupies two floors (4th and 5th) of one of the endowments building built in the fifties. The approximate area of the place is 250m² per floor. Our renovation and furnishing work included the waiting facilities for the children and families, bathrooms, prosecutors and administration offices and upgrading of electric work, water supplies and sewerage system.

After the Cairo and Giza Child Courts were renovated, children benefitted from better facilities. Recreation areas now exist in the detention facilities. Children and their families have a waiting area in Giza court before interrogation. Prosecutors work in a better environment which has a positive impact on the way they react with the children. The daily custody area in Cairo court is larger, better ventilated, and has a private bathroom for the children. Boys and girls have separate custody areas. The court rooms are much improved.

Caritas Association's Children's Reception House

The Caritas Association for Homeless Children is located in Giza. The site consists of two buildings: a four storied building where most of the activities take place and the apprentice training. The project team renovated the first building which housed the child reception center. The team renovated and furnished a bathroom, two small kitchens, painting and the children's rooms.

Nour Al Hayat Association's Children's Reception House

Nour El Hayat Society for Human Assistance is located in Imbaba, Giza. The society has reception facilities for street children, which receive 20 children daily. The facility includes a reception area, four rooms used for different activities, a kitchen, two bathrooms and an administration office, which the project renovated and furnished.

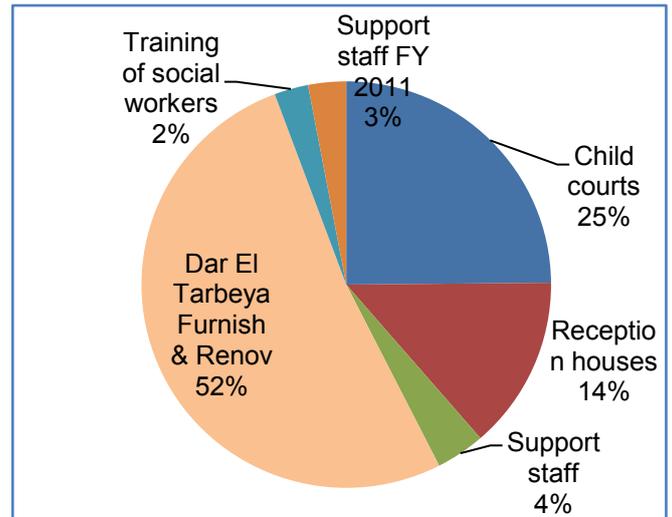
Al Horeya Association's Children's Reception House

Al Horreya Association is located in Kom El Dekka, The site consists of two buildings: 1) a two-storey building where juvenile offenders are temporarily detained; and 2) a building where street children receive services and day accommodation. The project completed the renovation and furnishing of the first building. The street children's reception house was renovated from CVAWC grant funding.

After completing the renovation of the three reception houses children enjoy a cleaner and healthier meal. Water and electricity are available all the time which means better facilities for the child. Social workers can now provide better services to the child and children are enjoying recreation tools and activities which have a positive impact on their behavior and personality. In El Horreya Association our renovation work gave the NGO the opportunity to classify children by are in the detention areas which provided more safety for the children.

The following table and chart illustrate current and planned procurement funds:

Category	\$
Child courts	370,658
Children reception houses	205,428
Support staff	57,760
Dur El Tarbeya Furnish & Renovation	772,601
Training of social workers	40,000
Support staff FY 2010	44,727
Total Procurement Funds	1,491,174



Dur El Tarbeya

The project also completed the bidding and awarding of the renovation and finishing a three story children reception house. The building is part of Dur El Tarbeya in Giza, which is a multi-purpose facility operated by a non-governmental organization (NGO) created by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS). The ground floor of the building includes (Dar Diafet Al Seghar) the hostel of young children (aged 5 to 12) found in the street without parents or other guardians (street or homeless children), children removed from their families because of dangers in the home, children brought to the center by their parents because they are unable to care for them, etc. In addition to housing and basic needs, the children are provided medical assistance, counseling, education, and other services. The hostel includes the children dormitory wards, bathrooms, the kitchen, the laundry room, the leisure room, the kids' playground, and the guardians' rooms.

The first floor includes (El Tasneef) the Classification Center, an overnight facility for children who have been sentenced or placed by the court while they are waiting to be assigned to another MOSS Social Defense facility or other program. By design, this is a temporary facility where children spend few days up to six months. The children in the Classification Center range in age from five to 18 years old. The Center includes dormitory wards, bathrooms, reception area, clinic, social workers meeting room, and administration offices.

The third floor includes activity club for the children appended with a space used as a green area in which the children cultivate several types of plants and herbs. The building also includes the administration and the utilities including the kitchen and the laundry.

The project issued a Request for Proposal for a second building in Dur El Tarbeya, which houses boys aged nine to 15. Children are placed there by court order due to infraction of the law or status offense (e.g., street children and others). They are placed there for their own protection and rehabilitation. Placement orders from the court must be review periodically by a judge based on reports from social workers, in accordance with the amended Child Law. Children in Dar Al Ashbal and Dar Al Fetian attend the on-site primary school and preparatory and secondary schools outside of Dur Al Tarbeya facilities during the day and are allowed, with approval from center management, to visit their families on weekends. The project will refurbish and furnish this building in the coming year.

E. Impact

The CVAWC team tracked its overall progress in combating VAC, as follows:

1. Changes in Juvenile Justice Policies, Laws, and Legal Implementation
2. Project Impact on Quality and Quantity of Services for Street Children and Children in Conflict with the Law

These assessments were updated to address current implementation of policies and laws for the handling of juvenile cases.

Assessment of Positive Policy Changes Related to Juvenile Justice

With the passage of the 2008 Amendments to the Child Law, the major recommendations of the baseline study have been addressed. However, as part of PMP reporting and analysis, the CVAWC team continues to monitor implementation of this legislation.

During FY 2010 the CVAWC legal team continuously monitored implementation and acted quickly to raise and address problems and issues raised by individuals or the media team. The legal team worked closely with Prosecutor General to issue circulars explaining implementation of certain articles in the Child Law to guide prosecutors in disposition of child cases. In the coming year, the legal team will collaborate with the MOJ to review case disposition since passage of the Amended Child Law. Although the assessment may not be published, the MOJ has agreed to conduct the assessment and share its findings for identifying gaps in training and new training materials required for incoming judges and prosecutors.

Some legal highlights and interventions of the past year are:

- In July, 2010, the Executive Regulations for the Amended Child Law were issued following a long, participatory process with government entities and civil society representatives. The CVAWC team helped in drafting and publicizing these regulations.
- During the year, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) issued a decree to separate children from adults in detention.
- A dispute regarding an education guardianship was raised in the media. CVAWC legal experts assisted in preparing memorandum for lawyers defending the case to present to the court. This case is still pending Constitutional Court decision.
- Training of prosecutors and lawyers trained by CVAWC's legal assistance NGO grantee led to improved treatment and disposition of child cases.
- Increased legal assistance for children in conflict with the law provided by the VAC Rounds 1 and 2 of NGO grants, helped to address gaps in meeting international standards and improved implementation of Egyptian law.

After passage of the 2008 Amended Child Law, the NCCM/MOFP embarked on an effort to facilitate implementation of the law in a manner consistent with children's rights and international standards regarding the best interests of the child. The

CVAWC team continued to support NCCM/MOFP in its outreach activities to implement the child law across ministries and sectors.

Legal Successes

A **Port Said** DCPC Lawyer noted that during the training, he learned that the imprisonment of children under 15 was illegal. He reported a case of a 13 year old boy to CVAWC's legal team, who contacted the Port Said Senior Prosecutor, who intervened, to have the child released. The Senior Prosecutor then met with all the prosecutors to advise them of the new instructions.

A **Giza** CPC Senior Police Officer reported to the legal team, that he realized that if an adult exploits children to beg on their behalf, such activities - under the Amended Child Law - are considered trafficking. The legal team advised that such a crime is considered a felony not misdemeanor. Accordingly, the police officer filed a case against a perpetrator who had organized a begging ring of 10 children.

Assessment of Street Children Services

A baseline assessment was conducted to determine the quantity and quality of services available for street children. The initial assessment (outlined in the FY 2008 Annual Report) focused on organizations that provide, at a minimum, overnight care or day care (drop-in) services.

During FY 2010, the CVAWC team provided assistance to improve the quality and quantity of services for street children through its Round One NCCM grants program. This section updates project impact on the quantity of services. The qualitative impact on service delivery is summarized by grantee under the "Round One Grants" section above. The CVAWC team is also compiling a full compendium of services provided to street children and children in conflict with the law under Round I (to be published shortly).

The Table below outlines the major quantitative results of the project on street children and children in conflict with the law.

Indicators	Total	
	Target	Actual
Street children / vocational training		409
Female	130	111
Male		298
Awareness of families increased		2162
Female	825	1265
Male		897
Adult Awareness Training (community leaders, MOSS representatives, protection committees, business + religious leaders)	570	745
Female		351
Male		394

Street children reunited with their families	350	396
Female		35
Male		361
Actual number of children / number of files	N/A	1582
Female		351
Male		1231
Cases where family obtained employment and/or loan	133	148
Female		82
Male		66

Major quantitative results of the children in conflict with law grants are:

Beneficiary	Total	Males	Females
Parents	103	7	96
People who work with children (social workers, court experts, teachers, MOSS employees)	84	39	45
Lawyers	84	40	44

F. Best Practices

Over the year, the CVAWC team identified several best practices that they are working to sustain after the life of project. In what follows, the specific practice is identified along with plans for its sustainability.

Training of incoming members of the Judiciary (prosecutors and judges) with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the National Center for Judicial Studies should to become a permanent feature to sustain this training. The CVAWC legal team will support the MOJ and the NCJS's institutionalization by developing a comprehensive training manual. The manual will include an appendix on the inspection of places for child detention. Based on the short list of alternatives to detention compiled this past year, the team will also follow provide a list of places, the rationale, and criteria for selection to be included in the judicial training manual.

In order to sustain and oversee the work of the CPCs, the CVAWC team has proposed that the newly established unit at MOFP be tasked with: (1) following up implementation of the Amended Child Law; (2) providing guidance for CPC development; and (3) monitoring the CPCs' work. The team has also proposed that specific CPC staff be hired in Districts and Governorates to coordinate and administer direct services. The NCCM/MOFP VAW unit would then help to oversee their work at the national level. Such unit should be fully operational before the end of the project.

NGO grantees are critical to implementing the Amended Child Law and for strengthening a child's rights' approach. They are the first point of contact for many street children, children in conflict with the law, and other vulnerable children and their families. In addition to seeking further donor support to expand and strengthen their work, NGOs capacity will be sustained through trained staff and legal expertise acquired from the grant funding and activities. The CSR support provided this past year will be followed up and monitored to determine how best to assist NGOs in developing effective civil society and private sector partnerships.

Media awareness and information are critical and need to be updated regularly. The CVAWC team will continue to encourage media coverage of NGO success stories and best practices as well as successful interventions by CPCs to spread the word widely.

Section IV - The Year Ahead

This section outlines CVAWC's vision that informs the team's plans and activities ahead, some of the new challenges faced, and future plans to implement that vision.

A. The Vision

The CVAWC project is quite unique in its approach to addressing human rights violations in immediate and practical ways. During the retreat, the CVAWC team discussed their aspirations for their own work. All recognized that reducing violence against women and children requires fundamental social change and that such change will not happen quickly. The interventions required must be pragmatic and gradual so as not to engender a backlash and to obtain public acceptance.

At the same time, the team observed that there are traditions and values within Egyptian society that oppose all forms of violence. Community and religious leaders and the media are important advocates for maintaining such values. The CVAWC team also spoke of the necessity in contemporary Egyptian society, facing mass migration and mobility, of strengthening and developing new community and social support systems for victims and their families.

With these objectives in mind, the CVAWC team's vision is that by the end of this project:

combating violence against women and children is a national priority, Government ministries and civil society are working together to stop violence, and all sectors are mobilizing the necessary financial and human resources to support the victims and their families.

The activities envisioned for the coming year (FY2011) and as outlined in the Annual Work Plan are intended to promote this vision.

B. Responding to New Challenges

As the year unfolded, the CVAWC team became aware of new challenges and themes to be addressed through the project activities and work ahead. First and foremost, cultural and social concepts about child protection and women's rights are evolving and changing. Overall there has been increased public awareness of CVAWC issues. At the same time, through a few highly publicized cases, the team also witnessed increased polarization of opinions on these issues with the potential for backlash. Overall the trends are positive as witnessed by the NCW Secretary General being willing to announce the VAW Framework Strategy and activities during the election period. The team realized the importance of monitoring media reports and public opinion and using these reports to inform strategies and design of activities.

An issue that is receiving increasing attention is gender harassment on the streets and in workplaces. It is unclear whether such harassment is increasing or there is increased awareness and less tolerance for such harassment. Young women in particular may be objecting more openly to such treatment than in the past. Through the NGO grantees, various training activities, and implementation of the Framework Strategy, the CVAWC team plans to highlight ways of preventing and responding to such harassment, including actively engaging young men in all our work and activities.

The CVAWC team also recognizes the importance of addressing increasing regional differences along with the effects of urban to peri-urban migration of children in its work. The team is continuously adapting their strategies and training of NGOs and CPCs so as to reflect local differences and needs.

C. Future Plans

The primary focus of the FY 2011 activities will be training the Councils' technical staff, NGO grantees, and Child Protection Committee members to implement and sustain the best practices achieved to date. For FY 2011, the team, in consultation with the Councils and USAID, has prioritized eight activities to achieve the intended results by the end of the project:

Advocacy for Policy Change

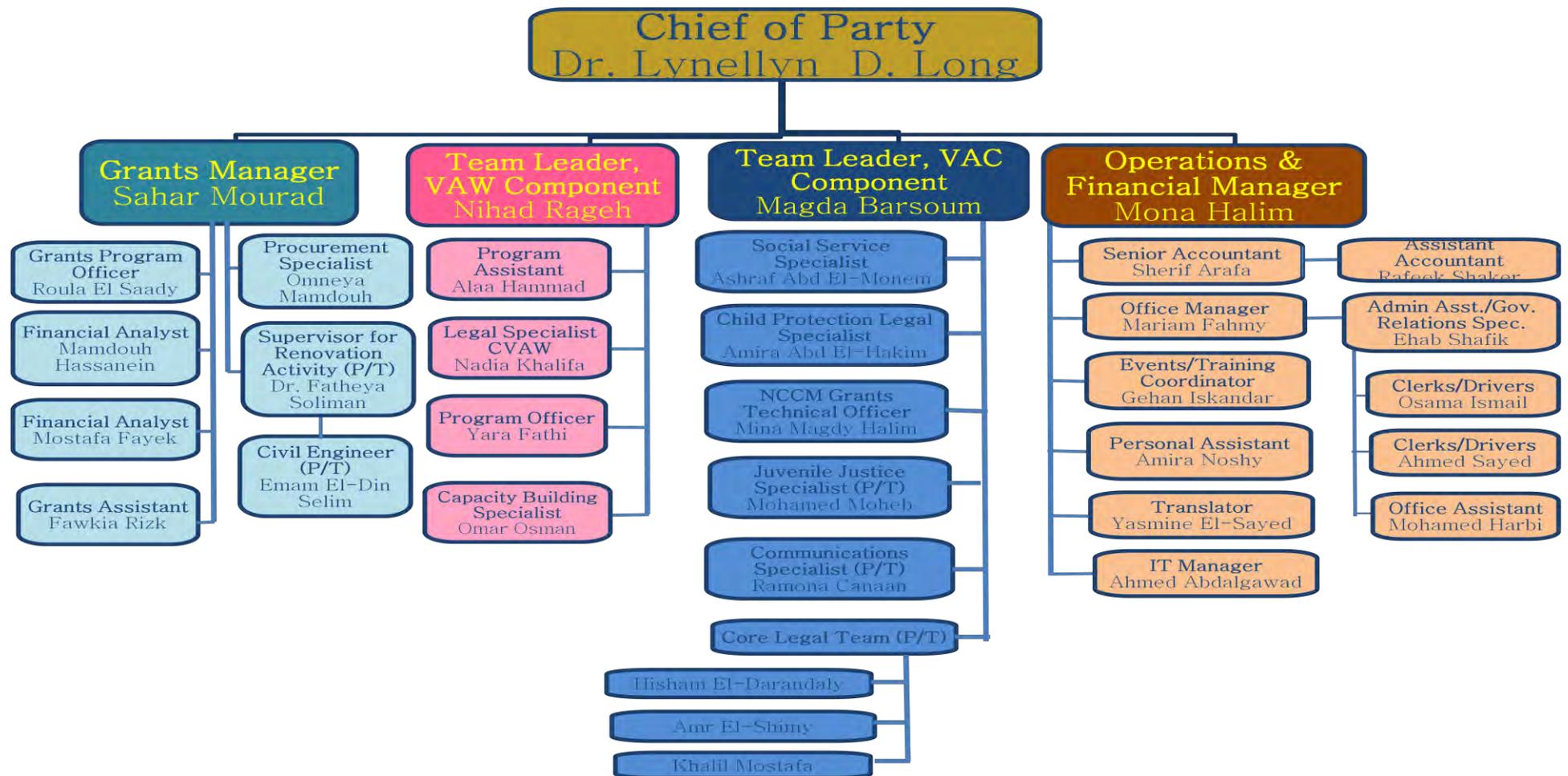
- Support NCW's launch and national adoption of the "Framework Strategy to Reduce Violence against Women"
- Develop information on trafficking against women as well as services to promote knowledge, advocacy and services to support the victims
- Advance the judicial agenda in addressing the amended Child Law and its Executive Regulations

Capacity to Respond

- Assist in developing mechanisms and support for Coordinated Community Responses to VAW cases
- Assist the NCW to develop a sustainable organizational structure to monitor, evaluate, and coordinate addressing VAW on a permanent basis
- Build capacity of Child Protection Committees to implement the amended Child Law and Executive Regulations nationwide
- Increase the number and quality of NGO services for street children, for children in conflict with the law, and for the protection of all children's rights
- Improve facilities for street and other children in conflict with the law at selected NGO facilities overseen and funded by the Ministry of Social Solidarity

Through close collaboration with the two Councils, NGO counterparts, and USAID, the CVAWC project is an innovative approach that engages different sectors of Egyptian society in affirming women and children's human rights by combating violence and responding to the victims' needs. Although grounded in the Egyptian context and responding to the needs of the counterparts, this USAID project is also unique and is setting international precedents in its treatment of human rights and democracy and governance. The major challenges ahead will be rigorously assessing the results, sustaining the best practices, and telling the story.

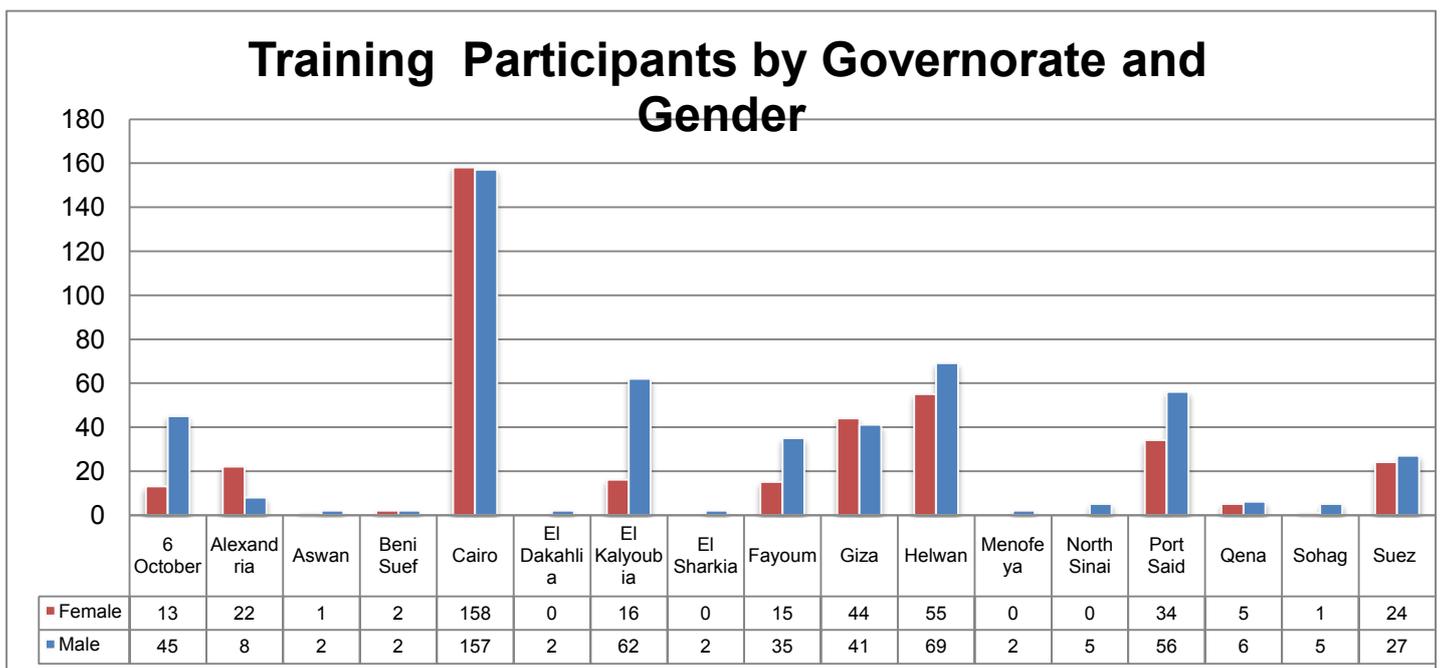
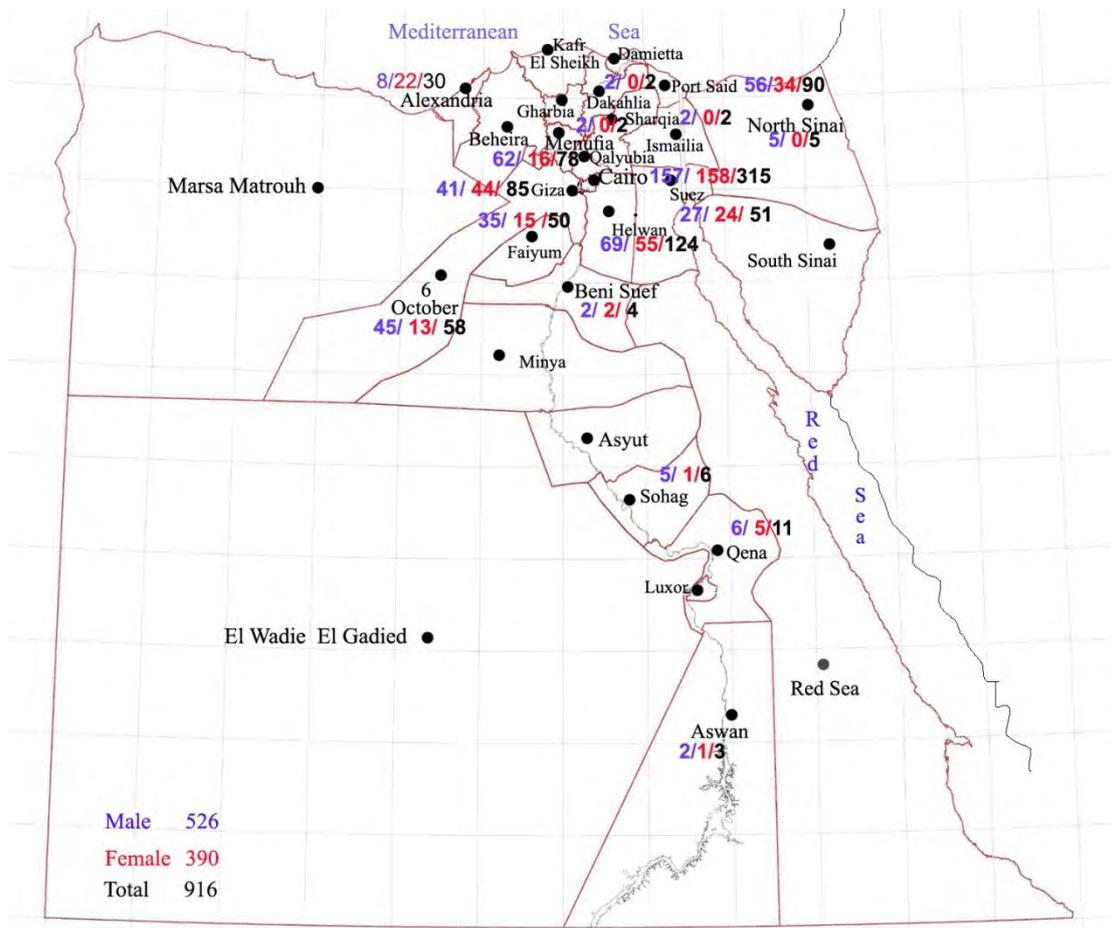
Annex A - Organizational Chart



<i>New staff who joined the project during the year</i>		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>
12-Oct-09	Rafik Ezzat Shaker	Accountant Assistant
25-Oct-09	Omneya Mamdouh Abo El Fetouh	Procurement Specialist
15- Jan- 10	Fawkia Rizk	Grants Assistant
1-Nov-09	Nihad Hassan Mostafa Rageh	NCW Team Leader
15-Dec-09	Engy Ahmed Farid	Training Assistant
7-Feb-10	Mostafa Fayek Hussein	Financial Analyst Assistant
15-Feb-10	Mina Magdy Halim	NCCM Grants Technical Officer
3-Mar-10	Alaa Hammad Youssef	VAW Program Assistant
22-Mar-10	Amira Emil Noshy	Personnel Assistant
12-Jul-10	Dr. Lynellyn D. Long	Chief of Party
<i>Staff who left the project during the year</i>		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>
23-Jun-09	Gehan Abo Zeid	Research Manager
14-Aug-09	Odette Beshay Mesher	Program Development Specialist -VAW
7-Oct-09	Jerome Gallagher	Institutional Capacity Advisor
28-Oct-09	Samah Said Helmy	NCW Team Leader
22-Nov-09	Lisa Marie Chavez	Operations and Communications Manager
1-Mar-10	Manal Maher El-Gamiel	NGOs Specialist-VAW
18-Apr-10	Garrett Michael Dorer	COP
13-May-10	Engy Ahmed Farid	Training Assistant
14-Sep-10	Nermine Nayel EL Chafey	Media Monitoring & Program Assistant

Annex B – Training and Events

Table 1: Trainees Mapped by Gender and Governorate



The project held 37 events throughout the year. The following table provides detailed information about each event, including the name and date of all events directly sponsored by the project.

Table 2: Training and Event Summary

Event Name	Date	Comp.	Event Description	Type	T	M	F	Gov
Acknowledge Child Protection Committee Members Role Towards Children								
Launching Child Protection Committee For Helwan Governorate	12-May-10	NCCM	Launching the "Child Protection Committee" in Helwan Governorate and Empower it	Meeting	63	39	24	55
Total Participants:					63	39	24	55
Orientation given to all NGOs to facilitate their proposal writing								
NCCM 2 NGOs Grants Orientation Workshop	28-Oct-09	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the second round of child grants. Cairo Participants	Workshop	193	115	78	
	29-Oct-09	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs 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	
NCCM 3 Grants NGOs Orientation Workshop	16-Feb-10	NCCM	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the first round of child grants	Workshop	150	73	77	
	17-Feb-10				192	134	58	
NCW 2 NGOs Grants Orientation Workshop	23-Nov-09	NCW	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the second round of VAW grants NGO's Cairo	Workshop	107	44	63	
	24-Nov-09	NCW	An orientation for NGOs applicants to the second round of VAW grants NGOs from 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	
Total Participants:					1081	640	441	0
Technical and Financial Proposal Writing								
NCCM 2 Grants Proposal Writing Training	26-Jan-10	NCCM	Conduct a three days training 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	14-Jun-10	NCCM		Training	22	15	7	22
Total Participants:					43	29	14	22
Exchanging Methods of Monitoring and Evaluation								
APT Training On Monitoring and Inspection	09-Nov-09	NCCM	Training to disseminate the different ways to monitor and inspect the alternatives to detentions for child	Training	31	21	10	26
Total Participants:					31	21	10	26
Capacity Building Assessment								
Grantees Capacity Building Assessment Workshop	02-Dec-09	NCW	A workshop to stand on the needs of the NGOs and assess them	Others	17	8	9	
Total Participants:					17	8	9	
Knowledge on how to protect and empower women survivors and their families								
First Roundtable on Protection and Empowerment of Survivors and Their Families	09-Mar-10	NCW	Training on how to protect surviving women from violence and empower them and their families	Roundtable	22	2	20	9
Total Participants:					22	2	20	9
Knowledge on women's legal rights and support to battered women								
Legal Capacity Building Training	11-Jul-10	NCW	Training on skills of providing legal services to battered women and the referral system	Training	29	9	20	29
Total Participants:					29	9	20	29
Knowledge on women's legal rights and support to battered women								
Listening and Counseling Skills Training	19-Jul-10	NCW	Training on skills of providing legal services to battered women and the referral system	Training	26	7	19	26
Total Participants:					26	7	19	26
NGO - Media - Ministry of Interiors - GOE - Religious Ministers - Academic Staff - MOSS - Ministry of Justice - MOFP								

2nd Round Table - Prevention of All forms of Violence Through Public Awareness	12-Apr-10	NCW	Round Table on how to prevent all types of violence against women	Roundtable	29		10		19		
Total Participants:					29		10		19		
NGOs - How to write the proposal on trafficking											
NCW 2 Grants Proposal Writing Training	03-May-10	NCW	Training on how to write Proposal on trafficking	Training	18		7		11		
Total Participants:					18		7		11		
Participants will be simultaneously exposed to and acquire a common and comprehensive view of the various forms of women maltreatment, physical abuse, sexual assault, etc. At the same time, there will be visits for different places sharing their experiences											
OST Reducing Violence Against Women	16-Jul-10	NCW	Observational Study Tour on Strategies and Methods of Addressing and Reducing Violence Against Women in the USA	Study tour	7		1		6		4
Total Participants:					7		1		6		4
Recommendations for Alternatives to Detention											
UNODC/VAC Training workshop on "Alternative Serving for Public Benefit"	11-Oct-09	NCCM	joint workshop for finding alternative solution to detention	Training	32		21		11		15
Total Participants:					32		21		11		15
Recommendations for National Framework Strategy enactment of legal and regulatory reform											
3rd Round Table on National Strategy Enactment of legal and regulatory Reform	27-Apr-10	NCW	Round Table on national strategy enactment of legal and regulatory reform	Roundtable	23		10		13		18
Total Participants:					23		10		13		18
Participants are aware of their role and responsibilities towards the children											
Child Protection Committee Training For Fayoum Districts	02-Mar-10	NCCM	Training for the "Child Protection Committee" on the roles and responsibilities towards the child	Training	47		33		14		38
Child Protection Committee 1st Training Cairo Five Districts	26-Oct-09		Training for the child protection committee on the roles and responsibilities towards the child El Mokattam, El Basateen, Dar El Salam, Misr El Kadima, El Sayeda Zeinab	Training	35		16		19		26
Child Protection Committee 2nd Training for Cairo Districts	17-Nov-09		Training for the "Child Protection Committee" on the roles and responsibilities towards the child	Training	35		25		10		27
Child Protection Committee 3rd Training for Cairo Districts (Joint with UNICEF)	08-Dec-09		Training for the "Child Protection Committee" on the roles and responsibilities towards the child ,joint with UNICEF to show the work techniques and sustainability	Training	23		15		8		21
Child Protection Committee 4th Training for Cairo Districts	21-Dec-09		Training for the "Child Protection Committee" on the roles and responsibilities towards the child	Training	31		15		16		25
Child Protection Committee 5th Training For Cairo Districts	11-Jan-10			Training	55		28		27		49
Child Protection Committee 6th Training For Cairo Districts	18-Jan-10			Training	33		20		13		26
Child Protection Committee 7th Training For Cairo Districts	01-Feb-10			Training	34		16		18		29
Child Protection Committee Training For 6 October Districts	13-Jul-10			Training	29		22		7		23
	20-Jul-10			Training	23		20		3		21
Child Protection Committee Training For Giza Districts	14-Jun-10			Training	28		10		18		23
	21-Jun-10			Training	27		11		16		26
Child Protection Committee Training For Helwan Districts	17-May-10			Training	29		17		12		22
	24-May-10			Training	47		21		26		35
Child Protection Committee Training For Kalyoubia Districts	19-Apr-10	Training	39		29		10		37		

	27-Apr-10			Training	36		30		6		32
Child Protection Committee Training for Port Said Districts	28-Mar-10			Training	88		54		34		85
Child Protection Committee Training For Suez Districts	03-Aug-10			Training	51		27		24		45
Total Participants:					690		409		281		590
Total Participants:					2111		1213		898		794
Total Participants unduplicated							1862	1089	773		

Annex C – 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, disaggregated by sex						
Results Data	Baseline Year: 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Targeted						
Male:		85	500	350	377	40
Female:		85	250	175	266	40
Total:		170	750	525	643	80
Actual						
Male:	0	281	800	377		
Female:	0	204	430	266		
Total:	0	485	1230	643		
Indicator Description (Definition): Although this is a “custom” indicator, it follows essentially the same definition as those established for “standard” indicators that deal with number of people trained. Key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders refers to personnel within the NCCM, NCW, or other GOE representatives such as social workers, prosecutors, judges, et al., and non-governmental actors such as 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						

<p>Data Source: Sign-in sheets/registration forms for all training events, from which data will be entered into Chemonics internal database</p>	<p>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, MoSS, etc., will approve the training of their staff.</p>
<p>Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Data will be collected after each training event.</p>	<p>Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Data will be compiled based on the training sign-in sheets and registration form which are collected and entered on the project training database. Tracking of individual names (and sex) and the training they received will be obtained from the database. To ensure an unduplicated count of trainees, data will be filtered after entry at which time the system will detect any duplication in names or titles.</p>
<p>USAID Responsible Officer: Naglaa Mostafa, CTO</p>	
<p>Data Limitations and Quality Assessments: Few, if any, data quality limitations are expected for this simple indicator in quarterly reports will be conducted by Chemonics staff six months after finalizing project performance monitoring plan. A USAID Data Quality Assessment will be conducted as soon as practicable after final FY 2009 data are reported to USAID.</p>	<p>Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: The implementing partner will transmit the data to USAID/Egypt in its quarterly and annual reporting and USAID will then share the data to other stakeholders as appropriate.</p>
	<p>Other Donors in Sector:</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 been consistently exceeding its targets due to the demands of the counterparts for increasing training through the CPCs in the governorates (which were not originally projected). The demand for CPC training has also grown but should taper off after the coming fiscal year when the majority of CPCs will have been trained and/or their local trainers through a TOT methodology.</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”

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

Results Data	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Targeted	0	18	30	70	90	1
Actual	0	53	63	116		

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).

Data Source: Signed grant agreements between the project and NGOs as well as training and procurement records.

Rationale/Critical Assumptions for Indicator: This indicator measures the output of assistance to strengthen prevention and response services available for victims of violence.

Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Data are collected quarterly.

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.

USAID Responsible Officer: Naglaa Mostafa, CTO

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 will be closely familiar with project activities, will be able to verify the number of NGOs 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.

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.

Other Donors in Sector:

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.

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.

Additional Comments: Note that, for targeting and reporting actual data in this PMP, the total number of NGOs are reported across all components. The CVAWC project continues to exceed its targets for training NGOs due to: (1) the inclusion of at least one local NGO in every CPC training; and (2) the need to provide a proposal development workshop to 11 additional NGOs in order to obtain solid final proposals (thus a capacity building exercise).

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		
<p>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 will 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.</p> <p>Unit: Number of campaigns</p>						
<p>Data Source: Combating Violence project technical and grant files and additional information provided by project staff</p>			<p>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.</p> <p>Critical Assumptions: Chemonics is using this indicator as a proxy measure of the capacity of the NCW and NCCM to advocate for policy change.</p>			
<p>Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Ongoing as each campaign is conducted. Numbers will be reported to USAID on a quarterly basis.</p>			<p>Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Each component team leader will be responsible for recording project activities that support a public advocacy campaign. They will submit data forms to the operations manager on a quarterly basis. Grantees will also be required to incorporate this indicator into their grant performance monitoring plan. The data will subsequently be compiled into regular reporting.</p>			
<p>USAID Responsible Officer: Naglaa Mostafa, CTO</p>						
<p>Data Limitations and Quality Assessments: Given the small number of campaigns targeted and likely conducted, the reported data on the actual number conducted is very likely to be error-free. In addition, the CTO, who will be closely familiar with project activities, will be able to verify the number of campaigns conducted. A USAID Data Quality Assessment will be conducted as soon as practicable after final FY 2008 data are reported to USAID.</p>			<p>Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: Project staff will review the data collected from grantees and project counterparts. The results will be summarized in the quarterly progress reports to USAID. USAID will then share the data with other stakeholders as appropriate.</p>			
			<p>Other Donors in Sector:</p>			
<p>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 and children's rights.</p>						
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Poverty: Not applicable</p>						
<p>Additional Comments: The target was exceeded this year due to the NCW's request for stakeholder roundtables that were intended to advocate for the VAW strategy.</p>						

Annex D – Technical Assistance Activities

The following table summarizes CVAWC technical assistance activities sponsored during Fiscal Year 2010.

Name	Purpose	Dates/Duration	Achievements
Adel El Medani	To ensure that grantee NGOs have full knowledge and skills needed to provide quality services for women seeking support in listening and counseling centers, and to secure sustainable support for women subject to violence through creation of specialized cadre of experts in NGOs specialized in L&C.	May19, 10-Sep 10 10 days LOE	Create common understanding of VAW issues and increase the level of collaboration among them towards the complementarities of the services provided for women subject to violence.
Amr El Shimy	Provide legal training services	October 15, 2009-31 October 2010 104 day LOE	Trained prosecutors and judges working in the juvenile court system to implement the amended child law and to develop executive regulations to the law.
Hisham El Darandaly.	Provide legal training services	November 8,2010 –September 7,2010 104 days LOE	Trained prosecutors and judges working in the juvenile court system to implement the amended child law and to develop executive regulations to the law.
Khalil Mostafa Khalil	Provide legal training services	October 15, 2009-31 October 2010 104 day LOE	Trained prosecutors and judges working in the juvenile court system to implement the amended child law and to develop executive regulations to the law.
Lynellyn Long	Support and provide expert guidance on all phases of the development of the Framework for the National Strategy to	December 6-15, 2009 May 4 -26, 2010 June 7 – 15, 2010 June 28-29, 2010	Drafted the strategy document

Name	Purpose	Dates/Duration	Achievements
	Reduce Violence Against Women in Egypt.	(WDC)	
Maha Schroder	Mid-year project review assignment included in the Year 3 work plan		Reviewed Year 3 activities implemented to date as well as how project implementation will be in line with the goals of the work plan for the remainder of the year given the budgetary realities. Also met with local project leaders.
Mahmoud Abdel Fattah	women's legal support	May 2010-Sep 2010 LOE 28 days	Ensuring that grantee NGOs have full knowledge and skills needed to provide quality services for women seeking support in legal support centers, and to secure sustainable support for women subject to violence through creation of specialized cadre of expertise within the NGOs in this area.
Mervat Abou Tig	Women's legal support	May 2010-Sep 2010 LOE 28 days	Ensuring that grantee NGOs have full knowledge and skills needed to provide quality services for women seeking support in legal support centers, and to secure sustainable support for women subject to violence through creation of specialized cadre of expertise within the NGOs in this area.
Mohamed Moheb	Help develop and implement the planned activities under the juvenile justice component.	April 2010-May 2011 LOE 168 days	Assist the project in achieving the goals under the juvenile justice component by providing legal and technical assistance to help develop and implement the planned activities under the juvenile justice component.
Nehad Abu El Komsan	Review full draft and the summary paper of the Framework for the National Strategy for VAW	Sep 2010 LOE 2 days	reviewed the full draft and the summary paper of the Framework for the National Strategy
Nivine Hamdan	launch corporate social responsibility	Feb 2010-June 2010	to build partnerships between NGOs and the

Name	Purpose	Dates/Duration	Achievements
	initiatives with NGO and Egyptian government partners	LOE 70 days	private sector that will help sustain NGO activities related to violence against women and children,
Ramona Canaan	Communications and outreach training	October 15, 2008-31 October 2009 87 day LOE	To technical support NGOs and the MOFP/NCCM as they implement communication activities designed to increase support for and understanding of amended Child Law (of 2008) and child protection committees in selected governorates.
Shadia EL Shiwiy	Listening and Counseling	May 2010-Sep 2010 LOE 28 days	support the initial assessment of the Listening and Counseling services provided by grantee NGOs
Soumaya Ibrahim	Support and provide expert guidance on all phases of the development of the framework for the National Strategy to Reduce Violence Against Women in Egypt.	Dec 09-April 2010 LOE 90 days	drafting the strategy document

Annex E – Project Bibliography

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Juvenile Justice Roundtable Report, unpublished report prepared for USAID/Egypt by the Combating Violence Project, Spring 2008.

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