



USAID | **EGYPT**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Combating Violence against Women and Children



ANNUAL REPORT 2011

Progress Report for Fourth Quarter and Fiscal Year 2011





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Including Progress Report for Fourth Quarter 2011
and Fiscal Year 2011

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Cover photo: A young woman interviews a neighbor in July 2011 about the lack of garbage disposal service, part of the activity "the child's right to live in a healthy environment" conducted by CVAWC grantee the Alliance for Arab Women, in Cairo. The NGO organized a children's committee to enhance youth's skills to realize and define children's rights.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Context

The fourth year of USAID's Combating Violence against Women and Children (CVAWC) project took place during a period of momentous change in Egypt. The January 25th Revolution has transformed the country's political landscape and led to major societal and economic changes. Not surprisingly, these turbulent changes have affected the context of violence that women and children now face and society's capacity to respond. Currently, in the midst of an indeterminate period of transition, the country is experiencing political instability, with periodic labor strikes, protests, and civil and religious riots; economic insecurity, with an abrupt decline in economic growth (down to less than one percent), tourism earnings, and foreign investment; and social instability, with declines in policing and government services. In the face of such insecurity, domestic tensions have escalated, and public spaces, particularly after dark, have become less safe for all Egyptians.

During this period, due to the Revolution, but also reflecting its planned strategy for Fiscal Year 2011, the CVAWC project shifted its focus from advancing public knowledge and legislative and policy reforms at the national level to community-based approaches that respond directly to urgent local needs. The team also moved from working at the national level on research, media, and information campaigns with government officials to supporting local campaigns through civil society organizations in communities. In this way, despite the ongoing transition and uncertainties that it has produced, and despite security challenges, the project team successfully seized new opportunities and continued to be highly productive. Whilst raising new challenges, the Revolution provided a breakthrough for the project's work, enabling rapid progress on several fronts and creating opportunities to work extensively with civil society and local communities. In keeping with the times, the project (under a modified Annual Work Plan adopted in March 2011) responded to demands for increased local control and public participation in its activities.

Over the year, and even after the Revolution, the project team continued to work closely with its two government counterparts, the National Council for Women (NCW) and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM). The project also continued and expanded its work with a range of NGO partners to build local capacity to prevent and to respond to violence against women and children. Highlights of the project's work follow.

Combating Violence against Women

As the project's fourth year began, the project's Combating Violence against Women (CVAW) team continued to work closely with the NCW out of its offices at the headquarters of the National Democratic Party. The political events of the Friday of Rage (January 28) resulted in the burning of the Party headquarters including the Council's offices. In the Revolution's aftermath, women activists and several NGO coalitions proposed new configurations of a women's commission at the national level. Despite ongoing popular discussion and debate about the NCW's future, Dr. Farkhonda Hassan continued as the Secretary General, reconstituted a Steering Group, and relocated the Council's headquarters to temporary offices in Mohandiseen. The CVAW team continued to collaborate with the Council on several initiatives, including providing technical support for its presentation to the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March, helping to recover and recreate reports, research, radio scripts and files that were lost in the January 28 fire, and working with the Steering Group to strengthen its outreach to women's NGOs and the NCW affiliates in the governorates. While the CVAW National Framework Strategy was not rolled out nationally as planned, the CVAW team trained NGO grantees to implement provisions to improve service delivery and media advocacy and awareness. In the fourth quarter of FY 2011, the project also reached an agreement with the NCW to launch the Strategy provisions through eight NCW branches and reinstated an agreement with Egyptian National Radio network to edit 90 CVAW spots initiated prior to the Revolution to be aired in FY 2012.

Throughout the year, the project provided ongoing technical assistance, training, and funding to nine previously selected NGO VAW grantees which provide services and advocacy for women victims of violence and their families to improve coordinated community responses. Four of these grantees completed their grant-funded activities in FY 2011, and the team strategized with them on how best to sustain their services in the future. The five remaining VAW grantees continue their project-supported work at the beginning of FY 2012. Additionally, early in the year the project also issued four new grants to support community level research, awareness building, and services for victims of exploitative forms of marriage (transactional and summer marriages).

Expanding the Project's CVAW Reach through Grantees

To date, as a result of CVAWC's support for VAW NGO grantees:

- 3,301 women received services and training
- 1,935 youth attended awareness seminars
- 434 family members participated in family meetings (Family House Model)
- 146 men attended counseling sessions (organized through project-designed listening and counseling training and assistance)

The project has provided a range of technical assistance, training, and mentoring assistance to these grantees. For example, the CVAW team has:

- Trained grantees in listening and counseling skills.
- Developed a cadre of trainers from VAW NGO grantees so that they can in turn work with district and governorate authorities to develop and integrate these services into ongoing work and programs and train communities, other NGOs, and local CDAs to extend VAW initiatives and interventions.
- Organized exchanges and networking amongst its grantees so that they can share and learn from one another's experiences and establish a mutually supportive network.
- Following up on a corporate social responsibility initiative in FY 2010, worked with the grantees to diversify their sources of funding and encourage support from volunteers, the community, and private sector.
- Developed the following manuals: (1) "how to" manuals on listening and counseling for CVAW centers; (2) "how to" manual on communicating with the media; (3) "how to" manual on legal assistance; (4) operations and referrals system manual for CVAW centers and shelters; and (5) a follow up to a family counseling manual produced by USAID's Family Justice Program.
- Developed operational and management systems for CVAW listening and counseling centers.

These types of support are yielding promising results. With project support, the VAW grantees have developed sustainable models to provide home counseling, group social-psychological therapy and support, and vocational training and life skills support to provide sustainable livelihoods for VAW victims. With project assistance, several NGOs have developed advocacy, counseling, and legal assistance activities that are being carried out by traditional Bedouin council members, local community leaders, and religious leaders of different faiths, for preventing and addressing violence against women.

Success Story: Media Use

A project NGO grantee, Ahmed Taher Community Development Association (CDA) of Beni Suef, demonstrated highly effective use of media to open discussions on the sensitive topics surrounding domestic violence. During Q1, the group produced a video narrative analyzing the different forms of violence in their community. The video encouraged young couples as well as Muslim and Coptic Christian religious leaders to discuss and respond to the findings. Although the imams and priests initially discussed the video separately, they subsequently decided to organize an interfaith dialogue to address violence in their community. Other NGOs have adopted Ahmed Taher's strategy of engaging religious leaders to address violence in their communities.

Combating Violence against Children

As the year began, CVAWC continued its collaboration with the NCCM, to support the Council's efforts to develop a sustainable child protection system under the Amended Child Law provisions and its Executive Regulations. A major focus of the CVAC team's work was helping the NCCM to organize and train Child Protection Committees (CPCs) at the governorate and district levels. The CPCs, composed of representatives from government ministries and civil society, are charged with responding to children's cases and ensuring the protections afforded under the Amended Child Law. The Revolution led to changes in several gubernatorial appointments, which slowed some of the team's planned CPC training activities in the governorates. While the leadership and institutional home of the NCCM also changed, the CVAC team continues to work with the Council to train different stakeholders on the Amended Child Law and its Executive Regulations.

- **In contrast with adult prisons, the children in Dur El Tarbiah did not try to take advantage of the confusion of the uprising and escape. In fact, for some street children, the center provided a safe haven.**

Collaboration with the Council has also been strengthened through the project's renovation and refurbishment of Dur El Tarbiah, a major children's social care and reception facility in Giza. Through its supervision and oversight of this renovation, the CVAWC project, in collaboration with the NCCM, is helping to develop a model juvenile facility that may eventually be replicated elsewhere. As part of that effort, the project team also worked with the NCCM to train 69 social workers and administrators in the facility to promote best practices in the treatment and rehabilitation of children. Based on the success of this training, the NCCM asked the project to organize further training and certification of social workers working with juveniles in conflict with the law. In May, CVAWC organized the NCCM Secretary General's signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Social Workers' Syndicate to train and certify these social workers. Following the official signing, the CVAWC team collaborated with the Syndicate and NCCM to train and certify the first group of 28 social workers (with 90 to be trained by December 2011).

Reaching Out to and Engaging Religious Leaders in the Fight to Reduce Violence

The project worked with VAC grantees to train religious leaders, who created child rights materials based on the teachings and texts of their faiths. With the VAC legal team, the NGOs began developing a manual of religious teachings and texts across different faiths that proscribe violence. Through project-supported meetings, a growing number of religious leaders have become strong advocates for stopping violence. In contrast to the highly publicized incidents of religious strife and riots during that period, these religious leaders spoke out against violence in weekly sermons, prayers, and counseling. Engaging religious leaders is helping to create a new space and discourse on violence that speaks to both men and women.

In collaboration with the NCCM's NGO unit, the CVAC team also continued to fund and work with a range of NGOs to develop their capacity to address the needs of vulnerable children. Activities funded under the project's first round of VAC grants (VAC Round I) provided family reunification, renovations of three NGO facilities, and some legal services for street children. This first round of grants concluded just before the beginning of FY 2011; however, the team followed up and monitored these NGOs during FY 2011. FY 2011 saw the commencement of the project's

second and third rounds of VAC grants (VAC Rounds II and III), addressing, respectively, legal services for children in conflict with the law, and social marketing of the Amended Child Law, children's rights, and the CPCs.

Project activities with its CVAC counterparts included the following:

- Training of 70 District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) from eight governorates (North Sinai, Menoufiya, Dakahliya, Aswan, Sohag, Luxor, Gharbiya, and Red Sea) and one-day refresher and feedback sessions for Cairo and Giza DCPCs by sector (education, health, social welfare, and civil society). A total of 629 members from both the governorates and Cairo CPCs received training on the Amended Child Law and its implementation.
- In collaboration with the National Center for Judicial Studies, developed prototype training and materials for incoming judges and prosecutors on the Amended Child Law and children's rights.

- Also, trained lawyers in seven NGOs (VAC Round II grantees) to provide legal support for juvenile cases and conduct case reviews according to protocols established by the legal team. Also worked with NGOs to develop and apply an assessment tool/checklist for use in evaluating alternatives to detention.
- Organized the NCCM's signing of an MOU with the Social Workers' Syndicate to train and certify social workers assisting vulnerable children, followed by the training and certification of social workers.
- Trained staff of seven VAC III grantees in conducting social marketing, media relations, and advocacy and awareness campaigns for the Amended Children Law, promotion of children's rights, and children protection mechanisms in schools, communities, places of worship, and factories
- Organized, funded, and supervised the Dur El Tarbiah renovation and refurbishment and trained 69 social workers and administrators in the facility throughout the Revolution.

Expanding the Project's CVAC Reach through Grantees

To date, as a result of CVAWC's support for VAC NGO grantees:

- 1,871 children provided with social and psychological counseling
- 775 community members attended awareness seminars on children's rights
- 29 media specialists were trained on the role of media in community awareness
- 68,165 students/children attended awareness events/camps

The Year Ahead: Focusing on Sustainability and Applying Lessons Learned

Under the project's FY 2012 Annual Work Plan, it will complete activities carried over from FY 2011, with an increasing focus on transferring best practices and lessons learned to counterparts and ensuring that they have the capacity to continue their project-supported work into the future. The project has been attentive to the need to ensure that its counterparts, both governmental and non-governmental, have the resources to continue their work following project closeout. During FY 2011, grant funding to five VAW I NGOs concluded as scheduled; however, all four continued CVAW activities. The technical and grants teams worked with these NGOs prior to closure to identify other sources of funding and in-kind support, to streamline their operations to improve cost efficiencies, and to develop future plans for sustaining and further developing their programs. Past grantees also are included in technical and CPC training activities, and these grantees will be invited to present their work in a final project fair to be held in March 2012.

Diversifying Funding for Sustainability

With CVAWC's recommendation and technical advice in responding to a request for applications, El Goura Community Development Association (CDA) in the North Sinai obtained a grant from the New Zealand Embassy to further develop their CVAW support. The funding is supporting 60 Bedouin VAW survivors and vulnerable young women to buy sheep and to produce woolen goods. Two team members attended the CDA's closing ceremony for its grant-funded activity, held at the University of the North Sinai in Arish, which brought together 60 Bedouin sheikhs from all parts of the Sinai, the Governor, Vice Chancellor, Chair of the CDA, and several women leaders. El Goura has also diversified its sources of funding so as to continue supporting a women's listening and counseling center, legal assistance, and marriage registrations for vulnerable women.

I. INTRODUCTION



A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND OPERATIONS

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s \$18 million Combating Violence against Women and Children (CVAWC) project, during its five years of operation (May 13, 2007-May 12, 2012), is working to:

- Improve the capacity of Egypt’s National Council for Women (NCW) and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) to advocate for policy changes; and
- Improve the capacity of the NCW, the NCCM, and Egyptian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to respond to violence against women and children.

The project is implemented by prime contractor Chemonics International Inc., in partnership with subcontractors Blue Law International and Social Planning, Analysis, and Administration Consultants (SPAAC). The organizational chart for the project is attached in Annex A. The staff is comprised of four teams: the CVAW team focusing on combating violence against women; the CVAC team focusing on combating violence against children; the grants and procurements team; and the finance and operations team. The project is led by Dr. Lynellyn Long, PhD. The project experienced staff turnover primarily in May as some staff decided not to renew for the final year, as is detailed in **Annex A**. All staff members who left were offered either permanent employment or positions on new USAID projects. New staff members who joined had extensive experience on NGO and grants programs. One new member had previously worked in setting up the project and helped to organize the grant proposal writing training. Throughout the fiscal year, Chemonics’ home office provided ongoing professional backstopping and financial and managerial support through its three-person project management unit based in Washington, D.C.

B. CHALLENGES, OBSTACLES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

As FY 2011 began, the project was moving ahead quickly to implement the activities in its Annual Work Plan (AWP). As protests began in January, and unrest built, the project closed its Maadi office on January 27 and the chief of party was evacuated from Egypt on February 1 (resuming in-country work again on

February 20). Fortunately, project staff members met offsite and with the COP remotely to move several activities forward during this period, including social worker training and Dur El Tarbiah construction. By February 6th, the project office was open again, and staff members were coming to the office, as security permitted. Since that time, and as security has continued to worsen, the team has pulled together to ensure that project work moves forward despite the challenges. Today, team members routinely assist one another by identifying and reporting specific security threats encountered on the road and in their communities. Procedures for field trips and travel (such as a call and buddy system) during periods of insecurity continue to be followed.

Although the political uncertainty following the January 25 Revolution has created challenges and obstacles to project implementation, it also has provided opportunities. As is noted above, the project was able to continue functioning throughout the period of unrest during and immediately following the Revolution. In March, pursuant to discussions with the Mission, the project prepared a modified FY 2011 AWP. The revised approach took account of the fact that activities with the project’s two GOE counterparts (the NCW and NCCM) were likely to be slowed (or even halted) given political turmoil. At the same time, the approach incorporated an increased focus on activities by NGO grantees, recognizing that these organizations had an unparalleled opportunity – indeed, an obligation - to fill the vacuum created by the national level political uncertainty. The approach similarly recognized that project activities would have to be mindful of the new security reality, and ensure that neither project partners nor staff is put into harm’s way.

C. MEDIA COVERAGE

During the year the project continued its review and analysis of major news publications. This analysis indicates that violence against children and women have remained salient issues during this period with an average of 2½ articles on the topics in the mainstream press reported daily. Incidents reported during the Revolution and aftermath were rapes and abductions following an upsurge in reported personal crime amid the security vacuum (real and

Press Coverage of Violence against Women and Children					
Topic mentioned	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY 2011
General VAW/VAC information	423	188	205	152	968
CVAWC project	5	3	3	1	12
USAID	20	1	6	15	42
Chemonics International	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CVAWC project monitoring of 17 major news publications

perceived) after the Revolution. These incidents in turn led to a Government decree to strengthen the criminal penalties for rape and sexual harassment. In Quarter 3, most of the violations reported were harassment and abductions; there was also an increased number of rape trials. A troubling trend after the fall of the Mubarak regime was the number of commentators who vehemently criticized – because of their association with the deposed president’s wife Suzanne Mubarak – laws that have strengthened the rights of women and children. Commentators called the family law and the child law “Suzanne’s laws,” raising the prospect that the laws could be altered by a future parliament. NGOs that helped advocate for those laws defended them.

The case of the so-called “wicked teacher,” a pre-school teacher from Tanta, Gharbiya, who was caught on video beating 25 young children, became a major news event during the third quarter. The incident, subsequently publicized on YouTube, provoked a national debate and discussion in the press about discipline and child protection issues. (With CVAWC’s encouragement, many CVAWC grantee NGOs got involved in this case and helped successfully lobby for reconsideration of the initial lenient sentence.)

Other major items discussed in the news media included:

- A civil society initiative to expose and report sexual harassment using mobile phones and a website, “HarassMap.”
- An award-winning film that shows Egyptian women from different walks of life struggling with sexual harassment and sexual violence, “678.”
- The burning of NCW’s offices in political unrest.
- Outrage over the revelation that Egyptian soldiers had forced a group of detained female democracy activists to undergo humiliating body searches ostensibly to determine if their hymens were intact (the so-called “virginity tests”).
- Death sentences handed down for rapes amid concerns of a crime wave after the Revolution.



Additional details about these developments are included in **Annex B**. Also, Section II of this report provides a brief analysis of press coverage specific to VAW, while Section III provides the same for coverage related to VAC.

D. ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

This Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2011 covers activities during the project’s fourth year of operation from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011. The report is organized as follows:

- Section I: Introduction/Overview
- Section II: Reducing Violence against Women
- Section III: Reducing Violence against Children
- Section IV: Plans for the Year Ahead

II. REDUCING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Volunteers paint street curbs in downtown Cairo during a surge of voluntarism following the overthrow of Hosni Mubarak.

A. OVERVIEW

As the project's fourth year began, the CVAW team was working closely with the NCW on the National Framework Strategy and several other activities detailed below. The team also provided technical support, training, mentoring, and grant funding to a series of previously selected VAW NGOs, and early in the year awarded grants to four new NGOs to conduct community-based research related to counter-trafficking through transactional and summer marriages. After the 25th January, the project team adjusted their priorities to respond to the increased role of civil society institutions in CVAW and to support the NCW's new advisory role in the transition period. The project was able to complete the majority of activities included in the revised AWP, largely by strengthening civil society's capacity to provide direct services for VAW victims and their families. Indeed, the political uncertainty since the Revolution has given CVAW NGOs an incentive to take an active role in providing services and support to their communities.

Key milestones in the project's VAW work included:

- Creation of a cadre of trainers for CVAW from NGO grantees able to train communities, other NGOs, government bodies, and local CDAs to extend VAW initiatives and interventions
- Successful completion of model CVAW interventions from NGOs funded in the project's Round I of VAW grants; and indications that the model interventions will be sustained beyond the life of project
- Growing support and direct interventions from traditional Bedouin tribal Council members, other community leaders, and religious leaders of different faiths, for preventing and addressing violence against women and children
- Key stakeholders and grantees trained on "Best Practices and Successful Story Writing"
- Development of "how-to manuals" for listening and counseling centers; legal advice and support; and media and communications. Also, developed a manual on operations and referrals systems.

B. VAW PRESS COVERAGE

The issues most covered by the news media during FY 2011 were sexual harassment, the NCW's status after the Revolution, and the status of laws and regulations related to women and children after the Revolution including child custody and women's legal protections. The issue of sexual harassment grew as a topic of discussion throughout Egyptian society as evidenced by the film "678" and lively debates about tough new sentencing for rape and sexual harassment.

Quarter Month	Types of Articles Published on Violence against Women					
	News on Events and Activities	Legal Issues	Crimes, Incidents and Harassment	Cultural Social and Opinion	Information and General Knowledge	Investigation and Research
Q1 Oct. 2010	87	30	24	8	1	3
Q1 Nov. 2010	61	14	18	1	0	0
Q1 Dec. 2010	16	1	4	1	1	0
Q2 Jan. 2011	12	5	2	0	1	0
Q2 Feb. 2011	9	4	2	0	2	1
Q2 March 2011	11	24	10	7	1	0
Q3 April 2011	18	8	4	2	0	0
Q3 May 2011	17	5	3	2	0	0
Q3 June 2011	24	9	3	3	2	2
Q4 July 2011	7	4	12	3	3	0
Q4 Aug. 2011	4	5	6	3	4	1
Q4 Sept. 2011	2	2	11	3	2	1
Total = 536 articles	268	111	99	33	17	8

Press Coverage of USAID and CVAWC Project					
Topic mentioned	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY 2011
CVAWC project	4	3	3	1	11
USAID	20	1	6	15	42
Chemonics International	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CVAWC project monitoring of 17 major news publications

C. Building Sustainable NGO Capacity

As noted above, during the fiscal year much of the project's work focused on supporting and building the capacity of NGOs to provide research and services to reduce VAW (and VAC). In its NGO grant program, the project employs a well-developed approach designed to ensure that grantee activities are technically sound and sustainable past project conclusion. Following award of grants (which is done through an open, competitive process), the project:

- Conducts a capacity assessment of each grantee to determine skill areas and subject areas that need strengthening. CVAWC has found that virtually all grantees need assistance in areas such as project and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and communicating with the media. Additionally, most need training and mentoring related to the technical activities to be conducted, e.g., the VAW grantees need ongoing training in the concept of VAW and types of violence; listening and counseling for victims; legal support; and policy advocacy. Based upon its assessment, the project then develops a capacity-building plan for each grantee as well as for each group (round) of grantees.

Subsequent project assistance is based upon that plan and includes training, technical assistance, and mentoring, some “on the job,” others in group training settings. Details on the trainings related to grant management that were provided to grantees is included in the Training and Event Summary in **Annex C**.

- Helps the grantees network and learn from each other by arranging exchange visits with other NGOs working in the same or related fields. In addition, the project helps the grantees to map their community resources and develop the capacity of community leaders and religious leaders, to broaden their base and increase sustainability.
- Conducts ongoing field monitoring of grantees to ensure activities are of good quality and are completed in a timely manner, ensure that the maximum number of beneficiaries is reached, and help the grantees in overcoming any problems encountered.
- As part of its monitoring and evaluation of grantees, and the grantees also submit reports of their outputs and outcomes, which the project technical and financial teams verify. At grant close out, a financial audit is conducted by an independent local auditing firm. As part of the close out process, the technical team also assesses the grantee’s progress on indicators according to their monitoring and evaluation plans.

As is described further below, through its grant program, the project is able to broaden its reach enormously. By training and providing funds to carefully selected NGO grantees so that they can provide services, raise awareness, and conduct advocacy in their communities, the project is able to reach a far greater number of citizens than it would otherwise be able to reach. Moreover, by working through local NGOs, the approaches taken to the sensitive issues of VAW and VAC are culturally appropriate and thus far more resonant than they might otherwise be.

D. ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACTIVITIES UPDATE

The project’s modified work plan for FY 2011 included four VAW activities. Progress on these activities is detailed below. A complete listing of the project’s training programs is provided in **Annex C**.

Activity I. Support NCW’s Launch of the Framework Strategy

As FY 2011 began, the CVAW team was collaborating with the NCW to prepare a national launch of the Council’s draft “Framework for a Strategy to Reduce Violence against Women” (which had been developed in FY 2010 with project support), as part of the Council’s effort to establish policies to reduce violence against women and increase victim services. The team also was planning to transfer many materials and training strategies to the NCW to build the capacity of a sustainable VAW unit within the Council and a CVAW Observatory. The Observatory is envisioned as a forum bringing together media specialists, researchers, and journalists to analyze media reports and research studies related to VAW, such as the role of the media in shaping community perceptions and government policies. The project also was planning to develop profiles of VAW survivors, to provide a context and justification for the launch of the Strategy, and was preparing to air a series of radio spots on VAW through the Egyptian National Radio. The NCW in consultation with CVAWC finalized 60 scripts and drafted another 30.

The Revolution halted these activities, and the fire that destroyed the NCW headquarters also resulted in loss of various project-supported materials including the radio scripts. After the fire, the Council relocated from a temporary site in Giza to an interim location in Mohandiseen. The CVAW team moved into the project’s Maadi offices and established a desk at the Council’s Mohandiseen facility. To support the Council in resuming its prior work and commitments, immediately following the Revolution the team assisted its staff in restoring documents and in their move to new quarters by providing information technology assistance.

The Revolution affected not only the NCW’s physical premises, but led to questioning of its role and function in the new order. Several major NGOs have called for a new organizational structure and almost half of the Council’s board members resigned. Whilst Dr. Hassan continues to lead the NCW, its role has changed to providing information rather than approving or implementing programs or new initiatives.

The CVAW team’s approach and activities with the Council likewise have been modified. The team keeps the SG and her key staff regularly apprised of project activities, and invites technical staff to all training

events and information sessions. Team members have maintained contact with networks of women's NGOs and are informed about the debates and discussions about the Council's future and/or plans for a new council or ministry to address these issues. However, the project team has not undertaken any new initiatives or approvals with the Council since the Revolution. Fortunately, the approved AWP activities and tasks remained salient, and there was no need to receive new approvals or modify activities during this period.

The CVAW team made progress on many of the FY 2011 Annual Work Plan tasks with the NCW. Although the political uncertainty was not propitious for launching the Framework Strategy, the team adjusted their approach and moved ahead to building the capacity of NGO grantees to advocate for and implement two strategic objectives: (1) expanding service delivery; and (2) improving media advocacy and awareness. The NGOs in turn are training grassroots community organizations to implement specific strategy provisions, most importantly, by providing locally appropriate – and accountable - services in response to local needs. Likewise, the awareness and media provisions are being implemented through project training to NGO grantees so that they can work effectively with the local media on CVAW. The increase in local media awareness and articles about CVAW interventions is helping build local demand and appreciation for NGO grantees' services. (It is notable that while the Framework Strategy has not been officially launched, its provisions related to legal reform are reflected in new penalties for rape and sexual harassment. However, these penalties are far harsher than originally envisioned and should be reviewed for consistent application if this approach is to be sustained.)

Also, during the fiscal year the project developed and applied a protocol for media monitoring. The project also began to compile project findings and outcomes in "How to" and Operations and Referral Systems manuals that can be passed on to the eventual designated body or VAW unit within the new government as well as to civil society. The CVAW team also moved ahead with work on a VAW website page with linkages to existing and emerging social networks for an eventual government observatory and/or unit.

As the year ended, as part of its work planning for FY 2012 the CVAW team discussed, with the Council, ways in which they can support the Council going forward, given the current context. In collaboration with the Council, the CVAW team designed a rollout of the VAW Strategy for eight NCW branches. The project also plans to air the radio spots that were developed in FY 2011, and complete several tasks with the NCW, including publishing VAW survivor profiles; publishing a media monitoring year in review; and developing a list of VAW references and referrals.

Activity 2. Initiate Trafficking Research and Services

Counter-Trafficking Grantees (VAW Round II)

- New Fostat Association for Local Community Development
- Youth Association for Population and Development
- Family Planning Association Alexandria
- Future Eve for Family and Environmental Development (Hawa)

Activity 2 consisted of support to four NGOs to enable them to conduct research on transactional marriages and other forms of trafficking in their communities. In November 2010, the project awarded grants to these NGOs, which moved quickly and had hired staff by the end of January, fortuitous timing for maintaining momentum in the work as the Revolution began January 25. So as not to duplicate other research conducted at the national level, the CVAWC team focused the field research objectives and methodologies of the four NGOs on service delivery, key stakeholders' analysis, and community-based

surveys. The overall objective was to assess gaps and needs for service provision, primarily for victims of transactional marriages.

The project supported the grantees' research by assisting them with issues such as the development of research protocols and validating questions for their field surveys. The project also reviewed field reports and preliminary drafts of research results. With the support of the CVAW team, during the fiscal year all of the counter-trafficking grantees also examined legislation regarding marriages of Egyptian women to non-Egyptian men. Their findings are expected to lead to recommendations for legal and regulatory reform on these marriages.

In addition to supporting and guiding the grantees' research, the project encouraged them to develop support services for trafficked women similar to those that have been developed with the VAW Round I grantees, including listening and counseling support, legal services, and referrals. To help them undertake these types of services, the project provided the grantees with training and ongoing technical assistance on how to provide effective legal and other services to victims, and how to advocate and network. The project also trained VAW I grantee staff to train others on how to work effectively with media. (These trainings are described further under Activity 3.)

Progress on Research by VAW II Grantees

With project support, by the end of the fiscal year:

- **New Fostat** finished its fieldwork and a preliminary analysis. Their initial findings indicated that crowded living conditions, large family size, and women's unemployment increases the likelihood of transactional marriage. Based upon these findings, they have developed an action plan to target specific households to prevent and address the needs of victims of, and those most vulnerable to, transactional marriage.
- **Youth Association for Population and Development**, leading a group of ten other NGOs, finalized field work, collected recommendations, and developed a work plan for the group for preventing trafficking through transactional marriage. They are now conducting awareness campaigns and organizing vocational training to increase women's employment.
- **Family Planning Association** reported new trafficking streams in Alexandria, and the CVAWC team worked with it to organize a community-based study to better understand the issue. FPA also developed a methodology based on group therapy for victims of violence facing common problems including trafficking and transactional marriage. In collaboration with a professor from the University of Alexandria, they are also testing a methodology to provide psychoanalysis and therapy for all kinds of violence and abuse against women.
- **Hawa** finalized its findings and based on them developed a manual for listening and counseling for victims of and women at risk of transactional marriage and their families.

Detailed information on the VAW II grantees' work and results, achieved as a consequence of the project support described above, is included in **Annex D**. As is explained there, with project support, and building off their research work, the VAW II grantees organized numerous training and awareness events for community and religious leaders, which equipped those leaders to in turn conduct a multitude of events and speak out to citizens

Engaging Women Survivors as Advocates

A 33-year-old victim of transactional marriage in Manial Sheeha was humiliated when her husband traded her sexually. After attending therapy sessions run by the Family Planning Association, Alexandria, she now advocates for preventing transactional marriages.

on the dangers of transactional marriage. Additionally, victims of these marriages received counseling and other support services. Outreach also was initiated to the private sector, to encourage the hiring of women victims and women at risk of becoming victims. The chart below, which provides an update on the

quantitative indicators included in the VAW Round II grants, shows the breadth of these grantees' reach:

VAW Round II Indicators (Cumulative)	1	2	3	4	Total
Religious leaders /Community leaders trained to raise awareness					
Total	49	141	37	25	252
Male	6	98	11	12	127
Female	43	43	26	13	125
Female rural leaders (Raedat) trained to be facilitators			15		15
Media specialists attended awareness seminars					
Total	13		14	2	29
Male	5		7	2	14
Female	8		7		15
Women at risk and their families attended awareness seminars					
Total	2514	1272	896	444	5126
Male	292	314	20	110	736
Female	2222	958	876	334	4390
Family members visited by religious leaders					
Total	563				563
Male	55				55
Female	508				508
Women victims/at risk receiving services	103	18	317	109	547
Women victims/at risk attended symposium/camps/meetings			230		230
Employment meetings with businessmen					
Total				426	426
Male				314	314
Female				112	112

Key
1. New Fostat Association for Local Community Development
2. Youth Association for Population and Development
3. Family Planning Association Alexandria
4. Future Eve for Family and Environmental Development (Hawa)

Activity 3. Pilot Coordinated Community Response Models

The project has awarded grants to nine NGOs (VAW Round I) as part of its efforts to build overall capacity for coordinated community responses (CCR) to violence against women (and thereby in effect, implement key provisions of the Framework Strategy). To develop CCRs that are appropriate and specific to local needs and context, as part of the design of this grant program the team identified and

Coordinated Community Response Grantees (VAW Round I)

- Helwan Association for Community Development
- New Horizon Association for Social Development
- Women’s Health Improvement Association
- Women and Development Association
- Egyptian Foundation for Family Development
- Martyr Pilot
- El Goura CDA
- Key of Life Association
- Ahmed Taher CDA

documented the range of services and support required to prevent VAW and to support victims and their families. Such services include: (1) community and media advocacy, education, and awareness; (2) shelter and reception; (3) listening and counseling; (4) legal support; and (5) economic empowerment and vocational training. Good coordination and referral mechanisms were also identified as critical so that victims can access the range of available services efficiently. These requirements appear to be as relevant to Upper Egypt as they are to Greater Cairo or Northern Sinai.

The types of project support to grantees related to basic grant and financial management are described in

Section C above. In addition to this support, the project provided the VAW Round I grantees with ongoing, targeted technical assistance and training, and mentoring, aimed at ensuring that they have the technical skills to continue their CCR work – including providing legal services, counseling, advocacy, and advice to victims and their families - following project conclusion. Specifically, the project provided the following. (Note that a listing of all training activities in which the VAW grantees participated is provided in the chart below and in **Annex C**.)

Advocacy and networking training and support. In March, the CVAW team provided grantees (both VAW I and II) with three days of training on how to network, and conduct advocacy campaigns effectively. They also conducted team building exercises. During this timeframe the CVAW team also organized and supported the first mentoring and NGO exchange between the VAW I grantees. On March 23 and 24, El Goura from the North Sinai visited Martyr Pilot Osman Moharram and they also visited the Women and Development Association in Alexandria. These visits allowed for NGO-to-NGO mentoring and provided an opportunity for each NGO to exchange experiences and learn operationally how to provide listening and counseling services. A judge from a Bedouin customary council (*maga’ad*) who participated in this visit may have been the first traditional council judge to participate in such an exchange and participants discussed how best to harmonize local judicial traditions with civil laws. All three NGOs gained knowledge and exchanged field experiences in how to support women and family in this regard.

In addition, the CVAW team has encouraged its grantees to develop an advocacy network for preventing and stopping violence against women. In the course of doing so, several NGOs sought to involve religious and community leaders in project counseling and awareness activities. CVAWC and the NGOs thus identified steps and processes for broadening stakeholder involvement that have been shared with other grantees. Over time religious leaders across all faiths became strong allies and assisted with advocacy, education, and couples counseling. Their common work on VAW activities crossed sectarian lines. Although the team began many of the NGO training activities by working with each denomination separately, the imams and priests themselves soon proposed inter-sectarian meetings and forum to address these issues.

The project also convened Bedouin judges and the lawyers to facilitate a joint understanding between the tribe's own regulations, and the Egyptian ruling laws regarding women rights. This program was

tailored to both types of legal professionals to come to an understanding and discussion on the best support that each regulation provides for women, and how and where the community can advocate to bring more legal protection for women. The participants became strong advocates for listening and counseling centers. They have assisted in referring, preventing, and directly addressing acts of domestic violence early on through couples' and family counseling so as to prevent further violence and family dissolution. As some explained, the project's training and objectives benefit their own pastoral counseling, community relations, and moral teachings.

Training of trainers (TOT). To increase the project's reach and sustainability, in May and June 2011 the CVAW team organized a multi-session TOT for selected VAW I and II grantee staff, on how to deliver training on how to combat VAW. Each NGO enrolled up to three staff members and 20 out of 29 participants were successfully certified as trainers to train others on how to organize CVAW services and programs. The team focused on training trainers who will work with district and governorate authorities to integrate these services into ongoing activities and programs over the long term.

Media training of trainers. In July the project trained staff from the VAW I and II grantees so that they have the capacity to train others to work with media representatives and write press releases and other materials on VAW issues. The program also included six journalists, to equip them to more effectively communicate the types of CVAW issues being tackled by the grantees.

Success story training. The project also trained VAW I grantees on how to create effective success stories and identify and report on best practices in combating VAW.

CVAWC Training Workshops for VAW Rounds I and II Grantees, FY 2011				
#	Workshop Topic	Total Participants	Women	Men
1	Project Management December 27-29, 2010 (VAW II only)	19	11	8
2	M&E March 8-10, 2011	27	18	9
3	Advocacy and Networking March 29-31, 2011 (VAW I and II)	28	23	5
4	TOT (Phase 1) May 3-5, 2011 (VAW I and II)	29	22	7
5	TOT (Phase 2) May 31-June 2, 2011 (VAW I and II)	27	20	7
6	TOT (Phase 3) June 27-30, 2011 (VAW I and II)	20	13	7
7	TOT Graduation Ceremony July 25, 2011 (VAW I and ii)	20	13	7
8	Media Training of Trainers July 12-14, 2011 (VAW I and II)	21	15	6
9	Best Practices and Success Story Writing, September, 14-15, 2011 (VAW I only)	22	18	4
10	Women's Legal Rights September 26-29, 2011 (VAW II only)	25	21	4
	TOTAL training/persons	244	177	67

Training materials and publications. The project documented best practices and findings in a series of “how to” manuals. Topics included listening and counseling; legal services; and communicating with media. Additionally, the project developed an “Operations and Referrals System” manual for its grantees. The Listening and Counseling manuals cover the structure and management of a listening and counseling center. The Operations and Referrals System manual addresses staff competencies and skills required, community mapping of service provision, case management tools, client plans, and how and where to make referrals. The project team also has developed a tool designed to assess services provided to women at shelters, and the skills/background of shelter staff, toward the goal of ensuring that the services provided are tailored to the women’s needs. Additionally, as part of its work on CCR training materials, the team reviewed the training manual developed by the Family Justice Project (FJP). Rather than duplicating existing materials, the CVAW team is working on reissuing FJP’s Volume 1 “How to Protect Your Family” to VAW grantees and adding a second volume on family counseling techniques related to issues of domestic violence.

Support for financial sustainability.

Unfortunately, local NGOs still depend largely on outside government and donor support. Many corporate social responsibility partnerships did not progress during the post-revolutionary period; with political uncertainty and a deepening economic downturn, business leaders were reluctant to enter new commitments. Diversifying funding sources remains a key strategy for weathering hard times. The project team assists NGOs to identify new local and international donors by sending them regular announcements of funding opportunities. The team also helps NGOs with their proposal writing and in developing community in kind donations and volunteers to sustain their work. The project also invited the Technical, Vocational, and Educational Training project (of the Ministry of Finance) to present their program on subsidized vocational training opportunities to representatives from all 13 VAW I and II NGOs.

Media Spotlight on a CVAW Project

Howaida Mahran, from Upper Egypt Broadcast, hosted two Qena staff members from Women’s Health Improvement for her program “A Girl from the South.” This interview helped the NGO in making the case for new sources of funding for CVAW activities.

The project team helped one of its exemplary NGO models – El Goura in the Northern Sinai – apply for and obtain funding from the New Zealand Embassy. With the new donor, the NGO was able to fill a gap

that it had identified with the team and to add a much needed economic empowerment initiative. This initiative has allowed 60 Bedouin VAW survivors and vulnerable young women to buy sheep and further develop their handicrafts.

Cases Addressed by the Egyptian Foundation for Family Development’s CVAW Project

- A divorced woman with three children suffered psychological, economic, and social abuse from her father, siblings, and ex-husband during marriage and even after divorce. Severely depressed and unable to make decisions, after receiving listening and counseling services, and attending the “Arab Women Speak Out,” economic empowerment, and legal training sessions, she regained the confidence to care for her children and to take steps towards starting a small business. She applied for a display window and filed for a permit and a license over the objections of her siblings and their rejection of her ideas.
- A divorced woman with one child moved in with her parents after her divorce. Quite isolated, she feared to leave her parent’s house. After attending the “Arab Women Speak Out” training, she regained the confidence to make new friends. She recently found a job and is out and about again.

Detailed information on the VAW I grantees’ work and results, achieved as a consequence of the project support described above, is included in **Annex D**. As is explained there, with project support, the VAW I grantees operated listening and counseling centers serving battered women; operated legal assistance centers; provided skills training to economically empower women; organized awareness raising and training events for a wide range of stakeholders including community and religious leaders and media reps and female rural leaders. The chart below, which provides an update on the quantitative indicators included in the VAW Round I grants, shows the breadth of these grantees’ reach:

VAW Round I Indicators (Cumulative)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Religious/community leaders attended training										
Total	60	71		17	286	69	730	100	362	1,695
Male	40	48		17	75	19	728	92	294	1,313
Female	20	23			211	50	2	8	68	382
Lawyers attended training										
Total				20			25	8		53
Male				10			20	8		38
Female				10			5			15
Ministry of Religious Endowments staff attended training or roundtables										
Total									20	20
Male									20	20
Female										-
Media representatives attended awareness seminars/training/roundtables										
Total			81					28	25	134
Male			39					23	17	79
Female			42					5	8	55
Female rural leaders (Raedat/facilitators) attended training		35	9	20	70	12		48		194
Community members attended awareness seminars										
Total	1,066	545	1,150	854	748	1,928	1,432	810	550	9,083
Male	334	249	189	246	630	350	610	450	272	3,330
Female	732	296	961	608	118	1,578	822	360	278	5,753
Women attended awareness seminars	701				417			900		2,018
Women received services and training	292	556	255	137	473	500	588	500		3,301

Types of services provided for women									
Legal services	258		59	32	119	15			483
Official Identifications Documents/marriage certificate	35	18		204		486			743
Economic Empowerment/Vocational Training	198			175	480	15			868
Health Services					377				377
Social/Psychological Support		196	78	14	121	9			418
Life Skills (AWSO)		360	220	600	202		500		1,882
Battered women's group therapy					300				300
Group meetings for battered women					728				728
Women received employment offers	63								63
Youth attended awareness seminars									
Total					1,010		585	340	1,935
Male					477		385	168	1,030
Female					533		200	172	905
Family members participated in meetings (Family House Model)				434					434
Men attended counseling sessions	26		60	60					146

Key

1. Helwan Association for Community Development
2. New Horizon Association for Social Development
3. Women's Health Improvement Association
4. Women and Development Association
5. Egyptian Foundation for Family Development
6. Martyr Pilot
7. El Goura CDA
8. Key of Life Association, Armant
9. Ahmed Taher Community Development Association

Cases Addressed by El Goura's CVAW Project

- A VAW survivor obtained access to her property formerly under the guardianship of brothers and uncles, who had deemed her incapable.
- Without official documentation, a VAW survivor could not access her pension. She was issued her legal documents and obtained the pension.
- Poor and suffering from cancer, a VAW survivor was not eligible for public health care. With El Goura's support, she was issued official documents and was able to obtain state health care benefits.



At left, women in Alexandria learn professional baking skills during an economic empowerment class organized by the NGO Martyr Pilot. At right, a participant in the NGO's embroidery course, also trained to train others in embroidery, said she is now able to earn money and "happy to be able to give support to other women."

E. LESSONS LEARNED

In its final eight months (October 2011-May 2012), the project will focus on transferring best practices and lessons learned to NGO grantees and NCW staff and on ensuring that they have the capacity to continue the training and the expertise to carry on the most effective interventions. The project also will work with the Council and grantees to address the resource and organizational requirements to sustain the project interventions.

As the project does so, it will be able to draw upon lessons learned from the work to date. These include the following:

- *It is critical to develop locally appropriate, and broad-based, approaches.* The reasons for violence against women are context specific; the solutions to this problem must be similarly appropriate to local conditions, realities, and culture. Moreover, to be enduring, any solution to the problem must consider and involve, where possible, a broad range of actors. Given this, the project's grassroots and broad-reaching approach is the right one. The project is encouraged by grantees' inclusion of new stakeholders – including religious and community leaders and tribal elders – who in turn are helping prevent and respond to violence and have become strong advocates for listening and counseling centers. They assist in referring, preventing, and directly addressing acts of domestic violence early on through couples and family counseling so as to prevent further violence and family dissolution, and they rightly see the project's work and objectives as benefiting their own pastoral counseling, community relations, and moral teachings. Additionally, sessions that include carefully trained religious leaders, who then help young men and couples develop negotiation and dialogue skills, appear to be a cost-effective use of resources and means for raising awareness and providing tools for preventing domestic violence.
- *Victims need "holistic" support.* Women who have suffered from violence often need not only psychological counseling and support, but also support that will empower them so that they are able to make wise decisions to protect themselves in the future. Thus, while shelter facilities and staff provide temporary safety and security for some of the most vulnerable women and their families, shelter services and support need to include vocational training and economic empowerment activities so that women can exit the shelters with skills to support themselves and give them the freedom to make their own decisions about their future.
- *Service NGOs are fragile and need ongoing support as well as integration into other social services.* The results that the project's grantees have attained already are remarkable, but to continue and expand these results, the groups need additional technical and financial support, as well as ongoing oversight. To ensure sustainability over the longer term, grantees will need to integrate their activities into other programs (e.g., literacy, legal services, and listening and counseling services) and diversify their funding sources, volunteers, and membership base. The grantees are already testing these approaches. For example, Ahmed Taher CDA led the way in forging new partnerships, working with graduates from the social service faculty, school social inspectors, and religious teachers to address VAW. Also, knowing that the mayor of Sheikh Zowayed City could be changed at any time, El Goura met with 11 North Sinai district and local representatives, including a family court judge, tribal leaders, and customary legal council members. They submitted requests to these officials to sustain the support that the NGO offers to remote areas on a permanent basis.

F. PMP UPDATE

The project's performance monitoring plan (PMP) includes quantitative indicators and qualitative assessments designed to track progress on the project's two expected results: (1) increased capacity of the NCW and NCCM to advocate for policies that protect women and children; and (2) increased capacity of the NCW, NCCM, and NGO community to respond to VAW and VAC.

Updates on Qualitative Impact

The project tracks qualitative advances in combating VAW by assessing the following:

1. Progress in implementing recommendations from the 2009 *Egypt Violence against Women Study*
2. Project impact on quality and quantity of VAW prevention and victim services

Updates on these issues are provided below.

1. Progress in Implementing VAW Study Recommendations

The *Egypt Violence against Women Study* formulated 31 policy recommendations that provide a baseline for evaluating progress in CVAW. As part of the PMP, the project tracks progress in implementing these recommendations with a particular focus on changes in legislation, services, and media reporting. The table below outlines overall progress and where appropriate CVAWC's specific contributions in addressing the recommendations during FY 2011.

Area	Recommendation from 2009 VAW Study	Progress in FY 2011
Cross-cutting	Collect periodic comprehensive data on VAW	The project reviews and updates data obtained during the 2009 study regularly through review of research studies and media reporting. It will transfer its media monitoring protocol to the NCW before project closeout so that the planned NCW Observatory can continue this work
	Consult and include the voices of survivors	Grantees are working to integrate victims into their service programs, sharing their experiences and extending support to other battered women
Legal and regulatory	Establish a clear State policy to combat sexual harassment: Introduce legal text to address the issue of sexual harassment in the street and the workplace	Laws addressing gender-based VAW, including sexual harassment and discrimination were amended after the Revolution (Decree No. 11/2011 promulgated amending some provisions of the penal code in law 58/1937 toughening sanctions for sexual harassment)
VAW prevention and victim services	Develop a coordinated community response (CCR)	The project is providing ongoing funding, technical assistance, and training to NGOs and NCW to develop CCR capacities, build demand, and obtain government and private sector support
	Establish a referral mechanism	VAW Round I grants supported development of a data system for referrals by mapping community resources for VAW-related services; grantees have documented best practices and lessons learned for case management, which are reflected in the project's "Operation and Referrals System" manual
	Establish new shelter operating procedures	The project has developed an "Operation and Referrals System" manual for listening and counseling centers and shelters; and an assessment tool to update information about women referred to shelters every six months
	Expand free or low-cost legal services	Project grantees have trained lawyers and social workers to provide low-cost or free legal services for battered women and women victims of transactional marriage
	Rehabilitate VAW victims by providing them with long-term solutions	Project grantees include economic empowerment/vocational training in their support programs for battered/vulnerable women/trafficking victims
	Extend working hours of hotlines (24/7)	Shelters are now offering 24/7 services for women
Education and public awareness	Develop a media strategy on combating VAW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan a media campaign on the national level Train media personnel from the various generations, and fields to recognize violence against women as a community issue. Focus media programming on equal rights Make available information sources on VAW for media, both formal and informal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has created five-minute VAW drama spots to be aired on Egyptian radio in FY 2012 The project has provided training and technical assistance to grantees and partners on how to work effectively with the media The project trained six journalists (three women, three men) on how to address VAW in the press, and also trained NGO representatives on reporting on VAW issues in the media. The project also has developed a "how to" manual on working with the media
	Work with community leaders, including religious leaders, and those working in the field of media and communication	Grantees have worked with these stakeholders. For example, Family Planning Association added religious leaders and media to its counter-trafficking awareness sessions; Ahmed Taher implemented training and roundtables for Muslim and Christian religious leaders to address CVAW; Key of Life held two roundtables to develop messages about CVAW to be used in churches and mosques
	Establish a specialized system to monitor coverage and portrayal of VAW in Egyptian news	The project is sorting and counting all VAW-related media coverage into six categories on monthly, quarterly, annual basis, highlighting the main controversial topics during each period. The project plans to transfer its media monitoring protocol to the NCW.
	Provide pre-marital and post-marital couples training	The project is developing volume 2 of the Family Counseling Manual and re-issuing volume 1 which was produced by USAID's Family Justice Project (with some minor updates and revisions). This volume will cover pre and post-marital counseling.

2. Quality and Quantity of VAW Services

At the beginning of the project, a baseline assessment was undertaken of services for the prevention of VAW and treatment of victims. This assessment led to prioritizing geographic areas where the project works. The 2009 Egypt Violence against Women Study also included recommendations addressing service needs of women victims of violence, focusing primarily on shelters, medical services, and the role of NGOs as service providers. As outlined in the original baseline assessment conducted in 2007 the team replicated the original baseline study to describe specific project effects on the service delivery system and to provide an updated assessment of the overall state of VAW services. The same team member conducted both the baseline and updated assessment, which ensures inter-rater reliability.

Women's Shelters

In FY 2011, nine shelters were operating in Egypt, comprising 291 total beds. At the beginning of the project the assessment showed that there were 214 beds; this increase in number of beds is due to renovations at the shelters in addition to one shelter with 20-bed capacity established at the end of 2010. The project team worked with Martyr Pilot, which provides 50 beds. However, during the period of the Revolution, for security reasons, they and other shelters stopped receiving new cases for accommodation. However, Martyr Pilot has subsequently hosted women and continued throughout to serve 34 families through family counseling. Shelters are now open 24/7, and report that most cases seeking help arrive at night.

Shelters receive calls, referrals, and direct walk in requests for their services. Under governing regulations, women must submit extensive paperwork to gain admission. Since 2009, MOSS/MOSSE has been discussing new bylaws for shelter management and to improve support services. Currently, in the MOSSE shelters, women can spend up to a maximum of three months in the shelters.

Currently, the shelters provide the following types of services:

- Psychological rehabilitation of battered women through part-time psychiatrists
- Communication with the woman's family and the perpetrator leading to mediation, if possible; when successful, follow-up after the woman leaves the shelter, and when needed, forwarding of the case to MOSSE offices of family counseling. In some cases where mediation is not possible, shelters have sought to start empowerment programs for women in response to individual needs
- While women are in residence, the shelter seeks to keep them busy and provides them with opportunities to use skills to develop talents and enhance self-esteem. In fact, most shelters are paying increasing attention to the economic empowerment of women suffering from violence; however, this approach is undertaken through individual initiatives from the shelters through the hosting NGOs, in collaboration with the private sector, not through MOSSE initiative. For example, the Sixth of October shelter in Giza coordinated with some factories at Sixth of October City's industrial zone to offer jobs for women housed – even temporarily – at the shelter; this way, the women were able to attain a measure of independence.
- When a woman needs to stay beyond the three month period allowed by regulations, shelter management can seek approval of the Central Supervisory Committee at MOSSE to extend the period for an additional three months.

The chart below depicts the most up-to-date information that could be obtained on the nine shelters and the support they have provided from January through September 2011.

Shelter/ Governorate	Year Established	No. of Beds	Services					No. of women hosted Jan.- Sept. 2011		Operator
			Listening/ counseling	Psychosocial	Legal	Health	Economic	Residents	Family counseling	
Heliopolis/ Cairo CDA Omar Bin Abdulaziz	2006	15	√	√	√	√		3	3	MOSSE and NGO
Sixth of October Family Planning Association	2005	22	√	√	√	√		16	94	MOSSE and NGO
Beni Suef	2005	45	√	√		√		9	18	MOSSE only
Mansoura/ Dakahlia EL- Moassah Charity Association	2004	20	√	√	√	√		38	34*	MOSSE and NGO
Minya CDA Friends of Patients	2007	30	√	√	√	√		70	10	MOSSE and NGO
Fayoum CDA in 3 rd Bandar	2007	25	√	√	√	√		6	13	MOSSE and NGO
Alexandria Martyr Pilot	2005	50	√	√	√	√		205	163	MOSSE and NGO
Qalioubiya	2010	20					√	34	0	MOSSE only
Qanater/ Qalioubiya Women's Development Association, Qanater/	2004	64	√		√	√	√	Not avail.	Not avail.	NGO only

* Hotline advice

Medical Services, Family Planning and Community Health

Medical professionals interviewed by the project note that they commonly treat cases of domestic violence, but also explain that although women victims receive medical treatment, there are no specific services or protocols at hospitals and health units for victims. These services are provided by the public family planning and health clinics.

Family Planning Association in Alexandria signed protocols with MOH and MOSSE to work with a group of organizations in Alexandria to provide specific health care services for battered women. Using CVAW training materials and strategies, FPA provided training to these health care providers and family planning units. The training equips general health practitioners in emergency units, nurses, and community health leaders to address immediate needs for medical attention, as they are often the first points of contact for victims of violence. However, forensic services are available only through specialized, forensic medical departments.

NGO Services

Listening and Counseling Services

VAW Round I and II grantees provide listening and counseling services for women victims and their families. The CVAW team has supported these services by providing a training guide, “Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence” for service providers, and “how to” manuals on listening and counseling. The CVAW team also developed an “Operation and Management System” for listening and counseling centers and shelters. The team planned to conduct operational training for shelter managers and workers, but MOSSE asked that the training be postponed for security reasons.

Vocational Training and Employment

Several project grantees have started providing vocational training services and assistance to battered women. Martyr Pilot trained 400 women on various handicraft activities. At the end of the program, each woman received a tool kit to start a business. Those who did not start a venture were referred to a job fair to learn about opportunities with Alexandria factories.

With support from the project, El Goura received funding from the Embassy of New Zealand to provide sheep and handicraft training to some 60 VAW survivors and young women vulnerable to trafficking. The project also organized a seminar for all NGO grantees to learn about funding and support available from the Ministry of Finance’s Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) project.

Legal Services

A network of NGOs, including CVAWC grantees, provides direct legal advice and/or representation. Eleven NGOs in seven governorates represent VAW clients in court. By providing legal training on laws and regulations relevant to domestic violence and trafficking for its NGOs, the CVAW team has helped extend legal services nationally through its NGO grantees working outside Cairo. Nine NGO grantees have organized legal services for VAW victims in seven governorates. Similar technical assistance is being provided to the VAW Round II grantees. The CVAWC team’s legal manual provides guidance to legal support center staff and lawyers on how to address VAW issues.

Advocacy and Prevention

VAW issues are widely publicized in the national press, although the majority of the reporting focuses on incidents and violations rather than on alternatives and resolution. Founded in 2005, a consortium of 11 women’s rights NGOs advocates to prevent unofficial (urfi) marriages and for changes and amendments to family and civil status laws. The project trained grantees on concepts for organizing and conducting advocacy campaigns and they developed frameworks for making the case for combating violence against women. As a result of this training, the grantees developed tools to: support their target groups; work collectively with partners to include advocacy in their programs; analyze the internal and external environment for VAW; design and implement advocacy campaigns; and advocate for their own organizational objectives.

Updates on Quantitative Impact

The project's PMP includes three indicators (based upon State Department F indicators) that measure:

- The number of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders trained on CVAWC.
- The number of NGOs receiving project assistance.
- The number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights.

Annex E includes data sheets for each indicator updated to reflect progress in FY 2011.

III. REDUCING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



Children in Aswan pose with birth certificates they obtained with the aid of CVAWC grantee the Egyptian Family Development Foundation (see Activity 3, Develop NGO Services for Vulnerable Children).

A. OVERVIEW

Throughout FY 2011, the CVAC team continued its close collaboration with the NCCM to support the Council's efforts to develop a child protection network that engages all sectors of Egyptian society. The CVAC team provided technical assistance and trained members of Child Protection Committees (CPCs), the governorate entities established to implement the Amended Child Law protections; trained judges and lawyers on the law; developed NCCM's capacity to oversee the system; refurbished Dur El Tarbiah, a multi-purpose facility housing street, homeless, and other vulnerable children; and developed NGO capacity to provide services for children in conflict with the law and street children, and support for protection of all children's rights.

The Revolution impacted the project's work, but did not require modification of the VAC activities. Some activities were delayed by the political situation. Also, following the Revolution, the Supreme Command dissolved the Ministry of Family and Population. Minister Khattab resigned but the Council's Secretary General, Dr. Lamiaa Mohsen, remained. The NCCM was eventually placed under the Ministry of Health.

The project team maintained its close working relationship with Dr. Mohsen and her team. Although frequent changes in Governors delayed some of the CPC training activities, the team resumed its training and work with the NCCM to improve child protection nationally. The project has continued to work closely with the Egyptian Child Protection Network, a group of donors and NGOs working on children's issues. Given the transition, CPC development and implementation have been delayed. To maintain the momentum, the CVAC team has worked with the NCCM to develop its own child protection monitoring unit and collaborates with its NGO unit to promote civil society support to promote the CPCs and to advocate for their effectiveness as a protection mechanism.

To that end, the project has awarded three rounds of VAC grants. In Round I, the project provided funds to five NGOs offering services and support to street children and to a sixth NGO providing legal services to children. This round concluded in September 2010 but during FY 2011 the project continued to monitor the grantees' progress and invited the legal NGO to assist in a training of new legal assistance NGOs. A follow-up visit to the El Horreya in March 2011 found that this NGO was continuing to offer services and support for street children during and following the Revolution, and even encouraged their constructive participation in the Revolution. The new fiscal year saw the commencement of the project's second and third rounds of VAC grants (VAC Rounds II and III), addressing, respectively, legal services for children in conflict with the law, and social marketing of the child protection system. Project support to these grantees and the results of that support are detailed below.

Overall, major CVAC milestones achieved during FY 2011 include:

- Development with the National Center for Judicial Studies of prototype training and materials for incoming judges on the Amended Child Law and children's rights and delivery of interactive training to 161 judges, during which judges shared their experience and provided case materials for the NCJS training manual
- Training of CPC members for 70 district CPCs from North Sinai, Menoufiya, Dakahliya, Aswan, Sohag, Luxor, Gharbiya, and Red Sea governorates
- Facilitating cooperation between the NCCM and the Social Workers' Syndicate, leading to an official certification and licensing process for social workers serving children in social care institutions, street children, and children in conflict with the law
- Developing a training module for the NCCM and Ministry of Interior to train social workers in police stations in FY 2012
- Conducting a critical analysis/evaluation of CPC organizational capacity to present to the NCCM to obtain its support for establishing a CPC follow up unit and ECPN support for further training
- Substantial completion of the Dar El Tarbiah facility and training of social workers there
- Collaboration with religious leaders to develop texts about child protection and children's rights from their respective teachings (Qur'an and the Bible)
- Project grantees' taking the lead in reviving several District CPCs and in promoting the adoption of child protection policies in schools in Upper Egypt and Alexandria
- Participation by the CVAC legal advisor on a NCCM-organized panel on the Constitution to represent child rights and protection issues and to propose alternative models from the Republic of South Africa and Kenya

B. VAC PRESS COVERAGE

The table below shows the trend in coverage of VAC issues throughout the year.

Press Coverage of Violence against Children					
Topic mentioned	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY 2011
General VAC information	213	142	136	110	601
CVAWC project	2	3	2	1	8
USAID	20	1	6	15	42
Chemonics International	0	0	0	0	0
Source: CVAWC project monitoring of 17 major news publications					

C. ANNUAL WORK PLAN ACTIVITIES UPDATE

The project's modified Work Plan for FY 2011 included four VAC activities. Progress on each activity is detailed below.

Activity 1. Advance the Judicial Agenda

The FY 2011 Annual Work Plan included a number of initiatives aimed at ensuring the full and effective judicial implementation of the Amended Child Law, and at ensuring that juveniles who are detained are held in adequate facilities, if possible with rehabilitative support. As the year began, the project was able to move forward with many activities, although it encountered some reluctance on the part of the Ministry of Justice to provide the case information needed to conduct the planned analysis of case disposition. However, the project worked with the National Center for Judicial Studies (NCJS) on judicial training, and through the training was able to obtain feedback from judges on their handling of children's cases. Additionally, the project worked with seven legal assistance NGOs (the VAC Round II grantees) that offer free legal counseling and social and psychological assistance to vulnerable children and children in conflict with the law, and with these NGOs was able to analyze children's rights cases and conduct inspections of potential alternatives to detention.

Specifically, the project:

Developed and delivered judicial training. In April, the project's legal team trained 161 judges at the National Center for Judicial Studies (NCJS). The trainers and judges reviewed implementation of the Amended Child Law, case examples, referrals, sentencing, and alternatives to detention. Many of the judges had extensive experience with child cases. As planned, they were able to exchange experiences and to provide further recommendations and case evidence for training incoming judges and prosecutors. In preparation for the training, the CVAC legal team provided technical input for the published NCJS curriculum on the Amended Child Law. (During FY 2010, the CVAC legal and social worker teams had created an inspection checklist of minimum standards for social care institutions, which was included in the NCJS manual and can be used by judges when they evaluate these institutions.) The NCJS also agreed to contribute legal experts to analyze child cases and to partner with the project (in FY 2012) to train selected members of the judiciary, to create a team of trainers who can deliver training on the child protection system in the future.

Built local capacity to evaluate alternatives to detention. The project developed an assessment tool/checklist for evaluating alternatives to detention (community service and vocational education), and trained VAC Round II NGO lawyers and social workers to use it. NGO staff applied the tool to 16 potential alternative detention sites in six governorates: Aswan, Port Said, Alexandria, Minya, Sohag, and Assiut. The assessments and field reports – identifying six acceptable alternatives to detention - were completed during the third quarter. The CVAC team reviewed the reports and is working with the NGOs to analyze and finalize them, before they are presented to the GOE. In FY 2012, another 12 facilities will be evaluated and the CVAC team will assist the NGOs in analyzing and compiling the data across all sites. The project also will compile a list of the best venues, so that judges can use it when seeking alternatives to imprisonment for juvenile offenders.

Activity 2. Build CPC Capacity

Under the Amended Child Law of 2008, Child Protection Committees are mandated to monitor children's legal protections, receive complaints, and intervene as appropriate. Since FY 2010, the project has supported the establishment and training of these entities. In FY 2010, the project developed and organized a three-day CPC training program, covering committee members' roles, the law and regulations, the child protection/child rights philosophy, and components of child protection (addressing early marriage, FGM, the rights of children with disabilities, and child help lines). In cooperation with the NCW and VAW team, the CVAC team also developed a module on family violence and VAW. The project's FY 2011 AWP called for supporting the development and strengthening of CPCs nationwide.

Unfortunately, the future of the CPCs was thrown into question following the Revolution, for both economic and political reasons. Dr. Lamiaa remains supportive of the CPC structure, and she made a

Success Story: NCCM embraces CPCs

- The NCCM adopted “Child Protection” as a key element in its strategic plan of action. In order to fulfill this mandate, NCCM established a “CPC Follow-up Unit” in its newly designed organizational chart. A child protection component was also included in both the Policy Planning unit and the programs/projects unit.
- The CVAC team plans to conclude training of NCCM Protection Unit staff by March 2012.

formal request to the Ministry of Local Administration to obtain staff and premises for these bodies.¹ She also organized and appointed a child protection unit within the NCCM to oversee the development of a CPC system and create linkages between government bodies and civil society for referrals and case management. There is no question about the need for a functioning child protection system, as was underscored by the findings of the Child Rights Convention in Geneva, which reviewed the Egyptian Government’s performance on the Child Rights’ Convention in spring 2011 and issued 96 recommendations related to this critical issue. However, given current economic

uncertainties, public funding for new government initiatives at the central and particularly at the governorate levels is limited. On the other hand, an economic argument for maintaining a CPC structure is that these committees are designed to coordinate the combined efforts of ministry officials and civil society so as to respond to, refer, and manage specific child cases efficiently. These functions in turn are critical to utilizing resources effectively and for controlling costs, particularly at the district and governorate levels of government. Nevertheless, it seems likely that “Child Protection Committees,” the nomenclature *per se*, may eventually have to be re-invented in order to have political legitimacy with a future, new Government.

In the meantime, the political changes (including changes in personnel from the governors down to the heads of districts, and some key members of CPCs themselves, as well as the physical destruction of facilities in which the CPCs meet) and lack of funding resources since the Revolution have led to many CPCs no longer meeting regularly at the governorate and district levels. On the positive side, several new governors, because of the active CPC coordinators in their office, immediately assumed responsibility for the re-composition of the General CPCs in their governorates. Several coordinators, e.g., Cairo and Giza made sure to keep the work going and maintained close coordination with the CVAC team and, upon the project’s recommendation, the El Mofid NGO offering legal assistance for children in Giza governorate was selected to serve on the Giza General Child Protection Committee.

Given this fluid context, a number of CPC trainings planned for the second half of the year were delayed or suspended. Nonetheless, during the reporting period the project was able to train 70 district CPCs from eight governorates: North Sinai, Menoufiya, Dakahliya, Aswan, Sohag, Luxor, Gharbiya, and Red Sea. Over 450 CPC members were trained on the Amended Child Law, children’s rights, and case referral and management. Based upon data gathered through a standardized feedback form (see box), the CVAC team also began a critical analysis,

Gathering feedback to aid CPC sustainability

- The CVAC team designed a “feedback form” to assess status of CPCs in the 16 governorates where CVAC conducted training for CPCs during fiscal years 2010 and 2011.
- The forms were reviewed in cooperation with NCCM Child Protection Unit staff, UNICEF, Plan International, and Save the Children UK. Analysis of these forms (ongoing at the end of FY 2011) will guide future work with CPCs and the role NCCM and the Government of Egypt should assume. It will also provide guidance to other donors/stakeholders who are interested in supporting CPCs as a major component of the CRC recommendations.

¹ The Ministry initially approved the staffing but then their administration was changed so Dr. Lamiaa resubmitted the request. The request will most likely be considered after the elections.

assessing CPC organizational and financial viability, capabilities, and gaps. The team focused on “positive deviance” cases, those CPCs that are continuing to work despite the current uncertainty and lack of resources, so as to determine the specific factors and inputs critical to their sustainability. In the course of trainings in the latter part of the year, the team observed that having the governor’s full support for the CPCs is critical.

During the reporting period the project also obtained approval from the Ministry of Interior and USAID to train police social workers from Giza, Cairo, and Qalioubiya on the Amended Child Law and how to deal with children at the police station socially and psychologically, as well as finalized the training schedule. Training is scheduled for Q1 FY 2012.

Activity 3. Develop NGO Services for Vulnerable Children

Legal Services

In October 2011, the project provided grant funding to seven NGOs (VAC Round II grantees) to enable them to provide legal services to vulnerable children. As noted above, the project worked with these grantees to build their capacity to conduct assessments of alternatives to detention. The project also worked with them to build their capacity to handle and analyze children’s cases. A framework for review and analysis of cases was prepared by the CVAC legal expert for use by the NGOs’ lawyers. The legal team also delivered a workshop for all Round II NGOs to train them in collecting, recording, and analyzing the case information. VAC Round II grantees’ lawyers now are conducting ongoing assessments from current case files to determine how the law is being implemented. Also, following the Revolution, these NGOs found that many courts were unwilling or unable to hear child cases given other priorities. The CVAC legal team encouraged the NGOs to continue preparing new cases but also focus on assisting children in conflict with the law by obtaining identity documents and civil registration. The project regularly monitors and reviews the NGO's work on juvenile cases to ensure that the correct procedures have been followed.

- | VAC Legal Assistance Grantees (VAC Round II) |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Mofid Association for Development and Training • Women and Development Association • Egyptian Family Development Foundation • Egyptian NGO for Human Development • Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of Childhood Conditions • Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society • Shumuu Association for Humanitarian Rights and Developing Local Community |

Bringing a Teacher to Justice for His Mistreatment of Students

With the project legal team, lawyers from all seven NGOs also participated and took a collective stand in the so-called “wicked teacher case,” a case in which a teacher was filmed beating a pupil, and the film was later televised and placed on YouTube. Their collective intervention resulted in the review and change in determination of the case. The NGOs also approached the teacher, who admitted guilt and regret and offered to admit publicly that what he did was wrong.

Detailed information on the VAC II grantees’ work and results, achieved as a consequence of the project support described above, is included in **Annex D**. As is explained there, with project support, the VAC II grantees provided legal and other counseling services to vulnerable children; organized activities to raise children’s awareness of VAC issues; dialogued with GOE representatives on challenges to implementing the Amended Child Law; and conducted other public awareness events. The chart below, which provides an update on the quantitative indicators included in the VAC Round II grants, shows the breadth of these grantees’ reach:

VAC Round II Indicators + VAC Round I Legal Assistance (Cumulative)*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Lawyers trained	20	31	38	28	28	33	31	84	293
Children provided benefit from the legal support centers (legal assistance, legal consultation, issuing official papers, social pension)	193	609	2,518	1,322	256	151	412	184	5,645
Boys	169	435	1,195	782	188	133	227	169	3,298
Girls	24	174	1,323	540	68	18	185	15	2,347
Age range of children provided legal assistance									
Day one - 7 years	13	62	899	343	13	7	80		1,417
7-12 years	19	96	813	324	52	8	87	9	1,408
12-15 years	46	157	521	272	78	43	152	44	1,313
15-18 years	115	294	285	383	113	93	93	131	1,507
Types of charges against children in conflict with the law assisted									
Misdemeanor	122	258	22	154	153	100	74	171	1,054
Felony	31	56		64	22	8	46	13	240
Family issues/administrative	10	130	163	179	58		292		832
Children provided social and psychological counseling		166	1,155	410	34	21	85		1,871
Boys		130	544	204	14	12	54		958
Girls		36	611	206	20	9	31		913
Age range of children provided social and psychological counseling									
Day one - 7 years		19	310	105	2	2	23		461
7-12 years		11	455	116	16	3	17		618
12-15 years		48	259	86	12	10	25		440
15-18 years		88	131	103	4	6	20		352

*Number of cases is not equal to number of children served: A child may have more than one case, or a group of children may be engaged in a single case.

Key
1. El Mofid Association for Development and Training
2. Women and Development Association
3. Egyptian Family Development Foundation
4. Egyptian NGO for Human Development
5. Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of Childhood Conditions
6. Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society
7. Shumuu Association for Humanitarian Rights and Developing Local Community
8. Legal Services for Women and Children NGO (VAC I)



Above, the Women and Development Association launches its “Sixteen Days” campaign against domestic violence in November 2010. Below, representatives of the association and Alexandria University sign a protocol to support legal aid for children.



Leaders in Sohag participate in a roundtable on children’s rights organized by the Egyptian NGO for Human Development during the third quarter.

Social Marketing of the Amended Child Law and Child Protection System

In FY 2011 the project also worked to develop NGO services for vulnerable children by providing grant funds, technical assistance, mentoring, and training to seven NGOs (VAC III) to enable them to engage in social marketing of the child protection system. Following the Revolution, in the spirit of the democratic transition, the grantees modified their planned initiatives somewhat, to move away from activities in which adults lectured to children, to hands-on activities that encouraged children to define and promote their rights. They found that children could practice democratic processes and participation by problem solving about real life problems and issues related to their rights. The project supported this approach by delivering a workshop for VAC III grantees on techniques for interactive, child-friendly civic education activities. The project also held both individual and group team planning meetings and provided regular technical assistance and mentoring to these NGOs.

VAC Social Marketing Grantees (VAC Round III)

- Community Development Association for Women and Children's Improvement, Sohag
- Family and Environment Development Association
- Nassamat NGO
- Integrated Care Society
- Young Women's Christian Association
- Youth Association for Population and Development
- Alliance for Arab Women

Detailed information on the VAC III grantees' work and results, achieved as a consequence of the project support described above, is included in **Annex D**. As is explained there, with project support, the VAC III grantees organized a range of awareness raising and training events for children and adults (including religious and other community leaders), other NGOs, and media; organized home visits to raise awareness of children's rights and CPC services; events with children were interactive and enabled children to discuss their rights and responsibilities. The chart below, which provides an update on the quantitative indicators included in the VAC Round III grants, shows the breadth of these grantees' reach:

VAC Round III Indicators (Cumulative)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Religious leaders trained to disseminate awareness								
Total	31	16	50		24	28	33	182
Male	30	16	50		17	28	33	174
Female	1				7			8
Health educators and leaders (Raedat) who were trained								
Total			51			31		82
Male			1			12		13
Female			50			19		69
Social workers trained on how to deal with children at risk and refer them to CPC								
Total							21	21
Male							7	7
Female							14	14
Educational institutions, MOSS, and youth center representatives attended awareness seminars								
Total	244	357	122	387	95		68	1,273
Male	130	221	44	180	20		50	645
Female	114	136	78	207	75		18	628
Community leaders, NGOs and volunteers trained								
Total	43	28	60			76	86	293
Male	17	15	4			61	51	148
Female	26	13	56			15	35	145
Children's families attended awareness seminars								
Total	45			1,573	334		292	2,244
Male				715	61		104	880
Female	45			858	273		188	1,364
Media specialists trained on the role of media in community awareness								
Total	11	23	31					65
Male	8	16	12					36
Female	3	7	19					29
Community members attended awareness seminars on children's rights								
Total	162	176				998		1,336
Male	63	111				387		561
Female	99	65				611		775

Vocational professionals and workshops owners attended awareness seminars								
Total				225	18			243
Male				101	18			119
Female				124				124
Students/children attended awareness events/camps								
Total	200	236	700	2,182	2,436		315	6,069
Male	91	123	276	1,137	1,150		129	2,906
Female	109	113	424	1,045	1,286		186	3,163
Students/children trained to be TOTs								
Total			120					120
Male			60					60
Female			60					60
Students/children received awareness through child-to-child program								
Total			300	67,865				68,165
Families received awareness sessions through home visits		630				6,213		6,843

Key
1. Community Development Association for Women and Children's Improvement, Sohag
2. Family and Environment Development Association
3. Nassamat NGO
4. Integrated Care Society
5. Young Women's Christian Association
6. Youth Association for Population and Development
7. Alliance for Arab Women

Implementing Participatory Approaches with Children

- After one of the camps, school girls chose a traffic problem that had exposed many children to serious accidents. They gathered information on traffic laws and wrote a complaint signed by students, teachers, parents and neighborhood residents. They then submitted their complaint to the Traffic Department in Alexandria to take action. The authorities promised to look into the matter and to address their complaint.

Activity 4. Improve Facilities for Children

As the fiscal year began, the project was launching its work to renovate Dur El Tarbiah, a multi-purpose facility in Giza that houses over 300 street and homeless children, children placed by court order for their rehabilitation, children who have completed court placement orders but are unable to return home, and other at-risk children who have no other options. The center houses boys aged five to 21 and includes dormitories, recreation facilities, a vocational education facility, a primary school, training rooms, a medical clinic, and administrative offices. Originally built in the 1950s, the entire site required major renovation, including structural repairs, paint, new plumbing, sewage, tiling, etc. The center also needed new furniture and equipment, including beds and mattresses, tables and chairs for children, ceiling fans, computers and software for an educational computer center, and updated equipment for the gym and vocational education center. In early FY 2011, following an open, competitive bidding process, CVAWC issued four subcontracts to three contractors who refurbished and furnished the facilities as detailed below.

While the Revolution slowed construction on Dur El Tarbiah a bit, by the end of the fiscal year the work was substantially completed, and plans were underway for an opening ceremony for the facilities. The relative success of the facility, in contrast to other detention facilities, was demonstrated by the fact that the children did not leave Dur El Tarbiah during the January 25th Revolutionary period.

In addition to the renovation work, the project implemented a capacity-building program for social workers at Dur El Tarbiah, aimed at making it a model facility by enhancing social workers' skills in assisting children in conflict with the law, addressing their daily problems, and providing appropriate counseling and referrals.

Project A: Renovation of Dar Deyafet Al Saghyer and Dar Al Tasneef.

The ground floor of the building includes Dar Deyafet Al Saghyer, the hostel of young boys (aged five to 12) found in the street without parents or other guardians (street or homeless children), removed from their families because of dangers in the home, brought to the center by their



parents because they are unable to care for them, etc.



Dar Deyafet Al Saghyer

In addition to housing and basic needs, the boys are provided medical assistance, counseling, education, and other services. The hostel includes dormitories, bathrooms, kitchen, laundry room, leisure room, playground, and guardians' rooms.



Dar Al Tasneef

The first floor includes the Classification Center (El Tasneef), an overnight facility for children (aged five to 18) who have been sentenced or placed by the court while they are waiting to be assigned to another facility or program. By design, this is a temporary facility where children spend a few days up to six months. The Center includes dormitory wards, bathrooms, reception area, clinic, social workers meeting room, and administration offices. The third floor includes an activity club for the children and 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 kitchen and laundry.

Project-funded work included painting, installation of new doors and windows, renovation of cupboards and upgrading the fence on the roof, supply and installation of new gypsum board ceiling, water proofing, plumbing, electric work, ceramic tiles and sanitary facilities. Furnishings included beds, TVs, emergency lamps, ceiling fans, refrigerators, computers, cooking stove, freezer, and medical equipment for the health unit. For recreation purposes, the project supplied ping pong tables, religious and cultural books, and soccer and volleyballs. The contractor completed all the deliverables, and at the end of the fiscal year, the building was being cleaned for the children to move in.



Project B: Dar Al Ashbal after being renovated

Project B: Renovation of Dar Al Ashbal and Dar Al Fetian. This building houses boys aged nine to 15. Children are placed there by court order due to infractions 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 reviewed periodically by a judge based on the social workers' reports, in accordance with the Amended Child Law. Children in Dar Al Ashbal and Dar Al Fetian attend the on-site primary school and outside preparatory and secondary schools during the day. With approval, they are allowed to visit their families on weekends.

The subcontract for renovation of this facility was signed on December 22, 2010 and the contractor proceeded with the rehabilitation of an alternative hosting area where the children could live during renovations. The project-funded work included plumbing, electrical works, sanitary works, and painting. The project also funded the purchase of furnishings such as beds and washing machines, chairs, ping pong tables, ceiling fans, refrigerators, computers and vacuum cleaners. The contractor completed all the deliverables, and at the end of the fiscal year the building was being cleaned for the children to move in.



The soccer field spectator benches

Project C: Renovation of the soccer field. The soccer field has a footprint of about 4200 m² and is located among the Dur El Tarbiah facilities. It is one of the major entertainment areas where all children spend most of their leisure time. During a meeting with the children, they expressed their priority for a new football ground as the pitch of the existing area was uneven and there was no lighting for evening activities. The subcontractor installed an irrigation network, cultivated grass, installed smooth and clean agriculture sand and graded the sand and compost, installed an iron



The new soccer field

frame with wood seats painted with weather proof paint and sun shades, and did additional electric and paint work.

Project D: Renovation of kitchen and dining area. This project also refurbished the main kitchen that serves most children residing in Dur El Tarbiah as well as a large dining area. The work included installing new dining tables and kitchen equipment and improving/replacing the cooking gas facility transfer, plumbing, electrical work, ceramic tiles, sanitation, and paint. The contractor completed three of six items, with the remaining work expected to be completed during October 2011.

Building social workers' and administrators' capacity.

In December and January the project delivered training to 69 social workers and administrators at Dur El Tarbiah so that they understand and can respond to children's specific needs whilst respecting their rights. Through the training, the team developed a curriculum and hands on activities to certify social workers, according to three levels of responsibility and experience, so as to: 1) work with vulnerable children; 2) implement child protection policies and procedures; and 3) develop safe institutions for the care of street children and those in conflict with the law. Whilst training Dur El Tarbiah social workers, the CVAC team observed that those who had been there for more than five years were resistant to changing their practices. Several older social workers resented and spoke out against the child rights-based approach advocated by the trainers.



In May 2011, the NCCM Secretary-General Dr. Lamiaa Mohsen signs a protocol with Head of the Social Workers Syndicate, Dr. Mohammed Abd El Hady.

The CVAC team subsequently met with the Social Workers' Syndicate to explore ways to certify and license social workers involved with NGOs working with street children and children in conflict with the law. Their discussions led to the signing of a "Memorandum of Cooperation between the Social Workers' Syndicate and the NCCM" in May 2011 and collaboration over the summer on training and certifying 28 additional Syndicate social workers. Given the experience training social workers at Dur El Tarbiah, the CVAC team prioritized recruiting and certifying younger social workers, who were recent graduates, for the Syndicate training programs.

The training addresses three levels/types of expertise for: (1) social workers with up to five years' experience; (2) advanced social workers with more than five years; and (3) administrative staff. The first group is trained in gaining children's trust, listening/negotiation/persuasion skills, reward and punishment for rehabilitation, developing children's creativity, developing activities to promote children's rights, dealing with specific problems and concerns children face, and providing individual and group therapy. Advanced social workers receive training in child protection policies, rehabilitation programs for children, assessment tools, and recreational strategies. The administrators receive training on minimum standards for social care institutions and encouraging children's creativity. In FY 2012 the project will deliver this training to additional social workers. As the training proceeds, the project will assess results and modify the training approach as needed.

D. LESSONS LEARNED

For the CVAC component, the project focused on transferring best practices and lessons learned to NGO grantees and NCCM staff. In FY 2012, the project will assist these partners to ensure that they have the capacity to continue the training and the expertise to carry on the most effective interventions. The project also will work with the Council and grantees to address the resource and organizational requirements to sustain the project interventions. In looking to the future, some of the practices and lessons learned that will be applied include:

- *It is critical to develop locally targeted yet broad-based, interventions.* Changing the way that children are treated is far more of a cultural issue than one of implementing a new law or regulation. Therefore, a range of constituencies and organizations need to be engaged in advocating for and defending children's rights and in providing services to protect children's well being. Direct local and community involvement simultaneously builds demand for services, and enlists new and diverse stakeholders in providing/supporting them. Involving schools and other educational institutions is particularly effective. For example, the education directorates, who were involved in NGO training and awareness raising activities, encouraged their schools to adopt and apply child protection policies to create schools free from violence. In Alexandria, the education director's support was instrumental in encouraging 24

schools to commit to child protection policies. The participation of governorate-level Ministry of Education officials in civic education camps raised their awareness of the effectiveness of educating children about their rights through creative, hands-on activities such as art and drama. In Sohag, Upper Egypt, the education director, after attending the first day of the civic education camp, asked the NGO to allow two other representatives from the directorate to attend to get the experience and to start training social workers in schools to be responsible for educating children about their rights.

- *In the context of the current transition, NGOs are delivering vital services to communities.* Whilst the NCCM continues to be strongly supportive of developing a child protection system, the Government's ability to support the CPCs will be constrained in the near term by financial and political realities. Increasingly, NGOs are stepping in to provide needed services and to advocate for revitalizing the CPCs. The results that the CVAC grantees have attained already are remarkable. Nevertheless, these NGOs and their affiliates would benefit from additional technical and financial support with ongoing oversight. To ensure sustainability over the longer term, grantees will need to diversify their funding sources, volunteers, and membership base. The grantees also must continue to integrate, coordinate, and build on each other's expertise, activities, and services. Round III grantees began holding Child Law awareness activities with community and religious leaders and at the same time, they promoted legal assistance services provided by Round II grantees. These awareness sessions in turn resulted in several requests from attendees for legal assistance, which were referred to the Round II NGOs.
- *Children are part of the solution, and must play an active role.* The CVAC team realized the importance of encouraging the NGOs in their training activities with children to desist from the usual top down, "talking heads" expert and authoritarian approaches and to engage children directly in hands on, experiential learning that also encourages children to take some responsibility for their own learning and choice of topics to pursue. The team and grantees recognized the need for hands on interaction in training as opposed to talking heads.
- *Children need not only shelter, but sound psychological treatment and assistance.* The CVAC social worker team recognized that new forms of discipline and interaction respecting children need to be modeled and encouraged. As both the NCCM Secretary General and Senior Camp Administrator at Dur El Tarbiah have observed, it is not sufficient to create clean and nice facilities to rehabilitate the children. These children also need to feel respected and valued in order to have a better future and to gain self-confidence.

E. PMP UPDATE

The project's PMP includes quantitative indicators and qualitative assessments that track progress on the project's two expected results: (1) increased capacity of the NCW and NCCM to advocate for policies that protect women and children; and (2) increased capacity of the NCW, NCCM, and NGO community to respond to VAW and VAC.

Updates on Qualitative Impact

The CVAWC team tracks overall progress in combating VAC by analyzing:

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

Updates on these issues are provided below.

1. Changes in Juvenile Justice Policies, Laws, and Legal Implementation

CVAWC initially compared Egyptian law and policies to the major recommendations of General Comment No. 10 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, "Child Rights in Juvenile Justice" (Egypt is a signatory to the Convention) In June 2008, the Amended Child Law was adopted. This was a major piece of legislation that brought child protection and rights to the standard of the Convention. The CVAC legal team was directly involved in the drafting process of the amendments and the development of the Executive Regulations in July 2010.

As is described above, one of the project's major activities is supporting implementation of the Amended Child Law. Per the FY 2011 Annual Work Plan, the project has supported the NCCM, which has sought 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 project also has trained CPCs, which are responsible for implementing the provisions of the law, as well as trained judges on the law and helped the NCJS to create their training manual for incoming judges and prosecutors. The project's VAC Round II grantees are equipping NGO lawyers to represent children in court and prepare their cases to ensure that the law is followed and to track the specific juvenile cases. In addition, in FY 2011 the project-supported NGOs intervened in a very public case involving a teacher using corporal punishment and were able to convince the judge to re-open the case, which had been dismissed, and to indict the defendant. The CVAC legal team also helped the Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society to argue successfully for alternative sentencing – completing public service - for a child in conflict with the law.

The CVAC legal team also is supporting local stakeholders in analyzing how effectively implementation is proceeding. The team has sought to work with the MOJ to analyze and report on implementation, although for various reasons, they initially encountered difficulties obtaining access to cases during the Revolution and hearing of juvenile cases in the courts was initially slowed due to security concerns and other judicial priorities. However, during the project-supported judicial training in the spring, judges shared experiences on handling different juvenile cases. VAC Round II grantees' lawyers are documenting cases in their respective governorates and with training from the CVAC legal team, conducting ongoing assessments to determine how the law is being implemented. A framework for analysis was prepared by CVAC legal expert for use by the NGOs' lawyers and in November 2010 the legal team conducted a workshop for all Round II NGOs to train them in collecting and analyzing the case information.

In June 2011, the UN Committee on Rights of the Child pointed out 91 issues that the Government of Egypt needs to address to be in full compliance with its own Amended Child Law and with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Many of the issues can be addressed if the child protection system and specifically, the Child Protection Committees, function fully and effectively. As explained above, the future of these bodies is uncertain, given the political context, and moreover, budget constraints mean that they lack the funding to support their work. However, the NCCM remains committed to the system, and in a promising step has created its own Child Protection Unit, which will oversee the functioning and formation of further CPCs and implementation of the law. Civil society also needs to play an active role, and it is with this goal in mind that the project is building the capacity of its VAC Round II and III grantees. The Egyptian Child Protection Network, comprised of international organizations and NGOs, projects, and donors, also is helping with advocacy and CPC training.

At this time, based upon the information gathered to date through its work, the project has identified the following provisions of the Amended Child Law that need to be better implemented. As part of the final report, the project will provide an analysis of the implementation of the law with a summary of the case analysis compiled by the project grantees and Ministry of Justice.

Birth registration: Although the amendments enshrine a woman's right to register her child and obtain a birth certificate for the child, in practice registration authorities do not allow mothers to do so under the pretext that they lack guidelines for this procedure in their administrative regulations. CVAWC recommends that NCCM organize an awareness workshop for relevant health offices (those who receive birth reports) and undertake coordination in this matter with the civil registry.

Education: The amendments refer to the right of certain categories of children (e.g., orphans, children of unknown parentage, etc.) to a monthly "social aid" allowance from MOSS of not less than 60 Egyptian pounds (about \$10). However, these legislative provisions have not been implemented, and there is no clear mechanism for disbursing these allowances, as was pointed out by a number of trainees who attended project sponsored programs.

Education custody: Declaring that children have the right to access quality education free of charge, including pre-school, the amendments make it a criminal offense to deprive a child of education or obstruct the child's access to it. The amendments declare that the party with custody also has "education custody," or the right to address educational authorities pertaining to the child's education, e.g., selection

of school, enrolling, withdrawing, or transferring. Additional awareness of these provisions is needed, and can be built through workshops for teachers and administrators.

Monitoring juvenile sentences: The amendments require that the child court social observer report every two months on the status of sentenced children and provide an opportunity to finalize, amend, or continue the sentence so as to act in the child’s best interest. However, these provisions are not being implemented. Such reports are not, in practice, submitted to the court, and the court does not request them.

Combating marriage of girls below the age of 18: The amendments declare the minimum age of marriage for girls to be 18 years (this was already implied by existing legal provisions stating that anyone below 18 is a child). The amendments also prohibit registration of a marriage contract unless the potential couple shows proof of a medical checkup. However, these provisions are not being implemented in practice: Some couples resort to customary marriage, and the medical checkup is often not undertaken appropriately. By some accounts, some medical centers simply sell the forms to couples without even performing a checkup.

2. Quality and Quantity of Services for Street Children and Children in Conflict with the Law

An initial assessment profiled street children services by NGOs that include overnight care, day care, or mobile unit services. The assessment was based on visits to providers, their documentation of services, questionnaires for managers, and a survey of street children receiving the services. Based upon the initial assessment, the project created a progress evaluation sheet to track NGO grantee interventions and services. In 2011 the CVAC team repeated the baseline assessment with the same research protocols and interviewers to update the findings below.

No.	Gaps	Current Situation 2011
1	Shortage in NGOs working in the field of street children. This is attributed to the difficulties involved in working with this category of children. Also, the low rate of achieving successes on the level of rehabilitation and integration considering that the phenomenon is linked to a variety of social and economic variables that prevail in the community, and which in many instances are out of the control/intervention of NGOs.	Through VAC Round I grants to NGOs working with street children, VAC team selected the best proposals especially those from Upper Egypt to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of NGOs working in the field of street children (the selection process added 4 new NGOs working with street children for the first time) • Respond to the phenomenon of street children at the source. Studies revealed that many of children the children on Cairo streets are displaced children mainly coming from Upper Egypt.
2	Number of reception centers is few. Nature/set up of the centers does not match with the nature of activities supposedly needed by children. In addition most centers do not have open or green areas for children to practice external activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVAC helped to set minimum standards for NGOs working with street children to be followed when establishing a reception center • Minimum standards distributed among members of the Egyptian Network for Street Children. • Members will, in turn, disseminate such standards among NGOs they work with as a trial. It is hoped that such standards will be applicable among all NGOs working at that field
3	Lack of experienced personnel in this area. “Educators” for street children are few as it is a difficult task and difficult environment for workers in this area. In some cases it was clear that the street children had far more experience in “street life” than their mentors/educators.	CVAC designed and implemented a number of training programs to cover this gap including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building program for social workers in the field of street children through VAC Round I grants • Capacity building program for social workers working at governmental schools • Capacity building for social workers working at care institutions of MOSSE • Capacity building of court social experts

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All training topics addressed children’s rights, child protection policies, minimum standards for social care institutions, safe institutions
4	None of the NGOs conduct psychological tests for those who deal with the children.	<p>In FY II the project negotiated a cooperation protocol between the Social Workers’ Syndicate and NCCM to conduct training programs and capacity building for social workers dealing with vulnerable and street children</p> <p>Also, criteria for selecting social workers to work with this category of children have been developed by the Social Workers’ Syndicate to ensure minimum psychological standards of the educators prior to their dealing with the children</p>
5	Lack of understanding by social workers of the nature of children’s needs and capabilities in order to be able to design and implement appropriate activities and programs that meet needs.	<p>Social worker training programs mentioned above took into consideration these needs. Topics addressing such issues were included in the training programs, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to gain the trust of children • Listening, negotiation and persuasion skills • Creative thinking • How to develop children’s creative talents • How to design programs, activities and services based on a child’s rights approach • Dealing with children’s daily problems, e.g., homosexuality, robbery, violence, drugs). • How to implement individual and group counseling • Child protection policies • How to implement interactive rehabilitation programs with children • Use of children’s needs assessment tool • Design of recreational interactive games as one of the rehabilitation program • Adopting minimum standards for social care institutions • Reward and punishment as a rehabilitation method • Children’s rights • Safe institutions
6	Most of these NGOs provide social programs, while there is shortage in programs that pertain to employment, economic empowerment and vocational training.	<p>VAC Round I grants concentrated on such activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and economic empowering (Child Bank / microfinance programs) • Vocational training provided to more than 50 children with different skills
7	Few legal assistance programs available, in comparison with other programs, but street children are in many ways exposed to situations where they are in conflict with the law, whether during their presence on the street (at time of arrest) or during their presence in police stations, or upon their referral to the judicial system.	VAC Round II grantees provide legal assistance to vulnerable children, handicapped children and street children.
8	Lack of strong ties of cooperation between the NGOs operating in this field on various levels; instead, there is competition over the children.	CVAC team members actively participated with NCCM to assist in setting up the first Egyptian network for street children.

Shelter and Other Services for Vulnerable Children: MOSSE has 33 shelters that provide accommodation, rehabilitation, vocational training, psychosocial programs and some sports and entertainment to children in conflict with the law. In FY 2009 and 2010, the project upgraded three of the NGO-administered reception houses, Al Horreya in Alexandria; Caritas in Cairo; and Nour El Haya in Giza. In FY 2011 the project renovated Dur El Tarbiah facilities to serve as a model for other MOSSE institutions.

Hotlines and Help Lines: The official Child Help Line 16000 at the NCCM headquarters is connected with a network of more than 50 NGOs. The line is open 24/7 (although during the unrest the night shifts were cancelled) to all Egyptians and non-Egyptians, adults and children, and is staffed by over 20 employees in the headquarters and at least three in each NGO. Trained help line staff members provide advice by phone and referrals to all kind of services through NGOs such as legal, social, civil registration, economic empowerment, vocational training, accommodation, rehabilitation, psychosocial programs and entertainment. Some issues require intervention by certain ministries and therefore are referred to such.

NCCM also operates a Family Counseling and Trafficking Help Line, 16021. This free telephone service targets all Egyptian families and children victims of violence and forced marriages. A network of NGOs maintains 24/7 coverage, and is coordinated and staffed by more than ten employees in the NCCM headquarters and many others through the network. They provide advice and referrals to legal, social, civil registration, economic empowerment, rehabilitation, psychosocial, vocational training, and entertainment programs.

The Hotline for Children with Disabilities (0800-8886666) is also a free telephone service that targets mentally, physically, acoustically, visually disabled children and their families. Also located at the NCCM, staffed by some ten employees, and connected to a network of NGOs, the working hours are 24/7 and for a doctor's response, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The services provided by the Hotline include: (1) consultations on ophthalmology, orthopedics, physical medicine, mental illness, communication, audio, children, genetics, neurology, health insurance, education, education, and social rehabilitation; (2) information on government services available to persons with disabilities (special education schools, clinics, health insurance, social services), NGOs in the Greater Cairo serving this group, and laws for the disabled. Shumuu is the only registered NGO providing services to children with disabilities and in conflict with law. But there are more than 2,000 NGOs providing different services to children with disabilities all over the country.

A growing number of NGOs working with street children and other vulnerable children also operate local help and hope lines.

Child Protection Committees: Most Governorates have established CPCs but many are not functioning currently because of limited resources and changes in governors and ministry representatives on the committees. Sometimes the NCCM hotlines refer cases to CPCs. Many other referrals come through the police and NGOs. In turn, CPCs refer cases to hospitals, NGOs, MOSSE, and other government services, according to their needs.

Health Clinics: Only one government clinic (El Basma Clinic) located in Abou El Reesh hospital in Cairo provides specialized services for street children. These services include medical checkups, surgery and medicine for free. The clinic receives cases from NGOs working with street children and refers cases to other hospitals if needed. However, generally, all government hospitals provide medical services to street children per a Minister of Health decree. However, due to the usual problems with government hospitals, the services provided are poor and inadequate.

Schools for Street Children: "Child-friendly" schools, funded by the Ministry of Education, UNESCO, and FAO, are located at NGOs working with street children. These schools provide special courses,

psychosocial support, and nutrition for street children. Some MOSSE social care institutions also offer primary education programs.

Vocational Training: Only MOSSE social care institutions provide vocational training specifically targeted to children in conflict with law, street children, and other vulnerable children. Other vocational training programs are willing to receive and serve these children. These programs include training centers at: (1) the Ministry of Manpower; (2) the Ministry of Housing and Construction; (3) MOSSE and (4) NGOs.

Child Rights and Awareness-Raising Activities: The seven Round III VAC grantees are raising awareness about child rights and the amended Child Law. Children themselves are the main groups targeted. The major objective is to increase children's awareness about their rights and responsibilities. Various activities include participatory workshops and civic education camps.

NGOs Providing Services to Street Children and Children in Conflict with Law: A growing number of NGOs are working in this area, but exact figures would require a new survey as many are not officially registered with MOSSE (and the ministry does not readily give out this information). NGOs working with vulnerable children provide legal, social, civil registration, economic empowerment, vocational training, accommodation, rehabilitation, psychosocial programs and entertainment. As a proxy to gauge interest in this area of work, the project has reviewed the number of applications that it received for grants for children's services. The findings are as follows:

NGOs Providing Services to Street Children and Children in Conflict with Law

VAC Round I (street children/legal support)			VAC Round II (legal support)		
No.	Item	Total	No.	Item	Total
1	Total applications	145	1	Total applications	135
2	No. of NGOs already working with street children	26	2	No. of NGOs already working with street children	45
3	No. of NGOs already working on legal support	23	3	No. of NGOs already working on legal support	65
4	No. of NGOs working in development generally	96	4	No. of NGOs working in development generally	25
5	No. of associations that received a grant that were already working with street children	0	5	No. of associations that received a grant and were already working with street children	0
6	No. of associations that received a grant that were already working with legal support	5	6	No. of associations that received a grant that were already working on legal support	5
7	Number of NGOs that received a grant and had not worked in the field of legal support before	2	7	Number of NGOs that received a grant and had not worked in the field of legal support before	2

Updates on Quantitative Impact

The project's PMP includes three indicators (based upon State Department F indicators) that measure:

- The number of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders trained on CVAWC
- The number of NGOs receiving project assistance
- The number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights

Annex E includes data sheets for each indicator updated to reflect progress in FY 2011.

IV. PLANS FOR THE YEAR AHEAD

In the remaining seven months of the life of the project (November 2011-May 2012), the CVAWC team has prioritized the following seven activities aimed at achieving project expected results and ensuring the sustainability of project initiatives over the longer term:

Advocacy for Policy Change

- Based on research evidence, provide and disseminate recommendations to improve NGO service delivery, knowledge, and advocacy to support trafficked women.
- Develop expertise with civil society partners to sustain best practices for providing coordinated community responses to VAW survivors and families.
- Model high-quality services and facilities for children in conflict with the law, street children, and other vulnerable children, and provide for their continuity through social worker certification.
- Develop and implement an exit strategy that includes documenting and disseminating project achievements and provides a base for ongoing and new initiatives to address VAW and VAC.

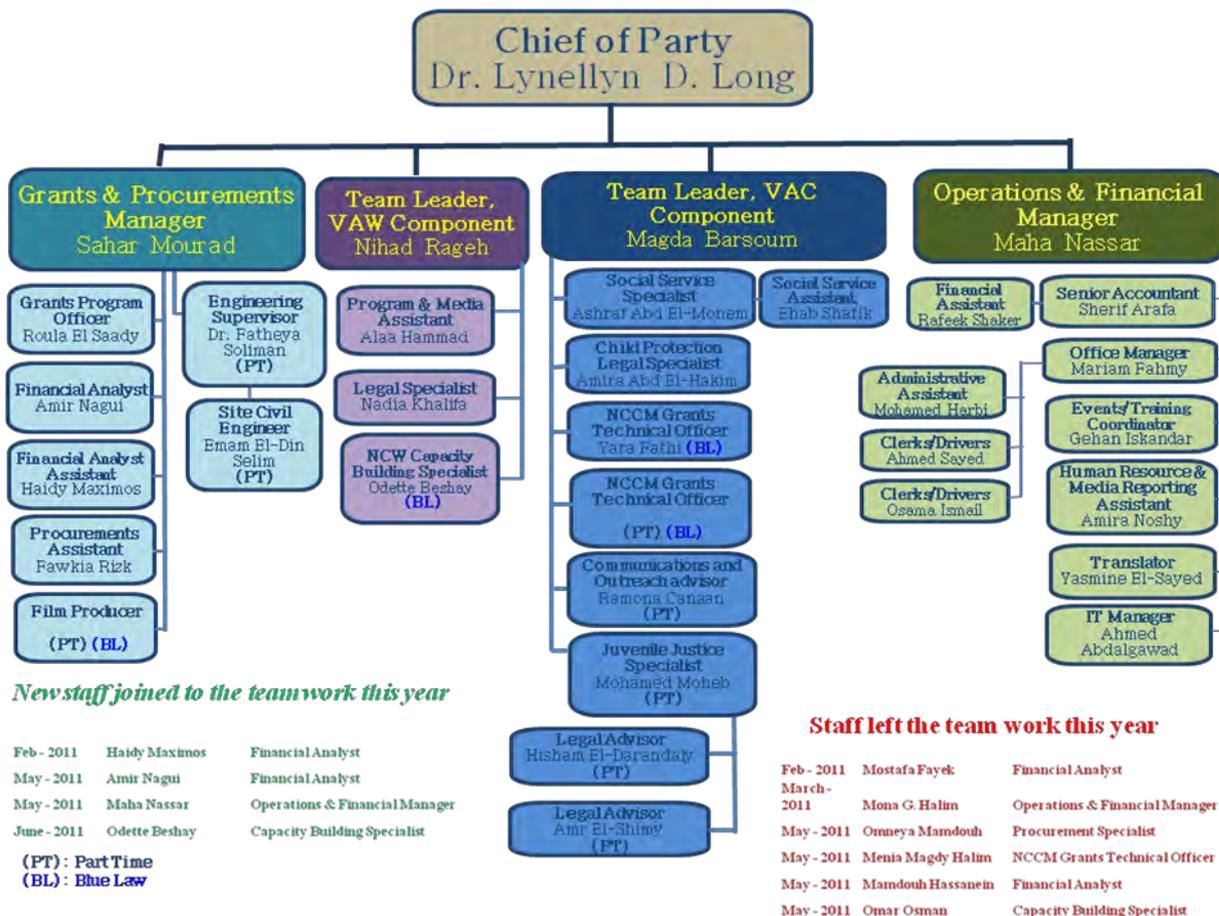
Capacity to Respond

- Assist the NCW in developing an organizational structure to monitor, evaluate, and coordinate initiatives to address violence against women.
- Provide support to the NCJS to train incoming judges and prosecutors on the Amended Child Law and its implementation.
- Support the NCCM's priority to disseminate the Committee on the Rights of the Child's concluding observations so as to advocate for a national child protection system that promotes the best interests of the child.

These activities are designed to complete the ongoing work and to leave the Councils and NGOs with tangible materials, structures, and models that they may carry forward and further develop once a new government is formed and in coming years.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A. PROJECT ORGANIZATION (AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011)



Staff changes during the fiscal year

Local Professionals

Name of Employee	Position	Date of Hire	Resigned on	Replaced by	Date of Hire
Mostafa Fayek	Financial Analyst Assistant	February 3, 2010	February 1, 2011	Haidy Maximos	February 9, 2011
Mona Halim	Operations and Financial Manager	June 28, 2007	March 17, 2011	Maha Nassar	May 5, 2011
Omneya Mamdouh	Procurement Assistant	October 25, 2009	May 11, 2011	Fawkia Rizk	May 1, 2011
Mamdouh Hassanein	Financial Analyst	November 9, 2007	May 25, 2011	Amir Nagui	May 2, 2011
Omar Othman	NCW Capacity-building Specialist	June 3, 2010	May 31, 2011	Odette Beshay	June 1, 2011
Mina Halim	NCCM Grants Technical Officer	February 15, 2010	May 31, 2011	Pending USAID permission	Pending USAID permission

ANNEX B. DETAILS OF RELEVANT ISSUES COVERED IN MEDIA

Launch of HarassMap project

A project was launched in October 2010 to collect reports of incidents of sexual harassment via SMS message and mark their location on an online map, harassmap.org. As reported in *Al Abram* daily on October 26, 2010, the founders of the Harassment Map emphasized that the problem of harassment affects all Egyptian women, veiled or not. By mapping these reports online, organizers hoped the system will become a tool for advocacy, prevention, and response to highlight the severity and pervasiveness of the problem.

Women activists observed that illiterate women will be excluded from using the website. Also, customs and traditions do not encourage women to speak about harassment incidents. A 2008 opinion poll conducted by the Egyptian Center for Legal Support revealed that 83 percent of Egyptian women, and 98 percent of non-Egyptian women living in Cairo, confirm that they are subjected to harassment. 62 percent of men admit that they harassed women.

Film “678” discusses harassment

A film about sexual harassment, “678” stirred a major discussion in Egypt (and across the region through its recognition as the winner of the Dubai International Film Festival). The film depicts the plight of three Egyptian women from different social and economic backgrounds dealing with sexual harassment on a daily basis. Each day the women have to ask themselves: “Are my clothes too revealing or too tight? Do I dare take public transportation and should I take the women-only cars on the subway? Can I walk alone in the street, or do I need to have a man accompany me?” The film captures the psychological and emotional harm inflicted on a woman when the privacy and boundaries of her body are violated by others. The film suggests that Egyptian women may resort to vigilante justice against harassers because they cannot formally complain about harassment to police and other authorities for fear of shame and scandal.

The burning of NCW’s offices

Several Cairo newspapers described the aftermath of the January 28 fire that destroyed the headquarters of the ruling political party and, along with it, the headquarters of the NCW. All three of the NCW’s offices were destroyed along with all records, furniture, and equipment (see photos below). Independent *Al Dostoor* wrote on February 19 that “a single visit to the headquarters of the NDP in Cairo makes you understand the magnitude of the disaster when its headquarters were set on fire on ‘The Friday of Rage.’ Nothing much remains of the NDP headquarters, which symbolized the authoritarian party that ruled the country for three decades.” State-run *Al Gomborriya* headlined February 26 that the destruction had also affected “specialized councils” including the NCW headquarters; the article noted engineers’ conclusion that the building was unsalvageable and would have to be demolished.





Harassment within and after the January 25th Revolution

For a few days during the Egyptian uprising, women felt relatively safe on streets, where sexual harassment is of epidemic proportions. The Elaph news website in February 2011 quoted pharmaceutical industry employee Dr. Rania Magdy. “In the past I was always surprised by the deterioration of the ethical behavior of the Egyptian young men, but during my stay in Tahrir Square, I realized that things have changed...The goal was so noble ... Young men were taking care of other women, and you saw them treating every girl or woman as their sister or mother. It was really great to recuperate the noble feelings of former times in Egypt.” (from www.elaph.com/Web/news/2011/2/633031.html)

That elation was soon punctured, however, as female activists were sexually harassed and ridiculed by male protesters after the women marched to Tahrir Square to observe International Women’s Day in March.; and American television reporter Lara Logan disclosed details of the brutal and sustained sexual assault she received from a mob in Tahrir on February 11.

The “virginity tests”

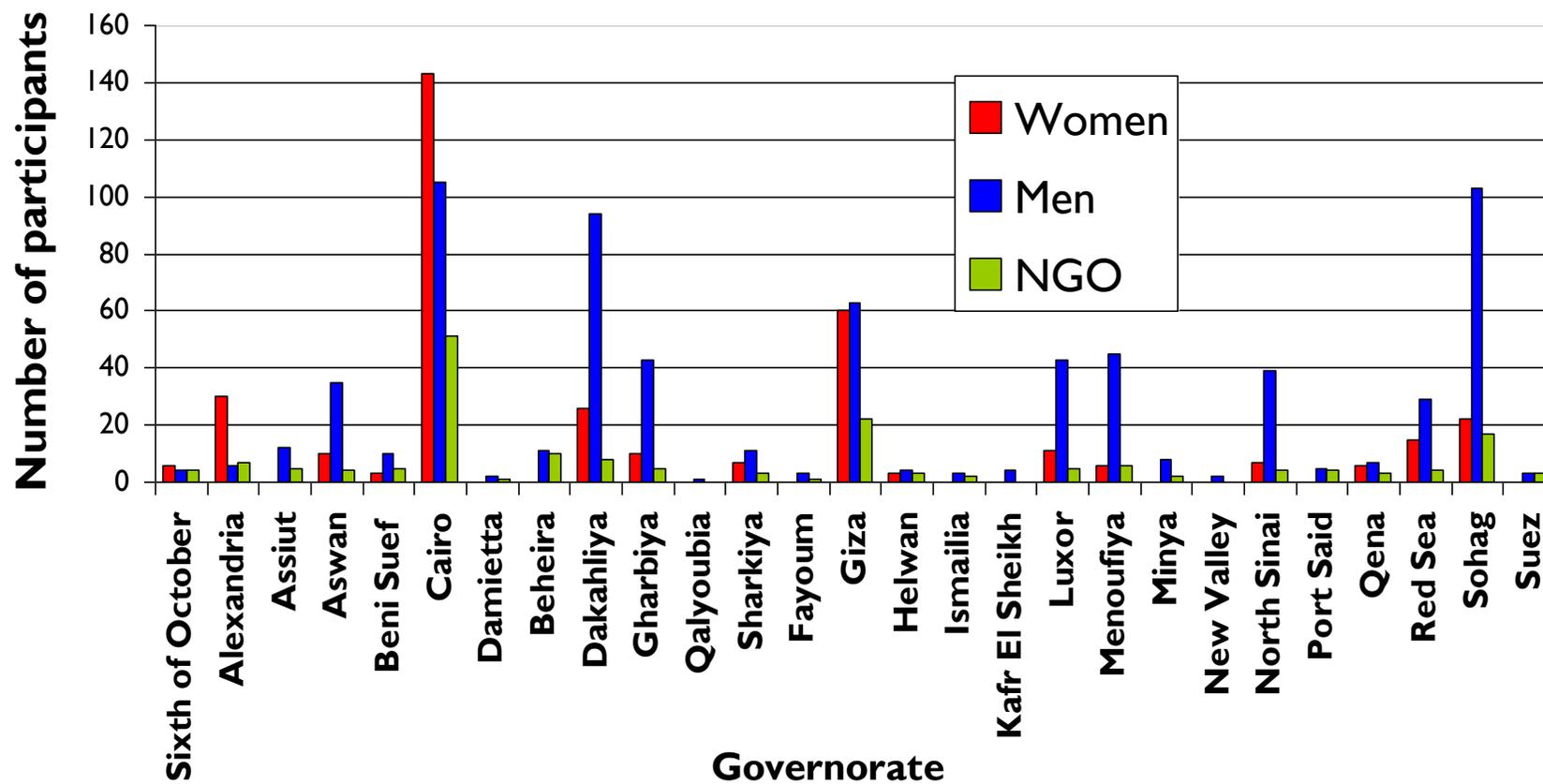
The British *Guardian* newspaper published an article by writer Mona Eltahawy that strongly attacked an Egyptian Army officer’s admission that the Army had conducted obligatory “virginity tests” on democracy protesters who were detained in March 2011. Eltahawy wrote that the incident shows that women in Egypt are still subject to sexual oppression. Eltahawy noted research on the prevalence of sexual harassment on the streets of Cairo; but she added, it is worse when the perpetrator of the harassment represents one’s own government. The column was summarized in partisan *Al Wafd* newspaper on April 6, 2011.

Judicial action against sexual harassment and rape

An Egyptian court in October 2010 handed down a strong, three-year prison sentence and a fine of 5,000 Egyptian pounds (about \$825) against Sherif Gibreal, who was convicted of sexually harassing a female in a street in Heliopolis.

A military court in Ismailia issued the first sentence of capital punishment for rape in April 2011. The sentence was based on an amendment passed after the Revolution which toughened penalties for rape and kidnapping. Shortly thereafter, the Giza Criminal Court ordered the death penalty for a security guard convicted of kidnapping three women and raping one. Other death sentences for rapes were handed down in Kafr El Sheikh in April and east of Cairo in May.

Trainees by Governorate, Gender, and NGO Membership



Governorate	Sixth of October	Alexandria	Assiut	Aswan	Beni Suef	Cairo	Damietta	Beheira	Dakahlia	Gharbiya	Qalyoubia	Sharkiya	Fayoum	Giza	Helwan	Ismailia	Kafr El Sheikh	Luxor	Menoufiya	Minya	New Valley	North Sinai	Port Said	Qena	Red Sea	Sohag	Suez	TOTAL
Women	6	30	0	10	3	143	0	0	26	10	0	7	0	60	3	0	0	11	6	0	0	7	0	6	15	22	0	365
Men	4	6	12	35	10	105	2	11	94	43	1	11	3	63	4	3	4	43	45	8	2	39	5	7	29	103	3	695
NGO	4	7	5	4	5	51	1	10	8	5	0	3	1	22	3	2	0	5	6	2	0	4	4	3	4	17	3	179

Training and Event Summary

The project held the following 16 major training events in FY 2011.

VAW Trainings									
Event Name	Date	Com.	Event Description	Type	T	M	F	G	
1. Training in advocacy and networking skills and outcomes									
Advocacy and Networking Training for VAW I and II Grantees	29-Mar-11	NCW	Three-day training with VAW I and II grantees to develop better advocates and networkers on CVAW issues	Workshop / Training	28	5	23	0	
					28	5	23	0	
2. Training of trainers to enable them to conduct CVAW trainings and provide them with professional training skills									
Training of Trainers on Violence Against Women (TOT Phase1)	03-May-11	NCW	Three-day training of CVAW trainers from VAW I grantees	Workshop / Training	29	7	22	0	
Training of Trainers on Violence Against Women (TOT Phase2)	31-May-11	NCW			27	7	20	0	
Training of Trainers on Violence Against Women (TOT Phase3)	27-Jun-11	NCW			20	7	13	0	
					76	21	55	0	
3. Training of trainers to improve media's knowledge and understanding of CVAW									
Media Workshop on Violence Against Women	12-Jul-11	NCW	Three-day training of trainers with VAW I and II grantees to create capacity to train others to work with media representatives and other members of the press on CVAW	Workshop / Training	21	6	15	0	
					21	6	15	0	
4. TOT Graduation Ceremony (and follow on plans for being professional trainers to benefit others)									
Training of Trainers Graduation Ceremony on Violence Against Women	25-Jul-11	NCW	Graduation Ceremony for training of trainers participants	Workshop / Training	20	7	13	0	
					20	7	13	0	

Annex

VAW Trainings									
Event Name	Date	Com.	Event Description	Type	T	M	F	G	
5. Training in how to write media success stories and compelling case studies, to identify and report on best practices, and to make the popular case for sustaining CVAW interventions									
Working with the Media to Sustain CVAW Interventions Workshop	14-Sep-11	NCW	Two-day training for VAW I grantees on how to write briefings and success stories for media consumption and to identify and report on best CVAW practices	Workshop / Training	22	4	18	0	
					22	4	18	0	
6. Training on women's legal rights and support to battered women									
Women's Legal Rights Training for VAW II Grantees	26-Sep-11	NCW	Training on how to provide legal services to battered women and referral systems	Training	25	4	21	0	
					25	4	21	0	

VAC Trainings									
7. Training for CPC members on CPC Roles and Responsibilities, the Amended Child Law, Referrals, and Children's Rights									
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate - Group 1 Social Solidarity	12-Oct-10	NCCM	CPC Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate to raise and address problems encountered during their work	Training	64	19	45	64	
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate - Group 2 Health	13-Oct-10	NCCM	CPC Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate to raise and address problems encountered during their work		33	5	28	33	
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate - Group 3 NGO's	14-Oct-10	NCCM	CPC Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate to raise and address problems encountered during their work		12	5	7	0	
Child Protection Committee Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate - Group 4 Education	16-Oct-10	NCCM	CPC Qualitative Training For Cairo Governorate to raise and address problems encountered during their work		33	17	16	33	

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Child Protection Committee Training for North Sinai Governorate (Arish)	24-Oct-10	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child	Training	37	32	5	33
Child Protection Committee Training For Menoufiya Governorate - Group 1	13-Dec-10	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child (1st Group - Ashmoun, Baghour, Sers El Layan, Qesna, Shebin El Kom)		27	23	4	24
Child Protection Committee Training For Menoufiya Governorate - Group 2	20-Dec-10	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child (2nd Group - Berket El Sabei, El Shohadaa, Menouf, Tala, El Sadat)		24	22	2	21
Child Protection Committee Training For Dakahliya Districts - Group 1	03-Jan-11	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child		63	44	19	57
Child Protection Committee Training For Dakahliya Districts - Group 2	10-Jan-11	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child		48	41	7	46
Child Protection Committee Training For Aswan Districts	11-Apr-11	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child		43	33	10	35
Child Protection Committee Training For Sohag Districts	21-May-11	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child		102	82	20	85
Child Protection Committee Training For Luxor Districts	12-Jun-11	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child		53	42	11	47
Child Protection Committee Training For Gharbiya Districts	05-Jul-11	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child		47	37	10	40
Child Protection Committee Training For Red Sea Districts	24-Jul-11	NCCM	Training for CPC on roles and responsibilities towards the child		43	28	15	38
					629	430	199	556
8. Training for VAC II grantees on guidelines for coordination with CPCs, Help lines and Counterparts								
Legal Assistance NGOs Workshop for VAC II Grantees	09-Nov-10	NCCM	Workshop for legal assistance NGOs and ways of coordination with child protection committee and child help line 16000	Workshop	18	12	6	0
					18	12	6	0
9. Training in skills and best practices for working with vulnerable children and for improving minimum standards of social care								

Annex

Dar El Tarbiah Training for Social and Psychological Workers (Level 1) (participants with one month-five years' experience)	12-Dec-10	NCCM	14-day capacity building training divided into seven days practical and seven days theoretical training	Training	28	9	19	28
Dar El Tarbiah Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers (Level 2) (participants with five years or more experience)	09-Jan-11	NCCM	Eight-day capacity building training divided into four days of practical and four days of theoretical training		20	8	12	20
Dar El Tarbiah Training for Administrative Workers (Level 3)	23-Jan-11	NCCM	Four-day capacity building training divided into two days of practical and two days of theoretical training for the administrative workers in Dar El Tarbiah		21	10	11	21
					69	27	42	69
10. Training for VAC III grantees on how to integrate civic education into project activities and prepare service manuals								
Integrate Civic Education Workshop	15-Mar-11	NCCM	Two-day workshop with VAC III grantees to explain how to integrate civic education in activities and prepare service manual	Workshop / Training	7	4	3	0
					7	4	3	0
11. Training of Judges on Amended Child Law, Case Evidence, and Implementation								
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 1	16-Apr-11	NCCM	Training for judges on Juvenile Justice and implementation of Amended Child Law	Workshop / Training	52	52	0	
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 2	18-Apr-11	NCCM			19	19	0	
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 3	19-Apr-11	NCCM			61	61	0	
Juvenile Justice Treatment on Child Law Amendment Training - Group 4	20-Apr-11	NCCM			29	29	0	
					161	161	0	
12. Training of social workers on how to work with vulnerable children in terms of observation, communication, and promoting healthy relationships and rehabilitation								
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-1	07-Jun-11	NCCM	Capacity building training	Training	28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and	14-Jun-11	NCCM			28	11	17	0

Annex

Psychological Workers - Group 1-2								
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-3	21-Jun-11	NCCM			28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-4	28-Jun-11	NCCM			28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-5	05-Jul-11	NCCM			24	9	15	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-6	12-Jul-11	NCCM			25	9	16	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 1-7	19-Jul-11	NCCM			28	11	17	0
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2-1	13-Sep-11	NCCM			32	11	21	6
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2-2	20-Sep-11	NCCM			30	10	20	6
Social Workers Syndicate Training for Social Workers and Psychological Workers - Group 2-3	27-Sep-11	NCCM			31	10	21	6
					282	104	178	18

Grants Management Trainings								
13. Training of grantee accountants in grant technical and financial procedures and requirements								
Financial Management for Accountability of Grants Funds Training for VAC II and VAW II	22-Dec-10	Both	Two-day training with accountants for grantees to describe administrative, technical and financial procedures (for those with one month to five years experience in grants administration)	Training	17	17	0	
					17	17	0	
14. Training of grantee managers in project management								
Project and Grants Management Training for VAW II Grantee Managers	27-Dec-10	NCW	Three-day training on project and grants management	Training	19	8	11	0
					19	8	11	0
15. Training on grant technical and financial reporting procedures/networking								
Team planning workshop on technical and financial management for VAC III grantees	23-Jan-11	NCCM	Two-day workshop with VAC III grantees to explain requirements and enable networking among grantees	Workshop	30	13	17	0
					30	13	17	0
16. Training of grantees in monitoring and evaluation procedures								
Monitoring and Evaluation Training for VAW I and II Grantees	08-Mar-11	NCW	Three-day training with VAW I and II grantees to develop basic monitoring and evaluation skills to utilize in their projects	Workshop / Training	27	9	18	0
					27	9	18	0

Annex

Participants attending – all events*	1451	832	619	804
Non-duplicate participants attending – all events**	1072	702	370	
Participants attending – all trainings*	1403	807	596	
Non-duplicate participants attending – all trainings**	1060	695	365	

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

ANNEX D. PROJECT-SUPPORTED GRANTEE ACTIVITIES IN FY 2011

VAW Round II Grants

New Fostat Association for Local Community Development, *Old Cairo, Manial, Dar el Salaam, and Basateen in Cairo Governorate*. Dates: November 1, 2010-October 31, 2011

The New Fostat Association for Local Community Development works to empower and protect women victims who are subject to transactional marriages.

- Community-based research draft study completed with recommendations for service provision for transactional marriage victims and for prevention of transactional marriages
- Based on the field research findings, the NGO developed an action plan to work with victims of transactional marriage
- Organized seminars that defined transactional marriages and exposed the risks and impacts of undocumented marriages through which 203 persons, including 49 community and religious leaders (43 women and six men) were trained. 79 subsequent awareness seminars were conducted by the previously trained community and religious leaders on the definition of transactional marriage and its negative impacts. 1,950 community members (137men and 1,813 women) attended these seminars
- 563 community members (508 women and 55 men) were reached through 120 field visits by community leaders to discuss transactional marriages)
- 13 media representatives (five men and eight women) attended roundtable discussions on transactional marriage
- 99 women, of whom 56 were subject to, and 43 were already victims of, transactional marriages, received listening and counseling services. Of these 99 cases, 38 received legal services, two enrolled in the NGO's vocational training funded through the grant to ensure women economic empowerment and self dependence, two received health services, 24 received psychological counseling, and 65 received psychological and social support

Youth Association for Population and Development (YAPD), *Sharqiya Governorate*
Dates: November 1, 2010-October 31, 2011

YAPD works to raise community awareness of transactional marriages and improve living and social conditions for women victims of violence.

- Completed research data collection in communities
- Organized a network of ten affiliated NGOs and developed a common work plan for preventing trafficking through transactional marriage, and disseminating eventual research findings and recommendations
- Organized four workshops for 81 community and religious leaders to discuss the effects of transactional marriages and the leaders' roles and responsibilities in increasing community awareness
- Provided services to 18 women victims of transactional marriages (seven received legal services, nine - economic advice and five - social and psychological counseling (some received more than one kind of treatment)
- Trained 26 women and 55 men on legal and civil rights of women married to foreigners and issues of transactional marriage; trained 29 female social workers on transactional marriages and related legal procedures; ran two workshops with 60 participants (43 men and 17 women) focused on developing a strategic plan to combat transactional marriage

Family Planning Association (FPA), Alexandria

Dates: November 1, 2010-December 31, 2011

FPA works to help women who are victims of, or subject to, transactional marriage obtain their rights.

- Conducted roundtables, symposiums, trainings, and seminars related to conditions and determinants of transactional marriage, lack of public awareness of women's legal rights related to transactional marriages, and lack of access to information on registration (and misleading information leading to abuses)
- 14 media representatives (seven women and seven men) attended roundtable discussions on trafficking
- 15 women community leaders received training on communication skills and conducting home visits related to trafficking in persons and transactional marriage
- Developed a methodology based on group therapy for victims facing similar kinds of violence including trafficking and transactional marriage
- In collaboration with professor from University of Alexandria, field tested a methodology to provide psychoanalysis and therapy for all kinds of violence and abuse against women
- 60 young women attended forums, where they expressed opinions freely and participated in entertainment and skill building activities, including sewing, painting, and porcelain decoration
- 110 young women at risk participated in two youth camps. The camps showed a documentary film about transactional marriage, led discussions on the topic, and provided handicraft training. Participants also learned about religious beliefs and practices concerning transactional marriage and through role play, practiced how to discuss issues related to transactional marriages in a public forum

Future Eve for Family and Environmental Development (HAWA), Giza governorate (Badrashbeen, Hawamdeya, and Abo ElNomros)

Dates: November 1, 2010-October 31, 2011

HAWA works to eliminate transactional marriages.

- Finalized research study findings related to traditions underlying transactional marriage and economic determinants (with women knowingly entering such marriages), lack of registration of such marriages, and as result began providing legal assistance on problems arising from transactional marriages
- Developed a manual for listening and counseling for victims of and women at risk of transactional marriage and their families
- Based on study's findings, organized group psychosocial counseling and listening sessions for 33 women victims
- 420 persons (308 men and 112 women) encouraged businesses to provide job opportunities for women victims and women at risk
- El-Nile Clothing in Badrashbeen pledged to offer 500 jobs to local women and men, River International Company pledged to offer 150 jobs, and Fagoon Art Center agreed to teach drawing and porcelain manufacturing to young men and women to prepare them for factory jobs
- Trained 46 women in soap manufacturing

VAW Round I Grants
<p>Helwan Association for Community Development (Bashayer), <i>Helwan (Arab Ghoneim, Helwan El-Balad, El-Ezaba El-Bahariya, El-Ma'asara)</i> Dates: September 1, 2009-March 31, 2011</p> <p>The Helwan Association for Community Development works to reduce domestic violence and provide battered women with access to support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 men who have engaged in violence against women participated in grantee's listening and counseling sessions • 701 women participated in 32 legal awareness seminars • 258 women received legal consultation and assistance (e.g. to issue IDs, birth certificates, etc.) • 198 battered women were trained on handicrafts (e.g. sewing, crochet, and cutting skills)
<p>New Horizon Association for Social Development, <i>Old Cairo in Ezbet Khairallah and Batn El Bakar districts</i> Dates: October 1, 2009-March 31, 2011</p> <p>The New Horizon Association for Social Development works to empower women at the grassroots level, improve community awareness from both a social and religious perspective on issues related to VAW, and increase battered women's access to listening and counseling rehabilitation services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 616 community members and leaders participated in VAW awareness-raising workshops • 53 religious leaders were introduced to VAW issues • Two listening and counseling centers were established in Old Cairo and 196 women received these services • 19 staff members were trained on listening and counseling services best practices
<p>Women's Health Improvement Association, <i>Greater Cairo and Naga Hammadi/Qena</i> Dates: September 1, 2009-May 31, 2011</p> <p>The Women Health Improvement Association works to improve community awareness of women's rights and provide women victims of violence access to psychological, social, and legal services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 220 women improved their awareness of how to effectively combat VAW • 60 men attended training workshops in Cairo and Naga Hammadi that focused on role of men in family and how to protect women and their rights • 1,150 community members and leaders attended public meetings that focused on VAW, women's legal rights, personal status law and constitutional amendments, women's political participation, women and Islam, and reproductive rights • Two listening and counseling centers for battered women were established in Cairo Abdeen and in Naga Hamadi, Qena • 225 women received listening and counseling services • Improved relationships with media organizations and can better disseminate information on their activities and attract new volunteers • Made appearances in 23 press media clips and 16 television and radio spots • Designed a CVAW webpage on its website, www.whia-egypt.org.
<p>Women and Development Association, <i>Alexandria</i> Dates: October 1, 2009-April 30, 2011</p> <p>The Women and Development Association works to increase community awareness of violence against women and provide battered women with psychological and legal support.</p>

Annex

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 persons (73 women and 47 men) attended four awareness-raising Ramadan seminars on women’s rights in Islam • 544 persons (421 women and 123 men) including local religious leaders, participated in 10 public meetings to celebrate the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women • 60 men (20 newlyweds and 40 engaged) participated in 6 awareness-raising seminars on domestic violence • 129 persons (60 women and 69 men) participated in the grantee’s closing conference • Two legal support centers were established in Alexandria and Borg El Arab City • Three lawyers were appointed to provide services to battered women in the legal support centers
<p>Egyptian Foundation for Family Development, Giza Governorate Dates: October 1, 2009-September 31, 2011</p> <p>The Egyptian Foundation for Family Development works to empower victims of domestic violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 community leaders trained on personal status laws and family court and office of settlement procedures • 46 women received listening and counseling services • 12 families (180 persons) received empowerment services through the “family house” model (involving host families and community leaders who work with all family members through home visits) • A guide on how to implement the “family house” model was developed and disseminated to community members, leaders, volunteers, and affiliated NGOs
<p>Martyr Pilot Mohammed Osman Moharram Charity for Comprehensive Development, Alexandria Governorate. Dates: November 1, 2009-October 31, 2011</p> <p>The Martyr Pilot Mohammed Osman Moharram Charity for Comprehensive Development works to increase community awareness of violence against women and provide the services and support necessary for women victims of violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110 women and 90 men attended the grantee’s VAW seminar, including local community leaders, media representatives, religious leaders, members of the people’s assembly and local council, MOSS staff, and professors and researchers from Alexandria University • 609 women received listening and counseling services, of which 304 received health services, 112 received psychological therapy, and 100 received legal services. The group session format allowed women to confront and acknowledge violence and to discuss ways of resolving conflict in a supportive setting
<p>El Goura CDA, Sheikh Zowayed district of North Sinai Dates: September 1, 2009-October 31, 2011</p> <p>El Goura CDA works to increase community awareness of the importance of marriage registration for social and legal rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 persons, including lawyers, tribal and clan sheikhs, tribal judges, and project staff were trained on women’s rights, the personal status law, laws pertaining to violence against women, and the customary law implemented in Sinai • A women’s listening and counseling center was established and 17 staff members from the listening and counseling unit (nine men and eight women) were trained on listening and counseling skills • 118 community members (72 women and 46 men) participated in four awareness-raising sessions to promote the services provided by the women’s support center
<p>Key of Life Association, Armant, Four communities in Qena and Luxor Dates: May 1, 2010-December 31, 2011</p> <p>The Key of Life Association works to assist communities to develop strategies that prevent violence against women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 men (husbands and non-married community members) participated in roundtables on women’s legal rights, better dialogue, and reasons for and consequences of violence against women • 225 women participated in seminars on women’s social rights • 28 media representatives participated in a workshop on women’s rights and aspects of discrimination and violence against women

Annex

- 53 religious leaders (Muslim and Coptic Christian) participated in four workshops on women's issues in religious speech, misinterpretations of religious texts pertaining to women, women in the media, and women's rights in the Egyptian Constitution

Ahmed Taher Community Development Association, *Fashn*

Dates: May 1, 2010-July 31, 2011

The Ahmed Taher Community Development Association works to increase Christian and Muslim religious leaders' awareness of the issues pertaining to violence against women and ensure that youth who are preparing for marriage are aware of the negative impacts of violence against women on the family and community, from both a social and religious perspective.

- 187 Christian and Muslim religious leaders (157 men and 30 women) participated in roundtables to discuss VAW and to develop a booklet for both Christians and Muslims that provide alternate interpretations of religious texts pertaining to women
- 340 youth (172 women and 168 men) participated in seminars to discuss views regarding women's rights and CVAW from a religious perspective
- 400 youth (195 women and 205 men) participated in 10 cultural events that presented examples of VAW, and addressed their marital rights and responsibilities from a religious point of view

VAC Round II Grants
<p>Egyptian Family Development Foundation, <i>Aswan, Luxor, Qena, and Red Sea</i> Dates: October 1, 2010-March 31, 2012</p> <p>The Egyptian Family Development Foundation works to establish a safe environment for children at risk and in conflict with the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed three assessments of vocational training institutions • Established a legal support unit and a social and psychological support unit • Trained 38 lawyers (28 men and 10 women) from Qena, Luxor, Red Sea, and Aswan to work in legal support unit • 2,518 children and families (1,195 men and 1,323 women) received legal consultation services • 1,155 children (544 boys and 611 girls) received social and psychological counseling services
<p>Women and Development Association, Alexandria, <i>Alexandria, Beheira, and Kafr El-Sheikh</i> Dates: October 1, 2010-March 31, 2012</p> <p>The Women and Development Association provides legal consultancies and psychological support for children in conflict with their families and the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established three legal support centers for children at risk and in conflict with the law in Alexandria, Beheira, and Kafr El Sheikh Governorates • Trained and hired six lawyers and three social/psychological specialists to work in support/listening and counseling centers • Supported 775 children at risk of which 609 children (435 boys and 174 girls) received legal assistance and consultations, 166 children (130 boys and 36 girls) received psychological support, and 30 children (18 girls and 12 boys) received training on children's rights and improving communication skills
<p>Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of Childhood Conditions (EFACC), <i>Cairo and Qalioubiya</i> Dates: October 1, 2010-March 31, 2012</p> <p>The Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of Childhood Conditions provides children in conflict with the law with legal and judicial support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established an electronic database to document and register cases for children in conflict with the law • Trained 28 lawyers on how to defend children in conflict with the law • Hired seven lawyers to work in legal support unit • 30 children visited the "Child Club" and participated in activities such as painting, drawing, and reading that were focused on raising awareness about VAC
<p>Egyptian NGO for Human Development, <i>Sohag, Assiut, and Minya</i> Dates: October 1, 2010-March 31, 2012</p> <p>The Egyptian NGO for Human Development provides children at risk and in conflict with the law with access to legal and psychological assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained 28 lawyers on the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. Trained 26 court social workers from Assiut, Minya, and Sohag on VAC • 82 children received legal assistance, 213 children and their families received legal and psychological counseling, and 216 children obtained birth certificates and official papers • 25 persons (five women and 20 men – representing MOSSE, MOH, and MOE) participated in a roundtable discussion focusing on challenges with implementing the Amended Child Law
<p>Shumuu Association for Humanitarian Rights and Developing Local Community, <i>Cairo, Giza, Helwan, and Gharbiya</i> Dates: October 1, 2010-March 31, 2012</p> <p>The Shumuu Association for Humanitarian Rights and Developing Local Community provides legal protection to children with disabilities.</p>

Annex

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trained 17 lawyers and nine social workers on child law, judicial procedures, and rights of disabled persons• 412 persons (227 men and 185 women) received legal consultations• 85 children (54 boys and 31 girls) and their families received social and psychological help through legal assistance unit• 285 children received IDs and/or birth certificates for the first time• 86 press releases concerning violations against children and legislative amendments related to children's disabilities monitored, 17 media representatives met with the grantee to discuss its work and the Amended Child Law, and one newsletter on the Amended Child Law and disability rights was published• At the project's request, published the Amended Child Law in Braille for visually impaired children
El Mofid, Giza Dates: October 1, 2010-March 31, 2012 El Mofid provides legal services to children in conflict with the law.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trained 20 lawyers on the Amended Child Law• 87 children in conflict with the law received assistance and legal counseling
Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society, Port Said, Ismailia, and Dakabliya Dates: October 1, 2010-March 31, 2012 The Port Fouad Childhood and Family Care Society works to provide corrective justice for children in conflict with the law.
<i>NGO Results:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trained 33 lawyers on the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Amended Child Law, and criminal justice for children• Trained 48 social workers from schools and child care institutions on providing psychological and social support for children in conflict with the law• 151 children (133 boys and 18 girls) received legal assistance, counseling services, and representation at court• Grantee made 10 media appearances and gave one television and one radio interview

VAC Round III Grants
<p>Community Development Association for Women and Children's Improvement, Sohag, <i>Akbtim and East West Sobag</i> Dates: December 1, 2010-November 30, 2012</p> <p>The Community Development Association for Women and Children's Improvement works to build community awareness of the role of CPCs and the Child Law Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155 governmental representatives from solidarity and education directorates, health and insurance offices, and police stations participated in various awareness-raising events on children's rights and the Child Law, as well as the role of CPCs • 31 religious leaders participated in an awareness-raising session on how to advocate for the Child Law and CPCs • 43 representatives from 16 NGOs (26 females and 17 males), 88 school leaders (58 women and 30 men), 200 students (109 girls and 91 boys), and 207 parents, children at risk, and orphans participated in awareness-raising seminars on the Child Law and CPCs • 11 media specialists (eight men and three women) participated in a roundtable discussion on Child Law and role of CPCs
<p>Family and Environment Development Association, <i>Qena and Luxor</i> Dates: December 1, 2010-November 30, 2011</p> <p>The Family and Environment Development Association works to promote child's rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the course of the third quarter, the grantee's training activities evolved from an adult lecture format to hands-on, participatory activities in civic education camps • After participating in the NGO's civic and leadership camps, two schools launched initiatives promoting the notion of a "Child Rights-Centered School," two schools launched campaigns encouraging physical activity, and one school launched a campaign promoting cleanliness • 630 families, 23 media specialists (16 men and seven women), 357 teachers (221 men and 136 women), and 138 students (71 boys and 67 girls) received awareness trainings on children's rights, the Child Law, and CPCs • 44 religious leaders participated in an awareness-raising event on how to advocate for the Child Law and CPCs • 98 students (52 boys and 46 girls) participated in two civic and leadership camps focused on developing their leadership, volunteer, negotiation, and problem solving skills • 270 home visits to poor and marginalized communities were conducted to raise household awareness of children's rights, the Child Law, and CPC services • 19 CPC members were trained on community mobilization and networking
<p>Nassamat NGO, <i>Montazah and east and middle Alexandria governorate</i> Dates: December 1, 2010-November 30, 2011</p> <p>The Nassamat NGO works to increase community awareness of children's rights, the Child Law, and the roles and responsibilities of CPCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 children from 10 camps led primarily by young, recent graduate volunteers were trained on children's rights and CPCs • 100 children participated in three "child-to-child" workshops that focused on enhancing their skills and capabilities to disseminate knowledge to their peers; 300 additional children were reached through peer education • Two school visits were made to monitor the "child-to-child" activities • 24 schools pledged to implement child protection policies • 25 religious leaders, who participated in a training workshop, developed marketing plans for disseminating information on the Amended Child Law and CPCs • 51 health educators and rural leaders attended workshops on the Amended Child Law and children's rights protection mechanisms • 300 children attended six education workshops on civic participation with regards to child right violations
<p>Integrated Care Society, <i>Giza, Helwan, Qalioubiya, and Fayoum</i> Dates: December 1, 2010-November 30, 2011</p> <p>The Integrated Care Society works to improve community awareness of the new Child Law amendments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 755 parents and community leaders attended seminars titled "Children's Right to Healthy Upbringing" • 1,315 children attended sports festivals focused on the Amended Child Law, CPCs, and their rights • 268 parents and community leaders (96 men and 172 women) participated in awareness-raising seminars titled

<p>“Domestic Violence and its Negative Effects on Children”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 vocational professionals and workshop owners (41 men and 34 women) participated in a workshop titled “Child’s Rights to be an Effective Citizen in his/her Community” • 75 business owners and NGO staff participated in a workshop titled “How to Deal with Children during Disasters and Crises” • 60 children and 50 parents participated in two workshops on civic education concepts • 222 children (135 boys and 87 girls), 25 parents (13 men and 12 women), and 50 teachers (32 women and 18 men) participated in a media festival on raising awareness of Child Law and protection mechanisms • 498 children between the ages of 11 and 18 years old (246 boys and 152 girls) participated in an awareness-raising competition/quiz on children’s rights and the Child Law • 50 schools agreed to communicate messages related to children’s rights and the Child Law. The messages are estimated to have reached 67,865 children • Grantee designed a project website and forum at http://childpro.webs.com and a Facebook page. 854 people to date have joined the grantee’s Facebook page
<p>Young Women’s Christian Association, Obour, Cairo governorate, focusing on El-Obour City Dates: December 1, 2010-November 30, 2011</p> <p>The Young Women’s Christian Association works to improve community awareness of Child Law and CPCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 religious leaders (17 men and seven women) participated in awareness raising workshops on the Child’s Law and CPCs • 20 religious leaders trained on developing community awareness plans and prepared to discuss religious basis for child rights • 2,000 persons (children and their families) attended a Christmas event held to spread awareness on the Child Law and children’s rights • 902 children (518 girls and 384 boys) participated in various awareness-raising meetings with activities and games focused on building their awareness of children’s rights and the Child Law • 34 children (18 girls and 16 boys) participated in awareness camps • 334 family members (173 women and 61 men) participated in awareness-raising seminars on the Child Law, children’s rights, and CPCs • 95 community leaders and teachers (75 women and 20 men) participated in two awareness meetings on the Child Law and child protection mechanisms • 18 factory owners participated in an awareness- raising session to promote principles of children’s rights and laws regarding child labor
<p>Youth Association for Population and Development, El Saff, Afteeh and Ayyat in Helwan. Dates: December 1, 2010-November 30, 2011</p> <p>The Youth Association for Population Development works to improve community awareness on CPCs and the Child Law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 participants including doctors, <i>Raodat Refayat</i> (rural community outreach workers) and teachers attended workshops on disseminating information about children’s labor and other rights • 36 community leaders participated in awareness raising event on child’s rights and protection committees • 15 awareness seminars were attended by 998 community members (387 men and 611 women). The seminars spread awareness of child rights from a religious perspective, e.g. child labor, discrimination between boys and girls. The religious leaders who were trained through the project participated in conducting these seminars. • Religious leaders attended awareness workshops and at the beginning, resisted the Amended Child Law for being “Mrs. Mubarak’s law,” but then became engaged and proposed new VAC activities. Religious leaders became active agents to raise community awareness through the religious sermons, prayers, and counseling. In Saff, Afteeh and Ayyat districts (sites of recent religious strife), in Giza Governorate, trained religious leaders agreed to address child rights issues and protection mechanisms in the first religious sermons and prayers that followed the workshop • In Manshiyet Nasser district, a coalition of NGOs established a coalition of children’s advocacy NGOs, as an outcome of NGO training • Coalition obtained support from MOE social workers department and school directors
<p>The Alliance for Arab Women, Manshiyet Nasser district in the Cairo Dates: December 1, 2010-November 30, 2011</p>

Annex

The Alliance for Arab Women works to promote the culture of children's rights and the role of local protection committees among children and parents, schools and institutions, and religious and media leaders.

- 90 parents, seven teachers, and 40 school board trustees attended children's rights awareness seminars. School drama, poetry and banners were displayed on CVAC topics by the students at the seminars
- 21 school social workers attended workshops on how to refer child cases to CPCs and improve communication skills in order to assist abused children

ANNEX E. 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	250
Female:		85	250	175	266	200
Total:		170	750	525	643	450
Actual						
Male:	0	281	800	377	695	
Female:	0	204	430	266	365	
Total:	0	485	1,230	643	1,060	

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

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

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<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, MOSSE, 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 are compiled based on the training sign-in sheets and registration forms which are collected and entered on the project training database (TraiNet). Tracking of individual names (and gender) and the training they received is obtained from the database. To ensure an unduplicated count of trainees, data are filtered after entry at which time the system detects any duplication through names and cell phone numbers.</p>
<p>USAID Responsible Officer: Jasmin Samy, COTR</p>	
<p>Data Limitations and Quality Assessments: Few, if any, data quality limitations are found for this simple indicator. A USAID Data Quality Assessment was conducted in FY 2009 data (and again in FY2012).</p>	<p>Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: The implementing partner transmits the data to USAID/Egypt in its weekly, quarterly and annual reporting and USAID will then share the data with other stakeholders as appropriate.</p>
	<p>Other Donors in Sector: UNICEF</p>
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Gender: Indicator disaggregated by sex; this indicator is also directly relevant to gender in that it provides training on the treatment of women and children victims of violence and methods of improving the policy environment.</p>	
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Poverty: Not applicable.</p>	
<p>Additional Comments: Note that CVAWC has consistently exceeded its targets due to the demands of the counterparts and the NGOs' needs for increased training, which includes training related to the CPCs, Social Workers' Syndicate, juvenile justice and related civil society training to ensure sustainability.</p>	

State/F Objective 2: “Governing Justly and Democratically”; Program Area 2.1: “Rule of Law and Human Rights”; Program Element 2.1.4: “Human Rights”

<p>Performance Indicator: 2.1.4.B: Number of local NGOs receiving project funds, in-kind assistance, or other support to address violence against women or violence against children (“Custom” indicator) Unit: Number of NGOs</p>						
Results Data	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Targeted	0	18	30	70	90	75
Actual	0	53	63	116	179	
<p>Indicator Description (Definition): This indicator counts the number of local Egyptian NGOs receiving project assistance, including training, grants or other technical support. Training includes substantive, subject-matter training delivered to NGOs, who are not necessarily project grantees. Project assistance will be used to support activities that address violence against women or children, including services, reporting, advocacy, outreach, education or protection of victims. This figure includes grants continuing for more than one year. By year, each NGO will only be counted once, regardless of how many times that NGO was assisted (unduplicated count).</p>						
<p>Data Source: Signed grant agreements between the project and NGOs as well as training and procurement records.</p>			<p>Rationale/Critical Assumptions for Indicator: This indicator measures the output of assistance to strengthen prevention and response services available for victims of violence.</p>			
<p>Schedule/Frequency of Data Collection: Data are collected quarterly.</p>			<p>Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: This involves a simple count each year of all the NGOs that have received assistance in the form of grants, procurement, and other support from the project during that year. Data will be compiled by project staff from project records.</p>			
<p>USAID Responsible Officer: Jasmin Samy, COTR</p>			<p>Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: The project will transmit the data to USAID through its quarterly reports. USAID will then share the data with other stakeholders as appropriate.</p>			
<p>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 COTR, who is familiar with project activities and these NGOs, is able to verify those assisted. Participants from NGOs receiving substantive training are recorded in the project training database, and hard copies of sign in sheets are kept on file in the project office. Cell numbers and addresses are used to avoid duplication.</p>			<p>Other Donors in Sector: European Union</p>			
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Gender: This indicator is directly relevant to gender in that the activities will address women and children victims of violence and work to improve the policy environment to provide greater protection of women and children's rights.</p>						
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Poverty: Most of the services provided by NGOs will be free or of minimal charge which will increase access to services for those with little financial means.</p>						
<p>Additional Comments: Note that, for targeting and reporting actual data in this PMP, the total number of NGOs is reported across all components. The CCVAWC project continues to exceed its targets for training NGOs due to: (1) the inclusion of at least one or more local NGOs in each CPC training; and (2) the inclusion of NGO affiliates in many of the project NGO training activities. In the coming year, project grantees will also want to include their networks of affiliates in the final project fair.</p>						

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

Performance Indicator (including precise Unit of Measurement): 2.1.4.d: Number of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG (this is a USAID "standard indicator")						
Results Data	Baseline Year: FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Targeted		3	3	3	3	1
Actual	0	2	4	5	2	1
<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 count as a single "campaign" the set of all the related organized outreach activities (e.g., radio spots, print media articles, etc.) intended to build support for a specific cause aiming to improve the rights of women or children, including protection from violence. Project support may include technical assistance on the technical subject matter, advocacy training and strategic guidance, direct project funding (including grants), etc. This past year two campaigns were conducted: (1) an initial Parliamentary and NCW campaign on the Strategy provisions (also reported in the Commission on the Status of Women presentation) and (2) NGO-led advocacy and awareness campaign on the Amended Child Law</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 are reported to USAID on a weekly and quarterly basis.</p>			<p>Method/Approach of Collection/Calculation: Each team leader is responsible for recording project activities that support a public advocacy campaign. They submit data forms to the operations manager on a quarterly basis. Grantees are also required to incorporate this indicator into their grant performance monitoring plans. The data are subsequently compiled into regular weekly and quarterly reporting.</p>			
<p>USAID Responsible Officer: Jasmin Samy, COTR</p>						
<p>Data Limitations and Quality Assessments: Given the small number of campaigns targeted and conducted, the data are verifiable and valid. In addition, the COTR, who is closely familiar with project activities, will be able to verify the number of campaigns conducted.</p>			<p>Data Analysis/Dissemination Plan: Project staff review the data collected from grantees and project counterparts. The results are summarized in the quarterly progress reports to USAID. USAID will then share the data with other stakeholders as appropriate.</p>			
			<p>Other Donors in Sector: European Union, Swedish International Development Agency, the Netherlands Embassy</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's and children's rights.</p>						
<p>Indicator's Relevance to Poverty: Not applicable</p>						

ANNEX F. SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ASSIGNMENTS

The following table summarizes CVAWC short-term technical assistance assignments in Fiscal Year 2011.

Name	Purpose	Dates/Duration	Achievements
Adel El Medani	Provide NGO grantees with knowledge needed to develop listening and counseling centers and to train experts in NGOs specialized in L&C.	May 20, 2011 – 30 November 2011 27 days LOE	Created trained NGO staff able to develop L & C Centers and to provide these services. Evaluated technical competencies of each participant.
Amr El Shimy	Provide legal training services	December 1, 2010-30 March 2011 87 days LOE	Trained prosecutors and judges working in the juvenile court system to implement the amended child law and trained CPCs and NGO lawyers on the Amendments and juvenile case procedures
Hisham El Darandaly	Provide legal training services	December 2010 – 30 September 2011 47 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	1 October 2010 – 30 June 2011 101 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.
Mohamed Moheb	Help develop and implement the planned activities under the juvenile justice component	1 October 2010 -30 September 2011 104 days LOE	Provided legal and technical assistance to help develop and implement the planned activities under the juvenile justice component, to train judges and prosecutors, and to train NGO lawyers in case preparation and review. Organized the NCJS training and curriculum development.

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Name	Purpose	Dates/Duration	Achievements
Ramona Canaan	Communications and outreach training	1 October 2010 - 30 September 2011 54 days LOE	Provided media training and support to NGOs with their advocacy and awareness activities designed to increase support for the Amended Child Law, child rights, and CPCs. Trained NGOs on branding.
Hala El- Sayed Ahmed	Build grantees' technical skills in advocacy and awareness campaigns, and assist them in developing appropriate strategies to execute CVAWC advocacy campaigns	November 2009 - October 31, 2011 59 days LOE	CVAW advocacy and awareness sessions developed and implemented by Round I and II VAW grantees
Inas Mohamed Abou-Youssef	Review and critique the grantees' promotional media packages. Conduct a three day training workshop on media relations with regard to CVAW	June 1, 2011- November 30, 2011 25 days LOE	Provided technical feedback for grantees' media packages and promotional materials; developed and implemented training materials, conducted three day training and provided follow up assistance
Mohamed Sayed Khalil	Design L&C materials and How To manuals	June 1, 2011- November 30, 2011 23days LOE	Revised guide book on "How to Protect your Family" and developed manual on "Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence"
Fathey Abd El Hady Soliman	Supervise renovation activities, develop and evaluate plans and technical proposals	October 20, 2010- December 31, 2011 65 days LOE	Prepared reports summarizing site visits, and recommendations for revised plans. Wrote terms of reference for potential bidders. Summarized renovation progress and activities in weekly reports.
Emam El Din Selem	Oversee renovations on-site and develops site plans	October 20, 2010- December 31, 2011 283 days LOE	Provided weekly progress reports and reviewed delivery reports at end of each deliverable
Elham Fateem	Create training sessions on Training of Trainers for CVAW NGO staff	April, 2011- July 2011 25 days LOE	Drafted training modules and materials, conducted training, assessed and evaluated trainees performance

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Hany Sadek Atalla	Ensures all operational and financial aspects of the project are maintained, up-to-date, and accurate in form and substance consistent with the project contract, USAID regulations and Egyptian law	May 30, 2011 - June 18, 2011 14 days LOE	Operations and Finance procedures implemented
Odette Beshay	Ensures grants activities are achieved in compliance with USAID and Chemonics rules and regulations as well as the Egyptian NGOs policies	June 1, 2011-June 16, 2011 Five days LOE	Conducted assessment visits to NGO grantees and reported on progress

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ANNEX H. SUCCESS STORY

SUCCESS STORY

Ensuring that Women Have Access to Their Rights

Egyptian NGO educates local leaders and community members on importance of marriage registration and assists women to obtain registration so they can access inheritance rights



The final conference for El Goura Community Development Association's project supporting the registration of tribal marriages

In Egypt, Bedouin women and children confront hurdles to accessing their rights in marriage because Qasla tribal marriages (customary marriages) are typically not registered with authorities. USAID's Combating Violence against Women and Children project is addressing this issue, by providing funding, technical assistance, and training to local NGOs so that they can assist women facing this challenge.

The work of one project grantee, the El Goura Community Development Association, is an example of how a locally-tailored approach can succeed in enabling women to access their rights. The project provided training for Bedouin Council members on Bedouin women's legal rights related to personal status and inheritance, under both civil and customary law. By the conclusion of the training, the Council members were persuaded to require customary judges to advocate for marriage registration in their communities. El Goura also trained lawyers, tribal and clan sheikhs, elders, and tribal judges, and held awareness raising events for community members. The NGO focused on the importance of marriage registration and obtaining official papers, and publicized the services that it could provide in this connection.

One challenge is that couples must fulfill a number of requirements to have their unions registered, including the issuance of a health certificate, which costs 80 Egyptian pounds. El Goura persuaded the local

governor to provide this service free of charge to encourage families to register marriages.

With El Goura's intervention, during FY 2011 370 tribal marriages were officially registered. Additionally, El Goura's work gained prominent coverage in Egypt's leading daily newspaper, *Al Ahrām*. An October 7, 2011 article included an interview with one of the traditional judges participating in the project. The Sheikh described one typical story, involving a man who was married to two women. He divorced the first wife officially, but later took her back without registering the return. As a result, following his death, the first wife lost her share in her husband's pension and inheritance. After a traditional judge intervened and negotiated with the parties, he restored, to the first wife, her full rights in both the pension and inheritance. Further, he and other local traditional judges now are beginning to issue documents, reinforcing the key role of official marriage registration and documentation including birth certificates and national IDs.

Providing women with education on and assistance in cases such as this is unprecedented in Egypt. Women often are reluctant to go to the courts or traditional authorities to enforce their rights. Supporting and assisting them, particularly by helping them access their rights through customary structures, is an approach that is appropriate to and sustainable in the local culture and institutional framework.