



# **FRAMEWORK FOR A NATIONAL STRATEGY To Stop Violence against Women**

**Three Strategic Objectives,  
Five Projects and 24 Steps**

**National Council for Women**

*June 2010*

Front plate

As a Constitutional right, every Egyptian woman, regardless of social or economic background, has the right to live her life free from all forms of violence. The Egyptian Government is committed to addressing and preventing acts of violence, with the goal of eliminating all forms of violence against women. As matters of policy, the Government will protect and support women survivors of violence and their children and engage and cooperate with non-state actors in efforts to eliminate violence against women.

### **Preface from the Secretary General**

Based on the declaration issued at the end of the International Conference on Violence against Women, released by the NCW in May 2009, the Secretary General observes that:

- Violence against women affects all segments and members of society – men, women and children. Such violence is not solely a women’s issue but has economic and social costs for the whole society.
- The National Strategy confirms those rights specified in the “International Declaration on Violence Against Women” and other international agreements the Government of Egypt has ratified.
- While Egypt benefits from international experience and incorporates international standards and approaches, the National Strategy’s definition of violence is rooted in the Egyptian context. Actions taken to address violence are based on Egyptian culture and traditions that strongly oppose all forms of violence.
- The National Strategy is responsive to the experiences and needs of all Egyptians and reflects the diversity of geographic, economic and social experiences.
- The National Strategy has been developed in a participatory manner. Officials from all of the concerned ministries, civil society, and experts from several fields and professions have contributed.
- Egyptian media is increasing public knowledge and recognition that violence against women is an issue of concern to all Egyptians, affecting family life and the fabric of society.
- The National Strategy specifies an action plan outlining roles and responsibilities of different governmental and non-governmental actors, human and financial resource requirements, and implementation timeline and priorities.
- The National Strategy includes monitoring and evaluation. Further strategy development will be based on improved reporting and data collection on violence against women by governmental and non-governmental bodies.
- Women survivors of violence have contributed their insights from experience. Their resilience, wisdom, and courage will continue to inform further planning and initiatives taken to prevent and address violence against all women.

## **I. Overview of Framework Strategy**

### ***Vision***

Egyptian society is free from violence and discrimination. Egyptian laws and prevailing cultural and religious values that protect women and children from acts of violence and discrimination are fully respected. When and where such acts occur, such crimes are punished swiftly, fairly, and appropriately. Egyptian society also cares for the victims of such violence and ensures that they, their families, and their communities receive all the services needed. Egypt will become a model for preventing and countering all forms of violence and discrimination against women in this region and beyond.

### ***Mission and Purpose***

- (1) Mobilize public and private sector support and initiatives to end all forms of violence against women;
- (2) Restrain and punish perpetrators by strengthening and enforcing existing laws and sentencing procedures;
- (3) Rehabilitate both first time offenders and those who have served time in prison so as to counter inter-generational cycles of violence;
- (4) Provide appropriate services tailored to the specific needs of the woman and her family;
- (5) Support and empower women survivors of violence and their families;
- (6) Develop public awareness and support to end all forms of violence against women by providing appropriate models and images of women and their relationships;
- (7) Inspire all Egyptians to recognize that such violence is not solely a woman's issue but has adverse affects for everyone.

### ***Definition of Violence***

Violence against women includes but is not limited to:

“...any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”  
(U.N. Declaration on Violence Against Women).

The Egypt Violence against Women study identified two types of violence against women: (1) in the family, including spousal violence and “honor” crimes; and (2) in the community, including violence and harassment in the streets, workplaces, educational institutions, and other public and service locations. According to the 2005 Egypt

Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS), 47 percent of ever-married women reported ever having experienced physical violence since the age of 15. Although the majority of those women identified a current or previous husband as the perpetrator for at least one episode of violence, nearly half (45 percent) had been subjected to physical violence by a male perpetrator other than their husband and a third (36 percent) identified a female perpetrator (most often the woman's mother). Other forms of violence include honor crimes, including murders of women due to adultery, rape, or incest; female genital cutting/mutilation; trafficking for forced labor and sexual exploitation (often across international borders and through transactional marriages); and community violence (rape, sexual assault, and harassment).

### ***Target Groups and Stakeholders***

- Women survivors include wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, grandmothers, employees and other women who suffer domestic or community violence. Of particular concern are handicapped women, whose condition may increase their vulnerability to abuse, and domestic servants, whose plight may not be seen. Young women, forced and sold into marriages by their families and trafficked to other countries, are also a target group;
- Perpetrators include husbands, fathers, brothers, mothers and mothers-in-law, employers, and other male and female relatives; and less often neighbors and acquaintances. They must be held accountable but also, require rehabilitation in order to avoid further violations.
- The family and community are affected by the violence and may require support, attention, and care.
- Stakeholders include the legislative and executive branches of Government, media, and the private sector.

### ***Strategy Development***

In 2007, The National Council for Women (NCW) commissioned the Egypt Violence against Women Study. Released in March 2009, the VAW study recommended that a national strategy that involved all stakeholders, including women survivors, be developed. Between April and June 2009, NCW organized a series of meetings with the stakeholders to identify the elements of a national strategy. In November 2009, the "Combating Violence against Women" project drafted an outline based on the earlier study recommendations and stakeholder meetings. In January 2010, the NCW Task Force, chaired by the Secretary General of NCW, approved the draft whilst recommending some revisions. The revised Framework was then reviewed and discussed in a series of three round tables held on (1) service provision (March 9, 2010); (2) media, education, and communication (April 12, 2010); and (3) legal reform (April 27, 2010). This "Framework for a Strategy" reflects the further findings and recommendations from the three round tables and the Task Force. The Framework Strategy is also one of the expected results of

the “Combating Violence against Women” project implemented in partnership with NCW and funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

### ***Evidence Based Approach***

The Framework reflects an evidence based approach to addressing violence against women within the Egyptian context. With the Egypt Violence against Women Study, experts generated findings and recommendations characterizing: (a) types and kinds of violence, incidence, prevalence, and affected groups; (b) laws and legislation both discriminating against and protecting women; (c) shelters, hotlines, and other social service provision; and (d) the media role. These findings and recommendations were further vetted and addressed by stakeholders.

The NCW is responsible for summarizing, analyzing, and reporting on data and trends regarding violence against women on a regular basis. They ensure that relevant authorities and organizations collect data, the data are analyzed and reported on, and policy and program strategies reflect timely and updated findings. Sources of data include: the DHS Survey, crime statistics, service provider records, Trafficking in Persons’ (TIP) reporting, content analyses of press and media, and other special reports and studies. In developing the National Strategy, NCW works with its partners and stakeholders to select key indicators, develop baseline measures, and monitor trends on a regular basis. The NCW also coordinates, compiles, and updates different sources of information; publishes a “National Report on Violence against Women” annually in January; and develops and implements a dissemination and media strategy. They also document the process of the strategy development and implementation. After four years of implementation (2015), they will commission a joint internal/external review and a performance and impact evaluation of the strategy and its implementation.

### ***Three Strategic Objectives***

- (1) Strengthen laws and regulations to prevent and redress violence against women;
- (2) Protect and empower women survivors and their families; and
- (3) Prevent all forms of violence through public awareness and education.

To address these three objectives and to attain the expected outcomes, several sequential (and in some cases, overlapping) steps are prioritized.

## **II. Strengthen Laws and Regulations**

### **Mission Statement**

*By the end of five years, the Framework Strategy will have achieved its legal objectives if: (1) incidents of violence against women are treated as criminal violations; (2) Egyptian laws,*

*regulations, and sentencing procedures are strengthened and applied to address such crimes fairly, appropriately, and swiftly; (3) civil protection orders are provided to ensure that perpetrators may not further threaten or harm the victims and families; (4) sexual harassment and discrimination are not tolerated and such infractions are recognized and punished; and (5) Egyptian laws, regulations, and sentencing procedures protect and support the victims and their families.*

The expected outcomes of the “Legal and Regulatory Reform” objective are:

- National law criminalizes all forms of violence against women as a violation of human rights (legal and regulatory review);
- Acts of violence are immediately recognized and addressed through a Coordinated Community Response (passage of legislation);
- Protection orders and other civil remedies are promulgated (passage of legislation);
- Egyptian laws effectively hold perpetrators accountable and responses are fair and just (legal review);
- Investigation, prosecution, and civil procedures are developed (legal and procedural review);
- Training for judges, prosecutors, and police in addressing VAW cases is provided (no. of trainings conducted and caseload evidence);
- Survivors of violence are not re-traumatized by the judicial process;
- Levels of violence decrease (crime data).

The primary focus of the “legal and regulatory strengthening” objective is to ensure that the laws and regulations end and redress gender based violence against women, including sexual harassment and discrimination. Recommendations from the Egypt Violence against Women Study call for strengthening or streamlining existing laws and regulations, which do not provide adequate protection, discriminate, or permit discriminatory practices against women. Where needed existing laws and regulations to prevent violence against women (e.g., marriage, property, and family laws) should be revised and enforced so as to protect the whole family and to ensure consistent application. Legal reform is also required to abolish discriminatory laws, regulations, and practices, which may implicitly condone acts of violence. The Framework Strategy also recommends new legislation to provide for civil protection orders, alternative sentencing procedures, and Coordinated Community Response mechanisms.

The **main stakeholders and organizers** of these reforms are: Parliament, Ministry of Justice (including prosecutors and judges), lawyers’ syndicate, human rights’ and legal reform NGOs, the Ministry of Interior Affairs/police, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs representatives.

The following steps are proposed:

- (a) Develop a ***comprehensive set of legislative reforms and amendments to strengthen existing laws and enforcement procedures*** that address enslavement, including trafficking, and all forms of physical, psychological, sexual, and gender based violence against women. Review and amend existing laws and regulations (criminal law and penal

code, labor law, family and personal status law, civil code, media law, etc.) that is ambiguous or inconsistent so as to prevent and redress violence against women and discrimination (de jure as well as de facto).

- (b) Amend the criminal code to provide ***civil protection orders*** for women survivors. Establish procedures and authorities for issuing civil protection orders, including restraining the perpetrator from contacting the woman during a specified period and/or removing the perpetrator from the home. Provide guidelines for compliance, tracking and enforcement.
- (c) Criminalize violence against women and implement effective prosecution procedures to ensure ***appropriate and just punishment of perpetrators***, including victim compensation and remediation. Review and modify sentencing standards to reflect the severity of these crimes.
- (d) Introduce and pass new laws and enforcement procedures to address ***sexual harassment in public and work places***, providing for confidentiality in reporting abuses, comprehensive investigations, and witness protection.
- (e) Develop ***alternative sentencing procedures*** that allow for counseling and rehabilitation services. Provide culturally appropriate guidelines for rehabilitating first time offenders, who have committed minor infractions and for follow up support and surveillance for those who have been released from prison.
- (f) ***Train police officers, prosecutors and judges*** in criminal and civil procedures to recognize, investigate, and prosecute violence against women and children cases, including trafficking. The training would address: (i) obtaining appropriate evidence; (ii) issuing civil protection orders; (iii) interpreting family and personal law provisions so as to protect women and families from further violence; (iv) referring for further counseling or support; and (v) implementing impartial and fair sentencing standards and procedures commensurate with the infraction or crime.
- (g) Introduce new legislation to provide for ***coordinated community response (CCR)*** mechanisms to manage VAW cases and to respond to and support women survivors and their families. Coordinate VAW case management through existing Government and NGO services and identify lead agencies within each governate. Assign social workers and female officers inside police stations to participate on the CCR management meetings. Coordinate reporting and prosecution of VAW cases with referrals to appropriate social services through the case management system. Maintain confidentiality in record keeping, crime statistics, and publicizing these cases. Strengthen violence against women components in the Police Academy curricula. Monitor and report on progress through NCW and its branch offices.

### **III. Protect and Empower Women Survivors and their Families**

#### **Mission Statement**

*By the end of five years, this “Framework Strategy” will have achieved its objectives if: different types and patterns of violence have been fully identified; service and referral mechanisms have been strengthened; and women and children have access to locally relevant and comprehensive protection and care. The social, psychological and health services provided will be sufficient, adequate and coordinated, and continuously monitored and improved. NCW will help to coordinate community services and responses, closely monitor the progress, and widely publicize successful models and approaches.*

The expected outcomes of the “protect and empower women survivors and their families” objective are:

- Crisis support services (hotlines, shelters, etc.) are readily available and effectively utilized (survey of service coverage and access);
- An integrated system of legal protection and services addresses all the needs of women survivors and their families (organizational and service user analysis);
- Treatment and rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of violence are developed (resource analysis and inspection); and
- Coordination mechanisms between Government and NGOs are well organized and operational (coordinated case management in place with defined start and end dates);

Based on study findings and Round Table recommendations, the Framework Strategy prioritizes an integrated approach to service delivery and case management. At the local level, procedures need to be in place so that when a woman asks for help, her case is assigned to a specific agency that follows her case to completion and ensures that she and her children accesses all available services needed. Such services may include legal, health, counseling, vocational, shelter, and hotline services for women survivors and their families. Both Government and NGOs resources should be coordinated and utilized. Recognizing weaknesses in the current service delivery system, specific objectives are to: (a) strengthen the coordination and referral mechanisms; (2) provide services and approaches that respect the woman and family’s dignity and motivate her to leave violent situations and seek support; and (3) provide effective follow through so as to redress the long term effects of violence in women and children’s lives and relationships.

The main **stakeholders and organizers** for improving and strengthening services are: the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Ministry of Health, State Ministry for Family and Population, civil society, counseling groups, psychological/psychiatric experts and associations, the Ministry of Interior Affairs, and police representatives.

The following steps are proposed:

- a) Develop **Coordinated Community Response Teams** (CCR) to review, refer and follow up violence against women cases, including trafficking. These CCR case management teams will include NCW branch representatives, police, judiciary, health care workers, and shelter managers, NGOs, legal advocates, vocational/education training specialists, and religious, business, and community representatives may also be invited to participate.

CCR teams will meet regularly to review and manage each case from start to finish. As a team, they will: (i) assess incidents; (ii) appoint a key manager to develop a case profile; to assess and report on going progress; and to follow each case to completion; and (iii) determine and refer the woman to a range of appropriate services and support for a given situation.

- b) Provide coordinated ***training of trainers*** from all sectors of the government and NGOs involved with women survivors of violence and trafficking. Trainers will develop common case management protocols for: (i) intervening in situations of violence against women; (ii) leveraging community support; (iii) avoiding and addressing stigmatization; (iv) giving and obtaining testimony; and (v) providing an integrated and complete set of services targeted to each woman's requirements. NCW will adopt and publish common procedures and definitions so as to ensure consistency of training materials.
- c) ***Pilot, adapt, and exchange different hotline and shelter models*** for emergency services and that respond to women survivors' and their families' long-term needs and security. Develop sensitive approaches for assisting victims of sexual violence.
- d) Extend ***hotline hours*** to 24/7 with complementary services such as messaging, on-line filing, volunteer checking and direct intervention. Organize regular meetings of hotline providers to review caseloads, training, and response and referral procedures. Based on evidence, develop best practice guidelines for hotline responders and trained and certify responders.
- e) Adopt the revised ***shelter management*** operating procedures to provide women with long-term solutions and support. Assign psychologists to battered women shelters. Revise shelter admission procedures to encourage women and their children to utilize this support whilst developing "service and safety" plans with survivors, their families, and CCR management teams.
- f) ***Publicize the role of shelters, hotlines, counseling, and other protection services*** for battered and trafficked women, in appropriate formats and through media channels that ensures that such information reaches all community members.
- g) Work with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of State for Family and Population to ***integrate violence against women and family counseling and health services*** in health clinics, family planning units, and hospitals. Develop services to care for children who have been exposed to domestic violence or at risk of being trafficked. Provide training and guidelines for addressing post traumatic stress.
- h) Expand ***free or low-cost legal assistance*** to women survivors of violence through legal clinics with psychologists and lawyers trained in these issues.
- i) Support women survivors to develop ***sustainable livelihoods*** by offering and referring them to apprenticeships, vocational and/or business training, employment opportunities

and/or small educational and micro business loans and through expanding existing NGO initiatives.

#### **IV. Preventing Violence against Women through Public Awareness and Education**

##### Mission Statement

*By the end of five years, this “Framework Strategy” will have achieved its objectives if: (1) popular cultural messages and traditional practices promote zero tolerance and protect women and children from all forms of violence and trafficking; (2) the media transmits positive images and role models of interactions and situations free of violence; (3) producers, broadcasters, and sponsors support the elimination of all forms of violence against women in their work; (4) education and counseling services are available to students and couples seeking to learn ways of relating and conflict resolution free of violence; (5) religious advisors and counselors provide guidance to prevent violence against women; and (6) Government ministries, media, youth organizations and NGOs coordinate and assess their efforts in combating violence.*

The expected outcomes of the “public awareness and participation” objective are:

- Popular cultural messages and traditional practices protect women and children from violence (including trafficking) promote zero tolerance for all forms of violence against women (content analysis of media coverage);
- Media coverage provides positive images and role models of interactions, relationships, and situations free of violence (content analysis of media);
- Producers, broadcasters, and sponsors work together to eliminate all forms of violence against women in the media (policy guidelines developed and implemented);
- Education and counseling services that promote relationships and conflict resolution free of violence are available to all students and young couples (access measures);
- Women and girls are empowered to make economic and social decisions and choices about their lives free from the threat or imposition of violence (qualitative interviews reflecting geographic, economic, and social diversity).

The study provided a range of recommendations related to public “knowledge, attitudes, and practices” particularly through the media and its representations. Media can play a detrimental role by portraying negative images of women and relationships that sanction or promote acts of violence. Thus, media representatives need to be engaged in countering negative representations.

The main **stakeholders and organizers** for these reforms are representatives from: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Religion and Endowments [Awqaf], media watch groups, NGOs, women survivors, and local and regional media (including informal media, regional satellite channels and production houses).

The follow steps are proposed:

- a) Implement a ***national media strategy and multi-media campaign to raise awareness about preventing violence against women***. Develop VAW cooperation agreements with NCW, MOIC and media institutions, including Radio and Television Union, Press Syndicate, Drama Writers Syndicate, and Drama Producers Syndicate.
- b) ***Train media personnel*** across different generations and technical fields to recognize violence against women, including trafficking, as a public concern for media to address.
- c) Establish a watch dog system to ***monitor coverage and portrayal of violence against women*** in the news and entertainment media. Provide information and training to help media channels develop messages to combat violence against women.
- d) Work with producers, broadcasters, and sponsors to develop ***media programming standards*** that promote equal rights for men and women and discourage provocative and intimidating scenes of violence against women. Facilitate access and use of available information for local and national media personnel about sources on violence against women. Promote positive images (e.g., men who do not abuse women and who have positive attitudes toward women's rights and women's empowerment).
- e) ***Upgrade counseling skills of imams and preachers*** to reflect a contemporary religious discourse that affirms the religious constants in modern life and incorporates humanitarian principles in household communication. Utilize modern media and communication channels to advocate for, raise awareness, and preach to renounce violence and to address life issues with tolerance and mutual understanding. Adopt successful family counseling models to preach and counsel for renouncing violence especially amongst youth and young couples.
- f) Integrate ***VAW teaching and curricula***, including gender equality, prevention of trafficking, and conflict resolution, in educational and life skills curricula for all secondary students.
- g) Provide ***pre-marital and marital training and counseling for couples*** on healthy relationships, conflict resolution and sex education.
- h) Support interventions to promote ***girls' and women's economic and social empowerment and status*** (e.g., girls' education, women's employment, and women's enterprises). Assess the VAW impact and consequences of such interventions, including mitigating and managing any potential backlash and further discrimination.

**V. Summary Action Plan Under NCW Leadership**

No	Action	Lead Organization	Stakeholders	Proposed Deadline	Global Indicators
	<b>I. Overview</b>				
1	NCW Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	NCW	NCW, All relevant ministries/civil society	January 2011	Annual Reports; studies, M/E Plans, Budget Resource Allocation
	<b>II. Legal and Regulatory Reform</b>				
2	a) comprehensive set of legislative reforms and amendments	Parliament/MO J	Parliament, MOJ, NGOs, police, MOI, Judiciary	June 2012	Laws and reforms enacted
3	c) sexual harassment legislation in streets/workplaces	MOJ	Parliament, MOJ, NGOs, Police, MOI, Judiciary	June 2012	Family and Personal Status laws amended (6), # prosecutions
4	e) civil protection orders	MOJ/MOI	MOJ, NGOs, Police, MOI, Judiciary	December 2011	Civil protection orders adopted; # cases used
5	f) criminal sentencing standards	MOJ	MOJ, NGOs MOI, Judiciary	March 2012	Standards adopted and codified
6	g) alternative sentencing guidelines	MOSS	MOJ, NCW, MOI, MOSS		Sentencing guidelines developed, # cases utilized
6	g) training of police, prosecutors, and judges	MOJ	MOJ, MOI, NGOs, Judiciary	October 2011 December 2012	Training rounds completed; Trainers identified and trained
7	h) VAW identification,	MOI	MOSS, MOJ, NGOs, prosecutors	May 2012	# and types of VAW cases
	<b>III. Protection and Support</b>				
8	a) Develop CCR Teams and case management	Lead Agency with NCW monitoring	NCW, MOSS, MOI, NGOs, MOH	December 2011	Management guidelines implemented in 29 branches
9	b) CCR Training of trainers across sectors	NCW/MOSS	NCW, MOSS, MOI, MOH, MOIC, NGOs	December 2011	#Training sessions for CCR members held
10	c) Pilot hotline and	MOSS/NCW	MOSS, NCW,	December	Referrals made to

<b>No</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Proposed Deadline</b>	<b>Global Indicators</b>
	shelter models		NGOs, MOI	2011	integrated case management system in all regions
11	d) Hotline hours extended	NCW/MOSS	NCW,MOSS, NGOs, MOI, NGOs	December 2011	Hotline hours available 24/7 in all regions
12	e) shelter and hotline management operating procedures established	MOSS	MOSS, NGOs, MOI, other ministries	September 2011	Operating standards developed and all shelters and hotlines certified
13	f) Shelter and hotline services widely publicized	MOIC	MOSS, MOI, NGOs, MOIC	September 2011	Announcements made in all regions
14	g) family counseling services for VAW	MOH	MOSS, NGOs, MOH, NCW	December 2011	Family counseling services with VAW certified counselors in all regions
15	h) legal assistance available	MOJ	MOJ, law schools, NGOs	May 2012	Legal clinics established in all regions
16	i) sustainable livelihoods training and placement established	MOL	MOSS, MOE, MOL, NGOs	March 2012	Women survivors regularly referred to outplacement vocational and employment – exit strategies in place
	<b>IV. Prevention and Public Awareness</b>				
17	a) media strategy and campaign	MOIC	NCW, MOIC	December 2011	VAW media strategy developed and reported on in Annual Report; Distribution to major networks
18	b) media personnel training	MOIC	MOIC, media producers and broadcasters, NCW	December 2011	# training sessions implemented engaging all forms of media
19	c) media watchdog and monitoring	MOIC	MOIC, media producers/broadcasters, NGOs	December 2011	On-going M&E developed and results published
20	d) media	MOIC	Producers/broadca	March 2012	Standards

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<b>No</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Proposed Deadline</b>	<b>Global Indicators</b>
	programming standards		sters/sponsors		established and enforced
21	e) religious leaders counseling		Al- Awqaf, MOI, NGOs, MOIC	May 2012	6 Roundtables and ToT Completed
22	f) VAW taught in secondary school curriculum	MOE	MOE, NCW, MOIC, MOIC, NGOs, local school authorities	December 2011	VAW components included in human rights; citizenship training curriculum
23	i) pre-marital training and counseling services fully available	MOSS	MOH, MOE, local NGOs, NCW and Al-Awqaf	May 2012	Evidence of services available in all regions and through multiple delivery systems
24	k) educational and economic training for VAW referrals	MOE	MOE, MOSS, MOIC, NGOs	December 2011	VAW components in life skills programs; # survivor referrals

**Annex A: Proposed Projects and Management Structure**

**(1) NCW Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and CCR Monitoring**

- (a) Research studies, M/E capacity building, and Annual Report Writing;
- (b) NCW Media Strategy and Campaign;
- (c) VAW integration across projects girls' education, counseling programs, life skills training;
- (d) VAW referrals and input for NCW/MOE/MOL vocational training, career counseling, business/entrepreneurship training; and outplacement services;
- (e) Capacity and Needs Assessment for CCR under NCW guidance;
- (f) Training of CCR NCW Branch Case Managers; and
- (g) Work with Government and NGOs to develop and improve integrated CCR case management system.

**(2) Legal Reform and Implementation Project – MOJ**

- (a) Legal watch unit tracking and reporting of VAW cases and their adjudication;
- (b) Legal reform and consistency of VAW provisions across laws and regulations;
- (c) Training of prosecutors and judges;
- (d) Training legal services and clinic managers to include VAW components (training on knowledge of the law, working with traumatized victims, privacy, etc.); and
- (e) University Law curriculum – VAW curriculum modules.

**(3) VAW Integrated Services and Coordinated Community Response – MOSS, MOI and MOH**

- (a) Shelter management, models, and operations (shelter expertise);
- (b) Hotline Operations - improving models, access, strategies, training and certification of responders (hotline expertise);
- (c) Assessment and recommendations for alternative sentencing guidelines and referrals;
- (d) Upgrade counseling techniques and strategies (to include strategies for working with children of survivors and couples' counseling); and
- (e) Training guidelines for health and family planning providers to diagnose, refer, and treat VAW cases (including post traumatic stress support).

**(4) Police Training – MOI**

- (a) Police training of special officers and training units (training of trainers) including civil protection orders if promulgated; and
- (b) Police academy VAW curriculum and training.

**(5) Media Project – MOIC**

- (a) Media watch and standards development – convene media broadcasters, producers, and sponsors to develop programming guidelines and standards;
- (b) Training and development of spots/information/messages, and multi-media messages tailored to specific regions and target groups.
- (c) Combined media Strategy and Campaign with NCW

Five projects, located in the specific ministries with oversight and authority for that area, are proposed. Each would engage and collaborate with NGOs, experts, and other stakeholders.

NCW would play a coordination and cross cutting role: (1) at the national headquarters, as the PIU that commissions studies, conducts ongoing tracking/monitoring, annual reporting, evaluation, and advocacy campaigns, and information sharing of all Government activities; and (2) the Coordinated Community Response (CCR) case management at the NCW branch level to expedite cases, achieve cost savings, and ensure that each woman's/family's case is fully addressed with all the necessary services and resources.

**Annex B: Proposed Resources, Estimates and Allocations**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Ministry/Government Entity/Budget Lines</b>	<b>Private Sector CSR</b>	<b>NGOs</b>	<b>Donors</b>	<b>Estimated Total Cost (LE)</b>
PIU/ CCR	NCW				
Legal Reform and Implementation	MOJ				
VAW Integrated Services	<p>MOSS MOH to provide data bank, monitoring and follow up of services</p> <p>Extension promoters , nurses, and community leaders offer awareness and referral services; mobile clinics and population caravans</p> <p><b>MOH</b> has NGO department providing health services</p> <p>Unit for Squatter areas in <b>MOH</b> provides services and training;</p> <p>13000 Village promoters working to reach VAW victims in remote areas</p>		<p><i><b>El Shehaab Foundation</b></i> perpetrators' rehabilitation</p> <p>Women clubs in health units provide adult literacy and skills training</p> <p><i><b>El Shehaab</b></i> manual on Credit facilities for women</p> <p><i><b>Osman Moharram NGO</b></i> credits for violated women Sixth of October Services</p> <p>Rehabilitation Centers</p>		
Police Training and Curriculum	MOI Shelter security				
Media Project	MOIC  Curriculum Center at MOE issued a book on the revision of the Education curricula in collaboration with Dr. Zeinab Radwan		<p>CEDAW booklets (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)</p> <p>Media Watch, Cairo Univ.</p> <p>Monitoring from</p>		

			<p>El Awkaf &amp; Church</p> <p>UNICEF Guide for Emotional Upbringing</p> <p>Youth Radio Misr Program (Suzan Mubarek Movement)</p> <p>Christian marriage training workshops/ CEOSS Inisititaive</p> <p>Family Relations Guidelines (Hawaa El Mustkbal NGO)</p>		
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**Proposed CVAW Funded Activities within Current Project Framework**

- Selected research studies, assistance on writing and design of first annual report, assistance in developing M/E with NCW branches and HQ (1a);
- Capacity and Needs Assessment of CCR and training of NCW Branch Case Managers (1e);
- Developing capacity and training of legal services and clinic managers (2d);
- Piloting and assessing shelter models and operations (3a);
- Upgrading VAW counseling strategies and techniques (3d); and
- VAW trafficking report – baseline data (1a).

### **Annex C: Strategic Trends for the Religious Discourse Pivot**

Upgrade skills of Imams and preachers toward a contemporary religious discourse to comply with religious constants and modern life; and to incorporate humanitarian and household communication.

- Importance of having both the Ministry of Waqfs (Islamic Affairs) and the Church Council give attention to official religious discourse; considering that, religious clergy enjoy credibility through which they can psychologically influence the masses. Such credibility will yield immediate response; concerning the issues proposed by the religious clergy, as they possess the verbal capability to communicate religious discourse without offending the masses modestly. Religious clergy also have the capability to extensively disseminate their ideas all over the Republic's various governorates.
- Develop the scientific issues proposed to Imams through bulletins, and religious guidance undertaken by the Central Administration for Religious Advocacy - especially religious guidance.
- Emphasize the importance of the mosques foundation structure in order to offer opportunities for the receipt of legislative sciences
- Coordination between Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Religious Endowments, and other stakeholders enhances providing appropriate awareness in the various fields of modern life; which in turn has a major impact (some Imams build their knowledge on interpretations of times long past, and do not have the capability to read through the various literature, ext. provided through the modern technological channels; which contributes to blockage as reading through the various opinions enriches the religious discourse.)

Make use of the modern media and communication means to advocate for, raise awareness, and preach to renounce violence and assist in addressing life problems with tolerance and mutual understanding

- Intensive meetings with religious clergy to make use of the media broadcasting on the satellite channels aiming to challenge the negative impact of the conflicting religious advice that is being broadcasted and which confuses the masses. The meetings with the religious clergy should also clarify what is correct from such religious advice and what is incorrect. The situation needs official religious leadership that is both modern and aware.
- Regulate the communication service with religious clergy provided through the various communication channels such as e-mails, and telephones; which responds to family enquiries and counseling from the religious perspective. This communication is needed by the society, however, it should be undertaken by religious clergy who are qualified, have in-depth experience, and are moderate in family affairs and transactions between individuals (away from religious advice that is given over the telephone; which is provided without meeting the rest of the relevant parties).
- Good follow up of incoming enquiries and problems in order to undertake some sort of monitoring for community problems that are linked to domestic and societal violence,

and thus in turn incorporate these issues in the elements of the religious discourse and preaching.

Expand adopting the successful experiences in the field of family counseling and renouncing violence especially among youth

- Counseling for youth and couples soon to be wedded (similar to the marriage-counseling institute affiliated to the church; which qualifies youth in the period prior to marriage in order to start their married life appropriately. The counseling is undertaken by psychiatrists, sociologists, and specialists in marriage counseling – it is mandatory (by the church) for the soon to be wedded couple prior to signing the marriage contract – such a service is also provided free of charge for anyone who needs it)
- Record, develop and disseminate the numerous experiments of civil society institutions that operate in the field of establishing an appropriate family culture, and which urge adherence to good ethics in family and community transactions - such as the experiment of the dialogue forum held by the Biblical Authority between Moslem Imams and the Christian clergy, sociologists and youth – such an experiment can be reviewed and developed.

**Annex D: The Media**

How Media Covers Topics Related to Violence against Women

Media Monitoring and Prevention of Violence through Media, Education, and Public Awareness

Legal Reform for Combating Sexual Assault and harassment Outside of the Home and at Work Place

Legal Reform Considerations as Recommended for the National Strategy in the Light of the Egyptian Constitution

Protection of Women from Violence for the Legal and Constitutional Perspectives: General Indicators for the Framework Strategy

## **Annex E: Women Survivors' Profiles**

This annex present profiles of five women survivors of violence that aim to document the need and purpose of the framework strategy and to provide guidelines and insights for its eventual implementation.

These profiles will serve as well in providing background for media presentations and will ground the framework strategy presentation in everyday lives of Egyptian women survivors.

Profiling specific case histories is also part of ensuring that the women survivors' voices and narratives informed the strategy framework and its documentation.

### **Profile I**

### **Profile II**

### **Profile III**

### **Profile IV**

### **Profile V**