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**Consolidated Report on Activities Implemented under  
the UN Trust Fund to End of Violence against Women  
“Strengthening National Capacities to  
Prevent Domestic Violence” in the FYR of Macedonia**

**Report of the Administrative Agent**

**Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2013

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)



World Health Organization (WHO)

## CONTRIBUTORS



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)

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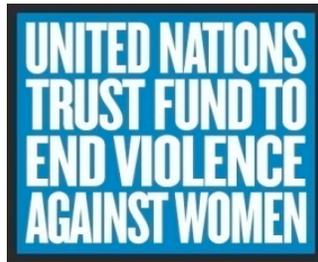
## INTRODUCTION

The **United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund to EVAW)** is a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism devoted to supporting national and local efforts to end violence against women and girls. Established in 1996 by a UN General Assembly Resolution, the UN Trust Fund to EVAW is now administered by UN WOMEN. In 2008, the UN Trust Fund to EVAW began awarding grants on a competitive basis for Joint Programmes submitted by UN Country Teams.

The UN Trust Fund to EVAW is currently supporting eleven UNCT Joint Programmes using the pass-through funding modality, and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is serving as the Administrative Agent for six of these Joint Programmes. These six Joint Programmes are implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of (FYR) Macedonia, Panama, Serbia and Uruguay. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from the UN Trust Fund to EVAW, and disburses these funds to the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee. The Administrative Agent receives and consolidates the Joint Programme annual reports and submits it to the Steering Committee. Transparency and accountability of this UN Trust Fund operation is made available through the UN Trust Fund to EVAW web site at the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/WAV00>.

This Consolidated Report for the Joint Programme “Strengthening national capacities to prevent domestic violence” covers the period from December 2009 to December 2012. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded between the MPTF Office and the Contributor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating Organizations, the report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme.

This report is presented in two parts. Part I is the Final Narrative Report for the Joint Programme and Part II is the Financial Report as of 31 December 2012 which covers the six Joint Programmes administered by the MPTF Office.



## **PART I: FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT**

## **REPORT HIGHLIGHTS**

The joint Project “Strengthening national capacities to prevent domestic violence” improved the national response system to domestic violence through:

- Ensuring better coordination of the involved state and public institutions as well as the relevant NGOs working on prevention of domestic violence;
- Enhancing national and local capacities for effective prevention;
- Safeguarding the provision of adequate and effective support services to victims of domestic violence;
- Establishing a country-wide system to measure the progress in reducing the prevalence of domestic violence.

The project implementation produced the following outcomes:

- Efficient policy-making and improved policy-implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders;
- Extensive and comprehensive protection and support to victims of domestic violence;
- Enhanced public awareness and reduced incidence of domestic violence.

## 1. Project Information

**Project Title:** Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence

**Implementing Organization:** UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF and UNWOMEN

**Territory /Country of Project Implementation:** FYR Macedonia

**Geographic Location of Implementation *specific site[s]*:** country/national coverage

**Total Grant Approved:** \$967,387

**Total Grant Received to Date:** \$957,713

**Reporting Period:** December 2009 - August 2012

## 2. Executive Summary

This “Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence” Joint Programme (JP) final programme narrative report covers the period from December 2009 to August 2012. This report is consolidated based on inputs submitted by UN participating organizations and based on all Annual Progress Reports produced under the UNJP.

The Joint Programme aimed to support the Government and the civil society sector in improving inter and intra sectoral coordination. This Joint Programme complemented activities contained in another UN Joint Programme “Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence 2008-2011” funded by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (GKN).

The project was implemented by five UN agencies (UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) using the pass-through funding modality. The JP involved key state institutions and relevant NGOs in the country. All project activities were coordinated through the National Coordinating Body (a cross-institutional organ), tasked to monitor the progress of this project as well as the National Strategy on Domestic Violence 2008-2011.

### Project Goal(s)

The overall goal of the joint project “Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence” was to improve the national response system to domestic violence through better inter and intra-departmental coordination, enhancement of the capacities for effective prevention, creating adequate victim support services and establishing a progress measurement system in reducing prevalence of domestic violence. The project anticipated comprehensive, multi-faceted and multi-leveled interventions in supporting the efforts of the Government and the civil society to improve the national response system to domestic violence. This project was complemented with a number of activities implemented as part of a joint programme “Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence” funded by the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

## **Key Project Results**

### **Outcome 1. Efficient policy-making and improved policy-implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.**

- In order to ‘ensure efficient policy-making and improved policy-implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders’, (Project Outcome 1), the project equipped the members of the National Coordinating Body on Domestic Violence (established in 2008), with the necessary skills and know-how to effectively respond to their mandate. The National Coordinating Body (NCB) was tasked to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the country’s National Domestic Violence Strategy. As a result, NCB adopted rules of procedure that helped maintain regular activity, produced annual progress reports on the implementation of the Strategy and endorsed one general and five sectorial protocols (social, policy, health, education and civil society protocol), which helped the line institutions to develop a better joint approach for tackling domestic violence cases.
- The capacities of the country’s Government to design and implement domestic violence policies were also strengthened. The Government-run Counseling center for families exposed to domestic violence and families at risk, was refurbished and furnished thanks to the project, and support services to 222 clients (85 women, 40 men, 59 girls and 38 boys) was provided, during the period of project implementation.
- To inform policy makers working in the field of prevention and protection of violence against children, the project conducted an in-depth analysis on the underlying causes of Child Sexual Abuse. In addition, the project sought to overcome the existing data gap regarding monitoring domestic violence incidence, prevalence and trends. The findings of the first-ever country-wide baseline household survey for prevalence and incidence of domestic violence, conducted as part of the project, did not only raise the public awareness of the phenomenon, but also consolidated the national response. They served as solid grounds for the new National Strategy on Prevention of Domestic Violence (2012-2015) which was adopted and received with high appreciation by all key local and national stakeholders that took part in its development. Another survey conducted within the project that aimed at improving governmental policies and programmes was the survey on the prevalence, forms and risk factors of elder abuse.

### **Outcome 2. Extensive and comprehensive protection and support to the victims of domestic violence.**

- Preventing domestic violence is a complex issue which calls for a multifaceted approach: - one that involves both national and local government institutions which are tasked to improve the national response, and the judiciary, the police and civil society organizations which are responsible for providing ‘Extensive and comprehensive protection and support to the victims of DV’ (Project Outcome 2). By adopting such an approach, the project ensured that police officers, social workers, judges and public prosecutors and service providers have the necessary knowledge and resources to tackle domestic violence cases. A Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Cooperation model, or MARAC for short, was introduced and successfully piloted in 31 target municipalities. As a result, municipal officials from the pilot municipalities are now skilled and able to streamline the (MARAC) model in their local policies and actions when combating domestic and gender based violence. Furthermore, 718 local government and CSO representatives from the target municipalities are now networked and trained to use the MARAC model for addressing domestic violence cases.
- In addition, 160 professionals from the Ministry of Interior’s (MoI) Sector for Internal Affairs, the social sector, judges and prosecutors, representing 8 target municipalities, attended roundtables aimed at improving local level cooperation in criminal and civil domestic violence court proceedings. A manual for dealing with domestic violence cases for police officers, social workers, judges and prosecutors was developed and 2000 copies were distributed.

- To ensure that domestic violence victims are adequately protected, the project improved the availability and quality of free legal aid services provided by specialized CSOs by developing and piloting a set of standards for legal aid providers developed in line with the Council of Europe Guiding Principles for support services to victims of domestic violence. Legal aid centers in key country locations assisted 617 victims in 2010 and 2011, with 192 cases represented in civil or criminal court procedures. Data for 2012 is not still available.
- Judges and prosecutors are also better equipped to implement the existing legal provisions in domestic violence court cases. Sixty civil and criminal judges and prosecutors attended a pilot training programme which was later incorporated in the training curricula of the Academy for Judges and Prosecutors to ensure sustainability. A set of techniques for investigating children victims and witnesses of violence and abuse were also incorporated in the curriculum of the Academy for training of judges and prosecutors. Based on this progress, an improved efficiency of the judicial system dealing with DV cases has been notable in two important ways: (1) understanding of the DV phenomenon among judges and prosecutors has increased; (2) courts have a more efficient and functional cooperation with Centers for Social Work, when dealing with DV cases.

### **Outcome 3. Enhanced public awareness and reduced incidence of domestic violence**

- The combined implementation of national awareness raising campaigns with NGO-run community outreach programmes has contributed significantly towards raising the public awareness of domestic violence as an alarming problem as well as improving coordination mechanisms and determination among local governance structures, NGO's and service providers to adequately address this problem and hence reduce its incidence. A record-breaking number of TV watchers (79.2% of the entire TV-watching population in the country from both rural and urban areas); have positively responded to the three national awareness-raising campaigns implemented as part of the project. The community outreach intervention models aimed at awareness-raising and behavior change toward domestic violence at local level, piloted in 2009 in 26 municipalities and have increased in number and scope during the next two years. The sustainability of the activities on local level was later proved by the 28 formed Local Community Bodies and the ten Action Plans adopted by the Municipal Councils.
- A national "Schools free of Violence" communication for development (C4D) initiative was also implemented thanks to this joint project. Some 8,000 youth were actively engaged in the campaign (through participation in different phases: song competition; video competition, flash mobs in 16 cities, media products).
- The website [www.beznasilstvo.mk](http://www.beznasilstvo.mk) continues to serve as a one-stop resource for schools, teachers, and parents (Over 100,000 unique visits since being established in May 2011 and 3250 unique visits in August 2012).
- The result of this initiative was a national Policy on prevention of violence in schools. The Policy will ask schools to take active measures to create a collaborative spirit by involving all key stakeholders in the education process. It will enable schools to build mechanisms for violence prevention and establish procedures for appropriate interventions and involvement of other relevant institutions and services. In addition, the protocol for identification, treatment and referral of cases of violence in schools was developed as a practical tool for schools which will enable them to identify cases of violence, implement standard procedures and ensure proper referral to other relevant institutions.
- All primary and secondary schools in the country were trained in implementing the Reduction of Violence in Schools Programme. Resource materials (guidelines, teacher's manuals, handbooks) were developed and disseminated to all primary and secondary schools.
- Last but not least, the project also initiated the launch of the first national network bringing together 24 civil society organizations working on ending violence against women and domestic violence. Established in 2010 and formally registered in 2011, the national CSO Network to end Violence against Women created a detailed capacity development plan and organized tailored capacity development trainings for its members such as the training on advocacy and lobbying for

improved policies in response to violence against women, project results based management and fund raising, as well as activities aimed at prevention of DV and raising public awareness. This ensured the sustainability of the Network which IS NOW one of the key stakeholders contributing to domestic violence activities and policies in the country.

### **3. Project Context**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia made significant progress in the area of domestic violence with the implementation of the National Strategy on preventing domestic violence 2008-2011, also noted in the latest EU progress report<sup>1</sup>.

During the reporting period, the goals of the Annual Work Plans have been met. The total planned budget was utilized and all planned activities have been completed by the end of this reporting period.

The early national parliamentary elections in June 2011 caused delays in the implementation of the envisaged activities related to the work of the NCB and the national implementing partners until the appointment of the new government. Therefore the Administrative Agent on behalf of the programme submitted an official request for no-cost extension to the Contributor: - the Dutch funded programme. The activities from this component were completed as per SAA by August, 2012.

No challenges, opportunities and risks related to the project resulting from any socio-political or economic shift were identified during the reporting period. No developments with regard to DV related legislation or a shift in related governance structures at relevant levels occurred from 2008-2012.

### **4. Project Goal(s)**

The overall goal of the project was to improve the national response system to domestic violence through better inter and intra-sectorial coordination and enhanced capacities to engage in effective prevention efforts, to create adequate victim support services and to establish mechanisms for measurement of progress in reducing prevalence of DV.

The project aimed at accomplishing the following specific objectives:

1. Strengthen coordination and accountability among different policy-making and implementing actors in the area of DV in order to improve policy making and implementation efficiency and effectiveness;
2. Improve knowledge and data collection capacity;
3. Support the establishment of standardized and coordinated service provision to victims of DV at municipal level;
4. Improve police response to cases of DV;

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key\\_documents/2011/package/mk\\_rapport\\_2011\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2011/package/mk_rapport_2011_en.pdf)

5. Improve judiciary effectiveness and efficiency in protecting the victims of DV and sanctioning perpetrators;

6. Reduce DV prevalence through education, awareness raising and community intervention

## 5. Project Outcomes & Outputs

### E1: Achieved Outcomes and Outputs

<b>EXPECTED OUTCOME 1</b>	<b>Efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.</b>
<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1</b>	<b>National Multi-Sectorial Coordinating Body effectively coordinates policy-making and implementation of the National Strategy for protection against DV</b>
<b>INDICATOR 1.1</b>	Progress towards the implementation of National Strategy on Domestic Violence <sup>2</sup>
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1</b>	The National Coordination Body has improved its coordination and supervision functions that led to progress towards the implementation of National Strategy on Domestic Violence 2008-2011. During the reporting period all planned actions for 2010-12 have been met, including the development of the new 2012-2015 Domestic Violence Strategy. Successful visits to Slovenia and Netherlands were conducted and 13 NCB members participated in order to gather better knowledge of specialized legal developments as well as service delivery for victims of DV in the region. The National Coordinating Body launched a website aimed at promoting understanding and awareness of its role and providing relevant information with regard to the domestic violence situation in the country ( <a href="http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/">http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/</a> ).
<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.2</b>	<b>Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and programmes strengthened</b>
<b>INDICATOR 1.2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of CSW professionals with enhanced capacity to provide counseling services</li> <li>• Established coordination mechanism among key actors in the implementation of all elements of supervision of parental rights in child protection from DV</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Scale from 0 to 6: a) rules of procedure for National Coordination Body (NCB) defined: 1 point, b) NCB members trained in Monitoring and Evaluation and Human Rights for at least 6 days: 1 point, c) 5 relevant Ministry has nominated 2 NCB members: 1 point, d) 5 Ministries have established Annual Work Plans to implement the National Strategy, e) 5 Ministries have framework to monitor the implementation of the National Strategy, f) new National Strategy on DV drafted: 1 point

<p><b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.2</b></p>	<p>The coordination mechanism in the supervision of parental rights in cases of domestic violence is established. It defines the roles and responsibilities in the relationship between Courts and Centers for Social Work (CSWs) introducing mandatory participation of CSWs during court proceedings.</p> <p>Counseling service for families exposed to domestic violence and families at risk is established, and is functioning. Using other funds, the staff working in the counseling center for families exposed to domestic violence and families at risk has acquired skills to provide counseling services to beneficiaries. In addition, the capacity of other relevant staff in charge of monitoring and supervising such services (from CSWs, ISA and MoLSP) was raised by providing ToT on counseling domestic violence victims.</p> <p>***The Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse is available to inform policy making and programming for prevention and protection of violence against children.</p>
<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.3</b></p>	<p><b>National Unified data-collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV established</b></p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 1.3</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection questionnaires developed with common indicators for data processing and sharing</li> <li>• Adequate hardware and software procured and system for data collection established</li> <li>• Number of data producers in each institution trained</li> <li>• National Baseline survey conducted</li> <li>• Research on Elder Abuse conducted and disseminated</li> </ul>
<p><b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.3</b></p>	<p>Data collection forms for the healthcare sector were developed, training guidelines for data recording were prepared and an adequate hardware was procured.</p> <p>The application now operates on-line and the medical doctor can approach the Institute of Public Health/MoH to have a log and password in order to enter data in the application.</p> <p>The data expert and trainer trained more than 300 doctors from all regions of the country to use the new software. . The training was certified by the Association of Doctors as a continuous medial education in order to attract primary care doctors and gynecologists to be part of the national data collection system. A direct link to the website of the Ministry was set where medical professionals can input DV data on the web application (<a href="http://nasilstvo.mz.gov.mk">http://nasilstvo.mz.gov.mk</a>).</p>
<p><b>EXPECTED OUTCOME 2</b></p>	<p><b>Extensive and comprehensive support to the victims of domestic violence</b></p>
<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1</b></p>	<p><b>Police Response Cases DV Improved</b></p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 2.1</b></p>	<p>Progress towards standardized police response in DV cases</p>

<p><b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1</b></p>	<p>160 professionals from the Ministry of Interior's (MoI) Sector for Internal Affairs, the social sector, judges and prosecutors representing 8 target municipalities improved their cooperation at local level in criminal and civil procedure of domestic violence cases. A manual for dealing with domestic violence cases for police officers, social workers, judges and prosecutors was developed and 2000 copies were distributed.</p> <p>This publication will help law enforcement officers, social workers and judiciary professionals to further improve coordination in their institutional response to domestic violence cases.</p>
<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2</b></p>	<p><b>Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV established</b></p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 2.2</b></p>	<p>Progress towards standardized legal aid for DV victims</p>
<p><b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2</b></p>	<p>With the aim to initiate the establishment of standardized legal aid service system, a process of broad consultations and experts' discussions about the standardization of services, specifically legal aid, was facilitated with particular focus on CSOs as legitimate legal aid providers to victims of domestic violence. An Assessment of the quality and type of free legal aid provided in the country was carried out in order to identify organizations that are providing legal aid and those that are specialized in comprehensive legal aid provision including court representation of domestic violence victims. Key information regarding the data collection, the existence of working protocols, the prioritization of cases, the capacity of serving clients, gender sensitive environment, referrals from CSWs, police, courts and the Bar Association were received from the Assessment and served as a baseline for drafting standards for CSOs providing legal aid, including the development of training modules for capacity building of legal aid providers.</p> <p>For the first time, CSOs providing legal aid services put significant efforts to adhere to a set of minimum standards thus improving the overall quality of their services. In 2010 and 2011, the programme supported 7 CSO partners that are managing 9 Legal Aid Service Centers.</p> <p>Based on the data available at the centers for legal aid, trend of increased reporting and delivery of direct assistance to victims of domestic violence has been recorded during 2010-2011. Statistical data from the centers for legal aid show that in 2010, there were 230 cases that received free legal aid from which 63 court representations and 16 temporary protection measures. The caseload significantly increased in 2011, when a total of 387 domestic violence cases were provided free legal aid services, out of these 129 representations in court procedures and 28 temporary protection measures. All cases were provided with primary legal aid (advice, referrals or assistance in legal documentation) or court representation. Over 95% of the</p>

	<p>assisted cases of DV survivors were women.</p> <p>In addition to provision of free legal aid, CSOs simultaneously implemented awareness-raising activities of the local population, with particular focus on rural and ethnic minority women, on the phenomenon of domestic violence, encouraging improved reporting and building trust about the existing legal remedies and available services.</p>
<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3</b>	<b>Coordination among Service Providers at Local Level in Protecting Victims of DV Improved</b>
<b>INDICATOR 2.3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MARAC inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases model adapted to Macedonian context;</li> <li>• No. of municipalities that plan to use<sup>3</sup> MARAC concept of model for inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases.</li> </ul>
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3</b>	<p>The MARAC inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases model was tailored to Macedonian context. The proposed UK model for inter-agency cooperation on local level was adapted to the local conditions by a national consultant and a local CSO engaged by UNDP. The adapted model was then presented to the municipal authorities and local institutions for further adjustments to the local circumstances.</p> <p>During the project implementation municipal officials from 31 municipalities<sup>4</sup> expressed interest to use<sup>5</sup> the MARAC model requesting inter-agency cooperation at local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases as part of their existing local preventive councils.</p>
<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4</b>	<b>Efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases improved</b>
<b>INDICATOR 2.4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of judges and prosecutors with enhanced capacity on dealing with domestic violence cases increased.</li> <li>• Conference report on the progress in dealing with DV in the country produced.</li> </ul>
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4</b>	<p>60 civil and criminal judges and prosecutors received training on understanding and implementing existing domestic violence legal provisions and safeguarding the rights of the victims as well as sanctioning perpetrators. National Conference organized in Skopje in 2010. Report produced.</p> <p>Based on the aforementioned indicators, the progress during the reporting period towards the expected output of improved efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases was remarkable in two important ways: (1)</p>

<sup>3</sup> 'plan to use' is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

<sup>4</sup> Gazi Baba, Gjorche Petrov, Bitola, Tetovo, Kumanovo, Kavadarci, Veles, Gevgelija, Gostivar, Kicevo, Makedonski Brod, Ohrid, Resen, Struga, Debar, Prilep, Krusevo, Demir Hisar, Stumica, Valandovo, Stip, Kriva Palanka, Kratovo, Kocani, Vinica, Sveti Nikole, Probistip, Radovis, Negotino, Berovo and Delcevo

<sup>5</sup> As stipulated in the programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework term 'plan to use' is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

	<p>understanding of the DV phenomenon among judges and prosecutors was increased; (2) courts established a more efficient and functional cooperation with Centers for Social Work, when dealing with DV cases.</p> <p>More importantly for sustainability purposes, DV is now incorporated in the training curricula of the Academy as a result of which all judges and public prosecutors will continue to receive trainings on DV in the future.</p> <p>Around 100 judges and prosecutors improved their skills and techniques to interview children victims or witnesses of violence in the pre-trial stage, as well as to collect evidence in the main trial stage of criminal proceedings. The awareness of available recourses and facilities (child friendly investigation rooms) helpful in avoiding secondary victimization of child victims and witnesses was raised. Moreover, along with the problem of avoiding repetitive victimization of child victims and witnesses, the issue of protection of the legal rights of the accused persons in this kind of proceedings has been promoted. The Academy of Judges and Public Prosecutors will sustainably continue with the training of judges and prosecutors using the set of training materials specifically developed for this purpose.</p>
<p><b>EXPECTED OUTCOME 3</b></p>	<p><b>Enhanced public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV</b></p>
<p><b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.1</b></p>	<p><b>Public education campaigns implemented on local and national level</b></p>
<p><b>INDICATOR 3.1</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of local campaigns per year organized by partner CSOs</li> <li>• Number of people exposed to communication messages of the public campaigns</li> <li>• Number of NGOs engaged;</li> <li>• Number of community meetings organized that address traditional social and cultural gender norms</li> <li>• Number of men and community leaders exposed to BCC messages</li> <li>• Number of Community outreach programs piloted in municipalities</li> <li>• Number of municipalities where programme is scaled-up and Local Preventive Councils for DV prevention formed;</li> </ul>
<p><b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.1</b></p>	<p>33 local campaigns have been organized in the context of the National annual campaigns in 2009, 2010 and 2011 with enormous success and impact across the country in the municipalities where partner CSOs are implementing outreach activities. Each year on 25 of November, public events are organized in Skopje and in 33 other municipalities to mark the</p>

International Day for the Elimination of violence against women.

More than 4,800 citizens in the selected municipalities attended more than 85 local debates and round tables in their communities and more than 3500 high school students were involved in in-school trainings and discussions on DV during school and extracurricular activities;

More than 115 villages in the 33 selected municipalities were visited to debate on gender stereotypes and traditional understandings of the role of women and men in the society on more than 146 local public events, debates and community round tables;

The community outreach interventions for prevention of domestic violence were introduced to the following 33 municipalities where 28 Local Community Bodies for DV prevention were formed: Ohrid, Struga/Vevcani, Sveti Nikole, Shtip, Probishtip, Kocani, Vrapciste, Bogovinje/Brvenica, Zajas, Strumica, Kavadarci/Rosoman, Centar, Krivogastani, Dolneni, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino, Gostivar, Karpos, Kicevo/Oslomej, Debar/Zupa, Kumanovo, Staro Nagoricani, Lipkovo, Rankovce, Kriva Palanka and Kratovo; 12 out of 28 Plans of Action were approved by the Municipal Councils of Probishtip, Vrapciste, Bogovinje, Strumica, Centar, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino, Kicevo, Oslomej, Debar, Zupa and Karpos;

9 NGOs were selected to pilot the community outreach programs in 2009 and 13 NGOs were selected to implement the outreach activities in 33 municipalities. They held more than 500 meetings with local institutions, representatives from local NGOs and religious organizations to establish a system for DV prevention at a local level.

The community outreach behavior programmes and the contracts with the NGOs were completed in September 2011. The local activities performed by the CSOs have forever changed the perceptions on DV of the local population due to the wide set of activities and direct active measures teaching local citizens how to deal with domestic violence in their own communities (during direct contacts). The aforementioned activities were complemented with the community outreach activities from the Dutch-funded project and the funds for the final payment of the NGOs were extracted from the budget of the Dutch-funded project.

**EXPECTED OUTPUT  
3.2**

**Non-violence integrated in school/university curriculum; educational policy, legislation and school practice**

**INDICATOR 3.2**

- Number of schools taking action for identification and response to violence.
- Number of teachers trained in addressing violence in schools.
- Guidelines for integration of DV at University level developed and printed
- Number of trainers trained from different university/faculties using TEACH- VIP;

- Number of universities piloting DV guidelines
- Number of Psychiatrists and other MNH professionals trained
- Number of emergency medical doctors and other professionals trained
- Number of experts and Associations involved in the training

**PROGRESS TOWARDS  
EXPECTED OUTPUT  
3.2**

Guidelines for integration of DV at University level developed and piloted. Materials printed and distributed.

60-70 University professors trained on domestic violence. 70 trainers trained from 9 faculties; 70% of the faculties piloted the DV module and found it useful for use.

Five National Professional Associations were involved (Medical Association of Psychiatrist, National Association of emergency medical Doctors, Association of nurses and midwives, National Medical Association of Doctors and Doctors Chamber Association). 12 local and 4 international experts were involved in the capacity building activities.

9 faculties from 3 different Universities, “University St Kiril and Metodij”, Skopje “University St Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, University “Goce Delcev” Stip, Faculties of Medicine, Psychology, Pedagogy, Social Sciences, Nursing, Faculty of Law, Gender studies, and the Police Academy and Institute for sociological political and judicial sciences were involved in non-violence process for integration in school/university curriculum.

300 Psychiatrist and other mental health professionals were trained. Number of emergency medical doctors and other professionals trained: 460 emergency medical doctors and other health professionals trained. A total of 760 health professionals trained on the TEACH VP modules for intimate partner violence prevention.

Over 50% of the schools included specific actions in their school annual work plan for the school year 2011/12. 349 primary schools (100% of primary schools) and 91 secondary schools (100% of secondary schools) were covered through the broader UNICEF programme on prevention of violence in schools.

A tangible change has been produced in the three realms tackled by these output activities: primary school, university and the medical profession.

As indicators show, all primary and secondary schools were trained on implementing actions for preventing violence in schools.

At University level, guidelines for integrating DV in the curricula were developed, printed, translated and distributed; TOT was conducted and guidelines were piloted.

Finally, regarding the medical profession, the reality exceeded the expectations and a large number of Mental Health and emergency health

	medical professionals were trained.
<b>EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3</b>	<b>Networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities strengthened.</b>
<b>INDICATORS 3.3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A functioning national Network of CSOs to End Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence was established<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• No. of CSO members of the DV Network that improved networking and joint project management capacities<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• No. of country-wide initiatives by CSO Network to raise awareness and prevent Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence</li> </ul>
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3</b>	<p>The Network had been formally registered with the state central registry as a legal entity with own statute and executive board. In addition, the CSO Network initiated the implementation of its first joint project and undertook its first public awareness and advocacy efforts. The network website has been fully functional and handover content management training has been organized for selected network members. One of the main components of this initiative was to strengthen capacities of Network members through targeted trainings in three priority areas: advocacy, fundraising and results based management. In this respect, the network created a detailed capacity development plan and organized 3 tailored capacity development trainings: training on advocacy and lobbying for improved policies in response to VAW; project results-based management; and training on fundraising strategies and skills.</p> <p>The first joint public awareness campaign of the CSO network was carried out during the 16 days of activism for ending VAWG. Linkage with the SG's UNiTE Campaign was made by informing about the global campaign through promotional materials and by joining the UN Women Say NO Social mobilization platform.</p> <p>In addition, the network became an equal partner in the implementation of a public awareness initiative of the Organization of women of the city of Skopje to raise awareness on issues related to violence against women in this city. The idea of the campaign was to present women as strong and persistent individuals able to overcome all obstacles and to live a life free of violence and discrimination. A small rosary (park of roses) in the central city park was planted and dedicated to women's internal strength and strong will to end violence.</p>

<sup>6</sup> 'functioning' defined as a) key programme and strategic documents are approved b) founders of the Network sign membership declarations c) Network Coordinator elected d) network website launched

<sup>7</sup> training on result-based management, fundraising, advocacy and lobbying

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**E2. EXPECTED OUTCOME 1: Efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.**

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The National Coordinating Body improved its coordination and supervision functions that led to progress towards the implementation of National Strategy on Domestic Violence 2008-2011. During the reporting period all planned actions were implemented, including the development of the new 2012-2015 Domestic Violence Strategy.

In order to support the country efforts to create effective policies and improve its domestic violence legislation and to overcome the existing gap with domestic violence data, the first Baseline survey for prevalence and incidence of domestic violence was conducted. A community survey on prevalence of elder abuse in the country was also conducted

An national unified data collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV was established as a web platform based on the needs of the existing system. Through this component, the Ministry of Health was supported as the weakest sector in the data collection systems and the available data from this sector will contribute to the national consolidated semi-annual reports on domestic violence.

The Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and capacity building programmes were successfully strengthened in a very specific area where conflict leading to domestic violence can occur, like parental rights.

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**E2. EXPECTED OUTCOME 2. Extensive and comprehensive support to the victims of domestic violence**

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In order to produce an extensive and comprehensive support to victims of domestic violence in FYR Macedonia, the reported outputs under Outcome 2 have to contribute to changes in action and institutional systems or policies. The comprehensive and multi-leveled response system requires coordinated and integrated action from many different sectors. This project supports the establishment of a model of coordinated service provision to the victims at municipal a level. Part of this coordinated service provision includes expansion of legal aid services in the municipalities, improvement of the capacity of the police and the judiciary to deal with DV cases and provision of better victim protection and sanctioning of perpetrators and overall coordination of service providers for DV cases at local level.

Progress on these lines is underway with more advanced results in the provision of free of charge legal aid and the improvement of the capacity of the judicial system to deal with DV cases.

The police response to domestic violence cases improved through strengthening of their capacities in the area of criminal and civil domestic violence procedures and assuring a multi-institutional approach by enhancing mutual cooperation of the police and the members of the judiciary. The action was conducted with the support from the Academy of Judges and Public Prosecutors.

Improvement of the coordination among service providers at a local level in protecting victims of domestic violence through presentation of the UK MARAC model for multi-agency cooperation. Awareness-raising activities are also effectively contributing to support advocacy for the establishment of multi-agency risk assessment bodies of service providers on domestic violence.

In line with the efforts to establish comprehensive and standardized system for protection of victims of domestic violence, the programme has contributed greatly to improve the quality and availability of legal

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aid services. With the piloting of the standards for provision of legal aid and the continuous provision of free legal aid services to victims of domestic violence, CSOs-specialized service providers have addressed a very important gap in the institutional response to domestic violence and victims' legal protection.

The free legal aid assistance to victims of DV proved to be highly efficient, while the CSOs continued their work towards enhanced use of minimum standards in view of constant improvements of the quality of services they provide to victims of DV. Although the four outputs contributing to the changes foreseen in Outcome 2 are all important, the effective implementation of the overall coordination of the service providers at local level are going to determine the final success of the expected results.

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## **E2. EXPECTED OUTCOME 3: Enhanced public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV**

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The community outreach interventions for prevention of domestic violence were introduced to the following 33 municipalities and 28 Local Community Bodies for DV prevention : Ohrid, Struga/Vevcani, Sveti Nikole, Shtip, Probishtip, Kocani, Vrapciste, Bogovinje/Brvenica, Zajas, Strumica, Kavadarci/Rosoman, Centar, Krivogastani, Dolneni, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino; Gostivar, Karpos, Kicevo/Oslomej, Debar/Zupa, Kumanovo, Staro Nagoricani, Lipkovo, Rankovce, Kriva Palanka and Kratovo; 12 out of 28 Plans of Actions were approved by the Municipal Councils of Probishtip, Vrapciste, Bogovinje, Strumica, Centar, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino, Kicevo, Oslomej, Debar, Zupa and Karpos;

Nine NGOs were selected to pilot the community outreach programs in 2009 and 13 NGOs were selected to implement the outreach activities in 33 municipalities. They held more than 500 meetings with local institutions, representatives from local NGOs and religious organizations to establish a system for DV prevention at a local level.

The activities on a local level performed by the CSOs have an influence on changing the perceptions on DV of the local population due to the wide set of activities and direct active measures teaching local citizens how to deal with domestic violence in their own local communities. The implemented activities complemented the community outreach activities from the Dutch-funded project whose funds were also used for final payment of the NGOs

CSOs played a crucial role for the implementation of the National Strategy and the joint programme. For the first time in the country, 24 civil society organizations are recognized under one common name and represent one joint voice of the civil society in the process of defining National Strategic priorities in the field of combating and preventing domestic violence. With the support of the programme, the first National CSO Network was established to work jointly on ending violence against women. Specifically, the network is focusing on advocating for expanding policy makers' focus from domestic violence to other forms of violence against women and support the ongoing efforts in the process of alignment with EU and in view of prospective ratification of the CoE Convention for preventing and combating VAW and DV

In order to prevent domestic violence, the programme set interventions among youth. The programme for reduction of school violence was introduced in 349 primary schools and trained 1,530 school leaders. As a follow-up to the initial training in schools, BED incorporated monitoring and support to the reduction of school violence programme as part of their annual work plan, which greatly contributed to the sustainability of the programme. BED supported schools in developing school policy for reducing school violence (over 50% of the schools included specific actions in their school annual work plan for the

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school year 2011/12). Also 9 faculties from 3 different Universities, “University St Kiril and Metodij”, Skopje “University St Kliment Ohridski”, Bitola, University “Goce Delcev” Stip, Faculties of Medicine, Psychology, Pedagogy, Social Sciences, Nursing, Faculty of Law, Gender studies, and the Police Academy and Institute for sociological political and judicial sciences were involved in the integration process of non-violence school/university curriculum.

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## 6. Challenges

- During the implementation of the pilot of the Multi-agency model (UK MARAC model) for risk assessment and dealing with DV cases on a local level in six municipalities (Output 2.1 and output 2.3), similarities were noted with the UNFPA activity Behaviour Community Change programme and UN WOMEN activity Legal Aid training programme. A coordinating meeting was held with the participation of UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN and international and local consultants engaged by UNDP, to strengthen the capacities of the service providers at local level in protecting victims of DV in order to clarify roles and responsibilities of each Agency, collaboration with local partners as well as engagement of the civil sector and its contribution to the processes.

All parties agreed to share information related to JP activities, to merge activities and/or adjust where possible in order to avoid duplication. The meeting participants agreed that there were no overlaps in the work of UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA and that the agencies needed to continue their cooperation and joint action.

- Many challenges were encountered during the implementation of the first country Baseline Survey on prevalence and incidence of domestic violence. In order to assure its efficient implementation UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNDP agreed to join their forces under the leadership of UNDP. The process that had been pending was lastly initiated and the newly agreed manner of action proved to be more effective. However, as this specific activity was not originally planned in the project document, it had to be additionally recognized by the national partners.
- The establishment of the first CSO Network working to prevent violence against women and domestic violence was a challenging process, given the large number of identified organizations interested to take part and the complexity of bringing so many organizations agreeing on one mutual structural and strategic platform. In this light, multiple gatherings and joint discussion sessions were facilitated to come to joint decisions on the need and the feasibility of this entity; also extra efforts were invested in order to work on the key network documents and communication tools, through the establishment of thematic working groups and accurate distribution of tasks and responsibilities. Also, the implementation of the first annual strategic plan and joint project of the CSO Network to end VAW (violence against women) and DV (domestic violence) was a challenging task given the large number of organizations and the need to agree upon joint project results, activities and implementation modalities. Since the Network members agreed to focus on strengthening the internal capacities of the members in identified priority areas in the first year of operation, it was necessary to agree upon common capacity development plan that would be realized during their first joint project. In order to facilitate this

process, UN Women supported an external expert to provide independent technical and expert support to the CSO Network.

- UNFPA had started to develop and produce a very recognizable public awareness campaign that could lead to mass popularization of the DV issues, but had limited funds available for this activity. To resolve this problem, UNFPA created a partnership with the private sector through the pro-bono engagement of a marketing agency Publicis which agreed to cooperate for a total of 3 consecutive years.
- The issue of school violence has been frequently debated in the media and the education expert community. In the last two years, the incidence of cases of violence in schools, (primarily in high schools) has increased and the attention given to the issue by media and policymakers has increased too. While there is a commitment and understanding among the national stakeholders that prevention is the right solution and that addressing complex underlying issues of violence requires a long-term approach and comprehensive programme that involves all levels and all actors in the schools (school principals, teachers, parents and students) as well as all segments of the society, some education experts have at times called for drastic repressive measures. In most cases, these measures were endorsed and demanded by parents. This was especially exacerbated in a recent case that led to a tragic death of a secondary school student in Skopje. The UNICEF team, in cooperation with the MoES, contributed to shifting the discourse to the need to implement a whole school development approach for positive behavior. This and similar cases stress the need to raise awareness among all stakeholders and segments in the society for continuous and long term involvement and support in addressing the issue of school violence

## **7. Unexpected Results**

-Initially the project envisaged the revision and harmonization of the existing 3 protocols in the police, social and health sector and the development of a new protocol for the Ministry of Education and Science. However, NCB members supported the civil society organizations (CSOs) initiative for a special CSO protocol to be developed and included under the Umbrella Protocol. This action was not initially anticipated but received full support from the project (technical and financial). Thus, the overall coordination and cooperation among all key players in prevention and combating domestic violence was enhanced with the NCB endorsement of 5 sectorial (social, police, health, education and civil society) and 1 umbrella protocol with referral mechanism for dealing with domestic violence cases.

-The training module for CSW (Centers for Social Work) on provision of legal aid to victims of DV provided added value to the project. Although it had not been initially envisaged in the project work plan, it was later identified in the capacity and needs assessment of legal aid providers and upon request by National counterparts, a comprehensive training module was developed. Representatives from 26 Centers for Social Work (total of 30 participants) took part in this capacity development exercise.

-The initial project strategy to support the development and strengthening networking among CSOs had progressed much rapidly than expected and this initial plan turned into a formal legal entity bringing together over 20 CSOs and development of their joint 2-year Strategic Work Plan. One unexpected result was the recognition of the CSO Network for its full participation in the development of the new National

Strategy on Domestic Violence and the possibility of becoming a member in the next composition of the National coordination body on DV.

-Initially the project had foreseen training for the emergency medical doctors and psychiatrists including other health professionals. Additional interest was expressed by a number of pediatricians and nurses so the future trainings will include these professionals as well. Although this action had not been initially anticipated, it still received full support from the project (technical and financial). After having participated in the training, several municipalities requested additional training to be organized in the Berovo and Karpos municipalities, not only for healthcare, but also for other professionals.

-In addition to the 7 faculties initially planned, 3 other faculties expressed interest to participate and were included in the training: the Faculty of Gender Studies; the Pedagogical School for Teachers and the Institute for Sociological political and juridical sciences.

-Initially, the output 2.1 had foreseen implementation of capacity building trainings for law enforcement officers. However, the practical needs of the professionals involved in domestic violence cases showed the necessity for development and implementation of a joint (multi-agency) capacity building training that would enable them to share best practices and to identify gaps in their mutual cooperation.

-Initially, the project had not foreseen inclusion of the private sector to support combating domestic violence. Based on the field work and inputs from the victims, the project (the Dutch-funded component) included round table discussion where 237 representatives from the private sector companies from more than 20 municipalities were given the opportunity to discuss the issue of social corporate responsibility to the victims of domestic violence and other vulnerable groups and to identify potential improvements in that area. The UNTF component of the programme was used to support preparation and distribution of a Publication that covers the issue of the Social Corporate Responsibility of the private sector. The action was conducted with support of a local expert in economics and with active engagement of the Economic Chamber

- During the implementation of the Output 3.2, the sensitisation of the cases for the Doctors for Domestic Violence Prevention imposed several important issues. Specifically, healthcare professionals were included as a target group in the training packages for domestic violence. Collaboration with the five Medical Associations which expressed interest to take part in the capacity building activities was established.

**8. Project Sustainability**

<b>❖ POLICY LEVEL</b>	
<b>UN AGENCY</b>	
<b>UNDP-UNWOMEN</b> (JP “Preventing the Domestic violence through competent national institutions and accountable and transparent judicial system” funds secured from Dutch Embassy)	
✓	Continue supporting the National Coordination Body, in order to ensure effective coordination and monitoring of the implementation of national policies and measures addressing DV.
✓	Further activities on extended cooperation between the parliamentary Commissions (Commission on Equal Opportunities, Club of Women MPs, Commission for Labor and Social policy), aiming to support the country pre-ratification processes of CHAVIO convention.
<b>UNICEF</b>	
✓	Promotion of the policy and protocol to guide all schools in implementation of a school-wide approach to positive behavior and ensure sustainability of activities implemented and established so far.

✓ Assessment, revision and development of the child protection normative framework (child abuse/violence by-laws).
<b>UNFPA</b>
✓ Technical expertise for data-collection system
<b>WHO</b>
✓ Support in design and printing the National Strategy 2012-2015
✓ Expert support in development action plans of child abuse and neglect
✓ Continuation of the support related to domestic violence curriculum in respective Universities
❖ <b>SERVICE PROVISION</b>
<b>UN AGENCY</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>
✓ Establishment of at least 5 more child-friendly investigation rooms in the country
✓ UNICEF will continue to support the capacity building for the CSW staff to work with victims of violence and abuse.
✓ Establish multi-disciplinary response services for children victims of violence and abuse.
<b>UNDP UNDP-UNWOMEN (JP “Preventing the Domestic violence through competent national institutions and accountable and transparent judicial system Funds secured from Dutch Embassy and UN Women core funds)</b>
✓ Supporting activities focused on improving the justice system through capacity development tools and activities of the Academy of Judges and Public Prosecutors.
✓ Resource mobilization to support decentralization of the domestic violence activities
✓ Continue supporting employment of vulnerable groups (including victims of domestic violence) through coordination of the active labour market measures implementation
✓ Continue supporting CSO initiatives aiming at further improving the quality and availability of services provided by CSOs, according to the standards. Strengthening capacities and referrals between CSOs and other institutions; and support in advocacy for governmental support and strategies for resource mobilization at local level in provision of comprehensive support to survivors.
✓ Conducting comprehensive assessment of court proceedings in cases of domestic violence, to be used for tailored capacity development initiative aiming at strengthening court case management system.
❖ <b>PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES</b>
<b>UN AGENCY</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>
✓ Documenting and promotion of good examples and practices from implementation of a school-wide development to contribute to expansion of services as well as their sustainability at a school level.
<b>UNFPA</b>
✓ Support the activities related to domestic violence at a community level, mainly targeting outreach work.
<b>WHO</b>
✓ Support in awareness activities and technical expertise
<b>UNWOMEN</b>
✓ Support the CSO Network in 2012-2013 in strengthening their capacities in public awareness and outreach to local communities as well as in advocating more effectively for improved policies on ending violence against women.

## 9. Partnerships & Coordination

The stakeholders commitment (political, technical or financial) had shown improvement as the project implementation was running both among UN agencies and within the NCB. When compared to 2009, improvements could be noted over the next years, such as: timely responses; more active involvement in activities preparatory and implementation phase, involvement in the process of selection of international and national experts, and involvement in preparation of various publications.

MLSP signed MOUs with other line ministries for mutual cooperation and easier implementation of the joint DV programme.

Noteworthy improvements in the overall coordination of the activities with National counterparts were noted, specifically with regards to their involvement in designing and delivering capacity development programmes for professionals dealing with domestic violence as well as in development of relevant knowledge products.

Through a series of joint trainings, workshops and round table discussions, the overall coordination and cooperation among the local authorities when dealing with domestic violence cases was also enhanced. In addition, a series of awareness-raising activities and behavior changing programmes were also implemented at local level with the joint action and support provided by the local authorities and civil society organizations.

## 10. Knowledge Generation

10. Knowledge Generation	
<b>UNDP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Umbrella Protocol for dealing with Domestic Violence Cases, 2011 Government's Publication supported by UNDP (Annex 1);</li> <li>-User friendly version of the Umbrella Protocol for dealing with Domestic Violence Cases, 2010 Government's Publication supported by UNDP (Annex 2);</li> <li>-“Report domestic violence!” - campaign poster and notebook (Annex 3);</li> <li>-Social Corporate Responsibility Publication, 2012 UNDP (Annex 4)</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/">http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/</a> - National Coordinative Body web site.</p>	<p>It was disseminated among the national key stakeholders such as ministries at national level, as well as the partners in local level such as municipalities, Centres of Social Works , NGOs country wide, etc.</p>
<b>WHO</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-TEACH VIP guidelines on Violence Prevention produced;</li> <li>-Specific modules developed for Medical Association of emergency medical doctors;</li> <li>-Specific modules developed for Medical Association of Psychiatrist;</li> </ul>	<p>Disseminated among the partners, NGOs country wide.</p>

<b>UNWomen</b>	
<p>-Capacity and needs assessment of the Centers for Social Work and NGOs providing legal aid to victims of DV;</p> <p>-“Guide for NGOs on the use of standards for legal aid provision to victims of DV”</p> <p>-“Guide for members of the Bar Association providing legal aid to victims of DV”</p>	Disseminated among the partners, NGOs country wide
<b>UNICEF</b>	
<p>Baseline study on violence in primary schools; The study provided valuable information about the situation related to violence in primary schools in the country. Its findings were used for development and implementation of a national training programme on prevention of violence in schools.</p> <p>-Stopping violence in schools - a guide for teachers; A practical tool which provides general guidance to teachers and students on prevention of school violence.</p> <p>- Violence reduction in schools handbook; The handbook provides detailed guidelines to schools on how to establish mechanisms for prevention and reduction of incidence of violence.</p> <p>- Forlorn and scarred – A situation analysis of child sexual abuse, UNICEF, 2010 The Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse is available to inform policy makers about prevention and protection of violence against children. The findings of the study highlight the gender dimension in sexual abuse and vulnerability of girls. The Coordinating body on child sexual abuse and pedophilia agreed to use the recommendations of the study as the main basis for its 2011 plans.</p> <p><a href="http://www.unicef.org/tfymacedonia/UNICEF_Sexual_Abuse_Study_ANG_za_WEB(2).pdf">http://www.unicef.org/tfymacedonia/UNICEF_Sexual_Abuse_Study_ANG_za_WEB(2).pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.unicef.org/tfymacedonia/UNICEF_Sexual_Abuse_Study_MK_za_WEB(2).pdf">http://www.unicef.org/tfymacedonia/UNICEF_Sexual_Abuse_Study_MK_za_WEB(2).pdf</a></p>	<p>Disseminated among the beneficiaries;</p> <p>It was disseminated to all primary schools in the country</p> <p>- It was printed and distributed to all primary and all secondary schools in the country. All schools received training on how to implement the principles outlined in the handbook.</p> <p>- The study was disseminated to all institutions responsible to address or to respond to this issue.</p>
<b>UNFPA</b>	
<p>-Final Assessment Report for National Data Collection Systems (report, matrix, glossary and timeline) – prepared by IC Thomas Gabriele in 2009</p> <p>-A web-based software application for the Ministry of Health for health data entry (<a href="http://nasilstvo.mz.gov.mk">http://nasilstvo.mz.gov.mk</a>).</p>	The publications, reports and media products are disseminated among the partners, NGOs and regionally shared as a lessons learned

<p>-Centre for Domestic Violence Data Collection – the national web-based application for data collection based in the Institute for Social Activities www.dviolence.org.mk</p> <p>-“Experiences and results of the Programme for the prevention of domestic violence in local communities” - final report and evaluation of the UNFPA Behavior Change Community programmes in the local Municipalities by Strategic Development Consulting (SDC)</p> <p>-“Real men never hit women” - public awareness campaign 2009 (the package contains - TV spots, radio jingles, posters, flyers, brochures( every material is produced on Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Vlachs, Roma languages), two video documentaries for the outdoor events, Facebook group and Publicis media monitoring report)</p> <p>-“Say NO to violence” - public awareness campaign 2010 (the package contains - TV spots, radio jingles, posters, flyers ( every material is produced on Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Vlachs, Roma languages), two video documentaries for the outdoor events, Facebook group and Publicis media monitoring report)</p> <p>-“Let’s step out of the darkness of domestic violence together” - public awareness campaign 2011 (the package contains - TV spots, radio jingles, posters, flyers ( every material is produced on Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Vlachs, Roma languages), two video documentaries for the outdoor events, Facebook group and Publicis media monitoring report)</p> <p>-Open day “One hit affects all of us! Stop domestic violence, report!” –outdoor public awareness event 2012 (the package contains radio jingles, posters, flyers (the materials are produced in Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Vlachs, Roma languages), Facebook group and Publicis media monitoring report)</p>	<p>techniques and approaches on effective approaches to address violence against women.</p>
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**11. Monitoring & Evaluation: Activities Completed And Updated Plan**

***Implementation and monitoring mechanisms:***

A number of implementation mechanisms were put in place to ensure both effective coordination among the participating UN Agencies and implementation of the programme outputs and activities with the national partners. The implementation mechanisms were regulated by a number of Memoranda of Understanding between Agencies and the Standard Administrative Arrangement agreement with the Contributor.

- **UN coordination/implementation mechanisms:**

**1. The UN Group on DV** has mandate to ensure that the activities as defined in the Joint programme document are fulfilled in timely and efficient manner. The members of the UNCT Group on DV also act as members of the Joint Programme Steering Committee entrusted to approve/revise the Annual Work Plans.

**2. The UN Technical Working Group on Domestic Violence (UN TWG on DV)** chaired by the CTA, met once per month during project implementation and it is entrusted to:

A) Analyze, discuss relevant implementation issues and ensure follow-up on agreed actions;

b) Develop a work plan and budget which clearly identifies specific deliverables and timelines;

c) Discuss monthly progress updates and bi-annual reports on implementation of project activities consisted from the other UN agencies inputs before they are further shared with UNCT Group on Domestic Violence

d) Raise issues that should be addressed by the UNCT Group on Domestic Violence through CTA/PM.

**3.** As the participating UN agencies had agreed, UNDP served as **Administrative Agent (AA)** for the Joint Programme. During the life-time of the programme the AA was responsible for the management of the pass-through funded portion of the Joint Programme as outlined in the MOU signed between the AA and the PUNOs and the SAA signed between the AA and the contributor. **4. The Joint Programme Steering Committee** was entrusted with overall coordination and oversight of programme implementation and provided a link between the work of the National Coordination Body, representatives of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO and representatives of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Skopje.

- **Monitoring mechanisms:**

Throughout the programme's implementation the following monitoring and evaluation techniques were applied:

-Programmatic and financial project reports were required from implementing partners. Review and clearance of these reports was provided by each respective Agency.

-Regular site visits were conducted by MOs, PM and CTA, as well as by the Social Inclusion Programme Officer and Programme Associate.

-Regular monthly UN Working Group on Domestic Violence (UN WGDV) meetings were held and chaired by CTA.

-Regular JPSC meetings, as well as various periodic coordination and thematic meetings among international agencies, government and NGOs engaged in the implementation of the programme were held to provide another forum for monitoring and evaluating the activities implemented.

-Monitoring of the progress of the work of NGOs has been conducted using mainly instruments such as periodical (initial, progress and final) reports submitted by NGOs and field monitoring missions.

-Each Agency monitored closely the progress and quality of the work of engaged consultants. Monitoring was conducted via constant email communication and face-to face meetings and included the provision of

detailed comments to the substantive documents and reports produced by the consultants. CTA have been included as well in monitoring of the engaged consultants.

-One final external evaluation of the joint programme was conducted.

-UNDP activities were audited in 2010 and 2011 by contracted external audit company according to UNDP standard rules and procedures of the programme implementation.

## **12. List of Acronyms**

AA - Administrative Agent

AAP – Annual Action Plan

AWP – Annual Working Plan

BCC - Behaviour Change Communication programmes

CSO - Civil Society Organization

DV – Domestic Violence

GBV – Gender Based Violence

CSW - Centers for Social Work

EEP-Economic empowerment programme

CTA - Chief Technical Advisor

ITA - International Technical Adviser

JPSC – Joint Project Steering Committee

LCBs-Local Prevention Councils

MARAC-Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference

MLSP - Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

MoES - Ministry of Education and Science

MoI- Ministry of Interior

MoJ – Ministry of Justice

MoH – Ministry of Health

NCB – National Coordination Body

SSAs - Special Service Agreements

TEACH VIP (Training, Education Advancing Collaboration in Health, Violence and Injury Prevention)

UN WGDV - UN Working Group on Domestic Violence

VAW – Violence against Woman

ZELS - Association of Local Self Government Units

**EVAW TRUST FUND**  
**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CHINA - MACEDONIA - PANAMA - SERBIA -**  
**URUGUAY**

**PART II: FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT AS OF 31  
DECEMBER 2012**

## FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2012

This report presents financial data<sup>8</sup> and analysis for six UN Trust Fund to EAW Joint Programmes (Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of (FYR) Macedonia, Panama, Serbia and Uruguay) using the pass through funding modality, for which the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) is serving as the Administrative Agent. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/WAV00>.

### 1. Sources and Uses of Funds

*Table 1.1. Financial Overview*

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	4,804,116	999,648	5,803,764
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,707	670	7,377
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	21,191	9,245	30,436
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>4,832,014</b>	<b>1,009,562</b>	<b>5,841,577</b>
<b>Uses of Funds</b>			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	989,999	4,756,074
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>3,766,075</b>	<b>989,999</b>	<b>4,756,074</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	48,042	9,996	58,038
Direct Costs (Steering Committee, Secretariat...)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	144	1	145
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>3,814,261</b>	<b>999,997</b>	<b>4,814,258</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>1,017,753</b>	<b>9,566</b>	<b>1,027,319</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	989,999	4,756,074
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	2,092,797	1,187,628	3,280,425
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>1,673,279</b>	<b>(197,629)</b>	<b>1,475,649</b>

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating UN Organisations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules do not prohibit the return of interest.

<sup>8</sup> Due to rounding, total in the tables may not add up.

*Table 1.2. Sources of Interest and Investment Income (in US dollars)*

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,707	670	7,377
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income</b>	<b>6,707</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>7,377</b>
<b>Participating Organization (PO) Earned Interest and Investment Income</b>			
IOM	-	-	-
PAHO/WHO	-	-	-
UNDP	15,816	8,933	24,749
UNESCO	321	312	633
UNFPA	1,169	-	1,169
UNICEF	-	-	-
UN WOMEN	3,885	-	3,885
WHO	-	-	-
<b>Total: Interest Income received from PO</b>	<b>21,191</b>	<b>9,245</b>	<b>30,436</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,898</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>37,813</b>

## 2. UN WOMEN Contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from UN WOMEN as at 31 December 2012.

*Table 2. Contributions*

Contributor	Prior Years	Current Year	TOTAL
	as of 31-Dec-11	Jan-Dec 2012	
UN WOMEN	4,804,116	999,648	5,803,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,804,116</b>	<b>999,648</b>	<b>5,803,764</b>

## 3. Transfer of Funds

Allocations to the JP Participating Organizations are approved by each JP Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA has transferred a total of US\$ 4,756,074 to eight Participating Organizations (IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN WOMEN and WHO) as of 31 December 2012. Table 3 provides information on the cumulative amount transferred to each Participating Organization.

**Table 3. Transfers by Participating Organization**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
	Transferred Amount	Transferred Amount	Transferred Amount
IOM	-	47,080	47,080
PAHO/WHO	253,838	-	253,838
UNDP	1,161,469	169,525	1,330,994
UNESCO	106,989	50,289	157,278
UNFPA	1,330,231	306,020	1,636,251
UNICEF	253,590	-	253,590
UN WOMEN	564,087	417,085	981,172
WHO	95,872	-	95,872
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,766,075</b>	<b>989,999</b>	<b>4,756,074</b>

#### 4. Overall Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates

All expenditures reported for the year 2012 were submitted by the Headquarters' of the Participating Organizations via the MPTF Office Reporting Portal. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Table 4.1 presents expenditures and financial delivery rate by Joint Programme. Table 4.2 presents total expenditures and financial delivery rate by Joint Programme and Participating Organization.

**Table 4.1. Financial Delivery Rate by Joint Programme**

UNTF EAW Joint Programme	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate Percentage
		Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total	
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	958,106	589,154	292,795	881,949	92.05
<b>China</b>	850,258	363,913	258,410	622,323	73.19
<b>FYR Macedonia</b>	957,713	652,739	171,344	824,083	86.05
<b>Panama</b>	999,999	486,990	310,359	797,350	79.74
<b>Serbia</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Uruguay</b>	989,999	-	154,720	154,720	15.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,756,074</b>	<b>2,092,797</b>	<b>1,187,628</b>	<b>3,280,425</b>	<b>68.97</b>

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The EVAW Bosnia Herzegovina JP on *Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* is implemented by two Participating Organizations, UNDP and UNFPA. The Joint Programme has been operationally completed in January 2013. Out of the total amount of US\$ 958,106 transferred to the JP Participating Organizations, US\$ 881,949 has been spent as of 31 December 2012, which gives a delivery rate of 92 percent. As shown in table 4.2 below, UNDP has a delivery rate percentage of 98 percent and UNFPA 88 percent<sup>9</sup>.

## **China**

The *UN Joint Programme on Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach* is implemented by four UN implementing agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UN Women (lead agency). The Joint Programme has been operationally completed in 2012. In Nov 2009 the total amount of funding received by EVAW China was US\$ 850,258, out of which US\$ 622,323 had been spent as of 31 December 2012, which gives a delivery rate of 73 percent<sup>10</sup>, as shown in Table 4.1.

## **FYR Macedonia**

The Joint Programme *Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence* in the FYR Macedonia is implemented by five UN Agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and UN Women. The JP is a complementary programme to the Netherland funded programme on domestic violence. Both Joint Programmes have been operationally completed in 2012. Out of the total amount of US\$ 957,713 transferred to the JP Participating Organizations, US\$ 824,083 has been spent as of 31 December 2012, which gives a delivery rate of 86 percent. As shown in table 4.2 below, WHO and UNICEF have the highest delivery rate percentage.

## **Panama**

The *Community Inter-Institutional Alliance for a Life without Violence* Joint Programme in Panama is implemented by three participating UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNDP and PAHO. Out of the US\$ 999,999 transferred to the participating UN Agencies, a total of US\$ 797,350 has been spent as of December 31, 2012. Delivery rate increased considerably in 2012. As shown in table 4.2 below, PAHO has the highest delivery rate percentage (100 percent), followed by UNFPA (75 percent) and UNDP (70 percent).

## **Serbia**

The *Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia* Joint Programme was established in November 2012 and is implemented by three participating organizations: UNDP, UNICEF and UN WOMEN. An amount of US\$ 989,652 has been approved for the Joint Programme and no funds were disbursed in 2012.

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<sup>9</sup> Given that the Joint Programme was extended until 31 January 2013, UNFPA has reported expenditures incurred in January 2013 increasing the total delivery rate to 94.8%. The expenditure figures are expected to be officially reported in the JP Final Financial Report.

<sup>10</sup> The 2012 expenditure reported by UN WOMEN is understated by US\$ 184,525 as at 31 December 2012; the total expenditure for UN WOMEN's implementation of the Joint Programme is US\$ 400,404, which gives a delivery rate of 94 percent. Therefore the total expenditure under the Joint Programme is US\$ 806,848, which gives a delivery rate of 95 percent. This additional 2012 expenditure will be included in the 2013 Financial Report.

## Uruguay

The *Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents* Joint Programme in Uruguay is implemented by five participating organizations: IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UN WOMEN. Out of the US\$ 989,999 transferred to the JP participating organizations, a total of US\$ 154,720 has been spent as of December 31, 2012. Being the first year of implementation of the Joint Programme activities, the delivery rate percentage is still low at 15.6 percent. As shown in table 4.2 below, UNESCO has the highest delivery rate percentage (64.5 percent), followed by UN WOMEN (20 percent).

**Table 4.2. Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization and Joint Programme**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate Percentage
<b>China - Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multisectoral Approach</b>				
UNESCO	106,989	106,989	103,747	96.97
UNFPA	227,803	227,803	216,108	94.87
UNWOMEN	426,485	426,485	215,879	50.62
UNDP	88,981	88,981	86,588	97.31
<b>FYR Macedonia - Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence</b>				
UNFPA	137,762	137,762	137,612	99.89
UNICEF	253,590	253,590	261,582	103.15
UNWOMEN	137,602	137,602	136,584	99.26
WHO	95,872	95,872	103,129	107.57
UNDP	332,887	332,887	185,177	55.63
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina - Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>				
UNFPA	580,850	580,850	511,651	88.09
UNDP	377,256	377,256	370,299	98.16
<b>Panama - Community Inter-Institutional Alliance to Prevent, Control and Give Attention to Violence against Women</b>				
UNFPA	383,816	383,816	289,297	75.37
UNDP	362,345	362,345	254,215	70.16
PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	253,838	100.00
<b>Serbia - Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia</b>				
UNICEF	244,213	-	-	-
UN WOMEN	224,953	-	-	-
UNDP	520,486	-	-	-
<b>Uruguay - Uruguay unites to end violence against women, girls and adolescents</b>				
IOM	47,080	47,080	-	-
UNESCO	50,289	50,289	32,431	64.49
UNFPA	306,020	306,020	8,119	2.65
UNWOMEN	417,085	417,085	84,580	20.28
UNDP	169,525	169,525	29,590	17.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,745,726</b>	<b>4,756,074</b>	<b>3,280,425</b>	<b>68.97</b>

## Total Expenditure Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below.

### 2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

### 2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies
2. Personnel
3. Training
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 4.3 reflects expenditure as of 31 December 2012. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories.

**Table 4.3. Total Expenditure by Category**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	160,303	12,048	172,351	5.66
Personnel (Old)	687,664	18,078	705,742	23.17
Training of Counterparts (Old)	130,642	28,788	159,430	5.23
Contracts (Old)	823,603	23,972	847,575	27.83
Other direct costs (Old)	134,091	-	134,091	4.40
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	77,292	77,292	2.54
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	200,776	200,776	6.59
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	11,850	11,850	0.39
Contractual Services (New)	-	368,544	368,544	12.10
Travel (New)	-	185,918	185,918	6.10
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	31,970	31,970	1.05
General Operating (New)	-	149,994	149,994	4.93
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>1,936,303</b>	<b>1,109,231</b>	<b>3,045,534</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Indirect Support Costs Total	156,494	78,397	234,891	7.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,092,797</b>	<b>1,187,628</b>	<b>3,280,425</b>	

## **5. Transparency and accountability**

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour refresh, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 9,600 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.