



A. JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Narrative Progress Report UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women covering the period 01.01-31.12.2010

Joint Programme Title: Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence

Duration: December 2009-August 2012

Name of Lead Agency: UNDP on behalf of the UNCT, FYR Macedonia

Name(s) of co-implementing agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, WHO

Geographic coverage/location: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Budget: Requested and received of UN Trust Fund (in US dollars) (Pass-through)

USD 957,713

Counterpart/Matching Funds (if any):
USD 2,671.010 for complementary activities funded from a bilateral donor sources

Total Joint Programme Budget:
USD 3,628,723

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UN organizations present in the country have developed a Joint Programme (JP) on Domestic Violence with the objective to support the Government and the civil society sector in improving inter and intra sectoral coordination and strengthening their capacity for Domestic Violence (DV) prevention and provision of adequate victim support services. Likewise, the programme works to strengthen the national capacity for measuring progress and monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of domestic violence prevention efforts. This Joint Programme complements activities contained in another UN Joint Programme “Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence” funded by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (GKN).

Specifically, these Joint Programmes will:

1. **Improve policy-making and implementation:** Both programmes are supporting a National Coordination Body (NCB) in activities aimed at the implementation of the National Strategy on Domestic Violence and in improving the national policy-making and implementation system and coordination. This Joint Programme, in addition, is supporting relevant policy-makers in expanding their capacities through their involvement in regional lessons-learned/good practices sharing initiatives, while the GKN-funded Joint Programme will strengthen the monitoring of policy-implementation and improvement of accountability of all policy-making actors;
2. **Support national data collection and dissemination system:** This JP will support each relevant institution in installing a data-recording and reporting software and capacity of professional staff to do so, while the development of a national data-collection system (database) and training of staff for its maintenance and management will be funded by the GKN JP. In addition, a qualitative data and knowledge production will also be supported by this Joint Programme in order to expand the overall capacity for evidence-base policy-making and implementation;
3. **Improve service provision:** While the GKN funds have been used to develop the necessary guidelines, protocols and referral mechanisms in each of the sectors working on protection of the victims and will ensure that relevant staff and professionals of each sector (police, judiciary, health, social services) are trained to use them, this JP is supporting the piloting/establishment of a model of coordinated service provision to the victims at municipal level;
4. **Improve prevention through formal education system:** Both the GKN-funded JP and this JP are supporting initiatives aimed at the mainstreaming of non-violence in the formal education system at both primary and tertiary levels. As the number of teachers in primary schools is very big, the complementarity of the two programmes will ensure that a critical mass of teachers will be trained in non-violence education. Likewise, they will ensure that violence education is not only piloted at tertiary level education but effectively mainstreamed at all relevant institutions including in retraining of key medical personnel (mental health and emergency services).
5. **Improve prevention through awareness-raising and Behavior Community Change (BCC) programmes:** Both JPs are supporting awareness raising and outreach work aimed at improving the prevention of domestic violence. While the GKN-funded programme will organize three national-level campaigns and assess the need and develop a pilot model for BCC programme that will be tested in one community, this Joint Programme will fund the piloting of the tested model in three different communities. Moreover, this JP will focus its awareness raising campaign on local level and will hence design and implement targeted local campaigns.
6. **Expand legal aid services:** both JPs will address the lack of legal aid services. This joint programme will finance the assessment of needs and capacities to establish such services and will implement their establishment in 5 Municipalities. The GKN-funded JP will support activities aimed at awareness raising and capacity-building of the existing legal aid providers (lawyers and barristers) in order to improve the quality of services they provide for the victims.

This Joint Programme has started in December 2009 and will be implemented until August 2012 and is managed jointly by the five key UN Agencies present in country: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women (formerly UNIFEM), and WHO. National Counterparts involved in the implementation of the programme are: Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MoLSP), Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Health (MoH), Local Self-Government Units (LSGUs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

The Joint Programme uses a pass-through funding modality and the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) have selected UNDP/Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTFO) to act as Administrative Agent (AA) for the Joint Programme. The overall programme oversight is provided by a Joint Project Steering Committee. This committee was established to ensure oversight over the programme implementation and is consist of Chair of the National Coordinative Body (current State Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy), representatives of implementing UN Agencies. Once per year the JPSC reviewed and adopted annual work plans and on these meetings the Minister of Labour and Social Policy, UN Resident

Coordinator and Representative (Ambassador) of the Kingdom of Netherlands. On a quarterly basis Chief Technical Advisor of the programme is organizing Heads of Agencies meeting in order to ensure smooth implementation of the planned activities.

The Report is structured in two Parts: the Narrative Report and the Financial Report. The Narrative Report is divided in 17 sections: After the presentation sections A and B, JP Information and Executive Summary, the report introduces the JP Context, Goals and Strategies in Sections C, D and E. As a central piece of the Narrative Report, Section F describes extensively the JP Outcomes and Outputs and is followed by Section G where the Contribution to the Implementation of National Laws, Policies and Action Plans is explored. Subsequent sections H, and I describe the Challenges and Unexpected Results of the JP to date. Then, the JP Local/National Capacity Development and Sustainability Section J is presented, followed by section K on Partnerships and Coordination. In addition to this, the Narrative Report finalizes with Sections L focusing on Good Practices, Lessons Learnt and Innovation, and Sections M and N on Knowledge Generation and Monitoring and Evaluation. As a closure of the Narrative Report, three additional Sections O, P and Q enlist, respectively, Next Steps, Supporting/Additional Material and List of Acronyms.

The Financial Report has been produced by the AA and it contains Standard Tables describing financial status of the received, disbursed and spent amount prior as of 31st of December 2010.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1.1: National Multi-Sectoral Coordination Body effectively coordinates overall policy making and implementation of the National Strategy for combating DV and other relevant national strategies

- Developed and fully functional working procedures allow the NCB to conduct more effective meetings and deliver timely reports on the progress of implementation of the National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence.
- Successful visit to Slovenia was conducted for seven members of the NCB. They gained knowledge on the successful specialized legal developments as well as service delivery for victims of DV in the region.
- Relevant Ministries' Annual Action Plans were strengthened through human rights and monitoring and evaluation trainings. Five Annual operations plans have been developed, implemented and reviewed.
- The National Coordinative Body website was launched. The site is aimed at promoting understanding and awareness of the Body's role. It provides relevant information on the domestic violence situation in the country (<http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/>).

OUTPUT 1.2.: The Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and capacity building programmes strengthened;

- Key stakeholders: representatives from Centers for Social Work and Courts better understand their roles and responsibilities in the supervision of parental rights in cases of domestic violence. Special focus is put on the relationship between Courts and Centers for Social Work (CSWs). They have improved their formal cooperation by introducing obligatory participation of CSWs during court proceedings and improving the information flow in specific cases of DV.

OUTPUT 1.3.: National unified data collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV established

- Detailed data recording form for the health sector developed and a data base centre for domestic violence for the health care sector setup in the Institute for Public Health;
- Hardware and adequate software to host the database for the health care sector procured

OUTPUT 2.1: Police response to cases of DV improved;

- Multi-agency model for risk assessment and dealing with DV cases on local level is supported by national stakeholders from six pilot municipalities: Skopje (two municipalities from Skopje), Tetovo, Kavadarci, Kumanovo and Bitola.

OUTPUT 2.2.: Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV established

- Free of charge legal aid services made available through Legal Aid Centers operating in key country locations. Legal aid services were provided to 230 victims.
- Standards for legal aid provision developed and piloted through the NGO partners managing Legal Aid Centers in the country.

OUTPUT 2.3.: Improved coordination among service providers at local level in protecting victims of DV

- Raised DV awareness among local inhabitants in 6 municipalities with motivating message “Don’t live in fear! Report domestic violence!”

OUTPUT 2.4.: Efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases improved;

- 60 civil and criminal judges and prosecutors received training on understanding and implementing existing domestic violence legal provisions, safeguarding the rights of the victims and sanctioning perpetrators. DV is now incorporated in the training curricula of the Academy for Judges and Public Prosecutors as a result of which all judges and public prosecutors will continue to receive training on DV in future.

OUTPUT 3.1: Community outreach behavior change programmes targeting most at risk communities and public education campaigns implemented

- Two national public awareness raising campaigns (2009 and 2010) to reduce the incidence of DV and encourage reporting of DV, implemented with great success – 90% of the viewers have seen the TV spots at least once; this specific activity was complementary with the GKN funded component, output 5.
- During 2009, 9 NGOs have piloted community outreach intervention models aimed at awareness raising and behaviour change at local level ;
- During 2010, 13 NGOs have scaled-up community outreach and behaviour change programmes at 34 Municipalities;

OUTPUT 3.2.: Non-violence integrated in school/university curricula; educational policy, legislation, and school practice;

- Progress has been made to prepare for a campaign to address violence in and through schools. Using communication for development techniques, a multi-discipline workshop was organized to elicit knowledge and ideas from experts and stakeholders. This process ensured a participatory approach to behavioural analysis, defining the communication strategy and interventions to address violence.
- Guidelines for integration of DV at University level developed, piloted and adopted. Materials printed, available and distributed.
- 50–60 University professors trained on domestic violence. 60 trainers from seven faculties trained; 70% of the faculties piloted the DV module and find it useful for use.
- 300 Psychiatrist and other mental health professionals trained on DV issue in order to be more effective in providing assistance to the victims.
- 460 emergency medical doctors and other health professionals trained on DV.
- A total of 760 health professionals trained on the TEACH VP modules for intimate partner

violence prevention

OUTPUT 3.3.: Networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities strengthened

- Networking modality among NGOs active in prevention and protection of DV victims created and Network of 21 organizations established to act as one of the lead civil society actors in prevention of GBV and DV and raising public awareness.

PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES

OUTCOME 1. Efficient policy-making and improved policy-implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders

- The National Coordination Body has improved its coordination function of overall policy making and DV National Strategy implementation by approving rules of procedure that help maintain regular activity on track and produce progress reports on the implementation of the National Strategy for protection against DV, as well as discussing and endorsing relevant policy documents like protocols and new legal framework for DV.
- Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and capacity building programmes have been successfully strengthened in a very specific area where conflict leading to domestic violence can be present, like parental rights.
- National unified data collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV was established in MoH where the data collection systems need to be improved in order to become part of DV data system.

OUTCOME 2. Extensive and comprehensive protection and support to the victims of DV

- Improvement of the police response to cases of DV through consistent efforts to pilot Multi-Agency risk assessment bodies–MARAC. Progress from piloting to establishment of those bodies at local level will require sustained evidence-based advocacy and multiagency coordination.
- Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV has been successfully established within NGOs sector to date and is being effectively implemented by the specialized NGO service providers to address an institutional need for better provision of legal advice and representation for victims of DV.
- Improved coordination among service providers at local level in protecting victims of DV. Awareness raising activities are effectively contributing to support advocacy for the establishment of multi-agency risk assessment bodies of service providers on DV.
- The efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases is improved through national conferences and the inclusion of DV modules in the standard curricula in the Academy for Judges and Public Prosecutors.

OUTCOME 3. Enhanced public awareness and reduced incidence of DV.

- The combined action of implementation of national awareness raising campaigns with community outreach programmes implemented by NGO's has contributed significantly towards raising the awareness among the general population that domestic violence is not acceptable and should be reported and adequately sanctioned as well as improving coordination mechanisms and determination among local governance structures, NGO's and service providers at Municipal levels to adequately address this problem and hence reduce its incidence. Other relevant actors targeted under Outcome 3 are primary school teachers and the medical profession. Extensive training and advocacy activities are being implemented as well as materials developed and made accessible. Evident progress is shown by the output results to date. A final step for adoption of measures to take action and respond to DV and to include DV modules in the curricula is required

to ensure appropriation and sustainability.

- The establishment of an NGO networking approach to development of coordinated action regarding DV and strengthening their capacity for service delivery and advocacy is underway. Its successful implementation may be conducive to increased public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV.

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

- UNFPA's development and implementation of a public awareness campaign that would have maximum impact and lead to raising the awareness of DV throughout the population at large was a challenge with limited funds available for this activity. The solution was found in creation a partnership with the private sector through the pro-bono engagement of the marketing agency Publicis for cooperation on the PAC on three continued years.
- Similarities among UNDP, UNFPA and UN WOMEN activity at local level specifically roles and responsibilities of the local prevention councils, motivated a coordinative meeting to be held in order to clarify each Agency roles and responsibilities, actions already conducted with the local counterparts; counterparts' feedback and planned activities and follow up activities. All parties agreed to share information related to JP activities, to merge activities and/or adjust where possible in order to avoid duplication.
- The establishment of the first Network of CSOs working to prevent violence against women and domestic violence was a challenge, given the large number of identified organizations interested to take part and the complexity of bringing so many organizations together to agree around one structural and strategic platform. In this light, multiple gatherings and joint discussion sessions were facilitated to come up with joint decisions on the need and the feasibility of establishing this entity. Also, extra efforts were invested in preparing the key network documents and communication tools, through formation of thematic working groups, and accurate distribution of tasks and responsibilities.

LESSONS LEARNT

- Prevention efforts directed at local communities require the involvement from the very beginning (assessment phase) of the local structures, leaders and NGOs so to create ownership and the sustainability of initiatives;
- The provision of legal aid to victims of Domestic Violence proved to be very efficient and successful when done through local NGOs specialized in dealing with DV cases. Local organizations are considered safe and discrete, they usually provide additional complementary services to the victims such as psychosocial assistance, and can respond to urgent needs of the victims.
- One of the lessons learned is that legal aid service centres, managed by NGOs should be further supported and expanded and the government/local municipal authorities should strongly support their sustainable operation. One of the innovative approaches in the provision of legal aid to victims of DV, introduced within this JP, was the development of specific standards and licensing criteria for NGO-legal aid providers. These standards have been piloted by the NGO Legal aid service centres, who received support in provision of free-of-charge legal aid services to victims of DV.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME CONTEXT

Context/Situation analysis as per JP document: A number of risk factors influencing prevalence of DV exist in Macedonia: persistence of traditional gender roles; an economy in transition characterized by high levels of unemployment and economic hardship impacting negatively men's social status and affecting their role as breadwinners and heads of households as well as women's economic opportunities which have made them more economically dependent on their family and hence more vulnerable to DV; deterioration of the quality of the social protection system which acts as additional ingredient in the deterioration of the quality of life of the citizens thus creating fertile milieu for increase in violent behavior among family members but also in the inability of the victims of domestic violence to get the

required protection and attention; and finally, the post-conflict phase through which the country is going, which allows for easy availability of arms and the escalation of male aggression. According to the latest domestic violence survey carried out in 2006 by the Association for Emancipation, Solidarity and Equality of Women (ESE), every second Macedonian women is victim of psychological violence, every sixth is victims of physical and every tenth of sexual violence at home.

D. JOINT PROGRAMME GOALS

The overall goal of the JP is to improve the national response system to domestic violence through better inter and intra sectoral 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 JP will achieve 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;
5. Improve the judiciary effectiveness and efficiency in protecting the victims of Dv and sanctioning perpetrators;
6. Reduce DV prevalence through education, awareness raising and community intervention.

E. JOINT PROGRAMME STRATEGIES

The implementation of the proposed JP is based on the following strategies:

1. Use the positive national momentum marked by the adoption of key policy documents National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence (NSPADV) and National Action Plan on Gender Equality (NAPGE) to create the required synergies and promote coordinated approach to their implementation;
2. Promote capacity-building for governance at all levels, that is the building of the institutional and individual capacity of relevant state and civil society actors to address and prevent DV effectively and efficiently;
3. Develop and pilot test at local levels models for protection of the victims based on the best practices worldwide, and
4. Promote systemic and individual behavior change to enhance awareness and accountability for gender equality in the country.

In order to effectively promote and use such strategies, the JP is combining intervention strategies that merge mobilization for action at the highest policy-making levels-parliament and government, and mobilize community-based and other civil society actors. The JP is also piloting and scaling up innovative models aimed at ensuring adequate protection of victims by promoting responsible and coordinated action of different service providers. In order to strengthen accountability and measure progress in DV prevention, a unified national knowledge and data producing system will be enhanced. Likewise, the intervention strategies are mobilizing men and community/religious leaders as partner in ending DV. And finally, the JP strategy is promoting the role of NGO's, especially women's NGOs the predominant actors in the civil society sector working on prevention and protection from DV, to advocate for and contribute to change the structural and cultural conditions of gender inequality that sustain domestic and other forms of gender-based violence.

F. JOINT PROGRAMME OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS

EXPECTED OUTCOME 1	Efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.	
EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1	National Multi-Sectoral Coordination Body effectively coordinates policy-making and implementation of the National Strategy for protection against DV	
INDICATOR 1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules of procedures for the work of the National Coordination Body developed and in use • Number of Annual operational plans developed and implemented; • Number of detailed budgets for the work of the National Coordination Body prepared and executed. • First visit for regional experience exchange delivered 	
Activity 1.1.1	Actual Activities	
Support the NCB in coordinating policy making and implementation of National Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized Monitoring and Evaluation Training Programmes and thematic workshops for 16 members of the NCB and supported NCB on post-M&E-training revision of annual work plans in 5 sector ministries; - Supported NCB on preparations of regular meetings and report-writing by a dedicated project staff member engaged for this purpose in application of the rules of procedures specifically established to govern all NCB proceedings and secure an expeditious and effective coordination of all-sector action in the implementation of the National Strategy for protection against DV. 	
Planned budget 1.1.1 42,006 USD	Expenditure 41,647,19 USD	Balance 358,81 USD
Activity 1.1.2	Actual Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange experience and best practices at regional level for a technical level delegation • Exchange experience and best practices at International Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 study visits for NCB members conducted in 2010 (one in Netherlands and one in Slovenia) • National counterparts exchanged experience and best practices in the area of DV prevention with officials from Slovenia and Netherlands 	
Planned budget 1.1.2 43,929 USD	Expenditure 43,694,11 USD	Balance 234,89 USD
Activity 1.1.3	Actual Activities	
Assist MOLSP to develop special website for the NCB	Supported development of NCB web site administrated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and provides updated information on the situation and response with regard to domestic violence in the country while promoting understanding and awareness of the Body's role in dealing with DV at policy level (http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/).	
Planned budget 1.1.3 3000 USD	Expenditure 2942,61 USD	Balance 57,39 USD

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1 Efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.</p>	<p>The below indicators provide a description of the progress towards efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders during the reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1.1.1. Rules of procedures for the work of the National Coordination Body developed and in use: Rules of procedure in place and fully functional allow the NCB to conduct more effective meetings and deliver timely reports on the progress of implementation of the National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence. • Indicator 1.1.2. Number of Annual operational plans developed and implemented: 5 Annual operations plans have been developed, implemented and reviewed. • Indicator 1.1.4. First visit for regional experience exchange delivered: Successful visits to Slovenia and Netherlands were conducted, 14 members of the NCB gather better knowledge of DV <p>The NCB has the overall responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the National Strategy for Protection against DV (NSPADV) and facilitating and reviewing progress achieved. A tangible change has been produced in the NCB functional operations. The M&E training provided the NCB with knowledge and skills essential to improving the coordination and focus of the National Strategy for Protection against DV (NSPADV) implementation activities through revised annual work plans. Rules of procedure and a new composition of the National Coordinative Body endorsed by the Government on 7th April 2010 have been useful to enhance the ability of the debate in the NCB to facilitating and reviewing progress achieved. In this context, the NCB has been able to provide policy guidance and carry out on a periodic basis an overall review of the implementation of the NSPADV. In the strengthening of the NCB, this body should yet consider, in accordance with its rules of procedure, promoting the use of innovative mechanisms to streamline the incorporation of the outcomes of training activities and study trips.</p> <p>Among the most substantive tasks implemented in 2010 for more efficient policy making, NCB endorsed five sector protocols and one umbrella protocol and referral mechanism for coordinated and integrated DV case management by virtue of common practices and processes across sectors and conducted a review of the Council of Europe Convention on Second Draft Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and its application in the existing national DV legal system. Finally, the NCB website was launched promoting understanding and awareness of the Body's role and providing relevant information with regard to the domestic violence situation in the country (http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/), hence increasing accountability of all relevant stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Planned Budget Output 1.1 110,935 USD</p>	<p>Expenditure Output 1.1 110,931,09 USD</p>	<p>Balance Output 1.1 3,91 USD</p>

EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.2	Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and programmes strengthened	
INDICATOR 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CSW professionals with enhanced capacity to provide counseling services. • Established coordination mechanism among key actors in implementation of all elements of supervision of parental rights in protection of the child from DV 	
Activity 1.2.1	Actual Activities	
Improve cooperation and coordination to implement supervision of parental rights in processing domestic violence cases by CSWs, police, prosecutors, judges and ombudsman.	4 regional multisectoral workshops were organized, each for one of the four appellate regions in the country. At the workshops, a total of 149 participants from various professional backgrounds worked on improving their cooperation and coordination in supervising parental rights in DV cases.	
Planned budget 1.2.1 22,784 USD	Expenditure 21,018 USD	Balance 1,766 USD
Activity 1.2.2	Actual Activities	
Adaptation of the premises for the counseling centre for families exposed to DV and families at risk	In cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and Municipal authorities, counseling centre premises were identified and secured in the capital Skopje. Premises were refurbished and equipped in accordance with MoLSP standards for such facilities.	
Planned budget 1.2.2 10,000 USD	Expenditure 9,775 USD	Balance 225 USD
Activity 1.2.3	Actual Activities	
Publishing of the sexual abuse study report	For the first time in the country, a comprehensive analysis of child sexual abuse was completed in cooperation with the Institute for Social, Legal and Political Research. The analysis was finalized in November 2010 and printed and published in January 2011.	
Planned budget 1.2.3 5,000 USD	Expenditure 4,923 USD	Balance 77 USD

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.2 Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and programmes strengthened</p>	<p>The below indicators provide a description of the progress towards the strengthening of government capacities to design and implement specific preventive DV policies in the area of children rights and parental rights during conflicting divorce processes as potential context for domestic violence to happen during the reporting period. Progress is based on key stakeholders' better understanding of their roles and responsibilities in the supervision of parental rights in cases of domestic violence, especially in the relationship between Courts and Centers for Social Work (CSWs) who have improved their formal cooperation by the introduction of obligatory participation of CSWs during court proceedings and improved the flow of information in specific cases of DV. Transparency in these proceedings was also improved by involving the parents in all aspects of the CSW procedure.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of CSW professionals with enhanced capacity to provide counseling services: Staff working in the counseling center for domestic violence has acquired skills to provide counseling services to beneficiaries. In addition to this, the capacity of other relevant staff in-charge of monitoring and supervising such services (from CSWs, ISA (Institute for Social Affairs) and MoLSP) was raised by providing ToT on counseling for domestic violence victims. A total of 14 staff members were trained.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Established coordination mechanism among key actors in implementation of all elements of supervision of parental rights in protection of the child from DV: the DV counseling center was incorporated in the formal social service structure and appropriate standards and documentation was drafted and adopted in order to streamline its work as part of the system in support of victims of DV.</p> <p>Additionally, with the publishing of the Analysis of Child Sexual Abuse, all stakeholders have a better understanding of the causality of this phenomenon, which will provide them with an opportunity to modify their approach and make information-based decisions in the future.</p>	
<p>Planned Budget Output 1.2 37,784 USD</p>	<p>Expenditure Output 1.2 35,716 USD</p>	<p>Balance Output 1.2 2,068 USD</p>

EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.3	National Unified data-collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV established	
INDICATOR 1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection questionnaires developed with common indicators for data processing and sharing; • Adequate hardware and software procured and system for data collection established • Number of data producers in each institution trained • Research on Elderly Abuse conducted and disseminated 	
Activity 1.3.1		
Develop software models for data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead of purchasing software for five line ministries, available funds were allocated to the development of software for the health care sector since it was the only sector where no data on DV were recorded by any means. This decision was based on the Assessment Report of the current data collection system in the country that was approved by the JPSC and the national Coordination Body on Domestic Violence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To date, data collection forms for the health care sector have been developed, training guidelines for data recording prepared and adequate hardware procured. The software for data recording and processing is being almost finalized and will be piloted at the beginning of 2011. 	
Planned budget 1.3.1 30,000 USD	Expenditure 4,133 USD	Balance 25,867 USD
Activity 1.3.2		
Train and mentor data producers in each relevant institution	Basic training of health care providers on data recording and development of indicators conducted in order to build their capacities to perform their roles in the centralized Domestic Violence database.	
Planned budget 1.3.2 750 USD	Expenditure 750 USD	Balance 0 USD
Activity 1.3.3		
Conduct National Survey on Elderly Abuse	Activity postponed to 2011. Preparatory activities initiated, ToR and methodology for the Survey defined.	
Planned budget 1.3.3 20,000 USD	Expenditure 0 USD	Balance 20,000 USD
Activity 1.3.4	Postponed for 2011	
Conduct DV costing study	Funds reallocated to DV base line survey to be conducted in 2011	
Activity 1.3.5		
Conduct study to assess the effectiveness of the work of the criminal/civil courts in DV cases	Activity postponed to 2011 and funds reallocated to DV base line survey	
Planned budget 1.3.4 28,000 USD	Expenditure 0 USD	Balance 28,000 USD

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.3 National Unified data-collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV established</p>	<p>Based on the below indicators the progress during the reporting period towards the expected output: establishment of a National Unified data-collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV has been limited to the Health Sector.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Data collection questionnaires developed with common indicators for data processing and sharing;</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Adequate hardware and software procured and system for data collection established</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3. Number of data producers in each institution trained</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.4. Research on Elderly Abuse conducted and disseminated: postponed for 2011</p>	
<p>Planned Budget Output 1.3 78,750 USD</p>	<p>Expenditure Output 1.3 4,883 USD</p>	<p>Balance Output 1.3 73,867 USD</p>

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTCOME 1</p>	<p>Efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.</p>
<p>Progress on the three outputs feeding this outcome has been irregular in 2010. Definitely, the National Coordination Body has improved its coordination function of overall policy making and DV National Strategy implementation by approving rules of procedure that help maintain regular activity on track and produce progress reports on the implementation of the National Strategy for protection against DV, as well as discussing and endorsing relevant policy documents like protocols and new legal framework for DV.</p> <p>Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and capacity building programmes have been successfully strengthened in a very specific area where conflict leading to domestic violence can be present, like parental rights. Other major development in this area is not likely to happen.</p> <p>Finally, the third output designed to improve policy implementation accountability, national unified data collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV, is not yet established and its implementation has been reduced to the MoH which, on the other hand, was the weakest sector in data collection systems in place at the beginning of the programme.</p> <p>The three outputs are crucial for contributing to sustainable change in the national system of public response to DV. Further progress in the life span of the programme will determine the extent to which expected results are achieved.</p>	

EXPECTED OUTCOME 2	Extensive and comprehensive support to the victims of domestic violence	
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1	Police Response Cases DV Improved	
INDICATOR 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Multi-Agency risk assessment bodies–MARAC piloted • Number of meetings and public discussions held; • Number of trained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LPC members - staff members of the prevention departments of MOI - staff members of the Sector for public order and peace 	
Activity 2.1.1	Actual Activities	
Supporting the functioning of LPCs	Multi-agency model for risk assessment and dealing with DV cases at local level (UK MARAC model) is supported by national stakeholders from six pilot municipalities: Skopje (two municipalities from Skopje), Tetovo, Kavadarci, Kumanovo and Bitola	
Planned budget 2.1.1 12,129 USD	Expenditure 12,100 USD	Balance 29,00 USD
Activity 2.1.2	Actual Activities	
Conduct capacity building/ trainings of members of LPC to undertake prevention activities	Conduct capacity building/ trainings of members of LPC to undertake prevention activities.	
Planned budget 2.1.2 12,000 USD	Expenditure 11,894,78 USD	Balance 105,22 USD
Activity 2.1.3	Actual Activities	
Provide support in awareness raising mentoring and coaching of staff members of the prevention departments of MOI	Conducted 5 TV shows with participation of the relevant institutions that operate in the field of domestic violence and took part in Multi-agency training model.	
Planned budget 2.1.3 5,000 USD	Expenditure 5,000 USD	Balance 0 USD
Activity 2.1.4	Actual Activities	
Conduct capacity building of the senior staff of the sector for Public order and peace	Conduct capacity building of the staff of the sector for Prevention MoI department senior staff – <i>postponed upon MoI request for 2011</i>	
Planned budget 2.1.4 0 USD	Expenditure 0 USD	Balance 0 USD

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1 Police Response Cases DV Improved</p>	<p>The indicators below can provide a description of the progress towards improved police response to DV cases during the reporting period. Still at the piloting phase, MARAC (Multiagency risk assessment) bodies and awareness raising campaigns and events are being successfully piloted and conducted laying the basis for further progress on improvement of police response to DV by the establishment of Multi-agency risk assessment bodies in some of the selected municipalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1.1. Number of Multi-Agency risk assessment bodies–MARAC piloted: six municipalities are piloting Multi-agency model for risk assessment and dealing with DV cases at local level (UK MARAC model) which are promising grounds for the further establishment of multi agency risk assessment bodies in the future. • Indicator 2.1.2. Number of meetings and public discussions held: five TV shows conducted with participation of the relevant institutions that operate in the field of domestic violence and took part in Multi-agency training model and extensive campaign are at the basis of awareness raised among municipalities on improved police responses to DV cases. • Indicator 2.1.3. Number of trained LPC members • Indicator 2.1.4. Number of trained staff members of the prevention departments of MOI: Postponed for 2011 	
<p>Planned Budget Output 2.1 29,129 USD</p>	<p>Expenditure Output 2.1 28,994,78USD</p>	<p>Balance Output 2.1 134,22 USD</p>

EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2	Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV established	
INDICATOR 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity and need assessment study conducted • Training modules developed; • Number of training workshops delivered; • Number of participants trained • Number of legal aid service centers established and operating • Number of awareness raising activities targeting local communities; • Number and type of services requested by victims; • Number and type of services offered to victims by the legal aid services providers 	
Activity 2.2.1	Actual Activities	
Conduct capacity and need assessment study for provision of legal aid services to the victims (both of governmental and NGOs providers)	Capacity and need assessment study conducted and report disseminated	
Planned budget 2.2.1 1,500 USD (5.000 USD – change between budget lines approved by JPSC)	Expenditure 4,775 USD	Balance 225 USD
Activity 2.2.2	Actual Activities	
Establishment of five free of charge legal aid services, including capacity building of legal aid providers and awareness-raising within the local communities on legal aid providers. Training for Centers for Social Work (CSW) on Legal Aid provision to victims of DV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven NGOs contracted and legal aid service centers established to provide free-of-charge services to victims of DV (three of which within the complementary JP funded by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) and conduct awareness raising activities in their local communities. • Two-day Training module for Bar Association developed and delivered for a total of 34 lawyers • Two-day training module for Centers for Social Work on legal aid provision to victims of DV developed based on capacity and need assessment and delivered for a total of 30 CSW professionals 	
Planned budget 2.2.2 7,200 USD (31,200 USD – change between budget lines approved by JPSC)	Expenditure 29,969 USD	Balance 1,231USD

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2 Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV established</p>	<p>The following indicators can provide a description of the progress towards the establishment of free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV during the reporting period. Substantial improvement has been made to date and seven NGOs are fully operating by providing legal advice to DV victims across the country. Victims of DV are already benefitting extensively of free of charge legal aid on DV cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.2.1. Capacity and need assessment study conducted: Conducted and disseminated • Indicator 2.2.2. Training modules developed: The assessment has helped for the elaboration of comprehensive training modules for NGOs and the development of two practical guides for provision of legal aid services for NGOs (supported with the funds from the GKN-funded JP) and for Bar Association members. The Capacity and needs assessment has also served as a basis for formulation of a comprehensive training module for the professionals, primarily social workers and lawyers, from the CSW who are directly involved in the provision of legal aid to victims of DV. • Indicator 2.2.3. Number of training workshops delivered and Indicator 2.2.4. Number of participants trained: two day Training module for Bar Association developed and delivered for a total of 34 lawyers and a two-day training module for Centers for Social Work on legal aid provision to victims of DV developed and delivered for a total of 30 CSW professionals • Indicator 2.2.5. Number of legal aid service centers established and operating: In support of the standardization of legal aid services to victims of DV, and in view of enhancing the accessibility to free legal aid services, 9 Legal Aid Service Centers, managed by seven specialized NGOs, were established in key country locations, covering a total of 21 municipalities. • Indicator 2.2.6. Number of awareness raising activities targeting local communities: • Indicator 2.2.7. Number and type of services requested by victims: Using the standards developed for provision of legal aid and the unified data collection sheets, these centers have marked significant results in the provision of free legal aid services to DV victims, providing assistance for a total of 230 survivors (more than 96% women) in the reporting period. All survivors were provided with primary legal aid, for 63 legal representations were secured and in 16 cases temporary protection measures were issued. • Indicator 2.2.8. Number and type of services offered to victims by the legal aid services providers: NGOs in the frame of their project activities (June 2010 – February 2011), provide direct assistance to victims (primary legal aid and legal representation in court), carry out awareness raising activities within local communities, discuss with local institutions on improved coordination and referrals at local level and advocate with local self-governments on more sustained support for the Legal Aid Centers. 	
<p>Planned Budget Output 2.2 32,600 USD</p>	<p>Expenditure Output 2.2 34,744 USD</p>	<p>Balance Output 2.2 1,456 USD</p>

EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3	Coordination among Service Providers at Local Level in Protecting Victims of DV Improved	
INDICATOR 2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of pilot municipalities establishing coordination mechanisms and protocols • Number of pilot municipalities raising awareness on available coordinated protection system for victims of DV 	
Activity 2.3.1.	Actual Activities	
Grant to be awarded to NGO to implement: - access five cities to conduct pilot; - pilot the already established victims protection systems - establish coordination mechanism and protocols for work of the mixed protection teams in five pilot municipalities - raise awareness at local level on available coordinated protection system for victims of DV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to six cities to conduct pilot establishment of coordinated victims protection system implemented • Established coordination mechanism and protocols for work of the mixed protection teams in six pilot municipalities • Raised awareness at local level on available coordinated protection system for victims of DV 	
Planned budget 2.3.1 22,500 USD	Expenditure 22,106,41 USD	Balance 393,59 USD
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3 Coordination among Service Providers at Local Level in Protecting Victims of DV Improved	<p>The following indicators provide a description of the progress towards improved coordination among service providers at local level in protecting victims of DV during the reporting period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.3.1. Number of pilot municipalities establishing coordination mechanisms and protocols: Multi-agency model for risk assessment and dealing with DV cases on local level (UK MARAC model) is supported by national stakeholders from six pilot municipalities: Skopje (two municipalities from Skopje), Tetovo, Kavadarci, Kumanovo and Bitola. • Indicator 2.3.2. Number of pilot municipalities raising awareness on available coordinated protection system for victims of DV: Raised DV awareness among local inhabitants in six municipalities with motivating message “Don’t live in fear! Report domestic violence!” 	
Planned Budget Output 2.3 22,500 USD	Expenditure Output 2.3 21,106,41 USD	Balance Output 2.3 393,59 USD

EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4	Efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases improved	
INDICATOR 2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of judges and prosecutors with increased capacity on dealing with domestic violence cases. • Conference report on the progress in dealing with DV in the country produced. 	
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.4.1 Conduct four regional capacity building workshops for judges and prosecutors on dealing with domestic violence cases	60 civil and criminal judges and prosecutors from all four appellate regions received training on understanding and implementing existing domestic violence legal provisions and safeguarding the rights of the victims as well as sanctioning perpetrators.	
Planned budget 2.4.1 8,000 USD	Expenditure 9,213 USD	Balance -1,213 USD
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.4.2 Conduct 1 national conference on judiciary to assess the progress achieved in dealing with DV in the country	30 judges and prosecutors from all appellate regions participated at a National Conference organized in Skopje during which they exchanged experience and standardized the judicial practice in dealing with individual domestic violence cases.	
Planned budget 2.4.2 5,600 USD	Expenditure 6,160 USD	Balance -560 USD
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4 Efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases improved	<p>The following indicators provide a description of the progress towards improved efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases during the reporting period.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1.: Number of judges and prosecutors with increased capacity on dealing with domestic violence cases: 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.</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2.: Conference report on the progress in dealing with DV in the country produced: 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 a improved efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases has been notable on 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.</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 prosecutors will continue to receive training on DV in future.</p>	
Planned Budget Output 2.4 13,600 USD	Expenditure Output 2.4 15,373 USD	Balance Output 2.4 -1,773 USD

PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTCOME 2	Extensive and comprehensive support to the victims of domestic violence
<p>In order to produce an extensive and comprehensive support to the 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. Under this outcome, there are four Outputs whose progress has been analyzed in the sections above.</p> <p>The comprehensive and multi-leveled response system requires the coordinated and integrated action from many different sectors. This JP supports the establishment of a model of coordinated service provision to the victims at municipal level. Part of this coordinated service provision includes the expansion of legal aid services in municipalities, the improvement of the capacity of the police and the judiciary to act upon the cases of DV and provide better victim protection and sanction of perpetrators and the overall coordination of service providers for DV cases at local level.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the police response to cases of DV is under way through consistent efforts to pilot Multi-Agency risk assessment bodies–MARAC. Progress from piloting to establishment of those bodies at local level will require sustained evidence-based advocacy and multiagency coordination. Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV has been successfully established to date and effective • Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV has been successfully established to date and is being effectively implemented by the specialized NGO service providers to address an institutional need for better provision of legal advice and representation for victims of DV. • Improved coordination among service providers at local level in protecting victims of DV. Awareness raising activities are effectively contributing to support advocacy for the establishment of multi-agency risk assessment bodies of service providers on DV. • The efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases is improved through national conferences and the inclusion of DV modules in the standard curricula in the Academy for Judges and Prosecutors. <p>Although the four outputs contributing to the achievement of changes foreseen in Outcome 2 are all important, the effective implementation of overall coordination of service providers at local level will be at the basis of final success in the expected results.</p>	

EXPECTED OUTCOME 3	Enhanced public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV	
EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.1	Community outreach behavior change programmes targeting most at risk communities and public education campaigns implemented	
INDICATOR 3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number local campaign per year organized by partner CSOs • Number of people exposed to communication messages of the public campaigns • Number of community meetings organized that address traditional social and cultural gender norms • Number of men and community leaders exposed to BCC messages • Number of Community outreach programs piloted in municipalities • Number of municipalities interested to scale up • Number of men and community leaders involved in the pilot programmes • Number of municipalities where programme is scaled-up; • Number of NGOs engaged; 	
Activity 3.1.1	Actual Activities	
One national and three local public awareness raising campaigns organized by the CSO	Two national public awareness campaigns were implemented (in 2009 and 2010) with great success Likewise, through the local NGOs implementing community outreach programmes local awareness raising campaigns were implemented during both 2009 and 2010 in most of the Municipalities where they have their programme interventions.	
Planned budget 3.1.1 42,000 USD	Expenditure \$ 28,000 USD	Balance \$ 14,000USD
Activity 3.1.2	Actual Activities	
Develop and implement pilot community outreach behavior change programme in 3 communities (training of outreach workers, pilot programme implementation and evaluation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nine civil society organizations were selected to pilot community outreach programmes in 26 municipalities during September 2009 – December 2009. ▪ Thirteen civil society organizations were selected to scale-up community outreach programmes during May 2010 September 2011 and those have been implemented in 34 municipalities. 	
Planned budget 3.1.2 28,000 USD	Expenditure \$ 23,000 USD	Balance \$ 5,000 USD

**PROGRESS
TOWARDS
EXPECTED
OUTPUT 3.1**

Community outreach behavior change programmes targeting most at risk communities and public education campaigns implemented

The below indicators provide a description of the progress towards the output of implemented community outreach behavior change programmes targeting most at risk communities and public education campaigns during the reporting period.

- **Indicator 3.1.1. Number local campaign per year organized by partner CSOs.** Local campaigns have been organized in the context of the National annual campaign in 2009 and 2010 with enormous success and impact across the country. Change in perception of people on DV is being produced as a result of the campaign efforts.
- **Indicator 3.1.2. Number of people exposed to communication messages of the public campaigns.** More than 20 thousand 5 hundred citizens in the selected municipalities attended more than 85 local public events, debates and round tables in their communities;
- **Indicator 3.1.3. Number of community meetings organized that address traditional social and cultural gender norms.** More than eighty villages throughout the country visited in the selected municipalities to debate on gender stereotypes and traditional understandings about the role of women and men in the society on more than eighty five local public events, debates and round tables in the communities
- **Indicator 3.1.4. Number of men and community leaders exposed to BCC messages.** More than three hundred twenty trained members of the Local Coordinative bodies on more than twenty training sessions across the country representing the community leaders in the area of health sector, social affairs, NGOs, business, religious communities, local government etc.
- **Indicator 3.1.5. Number of Community outreach programs piloted in municipalities:** thirty Local Coordinative Bodies were established at the local level with all relevant institutions and forty meetings of the Local Coordinative Bodies were held to discuss strategies to prevent DV in their municipalities;
- **Indicator 3.1.6. Number of municipalities interested to scale up.** From the previous twenty six municipalities, only two municipalities could not continue with the behavior outreach activates due to lack of staff; additional ten municipalities have joined the scale up programme.
- **Indicator 3.1.8. Number of municipalities where programme is scaled-up:** The community outreach interventions for prevention of domestic violence were introduced to following thirty four municipalities, 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;
- **Indicator 3.1.9. Number of NGOs engaged: thirteen** NGOs were selected to implement activities starting from May 2010 up to September 2011 in thirty four municipalities. They have held more than hundred meetings with local institutions, representatives from local NGOs and religious organizations to establish a system for DV prevention at the local level. In this regard 50 Memorandums of

	<p>understandings were signed between the relevant actors; Community outreach behavior programmes are being scaled up at present in thirty four municipalities where MoUs have been signed among relevant actors to establish a system of DV prevention at local level. For the first time ever non-traditional partners have been sitting together in thirty Local Coordinative Bodies where forty meetings were held to discuss strategies to prevent DV in their municipalities.</p>	
Planned Budget Output 3.1 70,000USD	Expenditure Output 3.1 51,200USD	Balance Output 3.1 18,800USD

EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.2	Non-violence integrated in school/university curriculum; educational policy, legislation and school practice	
INDICATOR 3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Psychiatrist and other MNH professionals trained • Number of emergency medical doctors and other professionals trained • Number of experts and Association involved in the training 	
Activity 3.2.1	Actual Activities	
Integrated communication campaign to contribute to an increased commitment of various stakeholders to address violence in schools; to provide schools with resources to establish systems where cases of violence are reported and adequately addressed; and build confidence in children to use these systems	Using communication for development techniques, a multi-discipline workshop was organized to engage experts and stakeholders in the behavioral analysis, defining the communication strategy and interventions to address violence in schools.	
Planned budget 3.2.1 61,800 USD	Expenditure 20,052 USD	Balance 41,748 ¹ USD
Activity 3.2.2	Actual Activities	
In-depth training of primary school teachers on addressing violence in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of international best practices in reducing school violence was conducted and the Council of Europe Training Programme “Reduction of School Violence” Training Programme was identified as the most appropriate for the national context and translated for the use during trainings. • In-depth training based on this programme was delivered by international consultants to a group of national trainers, advisors from the Bureau for Education Development (BED) and national group on prevention of violence established by the Minister of Education and Science. • National Trainers started dissemination of the in-depth training on prevention of violence through schools in primary schools – in the first (pilot) phase twenty-two primary schools were covered. BED advisor ensured acceptance and support at school level; and the second phase that started in December 2010 is covering all primary schools. 	
Planned budget 3.2.2 69,716 USD	Expenditure 69,351,91 USD	Balance 369,30USD
Activity 3.2.6	Actual Activities	
Sensitization training for Psychiatrists and other mental health professionals	In collaboration with the Medical Association for Psychiatrist ten workshops in several pilot cities have been conducted. Three-hundred Psychiatrists and other mental health	

¹ Re-phased for expenditures in 2011

	professionals trained.	
Planned budget 3.2.6 21,000 USD	Expenditure 21,000 USD	Balance 0 USD
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2.7 Sensitization training for emergency medical doctors and other health professionals	In collaboration with the Medical Association for emergency medical doctors, ten workshops in several pilot cities have been conducted. Four hundred sixty emergency medical doctors and other health professionals trained.	
Planned budget 3.2.7 21,000 USD	Expenditure 21,000 USD	Balance 0 USD

**PROGRESS
TOWARDS
EXPECTED
OUTPUT 3.2**

Non-violence integrated in school/university curriculum; educational policy, legislation and school practice and the medical profession.

The below indicators provide a description of the progress towards Non-violence integrated in school/university curriculum; educational policy, legislation and school practice and the medical profession during the reporting period.

- **Indicator 3.2.1. Number schools taking action for identification and response to violence:** Significant progress has been made to prepare for a campaign to address violence in and through schools. Using communication for development techniques, a multi-discipline workshop was organized to elicit knowledge and ideas from experts and stakeholders. This process ensured a participatory approach to behavioral analysis, defining the communication strategy and interventions to address violence. A detailed implementation plan (which foresees a launch in March 2011) has been developed and incorporates M&E activities to pre-test materials, monitor impact during the rollout and evaluation.
- **Indicator 3.2.2. Number teachers trained in addressing violence in schools:** in the first (pilot) phase, twenty two primary schools were covered.
- **Indicator 3.2.3. Guidelines for integration of DV at University level developed and printed:** Guidelines for integration of DV at University level developed piloted and adopted. Materials printed, available and distributed.
- **Indicator 3.2.4. Number trainers trained from different university/faculties using TEACH- VIP:** fifty to sixty University professors trained on domestic violence. Sixty trainers trained from seven faculties; 70% of the faculties piloting DV module and find it useful for use.
- **Indicator 3.2.5. Number experts and associations involved in the training**
Five national experts have been contracted and additionally two Medical Associations (Association of Psychiatrist and Medical Association of Emergency Medical Doctors) have been involved in conducting the training sessions.
- **Indicator 3.2.6. Number the universities piloting DV guidelines:** 7 faculties as anticipated in the programme and two more added.
- **Indicator 3.2.7. Number Psychiatrist and other MNH professionals trained: three hundred** Psychiatrists and other mental health professionals trained. The training were conducted in the following cities: Skopje (four workshops; in Tetovo covering cities of Gostivar, Kicevo, Debar (one workshop); in Veles covering cities of Stip Kavadarci Negotino Kocani Radovis (one workshop); in Bitola covering cities of Prilep Demir Hisar (one workshop); in Kumanovo covering cities of Kriva Palanka Probistip (one workshop); in Ohrid covering cities of Struga Resen (one workshop); in Gevgelija covering cities of Strumica Dorjan Bogdanci (one workshop)
- **Indicator 3.2.8. Number of emergency medical doctors and other professionals trained:** Four hundred sixty emergency medical doctors and other health professionals trained. The training were conducted in the following cities: Skopje area (Skopje - four workshops); in Tetovo covering cities of Gostivar, Kicevo, (one workshop); in Stip covering cities of Kocani, Strumica, Gevgelija (one workshop); in Bitola covering cities of Resen (one workshop);

	<p>in Veles covering cities of Kavadarci, Negotino, (one workshop); in Kumanovo covering cities of Kriva Palanka, Kratovo, Probistip (one workshop) in Ohrid covering cities of Struga, Debar (one workshop) in Prilep covering cities of Makedonski Brod, Krusevo (one workshop)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of seven hundred sixty health professionals trained on the TEACH VP modules for intimate partner violence prevention including other modules on domestic violence. <p>A tangible change has been produced in the three realms tackled by these output activities: primary school, university and the medical profession.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As indicators show, primary school teachers have been reached by the output activities in the integrated communication campaign at present being designed and the in-depth training pilot phase in 2010 which will continue to extensively spread out in 2011. • At University level, guidelines for integrating DV in the curricula have been developed, printed, translated and distributed; TOT conducted and guidelines piloted. • Regarding the medical professionals, sensitization on early detection and primary prevention on domestic violence for the mental health professionals and emergency medical doctors have been achieved, massively country wide. 	
<p>Planned Budget Output 3.2 42,000 USD</p>	<p>Expenditure Output 3.2 42,000 USD</p>	<p>Balance Output 3.2 0 USD</p>

EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3	Networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities strengthened.	
INDICATOR 3.3	Number of the CSOs participating in the network Networking modality developed and observed	
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.3.1 Establishment of CSOs coordination network, develop a networking modality and joint framework of activities, including capacity building for fundraising for CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Network composed of twenty-one members established in December 2010; networking modality and key strategic documents produced. Three task-groups (workgroups) on Strategic planning, networking modality and communication established and functioning in the frame of the Network. 	
Planned budget 3.3.1 20,500 USD	Expenditure 18,854 USD	Balance 1,646 USD
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.3.2 Establish joint web based discussion forum, newsletter and other publication materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract signed with a specialized IT company to design the CSO Network website and support its updating and maintenance. Working group on communications responsible for the website information and provision of updates established. 	
Planned budget 3.3.2 5,000 USD	Expenditure 0,00 USD	Balance 5,000 USD (funds committed)

PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3 Networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities strengthened.	<p>Indicators as follows provide a description of the progress towards strengthened networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities during the reporting period.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of the CSOs participating in the network Joint networking modality developed and agreed upon by twenty one CSO members, working around mutual goals for preventing violence against women and domestic violence;</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. networking modality developed and observed Successful process of creation of the key strategic and programmatic documents of the network, as well as joint communication strategy and tools.</p> <p>A tangible change has been produced among NGOs working in DV issues in FYR Macedonia. For the first time they are working together in establishing a network that enable them to undertake joint projects and harmonize and coordinate their activities on DV in the country. Although the process is not yet finished, significant steps have been done in 2010 to progress towards the output 3.3 of strengthening their institutional capacities.</p>	
Planned Budget Output 3.3 25,500 USD	Expenditure Output 3.3 18,854 USD	Balance Output 3.3 6,646 USD

PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTCOME 3	Increased public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV
<p>Outcome 3 indicators have not yet been measured and relate changes in behaviors of the targeted population for output activities. Progress towards outcomes can be analyzed by examining the links between expected outputs and outcomes and determining how the progress towards the expected output is likely to contribute to the outcome.</p> <p>Public awareness campaigns, community outreach behavior change programmes, and capacity development for key actors like schools and health sectors and institutions will set up the basis for less social tolerance to DV and better prevention measures, and will deliver tangible results in terms of less prevalence of DV in the population over time.</p> <p>At present significant results at output level incrementally contribute to increase public awareness and primary prevention mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combined action targeted at local level relevant actors through campaigns and the establishment of local coordinative bodies can increase public awareness across the country in complementary ways to National campaigns and National Coordinative Body. In 2011 and 2012 local coordinative bodies will need to be strengthened and ways to ensure their sustainability implemented. It is yet to be measured the number of men and community leaders who believe they can prevent DV, the number of men and community members who perceive DV as criminal offence and the number of people reporting DV to relevant service providers as a result of the community outreach behavior change programmes implemented. • Other relevant actors targeted under Outcome 3 are the primary school teachers and the medical profession. Extensive training and campaign is being implemented as well as materials developed and made accessible. Evident progress is shown by the output results to date. However a final step into adoption of measures to take action and respond to DV and to include DV modules in the curricula is required to ensure appropriation and sustainability. • Finally, the establishment of NGO networking approach to development of coordinated action regarding DV and strengthening their capacity for service delivery and advocacy is underway. Its successful implementation may be conducive to increased public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV. 	

G. CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND ACTION PLANS

The programme Outcomes are well oriented to contribute to the overarching objectives and intervention strategies described in the programme document. Through the combination of planned activities of efficient policy-making, extensive and comprehensive protection and support to the victims of DV and enhanced public awareness and reduced incidence of DV, the national response system to DV will be effectively improved. Namely this programme leads to capacity building for the effective implementation of policies.

The design of this JP is based on the newly adopted National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2007) and the National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence (2008-2011). Programme outputs are related to specific objectives and results of the National Strategy. Therefore, the JP provides a specific support to the national implementation priorities on DV.

H. CHALLENGES

1. During the implementation of the Output 2.1 and Output 2.3--Multi-agency model (UK MARAC model) for risk assessment and dealing with DV cases on local level in six pilot municipalities--similarities were noted with sister's agency UNFPA activity Behaviour Community Change programme

and UN WOMEN activity Legal Aid training programme. A coordinative meeting was held between UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN and international and local consultant engaged by UNDP to strengthen the capacities of the service providers at local level in protecting victims of DV in order to clarify:

- Each Agency Consultant's (NGOs) roles and responsibilities,
- Conducted actions (meetings, discussions) with the local counterparts;
- Counterparts feedback and planned activities (training curriculum and initiative) for establishment of operating body so called Local Coordinative Body for DV prevention as part of UNFPA activities in the local communities who will deal with DV cases on local level under official Local Preventive Councils in the municipalities (LPCs) and formation of intervention teams (MARAC teams) as part of UNDP activities in the frames of the Local Coordinative Bodies for DV prevention;
- Follow up activities (engagement of local NGO to support the work of the mixed protection teams in five pilot municipalities).

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 was concluded with mutual agreement that no overlaps in UNDP, UNIFEM and UNFPA are identified but further cooperation and joint action.

2. The establishment of the first Network of CSO working to prevent violence against women and domestic violence was per-se challenging, given the large number of identified organizations interested to take part and the complexity of bringing so many organizations agreeing around one mutual structural and strategic platform. In this light, multiple gatherings and joint discussion sessions were facilitated to come up with joint decisions on the need and the feasibility of establishing this entity; also extra efforts were invested in order to work on the key network documents and communication tools, through formation of thematic working groups, and accurate distribution of tasks and responsibilities.

3. UNFPA has mayor challenge to develop and produce very recognizable public awareness campaign that can lead to massive national popularization of the issues of DV and action to change things for better, but with limited funds available for this activity. The solution was found in creation a partnership with the private sector through the pro-bono engagement of a marketing agency Publicis for cooperation on the PAC on three continued years.

I. UNEXPECTED RESULTS

Initially the JP has foreseen the revision and harmonization of the existing three 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 JP (both technical and financial). Thus, the overall coordination and cooperation among all key players in prevention and fight against domestic violence was enhanced with the NCB endorsement of **five sectoral** (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 on provision of legal aid to victims of DV provided added value to the JP. It was not initially envisaged in the JP work plan; however, it was identified in the Capacity Needs Assessment of legal aid provision and upon request by national counterparts, comprehensive training module was developed and representatives from twenty-six Centers for Social Work (total of thirty participants) took part in this capacity development exercise.
- The training for the emergency medical doctors initiates request from two municipalities (Skopje and Berovo) to have additional trainings, which were conducted accordingly.
- Initially the JP had foreseen training for the emergency medical doctors and psychiatrist including other health professionals. Additional interest was expressed by the pediatricians and nurses so

the future training will include these professionals as well. This action was not initially anticipated but received full support from the JP (both technical and financial). After having participated in the training few municipalities have requested additional training to be organized in Berovo and Karpos municipality not only for health professionals but as well for other professionals.

- Regarding the training of seven faculties initially planned, three more expressed interest to participate and were included in the training: Gender Based Studies; Pedagogical School for Teachers; Institute for Sociological, Political and Juridical Research.

J. LOCAL/NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT & JOINT PROGRAMME SUSTAINABILITY

- The transition to full national ownership of the coordination mechanisms in the area of DV was initiated in 2010, with preparation of the **Handover Strategy for JP Outputs & Activities** by the International Technical Advisor in full cooperation with the Chief Technical Advisor and members of all UN Agencies represented in the Technical Level Working Group. The hand-over strategy is based on two main strategies: (1) secure alternative funding and/or explore future UN programmes to support the design and implementation of a new National Strategy; and (2) support capacity building and ownership of key institutions and actors to ensure the likelihood of programme results beyond programme funding.
- This JP provides for a unique opportunity to involve all relevant stakeholders into an effort to implement coherent and multi-sectoral interventions at the same time. The successful 2010 implementation of the JP resulted in an **improved work² at policy level within the National Coordinative Body**. It is expected to strengthen national DV collaboration and coordination among different sectors which can be relevant for sustainability purposes.
- At civil society level, the establishment of the Network of CSOs working to prevent violence against women and domestic violence represents a pioneer initiative, which has gathered twenty-one organizations around mutual aim to prevent violence against women and domestic violence by developing a joint networking modality and platform for joint action. The Network capacities will be strengthened in fundraising and joint programming, so as to boost its chances for sustainability as leading civil society actor against domestic violence and violence against women in general.

K. PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The stakeholder commitment (political, technical or financial) improved in 2010 both among UN agencies and within the NCB. When compared to 2009 some improvements can be noted, such as: working together with the national partners, more active involvement in activities preparatory and implementation phase and involvement in preparation of various publications.

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

There have been noteworthy step up in the overall coordination of the activities with National counterparts, specifically with regard to their involvement in designing and delivering capacity development programmes for professionals dealing with DV as well as in development of relevant knowledge products.

L. GOOD PRACTICE, LESSONS LEARNT & INNOVATION

GOOD PRACTICE

² In 2010 regular monthly meetings of NCB were successfully conducted

- **National stakeholders represented in the National Coordinative Body as well as the other institutions represented at local level³ were introduced with the basic principles of gender mainstreaming, principles of rights based approach to development, as well as with gender and policy analysis concept.** Through specialized trainings they were provided with the knowledge to introduce gender and human rights responsiveness in the development of an efficient domestic violence protection and economic empowerment system by making the links to gender and human rights.
- **The overall coordination and cooperation among all key players in prevention and fight against domestic violence was enhanced with NCB** endorsement of five sectoral (social, police, health, education and civil society) and 1 umbrella protocol with referral mechanism for dealing with domestic violence cases. The basic principles of **gender mainstreaming** and principles of rights based approach were introduced in all documents. The **cooperation among governmental and non-governmental organizations** represented in NCB was enhanced through regular meeting, seminars and thematic workshops participation and experience sharing.
- In the course of 2010 UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior - MoI **multi-agency model for risk assessment and dealing with DV cases** on local level was supported by national stakeholders from six pilot municipalities: Skopje (two municipalities from Skopje), Tetovo, Kavadarci, Kumanovo and Bitola. During the trainings the professionals coming from different professional background (police, social services, education, medical and NGO sector) were introduced with UK MARAC model for multi-agency cooperation and its applicability into country DV system.
- All partners involved in the JP implementation during the course of 2010 gave full **commitment to sharing knowledge, by documenting, evaluating and disseminating results.** This was done through NCB meetings or through posting of information on the official NCB web site.
- Good practice in working and creating partnership with NGOs and private sector in socially responsible activities is a viable way to cut costs of advertising and public awareness raising activities. Campaign costs through the pro-bono engagement of a marketing agency Publicis as well as their partners in production of media tools with discount prices, cut the costs of the campaign by more than a half;
- Use of new media tools such as social community networks such as Facebook proved very successful to reach out to a wider audience and especially the younger population and to engage them in constructive discussion at almost no cost;
- Engagement of NGOs at local levels also helps build their capacity to work with municipal structures and to reach out to wider audience and target group;
- UN Women conducted the first capacity and needs assessment of the CSW and NGOs on provision of legal aid to victims of DV. The assessment provides recommendations for addressing specific challenges and suggests further interventions, and the results have served as the basis for development of tailored capacity building agendas for professionals directly involved in assisting and providing legal aid to victims. This approach has proven to be very successful enabling better identification of specific gaps and existing requirements for knowledge and skills building among social workers and/or other professionals involved in the legal aid services for victims of DV.

LESSONS LEARNT

- Prevention efforts directed at local communities require the involvement from the very beginning (assessment phase) of the local structures, leaders and NGOs so to create ownership and the sustainability of initiatives;
- The provision of legal aid to victims of Domestic Violence proved to be very efficient and successful when done through local NGOs specialized in dealing with DV cases; this particularly, because local organizations are considered safe and discrete, they usually provide additional complementary services and can respond to urgent needs of the victims and the services are free of charge.
- One of the lessons learned is that legal aid service centres, managed by NGOs should be further supported and expanded and the government/local municipal authorities should strongly support their

³ Police stations, Health Institutions, Centres for Social Work, Basic Schools, High Schools, Kindergartens, Civil Society Organization and other

sustainable operation. One of the innovative approaches in the provision of legal aid to victims of DV, introduced within this JP, was the development of specific standards and licensing criteria for NGO-legal aid providers. These standards have been piloted by the NGO Legal aid service centres, who received support in provision of free-of-charge legal aid services to victims of DV.

M. KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

Attached to this report are following documents/ info materials/web site links:

- Umbrella Protocol for dealing with Domestic Violence Cases, 2010 Government's Publication supported by UNDP (Annex 1);
- "Don't live in fear! Report domestic violence!" - campaign flyer and poster (Annex 2);
- "Don't live in fear! Report domestic violence!" - campaign audio jingle (Annex 3);
- Capacity and Needs Assessment Report on the Cooperation and Coordination of Activities in Prevention and Treatment of Domestic Violence of the Local State Institutions in five municipalities in FYR Macedonia (Annex 4);
- <http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/> - National Coordinative Body web site.
- Capacity and needs assessment of the Centers for Social Work and NGOs providing legal aid to victims of DV;
- "Guide for NGOs on the use of standards for legal aid provision to victims of DV"
- "Guide for members of the Bar Association providing legal aid to victims of DV"
- TEACH VIP guidelines on Violence Prevention produced;
- Specific modules developed for Medical Association of emergency medical doctors;
- Specific modules developed for Medical Association of Psychiatrist;
- Training packages of the protocols for 5 different sectors (health, social, educational, NGOs, police)

N. MONITORING & EVALUATION

An updated Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix template provided by the UN Trust Fund is submitted together with this report (Annex A).

O. NEXT STEPS

2011 Annual Work Plan is attached to this report (Annex B).

P. SUPPORTING/ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

I. DETAILED RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES PER OUTCOME

OUTCOME 1:

Efficient policy-making and improved policy-implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders

OUTPUT 1.1: National Multi-Sectoral Coordination Body effectively coordinates overall policy making and implementation of the National Strategy for combating DV and other relevant national strategies

- 2 study visits for NCB members conducted in 2010. National counterparts exchanged experience and best practices in the area of DV prevention with officials from Slovenia and Netherlands, key achievements initial discussions regarding DV criminal and civil aspects of the domestic violence legislation.
- Increased knowledge among sixteen members of the NCB on Human Rights and Gender Based approaches in policy making. This will enable them to incorporate the basic principles of gender mainstreaming into their work and to ensure that gender based approaches are considered during policy analysis and creation.
- Sixteen NCB members were introduced to Monitoring and Evaluation Tools. This improves their ability to effectively implement the National Strategy because the new tools enable more effective management of the Annual Work Plans of relevant line ministries through indicators and establishing M&E systems.
- Twenty NCB members actively participated with their inputs in revision of existing protocols from social, police and health sector and newly developed protocol from educational sector, as well as newly developed unified protocol with referral mechanism for appropriate institutional action in DV cases.
- Increased knowledge among twenty two members of the NCB on the possible changes and amendments to be introduced in the national DV legislation upon the ratification of the new CoE Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. The Convention signing and ratification is expected in 2011.
- Conducted Mid-term and Final 2010 monitoring of the implementation of the Annual Action Plans in each Ministry; The AWP's have been revised to achieve realistic objectives, with appropriate budget allocations made. The revised work plans were shared and discussed with NCB members during the second NCB meeting. The ministries have adopted the revised work plans for 2010 and new 2011 work plans.
- The public face of the National Coordinative Body came into view with the completion and functioning of its website. The site which is administrated by the Ministry of Labour and Social

Policy provide updated information on the situation and response with regard to domestic violence in the country and promotes understanding and awareness of the Body's role in dealing with DV at policy level (<http://nkt.mtsp.gov.mk/>).

OUTPUT 1.2.: The Government capacities to design and implement DV policies and capacity building programmes strengthened;

- Four regional multisectoral workshops were organized, each for one of the four appellate regions in the country (Skopje, Gostivar, Bitola, and Stip). At the workshops, a total of hundred forty nine participants from various professional backgrounds (social workers, judges, prosecutors, ombudsman office representatives, MoLSP, ISA, and Academy for Training of Judges and Prosecutors) worked on improving their cooperation and coordination in supervising parental rights in DV cases.
- For the first time in the country, a comprehensive analysis of child sexual abuse was completed in cooperation with the Institute for Social, Legal and Political Research. The analysis was finalized in November 2010, and printed/published in January 2011. The findings of the study highlight the gender dimensions in sexual abuse of the study and vulnerability of girls. The Coordinating body on child sexual abuse and pedophilia has agreed to use the recommendations of the study as the main basis for its 2011 plans.

OUTPUT 1.3.: National unified data collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV established

- The assessment report contained recommendations for the establishment of the data collection system. The key recommendation of the Report is for the establishment of a system whereby each relevant agency would share data, creating a common domestic violence knowledge-base system to be hosted by the Institute for Social Activities rather than establishing a central, domestic violence--specific system based on a 'case management' model. This shared system would collect, analyze and report on domestic violence trends and incidence based on:
 - o data collected on reported incidences from partners;
 - o collected data centralization in a common digital system;
 - o review of collected data by a qualified, trained domestic violence analyst;
 - o analysis of data and its disaggregation by a number of criteria/indicators and production of a consolidated statement on domestic violence related trends and characteristics;
 - o regular short-reports shared with partners and interested parties; and
 - o results shared via a domestic violence portal – a web based 'one-stop-shop' for domestic violence related information.
- A compendium of definitions and terms used in the current legal framework to serve as an input to the creation of a glossary of terms that will be used in a unified manner for all data collection was prepared.
- Draft data collection forms for each relevant sector and one for the central data depository that is based on commonly agreed and relevant indicators.
- Four training workshops to reach a consensus and familiarize relevant actors to the newly proposed collection forms, a set of common domestic violence indicators, Glossary of Terms and the draft protocols for data collection and recording held with the national partners and institutions: (fifty representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, Institute for Social Affairs and representatives from thirty Centres for Social Work; ten representatives from the Ministry of Interior and eight regional Sectors for Analytics; fifteen representatives from the Ministry of Health, Institute for Public Health and relevant health professionals; five representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Public Prosecutor Office, Courts and IT sector of MoJ; and NGO representatives).
- Ministry of Labor and Social Policy signed MOUs with other involved line ministries for cooperation on data collection on DV;

- A data recording form for the health sector developed and health care workers trained on its use as part of the national data collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of domestic violence;
- Hardware including back-up and adequate software to host the database of the healthcare sector procured and training of health care providers on data recording conducted in order to build their capacities to perform their roles in the centralized Domestic Violence database.
- The MoU for joint cooperation in the health care sector for development of a national data collection system was signed between WHO/UNFPA/IPH in order to establish Center for DV data in the health sector; an equipped office established and local consultant engaged;
- Software company engaged to develop adequate software to host DV data nationwide;

OUTCOME 2:

Extensive and comprehensive protection and support to the victims of DV

OUTPUT 2.1: Police response to cases of DV improved;

- Five sectoral (social, police, health, education and civil society) and one umbrella protocol with referral mechanism for action in domestic violence cases, developed after intensive consultation process with involved line Ministries, have been endorsed by the National Coordinative Body.
- Thousand five hundred copies (Thousand Macedonian and five-hundred Albanian language version) of the protocols as well as 1000 copies of CD (containing Macedonian, Albanian and English language version) have been printed/ burned and were distributed country wide.
- Conducted five TV shows with participation of the relevant institutions that operate in the field of domestic violence and took part in Multi-agency training model. The TV discussions included the domestic violence national legal framework, the methods in which the victims and the perpetrators of domestic violence are treated, the protection measures as well as promotion / presentation of the UK MARAC model for protection of the victims of domestic violence which are considered to be under high risk, and possibility for its adaptation to targeted municipalities country wide.
- Capacity and needs assessment study conducted to assess existing Capacities of the NGOs and the Centers for Social Work in providing legal aid and to identify the needs of these stakeholders in providing legal aid to victims of domestic violence;
- Capacities of twenty eight NGO representatives and thirty four lawyers strengthened through development and delivering of two comprehensive training modules, specifically tailored for these legal aid providers. In addition, two practical guides for provision of legal aid services to victims of Domestic violence were developed for NGOs and members of the Bar Association. The Training for NGOs and the Guide for NGOs and Bar Association were produced with support from funds of the complementary GKN-funded JP.
- Capacities of thirty social workers strengthened through a comprehensive training module focusing on gender aspects of DV, the national and international legal frames, client screening and acceptance procedures, evidence gathering, data collection referrals and coordination with other involved stakeholders;

OUTPUT 2.2.: Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV established

- The standards for legal aid services to victims of DV were piloted by seven specialized NGOs who received support to expand the free of charge legal aid services to victims of DV in their local communities, thereby covering total of twenty one municipalities. Using the standards developed for provision of legal aid and the unified data collection sheets, these centers have

marked significant results in the provision of free legal aid services to DV victims, providing assistance for a total of two hundred thirty victims in the course of 2010.

- **The Capacity and needs assessment study of legal aid providers to victims of DV** was the basis for the overall conceptualization and implementation of other activities in support of this output. It identifies key providers of legal aid to victims of domestic violence in the country, the types of legal aid provided, it analyzes the procedures of provision of legal aid based on the laws regulating domestic violence and the standards for provision of legal aid developed in the frame of the JP, it assesses the existing capacities of the NGOs and the Centers for Social Work in providing legal aid; and moreover, it identifies the needs of these stakeholders in offering legal assistance to victims of domestic violence.
- The assessment has helped for the elaboration of comprehensive **training modules for NGOs and the development of two practical guides for provision of legal aid services** – for NGOs and for Bar Association members. (The training for NGOs and the Guides have been supported with the funds from the GKN-funded JP).
- The Capacity and needs assessment has also served as a basis for formulation of a **comprehensive training module** for the professionals, primarily social workers and lawyers, from the CSW who are directly involved in the provision of legal aid to victims of DV. Capacities of the CSW were strengthened in regards to gender aspects of DV, the national and international legal frames, and their skills improved on client screening and acceptance procedures, evidence gathering, data collection, and referrals and coordination with other involved stakeholders.
- In support of the standardization of legal aid services to victims of DV, and in view of enhancing the accessibility to free legal aid services, nine **Legal Aid Service Centers, managed by seven specialized NGOs, were established in key country locations**, covering a total of twenty one municipalities. NGOs in the frame of their project activities (June 2010 – February 2011), provided direct assistance to victims (primary legal aid and legal representation in court), carried out awareness raising activities within local communities, discussed with local institutions on improved coordination and referrals at local level and advocated with local self-governments on more sustained support for the Legal Aid Centers.
- Using the standards developed for provision of legal aid and the unified data collection sheets, these centers have marked significant results in the provision of free legal aid services to DV victims, **providing assistance for a total of two hundred thirty survivors** (more than 96% women) in the reporting period. All survivors were provided with primary legal aid, for sixty three legal representations were secured and in sixteen cases temporary protection measures were issued.

OUTCOME 3:

Increased public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV

OUTPUT 3.1: Community outreach behavior change programmes targeting most at risk communities and public education campaigns implemented

- Thirty Local Coordinative Bodies were established at the local level with all relevant institutions and forty meetings of the Local Coordinative Bodies were held to discuss strategies to prevent DV in their municipalities;
- The lessons learned and good practices were identified in the pilot models of community outreach activities and interventions models on a two-day National workshop “Experiences and Results from the Pilot Programme for DV prevention in the local Communities” held in Skopje in February 2010;
- The organizations have piloted a model for an integrated community response system to domestic violence that not only prevents domestic violence occurrence through change of attitudes and behavior conducive to domestic violence, but they have also established a model of cooperation among relevant local institutions (police, health care, social protection, judiciary), civil society sector,

religious communities, media and local business sector with the aim of improving the efficiency of the response to domestic violence cases.

- Based on the recommendations and conclusions from the workshop, new Call for proposals for NGOs for the second stage of the project activities aims at scaling up the level of prevention efforts in more and diverse local communities was announced in March 2010.
- Thirteen NGOs were selected to implement activities starting from May 2010 up to September 2011 in thirty four municipalities. They have held more than hundred meetings with local institutions, representatives from local NGOs and religious organizations to establish a system for DV prevention at the local level. In this regard fifty Memorandums of understandings were signed between the relevant actors;
- The community outreach interventions for prevention of domestic violence were introduced to following thirty four municipalities, 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;
- Thirteen partner NGO's working in thirty four municipalities have held more than hundred meetings with local institutions, representatives from local NGOs and religious organizations to establish a system for DV prevention at the local level. In this regard more than fifty Memorandum of understandings were signed between the relevant actors on local level;
- Thirty Local Coordinative Bodies were established at the local level with all relevant institutions and eighty five meetings of the Local Coordinative Bodies were held to discuss strategies to prevent DV in their municipalities;
- More than three hundred members of these Coordinative Bodies were sensitized and trained to develop Local Strategies to prevent DV.
- Two local studies on DV prevalence and trends conducted and findings shared with relevant local authorities;
- Strumica and Probishtip, the two municipalities that have approved year action plan and budget for 2011 for local Preventive Body by the municipal Local Governments;
- Second phase of the national Campaign against DV under the slogan *"I have the courage and the strength to say no to violence. You can do it, too"*, launched on 28 October.
- Sixteen distinguished women from different areas of social life used as a role models in the campaign;
- Campaign materials developed in four languages Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish and Roma – 7,000 posters, 100,000 brochures, TV spots, radio jingles and 10,000 purse mirrors branded with the campaign logo;
- All viewers/persons of the country have seen the campaign an average of **ten** times on television which is more than last year 9 times; **88%** of the population have seen the TV spots at least once and **69%** of the population have seen the TV spots at least three times with the local and cable channels included;
- The average achieved discount reached on national TV Channels for the campaign is 98% and a net paid per airing is less than 10% of the cost for commercial advertisers;
- The materials are distributed among MOLSP, MOI, Centres for social affairs and thirteen NGO partner organizations and local authorities and local institutions in thirty four municipalities;
- Outdoor event on 25 November to mark the "International day to eliminate violence against women" involving the famous singers and pantomime performance;
- More than three hundred NGO activists, citizens, representatives of NCB and involved ministries, representatives of UN and other international organizations gathered to make a purple ribbon – symbolizing their commitment to the fight against domestic violence.
- A local marketing agency, Publicis, was involved in designing and implementing a three-year public awareness raising campaign on a pro-bono basis in order to create partnerships with business sector and add additional supporters of the national campaign. This was necessary to build due to limited funds for this activity. Two national public awareness campaigns were developed so far (in 2009 and 2010) with wide impact on the population.

- In 2009 three celebrity sport players were selected to participate in the campaign – Mr. Kire Lazarov, Capitan of the Macedonian handball team and best shooter in the World Handball Cup in 2009, Mr. Artim Shakiri, former Capitan of the Macedonian Football team and Mr. Primislav Dimovski, the country’s best heavy weight boxer. The concept of the 2009 campaign was to emphasize the role of men in preventing domestic violence using physically active men who do not use violence in their family.
- The concept of the 2010 campaign was targeting women victims with focus on their inner strength and ability to make change in her life. We had three goals to reach – 1. To empower women to say no more to DV; 2. To motivate women to take an action with focus on the necessity for the action for the victims and 3. Raising awareness of the victims.
- Sixteen women recognizable in the society in different areas of life, representing unity in their message regardless of their political, ethnic or professional background were selected to represent the wide front to say “NO” to domestic violence. Criteria for selection of these women were their recognizable activism in public, brave, distinguished professionals, ethnical diversity, various age categories and activism in life.
- Media products for the promotional purposes were TV spot, radio jingle, newspaper ads, internet banners and social media such as Facebook. Informational materials such as brochures, posters, flyers and small branded mirrors were used and distributed in the local communities;
- Two outdoor events on 25 November 2009 and 2010 held to mark the “International day to eliminate violence against women” involving the famous singers and pantomime performance; more than 700 NGO activists, citizens, representatives of NCB and involved ministries, representatives of UN and other international organizations gathered to make a purple ribbon – symbolizing their commitment to the fight against domestic violence.

OUTPUT 3.2.: Non-violence integrated in school/university curricula; educational policy, legislation, and school practice;

- Significant progress has been made to prepare for a campaign to address violence in and through schools. Using communication for development techniques, a multi-discipline workshop was organized to elicit knowledge and ideas from experts and stakeholders. This process ensured a participatory approach to behavioral analysis, defining the communication strategy and interventions to address violence. The C4D strategy to address violence in and through schools foresees a series of integrated communication activities targeting students, teachers and parents, school leadership and policy makers. It focuses on: challenging the acceptance of violence as a normal and justified response among children; increasing awareness of the consequences of punitive discipline practices and promoting positive parenting practices among parents; motivating teachers to apply behavior for learning principals in classroom settings; motivating school leadership to initiate action at community level and advocacy efforts to ensure national policy and procedures on preventing violence and promoting behavior for learning are adopted. A detailed implementation plan (which foresees a launch in March 2011) has been developed and incorporates M&E activities to pre-test materials, monitor impact during the rollout and evaluation.
- With regards to the in-depth training in primary schools, progress is especially significant in ensuring solid foundation for sustainability which includes not only dissemination of the in-depth training in schools, but also its incorporation to the BED annual programme of work and building the capacity of the BED advisors for monitoring and providing support to schools in implementation of the campaign to address violence in and through schools. One of the main pillars of the training programme is school-self evaluation. Cooperation with the BED is underway to ensure that the indicators related to the reduction of school violence are included in the existing framework for school self-evaluation. This will ensure life of the programme beyond the duration of this joint programme.
- **MKD VIP Translation of parts of TEACH-VIP in Macedonian and conducting TEACH-VIP workshops to build capacity for the health professionals and other university professors.** The TEACH VIP curriculums basic and advance were translated into the Macedonian language, more specifically the modules on violence prevention. The TEACH VIP curriculum has been piloted for the students on several relevant Faculties. The TEACH VIP Capacity building workshops for health

professionals were organized in collaboration with the Medical Associations of gynecologist, general practitioners, emergency medical doctors and psychiatrist. So far, Thousand five hundred sixty health professionals in related fields have been trained.

- **DV education integrated at universities and the health sector through capacity building training programmes.** fifty to sixty University professors trained on domestic violence. The following Faculties received trainings: Medical Faculty, Psychology, Social Work and Policy, Gender Studies, Law, High School on Nursing and Midwifery, Pedagogy, Pedagogical Faculty and Police Academy - in order to ensure the ongoing implementation of the Trainers of Trainees cycle.
- **MKD VIP Dissemination of the (ACE) Adverse Childhood Experience survey results on violence prevention on child abuse and neglect.** Survey results on ACE survey have been shared on the National Stakeholder meeting held on 12th October; report needs to be finalized and published, will be distributed and shared with the UNWGDV.
- During the implementation of the Output 3.2, sensitization of the health professionals for Domestic Violence Prevention few main issues were important to be addressed.
 - a) Modules had to be piloted and adopted by the relevant health professionals;
 - b) Interest for particular health professionals for Domestic Violence to be included in their training packages;
 - c) Identifying Medical Association as potential partner and expression of their interest to participate and active involvement in capacity building activities;
 - d) Conducted actions (meetings, discussions) with local counterparts;
 - e) Received counterparts feedback and planned activities (training curriculum);
 - f) Licensed the Training by the Doctors Chamber;
 - g) Identifying 2 Medical Associations: Medical Association of Psychiatrist and Medical Association of Emergency Medical Doctors for implementation of 10 workshops each and defining the pilot cities;
 - h) Identifying the participants from different pilot cities.

OUTPUT 3.3.: Networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities strengthened

- Network of twenty one CSO working on gender based violence and domestic violence established through facilitation of three joint workshops; Thematic working groups formed and main strategic and programme documents of the network created and endorsed; Network Coordinator elected and official Declarations for Joining the CSO Network on Gender Based violence and Domestic violence signed and submitted by the network members;
- Three preparatory meetings supported and facilitated by UN Women and external facilitators in the course of 2010.
- Capacity building activities, including other initial joint actions of the Network will be implemented in 2011;
- Contract signed with a specialized IT company to design the CSO Network website, provide support for its updating and maintenance and offer handover training for the CSO members.

II. TESTIMONIAL

In 2010 UNDP supported NCB in preparation of the Umbrella Protocol for Dealing with Domestic Violence Cases, for the Following Institutions: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Science and Civil Organizations. As a testimony of this joint programme's influence and support to NCB, the "Foreword" of this Publication prepared by NCB President was extracted below:

“FOREWORD

The initiative for development of the Umbrella Protocol for Dealing with Domestic Violence cases arise from the necessity to take more coordinated action by all professional structures that have mandate for dealing with domestic violence cases. The National Coordinative Body for prevention of domestic violence recognized this need and with **UNDP support implemented this activity in line with the National Strategy for Prevention against Domestic Violence 2008 -2011**, adopted by the Macedonian Government.

This Strategy is basic strategic document of the Republic of Macedonia with purpose to decrease domestic violence phenomenon, improve quality of the offered protection with systematical measures in the prevention domain, effective response and dealing with domestic violence in order to insure equal access and approach.

As one of the most competent institution that has a clear programme for prevention and suppression of domestic violence, the National Coordinative Body **in cooperation with UNDP**, mobilized all its members – representatives from governmental and nongovernmental sector with the purpose to create one Umbrella document that will map the coordinated actions when dealing with domestic violence cases.

The role of all relevant Ministries and civil organization is crucial in the process of promotion and strengthening of the protection against domestic violence, as well as in the process of development of the Umbrella Protocol. Only through joint work, action and dedication one can act against domestic violence and its consequences.

Two fundamental values will be realized through the practical implementation of this Protocol: professionalism and ethics of the persons in charge for enforcement of the legislation and strengthening of their capacities to provide adequate treatment and protection to victims of domestic violence.

The Umbrella Protocol was prepared in consultation with experts from the relevant governmental institutions and civil society organizations that are directly involved in dealing with domestic violence cases, it contain experts' experience and positive practices which makes its structure much more authentic.

The Protocol is based on the positive legal provisions and obligations that are provided within the National Strategy for Prevention Against Domestic Violence and it indicates: the activities of all competent institutions in the process of detection and reduction of the domestic violence; the process of adequate protection of the victims, forms and ways of inter institutional cooperation; as well as final provisions that are regulating the procedures in accordance with the Protocol activities.

The members of the National Coordinative Body would like to express their gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Netherlands and the UN Trust Fund for elimination of violence against women, which in the framework of the Joint Programme “Strengthening the National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence” supported the development and publication of this Protocol, as well as to the team of the UNDP office in Republic of Macedonia for their inspiring remarks and suggestions.

Umbrella Protocol for dealing with domestic violence cases received full support from the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. Enhancement of the prevention and suppression of domestic violence crime and provision of adequate protection for the victims remains one of the key Government's priorities.

We hope that the Umbrella Protocol represents another confirmation of our efforts to establish a coordinated system for protection of the victims of domestic violence in the Republic of Macedonia, and it would be useful and practically applicable by all professional structures that are dealing with domestic violence cases.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long vertical stroke at the end.

Mr. Marjanco Todorovski

President of the National Coordinative Body for prevention of domestic violence

State Secretary Ministry of Labor and Social Policy”

Q. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA – Administrative Agent
BCC – Behavior Community Change
CSOs – Civil Society Organizations
CSW – Centers for Social Work
DV – Domestic Violence
GKN – Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
ISA – Institute for Social Affairs
JP – Joint Programme
LPC – Local Preventive Councils
LSGUs – Local Self-Government Units
MoES – Ministry of Education and Science
MoH – Ministry of Health
MoI – Ministry of Interior
MoJ – Ministry of Justice
MoLSP – Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
MDTFO – Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
NAPGE – National Action Plan on Gender Equality
NCB – National Coordinative Body
NGOs – Non-Governmental Organizations
NSPADV – National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence
PUNOs – Participating UN Organizations
UN – United Nations

PART II

EVAW TRUST FUND FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2010 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CHINA – MACEDONIA - PANAMA

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, the new UN gender entity which merged DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI, and UNIFEM. In 2008, the UN Trust Fund began awarding grants on a competitive base for Joint Programmes submitted by UN Country Teams.

The UN Trust Fund to EVAW is currently supporting 11 UNCT Joint Programmes using the pass through funding modality, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) MDTF Office is serving as the Administrative Agent for four of these Joint Programmes. The four Joint Programmes are implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of (FYR) Macedonia, and Panama.

Part II of this report reflect figures for the four Joint Programmes administered by the MDTF Office. Country-specific delivery analysis is available for tables 4 and 5.2.

1. Financial Overview

In 2010, no additional funds have been received from the EVAW TRUST FUND for the four JPs administered by the MDTF Office. However, the Fund earned an interest income of US\$3,000 and US\$6,000 interest income was received from Participating Organizations. As of December 2010, a total of US\$ 3.8 million was received.

The information related to the Source and Use of Fund is summarized below.

Table 1 : Financial Overview

For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	3,804	-	3,804
Fund Earned Interest Income	2	3	5
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	6	6
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources Of Funds	3,806	9	3,815
Uses Of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	2,766	1,000	3,766
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,766	1,000	3,766
Administrative Agent Fees	38	-	38
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	0	-	0
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	2,804	1,000	3,804
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	1,002	(991)	11
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,766	1,000	3,766
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	40	865	904
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	2,726	135	2,862

2. Donor Deposits

UN Women had transferred US\$ 3.8 million for the four JPs. While the total amount of contributions received as of 31 December 2010 was US\$ 3.8 million, no funds have been received during the 2010 exercise.

Table 2 : Donor Contributions

For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Donors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	TOTAL
UN Women	3,804	-	3,804
TOTAL	3,804	-	3,804

3. Transfer of Funds

Table 3 below indicates the funds transferred to Participating UN Organizations in prior years and in 2010. In 2010, transfers to Participating UN Organizations have been made to UNFPA (US\$ 0.38 million), UNDP (US\$ 0.36 million) and PAHO/WHO (US\$ 0.25 million).

Table 3: Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization

For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009		Current Year Jan-Dec 2010		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount
PAHO/WHO	-	-	254	254	254	254
UNDP	799	799	362	362	1,161	1,161
UNESCO	107	107	-	-	107	107
UNFPA	946	946	384	384	1,330	1,330
UNICEF	254	254	-	-	254	254
UNWOMEN	564	564	-	-	564	564
WHO	96	96	-	-	96	96
TOTAL	2,766	2,766	1,000	1,000	3,766	3,766

4. Delivery

As of December 2010, US\$ 3.77 million have been transferred by the MDTF Office for the four EAW Joint Programmes, while cumulated expenditures as of 31 December 2010 amount US\$ 0.9 million. As a result, the average overall delivery rate of the four JPs is 24.01 percent. With US\$ 0.52 million cumulative expenditure, the Joint Programme in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has the highest delivery rate (58.4 percent). Panama's JP delivery rate was 16.4 percent, China's was 12.2 percent and Bosnia and Herzegovina's was 8 percent .

Table 4: Financial Delivery Rates

For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Country/Sector	Total Approved Amount*	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure		Delivery Rate (%)
			Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
UNIFEM -EAW Trust Fund	958	958	2	76	8.08
Bosnia and Herzegovina Total	958	958	2	76	8.08
China					
UNIFEM -EAW Trust Fund	850	850	-	104	12.22
China Total	850	850	-	104	12.22
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep					
UNIFEM -EAW Trust Fund	958	958	38	521	58.39
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep Total	958	958	38	521	58.39
Panama					
UNIFEM -EAW Trust Fund	1,000	1,000	-	164	16.37
Panama Total	1,000	1,000	-	164	16.37
TOTAL	3,766	3,766	40	865	24.01

The detailed analysis of the expenditure and delivery rates for 2010 shows various country specific progresses in implementation:

EAW China

The UN Joint Programme on *Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach* consists of four UN Participating Organizations: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, and UN Women as the lead agency.

In November 2009, the total amount of funding received by EVAW JP in China was US\$850,258, out of which US\$103,927 was spent in 2010 (delivery rate of 12.2 percent). Activities were delayed due to time taken in reaching agreement with national partners on the baseline survey, but expenditure is expected to pick up in 2011.

EVAW Bosnia and Herzegovina

The EVAW Bosnia Herzegovina JP on *Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* consists of two Participating UN Organizations, UNDP and UNFPA. Out of total amount US\$ 958,105.82 transferred to these Participating UN Organizations, US\$ 77,000 had been spent as of 31 December 2010. The lower delivery rate (8.08 percent) was due to a large extent to project inception phase which took longer than expected, delayed recruitment of key project staff, contribution of additional resources to the project - resulting in re-programming of funds into the 2011 work-plan.

EVAW Macedonia

The EVAW Macedonia JP on *Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence* consists of five Participating UN Organizations: WHO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICED and UNDP. Due to the deposit received in late 2009 (November 2009), the delivery was very low in 2009 and the pace of programme activities increased significantly in 2010; the Participating UN Organizations were able to meet their annual targets in 2010. Table 4 reflects a delivery rate of 58.39 percent for the period ending 31 December 2010.

EVAW Panama

The EVAW Panama JP consists of three Participating UN Organizations: PHAO/WHO, UNFPA and UNDP. Out of 999,999 US\$ transferred to Participating UN Organizations, expenditures as of 31 December amount 163,722 US\$. The delivery rate is thus of 16.37 percent .

5. Expenditure

Detailed expenditures for the four Joint Programmes are reflected in table 5.1 in the six-category expenditure format, as prescribed by the UNDG and “2010 Supplemental Financial Reporting Specifications for Participating Organizations”. It shows that the total programmes costs as of December 2010 (including prior years) amounts US\$ 0.83 million, out of which US\$ 0.8 million were spent in 2010. The main expenses are related to Personnel (35 percent) and Contracts (46,6 percent), while the three other categories of expenditure represent a smaller share of the total programme cost (18.41 percent).

Table 5.1: Expenditure by Category

For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	–	54	54	6.48
Personnel	–	292	292	35.02
Training of Counterparts	–	47	47	5.61
Contracts	30	358	388	46.57
Other Direct Costs	2	51	53	6.32
Programme Costs Total	31	802	833	100.00
Indirect Support Costs	8	62	71	8.51
TOTAL	40	865	904	

The overall financial delivery rate of the four Joint Programmes is 24 percent . Detailed delivery rates for each Joint Programme and by Participating Organization are reflected in the Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2: Financial Delivery Rates by Participating Organization
For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount*	Net Funded Amount	TOTAL Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)
UNIFEM -EVAW Trust Fund					
00072812 UNIFEM TF: China	UNESCO	107	107	35	32.60
00072812 UNIFEM TF: China	UNFPA	228	228	28	12.42
00072812 UNIFEM TF: China	UNWOMEN	426	426	38	8.82
00072812 UNIFEM TF: China	UNDP	89	89	3	3.54
00072969 UNIFEM TF: Macedonia	UNFPA	138	138	129	93.80
00072969 UNIFEM TF: Macedonia	UNICEF	254	254	141	55.68
00072969 UNIFEM TF: Macedonia	UNWOMEN	138	138	52	37.90
00072969 UNIFEM TF: Macedonia	WHO	96	96	51	53.70
00072969 UNIFEM TF: Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	333	333	185	55.63
00073159 UNIFEM TF: Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNFPA	581	581	75	12.90
00073159 UNIFEM TF: Panama	UNDP	377	377	2	0.66
00074690 UNIFEM TF: Panama	UNFPA	384	384	58	15.20
00074690 UNIFEM TF: Panama	UNDP	362	362	45	12.53
00074690 UNIFEM TF:	PAHO/WHO	254	254	60	23.63
UNIFEM -EVAW Trust Fund Total		3,766	3,766	904	24.01
TOTAL		3,766	3,766	904	24.01

EVAW China

An analysis of each Participating UN Organization's expenditure against the transferred amount, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows that UNESCO had the highest delivery rate of 32.6 percent against the amount of US\$106,989. UNFPA spent 12.4 percent of the transferred amount of US\$227,803. UN Women's expenditure was US\$ 37,599, accounting for 8.8 percent of the total funds it received (US\$426,485), while UNDP spent 3.5 percent of its allocation of US\$88, 981.

EVAW Macedonia

Expenditure by Participating UN Organization, as detailed in the above table, shows that of the total expenditures of US\$ 559,248 for the Macedonia EVAW JP, against the total contributions of US\$ 957,713 thousand disbursed to the Participating UN Organizations, the delivery rate stands at 58.4 percent. All Agencies achieved their respective annual targets for 2010. UNFPA had the highest delivery rate of 93.8 percent against the amount of US\$ 138,000. UNICEF spent 55.68 percent of the transferred amount of US\$254,000. UN Women's expenditure was US\$ 52,000, accounting for 37.9 percent of the total funds it received (US\$138,000), while WHO spent 53.7 percent of its allocation of US\$ 96,000 and UNDP 55.6 percent of its US\$ 333,000 allocation.

EVAW Bosnia and Herzegovina

While UNFPA's total transferred amount is US\$ 580,849.50, the total expenses represent US\$ 74,940.39. UNDP's total approved amount (transferred to UNDP on 11 December 2009) is US\$ 377,256.32 and total expenses amounted US\$ 2,471.53, as of 31 December 2010. UNFPA had the highest delivery rate with 12.90 percent while UNDP's delivery rate amounted 0.66 percent in 2010.

EVAW Panama

Expenditure by Participating UN Organization for the EVAW Panama JP show that of the total expenditures of US\$ 163.722 against US\$ 1 million transfers, the delivery rate of the EVAW Panama JP is 16.4 percent. While PAHO/WHO's 2010 transferred amount was US\$ 253,838, the total of its expenditure was US\$ 59,987; UNFPA transferred amount was US\$ 383,816 and its total expenditure US\$ 58,344; UNDP's transferred amount is US\$ 362,345 and its total expenses were US\$ 45,392. As a result, PAHO/WHO's annual delivery rate is 23.3 percent, and UNFPA' and UNDP's respective delivery rates are 15.2 percent and 12.53 percent .

Cumulated expenditure by Participating Organization, with breakdown by category, are indicated below in Table 5.3. It reflects that for the four country based JPs that Participating UN Organizations that have spent most funds were UNFPA (US\$ 0.29 million), UNDP (US\$ 0.24 million) and UNICEF (US\$ 0.14 million).

Table 5.3: Expenditure by Participating Organization, with breakdown by category, cumulative
For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Participating Organization	TOTAL		Expenditure by Category								
	Total Approved Amount*	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Supplies Commodities Equipment & Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	Total Programme Cost	Indirect Support Costs	% of Total Programme Costs
PAHO/WHO	254	254	60	13	12	5	25	-	56	4	7.00
UNDP	1,161	1,161	236	4	147	-	41	17	210	26	12.59
UNESCO	107	107	35	-	-	-	33	-	33	2	7.00
UNFPA	1,330	1,330	291	32	64	8	137	29	270	21	7.73
UNICEF	254	254	141	4	-	33	91	3	132	9	7.00
UNWOMEN	564	564	90	0	45	-	41	4	90	-	0.00
WHO	96	96	51	-	23	-	21	-	43	8	19.01
TOTAL	3,766	3,766	904	54	292	47	388	53	833	71	8.51

6. Interest

Fund earned interest income is US\$ 5,000 as of 31 December 2010, and the interest received from PUNOs was US\$ 6,000 as of 31 December 2010. The total interest received by the fund was US\$ 11,000.

Table 6: Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Level
For the period ending 31 December 2010 (amounts in US\$ Thousands)

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan-Dec 2010	TOTAL
Fund Earned Interest	2	3	5
Total - Fund Earned Interest Income	2	3	5
Participating Organization (PO)			
UNDP	-	3	3
UNFPA	-	1	1
UNWOMEN	-	2	2
Total - Interest Income received from PO	-	6	6
TOTAL	2	9	11

7. Accountability and transparency

In 2010, the MDTF Office officially launched the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). It is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MDTF Office accounting system, with a maximum of two-hour delay, on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. Each MDTF and JP administered by the MDTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MDTF/JP including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 5,000 reports and documents on MDTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents also facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN agencies. The MDTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.