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Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the Joint Programme “Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence”

**Report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2011**

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

31 May 2012

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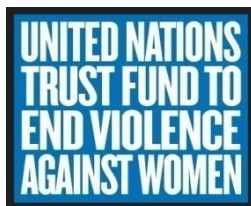


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PART I – NARRATIVE REPORT

A. JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Narrative Progress Report UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women covering the period 01.01-31.12.2011

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) \$ 957,713 Counterpart/Matching Funds (if any): \$2,671.010 for complementary activities funded from a bilateral donor sources Total Joint Programme Budget: \$3,628,723

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UN organizations present in the country have implemented 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. 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).

Both components of the programme work to strengthen the national capacity for measuring progress and monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of domestic violence prevention efforts.

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 (Mol), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Health (MoH), Local Self-Government Units (LSGUs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

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.

The Joint Programme uses a pass-through funding modality and the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) have selected UNDP/Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) to act as Administrative Agent (AA) for the Joint Programme.

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 expenditures and balance of 2011 utilized funds.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

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

- Made progress towards the efficient implementation of the national Strategy for prevention of domestic violence 2008-2011 through finalized NCB rules of procedures, trained NCB members, developed and regularly reviewed Annual Work Plans and monitored implementation of the National Strategy.

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

- Data collection for domestic violence cases software application established in health sector as the weakest link in the national system; The process for the National data collection system to be placed in the Institute for Social Activities initiated;
- Initiated process for implementation of the first country Baseline survey for prevalence and incidence of the domestic violence phenomena by UNDP, in partnership with UNFPA and UNWOMEN. The survey is aimed to overcome the existing gap with domestic violence data and help the government in appropriate policy development and implementation.

OUTPUT 2.1: Police response to cases of DV improved;

- 160 professionals from the Ministry of Interior's Sector for Internal Affairs, social sector, judges and prosecutors representing 8 target municipalities completed the round table discussions on improvement of the cooperation among local-level institutions in criminal and civil procedure of domestic violence cases.

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

- Standards for NGOs for providing legal aid services efficiently used and free of charge

services made available to 378 victims of domestic violence, showing a trend of remarkable increase in reporting and service delivery since 2010;

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

- Municipal officials from 13 municipalities¹ expressed interest to use² the MARAC model requesting inter-agency cooperation at local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases as part of their existing local preventive councils.
- 270 representatives³ from a variety of governmental institutions and civil society organizations in 13 target municipalities learnt how to improve their mutual cooperation by using the UK MARAC model for inter-agency cooperation at local level when dealing with domestic violence cases.
- Raised public awareness on “Reporting domestic violence” in 13 municipalities with delivery of 2650 bookmarks and 400 posters⁴ and organization of 7 TV and 1 radio show that included professionals from relevant institutions who operate in the field of domestic violence and were well acquainted with the functioning of the UK MARAC model for dealing with high risk domestic violence cases at local level.

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

- Third national campaign “Let’s step out of the darkness of domestic violence together” launched with great success. The average viewer has seen the 2011 campaign 14 times. 89% of the population has seen the TV campaign at least once, and 79% of the population has seen the TV campaign at least three times;
- The community outreach behavior change programmes as a most powerful tool in primary prevention targeted the most-at-risk communities run by 13 local CSOs in 33 municipalities. The activities on local level made a difference in the local communities and raised the awareness of the domestic violence as a problem of the society and municipality, not only as a private family issue. The sustainability of the activities on local level is proven by the 28 formed Local Community Bodies and the adopted 12 Action Plans by the Municipal Councils.

¹ Kriva Palanka, Kratovo, Kocani, Vinica, Sv. Nikole, Probistip, Radovis, Negotino, Berovo and Delcevo

² As stipulated in the programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework term ‘plan to use’ is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

³ Police officers, social workers, medical doctors, nurses, teachers, professors, kindergarten personnel, members of the judiciary, local authorities, religious representatives and other;

⁴ 5000 bookmarks and 750 posters were prepared and printed in 2011 and 2650 bookmarks and 400 posters were distributed in 13 municipalities. The remaining copies will be distributed in 2012 in final 12 target municipalities.

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

- Communication for development strategy School Free of Violence was developed and implemented. The strategy aimed to challenge the acceptance of “violence” in communication and discipline; and to address a tendency for parents, teachers, and students to shift the responsibility of addressing violence in schools to others. The main component focused on mechanisms to promote child participation and engage children in the change process.

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

- First National CSO Network to End Violence against Women and Domestic Violence becomes fully operational and registered as legal entity with common statute, assembly and executive bodies.
- Capacities of 20 CSO network members’ strengthened in advocacy and lobbying for improved institutional response to violence against women.

OUTCOMES

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

- Initiated process of implementation of the first country Baseline survey for prevalence and incidence of the domestic violence phenomena in order to support the country efforts to create effective policies and improve its domestic violence legislation and to overcome the existing gap with domestic violence data.

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

- Improved police response to domestic violence cases through strengthening of their capacities in the area of criminal and civil domestic violence procedures⁵ and assuring multi-institutional approach by enhancing mutual cooperation of the police and the members of the judiciary.
- Free of charge legal aid expanded through the continuous operation of 9 centers for legal aid managed by specialized NGOs addressing an important 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 through promotion of the UK model for multi-agency cooperation for high risk domestic violence cases. Awareness raising activities are also effectively contributing to support advocacy for the establishment of multi-agency risk assessment bodies of service providers on DV.

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

- The community outreach behavior change programmes changed the perception of the population in the 33 local communities since 2009 in terms of dealing with domestic violence; The results are measured in the following numbers - 146 debates on local

⁵ Criminal and civil DV procedure; Role and responsibilities of all key players involved in the judicial procedures.

communities with 4.804 visitors; 118 villages visited by the CSOs on the field; 114 media appearances on local media; 4 local studies on domestic violence prevalence and trends were conducted; 147 trainings for 3.534 high school students were organized on the issue of domestic violence and its prevention; 61 meetings were organized with the religious communities, 32 of them were with women where religious leaders;

- Networking of CSOs active in the field of ending violence against women and domestic violence strengthened and CSOs' capacities in joint advocacy and lobbying for enhanced institutional response to violence against women strengthened. First joint public awareness raising initiative of the network members carried for the 16 days of Activism for ending VAW.

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

- The implementation of the first country Baseline Survey on prevalence and incidence of domestic violence suffered many challenges. In order to assure its efficient implementation UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNDP have agreed to join their forces under the UNDP leadership. The process that has been pending for certain period was lastly initiated and newly agreed manner of action has shown to be more effective. In that line, during the reporting period a team of international and local consultant was engaged and survey Questionnaire and Manual were developed.
- The newly established network of 20 CSOs working to prevent violence against women and domestic violence, in its first year of operation, faced unavoidable challenges related to agreement upon common statute and registering of the network as legal entity. The network coordinator took lead in coordinating multiple consultations and meetings and the network's first annual assembly was held in order to elect its main executive bodies. Further, in order to facilitate the above processes and support the implementation of the network annual operational plan, external local consultant was engaged to provide independent expert advice and guidance.

LESSONS LEARNT

- Organization of a joint capacity building trainings for law enforcement officers, social workers and members of the judiciary is a viable way towards structural exchange of best practices and identification of gaps in the current cooperation with relevant recommendations on how to overcome them.
- Involvement of the private sector through a pro-bono support and organization of a public awareness campaign can bring benefit to the programme and make it more visible. In 2009 UNFPA has established a working partnership with one of the leading marketing agency "Publicis" that provides pro-bono services in terms of designing, development and implementation of a yearly public awareness campaign for the period of three-years.
- The provision of free of charge legal aid service marked significant increase in reporting and delivery of services to victims of domestic violence, which demonstrates increased visibility of legal aid providers/CSOs and their enhanced recognition in the local communities as competent and reliable service providers. With the legal aid programme, significant gap in provision of quality and equitable services in response to domestic violence was addressed,

as the country has made only limited progress in ensuring free and easily accessible legal aid to vulnerable groups. In this respect, legal aid service centers, managed by NGOs should be further supported and expanded and the government/local municipal authorities should strongly support their sustainable operation.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME CONTEXT

FYR of Macedonia made significant progress in the area of domestic violence with implementation of the National Strategy on preventing domestic violence 2008-2011, also noted in latest EU progress report⁶.

During the reporting period (January-December 2011), the goals of the Annual Work Plan 2011 have been met. The Annual Work Plan was revised according to the available budget. The total planned budget was utilized and all planned activities under Outcome 1, Outcome 2 and Outcome 3 have been completed by the end of this reporting period.

Early parliamentary elections in June 2011 caused delays in implementation of envisaged activities related to the work of the NCB and implementing national partners until the new government was appointed. Therefore the Administrative Agent on behalf of the programme submitted official request for no cost extension to the Donor for the Dutch component. Activities from this component will be completed as per SAA by August, 2012.

D. JOINT PROGRAMME GOAL(S)

The overall goal of the project 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 project 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;

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2011/package/mk_rapport_2011_en.pdf

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. PROJECT STRATEGIES

The implementation of the proposed project 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 project 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 project 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 project 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. PROJECT 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	Progress towards the implementation of National Strategy on Domestic Violence ⁷	
Activity 1.1.1	Actual Activities	
Support the NCB in coordinating policy making and implementation of National Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular NCB sessions - Reviews of Annual Action Plans - Special working group for development of the new 2012-2015 domestic violence Strategy meetings 	
Planned budget 1.1.1 19,000.00 USD	Expenditure 17,869.40 USD	Balance 1,130.60 USD
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.1 Efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.	The indicator 1.1. has shown the progress towards efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders represented in the National Coordinative Body. Precisely following actions has been planned and completed by the end of 2011: finalized NCB rules of procedures; trained NCB members; developed and regularly reviewed Annual Work Plans; and monitored implementation of the National Strategy.	
Planned Budget Output 1.1 19.000.00 USD	Expenditure Output 1.1 17.869,40 USD	Balance Output 1.1 1.130,60 USD

EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.3	National unified data-collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV established	
INDICATOR 1.3	<p>Indicator 1.3.1. The process of implementation of the first national Baseline survey has been initiated in 2011.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection questionnaires for health sector developed with common indicators for data processing and sharing; • Adequate hardware and software procured and system for data collection established; • Number of data producers/ medical doctors trained; <p>Indicator 1.3.3. Number of medical doctor using the DV application;</p>	
Activity 1.3.1		
Implementation of the Baseline survey	<p>Activity initiated and extended to 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparatory activities initiated for the first country Baseline survey for prevalence and incidence of the domestic violence phenomena together with UNDP and UN Women. The survey will overcome the existing gap with domestic violence data, the will provide interaction between all relevant institutions and help the Government in appropriate policy development and implementation. ▪ In 2011 baseline survey questionnaire was developed 	

⁷ Scale from 0 to 6: a) rules of procedure for National Coordination Body (NCB) defined: 1 point, b) NCB members trained in Monitoring and Evaluation and Human Rights for at least 6 days: 1 point, c) 5 relevant Ministry has nominated 2 NCB members: 1 point, d) 5 Ministries have established Annual Work Plans to implement the National Strategy, e) 5 Ministries have framework to monitor the implementation of the National Strategy, f) new National Strategy on DV drafted: 1 point

	<p>composed of 6 areas (using UNECE sample) and more than 50 questions. Also ToRs and methodology for the Survey defined, local consultant selected. Also, prepared were a survey manual with overview of the methodology, sampling procedures, information related to interacting with respondents, and guidelines for completing the questionnaire. In addition, a baseline survey sample has been determined based on the information provided in the questionnaire and the manual and a simulation conducted by the State Statistical Agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funds reallocated to DV base line survey to be conducted in 2012 ▪ Engagement of an international consultant to lead the process of implementation of the first national Baseline survey. The payment will be done in 2012 and is foreseen under the 2012 UNTF budget. 	
Planned budget 1.3.1 28,000.00 USD	Expenditure 0.00 USD	Balance 28,000.00 USD
Activity 1.3.2		
Develop software models for data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A company has been selected on a tender to develop a software application for data collection in the health sector. A web-based software application for the health care sector has been developed in the first quarter of the year. • Data collection forms for the health care sector have been developed, training guidelines for data recording prepared and adequate hardware procured; • The application works on-line and the medical doctor can approach the Institute of Public Health to have a log and password in order to enter data in the application; • Around 40 medical doctors have been trained to use and enter data in the software application. Summer holidays, lack of interest from the medical doctors as they consider it as an additional daily task and availability of the staff of the Institutes for public affairs are the risks and obstacles for the limited number of the trained medical personnel to enter data in the application. 	
Planned budget 1.3.2 25,000.00 USD	Expenditure 5,696.00 USD	Balance 19,304.00 USD
Activity 1.3.3		
Conduct National Survey on Elderly Abuse	National Community household Survey on Elderly Abuse conducted on a representative sample of 960 older person	
Planned budget 1.3.3 20,000.00 USD	Expenditure 20,000.00 USD	Balance 4,000.00 USD
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1.3	<p>Based on the indicators the progress during the reporting period towards the expected output of a National Unified data-collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV has been limited to the Health Sector.</p> <p>In order to improve data collection system and improve monitoring incidence and trends focused DV survey on Elderly Abuse was</p>	

	conducted. National Research Institution was contracted and the following activities were undertaken: defining the purpose of the survey, developing the conceptual methodology, defining a survey population, cognitive testing of questionnaire organized, sample defined, Ethical Committee approved methodology, interviewers recruited and trained, monitoring the survey on the field, feedback from interviewers received, data entered into database, analyzes of data made, preliminary feedback of survey results received, First draft report with incorporated comment from the peer review presented.	
Planned Budget 1.3 78,750.00 USD	Expenditure Output 1.3 4,883.00 USD	Balance Output 1.3 73,867.00 USD

PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTCOME 1	Efficient policy making and improved policy implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders.
<p>Progress on the three outputs feeding this outcome has been irregular in 2010. The National Coordination Body has improved its coordination and supervision functions that lead to progress towards the implementation of National Strategy on Domestic Violence 2008-2011. During the reporting period all actions foreseen under Output 1.1. for 2011 has been reached, except the development of the new 2012-2015 Domestic Violence Strategy which is planned for and will be completed in 2012.</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. Within the third output, UNDP in cooperation with UNFPA and UNWOMEN has initiated the process of implementation of the first country Baseline survey. With UNTF support an international consultant who will lead this process in cooperation with a national consultant was engaged.</p> <p>The national unified data collection system for monitoring incidence and trends of DV is mutually agreed that will be based in Institute for Social Activities and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs will be the host. This activity is supported by the Dutch funded project and is complementary UN Trust funded activities.</p> <p>The system for DV data collection for the health sector is established within the Ministry of Health and the implementing partner Institute for Public Health. The lack of interest for training and input data for DV in the health sector is a result of the legal obligation of the medical doctor to enter data in the system. Namely, according to the positive Law on Injuries, entering of the data by medical doctors will be obligatory starting from January 2013. The data entrance in 2011/2012 is being considered as a piloting, but still crucial for the medical doctors since they have never been obliged to enter data.</p> <p>Further progress in the wide usage of the web-base application is expected when additional number of medical practitioners will be trained during 2012.</p> <p>The three outputs are crucial for contributing to sustainable change in the national system of</p>	

public response to DV. Further progress in the life span of the programme will determine the extent to which expected results are achieved.

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	Progress towards standardized police response in DV cases		
Activity 2.1.1	Actual Activities		
Conduct capacity building of the staff of the sector for Prevention Mol department senior staff	Organization of 8 round table discussions on improvement of the cooperation among local-level institutions in criminal and civil procedure of domestic violence cases for the professionals from the Ministry of Interior, social sector, judges and prosecutors.		
Planned budget 2.1.1 7,604.00 USD	Expenditure 7,771.12 USD	Balance -167.12 USD	
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.1 Police Response Cases DV Improved	The indicator 2.1 provides a description of the progress towards improved police response to DV cases during the reporting period. The indicator shows that following actions planned for 2011 are fully completed: a) 8 planned round-table meetings held; b) Practicum for dealing with domestic violence cases for police, social workers, judges and prosecutors drafted.		
Planned Budget Output 2.1 7,604.00 USD	Expenditure Output 2.1 7,771.12 USD	Balance Output 2.1 -167.12 USD	
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2	Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV established		
INDICATOR 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress towards standardized legal aid for DV victims 		
Activity 2.2.1	Actual Activities		
Establishment of free of charge legal aid services, including capacity building of legal aid providers and awareness-raising within the local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs supported to provide legal aid services free-of-charge to victims of DV (4 supported within the Trust Fund project, and 3 within the complementary project funded by the) and conduct awareness raising activities in their local communities, continued managing the legal aid centers. Continuous support to NGO partners, providers of legal aid, had been secured within the complementary project funded by the Government of Netherlands. 		
Planned budget 2.2.2 8,045.00 USD	Expenditure 7,299.00 USD	Balance 746.00 USD	
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.2 Free of charge legal aid assistance to victims of DV	Substantial improvement has been made in the field of legal aid provision and standards for NGOs legal aid providers have been more efficiently used in practice. In 2011, victims of domestic violence have more extensively benefiting of free of charge services. Statistical data from the centers for legal aid show that in 2011, total of 387 survivors have been provided either primary legal aid (advise,		

established	referrals or assistance in legal documentation) or court representation; over 95% of assisted cases were women, out of which 129 received legal aid in civil or criminal court procedures and 28 Temporary protection measures were issued.		
Planned Budget Output 2.2 8,045.00 USD	Expenditure Output 2.2 7,299.00 USD	Balance Output 2.2 746.00 USD	
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"> • MARAC inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases model adopted to Macedonian context; • No. of municipalities that plan to use⁸ MARAC concept of model for inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases. 		
Activity 2.3.1.	Actual Activities		
Grant to be awarded to NGO to implement: - access 13 cities to conduct trainings on multi agency cooperation ; - established victims protection systems -establish coordination mechanism and protocols for work of the mixed protection teams in 13 municipalities - raise awareness at local level on available coordinated protection system for victims of DV in 13 municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate the domestic violence coordination mechanisms and protocols for work of the mixed protection teams, UNDP supported organization of 5 trainings for professionals from 13 target municipalities on inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high risk domestic violence cases. • Preparation and delivery of 2650 bookmarks and 400 posters⁹ and organization of 7 TV and 1 radio show that included professionals from relevant institutions who operate in the field of domestic violence and were well acquainted with the functioning of the UK MARAC model for dealing with high risk domestic violence cases at local level. 		
Planned budget 2.3.1 28,895.00 USD	Expenditure 26,347.77 USD	Balance 2,547.23 USD	
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.3 Coordination among Service Providers at Local Level in	<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. MARAC inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases model adapted to Macedonian 		

⁸ 'plan to use' is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

⁹ 5000 bookmarks and 750 posters were prepared and printed in 2011 and 2650 bookmarks and 400 posters were distributed in 13 municipalities. The remaining copies will be distributed in 2012 in final 12 target municipalities.

Protecting Victims of DV Improved	<p>context. The proposed UK model for inter-agency cooperation on local level was adapted to local conditions by the national consultant and local CSO engaged by UNDP. The adapted model is further presented before the municipal authorities and local institutions for further adjustments to local circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.3.2. No. of municipalities that plan to use¹⁰ MARAC concept of model for inter-agency cooperation on local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases. During the reporting period municipal officials from 13 municipalities (Kriva Palanka, Kratovo, Kocani, Vinica, Sv. Nikole, Probistip, Radovis, Negotino, Berovo and Delcevo) expressed interest to use¹¹ the MARAC model requesting inter-agency cooperation at local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases as part of their existing local preventive councils. 		
Planned Budget Output 2.3 28,895.00 USD	Expenditure Output 2.3 26,347.77 USD	Balance Output 2.3 2,547.23 USD	
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4	Efficiency of the judicial system to deal with DV cases improved		
INDICATOR 2.4	Progress towards raising the capacity of judges and prosecutors to respond to DV cases ¹² (2009: 0 points, 05/2011: 4 points, 08/2012: 4 points)		
Planned Activities	Actual Activities		
Activity 2.4.1 Training of Judges and Prosecutors on Interviewing Techniques for Children Victims of DV	In cooperation with the State Academy for Training of Judges and Prosecutors, an international expert was contracted to develop training material and deliver training to approximately 100 judges and prosecutors. In December 2011, the expert conducted a field visit and met relevant counterparts in an aim to develop the training needs assessment and relevant training programme.		
Planned budget 2.4.1 28,718.00 USD	Expenditure 8,080.00 USD	Balance 20,638.00 USD	
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2.4	There has been a notable increase in understanding of the DV phenomenon among judges and prosecutors. Now, courts have a more efficient and functional cooperation with Centers for Social Work, when dealing with DV cases. More importantly, 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.		
Planned Budget Output 2.4 28,718.00 USD	Expenditure Output 2.4 8,080.00 USD	Balance Output 2.4 20,638.00 USD	

¹⁰ 'plan to use' is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

¹¹ As stipulated in the programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework term 'plan to use' is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

¹² Scale from 0 to 4: a) training methodology within Academy for Training of Judges and Prosecutors developed: 1 point, b) training package for participants developed: 1 point, c) Academy roster includes judges and prosecutors with DV expertise: 1 point, >30 judges and prosecutors trained in responding to DV cases: 1 point

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 project 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>The police response to domestic violence cases improved through strengthening of their capacities in the area of criminal and civil domestic violence procedures and assuring multi-institutional approach by enhancing mutual cooperation of the police and the members of the judiciary. The action was conducted with the support from the Academy of Judges and Prosecutors.</p> <p>Improvement of the coordination among service providers at local level in protecting victims of domestic violence through presentation of the UK MARAC model for multi-agency cooperation. Awareness raising activities are also effectively contributing to support advocacy for the establishment of multi-agency risk assessment bodies of service providers on domestic violence.</p> <p>With the piloting of standards for provision of legal aid and the continuous provision of free legal aid services to victims of domestic violence, CSOs specialized service providers have addressed a very important gap in the institutional response to domestic violence and their legal protection. The development and practical testing of standards for NGOs providers of legal aid is a good practice and positive example that sets the grounds for further up scaling in view of setting minimum standards for support services in response to domestic violence. In addition, few cases of successful referrals and provision of comprehensive support services are worth mentioning, such as success stories of women who have been referred and accessed the Economic Empowerment programmes (part of UN JP) and besides legal assistance they have become empowered both socially and economically.</p> <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	Public education campaigns implemented on local and national level
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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 where programme is scaled-up and Action Plan for 2011/2012 approved; • Number of NGOs engaged; 	
Activity 3.1.1	Actual Activities	
One national and three local public awareness raising campaigns organized by the CSO	3 national public awareness campaigns were implemented (in 2009, 2010 and 2011) with great success. ¹³ Likewise, through the local NGOs implementing community outreach programmes local awareness raising campaigns were implemented during 2009, 2010 and 2011 in most of the municipalities where they have their programme interventions.	
Planned budget 3.1.1 14,000.00 USD	Expenditure 0.00 USD ¹⁴	Balance 14,000.00USD
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.1 Community outreach behavior change programmes targeting most at risk communities and public education campaigns implemented	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.1.1. Number local campaign per year organized by partner CSOs - 33 local campaigns have been organized in the context of the National annual campaigns in 2009, 2010 and 2011 with enormous success and impact across the country in the municipalities where partner CSOs are implementing outreach activities. • Indicator 3.1.2. Number of people exposed to communication messages of the public campaigns - More than 4,804 citizens in the selected 33 municipalities attended more than 85 local debates and round tables in their communities and more 3500 high school student have been involved in in-school trainings and discussions on DV during school and after school activities; • Indicator 3.1.3. Number of community meetings organized that address traditional social and cultural gender norms. More than 115 villages throughout the country visited around e selected 33 municipalities to debate on gender stereotypes and traditional understandings about the role of women and men in the society on more than 146 local public events, debates and round tables in the communities; 	

¹³ This component was financed by the complementary Dutch project

¹⁴ According the schedule, a community outreach activities of the engaged CSOs will be completed and paid in 2012

- **Indicator 3.1.4. Number of men and community leaders exposed to BCC messages** more than 435 trained members of the formed 28 Local Coordinative bodies on more than 60 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:** 328 Local Coordinative Bodies were established at the local level with all relevant institutions and more than 200 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 26 municipalities; additional 6 municipalities have joined the scale up programme.
- **Indicator 3.1.7. Number of municipalities where programme is scaled-up and Action Plan 2011/2012 approved:** The community outreach interventions for prevention of domestic violence were introduced to following 33 municipalities and 28 Local Community Bodies for DV prevention are formed in Ohrid, Struga/Vevcani, Sveti Nikole, Shtip, Probishtip, Kocani, Vrapciste, Bogovinje/Brvenica, Zajas, Strumica, Kavadarci/Rosoman, Centar, Krivogastani, Dolneni, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino; Gostivar, Karpos, Kicevo/Oslomej, Debar/Zupa, Kumanovo, Staro Nagoricani, Lipkovo, Rankovce, Kriva Palanka and Kratovo; 12 out of 28 Plans of Action were approved by the Municipal Councils of Probishtip, Vrapciste, Bogovinje, Strumica, Centar, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino, Kicevo, Oslomej, Debar, Zupa and Karpos;
- **Indicator 3.1.8. Number of NGOs engaged:** 13 NGOs were selected to implement activities starting from May 2010 up to September 2011 in 33 municipalities. They have held more than 500 meetings with local institutions, representatives from local NGOs and religious organizations to establish a system for DV prevention at the local level.

Community outreach behavior programmes and contracts with the NGOs have finished in September 2011. The activities on local level performed by the CSOs have forever changed the perceptions on DV on local level for all citizens due to the wide set of activities and direct active measures teaching local citizens how to deal with the domestic violence in their own local communities.

All activities have been complimentary with the community outreach activities from the Dutch funded project and the funds for final payment of the NGOs have been used from the Dutch funded project.

	The outstanding balance of the funds will be used for supporting local campaigns in the municipalities when the AWP 2012 has been approved by the local Municipal Councils.		
Planned Budget Output 3.1	Expenditure Output 3.1	Balance Output 3.1	
14,000.00 USD	0.00 USD	14,000.00 USD	
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"> - % of teachers who recognize positive practices¹⁵ as the most suitable response to violence in 8 targeted schools (2009: none, 5/2011: 66%, 08/2012: 76%). - No. of primary teachers that have basic knowledge and a tool¹⁶ to implement non-violence practices (2009: 0, 5/2011: 700, 08/2012: 700). - No. of schools that have a system in place to track violence in their schools (2010: 0, 05/2011: 30, 2012: 40) 		
Planned Activities	Actual Activities		
Activity 3.2.1 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	<p>"Schools Free of Violence" communication for development (C4D) strategy was implemented, complementing programme training and policy development. Developed in 2011 by a multi-sector group, the strategy aimed to challenge the acceptance of "violence" in communication and discipline; and to address a tendency for parents, teachers, and students to shift the responsibility of addressing violence in schools to others. The main component focused on mechanisms to promote child participation and engage children in the change process. Using media [song, dance, video, social-media] to inspire children participation, a campaign theme song, performed by popular celebrities, was produced with lyrics developed by children [ten winners of a national competition implemented as part of the C4D strategy receiving 380 entries]. The music video was uploaded on YouTube by UNICEF and others (all together 10,000 views). Using Facebook and word-of-mouth, an estimated 4,500 youth engaged in preparations; and over 2,500 performed a flash mob in sixteen cities. A one-minute-video competition was organised to document and inspire whole-school action (140 entries received; however based on the level of engagement, it is estimated that close to 3,000 youth and teachers were involved in the development). An integrated media campaign (TV, radio, print, outdoor, web) ran for two months on 20 media outlets that provided pro-bono media space [partnerships mobilised specifically of the C4D effort]. While serving to deliver campaign messages, the media campaign also directed traffic to a web resource [www.beznasilstvo.mk] developed with contributions from teachers [approx. 60,000 unique visits since established]. The</p>		

¹⁵ 'positive practices' refers to the fact that teachers are aware of the existence of positive preventive measures and tend to use them instead of more "traditional", repressive measures (i.e. video cameras, enhanced security in schools, etc.)

¹⁶ `Manual for violence reduction in schools – How to make a difference?

	<p>website provides resources to help schools develop action plans; resources for teachers on classroom management, behaviour for learning teaching styles, and non-violence curriculum and classroom activities; and tools for parents on positive child-discipline methods. M&E activities included: twenty-four FDGs to pre-test materials and creative concepts; a baseline on attitudes; mechanisms to monitor participation throughout the rollout; an additional twenty-four FDGs and survey to evaluate 2011 efforts were conducted in December (report due Jan 2012).</p>		
Planned budget 56,000.00 USD	2.4.1	Expenditure 43,268.48 USD (20,051.98 USD spent in 2010 and 23,216 USD spent in 2011)	Balance 12,732.50 USD
Planned Activities	Actual Activities		
Activity 3.2.2 In-depth training of primary school teachers on addressing violence in schools	<p>The national training programme and materials were adapted and developed based on the Council of Europe Training Programme "Reduction of School Violence;" the Handbook "Reducing violence in schools - how to change the things" was identified as the most applicable and relevant programme for the national context, and the in-depth training of 29 national trainers and advisors from the Bureau for Education Development (BED) was conducted by international consultants. The training programme was then rolled out in all primary schools (~320) in the country and covered in total 1,530 school leaders. The process was closely monitored and supported by international experts who provided tools for monitoring the dissemination of the programme by national trainers as well as its implementation in primary schools. According to their reports, one third of visited schools are implementing a whole school development approach to creating a climate of positive behavior in all aspects of school life (school management, curricular and extracurricular activities and parental involvement)</p> <p>To ensure commitment at the highest level, the programme focused on the development of policy, strategy and guidance on prevention of school violence. A national working group established by the Minister of Education and Science with representatives from schools and local governments engaged in the process of policy development (to be adopted and disseminated to all schools in 2012).</p> <p>Due to the success of the programme, funds were leveraged from the City of Skopje to expand the programme to all secondary school in Skopje.</p>		
Planned budget 109,721.00 USD	2.4.2	Expenditure: (69,352.00 USD spent in 2010, 0 USD) in 2011)	Balance 40,369.00 USD
Activity 3.2.3 Sensitization training for mental health professional in several regions in the country	<p>In collaboration with the Medical Association 10 workshops in several pilot cities have been conducted. 350 Doctors trained.</p>		

Planned budget 3.2.3 10.000.00 USD	Expenditure 10.000.00 USD	Balance 21.00 USD
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2.4 Sensitization training for health professional/monitoring and evaluation in several regions in the country	Monitoring and evaluation of the training sessions.	
Planned budget 3.2.4 10.000.00 USD	Expenditure 2,720.00 USD	Balance 7,280.00 USD
PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.2	<p>As a follow-up to the initial training in schools, the BED incorporated monitoring and support of the reduction of school violence programme in schools in their annual workplan, which greatly contributes to the sustainability of the programme. BED supports schools in developing school policy for reducing school violence- over 50% of the schools now have included specific action in their school annual work program for the school year 2011/12. Many good examples and practices from implementation of a whole school development approach have been documented;</p> <p>One of the main pillars of the training programme is the school-self-evaluation. Cooperation with the BED led to including indicators related to the reduction of school violence in the existing framework for school self-evaluation. This will ensure life of the programme beyond the duration of this project. . In addition, resources for teachers, such as the handbook “Reducing violence in schools - how to change the things” has been translated, printed and distributed to all schools</p>	

EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3	Networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities strengthened.
INDICATOR 3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Network of CSOs to End Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence is functioning¹⁷ No. of CSO members of the DV Network that have improved networking and joint project management capacities¹⁸ No. of country-wide initiatives by CSO Network to raise awareness and prevent Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence
Planned Activities	Actual Activities

¹⁷ 'functioning' defined as a) key programme and strategic documents are approved b) founders of the Network sign membership declarations c) Network Coordinator elected d) network website launched

¹⁸ training on result-based management, fundraising, advocacy and lobbying

<p>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</p>	<p>The CSO Network has started with implementation of its first joint project aimed at strengthening the capacities of the Network members. The overall project implementation is divided in three components: 1) Capacity development of the Network members through trainings for advocacy and lobbying skills, fundraising, project development and results based management; 2) Formalisation process of the Network as a legal entity; and 3) Public outreach and visibility activities.</p> <p>Training in advocacy and lobbying for improved institutional response to violence against women was organized for 20 representatives of the network; the capacity development training was thematically related to the Council of Europe Convention for combating and preventing VAW, including Domestic Violence.</p> <p>As part of the first joint project, the CSO Network carried Comprehensive mapping exercise aimed to assess Network’s internal capacities and resources, as well as to identify key challenges faced by its members with respect to institutional response to domestic violence and other forms of violence against women. The mapping report will be produced and a policy brief prepared by the Network to serve as an advocacy tool in improving the policy making and institutional response to violence against women.</p> <p>The Network was transformed from informal network of CSOs into registered legal entity, with Statute, assembly and executive bodies. The first executive director and executive board was elected during he first annual assembly of the network.</p> <p>Public outreach and awareness raising activities were undertaken as part of the Global campaign for the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women and Girls by carrying out targeted outreach activities with a final event at the capital city square on the 10 December (Human Rights Day). The activities aimed at promoting the Network and placed focused on mobilizing young boys and men in ending violence against women.</p>	
Planned budget 3.3.1 22,000.00 USD	Expenditure 21,409.00 USD	Balance 592.00 USD
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
<p>Activity 3.3.2 Establish joint web based discussion forum, newsletter and other publication materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO Network website created and managed by specialized IT company; • Website contents regularly updated with news and activities of the network and other useful resources; • Handover content management training organized for selected network members to be able to continue maintaining the network. 	
Planned budget 3.3.2 7.000,00 USD	Expenditure 7.000,00 USD	Balance 0.00 USD

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3.3</p> <p>Networking among CSOs to prevent DV established and their institutional capacities strengthened.</p>	<p>Indicators as follows provide a description of the progress towards strengthened networking among CSOs to prevent VAW and DV and their institutional capacities enhanced.</p> <p>National Network of CSOs to End Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence is functioning: The Network had been formally registered with the state central registry as a legal entity with own statute and executive board. In addition, the CSO Network initiated the implementation of its first joint project aimed and undertook its first public awareness and advocacy efforts. The network website is fully functional and handover content management training was organized for selected network members.</p> <p>No. of CSO members of the DV Network that have improved networking and joint project management capacities: One of the main components of this initiative was to strengthen capacities of Network members through targeted trainings in three priority areas: advocacy, fundraising and results based management. In this respect, the network created a detailed capacity development plan and organized the first 3-day training on advocacy and lobbying for all 20 member organisations.</p> <p>No. of country-wide initiatives by CSO Network to raise awareness and prevent Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence: The first joint civil society network public awareness campaign was carried for the 16 days of activism for ending VAWG. Linkage with the SG's UNiTE Campaign was made by informing about the global campaign through promotional materials and by joining the UN Women Say NO Social mobilization platform.</p>	
<p>Planned Budget Output 3.3</p> <p>29.000,00 USD</p>	<p>Expenditure Output 3.3</p> <p>28.409,00 USD</p>	<p>Balance Output 3.3</p> <p>592,00 USD</p>

<p>PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTCOME 3</p>	<p>Increased public awareness and reduced prevalence of DV</p>
<p>Outcome 3 indicators have not yet measured and have to do with 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 local and national campaigns through the past three years have given tremendous 	

results showing that the combined actions targeted at local level relevant actors through campaigns and the establishment of Local Coordinative Bodies with wide national campaign can increase public awareness across the country and forever change the perceptions on domestic violence issues. In 2012 the Local Coordinative Bodies that have approved the AWP will be strengthened and ways to ensure their sustainability implemented and the rest 16 will be supported to make sure that AWP are approved by the Municipal Councils.

- For the first time in the country, 20 civil society organization are recognized under one common name and represent one joint voice in the process of defining National Strategic priorities in the field of combating and preventing domestic violence. Specifically, the network is focusing on advocating for expanding policy makers' focus from domestic violence to other forms of violence against women and support the ongoing efforts in the process of alignment with EU and in view of prospective ratification of the CoE Convention for preventing and combating VAW and DV.

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 efficient policy-making and improved policy-implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders; 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.

Additionally, the design of this project 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 project provides a specific support to the national implementation priorities on DV.

H. CHALLENGES

1. The implementation of the first country Baseline Survey on prevalence and incidence of domestic violence suffered many challenges. In order to assure its efficient implementation UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNDP have agreed to join their forces under the UNDP leadership. The process that has been pending for certain period was lastly initiated and newly agreed manner of action has shown to be more effective. In that line, during the reporting period a team of international and local consultant was engaged and survey Questionnaire and Manual were developed.

2. The implementation of the first annual strategic plan and joint project of the CSO Network to end VAW and DV was a challenging task given the given the large number of organizations and the need to agree upon joint project outcomes and activities. Since the Network members agreed that in the first year of operation they'd focus on strengthening internal capacities of the members in identified priority areas, it was necessary to agree upon common capacity development plan that would be realized within their first joint project. In order to facilitate this process, UN Women supported an external expert to extend independent technical and expert support to the CSO Network.

3. For the implementation of activity 1.3.2, Conducting survey on Elderly Abuse the State statistical office had to provide the information's regarding the sample as free contribution, but the information's were provided by the Institute for Social Political and Law Research as tasks undertaken as per ToR.

- Lack of data of health information on the prevalence of elder abuse emphasized the added value of the community survey;
- Policy recommendations on how this information can be used to advocate for the prevention of elder abuse.

During the implementation of the Output 3.2, sensitisation of the Doctors for Domestic Violence Prevention few main issues were important to be addressed.

1. Interest for the particular health professionals for the Domestic Violence to be include in their training packages.
2. Contacting the Medical Association as potential partner and expression of their interest to participate and active involvement in capacity building activities.
3. Conducted actions (meetings, discussions) with the local counterparts;
4. Counterparts feedback and planned activities (training curriculum)
5. Licensed the Training by the Doctors Chamber
6. Identifying the participants from different pilot cities.

During the implementation of the Output 3.2, sensitisation of the Doctors for Domestic Violence Prevention the main challenge is how to maintain the TEACH VIP knowledge in the continues medical education.

I. UNEXPECTED RESULTS

- The activity for mapping the internal capacities, resources and services available within the CSO Network brought to another idea for analyzing the key challenges in the institutional response to domestic violence and developing a policy advocacy points for future advocacy initiatives of the National CSO Network. Another unexpected result was the recognition of the CSO Network as civil society actor to take full participation in the development of the new National Strategy on Domestic Violence, and possibly expand the focus to other forms of violence against women.
- Initially project has been foreseen training for the emergency medical doctors and psychiatrist including other health professionals. Additionally interest was expressed by the pediatricians so the future training included these professionals as well. This action was not initially anticipated but it received full support from the project (technical and financial).
- Initially the output 2.1 has foreseen implementation of capacity building trainings for the law enforcement officers. However, the practical needs of the professionals involved in domestic violence cases has shown the necessity for development and implementation of a joint (multi-agency) capacity building trainings that will allow them to share best practices and identify gaps in their mutual cooperation.

J. LOCAL/NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT & PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

- The transition to full national ownership of the coordination mechanisms in the area of DV was initiated in 2010, when 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 the positive achievement of the project. It is backed by data and knowledge on how much DV costs the country, and how is the impact of concerted and coordinated effort on DV prevalence.
- Given the fact that this project will provide for a unique opportunity to involve all relevant stakeholders into an effort to implement coherent and multi-sectoral interventions at the same time, it will provide a very good practice on how to deal with domestic violence at primary, secondary and tertiary level prevention in order to eliminate the problem and provide for adequate and efficient national response. The successful 2010 implementation of the project resulted in an improved work both on national and local level, attention and protection and greater collaboration and coordination among different sectors.
- The project provides unique opportunity for involvement of all relevant stakeholders into a joint effort to implement coherent and multi-sectoral interventions. The successful 2011 implementation of the project resulted in a more improved action at policy and at local level.
- At civil society level, the National Network capacities have been strengthened in advocacy and lobbying for improved policy and institutional response to violence against women, which is expected to advance its chances for sustainability as leading civil society actor against domestic violence and violence against women in general. Additional capacity development activities are planned for 2012.

K. PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

The stakeholder commitment (political, technical or financial) remains on standard (but slightly improved) level in 2011. When compared to 2010 some improvements can be noted, such as: timely responses; more active involvement in activities preparatory and implementation phase, involvement in the process of selection of international and national experts, and involvement in preparation of various publications).

The Administrative Agent

Participating Organizations have appointed the UNDP MPTF Office to serve as their Administrative Agent (AA) for this Joint Programme. The AA is responsible for a range of fund management services, including: (a) receipt, administration and management of donor contributions; (b) transfer of funds approved by this Joint Programme to Participating Organizations; (c) Consolidate statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the AA by each Participating UN Organization; (d) synthesis and consolidation of the individual annual narrative and financial progress reports submitted by each Participating Organization for submission to donors through the Steering Committee. Transparency and accountability of this

Joint Programme operation is made available through the Joint Programme web site of the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/WAV00>.

L. GOOD PRACTICE, LESSONS LEARNT & INNOVATION

GOOD PRACTICE

- Promotion of UK Model for inter-agency cooperation on local level when dealing with high risk domestic violence cases shown positive reaction among the municipal officials from 13 municipalities who expressed interest to use¹⁹ the model as part of their existing local preventive councils.
- Good practice in organizing joint capacity building trainings for law enforcement officers, social workers and members of the judiciary is a viable way towards structural exchange of best practices and identification of gaps in the current cooperation with relevant recommendations on how to overcome them.
- Internal mapping of resources and services available among the members of the CSO Network, and the challenges faced in provision of their services, will serve as a base for advocating for improved service delivery and better territorial coverage/accessibility for the victims of domestic violence.
- Legal aid centers promoted through various activities and materials, public outreach activities and become recognized as legitimate and reliable service providers to domestic violence victims.

LESSONS LEARNT

- The services provided by CSOs specialized in legal aid service provision have marked significant direct impact on survivors of domestic violence, being recognized in the local communities as reliable, professional and easily accessible service providers. The statistics from the data bases of the centers for legal aid shows a significant increase in reporting and service delivery for 2011, as well as increased number of court representations in cases of domestic violence. In this respect, the sustainability of the legal aid service is critical and the government/local municipal authorities should strongly support their sustainable operation.

M. KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

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

- “Report domestic violence!” - campaign poster and notebook (Annex 1);

Within the previous period the following documents have been produced:

- TEACH VIP guidelines on Violence Prevention produced;
- Specific modules developed for Medical Pediatric Association;

¹⁹ As stipulated in the programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework term ‘plan to use’ is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

N. MONITORING & EVALUATION

An updated Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix template provided by the UN Trust Fund is submitted together with this report (Annex 2).

O. NEXT STEPS

In 2012 all activities will be completed as per working plan.

P. SUPPORTING/ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

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

- Made progress towards the efficient implementation of the national Strategy for prevention of domestic violence 2008-2011 through finalized NCB rules of procedures, trained NCB members, developed and regularly reviewed Annual Work Plans and monitored implementation of the National Strategy.

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

- Report of the Local Consultant for DV data base assessment 2011;
- Initiated process for implementation of the first country Baseline survey for prevalence and incidence of the domestic violence phenomena by UNDP, in partnership with UNFPA and UNWOMEN. The survey is aimed to overcome the existing gap with domestic violence data and help the government in appropriate policy development and implementation.

OUTCOME 2:

Extensive and comprehensive protection and support to the victims of DV

OUTPUT 2.1: Police response to cases of DV improved;

- In order to provide high quality capacity building of Ministry of Interior (MoI) officials in the area of Criminal and civil domestic violence procedures²⁰ and assure multi-institutional approach and sustainability of the action, UNDP in consultation with partner UN Agencies (UNICEF and UNIFEM), has assessed national institutions' competences in provision of training in this area. The Academy of Judges and Prosecutors was recognized as the most relevant national institution that can assure abovementioned requirements and successful implementation.
- 160 professionals from the Ministry of Interior's Sectors for Internal Affairs, social sector, judges and prosecutors representing 8 target municipalities took part in the

²⁰ Criminal and civil DV procedure; Role and responsibilities of all key players involved in the judicial procedures.

round table discussions aimed to improve the cooperation among local-level institutions in criminal and civil procedure of domestic violence cases. The workshops helped Mol and judiciary professionals to identify areas that need further improvement to ensure coordinated institutional response in domestic violence cases but also to come up with a set of concrete recommendations for better support to victims of domestic violence.

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

- The provision of free legal aid services to victims of domestic violence continued and significant increase in reporting and service delivery registered in the data bases of the Centers for Legal aid. Total of 378 cases of domestic violence received free primary legal aid (legal advice, referral or assistance with legal documentation) or representation in civil or criminal court procedures. Over 95% of the assisted cases are women.

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

- Municipal officials from 13 municipalities²¹ expressed interest to use²² the MARAC model requesting inter-agency cooperation at local level for dealing with high-risk DV cases as part of their existing local preventive councils.
- 270 representatives²³ from a variety of governmental institutions and civil society organizations in 13 target municipalities learnt how to improve their mutual cooperation by using the UK MARAC model for inter-agency cooperation at local level when dealing with domestic violence cases.
- Raised public awareness on “Reporting domestic violence” in 13 municipalities with delivery of 2650 bookmarks and 400 posters²⁴ and organization of 7 TV and 1 radio show that included professionals from relevant institutions who operate in the field of domestic violence and were well acquainted with the functioning of the UK MARAC model for dealing with high risk domestic violence cases at local level.

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

The engaged NGOs has successfully finished their activities in the local communities; based on the final report received from the NGOs, they achieved the following results:

²¹ Kriva Palanka, Kratovo, Kocani, Vinica, Sv. Nikole, Probistip, Radovis, Negotino, Berovo and Delcevo

²² As stipulated in the programme Monitoring and Evaluation framework term ‘plan to use’ is assessed based on positive feedback received from the municipalities to establish this body within the local preventive councils

²³ Police officers, social workers, medical doctors, nurses, teachers, professors, kindergarten personnel, members of the judiciary, local authorities, religious representatives and other;

²⁴ 5000 bookmarks and 750 posters were prepared and printed in 2011 and 2650 bookmarks and 400 posters were distributed in 13 municipalities. The remaining copies will be distributed in 2012 in final 12 target municipalities.

- 28 Local Community Bodies (LCB) formed in Ohrid, Struga/Vevcani, Sveti Nikole, Shtip, Probishtip, Kocani, Vrapciste, Bogovinje/Brvenica, Zajas, Strumica, Kavadarci/Rosoman, Centar, Krivogastani, Dolneni, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino; Gostivar, Karpos, Kicevo/Oslomej, Debar/Zupa, Kumanovo, Staro Nagoricani, Lipkovo, Rankovce, Kriva Palanka and Kratovo.
- 12 out of 28 Plan of Actions were approved by the Municipal councils of Probishtip, Vrapciste, Bogovinje, Strumica, Centar, Tetovo, Tearce, Jegunovce, Zelino, Kicevo, Oslomej, Debar, Zupa and Karpos;
- 197 meetings of the LCBs were organised across the country, where local stakeholders discussed the local preventive mechanism for domestic violence;
- 60 training sessions were organized for the local stakeholders to train them on domestic violence issues and raise their awareness;
- 435 members of the LCB have received trainings for domestic violence awareness and prevention;
- 9 initiatives for regional merging on LCBs in Tetovo/Gostivar, Bregalnica/Polog, Sveti Nikole/Stip/Probishtip and Kocani, Kicevo/Oslovej/Devar/Zupa and Kumanovo regions;
- 146 debates were organized to discuss the issue of domestic violence and raise the awareness among population to report domestic violence;
- 4.804 visitors attended the debates and took informative brochures;
- 118 villages visited by the NGOs on the field and promotional materials disseminated;
- 114 media appearances on local media by the NGOs and members of the LCBs;
- Four local studies on domestic violence prevalence and trends were conducted and findings were shared with relevant local authorities in Tetovo and the surrounding rural municipalities and Stuga, Ohrid and Vevcani and another one in Gostivar. The main findings show that the phenomenon of domestic violence is still a taboo. However, the increased number of reported cases is an indicator for the impact to women perception of domestic violence. 25 public debates were held to raise awareness and discuss the situation of domestic violence in the local communities. These involved more than 250 representatives of local communities, institutions and school children;
- 213 members of 50 NGOs were trained on domestic violence issues and raise their awareness;
- 147 trainings in the high schools were organized on domestic violence issues and it's prevention;
- 3534 high school students were educated as a part of the prevention activities in the local communities;
- 61 meetings were organized with the religious communities, 32 of them were with women where religious leaders were asked to talk with their followers about domestic violence;
- Two theatre plays performed 12 times in Struga, Ohrid, Vevcani and Municipality of Karposh, developed to alert on the consequences from domestic violence among high school students and kindergarten children were perform;
- Seven local SOS domestic violence lines were opened in Centar, Krivogastani, Dolneni, Karpos, Kicevo/Oslomej, Debar/Zupa and Kumanovo.
- One blog on domestic violence was DV related opened.
- The campaign covered all national relevant media between 19th October and 10th of December with successful results:
- TV commercial of 30 seconds in 4 languages, Macedonian, Albanian, Roma and Turkish aired on 18 channels, 6 national. The total number of airings was 1364

- Radio – Audio commercial was produced in 4 languages, Macedonian, Albanian, Roma and Turkish was broadcasted 424 times on 3 national radio channels and 1908 on local /regional radios channels. The number of airings was 2332.
- Print media – 46 ads in daily newspapers 33, 6 ads in supplements and 7 ads in weekly magazines. Total number of ads made during the campaign was 46.
- Outdoor media - 39 billboards on a national level were produced, 7 fully branded busses were driving in the area of Skopje and 30 small billboards called city lights were produced.
- Information material - 70.000 brochures and 4000 posters were printed and disseminated across the country;
- Accessories - 5000 branded pocket mirrors (Say No to violence) were disseminated among NGOs, state institutions and participants on the public debates;
- Internet - Social media – Facebook free group for the campaign and advertisement on the 10 largest entertainment sites and 5 News portals ;
- Outdoor event - “Walk of light” included more than 600 people get together and perform joint “Walk of light” caring candles which had symbolism with the overall creative concept of the campaign
- Panel sessions/events in 9 cities across the country marking the “16 day of Activism Against Violence” in the framework of the Public Awareness campaign 2011 “Let’s step out of the darkness of violence” organized in Skopje (Municipality of Karposh), Veles, Sveti Nikole, Kumanovo, Tetovo, Ohrid, Strumica, Kicevo and Gostivar

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

- A campaign theme song, performed by popular celebrities, was produced with lyrics developed by children (ten winners of a national competition implemented as part of the C4D strategy receiving 380 entries)
- Using Facebook and word-of-mouth, an estimated 4,500 youth engaged in preparations; and over 2,500 performed a flash mob in sixteen cities
- The music video was uploaded on YouTube by UNICEF and others (all together 10,000 views)
- A one-minute-video competition was organised to document and inspire whole-school action (140 entries received; however based on the level of engagement, it is estimated that close to 3,000 youth and teachers were involved in the development)
- An integrated media campaign (TV, radio, print, outdoor, web) ran for two months on 20 media outlets that provided pro-bono media space (partnerships mobilised specifically of the C4D effort). While serving to deliver campaign messages, the media campaign also directed traffic to a web resource (www.beznasilstvo.mk) developed with contributions from teachers (approx. 60,000 unique visits since established)
- National training programme and materials were adapted and developed based on the Council of Europe Training Programme “Reduction of School Violence;”
- The Handbook “Reducing violence in schools - how to change the things” was identified as the most applicable and relevant programme for the national context, and the in-depth training of 29 national trainers and advisors from the Bureau for Education Development (BED) was conducted by international consultants. This training programme was then rolled out in all primary schools (~320) in the country and covered in total 1,530 school leaders.

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

- First National Network to end VAW and DV, became registered as legal entity with statute, assembly and executive bodies;
- 20 members of the CSO Network enhanced their knowledge and skills in advocacy and lobbying for improved institutional response to violence against women;
- Mapping of the internal network capacities and resource conducted and key policy advocacy points identified as a basis for future advocacy initiatives;
- Network website fully functional and regularly updates, and Network members trained in content management;
- Public awareness raising activities aimed at mobilizing men and boys to end violence against women carried by the Network, within the 16 days of activism against VAWG.

Q. LIST OF ACRONYMS

UN – United Nations
 JP – Joint Programme
 DV – Domestic Violence
 NCB – National Coordinative Body
 DV– Domestic Violence
 CSW – Centers for Social Work
 MLSP – Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
 MoI – Ministry of Interior
 MoH – Ministry of Health
 MoES – Ministry of Education and Science
 NSPADV – National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence
 NAPGE – National Action Plan on Gender Equality
 LPC– Local Preventive Councils
 NGO – Non-Governmental Organizations
 CSO – Civil Society Organizations

PART II – FINANCIAL REPORT

EVAW TRUST FUND FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2011 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CHINA – MACEDONIA - PANAMA

1. Financial Overview

Table 1. Financial Overview

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116
Fund Earned Interest Income	4,879	1,828	6,707
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	5,983	15,208	21,191
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	3,814,979	1,017,035	4,832,014
Use of Funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	-	3,766,075
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations			
Administrative Agent Fees	38,042	10,000	48,042
Direct Costs	-	-	-
Bank Charges	132	12	144
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	3,804,249	10,012	3,814,261
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	10,371	1,007,022	1,017,753
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	-	3,766,075
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	2,861,767	(1,188,488)	1,673,279

2. Donor Contributions

Table 2. Donor Contributions

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
UN Women	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116
Total	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116

3. Transfer of Funds

Table 3. Transfers/ Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010		Current Year Jan-Dec 2011		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Appr oved Amou nt	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount
PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	-	-	253,838	253,838
UNDP	1,161,469	1,161,469	-	-	1,161,469	1,161,469
UNESCO	106,989	106,989	-	-	106,989	106,989
UNFPA	1,330,231	1,330,231	-	-	1,330,231	1,330,231
UNICEF	253,590	253,590	-	-	253,590	253,590
UNWOMEN	564,087	564,087	-	-	564,087	564,087
WHO	95,872	95,872	-	-	95,872	95,872
Total	3,766,076	3,766,075	-	-	3,766,076	3,766,075

4. Financial Delivery

Table 4. Financial Delivery Rate

Joint Programme	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total	
Bosnia and Herzegovina UN Trust Fund to End VAW	958,106	77,412	511,742	589,154	61.49
Bosnia and Herzegovina Total	958,106	77,412	511,742	589,154	61.49
China UN Trust Fund to End VAW	850,258	103,927	259,987	363,913	42.80
China Total	850,258	103,927	259,987	363,913	42.80
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep UN Trust Fund to End VAW	957,713	559,248	93,491	652,739	68.16
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep Total	957,713	559,248	93,491	652,739	68.16
Panama UN Trust Fund to End VAW	999,999	163,722	323,268	486,990	48.70
Panama Total	999,999	163,722	323,268	486,990	48.70
Total	3,766,075	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797	55.57

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\$ 511,742 had been spent as of 31 December 2011. Delivery rate (61.49 percent) has picked-up considerably in 2011, from 0.8 percent as at the end of 2010. Although majority of activities from the 2011 Annual Work Plan had been implemented, some delays were result of delayed donor approval for state-wide GBV campaign, which overran into 2012 and delays due to time taken in reaching agreement with national partners on modality and procedures for implementation of state-wide GBV prevalence survey meaning that these planned activities had to be carried over into 2012 workplan.

China:

The UN Joint Programme on Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach consists of 4 UN implementing agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Women (lead agency). The Joint Programme uses a pass-through funding modality with

UNDP/Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office as Administrative Agent. In Nov 2009 the total amount of funding received by EAW China was US\$850,258, out of which US\$363,913 was spent in 2011 with a delivery rate of 42.80 percent. Activities were delayed due to time taken in reaching agreement with national partners on the baseline survey. Expenditure is expected to pick up in 2012.

Panama:

The EAW Panama JP Alliance for a Life Without Violence consists of three participating UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNDP and PAHO. The primary government counterpart is the National Women's Institute (INAMU in Spanish). Out of the US\$999,999.00 transferred to the participating UN Agencies, a total of US\$477,499 has been spent as of December 31, 2011. Delivery rate increased considerably as compared with 2010 and in 2011 the large majority of activities were executed according to the Annual Work Plan. While there were operational delays during the initial phase of the program, the work plans for Year 2 and Year 3 took this into consideration and the program was able to accommodate for the initial slow start in order to ensure full execution of all activities as established in the results framework.

FYR Macedonia

The Joint Programme on domestic violence funded by the UNTF Violence against Women is complementary programme to the Netherland funded programme on domestic violence. This programme started with implementation in 2010 and it is 3 years programme. The pass through modality of management was applied and in the implementation of the programme 5 UN Agencies are involved: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and UN Women.

It is planned that by the end of August 2012 the activities to be completed. The overall level of expenditures till end of 2011 is 68.16 percent.

5. Expenditure

Table 5.1. Total Expenditure by Category

Category	Expenditure			% of Total Programme Costs
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	54,004	106,300	160,303	8.28
Personnel	291,871	395,793	687,664	35.51
Training of Counterparts	46,719	83,923	130,642	6.75
Contracts	388,064	435,539	823,603	42.53
Other Direct Costs	52,694	81,397	134,091	6.93
Programme Costs Total	833,352	1,102,951	1,936,303	100.00
Indirect Support Costs	70,957	85,537	156,494	8.08
Total	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797	

Table 5.2. Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization

Joint Programme Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)
00072812 UNIFEM TF: China - Preventing	UNESCO	106,989	106,989	71,283	66.63
	UNFPA	227,803	227,803	68,051	29.87
	UNWOMEN	426,485	426,485	215,879	50.62
	UNDP	88,981	88,981	8,700	9.78
00072969 UNIFEM TF: MKD Domestic Viol	UNFPA	137,762	137,762	134,920	97.94
	UNICEF	253,590	253,590	174,695	68.89
	UNWOMEN	137,602	137,602	88,027	63.97
	WHO	95,872	95,872	69,920	72.93
00073159 UNIFEM TF: BM – Sexual Violenc	UNDP	332,887	332,887	185,177	55.63
	UNFPA	580,850	580,850	329,472	56.72
00074690 UNIFEM TF: Panama—Alianza por	UNDP	377,256	377,256	259,682	68.83
	UNFPA	383,816	383,816	185,633	48.36
	UNDP	362,345	362,345	136,209	37.59
00081154 UN Women TF: Uruguay ERAW	PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	165,149	65.06
	IOM	94,160	-	-	0.00
	UNESCO	50,289	-	-	0.00
	UNFPA	306,020	-	-	0.00
	UNWOMEN	834,170	-	-	0.00
	UNDP	169,525	-	-	0.00
Total		5,220,240	3,766,075	2,092,797	55.57

Bosnia and Herzegovina

An analysis of each Participating UN Organization's expenditure against the transferred amount, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows that of the total expenditures of US\$ 589,154 for the Bosnia and Herzegovina ERAW JP, against the total contributions of US\$ 958,106 disbursed to the Participating UN Organizations, the delivery rate stands at 61.49 percent. UNDP had a slightly higher delivery rate of 68.83 percent while UNFPA's delivery rate was 56.72.

China:

An analysis of each participating UN organization's expenditure against the fund allocated, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows that UNESCO had the highest delivery rate of 66.63 percent against the amount of US\$106,989 which it received in 2009. UNFPA spent 29.87 percent of the funded amount of US\$227,803. UN Women expenditure in 2011 was US\$ 215,876, accounting for 50.62 percent of the total funds it received (US\$426,485), while UNDP spent 9.78 percent of its allocation of US\$88, 981.

Panama:

Analysis of each participating UN Agency expenditure against the allocated amount, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows PAHO as having the highest delivery rate, 65.06 percent and a total expenditure of US\$165,149. The delivery rate for UNFPA is 48.36 per cent, with a total expenditure of US\$185,633. UNDP delivery rate for 2011 was 37.59 percent, with a total expenditure of US\$136,209.

FYR Macedonia

As per the analysis of the presented figures, the total amount that was transfer by the AA in December 2009, presented that UNFPA delivery rate is 97.94 percent, UNICEF with 68.89 percent, UN Women with 63.97 percent, WHO with 72.93 percent and UNDP with 55.63 percent. UNDP as AA has allocated amounts of joint programme activities which will be implemented in 2012.

Table 5.3. Expenditure by Participating Organization, with breakdown by Category ²⁵

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Expenditure by Category						Indirect Support Costs	% of Programme Costs
			Supplies, Commodities, Equip & Transport	Personnel	Training of Counterparts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	Total Programme Costs		
PAHO/WHO	253,838	165,149	21,380	32,081	27,402	73,482	-	154,345	10,804	7.00
UNDP	1,161,469	589,767	7,455	317,937	10,880	152,238	52,077	540,587	49,180	9.10
UNESCO	106,989	71,283	-	1,309	-	65,000	310	66,619	4,663	7.00
UNFPA	1,330,231	718,077	88,348	253,067	58,969	195,501	73,640	669,524	48,553	7.25
UNICEF	253,590	174,695	12,269	2,269	33,391	112,191	3,146	163,266	11,429	7.00
UNWOMEN	564,087	303,907	30,853	49,243	-	191,603	4,918	276,616	27,291	9.87
WHO	95,872	69,920	-	31,758	-	33,588	-	65,346	4,574	7.00
Total	3,766,075	2,092,797	160,303	687,664	130,642	823,603	134,091	1,936,303	156,494	8.08

6. Transparency and accountability

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>)—a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 8,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners.

²⁵ Panama: PAHO señala en su informe que el monto financiado para realizar actividades es de US\$237,231. La diferencia entre el monto aprobado y el monto financiado es de US\$16,607, los cuales corresponden al 7% (Gastos Administrativos) / PAHO notes that in its reporting that the amount allotted to activities is US\$237,231. The difference between the amount approved and the amount allotted is US\$16,607, which correspond to the 7% (Administrative costs)