

# Annual Donor Report

# 2009

The [UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women](#) was established by General Assembly resolution 50/166 in 1996 and is managed by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), on behalf of the UN system. The UN Trust Fund is a global multilateral grant-making mechanism that supports national and local efforts of governments and non-governmental organizations to eliminate violence against women and girls.

December 2009



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## Executive Summary

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism exclusively devoted to supporting national and local efforts to end violence against women and girls. Established in 1996 by a UN General Assembly Resolution,<sup>1</sup> the UN Trust Fund is administered by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on behalf of the UN system. By the end of 2009, the UN Trust Fund had supported 304 initiatives in 121 countries and territories with more than US \$50 million.

As a catalyst for new ideas and strategic actions, the UN Trust Fund channels expertise and resources into grants for initiatives to support the implementation of laws, policies and action plans. Grantees, comprising governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN Country Teams, engage diverse actors, especially women's groups, as well as human rights organizations, men's and youth groups, indigenous and rural communities, religious and traditional leaders, and the media.

Today, there are historic opportunities to intensify and speed up progress on ending violence against women and girls. The issue has risen high on all the major international agendas, namely, for peace and security, poverty reduction and development, and human rights. With its record of innovation and achievement, and through its coordinating role within the UN system, the UN Trust Fund is well positioned to continue fuelling the growing momentum around the issue. In 2009, a framework for action was prepared for the UN Secretary-General's *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* Campaign.<sup>2</sup> It recognizes the central contributions of the UN Trust Fund, and launched a drive to raise an annual US \$100 million for the UN Trust Fund by 2015, the target date for achieving the MDGs.

The accomplishments of UN Trust Fund grantees during 2009 make a compelling case for how much can be done with strategic support. To name a few examples, Breakthrough, a grantee in India, initiated a national television campaign that reached over 124 million people in just four months, resulting in increased awareness on women's legal rights. In war-torn Democratic Republic of Congo, a grantee equipped 300 civil society leaders with new knowledge and a model for paralegal services that have allowed thousands of women survivors of sexual violence, including many with HIV, to finally access justice. The Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation advocated for the country's first draft law to decentralize state budgetary allocations for local services. Initiatives in Bolivia and Ecuador partnered with indigenous peoples' organizations to develop service models specific to their needs, while Egypt's Al Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development set up one-stop community service facilities to reach women in slums.

As a UN inter-agency mechanism, the UN Trust Fund fosters coherence across programme strategies to end violence against women and girls. It helps to pool and track global resources, and strengthens monitoring and accountability. In general, coordination on the scale required to

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly Resolution 50/166: The Role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in Eliminating Violence against Women, 22 December 1995.

<sup>2</sup> Framework for Action: Programme of United Nations Activities and Expected Outcomes [<http://endviolence.un.org/framework.shtml>].

make and sustain concerted progress in ending violence against women and girls requires diverse partnerships and forms of collaboration. These characterize all aspects of UN Trust Fund operations and are strongly emphasized in grant-making. The UN Trust Fund in particular supports collaboration with government entities and civil society organizations, especially women's groups and networks. Other traditional partners include bilateral donors, the private sector and UN agencies. Newer joint efforts are emerging through links forged with men's and youth's groups, traditional and religious leaders, and eminent research and academic institutions.

During 2009, the UN Trust Fund underwent an external evaluation of its 2005-2008 Strategy. Positive in its overall assessment, the evaluation has helped clarify challenges and map future directions. The Final Evaluation Report and the Management Response can be found at the UNIFEM website.<sup>3</sup> The new 2010-2015 Strategy for the UN Trust Fund is currently being developed in consultation with various stakeholders, including UN inter-agency Programme Appraisal Committees, donors, expert organizations and grantees.

In moving forward, the UN Trust Fund will continue developing its unique function as a funding channel and a hub of knowledge on effective approaches to end violence against women and girls. It will build on new systems instituted in 2009 to support grantees in cultivating capacities to innovate, achieve substantial and measurable results, and sustain the impacts of their work. Grantees now benefit from training on evidence-based programming, while technical and financial support backs systematic monitoring and evaluation, including through new partnerships struck with expert organizations.

Knowledge that is well documented through monitoring and evaluation can be readily picked up and shared on the global level and across countries, contributing to programming excellence and the optimal use of resources. To that end, the UN Trust Fund is investing in a robust online database system that will serve to track indicators of programme successes, facilitating results-based reporting and analysis. It is slated to go live on the Internet in 2010.

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund received 1,643 proposals for a record US \$857 million in grant requests, an increase of 53 percent in number of proposals and 63 percent in grant requests as compared to the previous year. The UN Trust Fund awarded US \$10.5 million<sup>4</sup> to 13 initiatives in 18 countries and territories. Thus, the UN Trust Fund only met 1.2 percent of the total amount of funding requested. The UN Trust Fund continued to intensify its outreach and resource mobilization efforts, including through a new fund-raising strategy under the *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* Campaign. Most contributions still come from UN Member States, but the UN Trust Fund is also mobilizing new donors through growing links with the private sector, NGOs, foundations and concerned private citizens. In 2009, it became a Commitment to Action of the Clinton Global Initiative, proof that a growing constituency of people recognize that ending violence against women requires urgent action, and that the UN Trust Fund, through the work of its grantees, is a central and valuable global proponent for change.

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<sup>3</sup> [www.unifem.org/evaw](http://www.unifem.org/evaw)

<sup>4</sup> Resources available for grant-making in 2009 were based on contributions received by the end of the third quarter of the year. Additional contributions of over US \$10 million received in the fourth quarter of the year, after the grant-making cycle had been completed, will allow for additional grants in the first quarter of 2010. See the "Pillar V" section of this report for more information.

# 1. The UN Trust Fund: Background and Context

Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive and systematic human rights violations in the world. Ending violence against women and girls requires actions on multiple fronts and across different sectors. It is not simply the result of individual acts; rather, it is deeply rooted in complex social structures that reinforce gender discrimination, inequality and vulnerability.

## External Evaluation Finding

The UN Trust Fund is a relevant mechanism to address violence against women and girls: it addresses a gap that is seen as important by all stakeholders, it is aligned with the priorities set by the MDGs, and it is seen as meeting the needs of both grantees and beneficiaries. (p. viii)

The international community is witnessing a historic opportunity to intensify progress towards ending violence against women and girls. The issue is now prominent on international agendas for peace and security, poverty reduction and development, and human rights. An increasing number of governments have passed laws, policies and action plans,<sup>5</sup> reinforced at the international level by UN General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions<sup>6</sup> calling for intensified action, and recommending multi-

sectoral and sustained approaches to end all forms of violence against women. These General Assembly Resolutions explicitly refer to the importance of continuing to enhance the effectiveness of the UN Trust Fund as a system-wide funding mechanism, and mobilizing stepped up resources to address the global pandemic of violence against women and girls.

UN reform and the emphasis on “delivering as one” are galvanizing an increasing number of UN agencies, funds and programmes to intensify their contributions to eliminating violence against women and girls, further bolstered by the UN Secretary-General’s *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* Campaign.<sup>7</sup> In 2009, a framework for action<sup>8</sup> was prepared to orchestrate campaign efforts by global, regional and local stakeholders. In recognition of the UN Trust Fund as one of the inter-agency initiatives to ensure coherent and coordinated efforts to end violence against women and girls, the framework has committed to launching a drive to secure US \$100 million in annual contributions to the UN Trust Fund by 2015, the target date for achieving the MDGs. This is the only quantitative

*“My UNiTE campaign seeks to raise \$100 million annually for the UN Trust Fund by 2015. I call on the international community to support this effort.”*

UN Secretary-General  
Ban Ki-moon,  
on 24 November 2009

<sup>5</sup> In-depth study on all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary-General, A/61/122/Add.1, 26 June 2006, pp. 89-90.

<sup>6</sup> General Assembly Resolution 61/143: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, 19 December 2006; General Assembly Resolution 62/133: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, 18 December 2007; General Assembly Resolution 63/155: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, 18 December 2008; General Assembly Resolution A/C.3/64/L.16/Rev.1: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (still draft as of 18 December 2009); Security Council Resolution 1820: Women and Peace and Security, 19 June 2008; Security Council Resolution 1888: Women and Peace and Security, 30 September 2009;

<sup>7</sup> See [www.endviolence.un.org](http://www.endviolence.un.org).

<sup>8</sup> Framework for Action: Programme of United Nations Activities and Expected Outcomes [<http://endviolence.un.org/framework.shtml>].

benchmark adopted by the campaign.

In 2009, the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution that supported the creation of a new UN agency for women through the integration of existing institutional mechanisms. This new entity should offer an additional opportunity for strengthened and coordinated work for gender equality and empowerment of women, including efforts to end violence against women and girls.

In this context, the UN Trust Fund is uniquely positioned to make a significant contribution to supporting countries in translating commitments into real change in the lives of women and girls on the ground.

## 2. Report on Progress and Achievements in 2009

Since its inception, the UN Trust Fund has been a key global mechanism for catalyzing change by supporting innovative strategies to end violence against women and girls. Its 2005-2008 Strategy focused on strengthening the Fund's impact, outreach, efficiency, knowledge and resource base, in line with current national needs and global expert consensus on programming and strategic directions. In line with its Strategy, the overall thrust of the Fund's grant-making is on supporting countries to implement laws, policies and action plans to address violence against women and girls that they have agreed at the global, regional, national and local levels.

This report summarizes progress in implementing the UN Trust Fund Strategy 2005-2008, under which the Fund continued operating in 2009, while an external evaluation covering the same period was conducted (see "External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund Strategy 2005-2008" section below). Highlights from the external evaluation are also presented. The following sections cover the 2005-2008 Strategy's five pillars: impact, involvement, efficiency, knowledge management and capacity development, and resource mobilization.

### Pillar I: Impact

In order to address the serious gaps in moving from commitments to action to end violence against women and girls, UN Trust Fund grant-making has strategically focused on supporting the implementation of existing laws, policies and action plans. The following sections will present the UN Trust Fund current and new portfolio of grants.

Grantees work to develop capacities of relevant stakeholders to enforce laws and implement policies, and improve service quality standards for survivors. Strategic partnerships broaden and sustain their efforts. Programmes supported typically work across different sectors, especially health, justice, security and education, and involve both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

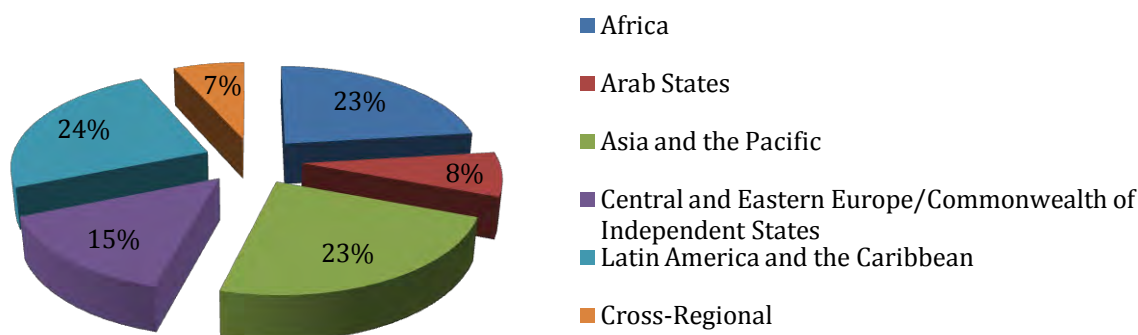
#### External Evaluation Finding

UN Trust Fund grants responded to the needs of women affected by or survivors of violence, and built the capacity of duty bearers. (p. vi)

### UN Trust Fund Portfolio of Grants in 2009

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund had a portfolio of 81 active grants across 76 countries and territories worldwide with a total value of nearly US \$30 million. These include two- to three-year grants approved since 2006 that are still under implementation. The Latin America and the Caribbean region has the largest portfolio, followed closely by Africa, and Asia and the Pacific. Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the Arab States have the smallest portfolios (see Chart 1).

Chart 1 – Portfolio of Grants 2006-2008 by Region



The following sections provide highlights of achievements of selected grants, drawn primarily from grantee reports and independent evaluations submitted in 2009.

#### *Prevention strategies*

UN Trust Fund grants use prevention to stop violence from occurring altogether. Grantees in India and Cambodia, among others, employed prevention strategies that target the roots of violence by empowering women to claim their rights, and enlist men and boys in changing gender norms and the acceptability of violence. In India, Breakthrough turned to mass media to shift knowledge, attitudes and practices, and to call for concrete action, with a targeted focus on engaging men and boys. A pro bono agreement with advertising giant Ogilvy and Mather produced the Bell Bajao (ring the bell) campaign, which won a gold medal at the Goafeset Abbys awards for “Best Integrated Campaign” in April 2009. Through a partnership facilitated by UNIFEM with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Breakthrough was able to secure the resources for expensive broadcast time on national television stations. This allowed the Bell Bajao campaign to reach, in just four months, over 124 million people around India with messages on women’s legal rights.

*“There is a woman in my building who goes to hell and back once a week while all the neighbours sit quietly in their flats, pretending to have heard nothing. Last week, the screaming and crying started at 8am. It stopped when her husband left for work. Come 8pm, the husband was home again and it started again. By 1am, the screams were louder than ever. I couldn’t take it anymore and marched upstairs with my dog, Kelly, and I rang the bell! Her husband shooed my dog out and told me not to interfere, but I haven’t heard any more screams since then. I hope it stays the same. I won’t hesitate to ring the bell again ... and the cops, too.”*

C.L., India

In Cambodia, the NGO Gender and Development for Cambodia (GAD/C) worked with communities to establish local women’s and men’s groups to educate their peers on stopping violence and gain their rights by seeking legal protection. In only one year, the groups have organized hundreds of village meetings involving over 3,000 people, and reached out to another



*"I will not use violence when I have problems or when I'm stressed. Instead, I will consult with the Community Men's Group in my village," GAD/C, Cambodia*

6,000 women and men through door-to-door campaigns. Women's community groups resolved or referred cases of violence against women for prosecution. Men's community groups counselled perpetrators on alternative forms of behaviour.

*Securing strategic policy and budgetary commitments for implementation*

UN Trust Fund grants in countries including Bulgaria and Rwanda successfully generated new policy and budgetary commitments,

critical steps under the Fund's strategy of strengthening frameworks for the implementation of laws and the provision of services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. For example, when an official process of reviewing and amending the Bulgarian law on domestic violence began in 2008, the NGO Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation made a case that state responsibility needs to include regular budgetary allocations, especially on the local level where most services are provided. Draft revisions of the law now contain yearly allocations for protection and support services. In Rwanda, a grant to the government administration of the Ngoma District resulted in local leaders developing a three-year strategic plan that integrates all local actions to end violence against women. The issue is now on the agenda of monthly district security meetings, and local vigilance committees in 473 villages routinely monitor and report on individual cases to the police.

The UN Trust Fund emphasizes the importance of collecting data that provides a strong evidence base for formulating, implementing and monitoring policy commitments to ending violence against women and girls. When accurate data on violence is not available, promises can be misdirected or go unmet. A grant to the NGO Gender Links, in South Africa, is supporting a regional initiative across Southern Africa that developed a comprehensive set of indicators for measuring gender-based violence, as a critical step towards standardized systems to monitor national action plans, and to comply with the Southern African Development Community's commitment to reduce gender-based



Local leaders in the Ngoma District, Rwanda



Judges and police officers during the Training of Trainers Workshop on implementing laws and policies to end violence against women, 17 to 20 February 2009, Phuntsholing, Buthan

violence by 50 percent by 2015.<sup>9</sup> In November 2008, the Sixth African Development Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, endorsed this initiative, and in 2009, the UN Economic Commission for Africa partnered with the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation to extend it to the rest of the continent. In Algeria, a grant to the NGO Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur les Droits des Femmes et des Enfants supported the development of a template and other tools that "listening centres," which support women survivors of violence, can use to feed information into a common database.

#### *Improving legal enforcement and the rule of law*

Well-designed laws mean little if survivors cannot access protection and justice. Common hindrances stem from shortfalls in awareness, knowledge or capacity that prevent judicial and law enforcement officials from upholding the laws. The UN Trust Fund has invested in capacity development and dissemination of information, crucial steps to improve legal enforcement and the rule of law in Bhutan, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. In Bhutan, a grant enabled the National Commission for Women and Children to broker collaboration with the Royal Bhutan Police and the Royal Court of Justice. This partnership resulted in the adoption of in-camera trials to protect survivors from public exposure, and the creation of a complaints and response mechanism that prompts rapid responses to cases of violence. In the Simbu province of Papua New Guinea, the NGO Kup Women for Peace worked directly with the police to resolve cases of violence against women, sorcery killings and land disputes, using a combination of

*"I got to understand what domestic violence is after participating at the workshop on violence against women in Thimphu. I now try to handle the matter in a sensitive way and protect women and children involved."*

Police officer, Bhutan

<sup>9</sup> Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, August 2008 [<http://www.sadc.int/attachment/download/file/247>]



Religious leaders during a training workshop on the implementation of the new laws against violence, Kailahun, Sierra Leone

references to customary and international human rights norms.

In Sierra Leone, the International Rescue Committee assisted the government to develop a three-year implementation plan, launched on 25 November 2008, to strengthen collaboration for implementing new laws against violence. It has since created practical tools for service providers in tracking cases and collecting data; organized training for 96 police, inspector-generals and judges;

and held town meetings to engage informal justice systems. Zimbabwe's Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development requested the Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA) to include all ward development officers in training it developed on a new domestic violence law, and to extend its work to all provinces from a pilot in six districts and localities supported by the UN Trust Fund. The grantee is also partnering with the Ministry to produce a handbook to train ministry officials.

After Venezuela's NGO Asociación Venezolana para una Educación Sexual Alternativa trained close to 200 justice and law enforcement officials and university students on implementing the national law against violence, the Municipal Police Academy in Sucre incorporated the training in their professional development programme, required for all inspectors, sub-inspectors, agents and detectives. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, high-level civil servants across different ministries collaborated with Akcija Zdruzenska on creating guides for civil and criminal justice professionals so that legal provisions are effectively and consistently applied. The guides clarify the use of civil protection measures and detail types of evidence for prosecutors and police. Knowledge gained from the project fed into the National Domestic Violence Strategy adopted in 2008, and helped shape two new bylaws and amendments to the Family Code and Law for Social Protection. An independent evaluation of the grant concluded that it has made a major contribution to unifying and accelerating the effectiveness of the civil and criminal responses to domestic violence. Speedier responses now come from the criminal justice system, and more cases are being reported. Government officials have acknowledged that progress would have been slower without the support of UN Trust Fund grantees.

#### *Expanding survivors' access to support services*

UN Trust Fund grants made substantial, rapid improvements in a variety of social, legal and health services for survivors of violence that straddle the point where stopping violence often begins. It is essential that they be the highest possible quality, oriented around upholding women's human rights and equipped to reach a diverse cross-section of women with a variety of needs. Grantees in Albania, Guyana, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, for example,

boosted women’s access to comprehensive, integrated services. In Ukraine, the NGO Rozrada contributed to the national action plan to implement the domestic violence law through trainings in four pilot regions that increased the capacities of 2,000 central and local service providers to detect abuse and provide psychological support to women survivors. An independent evaluation found that the project has contributed to a fivefold increase in perpetrators summoned by the police in the Kiev region, and judged the quality of services in the four regions as much improved. Participants in the training indicated that they greatly improved their skills, have pursued advanced degrees, and are better equipped to provide services. Police participants have decided to create a manual on intervening in domestic violence situations that will support the training of militia inspectors through the Department of Militia. A second grantee, the NGO Kiev School for Equal Opportunities, worked with the central ministries for family affairs and the interior on a mechanism for cooperation and collaboration among services with specific instructions for police inspectors, psychologists, medical practitioners and teachers on how to respond to survivors.

In Guyana, the NGO Help and Shelter incorporated a routine monitoring element into its efforts to improve services for women survivors of violence. Sessions to raise awareness involved more than 2,000 people in two regions, comprising NGO representatives, social service providers, police, students, religious groups and patients at health clinics. Monitoring tools applied to the sessions captured feedback on underlying attitudes to violence against women, and what people know or need to know about stopping it. Demands are now coming from other regions of Guyana to replicate similar activities. In St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, the NGO Doctors to Children is developing and institutionalizing an inter-agency service protocol. It consulted closely with government and NGO service providers to identify gaps in services, train health care workers and the police, and create new tools, such as streamlined reporting forms. Through the state Centre for Social Assistance to Families and Children, women can already access a combination of psychological counselling, assistance in registering for social benefits, peer

support groups on empowerment and child care services. In Albania, Refleksione secured full ministerial support for setting up councils against domestic violence in five regions. Composed of a cross-section of local stakeholders, including local authorities as mandated under the domestic violence law, the councils establish and coordinate local service referral systems for survivors of violence.



Poster in polyclinics and social welfare institutions, child welfare agencies, police stations, supermarkets, drug-stores, baby-goods stores and stairways of housing blocks, Doctors to Children, Russia

### *Responding to the needs of excluded groups of women*

For some women, gender discrimination is compounded by other forms of exclusion that increase risks of violence, such as race, ethnicity, age, poverty, unemployment, HIV status and

disabilities. The UN Trust Fund’s emphasis on breaking barriers of exclusion has assisted grantees in Bolivia, Ecuador and Egypt to expand services to groups of women who would otherwise remain neglected. In Bolivia and Ecuador, the NGO Family Care International partnered with two organizations of indigenous peoples to hold community group discussions to amplify the voices of indigenous women on their cultural perspectives on laws against domestic violence. As a result, a total of 1,750 indigenous women and 250 men made recommendations that fed into a new model of appropriate services to prevent and respond to violence against indigenous women. In Egypt, the NGO Al Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development engaged women and men living in a slum outside Cairo to define the services they need based on their perceptions on violence against women and the most prevalent forms of violence they face. Al Shehab used this information to develop a One-Stop Centre, a facility located in the slum that provides legal, medical and psychosocial aid to survivors. Similar activities are ongoing in five other Egyptian governorates.

*“(I) felt worthless, abandoned by everyone. RENADEF gave me my life back, taught me how to work, to forget the past and think about the future. After 12 months, I can become independent, with my own business, and capable of earning a living.”*  
 Ms. Y, Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo

*Addressing the intersection of violence against women and HIV and AIDS*

Violence against women is both a cause and a consequence of acquiring HIV. Women subjected to violence are rendered more vulnerable to the virus, and those who become HIV positive are all too frequently subject to multiple forms of stigma and discrimination. The UN Trust Fund, in partnership with other donors, including Johnson & Johnson as the lead private sector donor, has backed a number of initiatives defining these links, and piloting prevention and protection strategies that simultaneously address both pandemics, including in countries such as Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria. Aligning service provision to the specific needs generated by the intersection between violence against women and HIV and AIDS is one important strategy being employed in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where the NGO the Réseau National des ONGs pour le Développement de la Femme (RENADEF) equipped 300 civil society leaders in six cities to use a module for paralegal services. As a result, 1,500 women survivors of sexual violence, a quarter of whom are HIV positive, were able to initiate judicial



Training for judges, RENADEF, Democratic Republic of Congo



Training for civil society leaders, RENADEF, Democratic Republic of Congo

cases during the one-year grant.

Nigeria's Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre helps women living with HIV and AIDS in two states learn to demand their rights, and works with government authorities and service providers to respond accordingly. A



Listeners group, Equal Access, Nepal

A standardized system was developed to record cases and related data, and anti-violence against women committees now serve as community watchdogs. A grant to the Botswana Women's Affairs Department increased capacities of local authorities and service providers to prevent domestic violence and reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS. In two pilot communities, district gender committees have been formed to advise local development committees on these issues. By tapping influential local figures, the gender committees ensure that communities will take behaviour change messages seriously. A traditional chief in one case has already modelled change by inviting women, for the first time, to participate in customary gatherings.

A UN Trust Fund grant in Nepal focuses on expanding understanding of the intersection between violence against women and HIV and AIDS as a first step towards mobilizing new actions to address them. Building on the experience of an earlier grant, Equal Access designed a follow-up initiative specifically targeting violence against women and HIV and AIDS. Twelve community radio reporters from vulnerable groups learned to produce broadcasts that ran over 500 times on the main national radio station as well as 16 other FM stations—potentially reaching 90 percent of the Nepalese population. Community legal literacy sessions and listeners groups galvanized public discussions of the shows, along with collective actions such as street dramas and local campaigns to share the knowledge that has been gained. To build on new levels of understanding emerging from the broadcasts, community legal literacy sessions have reached over 800 women and men. Another 800 women have been trained as peer educators to mobilize women and men to take actions in their localities, such as holding public discussions on violence and HIV, and campaigning against violence. Listeners groups meet regularly to talk about the radio shows. Many report that they now understand why violence can lead to HIV and vice versa, and the importance of standing up for their rights.

#### *Engaging new actors and strategic groups to end violence against women and girls*

Ending violence against women and girls depends on engaging people and groups who have a critical, but largely untapped, role to play. The UN Trust Fund has emphasized working with men and young people, and recently embraced new partnerships with trade unions in Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen. In Chile, the NGO Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo de la Mujer engaged 40 rural and indigenous women's groups, agricultural and fishing organizations, and unions in the regions of Maule and BíoBío. Together, they created the Foro Violencia, a space that has increased coordination of local actions of civil society

organizations and government entities. Leading examples of engaging men in transformative change for gender equality and ending violence against women include the cross-regional initiative by the grantee Instituto Promundo. Working in Brazil, Chile, India and Rwanda, it has embarked on a pioneering multi-country attempt to systematically evaluate the most effective approaches to involving men and boys in the prevention of violence. Oxfam Great Britain has partnered with women’s organizations in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen to carry out a catalytic regional initiative across the Arab States on devising methodologies to bring men and boys into prevention activities. After only one year of implementation, prominent elected officials and public figures have joined forces with these organizations to demand the passage of a law criminalizing family violence against women in Lebanon. A sub-regional White Ribbon campaign linked to the Secretary General’s recently launched Network of Men leaders is being organized.

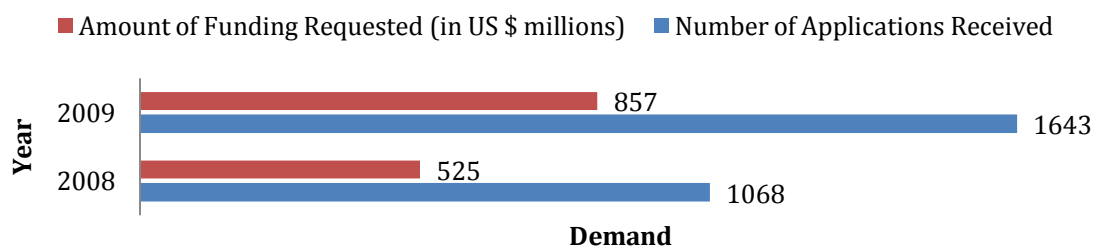
### UN Trust Fund Grant-Making Cycle 2009

UN Trust Fund grants are awarded annually through an open, competitive and transparent process that ensures quality programming and rigour in the selection of grantees. The Call for Proposals invites holistic initiatives that focus on reaching particularly excluded or disadvantaged groups through approaches tailored to diverse needs. Priority is placed on applications that highlight multi-sectoral approaches and collaboration between various stakeholders; evidence of what works to optimize the use of resources; and investment in systematic and comprehensive documentation and evaluation aimed at generating and sharing knowledge. Through its grant-making, the UN Trust Fund channels global expertise and resources to the local level, where they are needed most. It also underscores the potential for scaling up successful initiatives, while emphasizing development of national capacities to foster sustainability.

#### *Analysis of Applications: demand for funding*

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund issued its 14<sup>th</sup> Call for Proposals to support the implementation of laws, policies and action plans on ending violence against women and girls. A total of 1,643 concept notes were received with funding requests totalling US \$857 million. These figures reflect a sharp rise from previous years; compared to a total of 1,068 concept notes received in 2008 requesting a total of US \$525 million, this is an increase of 53 percent in the number of applications received and 63 percent in the amount of funding requested in just one year (see Chart 2).

**Chart 2 – Demand for Funding by Amount Requested and Number of Applications Received**



#### *Analysis of Applications: regions*

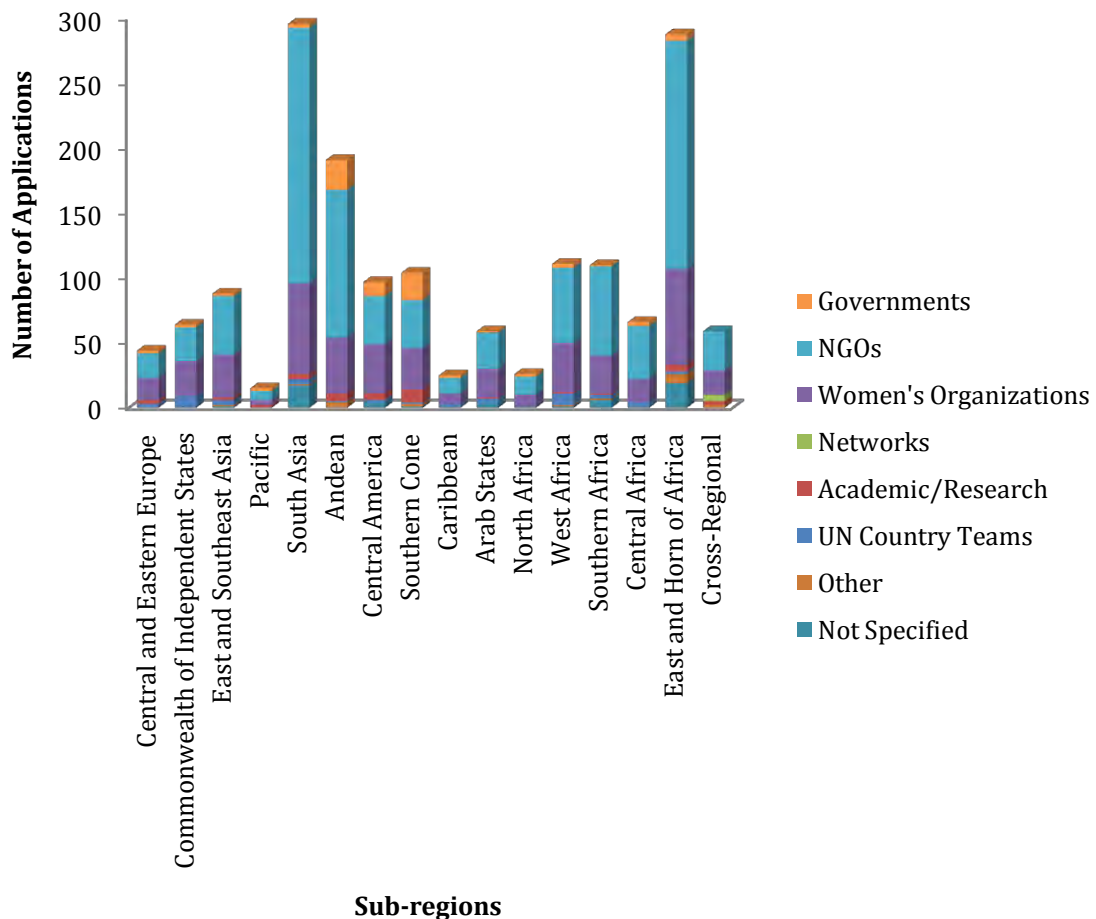
In 2009, the highest number of concept notes and the greatest amount of funds requested came from Africa (35 percent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (25 percent), and Asia

and the Pacific (24 percent). Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Arab States, and cross-regional programmes represented 6 percent each in funds requested (see Chart 3). This is slightly different from 2008, where the number of applications from Asia and the Pacific exceeded those from Latin America and the Caribbean.

*Analysis of Applications: types of organization*

As in previous years, most concept notes came from women’s organizations and other NGOs (85 percent), followed by governments (5 percent) and UN Country Teams (3 percent) (see Chart 3). In 2009, the number of applicants identifying as women’s organizations increased from 13 percent to 29 percent of the total applicant pool, compared to the year before. While governments’ applications only rose by one percentage point of the total portfolio, in absolute numbers, their applications doubled from 41 in 2008 to 86 in 2009. In 2009, UN Country Teams were eligible to apply for grants for a second time, and in absolute numbers, their concept notes increased from 41 in 2008 to 49 in 2009.

Chart 3 – Number of Applications by Region and Type of Organization

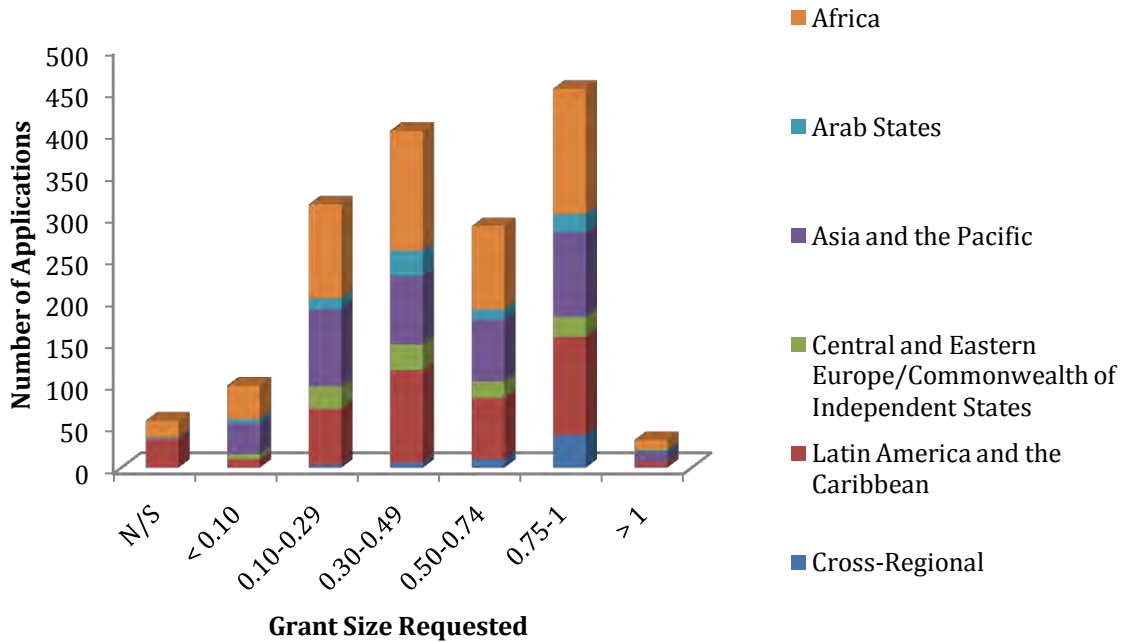


*Analysis of Applications: grant size requested*

The year 2009 heralded an increase in the average grant size requested, from US \$490,000 in 2008 to US \$520,000 in 2009. UN Country Teams submitted the largest grant requests (US \$860,000 on average), followed by organizations submitting cross-regional proposals (US

\$815,000 on average). Regionally, applicants from the Arab States submitted the largest grant requests, amounting to an average of US \$560,000 per project, followed by Asia and the Pacific (see Chart 4).

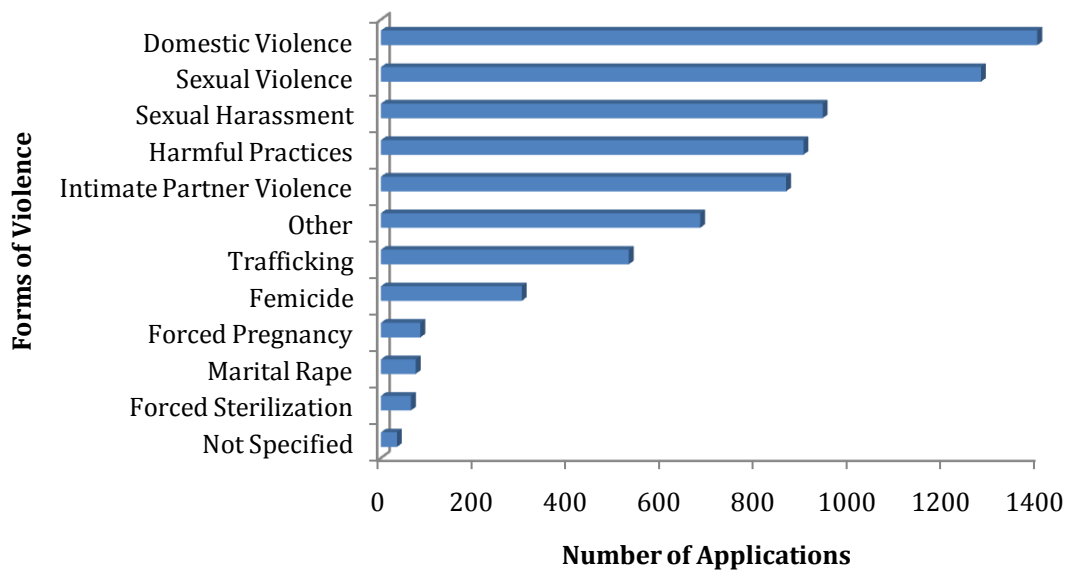
Chart 4 – Number of Applications by Region and Grant Size Requested



*Analysis of Applications: forms of violence*

While proposals simultaneously addressed various forms of violence, the majority of applicants focused on domestic and sexual violence, followed by sexual harassment, the most universally prevalent forms of violence against women and girls (see Chart 5).

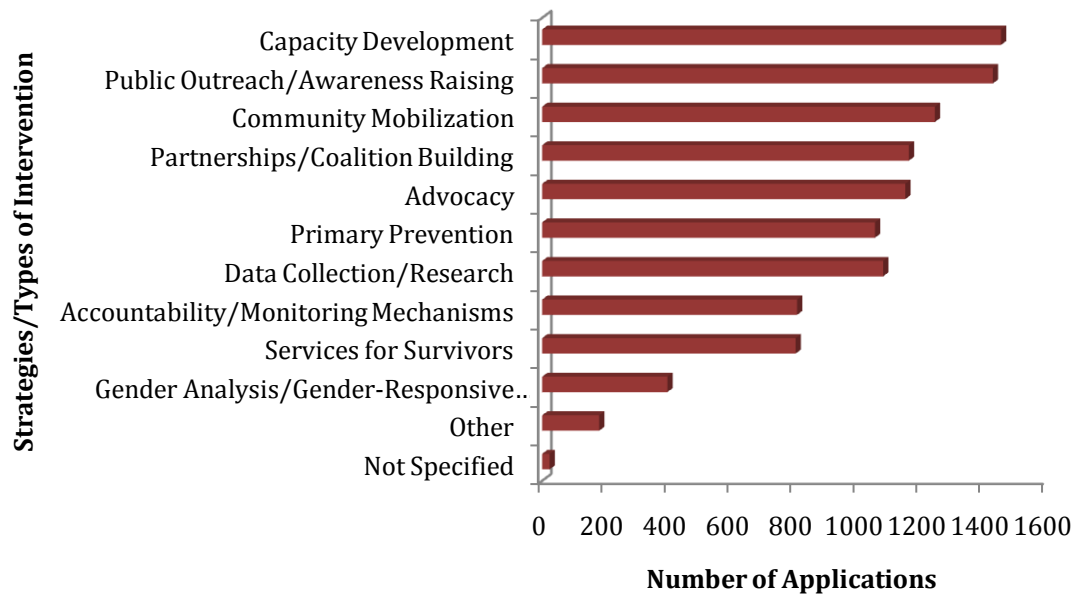
Chart 5 – Number of Applications by Forms of Violence



*Analysis of Applications: strategies*

Most proposals entailed capacity development for service providers, public outreach and awareness raising, and community mobilization as strategies (see Chart 6).

Chart 6 – Number of Applications by Strategies/ Types of Intervention



*Grants Awarded: average size of grants*

The UN Trust Fund awarded US \$10.5 million<sup>10</sup> to 13 initiatives in 18 countries and territories. An average of US \$800,000 per grant was awarded in 2009, US \$50,000 more than the average grant awarded in 2008, and five times the average grant awarded in 2007. The largest grants went to Africa, where a total of five grantees were awarded an average of US \$1 million per grant.

*Grants Awarded: regions and types of organization*

Africa was awarded the greatest amount of funds, followed by Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (see Chart 7). For the first time, grantees in Gambia and Lesotho received funding. The majority of new grantees include women’s organizations and other NGOs, followed by UN Country Teams and governments (see Chart 8).

<sup>10</sup> Resources available for grant-making in 2009 were based on contributions received by the end of the third quarter of the year. Additional contributions of over US \$10 million received in the fourth quarter of the year, after the grant-making cycle had been completed, will allow for additional grants in the first quarter of 2010. See the “Pillar V” section of this report for more information.

Chart 7 – Grant Amount by Region

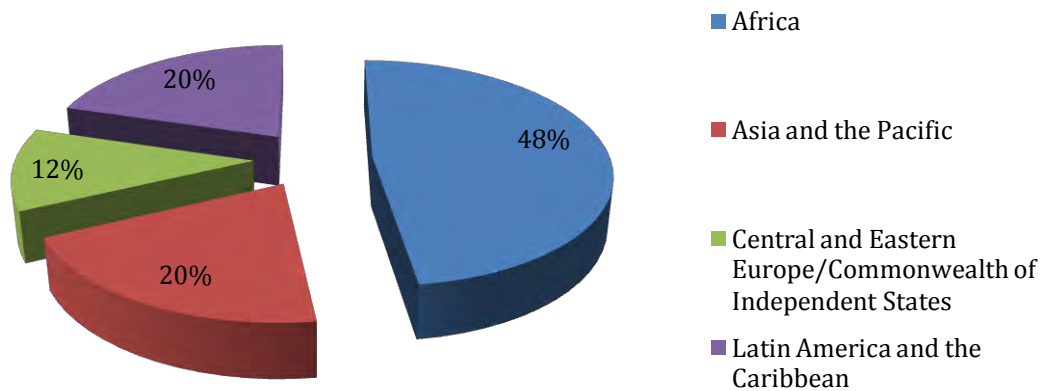
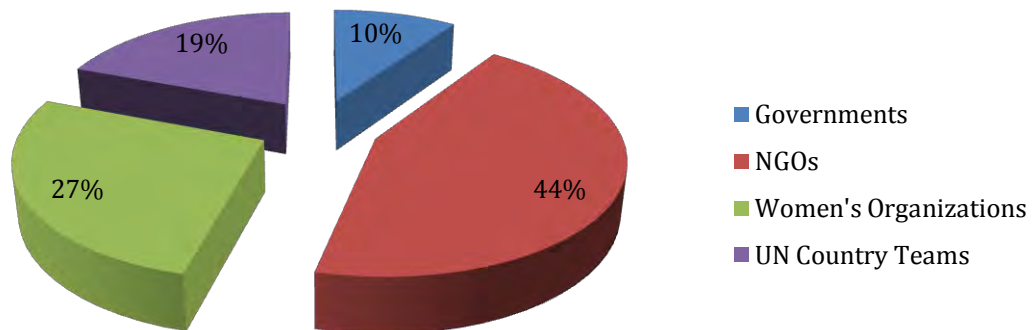


Chart 8 – Number of Grants by Types of Organization



*Highlights of new grants and grantees*

New grants will support the implementation of laws and policies through better coordination of services to protect women and girls from violence in Thailand, and the expansion of integrated services in Albania. In Sierra Leone, a new grantee will carry out recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to assist over 650 survivors of sexual violence through reparations. In Cameroon, Lesotho, Namibia and Nigeria, a new grantee will pilot a model of working through sexual and reproductive health services to analyze the impacts of violence against women and girls and increase support for survivors. A new grantee working in Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal will scale up leading approaches for ending female genital mutilation/cutting, shifting an existing emphasis from a health to a human rights-base approach. In Uganda and six other locations in East and Southern Africa, a new grantee will build on the award-winning SASA! (Start, Awareness, Support, Action) programme to address intersections between violence against women and HIV and AIDS.

New grantees will also work with girls and youth. A new grantee in Zambia will seek justice for sexually abused girls through improved laws and enforcement. In Cambodia, youth groups will mobilize around stopping domestic violence. A new grantee in Bolivia will strengthen networks against sexual and intra-family violence to prevent violence against girls and adolescents in the

municipality of El Alto. Other new grantees will reach out to particularly excluded groups of women and girls, including women at risk due to the global financial crisis in Cambodia, women of the Roma minority in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and indigenous women's groups in Guatemala and Mexico. See Appendix 1 for detailed summaries of new grants.

## Pillar II: Involvement

Violence against women and girls cuts across all sectors, population groups, and public and private spaces, requiring the engagement of multiple stakeholders. The UN Trust Fund Strategy centres on mobilizing broad-based partnerships and garnering support from an ever-growing range of actors. Partnerships across a wide variety of stakeholders increase the sense of ownership and engagement, which translates into an expanding circle of further commitment and support, as well as better prospects for sustainability of results. As reflected earlier in this report, grantees play a central role in mobilizing new and influential constituencies. The UN Trust Fund emphasizes in particular the collaboration of government entities and civil society organizations, especially women's groups and networks. Other partners include bilateral donors, the private sector, non-profit organizations and UN agencies. The UN Trust Fund has also made targeted efforts to expand the involvement of new and non-traditional partners, as described below.

### *Governments and Bilateral Donors*

Globally, UN Member States are essential UN Trust Fund partners who provide high-level policy direction and support, and serve as its major donors (see the "Pillar V" section of this report for more information on bilateral donors). UN Member State representatives also participate in public information initiatives to raise awareness on the UN Trust Fund. For example, the Finnish Minister of Culture and Sport, responsible for Gender Equality Affairs, Mr. Stefan Wallin, opened the UN Trust Fund luncheon during the 2009 Commission on the Status of Women. He stressed the importance of the UN Trust Fund as a key ally and resource to end violence against women and girls.

### *UN Partners*

As a UN system-wide mechanism, the UN Trust Fund is founded on UN partnerships, working to increase ownership of the UN Trust Fund across the UN system. UN agencies are members of the inter-agency Programme Appraisal Committees (PACs), and advise and participate in policy and grant-making decisions. In 2009, inter-agency PAC members at the global and sub-regional levels included a total of 19 UN agencies: the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW); the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); the UN Development Programme (UNDP); the UN Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT); the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Development Fund for

Women (UNIFEM); the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the World Food Programme (WFP); the World Health Organization (WHO); and the World Bank. In addition, the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and the UNDP-Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund Secretariat (UNDP-MDGF) participated<sup>11</sup> (see the “UN Trust Fund Governance and Management” section of this report).

In 2009, a total of 18 inter-agency PAC meetings were convened at the global and sub-regional levels. Sub-regional inter-agency PACs met in Barbados, Brazil, Ecuador, Fiji, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa and Thailand. As a testament of growing UN engagement, and as per trends in recent years, UN Resident Coordinators from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru again participated in the sub-regional inter-agency PAC meeting, joined for the first time by UN Resident Coordinators from Bolivia and Venezuela.

Since 2008, as a further expression of the commitment to strengthen UN collaboration to end violence against women and girls, UN Country Teams working in close collaboration with governments and civil society organizations have been invited to apply for UN Trust Fund grants. They have an added value where the emphasis is on multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships and collaboration, given that in most cases they already have established partnerships with government entities and civil society organizations, and work across sectors through the different mandates of UN agencies. In 2009, UN Country Teams submitted 49 concept notes, with requests for over US \$40 million, all endorsed by UN Resident Coordinators. Two grants were awarded to UN Country Teams in Mexico and Thailand.

Also reflective of the important and potential role that UN agencies can play in enhancing the impact and sustainability of UN Trust Fund grantees is the example of UNICEF in India, which is supporting the continuation of a district-based programme by a former UN Trust Fund grantee, Social Uplift through Rural Action (SUTRA), focused on ending violence against women and children. UNIFEM in India brokered a partnership between Breakthrough and the Ministry of Women and Child Development to broadcast the UN Trust Fund-supported Bell Bajao campaign, allowing it to reach 124 million people. In Bulgaria and Ukraine, former UN Trust Fund grantees are currently preparing proposals for second-phase investments by UNDP.

#### *Private Sector*

The private sector has an important role to play in ending violence against women and girls, not only in terms of philanthropy, but also through employee policies, high-visibility marketing outlets for awareness raising, or in-kind contributions of expertise. In 2009, the Avon Foundation for Women and Johnson & Johnson were lead private sector partners of the UN Trust Fund. The latter has supported the UN Trust Fund’s special window on links between violence against women and HIV and AIDS since 2005, including a pilot cohort of grantees discussed in greater detail under the “Pillar IV” section of this report.

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<sup>11</sup> Inter-agency PACs also include leading NGO representatives, such as Amnesty International, the Center for Women’s Global Leadership (CWGL) and Human Rights Watch (HRW).

In 2009, UNIFEM brokered a new Commitment to Action by the Clinton Global Initiative (CGI), featuring the UN Trust Fund's global fund-raising drive to secure US \$100 million annually by 2015, as called for in the Secretary-General's *UNiTE to End Violence Against Women* Campaign Framework for Action (see Box 1). The UN Trust Fund initiated outreach to selected major foundations in order to foster strengthened coordination with other leading global funding sources to end violence against women and girls.

### *Non-profit Sector*

The non-profit organization Zonta International made contributions in 2009, along with UNIFEM National Committees in Austria, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

### *Research Institutions*

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund also made important progress in recruiting and partnering with leading research institutions devoted to ending violence against women and girls, with whom collaboration was established on training and technical assistance components for grantees on evidence-based programming, monitoring and evaluation (see the "Pillar IV" section of this report for more information).

### *Other Outreach Initiatives*

UNIFEM Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman, in her highly visible public role as a UNIFEM partner, consistently highlights the urgent need to take action to end violence against women and girls, and to raise additional critical resources for the work. Just as importantly, her work with UNIFEM on behalf of the UN Trust Fund broadcasts the message widely to an international and diverse audience. For example, Goodwill Ambassador Kidman and UN Trust Fund grantee Ms. Mallika Dutt testified on 21 October 2009 to the United States House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, which is considering a groundbreaking International Violence Against Women Act (I-VAWA). Ms. Kidman and Ms. Dutt presented integrated strategies that work to

#### **Box 1: A Commitment to Action**

On 24 September 2009, the UN Trust Fund was featured as a Commitment to Action by the Clinton Global Initiative (CGI). It became part of the global fundraising drive under the UN Secretary-General's *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* Campaign to raise an annual US \$100 million for the UN Trust Fund by 2015. Singer and social activist Ricky Martin presented the commitment at CGI's annual meeting.

Commitments to Action involve translating practical goals into meaningful and measurable results tracked over time. They are an innovative feature of the CGI, founded by former US President Bill Clinton. It promotes collaboration among governments, the private sector, NGOs and global leaders to confront pressing global problems.

CGI members form partnerships that carry out action-oriented projects of their own choosing. Members come from a wide variety of professions, cultural and religious backgrounds, and geographic regions. Heads of state, corporate and non-profit executives, academics, media representatives, religious leaders, university students, and global citizens are all part of the CGI community. Collectively, they have made more than 1,400 commitments valued at US \$46 billion.

end violence against women and girls, and called attention to the need to scale up resources to the UN Trust Fund and bring adequate funding to the issue. Their efforts resulted in concentrated media and public attention to this important legislative initiative.

In addition, UNIFEM's global call for action, *Say NO – UNiTE to End Violence against Women*, is encouraging individuals, governments, civil society and private sector partners to take action by donating or raising funds for the UN Trust Fund. Through its online platform, Say NO gives a valuable opportunity to showcase actions on ending violence against women by UN Trust Fund grantees.

*"We all know in our heads and our hearts that every woman is entitled to a life free of violence. Let's make that a reality. Please give as generously as you can to the United Nations Trust Fund. Show that ending violence against women is possible by contributing to Trust Fund-supported projects around the world that break the silence, promote accountability and provide critical services to women and girls. Please get involved. We need your support."*

Nicole Kidman

### Pillar III: Efficiency

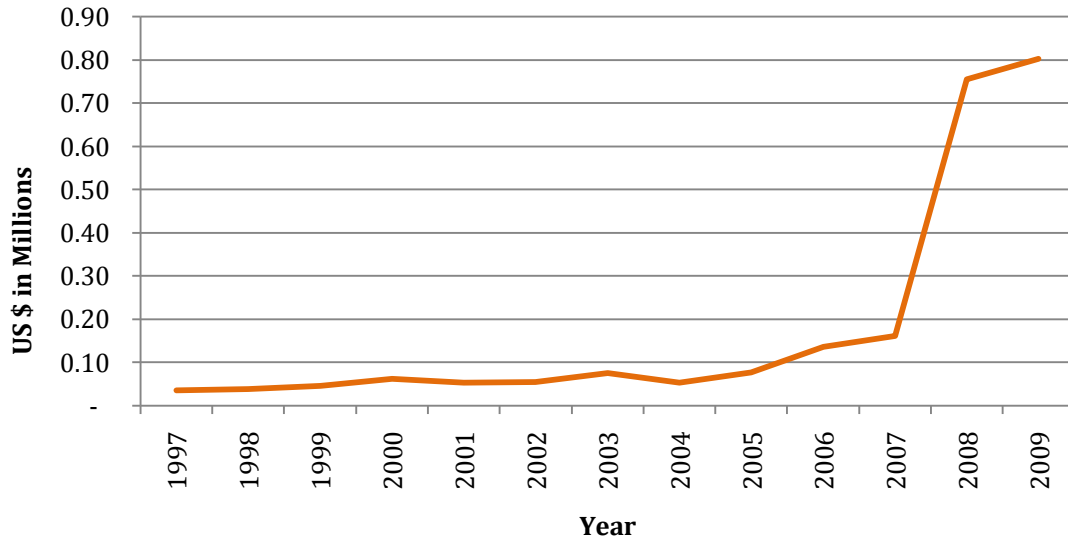
The UN Trust Fund enables efficiencies at different levels of its operations and grant-making. For one, it offers an efficient mechanism to help further coherence in programme strategies and approaches to end violence against women and girls, to pool and track global resources, and to strengthen monitoring and accountability. All of these functions accord with the principles of alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability set out in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The UN Trust Fund grant appraisal process, which actively engages UN agencies at the sub-regional and global levels, provides a forum for the exchange of information on grantee developments, as well as on the latest practices, programming recommendations and desirable trends to advance the field. The sub-regional inter-agency PACs in particular enable links to existing UN efforts and national priorities. This decentralized and broadly participatory structure ensures that funding allocations conform closely to the capacities and needs of diverse countries and regions, thereby promoting the overall relevance of the UN Trust Fund to national priorities and contexts.

To streamline the application and selection process, in 2009 the UN Trust Fund continued the successful practice initiated in 2008 of dividing the application process in two phases. Applicants submitted a concept note before being invited to provide a full-fledged proposal. This measure has significantly reduced time spent by grantees in preparing proposals that might not be funded, and by UN Trust Fund staff in assisting them. Technical review groups, global inter-agency PAC members and independent experts assess a shortlisted number of concept notes and full-fledged proposals. Sub-regional inter-agency PACs provide an initial review, drawing on the deeper and more holistic knowledge of diverse individuals who understand regional and sub-regional contexts. All of these steps have made the review process faster and more efficient, with more quality assurance and technical feedback provided to each proposal pre-selected for funding.

Another area of enhanced efficiency since 2008, as the UN Trust Fund resource base has increased, relates to the shift to larger and longer-term grants, which allowed for larger-scale interventions that can achieve higher-level results and better sustainability efforts. In 2009, the UN Trust Fund has again been able to offer grants of up to US \$1 million for two- to three-year initiatives (see Chart 9). This has led to the more efficient use of resources in the administration of the Fund, with the time and labour required to review, approve, monitor and support grantees more cost-effective in relation to the results and impact they can produce.

Chart 9 – Average Grant Size



#### Pillar IV: Knowledge Management and Capacity Development

Some of the most serious constraints to addressing violence against women and girls come from limited capacities to design, run and expand programmes, and a lack of knowledge about what works most effectively. Closing capacity and knowledge gaps is therefore integral to the UN Trust Fund’s mandate.

Particular attention was paid in 2009 to its role in expanding knowledge, drawing on the UN Trust Fund Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Framework 2008-2011.<sup>12</sup> These efforts have been bolstered by the strategic decision to promote grants of larger size and duration, which include rigorous monitoring and evaluation plans. Multi-year programmes not only can achieve higher-level results, but also lend themselves more readily to generating evidence and knowledge.

<sup>12</sup> UN Trust Fund Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Framework 2008-2011 [[http://www.unifem.org/materials/item\\_detail.php?ProductID=153](http://www.unifem.org/materials/item_detail.php?ProductID=153)].

## *Monitoring and Evaluation*

Monitoring and evaluation are fundamental tools in building a base of knowledge, and guiding strategic decision-making and investments in addressing violence against women and girls. Ongoing monitoring provides feedback on progress in implementation, while evaluation offers an in-depth assessment of results and lessons learned. More rigorous monitoring and evaluation requirements now exist at all stages of UN Trust Fund grant-making.

*At the Call for Proposals level:* In 2009, the Call for Proposals continued to emphasize the need for systematic monitoring and evaluation, and recommended dedicating ten percent of the grant requested to evaluation, and an additional three to five percent to monitoring.

*At the appraisal level:* In 2009, shortlisted concept notes and full-fledged proposals received thorough feedback to encourage applicants to strive for higher-level impacts by rooting programmes in solid evidence and linking them to the achievement of targeted results, guided by monitoring, evaluation, documentation and knowledge-sharing plans.

*At the implementation level:* In 2009, the UN Trust Fund made significant progress in establishing a new grantee reporting system designed to capture results, learning and knowledge, and analyze trends across the entire portfolio of grants. A comprehensive database management system, tied to a results-based framework for the UN Trust Fund under its forthcoming new strategy, will facilitate robust reporting.

The UN Trust Fund was also able to intensify the degree and quality of grantee monitoring. This included the provision of detailed and regular feedback to grantee reports, and the tracking of activities and progress towards results, in consultation with UN Trust Fund focal points at UNIFEM sub-regional programme offices. Encouraging grantees to maintain a concerted focus on achieving results was also behind targeted and select monitoring visits carried out by the UN Trust Fund Secretariat to nine grantees in six countries (see Box 2).<sup>13</sup>

*At the evaluation level:* In 2009, the UN Trust Fund reviewed terms of reference for grantees conducting external evaluations, and offered technical feedback on evaluation reports. Standardized evaluation tools and guiding principles are being developed and will be disseminated in early 2010.

The UN Trust Fund partnered with Measure Evaluation, a partnership of organizations supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Measure Evaluation developed a leading global monitoring and evaluation tool of indicators on violence against women that is systematically shared with all new grantees in an effort to harmonize indicator selection. Select programmes implemented by UN Country Teams will serve as pilots for testing how these indicators can be used to systematically track and inform policy decisions.

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<sup>13</sup> ActionAid (Ethiopia); Women's Affairs Department (Botswana); Lawyer's Collective, Breakthrough and Jagori/Women in Cities International (India); Equal Access and UN Country Team (Nepal); Gender links (South Africa); International Association of Women Judges (Zambia).

## **Box 2: Inspiration Comes from the Strength of Grass-roots Women**

*A monitoring mission inspired members of the UN Trust Fund Secretariat to record their impressions, which featured in a blog of The New York Times by Pulitzer-prize winning journalist Nicholas Kristof, on 28 August 2009.*

We were in Nepal last month. And it was in far-flung villages of this Himalayan nation that we saw the immense resilience and strength of ordinary rural women who are taking small but sure steps towards ending violence in their own lives, and that of future generations of women.

In a tiny community perched on the edge of Makwanpur District in Southern Nepal, as the late rains of the monsoon descended, women rushed back from their crucial morning work in the rice fields, to attend their radio listening group meeting. As we sat cross-legged on woven mats—as observers in their meeting—the stories of violence, discrimination and stigmatization suffered by HIV-positive women—wives, sisters and daughters of their community—began to flow, stimulated by themes covered by the radio show ‘Samijdhari’, which has made the group understand that such violence is not a ‘normal’ aspect of being a woman.

It is estimated that over 30% of households in Nepal experience gender-based violence. Following the radio show, women told us how something as simple as the listening group and the discussions that follow have stirred them into realizing that they have rights. And now, collective actions are frequent. For example, upon realizing their inheritance rights and claims to husband’s property, the group recently mobilized to secure a citizenship certificate for one of their members, who had been badly beaten and abandoned by her husband. With the certificate she was able to claim her rightful share of property and provide for herself and her young child.

As the women called their meeting to a close and began preparing for their afternoon of adult literacy classes, we were left reflecting on the extent to which this radio program has changed individual lives on the one hand, against the reality alluded to by some of the women of the pressing need for adequate services provision and prevention mechanisms to address violence against women on the other; underscoring the urgency of investment in this field to harness existing momentum on a global scale.

We had the privilege to attend this group’s meeting because we work for the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women – an UN inter-agency Fund administered by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) to support groups worldwide to end violence against women, and the NGO Equal Access in Nepal is one of our grantees.

It was inspiring to see how Equal Access is working at the grassroots level to educate the public and stimulate discussion on HIV/AIDS and violence against women by using the very popular radio airwaves. The interactive programme ‘*Samjahdari*’ brings forward the voices of marginalized women, and is complemented with training of peer educators who undertake outreach and advocacy activities with the women in the community. They are simultaneously working with service providers to ensure follow-up to cases of violence, and also engaging men and boys as a strategy for prevention. For instance the radio show is also played on male dominated public transport routes to encourage increased male engagement.

Then, in the sleepy rural town of Hetauda we met Avana. Women and girls between 12 and 65 years old sit crammed in Avana’s house every Tuesday evening to listen to the radio. She is a trained community leader and is now inspiring women in the community to join the listening group and to participate in mobilization activities. A sure testament to the behavioural change taking place is not hard to see, for we also met Lalit, Avana’s 11 year old son. He has become an avid member of the listening group, and in this dimly lit room, confidently explains to the members how crucial he believes education is for girls. His solid arguments and clear conviction belies his age and youthful innocence, and showed us that the winds of change are softly but surely blowing.

### *Capacity Development*

Expanding the knowledge base generated by UN Trust Fund grants rests in particular on developing grantee capacities for rigorous monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Grantees themselves have mentioned capacity development in this area as a top priority, and have welcomed training on it.

Another key aspect of the UN Trust Fund's achievements in 2009 revolved around the institutionalization of training and related supports for grantees on evidence-based programming, monitoring and evaluation. Through a public bid won by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), a curriculum was piloted and two workshops were held in Ethiopia (October) and in India (December), where grantees learned about practical issues such as how to select indicators, analyze data and overcome the challenges in researching and measuring violence against women and girls. Two other regional workshops, one in Spanish and one in French, are planned for the first quarter of 2010 in Nicaragua and Senegal, respectively.

After this process of validation and testing, the capacity development programme will be offered annually, and all new grantees will be invited to participate at the early stages of programme design.

### *Knowledge generation and sharing*

All too often, even when thorough monitoring and evaluation have taken place, and programme results are documented, the insights and critical lessons learned remain in reports that few practitioners have time to review and assess. The UN Trust Fund is taking steps to ensure this "knowledge gap" is closed, and knowledge generated by grantees is captured and disseminated widely to programmers, policy makers and other stakeholders.

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund focused on building systems to systematically manage and leverage knowledge produced by grantees, incorporating state-of-the-art Internet and other communication technologies. As mentioned earlier, a new website, with an integrated robust database management system, will facilitate exchanges among grantees and wider knowledge sharing along thematic, sectoral and other lines of programming for gender equality. Tools will allow grantees to post questions and ask for technical information and assistance.

Case studies of grantees' promising and good practices in ending violence against women and girls are being prepared for the purpose of sharing knowledge and providing a learning opportunity for others who wish to develop similar initiatives or improve existing ones. Evaluation reports, training manuals and other tools are being compiled to feed the database. These experiences will also be featured on the upcoming UNIFEM Virtual Knowledge Centre, a one-stop portal to support practitioners around the world in effective design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes, and shared widely with other UN agencies through the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence against Women of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE).

### **Box 3: Generating Knowledge Intersection between Violence against Women and HIV and AIDS cohort**

The UN Trust Fund establishes and supports the development of learning groups focused on specific issues and shared programming to nurture targeted learning. A pilot cohort of seven grantees working on the intersections between violence against women and HIV and AIDS was established in 2006 with the support from Johnson & Johnson. The objective of this cutting-edge initiative is to develop effective approaches to addressing the “twin pandemics” that can be replicated and scaled up. Information to date on the intersection between the violence against women and HIV and AIDS, and understanding of the most effective programming approaches remains relatively limited.

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund continued to provide specialised technical assistance for the development and implementation of rigorous monitoring and evaluation systems for this group of grantees. They have participated in capacity development workshops on programme design in 2007 and on the review of baseline studies in 2008. During 2009, the focus of cohort activities has been on programme implementation (see “Pillar I” section of this report for details of individual grantee achievements), whilst receiving ongoing tailored technical assistance including through monitoring visits. In 2010, the group will convene for a final time to present the findings of their endline studies, to exchange knowledge on effective practices on working at the intersection between violence against women and HIV and AIDS, and to identify common themes.

## **Pillar V: Resource Mobilization**

The UN Trust Fund’s ability to pursue a strategic vision and ambitious plans in support of the implementation of country-level commitments to end violence against women and girls relies on its ability to mobilize adequate resources. In response to General Assembly resolutions<sup>14</sup> that have called for increased resources to the UN Trust Fund, its outreach efforts have been enhanced.

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund, benefited from continued support from the Government of Spain as its leading contributor, and from continued generous contributions from the Governments of Austria, Finland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States of America. Returning donors include the Governments of Denmark, Iceland and Norway. The Governments of Kazakhstan and Switzerland contributed for the first time. The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Spain and the United States of America increased their contributions in 2009. Private sector

### **External Evaluation Finding**

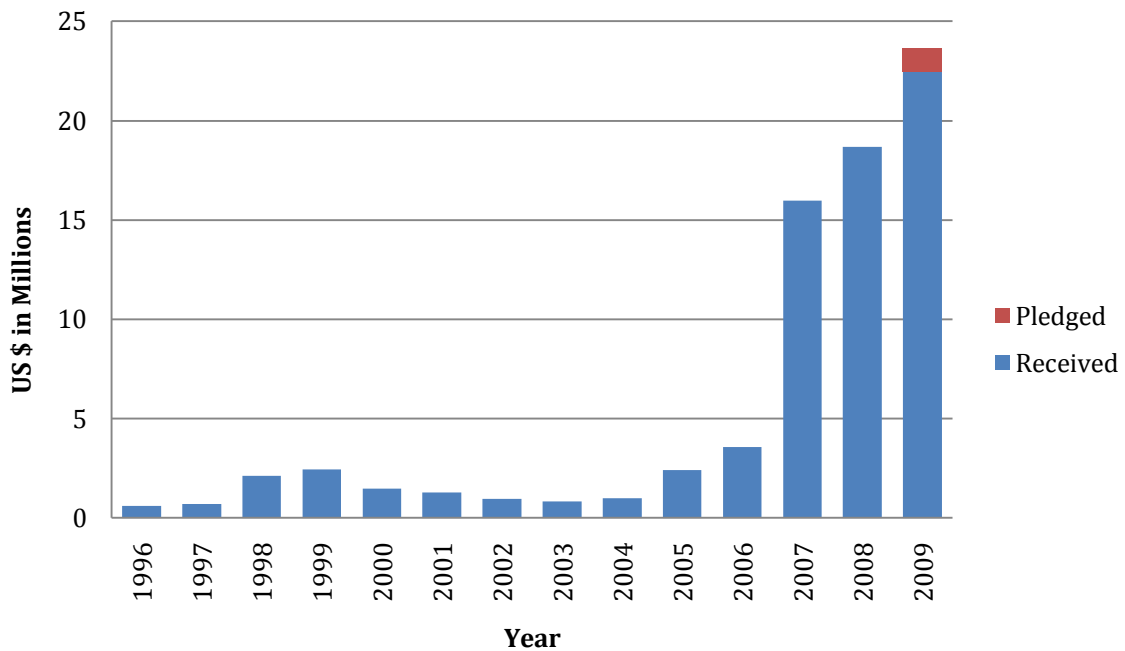
The UN Trust Fund diversified its sources of funding and increased its country contributors, the amount pledged by each contributor, and contributions from the private sector. (p. vii)

<sup>14</sup> General Assembly Resolution 61/143: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, 19 December 2006; General Assembly Resolution 62/133: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, 18 December 2007; General Assembly Resolution 63/155: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, 18 December 2008; General Assembly Resolution A/C.3/64/L.16/Rev.1: Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (still draft as of 18 December 2009).

and other resources were also available thanks to the ongoing support of the Avon Foundation for Women, Johnson & Johnson, and Zonta International; to contributions from UNIFEM National Committees in Austria, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom; and to many individuals (see Appendix 2 for detailed donor contributions and pledges received in 2008 and 2009, and Appendix 3 for detailed donor contributions and pledges allocated for 2008 and 2009).

The UN Trust Fund has an established track record in expanding overall funding available for grant-making. Between 1996 and 2004, it received just over US \$10 million in total contributions. From 2005 to 2008, total contributions amounted to over US \$40 million. In 2009, the UN Trust Fund reached an unprecedented US \$23.5 million in total donor contributions and pledges, the largest amount of resources mobilized thus far in a single year (see Chart 10).

Chart 10 – Contributions and Pledges 1996 to 2009 (as of 18 December 2009)



However, close to half of the 2009 contributions arrived after the grant-making cycle had been completed. By the third quarter of the year, when decisions about grant-making were made, the UN Trust Fund had US \$10.5 million to offer – less than half the amount in 2008. Thus, only 1.2 percent of a record US \$857 million<sup>15</sup> received in grant requests was met (see Charts 11 and 12). Additional contributions of over US \$10 million received in the fourth quarter of the year will enable the UN Trust Fund to award additional grants in the first quarter of 2010.

<sup>15</sup> As mentioned before, this figure reflects an increase of 63 percent as compared to a total of US \$525 million received in grant requests in 2008 (see Chart 2 in the “Pillar I” section of this report for more details).

Chart 11 – Grant-Making 1997 to 2009

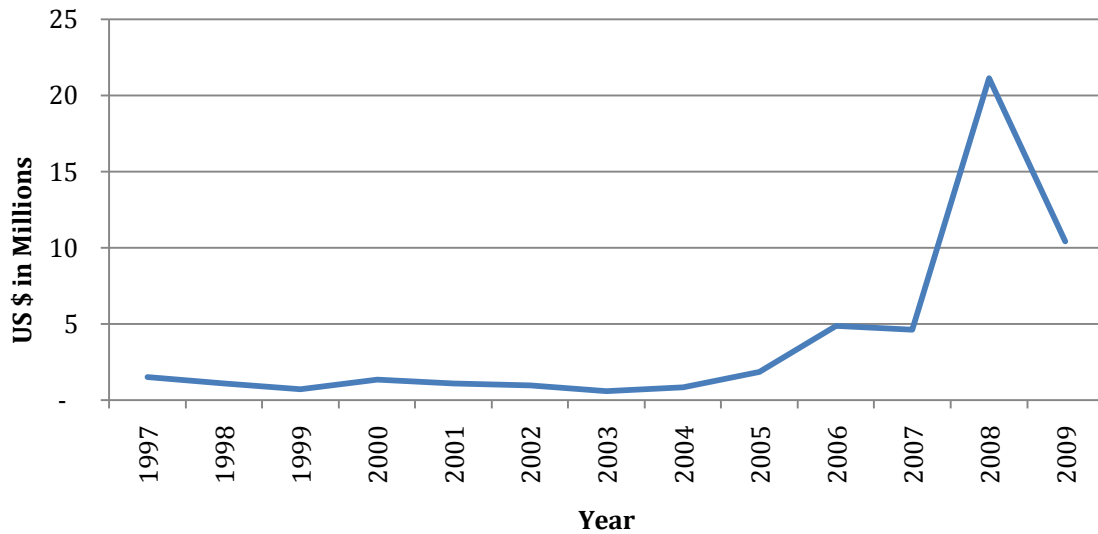
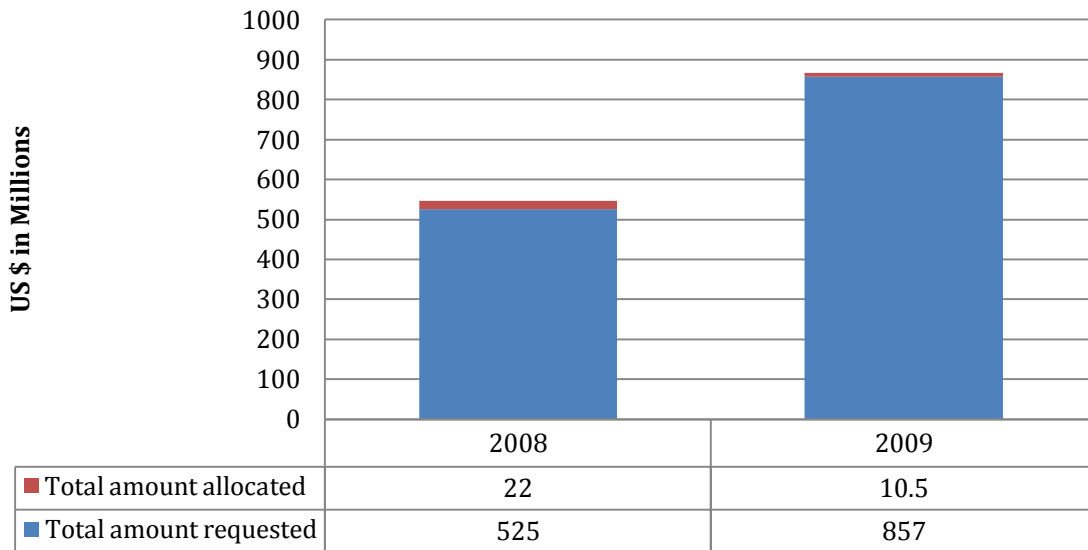


Chart 12 –Demand vs. Supply



Given the initial shortfalls and continued unmet needs in 2009, the UN Trust Fund redoubled its resource mobilization efforts. This included advancing a new fund-raising strategy oriented to the US \$100 million by 2015 benchmark set in the Secretary-General’s *UNITE to End Violence against Women* Campaign. Support has already come from the Clinton Global Initiative in making the US \$100 million drive a Commitment to Action (see Box 1).

Most contributions continue to come from UN Member States (bilateral donors), but the UN Trust Fund is also mobilizing new partners, including through its growing links with the private sector, NGOs and concerned private citizens. A significant intensification of fund-raising efforts in 2009 included systematic contacts with existing, former and potentially new bilateral donors. The UN Trust Fund and UNIFEM, in partnership with the UN Foundation, also tapped

foundations dedicated to gender equality and ending violence against women and girls. As mentioned before, UNIFEM Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman served as a champion of the UN Trust Fund, encouraging donation and fund-raising in support of actions to end violence against women and girls.

As an additional tool to secure funds, the UN Trust Fund launched a web-based *Urgent Alert* that was widely disseminated to galvanize attention to ending violence against women and girls in the context of the global financial crisis, with an appeal for individual on-line donations made possible through a site hosted by the UN Foundation.<sup>16</sup>

The outstanding quality of some proposals that went unfunded prompted the UN Trust Fund to seek support from leading foundations and other UN agencies. For example, a positive response was received from the UNDP Administrator, who mobilized field offices to consider providing support.

### External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund Strategy 2005-2008

In 2009, Universal Management Group, a monitoring and evaluation firm based in Canada, concluded a comprehensive independent external evaluation. Initiated in late 2008, it assessed the UN Trust Fund's performance across the 2005-2008 Strategy's five pillars (impact, involvement, efficiency, knowledge management and capacity development, and resource mobilization), and identified strengths, weaknesses, challenges and current trends.

The evaluators undertook four field missions to eight countries—Bulgaria, Cameroon, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Nepal, Rwanda and Ukraine—and carried out a desk review of data on 21 programmes in 18 countries.<sup>17</sup> Consultations took place through interviews, focus groups and an online survey. These involved a broad range of stakeholders, including UN Trust Fund staff and focal points, UNIFEM senior managers, global and sub-regional inter-agency PAC members, grantees, grantee partners, project beneficiaries, government staff and gender experts, and donors.

Overall, the external evaluation concluded positively that the UN Trust Fund has been a relevant mechanism to promote the enforcement of laws and implementation of policies to end violence against women and girls. During the period reviewed, the UN Trust Fund was shown to have been effective in responding to the needs of women affected by or survivors of violence, increasing the capacity of duty bearers, and raising awareness among citizens of the gravity of violence against women and girls. With regard to efficiency, the UN Trust Fund was found to operate with lean management and very low overhead costs. The evaluation also validated the measures introduced in the UN Trust Fund by UNIFEM in 2008 to bolster its processes and quality assurance standards, affirming that these modifications are indicative of the way forward and encouraging their continuation.

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<sup>16</sup> <http://www.unfoundation.org/donate/un-trust-fund.html>.

<sup>17</sup> Albania, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

While the results achieved were found to be commensurate with the resources invested, the existing staffing structure, and the components related to monitoring and knowledge sharing were identified as key challenges that need to be addressed if the UN Trust Fund’s potential, opportunities and ambitions are to be fully realized. Accordingly, the UN Trust Fund system for monitoring and evaluation and its support to grantees were assessed as weak during the period 2005-2008, a trend that reversed in 2009. The evaluation noted that the UN Trust Fund has not put adequate attention or resources into the management and dissemination of the knowledge generated. In addition, it found that grantees often cannot sustain programmes beyond the completion of grants due to their limited resources. It recognized, however, that since 2008 the Call for Proposals had placed emphasis on demonstrating explicit capacity development and sustainability plans, as well as synergies and coordination with existing initiatives. Lastly, the evaluation found that grants achieved numerous short-term results, but there was less evidence of long-term results. The UN Trust Fund Strategy 2010-2015 will build on the findings and recommendations of this comprehensive evaluation.

A debriefing on the evaluation findings was organized by UNIFEM in September 2009 and was open to UN Member State delegations. The Final Evaluation Report and the Management Response can be found at the UN Trust Fund website.<sup>18</sup>

## UN Trust Fund Governance and Management

### *Governance*

The UN Trust Fund is an inter-agency grant-making mechanism, established under the administration of UNIFEM in recognition of UNIFEM’s history, mandate and leading role within the UN system in the area of women’s human rights and ending violence against women and girls.

The UN Trust Fund also builds on the expertise of the UN agencies that participate in inter-agency Programme Appraisal Committees (PACs). Inter-agency PACs convene as a two-tiered mechanism for consultation and coordination at global and sub-regional levels. The global inter-agency PAC provides guidance on strategic priorities, approves the annual Call for Proposals, appraises applications and recommends final projects for approval. Sub-regional inter-agency PACs disseminate the Call for Proposals in their countries and sub-regions, and assess and recommend selected applicants to the global inter-agency PAC. The inter-agency PAC reviews and advises on key strategic decisions of the UN Trust Fund, including its multi-year strategy, special grant-making windows and key policies, such as on evaluation and training for grantees.

#### **External Evaluation Finding**

The global inter-agency Programme Appraisal Committee is valued for its composition of UN agencies and NGOs with expertise in ending violence against women and girls. (p. viii)

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<sup>18</sup> [www.unifem.org/evaw](http://www.unifem.org/evaw).

### *Synergies with UN-wide initiatives as part of the Secretary-General's UNiTE Campaign*

Explicit linkages and references in the Call for Proposals have been made on how the UN Trust Fund contributes directly to the Secretary-General's *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* Campaign, specifically on implementation of the five key outcomes for national level action reflected in the Campaign's Framework for Action: the enforcement of national laws, the implementation of multi-sectoral action plans, support to data collection systems, social mobilization and prevention strategies, and addressing sexual violence in conflict situations.

In addition, as reported earlier, in 2009 18 inter-agency PAC meetings were convened at the global and sub-regional levels, with the participation of 19 UN agencies. The UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action), an inter-agency initiative that brings together 12 UN agencies, continued to participate and provide lead technical advice on applications from conflict and post-conflict settings. For the first time, the UNDP-Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund Secretariat (UNDP-MDGF) participated in the review of UN Country Team applications, given its extensive knowledge and experience on UN Country Team programming to end violence against women and girls.

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund continued to collaborate with the Inter-Agency Network on Gender Equality's Task Force on Violence against Women, established in 2007 to focus on 10 UN Country Team pilots. Together, the UN Trust Fund and the Task Force are exploring opportunities for undertaking joint assessments of UN Country Team initiatives to end violence against women and girls.

### *Management*

Primary management responsibility rests with the UN Trust Fund Secretariat in New York. The UN Trust Fund maintains its own processes, policies and resources, but draws upon UNIFEM support in many ways. UNIFEM contributes staff time from its core resources through UN Trust Fund focal points in UNIFEM's sub-regional programme

offices, as well as the highest levels at UNIFEM's headquarters. UNIFEM undertakes specialized and targeted outreach and resource mobilization efforts for the UN Trust Fund, and provides technical assistance, advocacy support, UN inter-agency links and other partnership opportunities. It reports each year on the UN Trust Fund's progress to the UN Commission on the Status of Women and the UN Human Rights Council.

#### **External Evaluation Finding**

UNIFEM has carried out its fiduciary responsibilities for the UN Trust Fund and is perceived to add value to the UN Trust Fund. (p. viii)

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund invested in strengthening its operations by developing new operational guidelines and accompanying templates and guidance. These were taken on and adapted by the recently established UNIFEM Fund for Gender Equality to accelerate women's economic and political empowerment, building on the experiences and lessons from the almost 14 years of UNIFEM management of the UN Trust Fund.

# Appendix 1: Summary of 2009 UN Trust Fund Grantees

## AFRICA

### [Cameroon, Lesotho, Namibia and Nigeria](#)

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#### ***“Promoting an Integrated Response and Prevention of Violence against Women through a Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Mechanism in Africa”***

##### **International Planned Parenthood Federation, Africa Regional Office**

Fear of humiliation and stigmatization makes most women in Cameroon, Lesotho, Namibia and Nigeria unwilling to report cases of violence. Moreover, the response mechanisms in place are too weak to effectively address their cases, compounded by a lack of accurate data. By piloting a model that uses sexual and reproductive health and rights services as an entry point to analyze cases of violence against women and girls, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) expects to provide a groundbreaking and tested framework for national governments to integrate gender-based violence within their sexual and reproductive health and rights services. In collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Justice as well as human rights organizations, the intervention will be implemented through IPPF's network of over 180 clinics and service centres that provide sexual and reproductive health and rights services. The intervention expects to contribute to a strong evidence base on violence and its sexual and reproductive health and rights consequences for survivors. Through promoting increased collaboration between service providers, women's human rights organizations and law enforcement agencies, the intervention aims to increase survivors' access to appropriate and adequate support. Once evaluated, the model has the potential to be adopted by IPPF Member Associations in 41 African countries.

### [Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal](#)

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#### ***“From a Health-Based Approach to a Human-Rights Approach: The Fight against Female Genital Mutilation in Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal”***

##### **Save the Children Sweden**

Approximately 100 to 140 million girls and women in the world have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), with more than 3 million girls in Africa at risk of the practice each year. Save the Children Sweden (SCS) will work on ending this practice by up-scaling a proven human-rights based model in Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal, where FGM/C is particularly prevalent. The model builds upon the evidence-base showing that FGM/C can be addressed effectively through community-wide mobilization. The intervention will utilize existing community channels to implement awareness-raising activities and engage local partners, including children and youth themselves; and conduct training and develop the capacities of police, health workers, traditional and religious leaders, among others. The project's advocacy efforts will promote the adoption of specific national laws to prevent FGM/C. SCS will also collaborate with the Ministry of Education to integrate awareness-raising programmes into school curricula. This aims to further the essential role of youth in helping to end the practice and empower them to resist social pressures linked to this issue.

### [Sierra Leone](#)

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#### ***“Post-Conflict Reparations for Victims of Sexual Violence in Sierra Leone”***

## **Sierra Leone Reparation Programme - National Commission for Social Action/ Government of Sierra Leone**

Thousands of women in Sierra Leone carry the trauma of sexual violence suffered during the conflict. As part of the country's Reparation Programme that began this year, the National Commission for Social Action has designed a project focused on implementing the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission with respect to survivors/victims of sexual violence. The intervention will focus on skills training and micro grants for 650 women who endured sexual violence and who are in special need of support. This project also aims to raise community awareness on accountability for gender-based violence. Once evaluated, the model will present great potential as an evidence base for the design and implementation of gender-sensitive post-conflict reparation programmes in other countries and regions affected by conflict.

## [Uganda and up to 6 locations in East and Southern Africa](#)

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### ***"National and Regional Scale Up of an Activist Kit for Preventing Violence against Women and HIV" Raising Voices***

Violence against women and girls is both a cause and a consequence of HIV and AIDS. The Activist Kit for Preventing violence against women and HIV, known as SASA! (Start, Awareness, Support, Action) is currently one of the most internationally-recognized and comprehensive tools in the field of primary prevention addressing the intersections between the two pandemics. It was developed on the basis of the lessons learned from an award-winning programme *Mobilising Communities to Prevent Domestic Violence: A Resource Guide for Organizations in East and Southern Africa*. This toolkit goes beyond traditional prevention approaches with an emphasis on multi-sectoral programming and longer-term community change through the local-level activism and advocacy necessary to further the implementation of laws and policies. Currently SASA! is being piloted by the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP) in two divisions of Kampala, Uganda, in collaboration with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (UK) and Makerere University (Uganda). Easy-to-use monitoring and evaluation methods developed through the CEDOVIP pilot project will help document the success of the tool in the new settings for further replication and up-scaling through the creation of a library of lessons learned and best practices. Raising Voices proposes to replicate SASA! in collaboration with ten partner organizations in Uganda and regional partner organizations in up to six other locations in the region.

## [Zambia](#)

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### ***"Our Girls, Our Future: Building Synergy to End Violence against Girls in Zambia" Equality Now***

Gender-based violence, particularly the rape of minors, is one of the major threats to women and children in Zambia, with girls especially at risk. This initiative is focused on securing justice for girls who experience sexual abuse. Equality Now in partnership with Population Council proposes to up-scale the existing efforts of a coalition of twenty NGOs to strengthen the national legal framework to address violence against women and girls, in line with the Fifth National Development Plan 2006–2010. Coalition members bring expertise and experience across a range of strategic fields, such as legal services and reform, empowerment of girls through the Safe Spaces model, health and counseling services, and media and advocacy. The initiative aims at improving the enforcement of the penal code sections on rape; legal reform, with a focus on the Sexual Offence and Gender Violence bill (drafted in 2006); improving access to justice for girls and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and prosecutors to address

their cases; improving access to information about sexual abuse and to reproductive health and counseling services; and introducing awareness raising and violence prevention in schools. The intervention will be initiated in Lusaka during the first year and, based on success and lessons learned, it will be replicated in other areas, including rural areas of Zambia, in years two and three of the project.

## ASIA AND PACIFIC

### Cambodia

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#### *“Promoting the Safety of Women Workers in the Beer Industry”*

##### **CARE International in Cambodia**

As a result of the global financial crisis, over 58,000 women have lost their jobs in Cambodia’s garment industry. More than 4,000 of these women have resorted to promoting beer in entertainment outlets in Phnom Penh – beer gardens, bars and clubs – in precarious working conditions. Social perception of beer promoters is unfavourable, their work is compared to sex work and as a result, the women are stereotyped. They face extensive sexual harassment and are coerced into sex with little or no protection from police. In a ground-breaking model of intervention, Care International proposes to up-scale its work with the relevant ministries, the Beer Sellers Industry of Cambodia, breweries, outlet owners and beer promoters. The intervention expects to increase the number of non-violent workplaces from 6 to 60; create a harassment reporting hotline with the Phnom Penh Municipal Police; and put in place standard operating procedures and guidelines for enforcing civil and criminal laws, including the Labour Code and the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims. Furthermore, Care International will provide peer education and life-skills training for 80000 female beer promoters, train 400 police officers on gender-based violence and roll out a multi-media communication campaign to reduce stigma related to beer promotion work.

### Cambodia

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#### *“Youth Leadership for Violence-Free Communities”*

##### **Youth Star Cambodia**

Engaging youth as key actors for successful change is a fundamental but underemployed approach for ending and preventing violence against women and girls. Youth Star Cambodia will employ an innovative approach of education and youth-led mobilization to address domestic violence, which is highly prevalent in the country: according to national statistics, 22% of married women have experienced physical abuse from their husbands. It will enlist university graduates of the target communities for volunteer services each year in 20 rural districts across the country in order to mobilize young women and men as agents of change; raise awareness about the equal rights of women and men under the Constitution, the Marriage Law and the Domestic Violence Law; and formulate local action plans to combat domestic and other forms of gender-based violence. Cooperation with community leaders and local officials will be sought to secure community support and ownership of the initiative. In addition, the volunteers will work with local school officials and parents to identify girls who are not in school or are at risk of dropping out of school, to ensure that they can complete at least primary education as well as to prevent early marriages. Volunteers will also facilitate the formation of children’s and youth clubs with activities that promote healthy relationships.

### Thailand

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***“Every Home a Safe Home: Supporting Thailand towards Effective Implementation of the Act on Protection for Domestic Violence Victims”***

**United Nations Country Team (OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM)**

The Thai Act on Protection of Domestic Violence Victims is one of the few such laws in the region that provides for the establishment of a multi-agency response system, monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms for its enforcement. In order to capitalize on this opportunity, the UN Country Team will support the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministries of Interior and Justice and select provincial and Tambon (sub-district) level authorities to translate a newly developed National Action Plan into action. The aim is to pilot a multi-agency coordination model and a public accountability mechanism to respond to the legal, psycho-social and physical aspects of domestic violence, including special protections for pregnant women. The intervention will be piloted with six existing Family Development Centres in Tambons in two provinces and with different socio-economic characteristics, in order to create a model for replication by local governments within Thailand and other countries in the region.

## **CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**

### **Albania**

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***“Developing a sustainable system for addressing violence against women in Albania”***

**Women’s Association “Refleksione” on behalf of the Network against Gender Violence and Trafficking**

In 2007, the UN Trust Fund supported the successful piloting of a multi-sectoral model, implemented by the Albanian Network against Gender Violence and Trafficking, to effectively implement Albania’s newly adopted the Law on Domestic Violence at the local level. As a result, regional Councils against Domestic Violence were established in five regions, with the participation of all relevant governmental, educational, judicial institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, to enact a coordinated and comprehensive response to prevent and end domestic violence. Subsequently, protocols for cooperation and concrete plans of action were put in place, with a referral system for survivors of domestic violence in the five regions. The intervention also piloted a database and tracking system for domestic violence cases. More than 300 service providers were trained to implement the Law and more than 400 community members were informed about the Law and their rights. For the first time ever in Albania, the local governments in four of the five regions introduced an allocation dedicated to services for domestic violence survivors in their 2009 budgets. To improve and up-scale this successful effort, Refleksione proposes to (i) strengthen its collaboration with the government to secure adequate funds for enhanced service provision for survivors; (ii) establish a national network of 37 counseling centres and shelters for survivors; (iii) replicate and up-scale the database and tracking system; and (iv) involve men and boys as strategic change actors in preventing and ending violence against women and girls.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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***“Roma Women for Life without Violence”***

**Rights for All (“Prava Za Sve”)**

Roma women are one of the most vulnerable groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As members of the Roma community and as women, they face double discrimination in accessing their rights to education, health protection and housing. They also experience significantly more domestic violence than non-Roma women. Rights for All proposes to address violence against women in

Roma communities and society through a comprehensive approach which includes awareness raising, legal and human rights education initiatives for Roma women at the grass-roots level, and implementing community paralegal assistance programs to increase access to justice for Roma women survivors of violence. The intervention will also document cases of violence for strengthened advocacy in order to promote improvements in the implementation of national laws and policies.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

### Bolivia

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#### ***“Prevention, Care and Reintegration of Girls and Adolescents Living in Situations of Intra-Family Violence or Sexual Commercial Violence in the Municipality of El Alto”***

##### **Asociación CUNA.**

Adolescent girls are one of the groups most vulnerable to violence, yet significantly underserved by existing programmes. The situation is no different in the Bolivian municipality of El Alto, where many girls suffer from intra-family violence and sexual exploitation. In response to this urgent situation, Asociación CUNA proposes to pilot a model that will strengthen networks against sexual violence and intra-family violence and will monitor and hold local governments accountable for the implementation of relevant key laws (Law 1674 on Intra-family Violence and the law focused on the protection of children and adolescents). The model expects to improve the prevention of violence and sexual exploitation of girls and adolescents in El Alto. It also aims to enhance care and reintegration services for girls and adolescent survivors of violence through the establishment of mobile units and centres, open during day and night, for the provision of psychological and therapeutic care. Building upon its previous successes in addressing the abuse of girls and adolescents in educational settings, Asociación CUNA will also implement a specific prevention component that targets the education system and engages students, parents and teachers in awareness and monitoring activities and the promotion of non-violent attitudes and behavior.

### Guatemala

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#### ***“Prevention of Gender Violence in Guatemala’s Indigenous Communities: Forming and Mentoring Young Mayan Social Change Agents”***

##### **Population Council**

The Population Council and the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women will build on the successful national program, *Abriendo Oportunidades* (*‘opening opportunities’*), for developing the capacity and skills of young girls to pilot gender-based violence prevention strategies in Guatemala. A key innovative aspect of this intervention is the development of a mentorship model to train and support a cadre of indigenous youth from poor communities who will be engaged in a range of prevention activities. They will mobilize to introduce a “zero tolerance” philosophy and the creation of “safe spaces” in their communities where violence against women and girls is endemic, where the torture, rape and assassination of women and girls were used during the civil conflict as tactics of warfare, and where a resurgence of femicide is being witnessed in recent years. Local referral networks will also be established in order to facilitate girls’ and women’s access to shelters, health, psychological, legal services and other social support such as vocational training. The project will also develop and disseminate specialized materials in ethnically-diverse communities where literacy rates are low to provide information on available services and legal rights, including under the Law against Femicide and Other Forms

of Violence against Women. Effective strategies from the pilot will be up-scaled and institutionalised by project implementers and partner organizations.

## Mexico

### ***“Development and Evaluation of a Holistic Model to Prevent Gender-Based Violence in Indigenous Populations with an Intercultural Approach”***

**United Nations Country Team (Gender Theme Group, ECLAC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF)**

Few interventions respond to the specific cultural needs and level of social exclusion of Mexico’s indigenous population, with particular regard to gender-based violence. The UN Country Team, in collaboration with the INMUJERES, the Secretariat for Public Education and the Secretariat for Social Development, is proposing to develop and pilot a holistic model to prevent gender-based violence in indigenous communities in the states of Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Oaxaca and Veracruz. The model will strategically target girls, boys and adolescents at an age when gender identities are developed and root causes of gender-based violence can be addressed, for effective primary prevention. In addition, there will be a strong emphasis on data collection to understand the particular needs of the indigenous populations in order to address violence against women and girls. The intervention also expects to increase the knowledge and capacity of governmental officials and educators in indigenous communities to implement Mexico’s Law on Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence and Law on Equality between Women and Men, for the prevention of violence against women and girls and improved quality of related responses and services. The intervention will further forge strategic partnerships with indigenous leaders, the Centre for Research and Studies in Anthropology, and the Indigenous Women Alliance for Central America and Mexico.

## Appendix 2: Total Contributions and Pledges Received in 2008 and 2009<sup>19</sup>

Donor	Contributions		Pledges	Totals
	2008	2009	2009	
<b>Bilateral</b>				
Antigua and Barbuda	1,000			1,000
Australia	930,233			930,233
Austria	315,720	211,560		527,280
Denmark			395,000	395,000
Finland	388,098	702,247		1,090,345
Iceland		300,000		300,000
Ireland	377,358	575,540		952,898
Kazakhstan		20,000		20,000
Liechtenstein	11,905	17,745		29,650
Netherlands	8,054,344	5,882,350		13,936,694
Norway		3,577,818		3,577,818
Republic of Korea	30,000	30,000		60,000
Slovenia	15,000			15,000
Spain	5,181,347	7,396,450		12,577,797
Switzerland			499,501	499,501
Trinidad and Tobago	10,000	10,000		20,000
United States of America	1,785,420	2,500,000		4,285,420
<b>UNIFEM National Committees</b>				
Austria	14,793	6,329		21,122
Iceland	257,654	40,087		297,741
Italy	4,975			4,975
Japan		42,637		42,637
New Zealand		3,264		3,264
United States of America	1,048			1,048
United Kingdom		46,664		46,664
<b>Non-Profit Organizations and Foundations</b>				
Zonta International	50,000	400,000		450,000
Cinema for Peace	115,000			115,000
<b>Private Sector</b>				
Avon Foundation for Women	1,000,000		250,000	1,250,000
Johnson & Johnson		716,912		716,912
Tag Heuer	24,074			24,074
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
UN Foundation	100,000			100,000
<b>Other</b>				
Individual Contributions		2,355		2,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,667,969</b>	<b>22,481,958</b>	<b>1,144,501</b>	<b>42,294,428</b>

<sup>19</sup> This table reflects contributions received in 2008 and 2009, as of 18 December, 2009. It includes contributions from the Governments of Denmark (US \$395,000), the Netherlands (US \$5,882,350); Norway (US \$3,577,818) and Switzerland (US \$499,501), received in the fourth quarter of 2009 and allocated for additional grants in 2010.

## Appendix 3: Total Contributions and Pledges Allocated for 2008 and 2009<sup>20</sup>

Donor	Contributions		Pledges	Totals
	2008	2009	2009	
<b>Bilateral</b>				
Antigua and Barbuda	1,000			1,000
Australia	930,233			930,233
Austria	315,720	211,560		527,280
Finland	756,830 <sup>21</sup>	702,247		1,459,077
Iceland		300,000		300,000
Ireland	377,358	575,540		952,898
Kazakhstan		20,000		20,000
Liechtenstein	11,905	17,745		29,650
Netherlands	8,054,344			8,054,344
Norway	4,459,941 <sup>22</sup>			4,459,941
Republic of Korea	30,000	30,000		60,000
Slovenia	15,000			15,000
Spain	9,198,627 <sup>23</sup>	7,396,450		16,595,077
Trinidad and Tobago	10,000	10,000		20,000
United States of America	1,785,420	2,500,000		4,285,420
<b>UNIFEM National Committees</b>				
Austria	14,793	6,329		21,122
Iceland	257,654	40,087		297,741
Italy	4,975			4,975
Japan		42,637		42,637
New Zealand		3,264		3,264
United States of America	1,048			1,048
United Kingdom		46,664		46,664
<b>Non-Profit Organizations and Foundations</b>				
Zonta International	50,000	400,000		450,000
Cinema for Peace	115,000			115,000
<b>Private Sector</b>				
Avon Products Inc.	1,000,000		250,000	1,250,000
Johnson & Johnson		716,912		716,912
Tag Heuer	24,074			24,074
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
UN Foundation	100,000			100,000
<b>Other</b>				
Individual Contributions		2,355		2,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,513,922</b>	<b>13,021,790</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>40,785,712</b>

<sup>20</sup> This table reflects contributions allocated for 2008 and 2009, as of 18 December, 2009. It does not include contributions from the Governments of Denmark (US \$395,000), the Netherlands (US \$5,882,350); Norway (US \$3,577,818) and Switzerland (US \$499,501), received in the fourth quarter of 2009 and allocated for additional grants in 2010.

<sup>21</sup> The Government of Finland contributed US \$368,732 in the fourth quarter of 2007 to be allocated for 2008.

<sup>22</sup> The Government of Norway contributed US \$4,459,941 in the fourth quarter of 2007 to be allocated for 2008.

<sup>23</sup> The Government of Spain contributed a total of US \$8,036,763 in two instalments: the first instalment was part of the 2006 commitment, and the second instalment was received in the fourth quarter of 2007 to be allocated for 2008.

