

ANNUAL REPORT 2012-2013



UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.

UN WOMEN SUPPORTS UN MEMBER STATES AS THEY SET GLOBAL STANDARDS FOR ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY, AND WORKS WITH GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIL SOCIETY TO DESIGN LAWS, POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THESE STANDARDS. IT STANDS BEHIND WOMEN'S EQUAL PARTICIPATION IN ALL ASPECTS OF LIFE, FOCUSING ON FIVE PRIORITY AREAS: INCREASING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION; ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN; ENGAGING WOMEN IN ALL ASPECTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY PROCESSES; ENHANCING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT; AND MAKING GENDER EQUALITY CENTRAL TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND BUDGETING. UN WOMEN ALSO COORDINATES AND PROMOTES THE UN SYSTEM'S WORK IN ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY.

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Ending gender inequality should be foremost among global and national goals.

*Photo: João Pádua/AFP-Getty Images*

# A GOAL FOR EMPOWERMENT AND EQUALITY

Gender inequality, despite much progress, remains among the greatest challenges of our times. Fed by deeply embedded discrimination against women and girls, it is wrong and costly, whether it interrupts economic progress, undercuts peace or restricts the quality of leadership. Ending it should be foremost among global and national goals.

UN Women, as the world's champion of gender equality and women's empowerment, works to stop the causes and reduce the consequences of gender inequality. Our unique mandate means that we help in establishing international norms and standards, and then assist countries to take actions making these real in women's lives. We cannot do this alone. Through coordination with our UN partners and our close relationships with governments, civil society and others, we leverage knowledge, resources and influence, so that gender equality has its rightful role at the centre of all efforts to advance human progress.

As this report highlights, our programmes have increased women's leadership, enlarged economic opportunities, stopped gender-based violence, brought women into peace and security processes, and increased funding for gender equality in national budgets.

In 2012, with UN Women's assistance, women gained seats in seven national elections. Twenty-six countries reformed laws and policies increasing women's access to economic assets and social protection, while 30 improved services for survivors of gender-based violence. Fifteen nations incorporated gender equality priorities in national plans and budgets. These achievements come against a global backdrop of continued improvements—such as historic numbers of women in political leadership and a record 125 countries having adopted laws against domestic violence.

There is no room for complacency, however. Over 600 million women still live in countries where domestic violence is not a crime. Gender gaps in employment have grown in many regions since the 2008 financial crisis. Inequality, discrimination, violence, deprivations of rights—these are daily realities for far too many women and girls.

## LOOKING AHEAD

Right now, countries and the international community are within the last 1,000 days of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which include a goal and a limited number of targets on gender equality. All efforts need to be made to reach these by the 2015 endpoint.

It is also a moment to look ahead to what will follow, to think about how to build on the MDGs, avoid their shortcomings in a post-2015 agenda and develop

a framework for transformation. Women must be at its heart, moving from the sidelines to the centre.

Everyone agrees that the MDGs have galvanized global attention and action. The goal on gender equality and women's empowerment has tracked progress on education, employment and participation in parliament. It has helped hold governments accountable, mobilize new resources, and stimulate better laws, policies, programmes and data.

But the goals overall did little to cut the roots of discrimination and violence against women and girls—as evidenced by the fact that the slowest progress on any of the MDGs was in reducing maternal mortality. Glaring omissions include the lack of a reference to ending violence against women and girls. Also missing are issues fundamental for women's economic empowerment, such as equal property rights and a fair division of household and care responsibilities.

In the future, a stand-alone goal to achieve gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment could fuel faster, broader progress. It should be grounded in human rights and aimed at tackling unequal power relations.

Three areas require focus. First, any new set of international goals should commit to ending violence against women and girls. Second, they should be geared towards providing men and women with equal opportunities, resources and responsibilities. Third, women must be able to participate equally, everywhere, from homes to businesses to parliaments.

A global conversation around the post-2015 development agenda offers the chance for all of us to push our societies past a tipping point, where violence and discrimination against women and girls is rejected without question, and where we all reap the benefits of unleashing the potential of half the population. A future world free of gender inequality and discrimination is possible. UN Women stands by all women and men in making it happen, starting now.



The 2013 Commission on the Status of Women broke an impasse on violence against women. UN Women Deputy Executive Director Lakshmi Puri (left), CSW Chair Ambassador Marjon V. Kamara (Liberia, centre), Ambassador Libran N. Cabactulan (Philippines, back right) and CSW Facilitator Ana Marie Hernando (Philippines, front right) at the negotiations.

Photo: Catianne Tijerina/UN Women

# SUPPORTING GENDER EQUALITY STANDARDS

## UN COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The 2013 session of the Commission on the Status of Women was historic in pushing forward international agreement on actions to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, the theme of its deliberations. A record 146 UN Member and Observer States and 11 groups of States addressed the meeting. Nearly 3,000 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended; media coverage in more than 50 countries was unprecedented, including a prominent editorial in *The New York Times*. The session galvanized global consensus that discrimination and violence against women and girls have no place in the 21st century. It broke an impasse from 2003, when States were unable to reach common ground on ending violence.

The Commission's 2013 'agreed conclusions' constitute a comprehensive blueprint of 69 concrete actions that governments and other stakeholders are expected to take. It stresses the need for preventive measures rooted in gender equality and women's empowerment in economic, political and all other spheres. There are important steps to improve laws and policies, commit adequate resources, and engage men and boys. Member States agreed to essential responses to violence, especially integrated services offering health care, psychological counseling, social support and other forms of assistance to survivors. To end impunity, States are expected to punish perpetrators. Clear actions are also set out to improve evidence and data to capture the pervasiveness of violence, and shape efforts to end it. For the first time, the phenomena of gender-related killings, or femicide, and cyber-stalking are highlighted, along with the importance of special provisions to address them.

For months before the Commission began, UN Women mobilized intensive preparations around the world. Recognizing the high stakes, with a chance to gain ground in improving the lives of millions of women and girls, we successfully sought to strengthen consensus on what needs to be done to prevent and respond to violence against women. A Stakeholders' Forum in New York built alliances among Member States, civil society groups and UN entities. Regional meetings with ministers took place in Africa and Latin America, and with experts and civil society groups in the Arab States and Asia-Pacific. Regional NGO action committees formed.

Further mobilization came through UN Women launching its global COMMIT initiative, which calls on governments to define concrete national commitments to ending violence. By the time the Commission started, 54 governments and the European Union had signaled specific actions, such as to more vigorously implement national laws, combat trafficking and make justice more accessible.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development or Rio+20 affirmed that women have central, transformative roles in sustainable development, and that gender equality must be a priority for action in areas including economic, social and political

participation and leadership. A Women Leaders' Summit sponsored by UN Women during the conference mobilized high-level political commitment through a Call to Action endorsed by women heads of state and government. UN Women also made sure grass-roots voices were heard. We sponsored a day-long civil society forum to complement the summit and presented findings from an extensive global survey that asked civil society groups for their perspectives on sustainable development.

## ENDING FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATIONS

UN Women provided evidence and analysis that helped the UN General Assembly in 2012 to agree on a landmark resolution to eliminate female genital mutilations (FGM). Unanimously adopted, the resolution gives impetus to efforts to abandon and end these harmful practices. Up to 140 million women and girls worldwide face related violations of their rights; mutilations can have severe health, psychological and social consequences. The resolution calls on 193 UN Member States to increase advocacy, information and awareness; allocate resources to prevent the practice; and enforce legislation to protect women and girls. Special attention should go to assisting those who have undergone FGM.

## OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2012, the signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted a decision to promote gender balance in all bodies established under the Convention and the associated Kyoto Protocol. Reporting on implementation will be discussed as a regular agenda item in all future sessions. UN Women provided expert advice to inform the decision, and advocated for support through side events showcasing women's leadership in responding to climate change.

The 2013 Arms Trade Treaty includes a specific reference to gender-based violence. This achievement followed years of advocacy by UN Women and gender equality supporters to advance Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. It underlined recognition by treaty negotiators that the risks of arms include their use in perpetrating violence against women and girls.

# LEADING THE WAY FORWARD

## ELECTIONS

Amina Abdalla was jubilant as Kenya's election results rolled in. "This is an historic high for Kenyan women," she exulted. For 10 years, she spoke out for gender equality as one of only 22 women legislators, 10 percent of the total. In the 2013 elections, the number doubled to more than 20 percent. By 2015, other women will be appointed to fulfill a new constitutional provision—no sex can hold more than two-thirds of seats.

UN Women helped Kenyan women advocate for sweeping new political and economic rights in the 2010 Constitution. As election preparations geared up in 2012, we worked with officials and parties to ensure nomination lists included women, and trained nearly 900 female candidates in all 47 counties. We kicked off the Campaign for Women in Leadership to encourage voters to cast their ballots for women. Detailed profiles of women candidates ran in all major newspapers, while radio and television jingles in six languages sent the message that capable women leaders are at the heart of change and transformation.

Given Kenya's recent history of electoral violence, UN Women also supported use of an innovation successful in Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone—the Women's Situation Room. Through it, a 24-hour team of volunteers and election experts in Nairobi fielded reports of over 1,200 election-related threats collected by 500 trained election observers in eight hotspots. A panel of eminent persons, drawn from Kenya and elsewhere in Africa, and known for their integrity and neutrality, resolved complaints as they arose. In several instances, when husbands abused wives due to differences over votes, the panel contacted the police and the men were charged.

A 2012 poll in Senegal also doubled the number of women legislators, who now comprise over 43 percent of the total in the National Assembly. Earlier, UN Women backed a coalition of women legislators to push forward a law guaranteeing women's equal political participation. Preparations for voting were monitored by a National Observatory for Parity, established by a presidential decree.

UN Women's longstanding support to Timor-Leste has cracked open doors for women leaders there—after the 2012 elections, Timor-Leste had the highest portion of women legislators in Asia. At 38 percent, it exceeded the one-third quota mandated by law. UN Women in partnership with UNDP has been instrumental in supporting an active women's parliamentary caucus, civil society groups and the national gender unit to promote women candidates. A parliamentary gender resource centre disseminates information among all members.

In Pakistan, UN Women aided the National Data and Registration Authority through a pilot project to extend voter registration to women in Balochistan, such as through mobile registration units and community mobilization. The project fed into a national voter registration drive resulting in more than 40 million newly registered women voters. The registration rate is now

IN 2012, UN WOMEN SUPPORTED **71** COUNTRIES ON



Women proudly cast their votes in Kenya's national elections, which doubled the percentage of women legislators, a historic high.

*Photo: Ben Curtis/AP-Corbis*

86 percent, up from 44 percent just four years ago. For the first time, the Election Commission, supported by UN Women and UNDP, has a system to collect voter turnout data by sex, which will aid in pinpointing obstacles to women's civic rights.

## CONSTITUTIONS

In Zimbabwe, women have lobbied since independence in 1980 for equality under the law. That vision is now closer to reality. In 2013, Zimbabweans overwhelmingly voted 'yes' to a new Constitution that for the first time mandates gender equality and expands protections of women's rights. Behind the breakthrough was the Group of 20, a constitutional gender equality lobbying group comprising activists, politicians and scholars that is supported by UN Women.

Among other issues, the constitutional provisions open new opportunities for women in education and employment, and in politics through a quota for women legislators. A Gender Commission will be created to investigate rights violations, respond to public complaints and recommend measures to stop discrimination.

## LOCAL GOVERNANCE

In India, UN Women has helped more than 65,000 elected women representatives in village councils in five states acquire skills and confidence to advocate their priorities. Where women once felt intimidated as the men talked, they now speak up. They ask for new services, such as systems to ease the burdens of water collection and improve sanitation, and mobilize efforts to prevent child marriage and stop alcohol abuse.

# EXPANDING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION.

# EMPOWERING ECONOMICS

## LAND RIGHTS

For over a decade, UN Women and its predecessor organizations backed gender equality advocates in Tajikistan as they pushed for reforms to uphold women's land rights, critical especially to the livelihoods of rural women. Early measures raised awareness and increased access to legal services, such as through pilot district task forces providing legal advice and assistance even in isolated areas. The National Committee on Family and Women's Affairs today operates a network of 105 task forces, which in 2012 offered advice to over 14,000 people, the majority of them women.

Other assistance supported a coalition of NGOs to develop and propose recommendations during the drafting of Tajikistan's new Land Code. They aimed at specific provisions so that equal land rights would be both a guiding legal principle and integral to a range of legal practices. When the code was finally adopted in 2012, it reflected nearly 80 percent of their proposals. Among other provisions, the code now guarantees equal access to land for women and men, provides for the joint property rights of spouses, requires factoring market values into legal decisions on land use, and refers to 'citizens' instead of 'families' to better allow each family member to claim equal portions of land.

For generations in Morocco, the Soualalyates women worked land that collectively belonged to their ethnic group. By custom, all compensation from the use or transfer of land went only to men. But in recent years, women, many bereft of traditional livelihoods, have begun fighting for their right to benefit. A UN Women partnership with the Democratic Association of Moroccan Women trains them on leadership and community mobilization, helping them raise unprecedented attention to their plight in the media and the broader public. In 2012, the Government ruled that Soualalyates women should enjoy equal rights in land transfers.

## MARKETS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In Tanzania, UN Women has helped the Ministry of Trade review key trade and enterprise development policies from a gender perspective. New mechanisms are being put in place to protect women from exploitation, improve access to opportunities under the East African Customs Protocol and support the formation of enterprises. Business registration, for example, can now be done across the country, rather than only in the capital.

Along Tanzania's border with Kenya, we assisted women traders to form the Namanga Women's Business Platform. It raises awareness of women's rights among officials and among women themselves. To reduce risks from corrupt officials and middlemen, creative outreach strategies use stickers on bus seats and other methods to explain correct procedures for transporting goods across borders as well as regulations governing customs duties.

Jamaica's 51% Coalition has drawn on UN Women's assistance in its campaign to put more women on corporate boards. It is calling on women to purchase shares and acquire voting rights to lobby for gender balance. Meetings with chief executives have sparked

IN 2012, UN WOMEN SUPPORTED **67** COUNTRIES ON



Trained women energy conservators in India earn an income and help people lower household costs by using energy more efficiently.

Photo: Gaganjit Singh Chandok/UN Women

discussion on the stock exchange website, one of the most visited in the country. The exchange plans to introduce a scorecard for companies to track gender balance.

## GREEN JOBS

In India's state of Gujarat, a UN Women partnership with the Self-Employed Women's Association Bank has trained women to work as energy conservators. With earnings from conducting household energy audits and selling high-efficiency light bulbs, they have opened bank accounts and invested in a pension plan. Among the hundreds of households assisted by the energy conservators, average monthly electricity bills have fallen by over 20 percent.

As Mozambique moves to implement its National Action Plan on Gender, Environment and Climate Change, UN Women has assisted in training women to produce

energy-saving stoves. They earn an income, and contribute to reducing emissions from excessive use of firewood.

## MIGRANT RIGHTS

To better protect women migrant workers, UN Women has helped Cambodia's Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training devise a standard job placement contract guaranteeing workers' rights. New safeguards are being negotiated with Malaysia—a major destination country. In three provinces, the Women's Migrant Worker Network has formed, providing a platform for returned migrants to share experiences and advocate for safe migration. In 2012, members spoke at a parliamentary forum that agreed on revising laws to better uphold the rights of women migrants, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

# INCREASING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.

# ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

## SAFE CITIES

UN Women supports 20 Safe Cities initiatives around the world. Through the Global Safe Cities Free of Violence Against Women and Girls Programme, and a joint initiative with UN-Habitat and UNICEF called Safe and Sustainable Cities for All, municipalities take a wide range of innovative actions to prevent sexual harassment and violence against women and girls.

In Delhi, a 2013 Safe Cities survey gave weight to worldwide headlines about a horrific gang rape, finding that only five percent of the city's women and girls feel safe in public spaces. The municipal Safe Cities strategic framework and women's safety audits in five city neighbourhoods informed recommendations by a government-appointed committee to review laws on violence against women. Subsequently, a criminal law amendment came into force with an expanded definition of rape, steeper penalties, and the first definition of voyeurism and stalking as crimes.

Measures in other cities include Rio de Janeiro's introduction of smartphones to map threats in 10 high-risk *favelas*. Egyptian NGOs have come together around awareness campaigns reaching people through social media, street theatre and an award-winning film. Dublin has announced it would take steps inspired by Safe Cities, such as an initial scoping study.

In El Salvador, UN Women helped pilot Safe Cities interventions in the city of Puerto Libertad, which created the first police unit dedicated to assisting survivors. Women can report violations and obtain legal advice, and are offered follow-up support once cases are filed. Word has quickly spread and reporting rates have increased as a result.

"Before, women did not have the confidence to report these crimes," says officer Noemi Cerritos.

"Now they say, 'go and see them because they really helped me. Report it because we women have rights.'" Five other municipalities have adopted the approach; 160 police have been trained on stopping violence.

## LAWS AND ENFORCEMENT

In Central America, 2012 was a turning point in taking a stronger stand against femicide, or gender-related killings, a leading cause of death for women in some countries. UN Women-supported advocacy helped encourage both El Salvador and Mexico to enact legal reforms that define femicide as a criminal offense as well as measures to prevent and punish it. El Salvador also adopted a national protocol to guide investigations and saw its first conviction on a femicide charge. Guatemala, with legislation in place, drew on UN Women's expertise to train nearly 550 prosecutors on taking cases to trial. At a regional level, in Latin America and the Caribbean, we are working with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights towards the adoption of a regional model protocol for the investigation of femicide.

## RESEARCH AND AWARENESS

Besides being a human rights violation, violence against women extracts enormous economic, psychological and social costs that typically go unmeasured and

IN 2012, UN WOMEN SUPPORTED **85** COUNTRIES



Lorena Ferreira Costa wants to make Rio de Janeiro a safer city. She tracks and reports threats to women on a smartphone app.

*Photo: Gisele Netto/UN Women*

unrecognized. In Viet Nam, UN Women supported a survey calculating the economic costs of violence. It estimated that a combination of productivity losses and potential opportunity costs alone could be over 3 percent of gross domestic product. Individually, women experiencing violence earn 35 percent less than those who are not abused. The study is fuelling advocacy on better prevention and protection. The Government has already included new targets in the Family Development Strategy 2020, including reducing the number of households with domestic violence by 10-15 percent every year.

Other kinds of awareness-raising happen through women coming together to break the silence around their experiences. UN Women's Pacific Regional Facility Fund to end violence against women has backed workshops by the Rainbow Women's Network that link lesbian, bisexual and transgender women in Fiji. For many, this has been their

first opportunity to begin understanding and dealing with links between violence, sexual orientation and gender identity.

## SERVICES

A growing number of countries are strengthening the response to violence by offering integrated services. In Ethiopia, UN Women has assisted in expanding a network of safe houses in Adama and Addis Ababa that offer comprehensive health, legal, job-training and other forms of assistance to survivors. One house is situated in a police station, easing access for women reporting crimes. Another is dedicated to assisting Somali refugees through a referral system in the Dollo Ado camps. Following a gender audit, the Ethiopian police force has improved criminal justice responses by revising its training programme to comprehensively integrate women's rights and gender equality.

# ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS.

# SPEAKING OUT FOR PEACE

## PEACE AND TRANSITION

“Women are among the most affected by the crisis. They are also those with the strongest understanding of conflict dynamics. Yet we remain excluded from decision-making,” says Aiziza Mint Kadra, once the deputy mayor of Timbuktu in Mali. After rebels overran the city in mid-2012, she fled, but not into silence. Instead, she has spoken up for women’s rights, encouraged rebels to engage in dialogue and guided fact-finding missions to refugee camps.

Hers has been one of many women’s voices that UN Women has brought to the forefront of Mali’s peace processes since conflict erupted there. With our training on negotiations, women achieved an early breakthrough by brokering an agreement with the interim administration to respect human rights, and stop violence against women and children.

Since that point, we have continuously sought to focus national and international attention on the urgency of protecting women from violence. In battlegrounds in northern Mali, where rape and forced marriages have become common tragedies, UN Women has backed rare documentation of sexual violence. We have helped establish special units to assist rape survivors in hospitals in four cities. And we support the training of 4,000 defense and security force members on gender equality and international norms to protect civilian populations, including from sexual violence.

With UN Women assistance, women in Mali have formed their own network to keep their priorities high on national, international and regional agendas. They have said that women must be at peace tables; there must be no impunity for rape; and women need targeted and ample financial assistance to rebuild their shattered lives. Kadra shared her experiences at the High-Level

Conference on Women’s Leadership in the Sahel region. After it called for women’s greater participation in resolving the region’s crises, UN Special Envoy for the Sahel Romano Prodi announced that a new Women’s Advisory Group would help guide ongoing peace negotiations. Women also advocated their priorities at the 2013 High-Level Donor Conference on Mali, which pledged EUR3.25 billion to the Plan for the Sustainable Recovery. It devotes significant attention to women’s rights and empowerment.

Several transitional Arab States in 2012 called on UN Women gender experts to incorporate women’s rights and gender equality in measures to restore peace and ensure justice. In Yemen, a gender specialist participated in a post-conflict needs assessment that resulted in a new national roadmap with special provisions for women’s health, employment and education. In Libya and Syria, investigators of sexual and gender-based crimes assisted International Commissions of Inquiry with documentation. Subsequently, the International Criminal Court announced that it is considering opening a gender crimes case in Libya.

## RECOVERY AND REBUILDING

UN Women supported women’s advocates to participate in conferences to mobilize international funding for

IN 2012, UN WOMEN SUPPORTED **37** COUNTRIES ON INCREASING



Women made their voices heard in Mali's peace processes. Malian Army Lieutenant-Colonel Nema Segara greets residents in the north, where rape and forced marriages were perpetrated during occupation.

Photo: John MacDougall/AFP/Getty Images

post-conflict recovery and rebuilding in Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic and South Sudan. For a joint assessment mission to define priorities for humanitarian support in Darfur, UN Women helped ensure that 25 percent of the participants were women. The mission report highlighted gender and women's empowerment, and 51 percent of humanitarian initiatives in 2012 were gender responsive, compared to just 24 percent in 2011.

In South Sudan, a presidential decree ensured women comprise 27 percent of National Constitutional Review Commission members, exceeding an existing quota. A gender analysis of constitutional provisions supported by UN Women has led to a lively public debate on radio and other media reaching an estimated 5 million people. Recommendations from the analysis include increasing the quota for women's participation at all

levels of government from 25 to 50 percent and setting a minimum marriage age of 18 years.

## REPARATIONS AND REDRESS

Towards bringing its half-century of conflict to a close, Colombia in 2011 issued its Victims and Land Restitution Law, which could benefit nearly 4 million people. UN Women advocated for including gender perspectives and backed the participation of women's groups in discussions to draft the law, which includes 25 articles on gender equality and women's human rights. Implementation began in 2012 with mass outreach to ensure women can claim compensation. A training course helped government officials and social service groups gain new understanding of women's rights and other aspects of transitional justice.

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN PEACE, SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES.

# PLANNING FOR EQUALITY

## PLANS AND POLICIES

As Moldova began debating a decentralization law to shift responsibility for public services from the national to local governments, UN Women helped gender equality advocates speak with a unified voice about how the legislation could help empower women. The stakes were high—decentralization can open space for women to participate in local plans and budget choices directly affecting their lives and rights.

Advocates explained how policies affect vulnerable groups. They drew links across different types of discrimination, such as gender and age, and presented statistical data broken down by sex. When the legislation passed in 2012, it included 80 percent of their recommendations. Among other objectives, it commits to equitable access to services, including for groups rendered vulnerable by age, ethnic and/or gender discrimination, disability and so on, marking the first such reference in a national policy.

As part of implementing the new law, UN Women has assisted 10 local communities to establish development strategies geared towards advancing gender equality and human rights—with support expected to extend to 30 additional towns and villages by 2015. In Schinoasa, most residents are women and girls; the men have gone other places in search of work. Without piped water, women were spending long hours hauling heavy buckets up a hill to their homes. But that has changed, says local resident Ala Popkov. “We raised the issue with local authorities, made them recognize it as a priority and developed a project. Now we have a water supply system right at our homes!”

UN Women has also helped Moldova pilot local one-stop public service bureaus that reduce time spent at different providers. Located in 16 district towns, they offer vital assistance with employment, social protection and other concerns. To increase accessibility to rural women, we helped make sure that operating hours coincide with market days and other times women are most likely to come to towns. Mobile units reach women in remote areas, and those with restricted mobility because they are disabled or caring for children, among other reasons.

The Prime Minister in 2012 issued a decree and made a budgetary commitment to replicate the bureaus across the country.

With UN Women’s assistance, Algeria in 2012 conducted its first study on the gender impacts of public policies as part of considering membership in the World Trade Organization. In Vanuatu, we aided a mid-term review of the national development strategy that resulted in new commitments to women, including, for the first time, gender-responsive budgeting.

IN 2012, UN WOMEN SUPPORTED **65** COUNTRIES ON



As part of decentralization reforms, Moldova is making sure that essential public services, from water supplies to social protection programmes, are widely available to women.

*Photo: Giacomo Pirozzi/Panos Pictures*

## BUDGETS

In Uganda, UN Women provided expertise to strengthen guidelines on factoring gender equality into all national budget calculations, and helped develop a new national scorecard to increase accountability to women in public planning. Ecuador, a leader in gender-responsive budgeting and a longstanding partner with UN Women on the issue, nearly doubled its allocation of funds to implement gender equality policies, to US\$2.6 billion from US\$1.4 billion in 2011.

In Montenegro, UN Women trained 200 civil servants in five municipalities on gender-responsive budgeting, and assisted with their first analyses of local funding allocations to NGOs, sport clubs and employment

programmes. Three of the five towns subsequently adopted ordinances that require applying gender equality principles across all aspects of local administration and service provision. Two passed ordinances to move towards gender balance in funding for NGOs and sports clubs.

## HIV STRATEGIES

In Kenya, UN Women assisted networks of women living with HIV to persuade the National AIDS Coordinating Authority to earmark funds for women under the Total War against HIV and AIDS Project, a US\$115 million World Bank-supported initiative. Through advocacy in China, the national HIV/AIDS programme agreed to allocate special funding to women's civil society organizations to assist women and girls.

MAKING NATIONAL PLANS AND BUDGETS GENDER-RESPONSIVE.



The UN Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, managed by UN Women, has introduced Orange Day to mobilize actions to stop the worldwide pandemic.

Photo: Mellatra Tamrat/UNiTE in Africa

# COORDINATING AND PARTNERING FOR CHANGE

## UN COORDINATION

Young people want an equitable, violence-free future. That's the main message of the Global UNiTE Youth Network, formed in 2012 under the umbrella of the UN Secretary-General's global UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, managed by UN Women. Network members speak out, exchange experiences and set examples for prevention through a new, more peaceful generation. In Sarajevo, a national chapter marked Orange Day—UNiTE's global action urging an end to violence on the 25th of every month—by convening diverse religious leaders to emphasize that no faith condones violence against women and girls. Internationally, network members successfully pressed for the Bali Global Youth Forum Declaration's multiple recommendations on preventing violence.

In 2012, other forms of UNiTE advocacy persuaded parliamentarians from eight Pacific Island countries, which have some of the world's highest documented rates of violence, to issue a statement at the Pacific Islands Forum to strengthen laws and justice systems.

In implementing gender equality programmes, UN Women often partners with other UN organizations. By 2012, 115 UN country teams were pursuing joint initiatives on gender equality, up from 43 in 2004. A joint programme in Bolivia, for instance, involves UN Women, UNDP, FAO and UNIDO. It has trained more than 4,000 poor indigenous women entrepreneurs on technical and management skills; 5,000 accessed US\$4 million in seed capital, resulting in average revenue increases of 50 percent. Eleven municipalities signed agreements and provided resources to support women's businesses, and the programme model is starting to be scaled up by the national Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy.

Agreed in 2012, the System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (SWAP) is a milestone for holding the UN system accountable for advancing gender equality. It is integral to UN Women's UN coordination mandate; so far, we have advised more than 50 UN entities on how to measure contributions to gender equality and report on progress. The SWAP has revitalized work in various areas, such as through the UN Women-led development of the UN Evaluation Group standard on gender in evaluation. Its centrality to strengthening system-wide performance was reiterated in the UN's Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, a blueprint for UN development activities, and in a resolution of the UN Economic and Social Council.

In 2012, UN Women became the 11th co-sponsor of UNAIDS, and joined H4+, which harnesses the power of global organizations behind the UN Secretary-General's strategy to improve the health of women and children. We joined the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All or SE4ALL programme, designed to build on the Rio+20 pledge by businesses, governments and international organizations to contribute US\$300 billion to extend sustainable energy services to all. Through the UN's Education First initiative, we back a global drive to put every child in school and improve the quality of education.

UN Women's guidance in 2013 assisted UN-Habitat's Governing Council in adopting its recent resolution on gender equality and women's empowerment as key to sustainable urban development. The resolution commits UN-Habitat to integrating gender equality considerations in all policies and programmes.

## PRIVATE SECTOR AND FOUNDATIONS

Launched on International Women's Day in 2013, "One Woman" is a song heard round the world. It blends

the voices of 25 artists from 20 countries in soaring harmonies, celebrating daily acts of courage and determination while calling for change. Microsoft partnered with UN Women to sponsor and help disseminate the song through its networks. Growing collaboration with UN Women aims at expanding the benefits of information technology for women and girls.

Other corporate partnerships include one with The Coca-Cola Company to diminish barriers to women entrepreneurs, part of a drive to empower 5 million women by 2020. Training on leadership and business skills is reaching women in Brazil, Egypt and South Africa. The Loomba Foundation works with us to help empower widows in Guatemala, India and Malawi.

By early 2013, nearly 550 chief executives from around the world had signed the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), sponsored by UN Women and the UN Global Compact. The principles provide a roadmap for business to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community. Eleven countries now have their own national versions of the WEPs.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

UN Women has a longstanding, unique relationship with civil society, which was instrumental in its founding and continues to offer strategic advice and partnership. In 2012, to institutionalize this relationship, UN Women established the global Civil Society Advisory Group. Latin America and the Caribbean set up a regional group, while Central and South Eastern Europe, the Caribbean and the Pacific created sub-regional groups. Thirteen countries have national groups.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UN Women's 18 national committees raise awareness and resources to fuel our work. In 2013, the German National Committee and the leading creative agency Scholz&Friends launched the "Look behind the mask" media campaign. It highlights personal experiences with gender inequality to build support for UN Women. The Finnish National Committee's public service announcements on ending violence against women reached 2.25 million television viewers.

# THE UN WOMEN FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY

The UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality provides grants to governments and civil society organizations to advance women's economic and political empowerment. In 2012, it awarded 54 grants worth US\$17 million. Since its launch in 2009, the Fund has delivered US\$55 million in 69 countries. Women have found business opportunities, become elected leaders and gained legal protection to exercise their rights.

With Fund support, Egypt's Al-Shehab Institution for Comprehensive Development and the Egyptian Society

for Economic and Social Rights extended legal, financial, health and training services to domestic workers. Over 1,000 have banded together to demand their rights. Mona is one of them. After years of feeling ashamed about cleaning houses, she acquired new leadership skills and became the head of Helpers, Egypt's first NGO to advocate for domestic workers. "My dream is that society will change its negative views of domestic work," she says. "And that all domestic workers gain their rights."



In Egypt, grantees of the Fund for Gender Equality have empowered over 1,000 domestic workers to demand their rights.

Photo: Fatma Elzahraa Yassin/UN Women

Cambodia Health Education Media Services and Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care used a grant to help 1,300 women living with HIV/AIDS in 12 rural areas to develop micro-enterprises. Nearly half the participants reported increased income. Rights-based education on gender and HIV reached over 2.8 million people through radio, TV and other media.

In Kyrgyzstan, a grant assisted the Women's Support Centre and the Women Entrepreneurs Support Association to set up 'gender schools' and small grants helping 500,000 women gain advocacy skills and participate in governance. For the first time, 21 women sit on the traditional Elder Courts that deliberate on local affairs. With the UN Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, women jointly pressed Parliament to take action on bride-kidnapping, resulting in a 2013 amendment to the Criminal Code.

Bolivia's Asociación Co-ordinadora de la Mujer drew on a grant to convene 19 diverse women's organizations to champion women's rights at the National Assembly. They have had integral roles in updating seven national laws and proposing new statutes. In 2012, extensive advocacy prompted approval of the Law against Harassment and Political Violence against Women. It imposes up to five years in prison for threatening women in public offices.

A grant helped the All-China Women's Federation develop women's skills as effective local leaders. In Shanxi province, the project fuelled a tripling in the number of women village committee members, from 9 to 27 percent, for a total of 29,166 women. The number of women directors of the committees doubled, from 297 to 607.

## 2012 SELECTED GRANTEES

### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

#### AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

Union of Ethiopian Women Charitable Associations (UEWCA)  
*Integrated Economic Empowerment of Marginalized Women and Girls in Ethiopia*  
US\$550,000

##### Guinea

Partenariat Recherches Environnement Médias PREM  
*Ecological Economics Training in Rural Areas: Introducing Women to Solar Drying of Agricultural Products in the Protected Marine Area of the Tristao Islands in Guinea*  
US\$200,000

##### Sudan

Badya Centre for Integrated Development Services  
*Women's Empowerment to Support Recovery and Transform Conflict in the Nuba Mountains*  
US\$200,000

##### Zimbabwe

Ntengwe for Community Development  
*Promoting a Critical Mass and Light Houses for Women's Economic Empowerment in Binga District, Matabeleland North Province in Zimbabwe*  
US\$410,000

### ASIA & THE PACIFIC

#### India

Jan Sahas Social Development Society  
*Dignity Campaign – Action for Liberation of Dalit Manual Scavenger Women in India*  
US\$220,000

#### Viet Nam

Institute for Development and Community Health - LIGHT  
*WE ARE WOMEN: A Rights-based Approach to Empowering Migrant Women*  
US\$200,000

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### Brazil

Instituto Promundo  
*Engaging Women and Men with Gender Transformative Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Programming: An Integrated Intervention and Impact Evaluation that Promotes Equitable, Non-Violent Attitudes and Behaviors in Support of Women's Economic Empowerment and Gender Equality*  
US\$445,000

### POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

#### AFRICA

##### Burundi

UNIPROBA (Unissons-nous pour la Promotion des Batwa)  
*Promotion of Gender Equality in the Indigenous Batwa Peoples of Burundi for the Participation of Indigenous Women in the Decision-Making Bodies at the Local Level*  
US\$200,000

### ASIA & THE PACIFIC

#### Cambodia

SILAKA Organization  
*Empowerment of Cambodian Women Leaders at the Sub-National Level*  
US\$345,000

#### Mongolia

Liberal Emegteichuudiiin Oyunii San NGO  
*Women's Political Leadership in National Development of Mongolia*  
US\$200,000

#### Philippines and Nepal

Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education)  
*Indigenous Women's Global Leadership School: Capacity Building and Political Empowerment in Asia*  
US\$250,000

### EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### Kyrgyzstan

Public Association "Central Asian Alliance for Water"  
*Empower Women's and Girls' Political and Economic Access to and Control of Drinking Water Management*  
US\$225,000

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

Fundación Fondo de Mujeres del Sur and Fondo Alquimia  
*Constructing a Labour Rights Agenda for Women Working in Homes and Sewing Workshops in the Southern Cone*  
US\$415,000

#### Trinidad and Tobago

Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women  
*Women's Transformational Political Leadership at Local and National Levels in Trinidad and Tobago*  
US\$330,000

#### Uruguay

Centro de Comunicación Virginia Woolf—*Cotidiano Mujer More Women, Better Politics*  
US\$355,000

# THE UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is the only multilateral grant-making mechanism devoted to addressing violence against women and girls. Established in 1996 by the UN General Assembly and managed by UN Women on behalf of the UN system, it is a symbol of UN Member States' commitment to end gender-based violence. A US\$63.5 million active grants portfolio covers 95 programmes in 85 countries.

Throughout 2012, grantees were at the forefront of innovative global efforts to prevent and respond to violence. The Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health raised awareness on the situation of women and girls on the streets and addressed their needs by establishing Kiev's first service centre for this group. It offers psycho-social and legal support, rapid testing for HIV, and help in securing welfare and jobs. Anya, one survivor, remembers, "Many



UN Trust Fund support aided in establishing Kiev's first social service centre catering to homeless women and girls. It helps women like Anya rebuild their lives.

*Photo: Grainne Quinlan/UN Trust Fund*

of my friends committed suicide after being raped. Just four of us survived.” While pregnant, Anya heard of the centre and decided to give it a try. Psychologists, counselors and lawyers at the centre worked with her to rebuild her life. Today, Anya’s daughter is thriving and Anya hopes to become an interpreter.

UN Trust Fund support helped Nicaragua’s award-winning organization Puntos de Encuentro harness the impact of its popular TV series *ContraCorriente*. The series educates mass audiences on the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse through the day-to-day struggles of a working class family. In India, Brazil, Chile and Rwanda, the grantee Instituto Promundo tested a range of strategies to engage young and adult men in violence prevention. A 2012 evaluation measured significant changes in men’s attitudes towards violence after the training and a self-reported decrease in violence against female partners.

In Cambodia, the Acid Survivors Trust International and its local partners contributed to the passage of the 2012 Cambodian Acid Attack Law, which comprehensively regulates the sale of acid and establishes harsher penalties for acid violence. In early 2013, the Phnom Penh Municipal Court for the first time sentenced a perpetrator of acid violence. Another grantee, the Jordanian Women’s Union, developed the first model law on trafficking in women in the region by bringing together civil society organizations in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco.

In 2012, the UN Trust Fund awarded US\$8.4 million in new grants to 12 initiatives in 19 countries, including US\$3.5 million to four programmes working in conflict, post-conflict and transitional settings. These grants are expected to reach nearly one million beneficiaries by 2015.

## 2012 GRANTEES

### AFRICA

#### Cape Verde

*“Programme for the Implementation of the Special Law on Gender-Based Violence”*

Institute of Cape Verde for the Advancement of Gender Equality

US\$566,750

#### Malawi

*“Ending School-Related Gender-based Violence in Malawi”*

Concern Worldwide

US\$964,618

### AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### Belize

*“Implementation of the National Gender-based Violence Plan of Action”*

Belize Women’s Department

US\$539,350

#### Colombia, Chile, El Salvador

*“Towards New Steps in the Implementation of Policies to Tackle Violence against Women in the Law Enforcement Sector”*

South Corporation of Social Studies and Education

US\$994,000

#### Peru

*“Contributing to Building a Justice System that Prosecutes, Sanctions and Provides Redress in Cases of Sexual Violence”*

DEMUS (Research for the Defense of Women’s Rights)

US\$430,801

### ARAB STATES AND NORTH AFRICA

#### Libya

*“Addressing Violence against Women in Post-conflict and Transitional Libya”*

International Medical Corps (IMC)

US\$999,999

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

#### Thailand

*“Enhancing a Community-based Multi-sectoral Response to Gender-based Violence in Ban Mae Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin Karenni Refugee Camps”*

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

US\$750,000

#### Papua New Guinea

*“Advocacy Program on Ending Violence against Women”*

Voice for Change

US\$252,500

### EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### Armenia

*“Strengthening a Multi-Sectoral Response to Counter Gender-based Violence in Rural Areas”*

Women’s Resource Centre

US\$249,960

#### Republic of Serbia

*“An Integrated Response to Violence against Women”*

United Nations Country Team (UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women)

US\$999,648

### CROSS-REGIONAL

#### Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Libya

*“Advancing Gender Justice in Countries under ICC investigation”*

Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice

US\$730,000

#### Kenya, Uganda, Cote d’Ivoire, Colombia, Tunisia, Nepal

*“Transitional Justice: Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Ensuring Women’s Participation”*

International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)

US\$966,496



Photo: Mikkel Ostergaard/Panos Pictures

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UN Women is grateful for the increased support of its donor family and looks forward to further widening and deepening its donor base. Even though 2012 marked a challenging economic and fiscal time, 33 Member States increased contributions to the core resources. However, this gain could not compensate for the decrease from a few major donors. Despite reducing funding targets for 2012 and 2013, the reduced goal of US\$600 million for the biennium will require an additional effort on the part of all Member States. UN Women is exerting all efforts to increase both the number of contributing governments, including non-OECD/DAC countries and non-traditional donors, as well as the amounts pledged to core resources.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 December 2012 (in thousands of US\$)

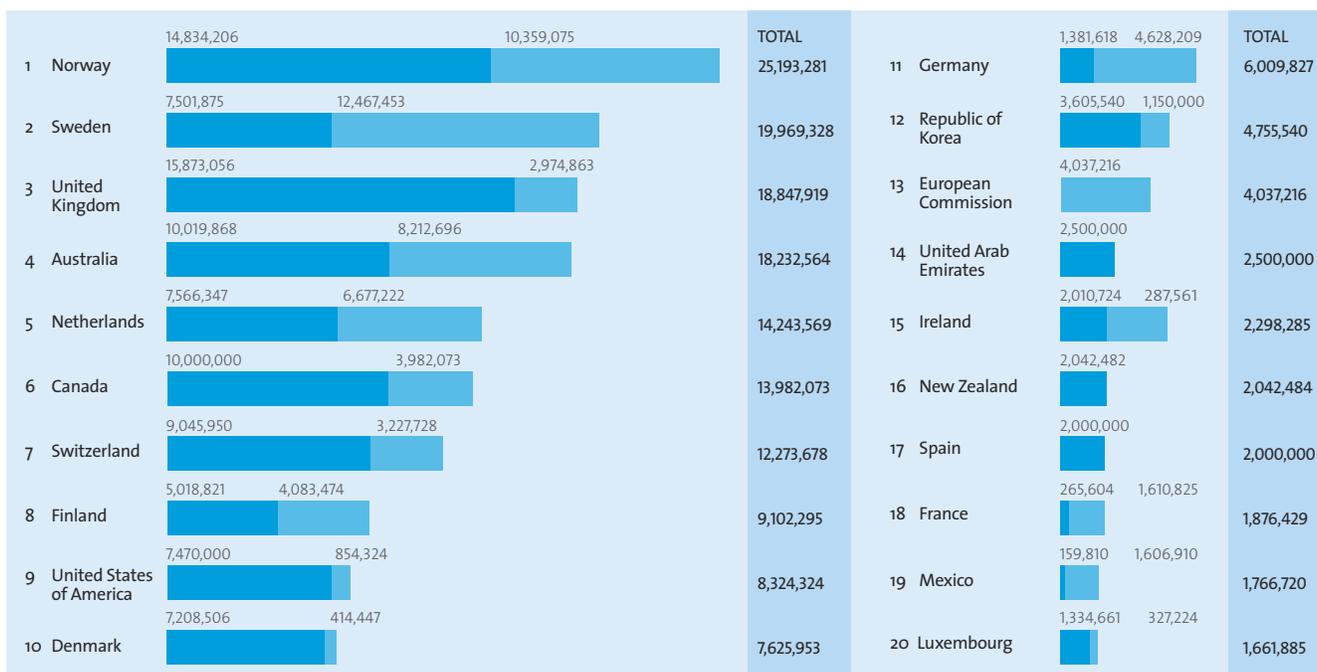
	REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE)	OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)	ASSESSED	ELIMINATION	TOTAL
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Contributions	114,086	93,676	7,235	–	214,997
Investment Income	981	1,177	–	–	2,158
Other Revenue	2,688	6,276	–	(5,978)	2,986
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>117,755</b>	<b>101,129</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>(5,978)</b>	<b>220,141</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>					
	118,931	115,507	7,427	(5,978)	235,887
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD</b>					
	(1,176)	(14,378)	(192)	–	(15,746)
Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	37,285	232,161	(8)	–	269,438
Reserves	22,000	–	–	–	22,000
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY 31 DECEMBER</b>	<b>58,109</b>	<b>217,783</b>	<b>(200)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>275,692</b>

Notes:

- The indirect costs charged by UN Women in relation to the management of earmarked resources are based on the rate of recovery of 7%, and have been recognized during the year as an increase in other income and operating cost expense. At year end, these amounts are eliminated against these two lines in the Statement of Financial Position.
- UN Women adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on 1 January 2012. These statements have therefore been prepared on an accrual basis, in accordance with IPSAS, compared to previous preparation on a modified cash basis in accordance with United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS). Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and expense are recognized in the financial statements in the period to which they relate.
- Assessed contributions are issued as an annual allotment from the United Nations regular budget, and are assessed and approved for a two year budget period. The amount of these contributions is then apportioned between the two years and recognized on a monthly basis.

## TOP 20 DONORS

for the year ended 31 December 2012 (in US\$)



 Core contributions  
 Non-core contributions

Notes:

- These 2012 figures do not include additional contribution recognised as receivable at 31 December 2011.
- Non-core figures include the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and the Fund for Gender Equality.

# VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN WOMEN

from governments and other donors (*expressed in US\$*)

## GOVERNMENTS

	REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE)	OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
Afghanistan <sup>2</sup>	2,000	
Andorra	52,632	
Angola	10,000	
Antigua and Barbuda <sup>3</sup>	1,000	
Argentina	30,000	
Armenia	2,500	
Australia	10,019,868	8,212,696
Austria	357,843	231,770
Azerbaijan	9,916	
Bahrain		10,000
Bangladesh	10,500	
Barbados	1,000	
Benin <sup>6</sup>	1,000	
Belgium		388,937
Canada <sup>6</sup>	10,000,000	5,826,813
Cape Verde <sup>6</sup>	500	
Central African Republic	1,500	
Chile	30,000	
China	60,000	
Colombia <sup>6</sup>	20,000	
Comoros	100	
Costa Rica <sup>6</sup>	10,000	
Cyprus	13,500	
Denmark <sup>6</sup>	7,208,506	2,676,345
Dominican Republic	47,872	
Ecuador	5,000	
El Salvador	500	
Equatorial Guinea <sup>6</sup>	10,000	
Eritrea <sup>6</sup>	600	
Estonia <sup>4</sup>	31,095	
Ethiopia <sup>6</sup>	4,974	
European Commission <sup>6</sup>		5,390,291
Fiji	500	
Finland	5,018,821	4,083,474
France	265,604	1,610,825
Gabon	150,000	
Gambia <sup>6</sup>	30,000	
Germany	1,381,618	4,628,209
Guatemala <sup>6</sup>	100	
Guinea	200	
Guyana	5,111	
Haiti	500	



	REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE)	OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
Honduras		1,500
Hungary		25,000
Iceland <sup>6</sup>	692,088	331,388
India <sup>6</sup>	2,019,724	
Indonesia	217,000	
Iraq <sup>6</sup>	300	
Ireland	2,010,724	287,561
Israel	250,000	10,000
Jamaica <sup>6</sup>	6,000	
Japan <sup>6</sup>	946,809	
Jordan	3,600	
Kazakhstan	99,970	19,975
Kuwait	50,000	100,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,000	
Liberia	1,980	
Liechtenstein	76,087	10,893
Luxembourg	1,334,661	327,224
Malaysia	50,000	
Maldives <sup>6</sup>	2,000	
Malta	536	
Mauritius	2,500	
Mauritania <sup>6</sup>	3,401	
Mexico	159,810	1,606,910
Monaco		2,750
Montenegro	6,494	
Morocco	3,000	2,000
Mozambique	5,000	
Myanmar	5,000	
Namibia <sup>6</sup>	3,000	
Netherlands	7,566,347	6,677,222
New Zealand	2,042,484	
Niger	100	
Nigeria	200,000	
Norway <sup>6</sup>	14,834,206	10,774,358
Oman		10,000
Pakistan <sup>6</sup>	20,000	10,000
Panama	15,000	
Paraguay <sup>6</sup>	615	
Peru	24,500	
Philippines	23,229	
Poland	31,635	90,672
Republic of Cameroon		194,458



## GOVERNMENTS (CONTINUED)

	REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE)	OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
Republic of Georgia	10,000	
Republic of Korea	3,605,540	1,150,000
Republic of Lithuania	10,000	
Republic of Moldova	4,000	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	476	
Samoa	1,000	
San Marino <sup>6</sup>	9,355	
Saudi Arabia <sup>3</sup>	1,000,000	127,297
Senegal	240,000	
Sierra Leone <sup>6</sup>	1,500	
Singapore	50,000	
Slovak Republic	21,650	
Solomon Islands <sup>2</sup>	1,600	
South Africa		27,523
Spain <sup>5,6</sup>	2,000,000	645,995
Sri Lanka	5,000	
Suriname	750	
Sweden	7,501,875	12,467,453
Switzerland <sup>6</sup>	13,327,853	3,227,728
Thailand	13,000	
Timor-Leste	15,000	
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000	
Tunisia	10,714	
Turkey	300,000	200,000
United Arab Emirates	2,500,000	
United Kingdom	15,873,056	2,974,863
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>6</sup>	10,000	
United States of America <sup>6</sup>	7,498,796	854,324
Uruguay	3,000	
Viet Nam	17,000	
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>121,539,824</b>	<b>75,216,457</b>

## UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

	REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE)	OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
Arab Gulf Programme for Development (AGFUND)		37,500
Asian Development Bank		6,000
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		10,000
International Labour Organization (ILO)		214,794
International Organization for Migration		708,145
Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTFO)		3,611,613
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)		193,151
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		28,720
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)		42,800
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		200,000
UNAIDS		143,500
United Nations <sup>6</sup>		193,667
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) <sup>6</sup>		1,883,270
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		199,300
United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) <sup>6</sup>		406,915
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) <sup>6</sup>	271,465	14,013,443
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)		64,200
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		782,716
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)		7,986
World Food Programme (WFP)		126,295
World Health Organization (WHO) <sup>6</sup>		55,200
<b>TOTAL UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>271,465</b>	<b>22,929,215</b>

## FOUNDATIONS AND PRIVATE DONORS

	REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE)	OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
BRA-Petrobras		150,000
Coca Cola Company		1,226,634
Fondation Sylvia Bongo Obdimba	25,000	
Ford Foundation		179,199
Itaipu Binacional		53,476
Johnson & Johnson <sup>6</sup>		148,500
Kraft Foods Middle East and Africa Ltd		75,000
Kuwait America Foundation		250,000
La Fondation L'Occitaine		64,830
Loomba Foundation		333,000
Microsoft Corporation		75,000
Rockefeller Foundation		250,000
Soroptimist International	1,214	
Tag Heuer SA	49,500	
The Christensen Fund		12,065
Universal Peace Federation		10,000
Women's Self Worth Foundation	495,000	
Yves Saint Laurent	33,512	
Zonta International		332,500
Miscellaneous Donors	83,451	291,593
<b>TOTAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>687,677</b>	<b>3,451,797</b>

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES

	REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE)	OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
Australia National Committee		334,029
Austrian National Committee	2,584	2,196
Finland National Committee	103,896	175,060
Iceland National Committee <sup>6</sup>	60,000	210,299
Japan National Committee		81,410
Singapore National Committee		98,178
Sweden National Committee		18,319
Switzerland National Committee		37,002
UK National Committee	30,044	13,170
USA National Committee	50,000	25,200
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL COMMITTEES CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>246,524</b>	<b>994,864</b>

### Notes:

1. UN Women adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on 1 January 2012. The 2012 financial statements have therefore been prepared on an accrual basis, in accordance with IPSAS, compared to previous preparation on a modified cash basis in accordance with United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS). Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognised in the financial statements in the period to which they relate, when confirmed in writing by donors.

This being the first report under IPSAS, the 2012 voluntary contribution table above includes contributions recognised for 2012 and IPSAS adjustments for 2011. These IPSAS adjustments include where funds were recognised as contributions receivable at 31 December 2011, and received in 2012.

2. Received in 2012 for 2012-2013.

3. Received in 2013 for 2012.

4. Received in 2011 for 2012.

5. Transferred from other resources to regular resources in 2013 for 2012.

6. Includes adjustment for 2011 balances.

7. Non-core figures include the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and the Fund for Gender Equality.

# VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE UN TRUST FUND<sup>1</sup>

from governments and other donors (*expressed in US\$*)

## GOVERNMENTS

	UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND	FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY
Australia	3,735,767	
Austria	122,549	
Bahrain	10,000	
Finland	649,351	
Germany	313,676	3,659,326
Honduras	1,500	
Iceland	87,619	
Ireland	287,561	
Israel	10,000	
Kazakhstan	19,975	
Kuwait	100,000	
Liechtenstein	10,893	
Luxembourg	124,224	
Monaco	2,750	
Morocco	2,000	
Netherlands	3,783,173	
Oman	10,000	
Pakistan	10,000	
South Africa	27,523	
Switzerland		2,195,390
Turkey	200,000	
United States of America	200,000	
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>9,708,562</b>	<b>5,854,716</b>

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES

	UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND	FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY
Austrian National Committee	2,196	
Finland National Committee	49,590	
Iceland National Committee	210,299	
Japan National Committee	11,488	
UK National Committee	3,805	
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL COMMITTEES CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>277,378</b>	<b>-</b>

## FOUNDATIONS AND PRIVATE DONORS

	UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND	FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY
Johnson & Johnson	148,500	
Universal Peace Federation	10,000	
Zonta International	107,500	
Miscellaneous Donors	170,433	25,000
<b>TOTAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRIVATE DONORS CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>436,433</b>	<b>25,000</b>

Notes:

1. UN Women adopted International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on 1 January 2012. The 2012 financial statements have therefore been prepared on an accrual basis, in accordance with IPSAS, compared to previous preparation on a modified cash basis in accordance with United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS). Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognised in the financial statements in the period to which they relate, when confirmed in writing by donors.

This being the first report under IPSAS, the 2012 voluntary contribution table above includes contributions recognised for 2012 and IPSAS adjustments for 2011. These IPSAS adjustments include where funds were recognised as contributions receivable at 31 December 2011, and received in 2012.

# UN WOMEN WORLDWIDE

Headquartered at the United Nations in New York, UN Women promotes women's empowerment, rights and gender equality globally, as well as within and among individual countries through a network of regional, multi-country, country and liaison offices.

## REGIONAL OFFICES

### East and Southern Africa Regional Office

UN Gigiri Complex, UN Avenue  
Block M, Ground Floor  
P.O. Box 30218  
Nairobi, KENYA  
Tel: +254 734 990088  
Fax: +254 20 762 4494

### West and Central Africa Regional Office

Immeuble Soumex, 2eme étage  
Mamelles Almadies  
B.P. 154  
Dakar, SENEGAL  
Tel: +221 33 869 9970  
Fax: +221 33 860 54 95

### Americas & the Caribbean Regional Office

Casa de las Naciones Unidas  
Edificio 128, Piso 3  
Ciudad del Saber  
Clayton, PANAMA  
Tel: +507 305-4833  
Fax: +507 305-4832

### Arab States Regional Office

7 Golf Street, Maadi  
Cairo, EGYPT  
Tel: +20 2 2380-1720  
Fax: +20 2 575-9472

### Asia and the Pacific Regional Office

United Nations Building, 5th Floor  
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200, THAILAND  
Tel: +66 2 288-2093 or +66 89-204-0085  
Fax: +66 2 280-6030

### Europe and Central Asia Regional Office

Forthcoming

## LIAISON OFFICES

### UN Women Liaison Office to the African Union

Ericsson Building, 3rd Floor, Opposite UNECA  
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