Since the creation of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women in 1996, efforts to address aspects of violence against women and gender equality have seen significant changes and progress.
Introduction

“Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women... violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.”

PREAMBLE, PARAGRAPH 6

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women (UN Trust Fund, UNTF) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996 (resolution 50/166). It is a global, multilateral, grant-making mechanism that supports national efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls. The UNTF is administered on behalf of the United Nations system by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which provides a strong institutional foundation and field support through its regional, multi-country and country offices.

Established as a system-wide mechanism, the UNTF was grounded in the notion of United Nations partnership and this continues to be its core value. The first inter-agency consultative committee, the Programme Advisory Committee (PAC), was established in 1996. Since then, alongside non-governmental organizations and other experts, more than 20 United Nations agencies have been involved in grant-making approval processes, providing strategic input into UNTF grant-giving decisions and playing a vital role in driving forward collective United Nations efforts to engage the wider community in the work to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

The involvement of numerous United Nations agencies and members of the civil society in UNTF grant-making processes at the field and global levels ensures the transparency and rigor of the selection process. With their particular knowledge and expertise across a range of relevant issues and sectors, they have much to offer as regards strategic decision-making and providing targeted field support to selected grantees, as well as evidence and data gathering and impact monitoring.

Since 1996, the UNTF has responded to evolving challenges and opportunities by adapting its focus to ensure its work has maximum impact. Every year, it raises and distributes funds to support the ultimate goal of preventing and ending violence against women and girls.

Since 1996, the UNTF has supported 393 initiatives in 135 countries and territories. At present, it is supporting 95 initiatives in 75 countries and territories with grants totalling US$56.8 million. Grants are currently awarded to civil society organizations, governments and UN Country Teams, to support initiatives to improve the lives of women and girls at the local, national, regional and cross-regional level.

The UNTF is the only global, multilateral, grant-giving mechanism that focuses specifically on violence against women and girls. The Association of Women in Development (AWID), a global network of women’s civil society organizations, recently recognized the crucial role played by the UNTF, especially following the global financial crisis, in providing multilateral support for national and local organizations working to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

This year is a critical juncture for the future of efforts to end violence against women and girls. The setting of the post-2015 development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the 20th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, provide a unique opportunity to reposition the issue of violence against women and girls and ensure it is placed unequivocally at the centre of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. The UNTF is more determined than ever to turn public commitments by leaders into real improvements in the lives of women and girls. It is in this context that the UNTF’s Strategic Plan sets the course for the next five years (2015-2020).

This Strategic Plan is accompanied by a Results Framework that translates the plan into measurable results to enable the UNTF and stakeholders to monitor achievements, learn lessons and hold the organization accountable for the funds entrusted to it. Each year the Results Framework will be used to monitor and report progress against indicators representing the UNTF’s key areas of work and contribution to real change in the lives of women and girls.

The data will be used to communicate achievements and lessons regularly in the UNTF’s Annual Report, which will also include other essential evidence from evaluations, case studies and testimonies from beneficiaries.
The vision of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women is very simple: “A world without violence against women and girls”.

Human rights are at the core of the UNTF’s work. Its mandate and implementing strategies are derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international human rights treaties and instruments that followed it. These include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

The strategic focus of the UNTF has continued to evolve, influenced by long-standing partnerships and experience of supporting civil society organizations, governments, and United Nations partners, as well as the global movements for human rights and women’s empowerment that have grown in strength and confidence over the past 20 years.

Similarly, the UNTF’s vision and mission have also evolved since its inception in 1996. Initially its immediate aim was “to support national, regional and international actions, including those taken by Governments and non-governmental organizations, to eliminate violence against women.” Over the years, the scope of the portfolio broadened and the group of grantees diversified. Funding increased considerably and special funding windows were launched (for example, violence against women and HIV/AIDS, in conflict and post-conflict settings and the experience of adolescent girls).

In 2016 the UNTF will celebrate its 20th anniversary. In preparation for this and to contribute to the Evidence Hub planned under pillar two of this Strategic Plan, the UNTF will be undertaking a review of a number of achievements and lessons learned from grants awarded over the last 20 years. The projects to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls that have been supported by the UNTF during that time have extended to every corner of the world. Many have undertaken pioneering and imaginative initiatives that have helped shape our understanding of what works and why. This evidence has been documented in grantee reports, UNTF Annual Reports, grantee evaluations and a 2009 external evaluation, all of which contributed to the analysis underpinning this Strategic Plan.

UNTF grantees currently implement a wide range of local, national, regional and cross-regional projects, either as stand-alone interventions or as part of broader local or national efforts. From Tonga to Ecuador and from Belarus to India and Nigeria, the UNTF has funded projects that have delivered real and lasting benefits to women and girls and successfully engaged a number of stakeholders – including men, boys, young people and religious and traditional leaders – as an important part of delivering our common goal of preventing and ending violence against women.

According to the 2009 external evaluation, the UNTF has: “contributed to increased awareness among citizens of the gravity of violence against women and girls and [UNTF] projects responded to the needs of women affected by or survivors of violence and built capacity of duty bearers.”

Responding to the priorities identified, the UNTF has provided support to critical and groundbreaking research; specific changes in laws, policies and practices; and innovative activism. It has encouraged the establishment of local and national services for survivors of violence and the creation of new local, national, regional and cross-regional partnerships.

“I am not afraid anymore and I will not go back to him anymore. I have received a lot of help and I know I can do it now. I have my own place, my daughter goes to kindergarten and now I only need a job. I can do anything now.”

Elvedina, a survivor of intimate partner violence from Gorazde, Bosnia and Herzegovina, who was the direct beneficiary of a UNTF grant in 2014.

The United Nations Trust Fund supports organisations to:

- Change mindsets
- Make justice work for women
- Bring services to women

The 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.

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Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.”

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, ARTICLE 3
While the UNTF has continued to focus on women and girls as the primary beneficiaries and on providing support to grantees, the scope of its work has expanded over time. The concentration on laws, national policies and service provision for survivors of the 1990s has evolved to include a greater emphasis on projects dealing with preventing violence against women and girls and strategic thematic priorities. Evidence of the success of this approach was highlighted in UNIFEM’s 2009 Evaluation Report: “This found that in all the projects reviewed at that time (that is, the 37 projects implemented in the period 2005-2007) the capacities of duty bearers and/or its rights holders were strengthened through UN Trust Fund grantee interventions.” The report also noted that the projects contributed to changing or implementing legal or policy frameworks at the country and local levels and that most had integrated human rights and gender equality approaches.

In its funding analysis and strategies, the UNTF has also explicitly identified men’s groups as organizations that are eligible to apply for grants and stressed the importance of greater awareness and understanding of the need to target men and boys as active agents for grants and stressed the importance of greater awareness and understanding of the need to target men and boys as secondary beneficiaries.

Some of the strategies and methodologies tested and implemented in the field of prevention and working with men and boys that were initially funded by the UNTF have subsequently been identified by external evaluators as examples of effective interventions to prevent violence against women and girls.

“Despite the limitations in the evidence base, overall this rapid review concludes that there is fair evidence to recommend relationship-level interventions such as Stepping Stones; microfinance combined with gender-transformative approaches such as IMAGE; community mobilization interventions to change social norms; interventions that primarily target boys and men through group education combined with community mobilization; and parenting programmes.”

In response to the recommendations of the 2009 Evaluation Report, the UNTF has invested in building both its own and grantees’ monitoring and evaluation capacity. The UNTF has introduced mandatory baseline studies and evaluations at the end of each project and developed mandatory training for all new grantees, with the aim of building their monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity. And in 2014, the UNTF launched its Grant Management System, an interactive tool that provides easy public access to detailed information about UNTF’s global grant-making mechanism.

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### Snapshot Of Evolution: 1996-2014

Growing international recognition of the UNTF as a source of support has led to an increase in the number and variety of proposals for funding received, as well as an increase in funds received from donors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1996</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<td>Grant making</td>
<td>US $841,746</td>
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<td>Average grant size</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of UN entities participating in the selection process</td>
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</table>

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In Zambia, Equality Now, with UNTF support, is empowering adolescent girls to prevent, identify and report sexual violence through the creation of safe spaces. Recognizing that engaging boys is critical to any prevention effort, the project has reached 1,500 school-age boys with messages aimed at challenging stereotypes that condone sexual violence against girls and at eroding the discriminatory attitudes and behaviours that have prevented them from becoming champions of girls’ rights. The attitude change generated by the project became evident when more than 600 boys in four schools made a commitment to become agents of change to address sexual violence against girls, with an emphasis on becoming the next generation of partners in the fight against gender-based violence.

In Instituto Promundo implemented a multi-country programme in Brazil, Chile, India and Rwanda that sought to test and evaluate an array of interventions to engage young and adult men in gender based violence prevention, including community-based, sport-based, health sector-based and workplace-based interventions. A 2012 impact evaluation of the programme revealed a statistically significant change in attitudes towards violence against women and in self-reported use of violence against female partners. Qualitative results further affirmed that the programme decreased support for attitudes that condone intimate partner violence.

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Violence is a major obstacle to women’s and girls’ development and to the welfare and development of communities and societies as a whole. Over the past decade, gender equality has become a core development objective in its own right, as well as a critical channel for reducing income and non-income poverty. Much progress has been made, however, there remains a significant “gender gap.”

The 2015-2020 UNTF Strategic Plan is guided by lessons learned from past and ongoing engagements and by upcoming opportunities. It is grounded in a “theory of change” that defines the building blocks required to fulfill women’s and girls’ human rights through the reduction of violence against women and girls.

This section summarizes the key lessons learned from global efforts, including those funded by the UNTF, to eliminate violence against women and girls. It then sets out the three strategic pillars and core pathways for change that the UNTF intends to pursue in order to fulfill its mission and mandate.

“Theory of Change defines all building blocks required to bring about a given long-term goal. This set of connected building blocks—interchangeably referred to as outcomes, results, accomplishments, or preconditions is depicted on a map known as a pathway of change/change framework, which is a graphic representation of the change process.

Built around the pathway of change, a Theory of Change describes the types of interventions (a single programme or a comprehensive community initiative) that bring about the outcomes depicted in the pathway of a change map. Each outcome in the pathway of change is tied to an intervention, revealing the often complex web of activity that is required to bring about change.”

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Students participating in an interactive activity in a school in Kyrgyzstan to teach girls about their rights.

Photo: UN Trust Fund
The Issue: Violence Against Women And Girls

Violence against women and girls is one of the most systematic and widespread human rights violations. It is rooted in gendered social structures; cuts across age, socio-economic, educational and geographic boundaries; affects all societies; and is a major obstacle to ending gender inequality and discrimination globally.

Definition of violence against women

The United Nations defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.


In line with the Declaration, its work and for the purpose of this Strategic Plan the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women includes violence against girls in the definition.

In recent years, the United Nations General Assembly has also addressed violence against women and girls in general, as well as specific forms and manifestations of such violence, including trafficking in women and girls, traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls, crimes against women committed in the name of ‘honour’, and domestic violence against women. In relevant resolutions, the General Assembly has routinely called on Member States to strengthen their legal frameworks.

The achievement of a life free of violence is absolutely indivisible from empowerment and the achievement of improvements in the life chances, choices and opportunities available to women and girls – this is the fundamental premise at the very core of the UNTF’s mission. Work to prevent and end violence against women cannot be divorced from the broader work to achieve equality between men and women. All major global commitments over the past two decades have addressed gender equality considerations in the context of their various thematic concerns, as have a range of regional and national normative statements.

These provide a framework for action that embraces all men and women equally. As we enter the new era of global commitments with the SDGs, the most pervasive manifestations of inequality and discrimination – violence against women and girls - must be addressed as an integral part of development in every country. All of these changes have grown out of a greater political, community and individual mobilization to address violence against women and girls at all levels.
The most common form of violence experienced by women is intimate partner violence; a global study on homicide found that almost half of female homicide victims are killed by members of their family or intimate partners, whereas the equivalent figure for male victims is just over a fifth.\(^1\) Current economic crises have exacerbated women's economic disadvantage and subsequent setbacks in social spending on health and education have increased women's risk of exploitation and violence.\(^2\)

A global review commissioned by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013 estimates that 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. Moreover, some national studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner. This already represents a large proportion of the world’s women before taking into account the many other forms of violence that women may be exposed to. The WHO report also details the effects of violence on women’s physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health. Women who have been physically or sexually abused by their partners report higher rates of health problems. According to the WHO review, the incidence of low birth weight babies is 16 per cent higher. Survivors are more than twice as likely to have an abortion, almost twice as likely to experience depression and, in some regions, 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV than women who have not experienced partner violence.\(^3\)

It is also estimated that globally about 7 per cent of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than their partner. Again, the consequences are profound with a significant increase in the likelihood of alcohol-related disorders and depression or anxiety. Regional estimates of the combined prevalence of rates of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence range from 27.2 per cent to 45.6 per cent.\(^4\)

In addition, there are many other forms of gender-based violence, such as female genital mutilation (FGM/C), forced and child marriage, trafficking, crimes committed in the name of “honour”, elder abuse, dowry-related violence, femicide, female infanticide and economic abuse. In many cases more robust statistics on their prevalence are yet to be collected.

A 2013 report by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) found that more than 125 million girls and women alive today have undergone some form of FGM/C in 29 countries across Africa and the Middle East. It also estimated that another 30 million girls are at risk of FGM/C in the next 10 years given the growing population in these 29 countries.\(^5\)

UNICEF further estimates that around 120 million girls under the age of 20 (about one in 10) have been subjected to forced sexual intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives.\(^6\) Also, more than 700 million women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday. More than one in three (about 250 million) were under 15 when they started to cohabit. Child marriage is particularly common in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.\(^7\)

A body of work exists detailing the different facets and causal relationships that lead to and reinforce violence against women and girls.\(^8\) Drawing on different sources, UN Women has summarized the key risk factors for violence against women and girls:

- Social norms and beliefs that reinforce female subordination and tolerate male violence (such as dowries, bride price and child marriage);
- Women’s access to and control over property and land rights;
- Male control over decision-making and assets;
- Lower levels of education and limited economic opportunities;
- Limited legislative and policy framework for preventing and responding to violence (that is, lack of institutional support from the police and judicial systems and the failure to bring to justice perpetrators of violence);
- Dysfunctional, unhealthy relationships characterized by inequality, power imbalance and conflict;
- Alcohol and substance misuse; and
- Witnessing or being a victim of violence as a child.\(^9\)

These findings demonstrate that violence against women and girls is a global human rights, economic empowerment and public health crisis requiring urgent action.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

The following section sets out the key lessons learned by the UNTF which have informed the Strategic Plan. It is based on the above analysis of the issue and challenges, as well as lessons learned from: UNTF grantee evaluation reports, monitoring missions, feedback from grantees and discussions with partners and donors. On the basis of these lessons the UNTF identified a number of strategic factors to guide the Fund’s overall work to end violence against women and girls over the next five years: firstly on grant giving and the model for managing grants; secondly on generating evidence and thirdly on the UNTF’s role in mobilising global giving for EVAWG.

**Grant Giving: Priority Areas**

A brief overview of the work of UNTF grantees so far shows that broad areas where intervention is needed include:

- Influencing government policy and legislation to explicitly address primary prevention;
- Changing organizational practices to be more gender aware and put in place specific and proactive policies of zero tolerance;
- Fostering coalitions and networks;
- Mobilizing communities, education and social marketing;
- Changing individual knowledge and attitudes: reaching young people and engaging men and boys as allies; and
- Empowering women socially and economically.

This analysis of need, coupled with the assessment above of the current key risk factors led to further analysis in the further three priority areas: (i) prevention; (ii) implementation of laws, policies and national action plans and (iii) access to multisectoral services.

**Supporting work on primary prevention**

In the past three years, of the 6,221 applications from 131 countries submitted to the UNTF, the vast majority (6,105) have included a focus on prevention strategies in their proposals. This does not come as surprise given the wide recognition that work on the prevention of violence against women and girls is key and should be one of the priorities in international EVAWG efforts. Prevention entails working at different levels of society to change institutions and implement targeted interventions with specific groups, as well as more generalized approaches for the population at large (such as campaigns, mass media messaging and other awareness-raising initiatives). For example, the development and implementation of prevention projects in schools and educational settings, in youth and local organizations and in partnership with all relevant key stakeholders (including ministries of education, schools, teachers, religious leaders, parents and students) is an area that requires and deserves greater and long-term investment as we move into the next generation of EVAWG programming.
Strengthening implementation of national laws, policies and action plans

Another key lesson learned through the UNTF’s grant giving so far is that, despite the success in negotiating international instruments and standards and the visible increase in political will, there is often still a lack of political action and adequate resources to translate these into effective practices that make positive changes in women’s lives. The gap between binding commitments, laws and policies and the lived experiences of the women and girls who should benefit from them is still far too wide. In addition, the World Development Report 2012, Gender Equality and Development concludes that reducing domestic violence requires action on multiple fronts. The goal should be to prevent violence before it happens, through enacting laws that define different types of violence against women and girls, prescribing mandates and duties for enforcement and investigation, raising societal awareness and signalling government commitment. Relevant laws must be put in place in countries that lack them. In countries where such laws already exist, the authorities must exercise due diligence to ensure that they are fully implemented and that those responsible for enforcing them are accountable. Therefore the UNTF has identified a clear need for a greater focus on the implementation of national laws, policies and action plans and an urgent need to expand the focus from ensuring political will to ensuring specific and deliverable political action.

Increasing and improving support services for survivors of violence

In recent years, there has been some progress in introducing and expanding improved support services for women and girl survivors of violence. However, a number of applications submitted over the past three years requesting funding support for work on this specific issue (for example, for safe shelters, medical equipment, emergency physical and mental health care services, “safe spaces”, high quality counselling, free legal assistance and court support services, and services geared towards the longer-term empowerment of victims/survivors) as well as a brief overview of evaluations of some UNTF projects show that progress is often slow and uneven across countries.

In preparation for the 57th Commission on the Status of Women, UN Women conducted a consultation on “Eliminating violence against women and girls: challenges and strategic directions in prevention and multi-sectoral services and responses”. Key findings from the consultation were that in many cases:

- Services need to be better funded and underscored by comprehensive research;
- Staff and policymakers need to be better trained and sensitized;
- Services must be better designed for children and girls and for women subject to multiple forms of discrimination;
- More efforts must be made to ensure the social protection and reintegration of survivors;
- Services must be better coordinated and less bureaucratic; and
- Services need to be more broadly distributed and preceded by comprehensive outreach.

The type and content of the proposals that the UNTF received in response to its Annual Call for Proposals in 2014 confirm this analysis. For example, the 2,098 applications received from 147 countries clearly demonstrated that there is a great demand for improved services for survivors. The need for a range of services for survivors of violence and their effective integration into the national response was clear, whether in relation to domestic violence, sexual violence, FGM/C or acid attacks. This need is particularly evident in relation to underserved groups of women and girls including women and girls living in poverty or rural areas; women and girls with disabilities; those who are stateless, internally displaced or refugees; indigenous women; and members of religious or ethnic minorities. The third and final priority programmatic area for UNTF’s grant giving in 2015–2020 is, therefore, “expanding access to multi-sectoral services”.

Lessons learned from UNTF grantees evaluation reports have shown that in some cases longer-term support and funding is needed in order to secure sustainable change. Evidence suggests that specific results achieved by current grantees could provide a model that can be replicated elsewhere and in other cases, longer-term support is needed in order to achieve concrete change. For example, results from the work of one UNTF grantee “Raising Voices” which has developed an innovative methodology for social norm change to prevent VAW and HIV/AIDS show promise of replication and longer-term impact. An impact evaluation by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine concluded that the levels of physical partner violence occurring in the past year reported by women were 52% lower in the intervention communities compared to the control group. In the policy recommendations of the report, it states that: “For organizations that work to prevent violence against women the study has highlighted the value of investing in social norm change interventions at the community level. For development partners community mobilisation interventions require longer-term funding and support for this type of intervention should only be provided with this understanding in mind”. Therefore, the UNTF will consider introducing additional funding modalities to ensure sustainable results and the generation of change over a longer period of time, up to five years, rather than the current two or three-year funding cycle. To date, the UNTF has established four Special Windows: three thematic windows with a focus on conflict/post-conflict contexts, HIV and violence against women and girls and violence against adolescent girls; and a Special Window, opened in 2014, for building the capacity of small organizations, with a specific focus on small women’s organizations through the new allocation of small grants of between US$50,000 and US$100,000. The added value of the Special Windows in terms of the results and lessons learned will be included in the review of grants awarded over the last 20 years which is planned to take place by 2016. In the meantime the special window for small organisations will continue, in light of the evidence of need in this area.

Governments have the primary responsibility to implement internationally agreed instruments. However, insufficient funding remains a significant obstacle to the realization of the rights set out in such instruments. This is also true of the provision of adequate funds for women’s and civil society organizations and others working to prevent and end violence against women and girls. In this context, a survey of women’s organizations and their financing conducted through AWID in 2013 makes the point that: “the spotlight on women and girls seems to have had relatively little impact on improving the funding situation for a large majority of women’s organizations around the world.” AWID further argues that: “the ‘leaves’ – the individual women and girls – are receiving growing attention, without recognizing or supporting ‘the roots’ – the sustained, collective action by feminists and women’s rights activists and organizations that has been at the core of women’s rights advancements throughout history.”

The UNTF believes that this strategic focus on smaller national organizations will help harness an enormous potential for fundamental change. Building their organizational capacities by providing adequate resources and support will enable them to become sustainable catalysts for change and develop their own independent fundraising capacity.

b. Grant-Giving Model: ensuring adequate time and resources for local and national initiatives to change behaviours

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Lessons learned from UNTF grantees evaluation reports have shown that in some cases longer-term support and funding is needed in order to secure sustainable change. Evidence suggests that specific results achieved by current grantees could provide a model that can be replicated elsewhere and in other cases, longer-term support is needed in order to achieve concrete change. For example, results from the work of one UNTF grantee “Raising Voices” which has developed an innovative methodology for social norm change to prevent VAW and HIV/AIDS show promise of replication and longer-term impact. An impact evaluation by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine concluded that the levels of physical partner violence occurring in the past year reported by women were 52% lower in the intervention communities compared to the control group. In the policy recommendations of the report, it states that: “For organizations that work to prevent violence against women the study has highlighted the value of investing in social norm change interventions at the community level. For development partners community mobilisation interventions require longer-term funding and support for this type of intervention should only be provided with this understanding in mind”.

Therefore, the UNTF will consider introducing additional funding modalities to ensure sustainable results and the generation of change over a longer period of time, up to five years, rather than the current two or three-year funding cycle. To date, the UNTF has established four Special Windows: three thematic windows with a focus on conflict/post-conflict contexts, HIV and violence against women and girls and violence against adolescent girls; and a Special Window, opened in 2014, for building the capacity of small organizations, with a specific focus on small women’s organizations through the new allocation of small grants of between US$50,000 and US$100,000. The added value of the Special Windows in terms of the results and lessons learned will be included in the review of grants awarded over the last 20 years which is planned to take place by 2016. In the meantime the special window for small organisations will continue, in light of the evidence of need in this area.

Governments have the primary responsibility to implement internationally agreed instruments. However, insufficient funding remains a significant obstacle to the realization of the rights set out in such instruments. This is also true of the provision of adequate funds for women’s and civil society organizations and others working to prevent and end violence against women and girls. In this context, a survey of women’s organizations and their financing conducted through AWID in 2013 makes the point that: “the spotlight on women and girls seems to have had relatively little impact on improving the funding situation for a large majority of women’s organizations around the world.” AWID further argues that: “the ‘leaves’ – the individual women and girls – are receiving growing attention, without recognizing or supporting ‘the roots’ – the sustained, collective action by feminists and women’s rights activists and organizations that has been at the core of women’s rights advancements throughout history.”

The UNTF believes that this strategic focus on smaller national organizations will help harness an enormous potential for fundamental change. Building their organizational capacities by providing adequate resources and support will enable them to become sustainable catalysts for change and develop their own independent fundraising capacity.
The UN Commission on the Status of Women has highlighted the importance of improving the evidence base for gender equality and the empowerment of women including tracking a core set of indicators against women indicators adopted by the Statistical Commission in 2013 and promoting best practices. The World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development made a similar point and suggested that the international development community support innovation and learning in three different ways: First, it can invest in rigorously evaluating ongoing initiatives and improving the quality of existing data. Second, it can help scale up those innovations that have worked. And, third, it can help test new approaches aimed at shifting norms regarding violence against women and girls.

The 2009 External Evaluation of the UNTF also noted that “while projects supported by the UN Trust Fund have helped increase the knowledge of ending violence against women and girls in individuals and organizations, the UN Trust Fund as a whole (at that time) had been less successful in managing and disseminating knowledge.” In the past five years, however, the UNTF has focused on building its own monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity as well as that of its grantees in order to utilize a wealth of knowledge embedded in its large grants portfolio.

Since 2010, and as part of “Phase 1”, the UNTF has invested significant time and resources in building its M&E processes. This included setting up mandatory training for grantees on M&E concepts and tools, as well as required baseline and end-line studies for all grantees. In addition, in order to ensure the efficient management of its grant-giving process, the UNTF has developed the Grants Management System (GMS), which is now being used as the main tool to track changes in the grant portfolio according to criteria such as the type of organization, region and country, funding in US dollars and type of intervention.

Going forward, and as part of “Phase 2”, one of the priorities of the UNTF will be to make the knowledge and data acquired through its GMS and its M&E process widely available. The UNTF also plans to conduct a review of a number of achievements and lessons learned from grants awarded over the last 20 years. The aim is to contribute significantly to building a stronger knowledge base for scaling up global efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls over the next five years. The UNTF will also focus capacity-building efforts with grantees on improving data collection and M&E to ensure high quality knowledge and evidence is gathered and shared. The UNTF will be strategic in the dissemination of knowledge to ensure it is targeted to the right audiences and used to improve EVAW/G programming.

The UNTF, a United Nations system-wide organization with almost 20 years’ experience of grant giving and direct access to specific examples of the challenges and developments in EVAW/G work, is in a unique position to acquire and share knowledge and help facilitate partnerships. One of the conclusions of the 2005 global review was the need to “create partnerships between government and nongovernmental agencies.” This is something that the UNTF has already been doing for some time through its grant-giving process and which it will seek to develop through strategic partnerships (and/or facilitating partnerships for grantees) on research, evaluation and knowledge generation, for example with research institutions and universities.

There is wide international recognition that working on preventing and ending violence against women and girls requires international, national and local cooperation, more effective partnerships and an increase in funding to accelerate progress. In its agreed conclusions in 2015, the UN Commission on the Status of Women highlighted the need to: “Strengthen international cooperation, including the role of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and invites all Member States to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation focusing on shared development priorities, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in government, civil society and the private sector, while noting that national ownership and leadership in this regard are indispensable for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.”

Endeavoring against women and girls is an area of work that has long suffered from chronic underfunding. There is no public, aggregated data on what percentage of bilateral and multilateral funding is allocated exclusively to ending violence against women and girls. However, a recent study by The Foundation Center on global human rights-related giving found that 23 per cent of donations is allocated to organizations that work to advance women’s rights, of which 9 per cent is assigned to initiatives to end violence against women. This means that only 2 per cent of all human rights-related global foundation giving is allocated exclusively to efforts that promote a society free of violence against women and girls.

The World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development called for a stronger leveraging of partnerships when addressing VAW/G, and particularly urged the international development community to continue to support initiatives such as the UNTF, acknowledging its value added in providing “funding to grassroots organizations devoted to the prevention of violence against women, including those in remote or excluded populations.”

The achievements of UNTF grantees make a compelling case for how much can be accomplished by providing strategic and direct grants to projects of high quality led by effective institutions. For example, in Bangladesh and India, a UNTF grant of less than US$500,000 supported the efforts of the Fair Wear Foundation to eliminate sexual harassment and violence against women in expert-oriented garment factories. To date, over 3,500 workers have received direct training in 24 factories, while another 15,000 workers were trained via peer-to-peer education. In Fiji, a UNTF grant of less than US$150,000 enabled Medical Services for the Pacific to operate mobile clinics in seven rural market locations, providing 2,171 women so far with improved access to sexual and reproductive health care, sexual assault counselling and referral services.

The UNTF can therefore play a catalysing role in calling for a significant increase in overall global giving to address the issue of violence against women and girls at the national and local levels.

Girls in Guatemala engage in a skills activity with UN Trust Fund supported grantee, the Population Council. Photo: Phil Borges

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Girls in Guatemala engage in a skills activity with UN Trust Fund supported grantee, the Population Council. Photo: Phil Borges
MISSION STATEMENT

The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women’s mission is to advocate for and finance innovative approaches for preventing and ending violence against women and girls, to catalyse learning from global evidence collected from the projects it funds and to leverage its unique mandate and convening power to foster global giving for EVAW/G.

The ultimate vision of the UNTF is a world without violence against women and girls that is fully aligned with international human rights and humanitarian law developed to protect the human rights of all and of which gender equality is an integral part. Ending violence against women and girls is central to achieving overall gender equality and vice versa. Over the past 20 years much progress has been made, but a great deal remains to be done to accelerate the implementation of relevant international agreements to end violence against women and girls and realize gender equality, as well as those that will be agreed in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

Addressing the complex root causes of violence against women and girls and its adverse socio-economic effects on women and society as a whole and providing effective and sustainable support to victims and survivors, requires integrated thinking and practice. This integration is crucial at all levels, from the global level of interaction, to national implementation through all relevant sectors (for example, in the areas of justice, health, education and work) to advocacy and interventions at the community and household levels.

The UNTF recognizes that to truly transform the existing social beliefs, practices and cultural models that fuel violence it is necessary to address and bring to an end the multiple and interconnected disadvantages, including all forms of discrimination and exclusion, that girls and women experience worldwide. As such, the work of the UNTF will be contributing to addressing challenges in protecting human rights and promoting gender equality in the context of a broader global agenda through the lens of violence against women and girls.

Therefore, all the UNTF’s specific deliverables and results (as outlined in its Theory of Change and Results Framework, will be situated within the three key pillars of its 2015-2020 Strategic Plan:

1. Grant giving to initiatives to end violence against women and girls
2. Building a global Evidence Hub on ending violence against women and girls based on the evaluated results of UNTF grantees
3. Advocating for global giving for work on ending violence against women and girls
Grant giving to initiatives to end violence against women and girls

As mandated by its founding Resolution in 1996, the UNTF provides grants in “support of national, regional and international actions, including those taken by Governments and non-governmental organizations, to eliminate violence against women.” Therefore, UNTF’s grant making will remain one of the key strategic pillars of its 2015-2020 Strategic Plan. The process will continue to ensure the open, fair, transparent, competitive and results-based allocation of funds. The Global and Regional Programme Advisory Committees (comprising representatives of UN entities at UN headquarters and regional levels and experts from civil society) will continue to endorse the annual UNTF Call for Proposals and play a role in appraising applications and recommendations for final projects for approval for funding. This consultative and inter-agency mechanism ensures that allocation of grants is fairly applied (e.g. taking into account regional and global distribution), on the basis of the strength of each proposal against evidence-based criteria.

The UNTF’s principal approach as a pooled fund and its responsiveness to all forms of violence against women and girls will be retained, enabling it to invest its resources where they are most needed. Grants will be awarded to support projects at the national and local level only and on the basis of the quality of proposals and their focus on evidence-based programming. In this regard, UNTF seeks to ensure that resources are used efficiently with maximum results. Greater emphasis will be placed on the sustainability of projects and priority will be given to projects that adopt a multisectoral approach (for example, joint projects of civil society organizations and government institutions) and those with direct links to the specific implementation of a country’s obligations under national and international normative frameworks.

As in the past, the UNTF will also periodically consider opening Special Windows for particular strategic areas that promise to yield sustainable results on the basis of need and evidence, for example a Special Window on projects in humanitarian settings is being considered, and the focus on building the capacity of small organisations, including women’s organisations, will continue.

In line with its aim to secure concrete and more sustainable results, the UNTF will look to award larger and longer-term grants that allow sufficient resources for projects to be implemented and evaluated adequately and for results and their trajectory to be appropriately documented and disseminated.

Where the evidence suggests that specific results achieved by current grantees could provide a model that can be replicated elsewhere, the UNTF may consider directly re-investing in those projects. This new UNTF funding modality will be “by invitation only” in order to support specific recommendations that allow for learning on gender-based results and concrete change. Those grantees invited to submit a second proposal for a further funding cycle of between two and three years will be selected on the basis of specific, measurable criteria. These have yet to be devised, but are likely to include: evidence of specific results achieved to date; evidence of the sustainability of results beyond the life of the project; evidence of cost effectiveness and efficiency; the potential for replication and scaling-up of results; and innovative methodologies and approaches.

The UNTF will continue to provide support for capacity building in all grantee organizations to ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively and that results are monitored and evaluated against quality standards in order to generate evidence and lessons learned.

Grant giving focus areas for 2015-2010

The UNTF will prioritize its funding for projects that contribute to three priority programme areas:

a. Expanding access to multisectoral services;

b. Preventing violence against women and girls;

c. Strengthening the implementation of laws, policies and national action plans.

These areas have been selected on the basis of the analysis of the lessons learned set out earlier in this paper and analysis of both trends in funding applications. Over the past three years, the UNTF has received 6,221 applications from 167 countries and territories. Of these, 4,964 planned to implement some aspect of service delivery for survivors. For example, 1,476 specifically included promoting and/or providing services such as psychological counseling, medical services and shelters, while 1,720 specifically listed promoting access to justice through measures such as legal aid, training for the police and lawyers and reparations.

This does not come as a surprise as all available global and national data point to the need to invest in services for survivors. The nature of the services may vary, depending on the form of violence experienced, but the need for a range of services that are effectively integrated is clear, whether in relation to domestic violence, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, acid attacks or violence in conflict and post-conflict settings. Furthermore, this need is particularly evident in relation to underserved groups of women and girls including women and girls living in poverty or rural areas; women and girls with disabilities; those who are stateless, internally displaced or refugees; tribal or indigenous women; and members of religious or ethnic minorities.

In the light of available global data and the extent to which funding applications to the UNTF focus on service provision and in order to support the national and local implementation of programmes such as the one introduced in India; the UNTF has prioritized funding for women and girls subject to Violence.10 Improved access for women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services will be one of the three priority areas for funding by the UNTF in the next five years.

UNTIF grantees, past, current and future, essentially represent a global, dynamic and highly knowledgeable community of practice. The impact of their work shows that – with sustained effort, strategies that increase engagement across all sectors of society and adequate resources – violence against women and girls can be reduced, prevented and ultimately eliminated.

The UNTF has built up a comprehensive body of knowledge about the kinds of solutions that carry a promise of positive impact and the contexts in which they will be most effective. However, the remaining challenge is how to effectively “harvest” this knowledge, first by analysing and evaluating the information and second by making it accessible to UNTF grantees and others that are working to support either evidence-based and unique body of knowledge and experience, this second pillar of the UNTF’s Strategic Plan will form a strong link between our first pillar, grant giving (including its existing monitoring and evaluation processes and activities), and the third pillar, namely identifying effective initiatives so that global resources can be allocated accordingly.

Under this Evidence Hub pillar, UNTF will implement a knowledge management strategy that extends beyond the usual methods of producing knowledge products (e.g. articles, publications, discussions), networks, conferences and panels. Over the next five years, the UNTF will aim to raise funds strategically to invest in learning more about what results and impact have been achieved by our grantees and critically how, including what has worked and what has not.

Firstly, the UNTF will seek to source and identify knowledge in the areas identified by its grantees that is relevant to evidence-based programming and actively and strategically disseminate it in order to influence and guide national and global programming and policies to prevent and end violence against women and girls. For example, by...
2016, the UNTF plans to conduct a review of a number of achievements and lessons learned drawing on a selection of the grants awarded over the its 20 years of operation.

Secondly, UNTF plans to enhance the quality of grantee evaluations and invest in impact evaluations that review the longer-term impact and sustainability of projects after initial funding has ended (for example by including this as a selection criterion for grantees invited to apply for a second round of funding). Lessons learned and evidence-based knowledge about what works and what does not work, drawn from grantees evaluations for example, will be made publicly available and widely disseminated.

Thirdly, the UNTF will explore how to support grantees to improve the research, data collection, monitoring and evaluation components of their projects by facilitating strategic partnerships with international and national evaluators, research institutions, universities and other partners working in this area (for example, the What Works Programme developed by the UK government’s Department for International Development, DFID). This will be focused, where possible, on building national and grantee capacity in monitoring and evaluation.

The mechanism for disseminating this knowledge will primarily be a new UNTF Evidence Hub, situated on the UNTF website, which will comprise a coherent and linked set of collections and quality knowledge products rooted exclusively in the work of UNTF grantees. It will leverage a wealth of existing knowledge about what works and good practice through the UNTF’s monitoring and evaluation processes. This Hub, alongside the UNTF’s enhanced Grant Management System will be linked with existing United Nations knowledge systems, such as UN Women’s Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls and Knowledge Gateway.

The primary aim of UNTF activities under this pillar will be to provide guidance for new grant applicants and other non-UNTF funded interventions, as well as to inform and assist global and national programming to prevent and end violence against women and girls. In addition, robust evidence about the scope of the problem, innovative solutions and the potential of results will strengthen the “case” for a request for an increase in funding and global giving to the work on preventing and ending violence of women and girls by governments, philanthropy, the corporate sector and non-profit organizations.

The key audience for work under this pillar will be lawmakers and policymakers, programme and implementers, United Nations country office staff and research and academic institutions. In the longer term, the knowledge generated will aim to provide evidence-based benchmarks for the selection process for future UNTF grantees. A monitoring and feedback mechanism will ensure that the UNTF undertakes an ongoing review of the value of its Evidence-Hub by tracking the actual use of evidence provided.

Despite the success in negating international instruments and standards on violence against women and girls and the visible increase in political will, resources to translate these into effective practices that make positive changes in women’s lives remain woefully lacking.

Financing for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women was the key theme under review at the 56th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 2012, with the objective of assessing progress made against conclusions agreed in 2008. These earlier recommendations included the need to increase financing significantly for women’s rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment through Official Development Assistance (ODA), national government resources and other types of donor support. In spite of some important advances, the 2012 review found that little actual progress had been made in increasing funding for women’s organizations and gender equality.

Despite the growing recognition of violence against women as a public health and human rights pandemic and of the serious obstacle it poses to development, it continues to have a disproportionately low priority on the international development agenda in planning, programming and budgeting. As a result, the work on preventing and ending violence against women and girls suffers from chronic underfunding.

The current spotlight on women and girls has had relatively little impact on improving the funding situation for a large majority of women’s organizations. A recent study by The Foundation Center found that only 2 per cent of all human rights-related global giving by private foundations is allocated to EVAW/G, one of the most prevalent human rights abuses in the world. In 2010, the median annual income of over 740 women’s organizations around the world was only US$20,000. The current trend of chronic underinvestment must be reversed.

Discussions about the post-2015 development agenda, including the rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment through Official Development Assistance (ODA), national government resources and other types of donor support. In spite of some important advances, the 2012 review found that little actual progress had been made in increasing funding for women’s organizations and gender equality.

The ambitious agenda for achieving gender equality and women’s rights in the post-2015 development framework must be matched by ambitious resources to prevent and address violence against women and girls effectively. This needs to be specifically addressed by placing a high priority on gender equality in ODA and ensuring that national budgets allocate sufficient resources. The UNTF – as the only global, multilateral, grant-making mechanism that supports national efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls – is uniquely placed to support and lead the global efforts in advocating for increased financing for EVAW/G initiatives.

To this end, the UNTF’s third pillar – *global giving for work on EVAW/G* – will focus solely on advocacy for this goal as a key prerequisite for achieving gender equality. The UNTF intends to pursue a catalysing role in calling for a significant increase in overall global giving to address the issue of violence against women and girls at the national and local levels. It will urge countries to establish robust systems to track the allocation of funds to these efforts and to take action to address areas of underinvestment.

Some of the avenues that the UNTF intends to pursue in such advocacy would include stronger UNTF engagement in international high-level events to raise awareness about the need for funding for the work on EVAW/G, hosting a crowdfunding platform for UNTF Special Funds and working closely with donors and foundations. In particular, the UNTF will be focused on advocating for increased financing for EVAW/G initiatives (including but not limited to the UNTF) from donors (international aid), national governments (for national budgets); global foundations; and the corporate sector.

Advocating for global giving for work on ending violence against women and girls

A member of the Municipal Police, Bogota, delivers a presentation at the International Seminar, on policies and actions against gender-based violence, Santiago, Chile.

Photo: Ezequiel Catalan
Risks And Assumptions

The success of this Strategic Plan is dependent on a number of assumptions, set out in the Theory of Change Diagram, and the effective management of risks that may hamper success.

Achieving success under each of the three pillars is critical as the three are interdependent. Without continued funding for the UNTF at current or greater levels there is a significant risk that applications for grants cannot be funded. Likewise, without the evidence generated from grantees the UNTF cannot advocate for continued support on the basis of effectiveness. The success of these interventions also depends very much on the capacity of the implementing organization. Therefore, the UNTF will continue to offer organizational strengthening to grantee organizations to enable and sustain better results.

Furthermore, as set out in the Theory of Change Diagram, the UNTF as a United Nations system-wide mechanism is dependent upon and contributes to United Nations EVAW/G efforts. The UNTF relies on the direction of the Global Programme Advisory Committee and on political commitment at all levels of the United Nations system and beyond. The UNTF expects that there will be a sustained global effort to mainstream questions of gender equality and gender-based violence in all relevant sectors. However, progress on the pathways of change outlined may vary regionally and over time as a result of both external and internal factors, which are set out below.

In order to monitor and manage these risks and assumptions the UNTF Secretariat will introduce a risks and assumptions log and routinely discuss and agree on actions to tackle them, as necessary, at Global Programme Advisory Committee and internal Secretariat meetings. This will be used as a key management tool alongside the Results Framework and Theory of Change to monitor and manage the progress of the Strategic Plan.

External Factors

1) Political and social context at country level: The performance of UNTF global grant making through its grantees will also depend on the:
   - General national context for the implementation of the broader human rights, humanitarian and development framework, and
   - Specific characteristics of the community environment, such as the level of pressure to conform to gender norms and positive/negative vision of gender norms.

2) Natural disasters: Catastrophic natural events, such as earthquakes or major flooding, may lead to delays in implementation and shift national priorities towards emergency assistance.

These risk factors will be assessed and addressed on a case by case basis by regional portfolio managers and results and expectations may need to be adjusted. The UNTF Secretariat will develop guidelines for its portfolio staff on how to address potential indirect unexpected emergencies at country level that have an effect on project implementation. It may also mean, putting further grant disbursements on hold or, depending on the organizational and/or programmatic ability of individual grantees, redesigning a proportion of grant towards an “at risk” response in relation to violence against women and girls.

3) Global economy: A continued commitment and stable financial support by Member States will be critical. It must not be jeopardized by the financial crisis or fall victim to national austerity measures.

The UNTF Secretariat will monitor general trends in ODA commitment and have regular dialogues with donors to better understand their needs, and possibly help mitigate any changes in financial commitments to EVAW/G.

Internal Factors

1) Capacity of grantees: The capacity of grantees to implement interventions with the financing received will vary regionally and by country. The UNTF will be able to assess grantees’ capacity during monitoring visits. On a needs basis, it can provide technical assistance in collaboration with UN Women and other partners to help build and sustain the organizational capacity of grantees.

2) Human and financial resources of the UNTF Secretariat: The UNTF Secretariat requires adequate financial resources and professional capacity for the efficient management of grants, to put in place the Evidence Hub and for effective outreach to increase global giving.

Based on its new Strategic Plan, the UNTF Secretariat will develop a business plan, including a detailed staffing plan, which will be reviewed on a regular basis by the UNTF and UN Women Senior Management Team.

3) Quality of evidence and knowledge generated: The quality of evidence, data and knowledge generated by the work of the UNTF grantees will be dependent on the capacity of grantees to collect data correctly and to monitor and evaluate projects well, as well as the availability of sufficient resources within the UNTF Secretariat to support grantees and quality assure reports and evaluations. A significant ethical and safety risk to stakeholders will also be a critical issue if proper procedures for collecting data (for example, interviewing survivors) are not followed.

As well as capacity-building efforts (with a focus on smaller and/or less well established organizations), the UNTF Secretariat will review and simplify templates and guidance, where possible, introduce simple but robust quality standards for grantees and provide rigorous guidance and sources of information on ethical and safety standards. As well as the UNTF’s monitoring visits to verify results, the Secretariat will investigate external sources of support for grantees in terms of partnerships with evaluators, research institutions and universities.
Monitoring and Evaluating the UN Trust Fund’s Strategic Plan

This Strategic Plan will be managed through the attached Results Framework, which translates the plan into measurable results. Each year the Results Framework will be used to monitor and report on the UNTF’s progress against indicators representing its key areas of work and its contribution to effecting real change in the lives of women and girls.

This data will be used to communicate achievements and lessons learned in the UNTF’s Annual Report and it will be further complemented by evidence collected from evaluations, case studies and testimonies of UNTF beneficiaries. The Strategic Plan will also undergo a mid-term review (2017) and final evaluation (2020) to inform the future direction of the UNTF.

The Results Framework is intended as a management tool and working document that will be adjusted and refined each year. Due to the competitive nature of the UNTF’s grant-giving process, it is not possible to fully predict the results which future grantee organizations will propose in future years, which makes it challenging to set aggregate targets in some areas. To tackle this, the UNTF aims (for the first time) to develop a core set of common indicators over the next year for projects in similar thematic areas. Once in place, these indicators will enable the selected aggregation of results. However, any specific targets will be subject to modification as new grants are approved or extended each year.

Participants in an awareness raising activity with IMC Libya for a project supported by the UN Trust Fund.

Photo: IMC Libya


10. UN Women, Report on the online discussion on eliminating violence against women and girls - gaps, challenges and strategic directions in prevention and multisectoral services and responses, 23 July to 7 August 2012.

11. The participation broadly covered geographical and organizational sectors. The body of online discussion respondents were from government ministries, international non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral organizations, United Nations entities and inter-agency entities, research institutions, private sector organizations and, predominantly, national and grass-roots level non-governmental organizations.

12. The SASS! study involved a cluster randomized trial to assess the impact of a violence and HIV prevention program in Kampala by LSHTM, p. 7; www.3impact.org/media/filer_public/2014/08/21/a3105_sasa_hiv_uganda.pdf.

13. Wasting the Leaves, Starving the Roots, op.cit., p. 17.


16. See Preventing and responding to gender-based violence in middle and low-income countries: a global review and analysis, op.cit.

17. Para (Blow), available at www.unwomen.org/-/media/heads/attachments/sessions/csw58.


20. The Programme, which is co-managed by UN Women and the United Nations Population Fund in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the WHO, aims to achieve greater awareness for all online violence against women who have experienced gender-based violence to a set of essential quality and coordinated multisectoral services.


1. Pendency and final agreement text of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. In 2014, Programme Advisory Committee [PAC] members at the global and regional levels included: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Joint United Nations Programmes on HIV/AIDS; the United Nations Inter-agency、World Development Programme; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; the United Nations Children’s Fund; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; the United Nations Population Fund; the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict; the UN World Health Organization; the World Food Programme; and the World Bank. Leading civil society organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other experts at the global and field levels – including representatives from the Centre for Women’s Global Leadership, Equality, Now, and the International Organization for Migration – were also actively involved in the grant-making process.

3. UNITÉ Campaign priority areas:
   • Adoption and enforcement of national laws to address and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, in line with international human rights standards.
   • Adoption and implementation of multisectoral national action plans that emphasize prevention and that are adequately resourced.
   • Establishment of data collection and analysis systems on the prevalence of various forms of violence against women and girls.
   • Establishment of national and/or local campaigns and the engagement of a diverse range of civil society actors in preventing violence and in supporting women and girls who have been abused.
   • Systematic efforts to address sexual violence in conflict situations, to protect women and girls from rape used as a weapon of war and to promote full implementation of related laws and policies.


6. United Nations agencies participating in the UNITÉ Programme Advisory Committee.