

**PREVENTION • EXPANDING SERVICES • RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE**



**UNITED NATIONS  
TRUST FUND TO  
END VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2012**

VIDA SIN  
VIOLENCIA







## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 2 Foreword by UN-Women Executive Director Michelle Bachelet
- 3 About the UN Trust Fund
- 4 What We Accomplished Together in 2012
- 6 Preventing Violence against Women and Girls
- 12 Expanding Survivor Access to Support Services
- 18 Strengthening the Institutional Response to Violence
- 24 Our Partners
- 26 The UN Trust Fund's Global Reach
- 28 Grant-making Cycle 2012
- 30 2012 Grant Recipients

**FOREWORD BY UN-WOMEN  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
MICHELLE BACHELET**



***“MY VISION FOR THE NEXT  
GENERATION OF WOMEN AND  
GIRLS IS SIMPLE: TO LIVE IN  
A WORLD WHERE THEIR FULL  
RANGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ARE  
RESPECTED WITHOUT QUESTION.”***

**THE MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE  
TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST  
WOMEN AND GIRLS HAS NEVER  
BEEN STRONGER. THE VOICES OF  
WOMEN, MEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE  
ARE ECHOING THROUGHOUT  
THE WORLD, SAYING ENOUGH  
IS ENOUGH.**

The recent brutal gang rape and death of a young woman in New Delhi has sparked global attention and public outrage. There is a worldwide call to action to end impunity and protect the rights of women and girls to live free of violence and discrimination. There is an urgent demand for equality, peace and justice.

The work of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women is driven by a commitment to deliver on the promise to prevent and end human rights violations against women and girls. Every day, UN Trust Fund grantees make a direct impact on the lives of women and girls and promote equality from the ground up.

UN Trust Fund grantees find small and powerful ways to bring about change. They work with the recognition that we are all responsible for changing harmful behaviours and practices, protecting women's rights, and supporting survivors.

This UN Trust Fund Annual Report reviews the accomplishments of 2012 and offers perspectives on the questions confronted by grantees in every country: What steps can communities take to move from a culture of impunity to a culture of zero-tolerance for violence against women and girls? How can programmes realistically protect some of the most marginalized and high-risk groups from violence? And how can we effectively engage men and boys in these efforts?

I invite you to reflect on how the initiatives, outlined in this report, can serve as models for promising, innovative and locally-led programmes to end gender-based violence.

My vision for the next generation of women and girls is simple: to live in a world where their full range of human rights are respected without question. A world where they are empowered to reach their full potential and shape their own destinies free of fear, discrimination and violence. We must all make this investment in our common future so that violence is unacceptable and justice is inevitable.

**THERE IS NO BETTER TIME TO ACT  
THAN NOW.**

# ABOUT THE UN TRUST FUND

Today, the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) remains the only global multilateral grant-making mechanism specifically dedicated to addressing violence against women and girls, irrespective of the type of violence and context in which it takes place. A powerful symbol of the commitment of UN Member States to implement their legal and policy promises to end violence against women, the UN Trust Fund was established in 1996 by UN General Assembly Resolution 50/166. The UN Trust Fund, together with various international instruments that call for ending this pervasive and often invisible human rights violation, represents a key benchmark for making gender equality a concrete, lived reality for millions of women and men, boys and girls. The UN Trust Fund is an interagency mechanism made up of 18 UN agencies and experts from a range of civil society and intergovernmental organizations.<sup>1</sup> Administered by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on behalf of the United Nations system, the UN Trust Fund brings synergy and coherence to the UN's work in this critical field and bolsters its capacity to deliver as one. Guided by its 2010-2015 Strategic Vision, the UN Trust Fund supports programmes led by civil society organizations, governments and United Nations country teams aimed at preventing violence, expanding support services to survivors and strengthening the institutional response to violence against women and girls.

## THE UN TRUST FUND IS:

- » a mechanism for translating government commitments to ending gender-based violence into concrete action.
- » a critical source of support for civil society organizations, governments and United Nations country teams seeking to eliminate violence against women and girls.
- » a tool for empowering men and women to challenge norms, practices and beliefs that fuel violence.
- » a driver of change, pioneering and nurturing innovative approaches to preventing and addressing violence against women and girls.
- » a generator and hub of evidence-based knowledge on how to prevent violence against women and girls.
- » a platform for mobilizing key actors and constituencies to advance national strategies to end violence against women and girls.
- » AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.



# WHAT WE ACCOMPLISHED TOGETHER IN 2012



## JANUARY

The Cambodian Acid Attack Law is officially enacted, providing comprehensive regulations on the sale of acid and harsher penalties for perpetrators of acid violence. The **Acid Survivors Trust International**, a UN Trust Fund grantee and its local implementing partner played a central role in the development and passage of the law.

## FEBRUARY

The Nicaraguan Parliament officially publishes the country's first Comprehensive Violence Against Women Act, following years of advocacy by women's civil society groups, including UN Trust Fund grantee **Puntos de Encuentro**.

## MARCH

The Sierra Leone Police launches Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the investigation of sexual and domestic violence offences. The **International Rescue Committee (IRC)**, a UN Trust Fund grantee, provided support for this pioneering programme, from technical assistance in the development of these procedures to financial support for their dissemination to all police units.

## APRIL

An impact evaluation of a UN Trust Fund-supported multi-country programme to engage men and boys in prevention, implemented by **Instituto Promundo**, demonstrates a statistically significant change in attitudes towards violence against women and a statistically significant decrease in the self-reported use of violence against female partners.

## MAY

The **Jordanian Women's Union**, a UN Trust Fund grantee, develops the Arab region's first model law on female trafficking bringing together women's rights organizations in three countries (Egypt, Jordan and Morocco) to implement a common legislative response and framework to address these crimes by generating collective commitment and harmonizing policy in both source and destination countries.

## JUNE

A coalition of civil society groups brought together by **Equality Now** in Zambia presents a position paper to the Zambian parliament on the incorporation of children's rights in the country's new constitution. Following the presentation, three Members of Parliament pledge to advocate for the adoption of specific guidelines to address sexual violence in schools.





As a member of the Regional Group for the Prevention of Violence against Women in the province of Piura in Peru, the **Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales Calandria**, a UN Trust Fund grantee contributes to the drafting and passage of a local ordinance approving a system for the prevention of violence against women, children and adolescents.

## JULY

The Government of Kenya repeals Section 38 of the Kenyan Sexual Offences Act (2006) following sustained advocacy efforts of UN Trust Fund grantee, **Liverpool VCT Care and Treatment (LVCT)** and its partner, the **Federation of Women Lawyers – Kenya (FIDA)**. This provision would have allowed police investigators and prosecutors to charge a woman filing a rape case with making a “false allegation” if the trial magistrate failed to prosecute the alleged perpetrator.

## SEPTEMBER

The Cambodian Ministry of Interior launches a hotline for women to report gender-based violence and displays the new hotline number (“1288”) prominently in public places across the country as part of a national campaign led by the National Police Commissariat. **CARE International**, a UN Trust Fund grantee, worked closely with the police to develop the hotline and is using tuk tuks (auto-rickshaws) to promote the number through a partnership with 39 drivers in the capital region.

## OCTOBER

The government of Peru establishes a Commission for the Elimination of Family and Sexual Violence within the Regional Council for Citizen Safety (CORESEC), an agency that brings together the national police, the ministries of education and health, the judiciary, the attorney general’s office and district-level mayors. The

**Municipality of Lima**, a UN Trust Fund grantee, led these efforts resulting in the positioning of violence against women within the broader national agenda on citizen safety.

## DECEMBER

A UN Trust Fund-supported campaign to end violence against women in the Marshall Islands led by **Women United Together in the Marshalls (WUTMI)** reaches 85 per cent of individuals randomly surveyed across the country, with 88 per cent reporting that domestic violence is an important issue in their communities. The extensive campaign combines live presentations, radio messages, newspaper and billboard advertisements.





## PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

*“ACHIEVING ZERO HIV AMONG WOMEN IN SEX WORK WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE UNLESS WE ADDRESS THEIR VULNERABILITY TO VIOLENCE. THE OBJECTIVE OF PROTECTING EACH SEXUAL CONTACT OF A SEX WORKER IS DEPENDENT ON HER ENVIRONMENT, WHICH HAS TO BE FREE OF ANY VIOLENCE, HARASSMENT AND ABUSE.”*

— DR. SRINATH MADDUR, PROGRAMME DIRECTOR OF THE KARNATAKA HEALTH PROMOTION TRUST (INDIA)

A growing body of evidence exists today on how to reduce the prevalence of violence against women and girls and effectively prevent new occurrences. By identifying and targeting the underlying causes of violence and supporting shifts in the social environment that normalizes discrimination against women, these interventions have provided concrete guidance on how to stop violence before it occurs. UN Trust Fund grantees are at the forefront of these efforts, developing and testing prevention strategies aimed at transforming unequal gender relations and eliminating discriminatory social norms that fuel violence against women and girls. **Through their programmes, UN Trust Fund grantees are not only preventing violence in their target countries, but also building the foundation for an evidence-based violence prevention approach that can be scaled-up and adapted for replication nationally, regionally and even globally.** By emphasizing the positive benefits of non-violence to a wide cross-section of the community over time and in varied ways, grantees are also working to put a stop to the intergenerational cycle of violence. This section highlights some innovative approaches to prevention spearheaded by UN Trust Fund grantees in 2012, drawing out lessons from a range of settings from Nicaragua to Indonesia.



# Engaging Schools in Violence Prevention Efforts

**INVESTING  
US\$ 6  
MILLION IN  
SCHOOL- BASED  
PROGRAMMES**

Given that many attitudes, behaviours and beliefs are formed in childhood and adolescence, this is a crucial time to educate and build skills around respectful relationships between boys and girls. Recognizing the importance of interventions at this critical juncture, the UN Trust Fund is currently investing US\$ 6 million, nearly 10 per cent of its active portfolio, in school-based violence prevention and elimination programmes. By engaging school administrators, girls, boys, parents and their communities, these interventions are directly targeting the primary factors at the root of gender-based violence—unequal power relations between men and women, discriminatory social norms and harmful attitudes and behaviours that condone violence against women and girls.

## BEIJING CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR RURAL WOMEN | CHINA



**REACHED  
OVER  
1,675  
STUDENTS**

In China, high levels of rural to urban labour migration has resulted in over 58 million “left behind” children who are being raised by grandparents and other relatives while their parents work in urban centres for extended periods of time. With support from the UN Trust Fund, the Beijing Cultural Development Centre for Rural Women is implementing a programme aimed at preventing violence against young “left-behind” girls who are particularly vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse during their parents’ absence. The grantee is creating a community safety network for left-behind children by training hundreds of guardians,

teachers, police officers and doctors on how to better protect this population group from violence and identify the signs of physical and mental trauma.

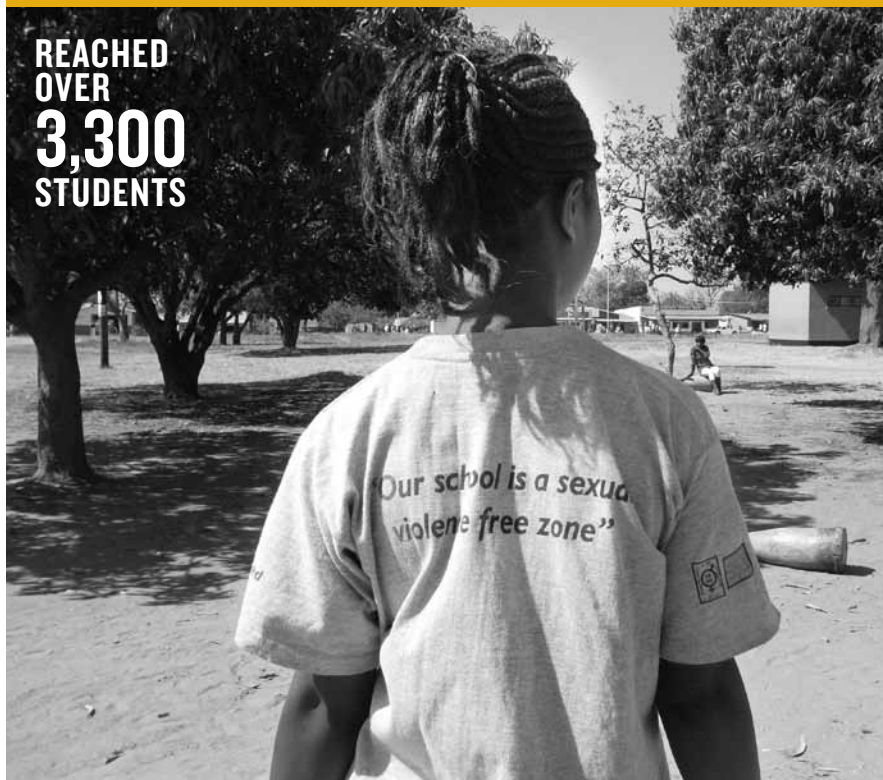
To date, the programme has reached over 1,675 primary and junior high school students, providing them with vitally important sexual education training. The grantee developed China’s first teachers’ handbook on health education for left-behind children in rural primary and secondary schools covering a range of topics including sexual and reproductive health, puberty and how to both identify and reduce the risk of violence.

In addition, three resource centres were established in 2012 as safe spaces for left-behind children and their guardians providing them with a secure environment to share information and experiences as well as overcome their isolation.

As a result of the programme, government departments cooperating in the pilot areas have not only increased their awareness of the importance of protecting left-behind girls, but have shown significant interest in integrating components of the intervention into their routine work. For example, for the first time the Suizhou Education Bureau included sexuality and safety education in their annual training plan for teachers. The Bureau will also dedicate funds to hold forums, publish a collection of papers and assist teachers to pursue advanced studies in this area. The Suizhou Public Security Bureau has also expressed willingness to incorporate relevant modules into their training programme for all police officers in the city, enabling law enforcement to gain concrete knowledge and skills to better protect left-behind children from abuse. The grantee and its partners have taken the first crucial steps to establishing measures for preventing violence against girls in the context of communities affected by migration. In doing so, the grantee has demonstrated how a strategic, small-scale investment can have an important multiplier effect.

EQUALITY NOW | ZAMBIA

REACHED  
OVER  
**3,300**  
STUDENTS



8

In Zambia, sexual violence against girls by relatives, teachers and complete strangers is widespread, with nearly 18 per cent of girls between the ages of 15 and 19 reporting that they were a victim of “forced sex.”<sup>22</sup> For adolescent girls, the school environment provides little escape from violence, with 53 per cent of respondents in a recent study stating that they knew girls in their school who were “molested, touched or sexually harassed physically.”<sup>23</sup>

With support from the UN Trust Fund, Equality Now is empowering adolescent girls in Lusaka to identify and report sexual violence by creating safe spaces for girls where they can develop their protective assets and work with mentors to study a wide-ranging curriculum that covers sexual and reproductive health, social issues and financial literacy. The programme established linkages between six safe spaces in the capital city and frontline service providers in the surrounding communities (health providers, paralegals and the police) in order to share information, conduct referrals and follow-up on cases. The programme has reached over 1800 girls in Lusaka, building

their basic literacy, life skills, reproductive health education and knowledge of how to reduce their risk of violence through the development of specific safety plans.

Working as part of a coalition of civil society groups, Equality Now is contributing directly to the development of the country’s first school guidelines to prevent and respond to violence against adolescent girls in school. Following the submission of a position paper to the Zambian parliament, three Members of Parliament pledged to advocate for the adoption of specific guidelines to address sexual violence in schools.

Recognizing that engaging boys is critical to any prevention effort, the programme reached 1500 school-age boys with messages aimed at challenging stereotypes that condone sexual violence against girls and eroding discriminatory attitudes and behaviours that prevent them from becoming champions of girls’ rights. To date, over 600 boys in four schools have become agents of change and committed themselves to addressing abuses against girls in their communities.

**“WE USED TO WAIT FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS TO BE BROUGHT TO OUR SHELTER AFTER BEING ABUSED. WHEN WE ATTENDED A SASA! TRAINING, WE LEARNT THAT WE DO NOT HAVE TO WAIT FOR VIOLENCE TO HAPPEN BEFORE WE DO SOMETHING. PEOPLE WERE HAPPY THAT WE WERE HELPING WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENCE, BUT NOW THEY FEEL THAT WE ARE HELPING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY LIVE FREE OF VIOLENCE.”**

— A PROGRAM OFFICER IMPLEMENTING  
THE SASA! COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION  
APPROACH IN UGANDA



# Mobilizing Communities to Prevent Violence

**INVESTING  
US\$ 16  
MILLION IN  
VIOLENCE  
PREVENTION**

Effective prevention of violence against women and girls requires the active involvement of entire communities in order to generate the critical mass needed for sustained action. UN Trust Fund grant-ees are engaging a range of community members, from school teachers to police officers, providing them with the tools necessary to replace harmful norms that perpetuate violence with gender-equitable norms that do not tolerate violence. The UN Trust Fund has invested approximately US\$ 16 million of its active portfolio in these community mobilization initiatives, with the goal of bringing violence prevention efforts to the doorsteps of women and girls. By encouraging communities to take a zero-tolerance approach to gender-based violence, these programmes are spurring changes at the individual level while, at the same time, increasing the protection of women at the community level.

**RAISING VOICES | BOTSWANA, BURUNDI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, MALAWI,  
SOUTH AFRICA, UGANDA**



East and Southern Africa faces extremely high prevalence rates of both violence against women and HIV/AIDS. Recognizing that the imbalance of power between men and women is the driving force behind both pandemics, Raising Voices, a Uganda-based NGO, is implementing a community mobilization approach called “SASA!” (Kiswahili for “Now!” and an acronym for the four phases of community mobilization: start, awareness, support and action), which it developed to address the root causes of gender-based violence.

Working in seven countries throughout the Horn of Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Raising Voices is building the capacity of partner groups to effectively implement the “SASA!” approach through targeted

trainings, the establishment of learning centres and technical assistance visits. The programme has significantly enhanced local partners’ ability to support community-led activism and ultimately facilitated a process of social norm change within these communities that goes far beyond past efforts aimed at instructing and informing. Beyond the timeframe of this grant, these partner organizations will serve as hubs of technical assistance throughout the region, building skills and inspiring activism in other organizations that seek to implement the SASA! approach in their countries.

In each of the target countries, Raising Voices and its local implementing partners trained and mentored a cadre of community activists, religious leaders, local govern-

ment leaders, journalists, policy makers, men, women and youth to prevent violence against women. As a result, communities have developed charters and by-laws prohibiting gender-based violence, while religious leaders from various faiths developed protocols to address violence among their members. By raising awareness about how the culture of silence perpetuates violence against women and girls, the programme is essentially creating community ownership around the problems of violence and HIV and a shared belief in new community norms.

One of the greatest strengths of this approach is that it is inherently sustainable because community members spearhead efforts themselves, which means that the lead organizations do not have to be present for activism to continue. The SASA! approach has been recognized as a promising practice in the field of violence against women and HIV prevention, with potential for reducing intimate partner violence.<sup>4</sup>

All national and regional partners are conducting monitoring and assessment activities and preliminary results are demonstrating an increase in knowledge about violence against women and HIV, attitude shifts in the acceptability of violence against women and community support for women experiencing violence. The scale-up of the SASA! approach is currently being evaluated and its results will be key to shaping future policy and programming on prevention.

# Harnessing the Power of Television to Transform Social Norms

**PUNTOS DE ENCUENTRO | NICARAGUA**



Through both explicit and implicit messages, television shapes the way millions of people view men and women's roles in society and understand what constitutes acceptable behaviour between intimate partners. UN Trust Fund grantees are increasingly developing video content to target discriminatory gender norms, attitudes and behaviours that place women and girls at an increased risk of violence. Puntos de Encuentro, a women's organization based in Nicaragua, has been one of the pioneers in the area of the field of 'edutainment' or educational entertainment.<sup>5</sup> With support from the UN Trust Fund, the grantee developed the popular television series *Contracorriente* ("Crosscurrent"), which addresses key issues affecting young women in the country such as commercial sexual exploitation, poor labour conditions in factories and sexual abuse through the day-to-day struggles of a working class family in Nicaragua. Puntos de Encuentro has capitalized on the popularity of *Contracorriente* to spark discussions on sexual exploitation with over 1,500 young men and women. As a result, participants reported being able to identify risks of sexual exploitation and developed strategies to minimize them.

The grantee has also produced the popular magazine *La Boletina*, reaching out to more than 140,000 beneficiaries across the country and covering more than 84 per cent of municipalities. *La Boletina* is disseminated through a network of more than 282 women's organizations and has become a channel of cohesion, coordination and dialogue for the women's movement in the country. A 2012 evaluation has shown that readers of *La Boletina* reported an increase in their understanding of the interconnectedness of their rights, including sexual and reproductive rights, economic rights and the right to a life free of violence. They also reported being able to better assert their rights, establish their own personal goals and organize other women to speak out against violence.

The UN Trust Fund is scaling-up the 'edutainment' strategy to prevent violence against women and girls in 11 countries through support of the programme *Pop-Culture With a Purpose*, implemented by Oxfam-Novib. Puntos de Encuentro is one of the resource organizations in this programme, sharing and helping replicate its experiences across Asia and Africa.

# Equipping Migrant Women with the Tools to Prevent Victimization

**CARAM ASIA | BANGLADESH, CAMBODIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA**

Women migrants comprise approximately half of the estimated 200 million migrants worldwide,<sup>6</sup> accounting for upwards of 75 per cent of all legal migrants in several South and Southeast Asian countries. They are often at an increased risk of physical and sexual violence, exploitation, forced labour and trafficking, with few resources or avenues to seek assistance in their destination countries. Migrants, both men and women, are also routinely excluded from national health system because of their status as non-citizens, further heightening their sexual and reproductive health risks.

With support from the UN Trust Fund, CARAM Asia, a Malaysia-based regional network, is working with partners in both sending and receiving countries to sensitize government officials on the widespread abuses faced by migrant women workers throughout Asia. With an emphasis on violence prevention, the grantee has developed a comprehensive pre-departure orientation programme to educate women migrants on their labour rights and ensure that they receive vital information on safe migration. Women are informed about the realities of migration, the risk of violence and ways to protect themselves in destination countries.

The grantee is conducting community awareness sessions with potential women migrants, their families and social workers from villages with high levels of female emigration, imparting critical information regarding the labour rights of migrants and how to prevent a range of abuses. At these trainings, potential women migrants are also linked with lawyer's associations and peer educators in receiving countries, allowing them to establish a contact base in order to more easily access legal and other services in case of abuse. Hundreds of migrant women in the target countries have received information on safe migration at these pre-departure trainings. In Sri Lanka alone, over 700 migrant domestic workers were trained, with 90 per cent of them reporting that the training provided important information and necessary guidance on working abroad.

To address their unmet sexual and reproductive health needs, CARAM Asia's local implementing partner in Malaysia is providing critical prevention messages to migrant women throughout the country including prevention of HIV/AIDS, practicing safe sex and prevention of sexual violence. In Cambodia, the grantee also developed a one-hour radio talk show where civil society organizations and government representatives are disseminating vital information on available mechanisms and referral services for women migrant workers. Efforts to improve the legal protection of migrant workers in Bangladesh has been so successful that the Ministry of Labour requested that CARAM Asia's local implementing partner develop concrete recommendations in this area to feed into the Emigration Ordinance, which is currently under review.



## ON THE FRONTLINES: PREVENTION IN SIERRA LEONE

an interview with DAVID TAMBA, *Executive Director of the MenEngage Network, Sierra Leone*



Throughout history and across societies, men have been taught from an early age to be physically strong and powerful enough to control and assert their dominance over the women around him. Working with men and boys to challenge and

transform these harmful constructs of masculinity that directly contribute to violence against women and girls is an essential component of prevention.

The UN Trust Fund is investing US\$ 6.3 million in programmes that directly engage men and boys in prevention. One such programme, led by the **Sonke Gender Justice Network (SGJN)**, a South Africa-based civil society organization is doing exactly that. Working in three countries (Kenya, Rwanda and Sierra Leone), the programme is building the capacity of men and boys to effectively convey messages of equality and respect between men and women to their communities. The grantee is partnering with regional and national networks across Africa including the MenEngage Network of Sierra Leone led by Mr. David Tamba. In an interview with the UN Trust Fund, he discusses the motivation for his work and the strategies he uses to challenge the culture of silence that surrounds violence against women and girls.

*"Sierra Leone has always been run by men and there has been war, chaos and anarchy. And where are we now? In my personal opinion, the same attitude of violence is still here. During the war, people behaved in any way they wanted with no one there to prosecute them. That commanding language, it's not easy for someone to get rid of. That spirit of forceful behaviour is still here."*

He goes on to describe the reasons why it's so crucial to engage men and boys in prevention, especially in a post-conflict setting like Sierra Leone. *"The mental rehabilitation is a continuous process and gradually things will improve and change for the better. Young people are putting the bitter memory of war behind them, they're thinking of an alternative way to forge ahead. All we need to do is work with them to transform their mindset. We have lots of laws, but unfortunately people tend not to understand that the drivers of violence are predominantly men. Most of the community's problems are created by men. This is why we are working with men to recognize the civic and democratic rights of women."*

Like most countries, men in Sierra Leone are the gatekeepers within many institutions, yet so often remain disinterested in gender equality and violence prevention.

Mr. Tamba explains how his organization engages these actors and both the potential and challenges of working with men in positions of authority. *"We work with district council members and parliamentarians, the line ministries and family support unit of the Sierra Leone police. These are the political gatekeepers. Realistically speaking underserved communities are ready to understand and ready to cooperate. But policymakers and implementers are one of the areas that is challenging. We work with the Sierra Leone Police, we started training them and they now know the good aspects of the programme and all what have you. But, all of a sudden, the majority of the police are transferred. Someone from family support goes to the criminal investigation unit. We have no control over that. The second challenge is with policy makers – most of the people who were counsellors and parliamentarians will be changing. There are elections now. If the new ones do not understand the policy gaps, we will have to start from the beginning."*

The message he conveys to these political gatekeepers is simple: *"Violence against women is not only a woman-centered issue, it's a development issue for this country. We need to actively ensure that women are given their place in society."* This approach has already yielded impressive results. *"More awareness has been created by political gatekeepers, they know that rape is a crime by law in areas where tradition has overshadowed it. They understand now that these are crimes under the laws of Sierra Leone, so no one will see it as an odd thing. Police understand this now better... they are aware because they are involved in this programme. While most of our laws have been more punitive, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Children's and Gender Affairs has factored in working with men into some aspects of the national action plan."*

He notes that working with communities can be less frustrating since there is far more continuity to the work. *"The communities are very receptive. Before the programme, people felt that communities never wanted to take action but realized that they did. They just didn't know who to report [violence] to... now people are becoming aware of the referral pathways. Even the law, not everyone knew about it before."*

Over and above the moral reasons to stop violence in their communities, he talks with men about the practical implications on their lives in order to convince them to take action. *"If my sister is violated, then she comes back to me as a brother. She brings her children. This automatically affects my economic expenditures... If they require medical care, all those things are going to be boarded on by me. Once the communities understand this, they will themselves be able to understand that they have to take the initiative to protect their own people."*

## EXPANDING SURVIVOR ACCESS TO SUPPORT SERVICES

***“COUNSELLORS MUST CONSIDER THE SENSITIVITY OF THESE CASES, MAINTAIN THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF SURVIVORS, AND HAVE THE CAPACITY TO KNOW WHAT TYPE OF REFERRAL SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE. YOU MUST BE COMMITTED AND PROVIDE SUFFICIENT TIME TO COUNSELLING. YOU CAN’T JUST GO TO THE VICTIM AND ASK WHAT HAPPENED, YOU NEED TO INVEST THE TIME TO PROPERLY ANALYSE THESE CASES.”***

— MS. GEETA GYAWALI, A PSYCHOSOCIAL COUNSELLOR WORKING AS PART OF A UN COUNTRY TEAM PROGRAMME (NEPAL)

The availability and quality of services delivered to the millions of survivors of gender-based violence around the world is critical to ending the cycle of violence. The response that a survivor receives from their first point of access to services can not only determine whether or not she decides to leave an abusive relationship but also whether she is willing to pursue legal action against the perpetrator. When service providers are ill-informed, insensitive, or dismissive towards survivors’ grievances, assaults remain underreported leading to the further invisibility of these crimes. UN Trust Fund grantees are tackling these institutional weaknesses head on by implementing holistic approaches to service delivery, coordinating resources and initiatives across sectors in order to ensure that the range of inter-related needs and rights of survivors are being addressed effectively. **These programmes are building the capacity of key frontline service providers, ensuring that they are well equipped, coordinated and available to provide sensitive and professional support to survivors.** In addition to providing a basic package of support to survivors, UN Trust Fund grantees are providing livelihood, financial management and life-skill training to support their efforts to rebuild their lives.



# Developing Integrated Models of Service Delivery

## PROVIDING RAPID ACCESS TO POLICE AND HEALTH SERVICES<sup>7</sup>

In many communities, services for survivors of gender-based violence are often located in different physical locations, inhibiting a timely and efficient response to their needs following an attack. Dispersed and difficult to reach services can also undermine the ability of survivors to gather essential evidence required to pursue a judicial case. It is critical for rape survivors to have rapid access to the police to file a criminal report, a health clinic that can administer post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent HIV and unintended pregnancies and a doctor who can conduct a forensic examination within 72 hours of the attack.<sup>7</sup> In many environments, accessing these services within this timeframe is nearly impossible for survivors. This is why ensuring that survivors of gender-based violence have access to a range of quality services in a timely manner within a safe and supportive environment remains a priority for many UN Trust Fund grantees. By engaging a range of service providers in an effective referral system, grantees are also contributing to the creation of an integrated and coordinated response to gender-based violence in their target countries.

### PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL | MOZAMBIQUE



Rates of gender-based violence are alarmingly high in Mozambique with a recent study revealing that 55 per cent of women are experiencing some form of physical or sexual violence.<sup>8</sup> In Gaza province, significant male labour migration has placed women at increased risk of violence. To date, responses to violence in this province have been poorly coordinated,

with a malfunctioning referral network and weakly implemented public policy hampering the criminal justice process.

To address these problems, the UN Trust Fund is supporting Pathfinder International establish the first integrated centre to care and assist survivors in the country. The one-stop centre brings together health, psychosocial, law enforcement, paralegal

and community social services all under one roof. By allowing police officers to work in the one-stop centre, the police force is able to ensure that support is available as soon as a case of gender-based violence is identified. The training of community judges and paralegals and their availability to women at the one-stop centre has significantly facilitated survivors' ability to pursue a case and navigate the complex and often uncertain judicial environment. The grantee's introduction of a registration book at the one-stop centre has also enabled data collection and collaboration across multiple sectors.

By building the capacity of police and health providers in Gaza province, the initiative has contributed to the now fully functional 'Directorates of Assistance' for women and children victims of violence in the police stations of Chokwè and Xai-Xai City. In these directorates, trained health providers to receive, treat and refer survivors to appropriate services. The programme is also building the capacity of provincial and district directorates to plan, budget, implement and monitor these interventions. These activities are the crucial building blocks for increasing ownership and sustainability of the strategies developed by this grantee beyond the lifetime of the programme.

# Developing Integrated Models of Service Delivery

## UN COUNTRY TEAM | BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Gender-based violence remains pervasive in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina, affecting one-fifth to two-thirds of all women in the country. To make matters worse, responses to violence against women and girls are challenged by complex and fragmented administrative structures that exacerbate weak capacities as well as the absence of a functioning overarching mechanism to coordinate existing services.

To address these shortcomings, a UN Country Team programme implemented jointly by UNFPA and UNDP, in close collaboration with the Government, is building lines of communication and coordination between state and local level entities with the goal of establishing an efficient and effective referral mechanism used by key stakeholders throughout the country.

Working across eight municipalities, the UN Country Team is transforming the entire chain of services to survivors of violence by assessing the capacities of key actors, revising referral mechanism guidelines and providing essential training to governmental and non-governmental service providers.

The programme has engaged all institutions involved in the process of providing assistance to survivors including representatives of local ministries, social work centres, law enforcement, community health and mental health institutions and women's groups. The initiative has also empowered women's groups by increasing the government's understanding of their contribution to advancing the rights of survivors as well as through the formalization of their role.

The programme has been so successful that the target municipalities have already committed additional resources to ensure its sustainability. The programme has also resulted in the development and adoption of local plans and programs on gender-based violence prevention by local authorities in 13 municipalities with funding allocations through the national Gender Action Plan. The target referral mechanisms have also developed and adopted their own plans of violence prevention in their local communities as a sign of their long-term commitment to eliminating violence against women and girls.

***“A MAN USUALLY TAKES THE ROLE OF THE ABUSER. FIRST, HE ISOLATES A WOMAN: HE FORBIDS HER FROM SEEING HER FRIENDS, OR LIMITS HER COMMUNICATION WITH HER PARENTS. AND WHEN THE WOMAN IS ALL ALONE, IT IS EASY FOR THE MAN TO TELL HER THAT WITHOUT HIM, SHE IS WORTH NOTHING. AND HE BEATS HER. SUCH ABUSE IS SELF-PERPETUATING. THEREFORE I ALWAYS SAY: DON'T TOLERATE IT NOW, OR IT WILL ONLY GET WORSE!”***

— A PSYCHOLOGIST AT THE KIEV CENTRE OF SOCIAL SERVICES FOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN, AND YOUTH



# Providing Critical Services to Survivors in Conflict and Post-Conflict Countries

**INVESTING  
US \$7.5  
MILLION TO ADDRESS  
VIOLENCE AGAINST  
WOMEN IN CONFLICT**

Throughout the world, UN Trust Fund grantees are working to ensure that survivors of violence living in conflict and post-conflict settings receive the critical services they need despite the complex set of challenges involved with service delivery in these environments. Recognizing that gender-based violence continues to be one of the most pressing protection issues affecting these communities, the UN Trust Fund is investing US\$ 7.5 million to address violence against women in conflict, post-conflict and transitional settings. The aim of these efforts is to go beyond short-term emergency assistance and ultimately provide victims with the tools to rebuild their lives.

## UN COUNTRY TEAM | SRI LANKA

Three decades of armed conflict in Sri Lanka has resulted in more than 40,000 war widows and 300,000 internally displaced peoples (IDPs), disproportionately burdening women as survivors and caregivers of their families.<sup>9</sup> Women and girls who live in the post-conflict areas of the North, East and the plantations are especially vulnerable to gender-based violence due to their poor socioeconomic status, which aggravates existing gender inequalities and discrimination.

With support from the UN Trust Fund, a UN Country Team is harnessing the collective expertise and resources of UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO and ILO to strengthen the capacity of health workers, law enforcement, judges and community leaders to respond to violence against women. The joint programme directly tackles the key obstacles to the development of a sustainable and coordinated response to gender-based violence in the country including: deficiencies in services and provider capacity, infrastructure and institutional weaknesses, low awareness of violence against women as a rights violation and weak coordinating mechanisms.

To date, over 60 hospital staff and 240 field health staff in the Nuwara Eliya district hospital have received essential training on how to detect and manage cases of gender-based violence, resulting in a more coordinated, professional and sensitive response to the needs of survivors. The programme is also training police officers and court administrative staff on how to establish effective record keeping systems for gender-based violence cases. Dozens of police officers from the police training college as well as women and children desk officers from the Kilinochchi police station have already received essential information on child protection and violence against women. The initiative is also enhancing legal aid mechanisms and support system for victims where they are at the local level. To date, the programme trained over 850 village leaders (or *Grama Niladaris*) in areas known to have high incidence of gender-based violence on how to sensitively address gender-based violence in their communities. The programme is essentially building the capacity of first responders to violence at the village level to provide professional and sensitive guidance to survivors. By building the country's first protocols for case management, investigation and evidence gathering, this initiative has the potential to significantly improve service delivery to survivors of gender-based violence across Sri Lanka.

## INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS (IMC) | IRAQ

Health services are often the first point of contact for survivors of gender-based violence. Even health-care providers adequately trained to recognize the signs of abuse may fail to diagnose abuse and refer patients to additional support services due to several reasons, including socio-cultural and traditional barriers, lack of time and inadequate resources or physical facilities. Lack of awareness and knowledge as well as poor clinical practices are the most significant barriers.

In Iraq, a country shaken by nearly a decade of insecurity and instability, International Medical Corps is strengthening the capacity of key service providers across multiple sectors of care in Baghdad to respond to violence against women and girls. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, the programme has significantly improved the capacity of a range of primary healthcare providers (physicians, nurses, midwives and medical assistants) to deliver critical care to survivors in a professional manner ensuring the confidentiality of women and girls reporting abuse. Pre- and post-test results revealed that health providers who completed the joint IMC-Ministry of Health training curriculum increased their knowledge of gender-based violence by 27 per cent. With the knowledge gained by participants, these health professionals are now better equipped to identify instances of violence, provide adequate psychosocial support to survivors and refer them to other relevant service providers if necessary.

The programme is also helping to establish an integrated referral system for gender-based violence survivors by creating a referral pathway system in the capital region between hospitals, primary health care centres, local NGOs and other community-based organizations. In addition, IMC is providing on-the-job support for frontline staff of the Ministry of Interior, whose staff is the first to respond to incidents of violence. This intervention is transferring knowledge and skills to enable service providers to provide a sensitive and effective response to violence far beyond the duration of the grant. By building the institutional capacity to respond to violence, this initiative works to ensure that government officials are better equipped to respond to and shape gender-based violence policy and advocate for women's rights within their ministries and on the national level.

# Connecting Marginalized Woman to Essential Services

**INVESTING  
US \$9  
MILLION TO  
SUPPORT WOMEN  
LIVING WITH  
HIV/AIDS**

The UN Trust Fund is supporting a number of pioneering initiatives aimed at breaking the economic, social and cultural barriers that women and girls from marginalized and high-risk groups face in reporting abuse and availing themselves of the medical, social and legal support they critically need. The social isolation experienced by these target groups, which includes women living with HIV, homeless women and sex workers makes them particularly vulnerable to both abuse and discrimination when attempting to report attacks, seek medical care and/or access social services. The UN Trust Fund is currently investing US\$ 9 million on programmes aimed at reducing violence against women and its consequent risks for HIV/AIDS as well as to reduce the violence, stigma, and discrimination that women living with HIV/AIDS face.

These programmes are eroding harmful attitudes and behaviors among health workers and improving coordination between health and law enforcement agencies, resulting in an expansion of support services for survivors.

## UKRAINIAN FOUNDATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH | UKRAINE



With one of the fastest growing HIV epidemics in the world and an alarming rise in homelessness following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, women in the Ukraine have suffered disproportionately from these twin perils. With support from the UN Trust Fund, the Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health is implementing a programme to improve the lives of HIV-positive and street-involved women and girls who are survivors of gender-based violence by improving their access to care and support, and by building the government's systems, capacity, and commitment to respond to and to prevent violence against this population group. The initiative established Kiev's first identification, referral and service provision system for cases of violence against street-involved and/or HIV-positive women and girls. Survivors of violence are currently receiving assistance from three programme sites and are referred to and from 59 partner organizations to receive additional necessary services. To date, 196 clients have been identified and screened and 115 clients have been engaged. The grantee is also piloting a challenging programme to engage over 400 partner perpetrators in behaviour change counselling and education in four cities throughout the country.

## KARNATAKA HEALTH PROMOTION TRUST | INDIA

In India, the **Karnataka Health Promotion Trust** is implementing a programme to address high levels of violence and the related HIV risk experienced by sex workers in the Southern Indian state of Karnataka. Women in sex work in Karnataka face double marginalization due to both their gender and profession and are at a high risk of experiencing violence from a range of perpetrators including clients, pimps, brothel owners, law enforcement, community members and intimate partners. In Karnataka, nearly 135,000 women work in sex work, with 26 per cent reporting being beaten or raped in 2010 alone.<sup>10</sup> To make matters worse, fear of violence from intimate partners resulting from inadvertent disclosure of sex work can further deter women from negotiating condom use and from accessing a range of sexual and reproductive health services.

By intervening at the individual, community and institutional levels, the programme is significantly improving knowledge and enabling changes in harmful attitudes and behaviours amongst community members, sex workers and their partners, as well as service providers. During its first year of implementation, the programme focused on strengthening the violence response system by sensitizing the police and judiciary on gender-based violence against women in sex work. The programme has already achieved impressive results. The Karnataka Judicial Academy considered the grantee's training on women in sex work and the role of the judiciary so critical, that they passed a resolution to conduct these trainings across all 30 districts of Karnataka. The first such training was officially launched by both a current Justice on the High Court of Karnataka and the Former Chief Justice of Karnataka, demonstrating commitment at the highest levels of the judiciary to addressing the legal needs of women in sex work. The programme has also formalized its collaboration with state agencies including police training centres to ensure on-going sensitization of police to issues of violence against sex workers, as well as sustained interaction, co-ordination and support at various levels. The programme aims to benefit 13,500 uniformed personnel through structured and regular training of new and incoming police officers.



# ON THE FRONTLINES: SERVICE DELIVERY IN NEPAL

an interview with **GEETA GYAWALI**, a psychosocial counsellor working with the UN Country Team-Nepal in Surkhet



Research shows that women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence often suffer from severe emotional distress with elevated rates of depression, trauma, and self-harming behavior.”

However, for many survivors the stigma and shame of reporting abuse combined with weak capacity among service providers to provide quality treatment leaves many women and girls without the mental health support they critically need. A UN Country Team programme in Nepal, supported by the UN Trust Fund, is addressing this treatment gap by training “community-level social mobilizers” in psychosocial counselling. In an interview with the UN Trust Fund, Ms. Geeta Gyawali, a psychosocial counsellor working in the western district of Surkhet discusses her efforts to provide support to survivors of violence and build the trust of the rural communities she serves.

*“Psychosocial counselling is new in the social sector [in Nepal], especially in my district,” she says. “The people, government officials and even some NGO staff don’t understand what psychosocial counselling is. But when I go to victims, support them, provide them with relief and counselling, they begin to understand. The community now recognizes me as a close friend. They share their experiences because they know I’ll keep their stories sacred and refer them to the right agencies for additional support.”*

When asked why she decided to become a psychosocial counsellor and what she learned from the rigorous four-month training course she completed as part of the programme, she says:

*“Before being a psychosocial counsellor, I was a member of a women’s cooperative and worked hard to lift the social and economic status of women in my community. I was selected as a facilitator on that basis and got an opportunity to receive specialized training so I can serve my community better. Through this training, I learned how to counsel people, release their tension and settle tempers. I learned how to encourage and motivate women, especially those affected by violence, to rebuild their lives. These skills are also useful to my day-to-day life. I can now understand the psychology of people, analyse how they are communicating with each other and make the community clear about the issues they face and how to deal with all kinds of problems and disputes between family and community members.”*

She then outlines the characteristics of an effective psychosocial counsellor:

*“First of all, you should be culturally sensitive and should have the capacity to understand the feeling of the victim and use various skills of counselling in your own life. People need to trust and recognize you as a member of their own family. Counsellors must consider the sensitivity of these cases, maintain the confidentiality of survivors and have the capacity to know what type of referral services are*

*available. You must be committed and provide sufficient time to counselling. You can’t just go to the victim and ask what happened, you need to invest the time to properly analyse these cases.”*

She goes on to describe the experience of counselling one particular survivor of violence that she says she will never forget: *“Near the Surkhet district headquarters there is a small jungle. An 18-year old girl from a rural village was gang raped by 4 men. After the rape, they fled and the family members of the rapist took the girl and hid her. No one knew where the girl had gone. Her family was searching for her everywhere. She was missing for 19 days before the police found her. She arrived at the police station shaking and mentally disturbed. She didn’t want to talk to anyone. The police called me. I counselled her and she started to remember what happened. I coordinated further legal and health treatment through Maiti Nepal [a national NGO handling gender-based violence cases]. And I advised her to seek a legal remedy and warned her that people might try to bribe her to settle or dismiss her case. I told her and her family that these criminals must be punished.”*

Unfortunately, the perpetrators remain on the loose and there has been no prosecution to date. However, the victim has filed a court case and received intensive counselling and medical treatment. Ms. Gyawali is also pleased to report that this young woman is now working with the Nepal police in an administrative capacity. *“Now because she herself is in the Nepal police she can follow up on her case firsthand! This has motivated me even more to continue my work.”*

She says she has learned two lessons from this experience: *“These kinds of incidents are happening in the community but it’s very difficult for a social worker like me to advance justice. This is why community networks, safety nets and a multi-sectoral response to violence is the only way for victims to get justice. There are powerful people in terms of political power and money and they can influence government officials, police officers and the legal sector. Those with power will always try to dismiss these types of cases. I realised that if these kinds of attacks are happening in the community, we must try to coordinate with different networks, so there will be a louder voice behind these women.”*

Ms. Gyawali is confident that her work as a psychosocial counsellor is essential in Nepal. *“During 10 years of armed conflict in Nepal, women and children were used in the frontline by both sides, the rebels and the government. So many women lost their family members – the only breadwinner in the house and their children. This kind of counselling gives some kind of remedy and relief to these women who have lost both their family and livelihoods. There is also huge discrimination between men and women and as a result women are violated every day. Cases seem to be increasing which means psychosocial treatment is necessary for everyone. It can ensure the rights of survivors, facilitate service-seeking and even access to justice.”*



# STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

*“MUNICIPALITIES ARE CALLED TO PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE GLOBAL STRUGGLE TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN MAINLY BECAUSE OF THEIR PROXIMITY TO WOMEN AND THEIR BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS THEY FACE, INCLUDING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE... [THEY] CAN PROMOTE A NEW APPROACH TO CITIZENS’ SECURITY THAT GOES BEYOND UNIFORMED PERSONNEL AND THAT ADDRESSES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FROM A WOMEN’S RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE...”*

— MS. SILVIA LOLI ESPINOZA, COORDINATOR OF A UN TRUST FUND-SUPPORTED PROGRAMME IN THE CITY OF LIMA (PERU)

Despite the adoption of a multitude of policies, laws and action plans, millions of women and girls remain at risk of violence. In many countries, strategies to advance prevention and interrupt the cycle of violence remain ineffective or non-existent. In order to address these serious gaps in the realization of national and international commitments to women and girls, the UN Trust Fund is supporting a range of initiatives aimed at strengthening the institutional response to violence. **By expanding the quality and quantity of support available for the effective implementation of national laws and action plans, the UN Trust Fund is essentially promoting accountability of the institutions responsible for addressing violence against women and girls through clear delineation of their roles and time-bound targets that can be monitored.** Grantees are also capitalising on their government’s willingness to implement national and local action plans by providing technical assistance and setting up effective mechanisms to improve implementation. In doing so, they are proving that government institutions are malleable and can be key sites for social change.



# Building Responsive Justice Systems

**INVESTING  
US\$ 23  
MILLION TO  
IMPROVE  
WOMEN'S ACCESS  
TO JUSTICE**

Recognizing that even the most well-intentioned laws are rendered ineffective if survivors cannot access protection and justice, the UN Trust Fund is supporting a number of initiatives working to both strengthen the justice system's response to violence against women and reduce the number of failed prosecutions. In many countries, insufficient clarity on institutional mandates and responsibilities leads to a justice system in which impunity is the norm. By setting up new criminal investigation guidelines and crime registration systems, grantees are contributing to the creation of fair and timely justice systems that can address these institutional weaknesses and survivors' complex legal needs. The UN Trust Fund is currently investing US\$ 23.3 million in 32 programmes engaged in legal and judicial reform.

## **INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC) | SIERRA LEONE**

In Sierra Leone, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) is working to combat impunity around gender-based violence crimes in Sierra Leone and promote access to fair and timely justice. The grantee is working to ensure that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Child Affairs has the tools to advocate for the passage of new legislation to address violence against women and girls by filling critical human resource, technical and financial gaps at the Ministry. The programme is also training justice and law enforcement officials to ensure that they have a clear understanding of their statutory roles and responsibilities under the country's comprehensive Gender Acts (2007).<sup>12</sup>

In March 2012, the Sierra Leone Police launched Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the investigation of sexual and domestic violence offences. This is a national policy document that will guide all police officers across the country in responding to sexual and domestic violence incidents in line with existing national law. With support from the UN Trust Fund, the grantee is directly working with the Sierra Leone Police to ensure the effective implementation of these Standard Operating Procedures. As a result, the programme has raised the minimum standards of gender-based violence investigations within the Sierra Leone police and clarified with the judiciary issues pertaining to evidence, increasing the possibility of more successful prosecutions. As of November 2012, at least 200 police officers have received training on the policy's implementation and application. These guidelines are expected to significantly improve the consistency and effectiveness of procedures for documenting, investigating and prosecuting sexual and domestic violence crimes nationwide. The grantee has also played an essential role in the development and passage of the new Sexual Offences Act, which was enacted by the Sierra Leone legislative parliament in August 2012 after two years of deliberations. The Act raises the minimum jail sentence for sexual assault, prohibits forced sex in marital relationships and protects children, especially girls, from being abused by teachers, as well as traditional and religious leaders. Throughout the duration of the grant, the IRC will be collecting evidence and lessons learned on pilot implementation for potential replication of the Standard Operating Procedure model to other countries where IRC plays a lead role in gender-based violence programming.

## **CATÓLICAS POR EL DERECHO A DECIDIR (CDD) | MEXICO**

The rape and murder of hundreds of women and girls in the northern Mexican region of Ciudad Juárez has shone a spotlight on how women are systematically targeted by a range of perpetrators from intimate partners to armed gangs with widespread impunity. Across the country, 60 per cent of women who were murdered by their intimate or ex-intimate partners had previously reported domestic violence to public authorities, revealing the erosion of any legal or institutional remedies to stop the cycle of violence.<sup>13</sup>

Within this challenging context, Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (CDD) is establishing a standardized protocol for the criminal investigation of murder and disappearance of women, which will serve as a model for state-level Attorney Generals. In partnership with the National Citizen's Observatory on Femicide, the grantee has developed the first draft protocol for the criminal investigation of cases of femicide in Mexico DF (Federal District). The protocol has been recognized as a best practice and its replication in other crime-ridden countries in the region is expected in the near term.

In response to the poor registration of killings of women across the country, the grantee has also identified eight minimum variables that should be reported against when registering cases of femicide. These variables have been adopted by the Mexico DF Attorney General and will likely be replicated in other states as well as at the federal level. The landmark 2009 ruling by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the "Campo Algodonero" case provides the international legal framework for the programme, which included key recommendations for the government of Mexico.<sup>14</sup> This initiative is thus not only supporting the implementation of national legislation, but also recommendations from both regional and international human rights instruments.

# Empowering Communities to Stop Sexual Harrassment in the Workplace

**INVESTING  
US \$2.9  
MILLION TO  
STOP WORKPLACE  
VIOLENCE**

Sexual harassment is a deeply humiliating and demeaning form of violence with numerous detrimental effects on workers. Women who are bullied and victimized in the workplace often suffer from stress-related physical and mental illnesses, increasingly isolate themselves from loved ones and forego career and other opportunities. In addition to being ethically, legally and socially unacceptable, sexual harassment is also fundamentally bad for business. Workplaces in which sexual harassment is condoned create an overwhelming environment of fear and resentment among their workers, leading to de-motivation, impaired judgment, absenteeism and decreased productivity.<sup>15</sup> UN Trust Fund grantees are working with a range of stakeholders from local trade unions to multinational companies to develop robust sexual harassment policies and effective grievance procedures for women workers. Two such initiatives profiled below focus on addressing abuses against women in the garment and entertainment industries, work environments that are largely perceived of as “low” status, with late working hours, inadequate transport facilities and ultimately fewer social protections from sexual harassment.<sup>16</sup>

## **FAIR WEAR FOUNDATION | BANGLADESH, INDIA**



Globally, efforts to improve conditions for women garment workers have tended to focus solely on factories, ignoring the complex social context in which abuses take place at the community, national and international levels. With support from the UN Trust Fund, the Fair Wear Foundation is implementing a comprehensive programme to mobilize actors at all levels to address all forms of violence against women in export-oriented garment factories in India and Bangladesh. The core elements of the programme are trainings for factory staff and managers on preventing and remedying harassment and the development of worker-run anti-harassment committees in 50 factories. By establishing effective anti-harassment committees, the Fair Wear Foundation is

providing a formal mechanism to represent workers' interests and pursue complaints of sexual harassment and workplace violence. The development of these functional worker representation systems is essential to improving working conditions in the short- and long-term. As part of the programme, the grantee developed the first toolkits on how to set up anti-harassment committees and handle complaints regarding violence at work, filling a critical gap in resources for the implementation of violence prevention and reduction systems.

At the international level, the Fair Wear Foundation is also working with a group of European clothing brands supplied by the target garment factories to eliminate business practices that exacerbate sexual

harassment and violence. The grantee require participating brands to subscribe to a Code of Labour standards, implement good working conditions in their supply chain and set up a monitoring and problem-solving system to ensure compliance with the Code. Eight participating brands have already committed to integrating explicit anti-sexual harassment and violence measures in their monitoring systems.

Recognizing that factory management has lead responsibility for ensuring a violence-free workplace, the grantee requires participating brands to implement sexual harassment prevention and remediation activities. If a factory repeatedly fails to address worker grievances appropriately, this can put their business relationship with the member brands in jeopardy. The approach essentially reframes sexual harassment into an issue with direct economic consequences for factories.

Through this programme, the Fair Wear Foundation is moving from factory-focused interventions to a community focus that includes the factory as well as households, individuals and politicians; an important strategy with potential applications in many countries and industries that involve outsourced production. In fact, this programme is already in the process of being scaled up to more than 250 factories across Bangladesh, India, China and Turkey through a grant from the government of the Netherlands.



## CARE INTERNATIONAL | CAMBODIA



**REACHED OVER  
6,300  
UNIVERSITY  
STUDENTS**

More than 4,000 women work as beer promoters in bars and clubs throughout Cambodia under often-precarious working conditions. Sexual harassment and violence are routine and occur regularly with the employer's direct or indirect consent. In a recent survey, 83 per cent of the female beer sellers surveyed reported unwanted sexual contact with 38 per cent reporting being subjected to forced sex.<sup>17</sup>

With support from the UN Trust Fund, CARE International is strengthening policies, laws and national strategies to ensure the safety of female beer promoters and developing the capacity of these workers as well as a range of stakeholders to respond to these abuses. Over 140 beer promoters from five large beer distributors attended a 3-day training coordinated by the grantee on life skills, women's rights and gender-based violence. Across the board, these trainings have generated a heightened sense of personal agency and greater confidence to report incidents of sexual harassment and violence to the authorities. Workers interviewed report that these initiatives taken by CARE and its partners have helped to reduce

the intensity and frequency of aggressive behaviour and promote a better image of beer sellers in general.

In order to address the broader societal factors that enable this violence to occur virtually unchecked, the programme is directly engaging those in positions of power, including bar owners, beer executives, police officers and university students. In partnership with the Solidarity Association of Beer Promoters in Cambodia (SABC), the grantee is working with bar owners to ensure companies' compliance with the Cambodia Beer Selling Industry's Code of Conduct, which sets standards for contracts, salaries and benefits, safe transport to and from work, dignified uniforms and recommends sessions on sexual and reproductive health.

To date, the grantee has signed 60 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with bar outlets who have pledged to implement non-violent workplace policies and report incidents of sexual harassment and violence to the police. In addition to working with police on responding to incidents, CARE is upgrading and promoting a national

reporting hotline launched in 2012, which can be called free of charge to report incidents of violence to law enforcement. The grantee is developing a gender-sensitive protocol in partnership with the police for recording and responding to hotline calls. As a strategy to improve attitudes and behaviours of customers, CARE has reached over 6,300 university students and trained 120 male students in ten major universities in Phnom Penh as peer leaders in women's rights, sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence.

As a direct result of CARE's advocacy, the National Commissariat Police has also agreed to establish focal points at district level in Phnom Penh to address sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the workplace. By targeting multiple sectors and bringing in a range of stakeholders into a coalition as allies, this programme is significantly eroding the social and structural forces that have allowed violence against beer promoters to occur with impunity.

# Building Government Capacity to Develop Comprehensive Anti-violence Legislation

**PACIFIC REGIONAL RIGHTS RESOURCE TEAM (RRRT) | NAURU, TUVALU, TONGA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, VANUATAU AND KIRIBATI**



***“THE [TUVALU FAMILY PROTECTION AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE] BILL WOULD BENEFIT MOSTLY THOSE SUFFERING FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. IT WOULD HELP CURB THE VIOLENT URGES OF PERPETRATORS, EMPOWERING WOMEN ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AS WELL AS PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM WITNESSING VIOLENCE IN THEIR LIVES.”***

—A LEGAL RIGHTS TRAINING OFFICER WITH THE PACIFIC REGIONAL RIGHTS RESOURCE TEAM (RRRT).

22

Throughout the Pacific Islands, governments are in the process of developing strong, comprehensive laws to curb violence against women and provide enhanced support to victims. However, many of these governments also have a large brief of legislation to address and few human and financial resources to bring them before parliament on schedule. With support from the UN Trust Fund, the Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) is addressing these institutional problems by implementing a programme that is significantly improving the legislative environment for women and children in 6 Pacific Island countries. By providing technical assistance to each partner government through official Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), RRRT is supporting these governments' draft legislation criminalizing family protection and domestic violence in order to meet their ambitious legislative schedules. In order to achieve these goals, the grantee seconded Country Focal Officers in each of national women's ministries who have become integrally involved in the legal reform processes. Given that women's machineries are notoriously under-staffed and under-funded, this technical and resource assistance has provided a vital source of support to these ministries.

The programme has already contributed to significant legislative victories in many of the target countries. In Kiribati, the Cabinet approved the drafting instructions for the development of comprehensive violence against women legislation and invited RRRT to undertake the drafting process in consultation with the Attorney General's office. In Tonga and Tuvalu, RRRT legal drafters are actively engaged in drafting comprehensive legislation to address violence against women scheduled to be brought before Parliament in 2013. In Vanuatu, the RRRT Country Focal Officer is playing a pivotal role in the development of the Island's first Comprehensive HIV Prevention and Management Bill. While the government of the Solomon Islands approved funding for wider consultations on how to advance women's legal rights in their 2012 development budget, illustrating increased ownership of these processes.

The effects of this grantee's efforts have already been felt beyond the target countries of the intervention. With experience garnered through this programme, RRRT was able to provide concrete recommendations to the Republic of the Marshall Islands as it was undergoing similar legal reform processes.

# ON THE FRONTLINES: MAKING LAWS AND POLICIES WORK FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

an interview with LIYI MOSHI, *Legal Officer at the Lawyer's Collective for Women's Rights India*



Globally, 139 countries have included gender equality guarantees in their constitutions, with more than 125 countries specifically enacting legislation criminalizing domestic violence.<sup>18</sup> But significant gaps remain. The vast majority of perpetrators are never held accountable for their crimes and

far too many women continue to be re-victimized by the legal process.

With support from the UN Trust Fund, the **Lawyer's Collective Women's Rights India (LCWRI)** is working to ensure that India's landmark Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005) is being implemented effectively and that women across the country are empowered to demand their legal rights. Ms. Liyi Moshi provides pro-bono legal aid to survivors of violence throughout the judicial process, representing anywhere between 2-10 women in court every day. In an interview with the UN Trust Fund, she discusses the imperfect nature of the law and how her organization is overcoming these challenges.

*"Common people in India are very afraid of police and courts and if you have a criminal case, this can affect your employment. Here the whole motive is not to punish, but to give woman a violence-free home by restraining him from repeating the violence. The idea behind the law is to restrain the husband from further violence."*

When asked whether overall the situation is improving or deteriorating for women, she says: *"I would say that violence against women was always there. Today the reporting has become very prompt, which was not the case before. Today we have a law. We have a tool. The stigma of being ashamed in society for walking out of the house is breaking down. Now women can say they are suffering. It was not talked about before, so there was no reporting."*

However, societal barriers to reporting abuse remain ever present throughout the country: *"We have a very lengthy judicial procedure. Women say, 'even if I go there, I will just be a laughing stock to other people.' Society doesn't encourage woman to report, file a case, or take action."*

She describes one recent case she was referred to by the Delhi police as an example: *"I met a nineteen-year-old girl at the police station and heard her story. She is forced to sleep with her husband, father-in-law and 2 brother-in-laws. She has to take a bath in the courtyard and is not allowed to use a private bathroom. She's pregnant and already has a 4-month old baby. Her uterus is out of place and needs to be operated on."* Despite her horrific nature of the abuse, Ms. Moshi had to convince the woman to pursue a case against her husband and his family as she's done with countless others in her situation. *"I usually ask the woman – what is more important to you? Isn't it better to feel some social stigma but sleep*

*peacefully at night?"* She has not heard from the young woman since and assumes she decided not to pursue a case. *"Here is where education plays a very important role,"* says Moshi. *"If she understood the value of her life, she wouldn't go back since she's not respected as a human being."*

The fact that little privacy is afforded to survivors in the courtroom when recounting their experiences of abuse only makes matters worse: *"It's very difficult. The law says that all cases should be in-camera, but because of the population we have, this just isn't possible. Around 100 people are present and can hear these women's stories—the 40 other litigants, judges, police officers, the co-accused, clerks of the court, court staff and lawyers. It's very difficult for woman, especially in rape and sexual harassment cases."*

Despite this new legislation, attitudes that downplay the severity of domestic violence within the police and judiciary continue to deter survivors from pursuing justice. *"We do a lot of training with the police and judges. They understand domestic violence as a household thing, not something very grave. They'll tell a woman, 'Why are you coming to the police? What will your husband do if he finds out you're here? He will divorce you, then who will take care of the children?' Even in the courts, some judges will say 'why are you fighting with your husband who will take care of your three children?'"*

She attributes this lack of sensitivity to a lack of knowledge and expertise on violence against women by those assigned to hear cases of domestic violence in the courtroom: *"Domestic violence cases are tried by the lowest rank of the judiciary—metropolitan magistrates. I as a lawyer and as a feminist lawyer, see this as biased. Why not someone with more experience? At the age of 26-27, you became a judge. You are not able to appreciate the law, you fail to appreciate the emotional trauma of violence...Somehow I feel that judges sitting in the courts especially in the lower courts fail to understand the intention behind this legislation, they see it as just another law...When they [judges] listen to cases, they'll ask women when exactly they suffered from emotional or verbal abuse? She simply cannot answer. It happens each and every day."*

With UN Trust Fund support, the LCWRI is analyzing the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act throughout India. *"We call for cases from all over India, cases that have been resolved. We analyze them and see how the judiciary understands the law. This is based on their own social understanding, whether they have come across a woman survivor before. It differs from judge to judge and state to state. We study the [petition] a woman files, and the counter-filing. We study the loopholes and see what the husband is using to make the law more weak and the woman's case weaker. We can then file public interest litigation challenging the court's understanding of the constitutionality of the case."*



**TOGETHER WITH OUR PARTNERS, THE UN TRUST FUND IS WORKING TO CREATE A WORLD WHERE WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE SAFE, FREE, AND EQUAL. A WORLD WHERE JUSTICE IS THE NORM—NOT THE EXCEPTION.**



EXPECTED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY THE UN TRUST FUND'S NEW GRANTEES BETWEEN 2012-2015:

AFRICA:

**817,415**

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN:

**37,713**

ASIA & THE PACIFIC:

**112,314**

ARAB STATES & NORTH AFRICA:

**37,685**

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA:

**877,480**

CROSS REGIONAL:

**25,950**

TOTAL: **1,908,557**

CURRENT PORTFOLIO:

**95**

ACTIVE GRANTS

**85**

COUNTRIES

TOTAL VALUE

**US\$ 63.5 MILLION**

REACHING

**24 MILLION**

WOMEN AND GIRLS

INFLUENCING

**5,250 INSTITUTIONS**



# OUR PARTNERS

The UN Trust Fund extends its appreciation to the following partners who generously contributed to the 2012 grant-making cycle:

## GOVERNMENTS:

AUSTRALIA	LIECHTENSTEIN
BAHRAIN	LUXEMBOURG
FINLAND	MONACO
GERMANY	MOROCCO
IRELAND	THE NETHERLANDS
ISRAEL	OMAN
KAZAKHSTAN	PAKISTAN
KUWAIT	SOUTH AFRICA
	SWITZERLAND

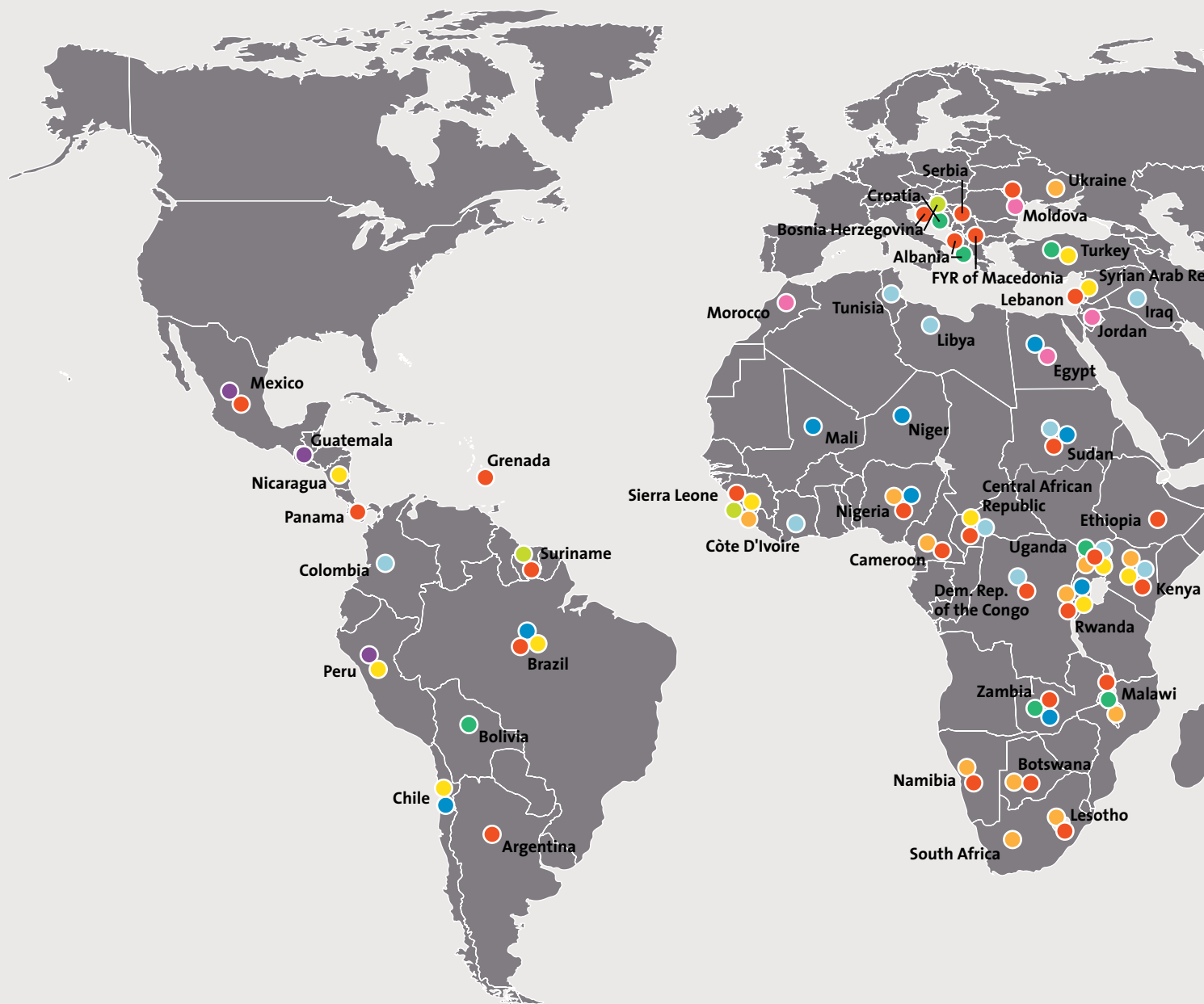
## PRIVATE SECTOR AND NON-PROFIT DONORS:

JOHNSON & JOHNSON  
THE UNITED NATIONS FEDERAL  
CREDIT UNION (UNFCU)  
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL  
UN-WOMEN FOR PEACE  
UNIVERSAL PEACE FEDERATION



# THE UN TRUST FUND'S GLOBAL REACH

26



Investment	\$23.3M	\$8.9M
Percentage of portfolio	36.6%	14%
Area of intervention	Access to Justice/Legal and Judicial Reform	Violence against Women and HIV/AIDS



## The UN Trust Fund is the only global multilateral grant-making institution specifically dedicated to addressing violence against women and girls.

As of December 2012, the UN Trust Fund had a portfolio of 95 active grants covering 85 countries, with a total value of US\$ 63.5 million. These grants touch the lives of over 24 million women and girls and influence over 5,250 formal and informal institutions that are vital partners in the effort to end violence against women and girls. Together with its partners, the UN Trust Fund invests in programmes that combine multiple areas of intervention to respond to women's interrelated rights and needs, from physical safety to economic security. The map below highlights just a few areas in which UN Trust Fund grantees have been actively engaged in throughout 2012.



\$7.8M	\$6.1M	\$5.9M	\$3.7M	\$3.5M	\$2.9M	\$2.2M
12.3%	9.6%	9.3%	6%	5.5%	4.6%	3.4%
Violence against Women in Conflict and Post-conflict Settings	Engaging Men and Boys in Prevention	School-based Programmes	Edutainment	Violence against Indigenous Women	Workplace Violence	Trafficking

# GRANT-MAKING CYCLE 2012

**US\$ 8.4**  
MILLION IN  
NEW GRANTS TO  
**12**  
INITIATIVES IN  
**19**  
COUNTRIES

Each year, the UN Trust Fund launches and widely publicizes a Call for Proposals soliciting applications focusing on addressing all forms of violence against women. Ensuring that the core principles of an open, fair, transparent, competitive and merit-based process are maintained, the UN Trust Fund makes the Call for Proposals available in six languages and accepts applications in English, French and Spanish. In 2012 alone, over 100 experts and 18 UN agencies participated in the selection of new grantees. The UN Trust Fund places a priority on applications that demonstrate multi-sectoral approaches and collaboration between various stakeholders; evidence-based interventions; serious investments in monitoring and evaluation; and systems to document knowledge and lessons learned. Through its grant-making process, the UN Trust Fund channels global expertise and resources to the local level, where they are needed most. It also underscores the potential for scaling up successful initiatives, while emphasizing the development of national capacities to foster sustainability.

In 2012, the UN Trust Fund awarded US\$ 8.4 million in new grants to 12 initiatives in 19 countries. **Grants distributed in the 16th grant-making cycle are expected to reach nearly 2 million beneficiaries between 2012 and 2015.** The UN Trust Fund's active portfolio now includes 95 programmes, covering 85 countries and territories, with a total value of over US\$ 63.5 million.

In 2012, the UN Trust Fund offered grants of up to US\$ 1 million. The average grant size awarded was US\$ 703,677. Of these, the majority of the grants (75 per cent) awarded this year have an average grant size of US\$ 834,540, with the remaining smaller grants (25 per cent) averaging at US\$ 311,087 per grant.

The demand for resources from the UN Trust Fund has increased exponentially over the past five years. During its 16th grant-making cycle, the UN Trust Fund was able to meet less than 1 per cent (US\$ 8.4 million) of the total amount requested (US\$ 1.06 billion) in grant applications. In any given year, the UN Trust Fund has been able to meet less than 5 per cent of the demand for funds to address violence against women and girls.

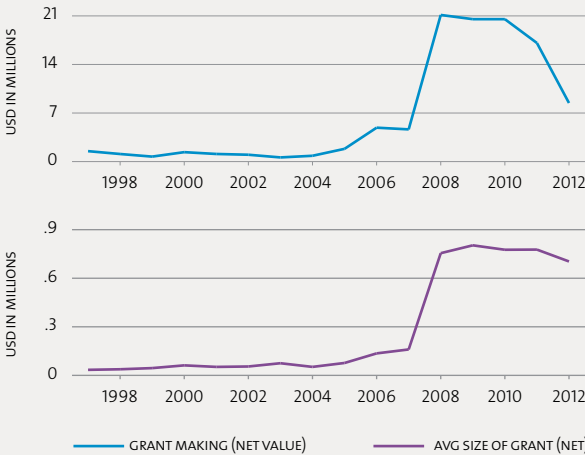
The largest number of grants distributed in 2012 went to Latin America and the Caribbean region, with an equal number of grants spread across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia and cross-regional programmes, followed by the Arab States. In terms of the value of grant distribution, programmes from Latin America and the Ca-

ribbean were awarded the greatest amount of funds (23 per cent), followed closely by cross-regional programmes (20 per cent); Africa (18 per cent); Europe and Central Asia (15 per cent); and Asia and the Pacific and the Arab States (12 per cent respectively).

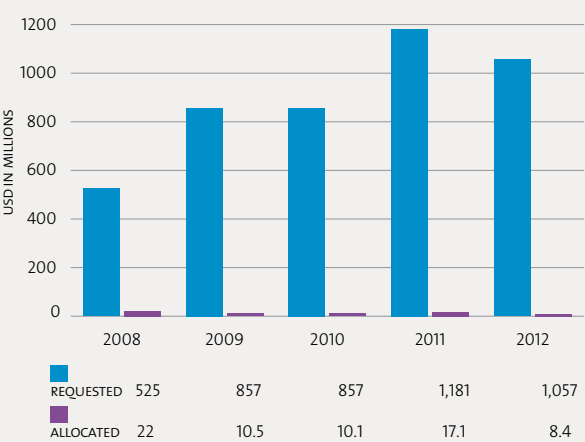
The vast majority of new grantees (75 per cent) are civil society organizations followed by governmental organizations (17 per cent) and United Nations country teams (8 per cent). Resources are similarly distributed across the new partner organizations (see graph below).

Grants awarded in 2012 continue to work along the thematic and priority areas supported by the UN Trust Fund, with some grantees partnering with and building on

**AVERAGE SIZE OF GRANTS [NET VALUE]**



**FUNDS REQUESTED VS. ALLOCATED**



the achievements of past UN Trust Fund grants and others breaking new ground with novel approaches and learning in the field. Building on previous success of the regional Safe Cities programme in Latin America, Sur Corporación de Estudios Sociales y Educación intends to work with police to ensure an effective institutional response to violence against women in private and public spaces in Colombia, El Salvador and Chile. Concern Worldwide will work to reduce gender-based violence in schools at the Nsanje district of Malawi by partnering with local NGOs and government agencies to establish effective awareness, prevention and response mechanisms and promote equal access to quality primary education for girls and at risk children in twenty-five schools. In Papua New Guinea, Voice for Change, a local women's human rights organization, will support the local government in drafting by-laws for the newly established Jiwaka Province to address many forms of violence against women that remain widespread in the province.

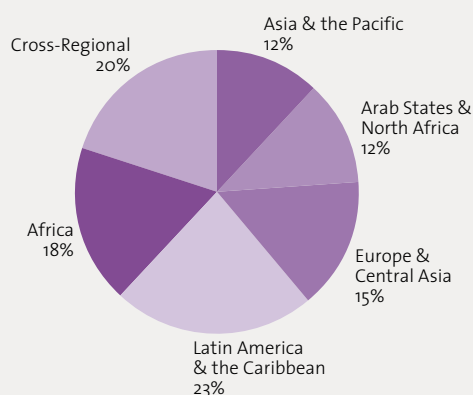
Five new grantees will focus on strengthening local and national laws, policies and action plans that address violence against women. In Peru, DEMUS will build on its record of successful advocacy for legislative change to seek improved application of the new Peruvian Criminal Procedure Code for cases of sexual violence by influencing and strengthening the capacity of justice officials responsible for providing protection and reparation to victims of gender-based

violence. In Belize, the Women's Department will lead efforts towards implementation of the country's National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence, prioritizing primary prevention by addressing the root causes of violence against women through specialized school curricula and engagement of teachers as allies. The Women's Resource Centre in Armenia will promote the Government's accountability for implementation of the 2011-2015 Strategic Action Plan to Combat Gender Based Violence through developing monitoring mechanisms and providing recommendations on legal and policy changes. The UN Country Team Serbia will contribute to the establishment of a coordinated institutional response to address violence against women in line with the National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship through a set of prevention and protection measures. The Institute of Cape Verde for the Advancement of Gender Equality will spearhead the implementation of the 2011 Gender Based Violence Law with a focus on both violence prevention and institutional response of the government and NGOs.

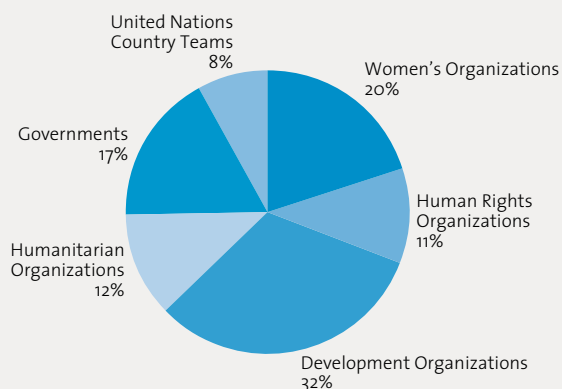
The UN Trust Fund is supporting four new programmes in conflict, post-conflict and transitional settings in 2012, awarding close to US\$ 3.5 million to these vital initiatives and providing grants for the first time to programmes in Libya. International Medical Corps will work to ensure that gender-based violence is appropriately addressed and

prioritized by local and national authorities during Libya's current transitional period by increasing the service and coordination capacities of government and community-based service providers by training five key facilities across the country on gender-based violence guiding principles and psychological first aid. The Women's Initiative for Gender Justice will address the urgent matter of accountability for gender-based crimes in the context of 4 armed conflict, post-conflict and transitional settings where the International Criminal Court is conducting on-going investigations. It will work to strengthen local capacity to undertake documentation programmes to generate credible knowledge and data on the commission of such crimes. The International Centre for Transitional Justice will work to ensure that transitional justice mechanisms are designed in ways to better address the specific needs of victims of gender-based violence in 6 programme countries by providing technical assistance and trainings to national policymakers and others involved in the design of transitional justice measures. In the Thai/Myanmar border, the International Rescue Committee will scale-up an already proven approach to service delivery for gender-based violence in humanitarian contexts: a survivor-centred, multi-sectoral approach to address the needs of survivors in two refugee camps and will train a local community based organization to become the leader of this approach in the process.

GRANTS AWARDED IN 2012 BY REGION



GRANTS AWARDED IN 2012 BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION





# 2012 GRANT RECIPIENTS

## CAPE VERDE

**GRANTEE:** Institute of Cape Verde for the Advancement of Gender Equality

**DURATION:** Three years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 566,750

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

According to the Cape Verde Demographic Health Survey, one in every five women has suffered from intimate partner violence in the country, with 9 per cent affected by serious physical violence. In January 2011, following the sustained advocacy efforts of civil society organizations, the Gender Based Violence Law was finally promulgated.

The Institute of Cape Verde for the Advancement of Gender Equality, the national entity responsible for mainstreaming gender in the country's national policies and plans, played a critical role in supporting the passage of this Law. The Institute will now spearhead its implementation as part of the country's Gender Programme for Action (2012-2016). The programme will focus on three main areas of violence prevention and response: (i) curbing the acceptance of violence through the use of information, education and communications for attitudinal change targeting schools, men's groups and the media; (ii) improving the existing multi-sectoral referral system through the establishment of ten "victim support centres" across the country; and (iii) building the institutional capacity of both government and civil society organizations for implementation, intervention and monitoring of plans and measures to address violence against women. The Institute will work closely with the main women's networks in the country to achieve the programme's objectives, drawing on a partnership that proved highly effective for the approval of the Gender-Based Violence Law.

## MALAWI

**GRANTEE:** Concern Worldwide

**DURATION:** Three years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 964,618

### *Ending School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) in Malawi*

School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) remains high in Malawi, with more than 65 per cent of girls experiencing some form of abuse and only 45 per cent of girls staying on from primary to junior school. SRGBV manifests as rape, unwanted sexual touching or comments, corporal punishment, bullying and verbal harassment. It is rooted in gender inequality and the unequal power relations between adults and children, males and females. The programme will address this phenomenon, promoting equal access to quality primary education for girls and at risk children in twenty-five schools across Malawi's Nsanje district.

In partnership with local NGOs and government agencies including the ministries of Education, Social Welfare and the police, Concern Worldwide will empower children, young people and teachers to end violence against girls at the school level while building the capacity of enforcement structures at the community, district and national levels to address these abuses. The programme aims to create a safe learning environment for girls in primary schools in the Nsanje district by ensuring that effective awareness, prevention and response mechanisms are put in place, while improving capacity at national level to significantly reduce school-related gender-based violence. Informed by learning from Concern Worldwide's global education programmes, the intervention proposes to introduce new approaches to institutionalizing good practices on child protection and positive discipline, with an emphasis on behavioural change of students, teachers and communities at large for sustainable impact

## BELIZE

**GRANTEE:** Belize Women's Department

**DURATION:** Three years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 539,350

### *Implementation of National Gender-based Violence Plan of Action*

The National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence of Belize (2010-2013) was the first in the Caribbean to be endorsed at the highest political level and adopted by the Cabinet as official government policy. Despite this unprecedented political commitment, additional resources are critically needed to accelerate implementation and ensure that the four-year objectives of the National Plan are achieved.

With a focus on policy development, creation of capacities and strong collaboration among government agencies, the Women's Department in Belize will lead efforts towards the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence. The programme will prioritize primary prevention by addressing the root causes of violence against women through the development of a specialized school curricula and the engagement of teachers as allies. The programme also address the urgent need of data on incidence, frequency and severity of gender-based violence in coordination with the National Statistical Institute, providing critical support to existing data collection systems in the Police Department and The Ministry of Health. The Women's Department is the country's National Women Machinery and lead coordinator of Belize's response to violence against women. Guided by its multi-sectoral approach, the Department will work closely with the Ministries' Gender Focal Points who are responsible for monitoring implementation of the Action Plan. It will also coordinate actions with the National Gender-Based Violence Committee,

an advisory body on the National Plan's implementation, which brings together representatives of relevant public sector Departments and Ministries, statutory bodies, civil society groups and United Nations country offices.

## COLOMBIA, CHILE, EL SALVADOR

**GRANTEE:** Sur Corporación de Estudios Sociales y Educación

**DURATION:** Three years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 994,000

### *A new step in the implementation of policies to tackle violence against women with police*

The continuum of violence in the domestic sphere and violence against women in public spaces has been rarely addressed even when it is increasingly evident that these are not separate issues but ones that feed into each other. Building on previous success of the regional Safe Cities programme in Latin America, Sur Corporación intends to work with police to ensure an effective institutional response to violence against women in private and public spaces in Colombia, El Salvador and Chile.

On behalf of the Latin American Women and Habitat Network and encompassing partnerships with women's organizations in each of the three countries, the proposed initiative will engage police in prevention, response and implementation of national laws to end violence against women and public safety plans and policies. A robust gender curriculum for police would be developed and institutionalized to ensure sustainability of the initiative and governments' ownership. Knowledge would be generated through mapping existing policies on women's safety and collection of police administrative data, with the aim of feeding into the Regional Observatory of Cities, Violence and Gender, for comparative analysis. The programme underscores the importance of dialogue between police institutions and women's organizations for an adequate response to women's safety in the cities. At the regional level, priority would be given to sharing of knowledge and good practices across the three countries.

## PERU

**GRANTEE:** DEMUS- Research for the Defense of Women's Rights

**DURATION:** Three years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 430,801

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

Women survivors of sexual violence in Peru are confronted with a justice system that has precariously incorporated considerations of gender, human rights and race in both its institutional policies and the prosecution of cases. Measures adopted to address gender discrimination, prevent re-victimization and provide specialized services for women survivors of sexual violence have been scarce and poorly implemented.

The proposed programme seeks to end impunity for sexual violence crimes by ensuring access to justice for women through improved application of the new Peruvian Criminal Procedure Code. DEMUS will influence and strengthen the capacity of justice officials responsible for providing protection orders and reparation to victims to prevent gender stereotypes from being applied in the investigation and trying of cases. In coordination with the National Judicial Academy, gender criteria will be incorporated as part of the evaluation procedure of judges seeking ratification, thereby securing institutionalization of the knowledge. DEMUS will bring justice closer to women by generating mechanisms of dialogue between justice authorities and grassroots women's organizations in six districts of the country. This will include public campaigns and proposals presented by the organizations to the judiciary to overcome obstacles faced by women survivors of sexual violence when seeking justice.

## LIBYA

**GRANTEE:** International Medical Corps (IMC)  
**DURATION:** Two years  
**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 999,999

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

As Libya emerges from conflict and a new government is established, questions remain regarding the extent to which women's rights will be represented in emerging laws and policies. With many issues and priorities to consider during this transitional period, it will be important to ensure that issues affecting women and girls including gender-based violence are effectively addressed and prioritized by local and national authorities.

By increasing the service and coordination capacities of Libya's fragile state institutions, this programme will strengthen the institutional response to both conflict-related and ongoing violence against women and girls. The programme will work directly with local communities to promote women's legal status and reduce stigma against survivors of gender-based violence. Training on gender-based violence will be provided to the police and local katibas (militias), while building the capacity of health facilities in five target areas. IMC also proposes to pilot a training programme that will equip community-based groups to identify survivors and at risk individuals and provide them with case management and psychosocial support services. The programme intends to establish five safe spaces for women to serve as hubs for psychosocial support and referrals. The proposed programme will operate during a critical period marked by the formation of the Libyan State and thus presents a remarkable opportunity for shaping a positive future direction for women and girls in the country.

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

**GRANTEE:** Voice for Change  
**DURATION:** Three years  
**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 252,500

### *Advocacy Program on Ending Violence against Women*

In Papua New Guinea, tribal communities tend to rely heavily on traditional norms and beliefs to enforce customary laws and make decisions affecting the community. Many of these traditional laws and customs are discriminatory and do not protect the rights of women. This programme aims to develop by-laws for the newly established Jiwaka Province in Papua New Guinea to prevent and respond to violence related to harmful practices such as polygamy, bride prices, torture and murder of alleged sorcerers in an effort to address forms of violence against women that remain widespread in the province.

Voice for Change, a local women's human rights organization, has been approached by the South Waghi Local Government to facilitate the development of these new by-laws. The organization intends to involve the community, tribal and youth leaders, village and district courts and the police to ensure their endorsement and effective implementation. The programme will also apply strategies to strengthen the institutional response to violence against women and the quality of services delivered to survivors. By engaging men and boys, developing school-based interventions and working with the media, the programme will aim to prevent violence against women and girls by addressing its root causes. The programme places great emphasis on community mobilization and ownership, working directly with the four tribes, 37 sub-clans and 62 inter-sub-clans in the Jiwaka Province in order to address the issue of violence against women at the grassroots level.

## THAILAND

**GRANTEE:** International Rescue Committee (IRC)  
**DURATION:** Three years  
**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 750,000

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

The protracted nature of the Karenni community's displacement in Thailand, combined with harmful cultural beliefs and attitudes about gender, has contributed to an environment where women and girls experience structural and systemic forms of gender-based violence. According to a recent reproductive health assessment within nine refugee camps along the Thailand/Myanmar border, over 20 per cent of refugee women had experienced some form of gender-based violence in their lifetime. The majority (75 per cent) of cases handled by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in the Ban Mae Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin refugee camps are perpetrated by an intimate partner, over half of which include threats to kill or the use of a weapon.

The proposed programme intends to scale-up an already proven approach to service delivery for gender-based violence in humanitarian contexts: a survivor-centered, multi-sectoral approach to address the needs of survivors. This approach will be augmented by cultivating the Karenni National Women's Organization (KNWO), a respected and trusted community-based organization for the Karenni population, as the leader of the approach. By developing KNWO into the lead agency for gender-based violence response and a technical resource hub, IRC seeks to engender greater technical capacity for and ownership of such services for the long-term among the displaced Karenni community. This is an extremely important shift for a camp population that has been forced to depend on direct service provision from NGOs for over fifteen years. By building KNWO's technical and organizational competence for gender-based violence service provision, the proposed programme thus has the opportunity to foster greater, long-term community commitment to sustaining quality gender responsive services for survivors in these communities.

## ARMENIA

**GRANTEE:** Women's Resource Center  
**DURATION:** Two years  
**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 249,960

### *Strengthening a Multi-Sectoral Response to Counter Gender Based Violence in Rural Areas of Armenia*

Since its independence in 1991, numerous socioeconomic challenges have afflicted Armenia, resulting in a drastic decrease of women's economic and political status and alarming rates of gender-based violence. According to a nationwide survey on domestic violence, 61 per cent of women have been exposed to controlling behaviour with 25 per cent facing psychological violence and abuse. The absence of comprehensive domestic violence legislation, the lack of shelter and resources for survivors, limited training for police and healthcare workers and the perception of gender-based violence as a private matter, have all exacerbated the problem of violence against women in the country.

The Women's Resource Center, the first organization to address sexual violence against women in Armenia, will promote the government's responsibility to implement the 2011-2015 Strategic Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence through developing monitoring mechanisms and providing recommendations to relevant government agencies on legal and policy changes needed to support survivors. The initiative will pioneer a referral system for survivors based on sustained cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations. The programme will strengthen the capacity of sub-national Divisions on Family, Children and Women's Issues in the three rural regions of Shirak, Lori and Syunik, where violence is most rampant. The programme will also aim to shift cultural and social perceptions towards gender violence through awareness raising campaigns and community mobilization around the unacceptability of violence against women.

## 2012 GRANT RECIPIENTS (CONTINUED)

### REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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

**DURATION:** Two years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 999,648

#### *Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia*

While Serbia has ratified a body of laws and policies to reduce and eliminate gender-based violence, implementation remains a challenge. The severe financial and economic crisis has heavily affected Serbia's national budget, leading to reduced budgetary allocations for the Gender Equality Mechanisms (GEMs) that play a critical role in the implementation of strategic plans and the enforcement of laws on women's rights, including gender-based violence.

In line with the National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women in the Family and in Intimate Partner Relationship 2011 and building upon lessons learnt from previous interventions, the UN Country Team will contribute to the establishment of a coordinated institutional response to address violence against women through a set of prevention and protection measures. In the area of protection, the programme will strengthen institutional response in alignment with the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence 2011 (Istanbul Convention) and promote multi-sectoral coordination of key actors at both national and provincial levels. In the area of prevention, the programme will raise awareness among children and youth through school-based and community interventions including new educational packages and social mobilization campaigns. The Joint Programme will pilot working with perpetrators at four Centres for Social Welfare and assess the possibility of standardizing this intervention as part of the country's social protection services. The UN Country Team will also contribute to public awareness of services for survivors of gender-based violence, increasing visibility and outreach of the existing national SOS hotline and a one-stop centre.

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, SUDAN, UGANDA, LIBYA

**GRANTEE:** Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice

**DURATION:** Three years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 730,000

#### *Advancing Gender Justice in Countries under ICC investigation*

There is an urgent matter of accountability for gender-based crimes in the context of the armed conflict and post-conflict settings where the International Criminal Court (ICC) is conducting on-going investigations. Although gender-based violence has been reported in all of these conflict-related settings, little accountability has been provided and limited medical assistance and support are available to survivors. Women have also been largely excluded from the peace processes and transitional justice mechanisms have to date not included gender provisions in their mandate, jurisdiction and implementation.

In order to respond to this situation, the Women's Initiative for Gender Justice, the only international women's organization that has been granted amicus curiae status by the ICC, will work to engender existing post-conflict recovery policies, frameworks and transitional justice mechanisms. The programme will strengthen local capacity to undertake documentation programmes in order to generate credible knowledge and data on the commission of gender-based crimes in armed conflicts in order to ensure domestic and international accountability of these crimes. The programme will also provide assistance to survivors in need of urgent medical or psychosocial support through piloting a new model of transit houses for war-affected women in remote areas. The programme also intends to enhance the legal status of women in conflict and post-conflict settings specifically through reform of rape laws.

The Women's Initiative for Gender Justice will work with its extensive network of women's organizations in the four target countries, contextualizing interventions to meet the specific needs of survivors in each setting.

### KENYA, UGANDA, COTE D'IVOIRE, COLOMBIA, TUNISIA, NEPAL

**GRANTEE:** International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)

**DURATION:** Three years

**REQUESTED AMOUNT:** US\$ 966,496

#### *Transitional Justice: Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Ensuring Women's Participation*

In periods of conflict or repression, violence against women often dramatically increases and women's ability to seek recourse to defend their rights is severely limited. Transitional justice responses to gender-based violence during conflict and authoritarian rule are not only important to ensure full justice for mass human rights abuses, but they can also help combat women's marginalization and create stronger protections for their human rights in

post-conflict settings. Despite increased attention to and recognition of the impact of conflict on women, women continue to be marginalized in peace building and justice efforts.

This programme aims to ensure that transitional justice mechanisms in Tunisia, Nepal, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya and Uganda are designed in ways to better address the specific justice needs of victims of gender-based violence. By providing in-depth technical assistance and trainings to national policymakers involved in the design of transitional justice measures, women's organizations and practitioners, the programme will ensure that gender-based violence is addressed, particularly in the areas of truth-seeking and reparations. The programme also seeks to conduct consultations with women survivors and rights groups to assess their justice priorities and needs and to exchange strategies developed by actors across the six countries to effectively integrate gender issues into current and future transitional justice initiatives.



## ENDNOTES

1. In 2012, the UN Trust Fund's Programme Advisory Committee (PAC) members at the global and sub-regional levels included: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Food Programme (WFP); the World Bank; UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict; and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The UN Trust Fund's PAC is also comprised of leading NGO representatives, intergovernmental organizations and other experts at the global and field levels, including representatives from the Centre for Women's Global Leadership, Equality Now, the Open Society Institute and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), among others.
2. See Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey: 2003. 2004. Lusaka: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Health. p.29. [www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/tr-04-19.pdf](http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/tr-04-19.pdf) (accessed November 9, 2012).
3. See Population Council. 2009. *Understanding Adolescent Girl's Protection Strategies Against HIV: An Exploratory Study in Zambia* p.11. [http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/2010PGY\\_ZambiaGirlsHIVProtection.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/2010PGY_ZambiaGirlsHIVProtection.pdf) (accessed November 9, 2012).
4. DFID. May 2012. *Guidance Note 2: A Practical Guide on Community Programming on Violence against Women and Girls*. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/How-to-note-VAWG-2-community-prog.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2012).
5. Puntos de Encuentro's "Somos Diferentes, Somos Iguales" ("We're Different, We're Equal") is the first and most widely evaluated of their edutainment programmes addressing violence against women. For more information see: <http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/Sexto%20Sentido.pdf>
6. U.N. Economic and Social Council. Commission on Population and Development, 39th session. *Report of the Secretary-General: World population monitoring, focusing on international migration and development*. (E/CN.9/2006/3). 3-7 April 2006.
7. See chapter 11, "Medico-legal aspects of sexual offences" in *Crimes Against Women and Children: A Medico-legal Guide*. [http://www.dundee.ac.uk/forensicmedicine/Crimes\\_against\\_Women\\_and\\_Children/women\\_children.html](http://www.dundee.ac.uk/forensicmedicine/Crimes_against_Women_and_Children/women_children.html) (accessed November 3, 2012).
8. See UNIFEM and Forum Mulher. 2007. *Violence Against Women in Mozambique*. [http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/VAW\\_Mozambique\\_UNIFEM%202009.pdf](http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/browser/files/VAW_Mozambique_UNIFEM%202009.pdf) (accessed November 26, 2012)
9. Amantha Perera, *Sri Lanka: For Women, War for Survival Continues in Peacetime*, InterPress Service News Agency, May 11, 2011. <http://www.ipsnews.net/2011/05/sri-lanka-for-women-war-for-survival-continues-in-peacetime/> (accessed December 3, 2012).
10. Beattie Tara SH, Parinita Bhattacharjee et al. August 2010. *Violence against female sex workers in Karnataka state, south India: impact on health and reductions in violence following an intervention program*. BMC Public Health: Volume 10. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2458-10-476.pdf> (accessed December 9, 2012)
11. Cathy Humphreys and Ravi Thiara, *Mental Health and Domestic Violence: 'I Call it Symptoms of Abuse'*, Br J Soc Work (2003) 33(2): 209-226 doi:10.1093/bjsw/33.2.209
12. In June 2007, the Sierra Leone Parliament passed the "gender bills" into law. The new legislation includes: the Domestic Violence Act; the Registration of Customary Marriage and Divorce Act; and the Devolution of Estates Act.
13. See Human Rights Council, 20th Session. *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*. (A/HRC/20/16). 23 May 2012, para. 33.
14. In November 2007, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights filed a case against Mexico for the disappearance and murders of three women: Claudia Ivette González, Esmeralda Herrera Monreal and Laura Berenice Ramos Monárrez. The bodies of the women were discovered in an abandoned cotton field known as Campo Algodonero in the city of Ciudad Juárez on the U.S./Mexico border. In December, the Court issued an opinion finding Mexico in violation of the American Convention of Human Rights and ordered the government to pay reparations of over \$200,000 each to the victims' families. For more information, see: <http://cja.live2.radicaldesigns.org/article.php?id=724>
15. See International Labour Organization, *Sexual Harassment at Work: Fact Sheet*. [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_decl\\_fs\\_96\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fs_96_en.pdf) (accessed November 22, 2012).
16. See Siddiqi, Dina M. 2003. *The Sexual Harassment of Industrial Workers: Strategies for Intervention in the Workplace and Beyond*. [http://cpd.org.bd/pub\\_attach/unfpa26.pdf](http://cpd.org.bd/pub_attach/unfpa26.pdf) (accessed November 22, 2012).
17. Răcz, Kristóf and Samuel Grumiau 2012. *Promoting Decency? Report on the Situation of Beer Promotion Workers in Cambodia*. [http://www.apheda.org.au/programmes/cambodia/news/1350005436\\_14633.html](http://www.apheda.org.au/programmes/cambodia/news/1350005436_14633.html) (accessed November 26, 2012).
18. See UN-Women, *In Pursuit of Justice: Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012*. New York: UN-Women, p.24. For details, see also the UN Secretary General's Database on Violence against Women: <http://sgdatabase.unwomen.org/statisticsResults.action>

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