

THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



ANNUAL REPORT 2010



Design: John Emerson, <http://backspace.com>

Cover: UN Trust Fund grantee Sistren Theatre Collective raises community awareness about gender-based violence through street theatre productions in urban centres of Jamaica.

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Mission & Mandate

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism exclusively dedicated to supporting country and local-level actions to end violence against women and girls.

The UN Trust Fund was established by UN General Assembly Resolution 50/166 in 1996 and is managed by UN Women on behalf of the UN system.

To date, the UN Trust Fund has supported **317 programmes in 124 countries and territories** with over **\$60 million in grants**, awarded through an open, transparent and merit-based process. With a focus on driving implementation of policy promises, UN Trust Fund grantees — governments, non-governmental organizations and, as of 2008, UN Country Teams — have engaged women's, men's and youth groups, human rights organizations, indigenous and rural communities, traditional and faith-based leaders, and the media to stop violence against women and girls.

Since its establishment, the UN Trust Fund has nurtured innovation, catalyzed change and mobilized key actors and constituencies to protect women and girls from violence. The UN Trust Fund targets resources to three priority areas:

- **Preventing violence against women and girls** through empowering groups especially at risk of violence, including adolescent girls and indigenous or ethnic minority women, and engaging strategic groups such as youth, men and boys, and traditional and faith-based leaders in prevention efforts;
- **Expanding survivor access to services** including legal assistance, psychosocial counseling, health care and other support services, and building the capacity of service providers to respond effectively to the needs of women and girls affected by violence;
- **Strengthening implementation of laws, policies and action plans** on violence against women and girls through data collection and analysis, building capacities of professionals charged with implementation, and strengthening institutions to become more effective, transparent and accountable in addressing violence against women.

The UN Trust Fund also places special emphasis on programmes addressing the intersections of violence against women and HIV/AIDS as well as those working with particularly vulnerable populations, such as survivors of sexual violence in conflict, post-conflict and unstable situations.

Vision for 2015

The international community is witnessing an unprecedented opportunity to break new ground on ending the global pandemic of violence against women and girls. Record numbers of countries have adopted or strengthened laws, policies and action plans to provide greater protection for women and girls. And an ever-growing range of partners and actors is keen on continuing or joining in the movement.

In 2008, the United Nations Secretary-General launched the campaign *UNiTE to End Violence against Women*. The UN Trust Fund's Strategy through 2015 is grounded in the Secretary-General's campaign, capitalizing on the unique role of the Fund to support action where it matters most: at country, and especially local and community levels. The Fund's Vision for 2015 centers on:

Translating the promise to end violence against women and girls into practice:

Intensifying efforts to turn policy pledges into reality for women and girls by expanding the quality and quantity of support available for effective prevention and support programmes on the ground.

Paving the way to knowledge-based action on ending violence against women and girls:

Generating and disseminating knowledge on 'what works' in the field of ending violence against women by serving as a hub of knowledge on best practices for adaptation and expansion.

Building ownership of the UN Trust Fund throughout the UN System:

Strengthening the role and contributions of the UN system at the global, regional and country levels, building on the UN's commitment to 'deliver as one' to advance implementation of national strategies to end violence against women and girls.

Foreword



In 2010, the international community celebrated the 15th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, the global agenda for women's empowerment that included priority actions for ending violence against women. The Security Council also marked the 10th anniversary of its Resolution 1325 with a renewed call for states to step up efforts to end impunity for sexual violence in conflict. These anniversaries serve as reminders that, far from being eliminated, violence against women remains as urgent a concern as when these documents were drafted. But they also reveal how much the past two decades have taught us about where to target efforts and resources to positively impact the lives of women and girls.

Since its inception in 1997, the UN Trust Fund has provided the initial seed funding for original ideas that today are among the world's leading, internationally recognized initiatives charting the path in the field of ending violence against women. Some of the brightest examples include Breakthrough's 'Ring the Bell' Campaign, an integrated multimedia campaign that engages men and boys in India to end domestic violence. Another example is the 'Safe Cities' programme that began in Latin America and has evolved into a worldwide effort to prevent violence against women in urban life, supported by the United Nations and

various government and civil society partners.

This report highlights practices from 2010 that contribute substantially to our understanding of what works, and what doesn't, in ending violence against women. Results focus on the UN Trust Fund's investments in three key areas: prevention, expanding access to survivor services, and strengthening implementation of laws, policies and action plans to end violence against women.

Approaches pioneered by UN Trust Fund grantees in the area of prevention are changing individual attitudes and behaviours that lie at the root of violence against women and girls. Cultural and religious leaders in Cameroon and Ethiopia are speaking out against violence, urging their communities not to perpetuate harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation or child marriage. UN Trust Fund grantees in Lebanon and Brazil are developing best practices for engaging men and boys to examine the root causes of violence against women and change their attitudes and behaviours that give rise to violence.

UN Trust Fund initiatives are strengthening service delivery systems in Cambodia and Peru by building the capacity of providers to understand the specialized needs of survivors of gender-based violence. In challenging contexts, including

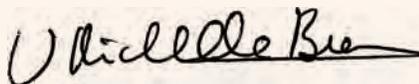
conflict-affected Democratic Republic of the Congo and post-conflict Sierra Leone, UN Trust Fund partners promote access to justice and reparations for survivors of sexual violence. A special cohort of grantees addressing the intersections of HIV/AIDS and violence against women ensures that women affected by both pandemics receive the treatment and rehabilitation they need.

Finally, this report outlines effective strategies used by UN Trust Fund grantees to achieve local-level implementation of national laws and policies addressing violence against women. A cross-regional programme is improving data collection systems to assist decision makers to design and implement policies to ensure women's safety in four cities on four continents. In Albania, a UN Trust Fund partner brought together government officials and service providers to serve on city-wide councils dedicated to implementing a new national law on domestic violence at the local level.

These success stories position the Fund as a global knowledge hub for best practices to end violence against women. In 2010, states as diverse as the Russian Federation and Jamaica made commitments to scale up UN Trust Fund pilot programmes to maximize reach and impact. With a new strategic plan to guide the UN Trust Fund's resource mobiliza-

tion and strategic grant-making over the next five years, and with crucial institutional support from UN Women and the UN system as a whole, the UN Trust Fund has great potential to help countries meet the implementation gap in ending violence against women.

The UN Trust Fund is built on the generosity of UN Member States and a growing number of private sector partners. It has also benefitted from a strong champion in UN Women and Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman. On behalf of the UN Trust Fund and the UN system, I wish to thank all supporters for the generosity that sustains this Fund and propels our efforts forward to end violence against women.



Michelle Bachelet
Under-Secretary General
UN Women

“Stopping violations of women’s human rights is a moral imperative and one which we must come together to combat. The impact of such a scourge on society – psychological, physical, and economic – cannot be overstated.”

– Under-Secretary-General and
UN Women Executive Director
Michelle Bachelet,
24 November 2010

Preventing Violence against Women and Girls

Violence against women stems from discriminatory social attitudes, norms and practices that perpetuate structural gender inequality. Grantees of the UN Trust Fund target prevention approaches to confront these views at the individual, family and community level. Programmes supported by the Fund achieve long-lasting results through engaging all the key actors in a community—teachers, parents, employers, policy makers and faith-based leaders—in confronting the root causes of violence and

addressing risk factors such as poverty, conflict and HIV/AIDS.

Primary prevention, or stopping violence before it occurs, targets interventions to strategic groups such as girls, adolescents, men and boys through initiatives such as safe schools and safe cities. The UN Trust Fund also supports secondary and tertiary prevention strategies that integrate response services for survivors, since abused women and girls are more likely to come forward once stigma around violence erodes.



Community leaders in Maya Kaqchikel, an indigenous community in the department of Sololá Guatemala, study a map generated with data gathered by adolescent girls. The map, which reveals data relevant to the safety of adolescent girls in the community, helps drive grassroots strategies for violence prevention.

Photo: Population Council

Creating safe spaces for girls and adolescents

Sexual harassment and physical abuse are common forms of violence against girls in schools, perpetrated by teachers and students alike.¹ Violence—often accepted as a normal part of school life—is a major reason why girls drop out of school.² Zambia is no exception. One recent study revealed that 53% of young women (aged 15-24) surveyed in urban Lusaka reported that girls in their school were molested, touched or sexually harassed in a physical manner, and 62% reported that girls were forced to do things they did not want to do for better grades or to pass.³ Sexual abuse is often unreported, and few teachers are penalized because close relationships with teachers are viewed as normal.⁴ Violence prevention efforts in Zambia have not traditionally focused on girls' empowerment, and in particular building the social, economic, and health assets of girls that is key in the prevention of violence against girls.

Equality Now received support from the UN Trust Fund to implement an evidence-based programme called 'Safe Spaces' in Zambia. This primary prevention model is built around three core elements: a girls-only physical space, friendship, and mentorship. Through pairings with older women mentors who are teachers, parents and community members, girls gain confidence and build their knowledge in rights, sexual and

reproductive health, and life skills. Meeting regularly in a safe space allows girls time to build friendships and trust with other girls, two key factors that influence young women's ability to protect themselves from violence. A curriculum developed for Safe Spaces by the Population Council teaches girls about HIV/AIDS, adolescent sexuality, challenging gender stereotypes and human rights. After only one year, five schools near the capital Lusaka have established 'safe spaces', teaching critical skills to over 500 girls and building their confidence. Through separate boys' networks, male role models meet with boys to sensitize them to the causes of violence against girls and instill a sense of responsibility to end it. The safe spaces prevention model, and the inclusion of boys in ef-

forts to end violence against girls, has won the support of the Minister of Education, paving the way for the sustainability and potential expansion of the model into other areas of Zambia.

In other contexts, the boundaries of violence extend beyond the school to the whole community. As Guatemala continues to deal with violence in the wake of a long civil war, discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, sex and class places indigenous Mayan women and girls particularly at risk of violence.⁵ Indigenous girls and young women aged 8-24 experience higher poverty, lower literacy and earning potential, and many other layers of social and economic exclusion.⁶ Young women most affected by violence are poor and living in rural locations, but vio-

Young women are particularly at risk of rape or sexual assault. Up to 50 percent of sexual assaults are committed against girls under 16. Thirty percent of women report that their first sexual experience was coerced, but this climbs to 45 percent if women experienced their first sexual encounter before age 15. Sexual harassment in schools affects girls everywhere. In the United States, 83 percent of girls aged 12 to 16 face some form of harassment in public schools.

Sources: UNFPA, 'UNFPA and Young People: Imagine' (New York: UNFPA, 2003); WHO, 'WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women' (Geneva: WHO, 2005); American Association of University Women, 'Hostile Hallways: Bullying, Teasing and Sexual Harassment in School' (Washington, D.C.: AAUW, 2001). Pinheiro, P.S., 'World Report on Violence against Children', UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children (Geneva: United Nations, 2006).

lence prevention efforts are virtually non-existent in these hard-to-reach communities.

Population Council Guatemala developed an innovative strategy, adapted from the programming models of safe schools and safe cities, to ‘safescape’ entire communities for indigenous adolescent girls. One aspect of this multi-pronged prevention approach engages girls and young women (ages 8-17) in a community mapping exercise that aims to redefine the relationship of girls to their social and physical environment. Young women are paired with mentors from organizations working to end violence against women and charged to collect data on every household in a community, including the number of adolescent girls, using GPS technology. Maps generated from this data identify where adolescent girls feel safe and where danger is present, making young women and their safety concerns visible for the first time. As the maps transform community members’ ideas about the representation of physical space, the local imagination about adolescent girls has begun to shift as well, with more and more community members recognizing them as valuable contributors and potential leaders. Ultimately, the maps serve as a tool to engage community leaders in discussions about the widespread prevalence of

gender-based violence and the need for locally-based solutions. Only six months into project implementation, such discussions already have yielded important insights, such as a higher prevalence of gender-based violence than was previously understood, and the need for prevention programmes to address the underlying factors that motivate young men to commit violence.

“The Safe Spaces programme is aimed at empowering girls to know their rights and develop networks that will ultimately prevent sexual abuse.”

– Shupe Makashinyi, Project Coordinator of *Our Girls, Our Future*, a project of Equality Now Zambia

The cover of a calendar produced by UN Trust Fund grantee Gender Links and its partners Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA) and the Government of South Africa. The calendar was distributed electronically throughout South Africa as part of the 365 Days Campaign to End Gender Violence.



Photo: Gender Links and GEMSA

Engaging men and boys

Between 29 and 37 percent of Brazilian women have been physically or sexually assaulted by their intimate partners in their lifetimes.⁷ In Sao Paulo, Brazil, a woman is assaulted every 15 seconds.⁸ Research suggests that men who hold more rigid views about gender norms (such as believing that men need sex more than women do or that men should dominate women, including sexually) are more likely to use violence against women.⁹ It is widely acknowledged that engaging men in critical reflections about the construction of gender roles, intimate partner violence, and shared responsibility for reproductive health helps promote positive change in behaviour among men and boys. But what is the most effective way to get men and boys involved? What persuades men to change their attitudes and behaviours?

A cross-regional initiative of **Instituto Promundo** endeavors to answer these questions in Brazil, Chile, India and Rwanda. Promundo designs, tests, implements and evaluates interventions to promote gender equality and violence prevention among low-income men and boys, such as workshops that question traditional notions of masculinity and promote healthy alternatives. In Brazil, Promundo designed an intervention to meet men and boys on their own turf—the football field. The

project attracted the participation of men and boys from a low-income neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro by sponsoring a four-month championship football tournament anchored around a community campaign to end violence against women. Men who enrolled in the tournament also participated in workshops with themes such as sharing household chores, domestic violence, sexual harassment, and speaking out against violence. By the end of the tournament, male participants credited the campaign with changing their

behaviour, specifically making them less violent towards their partners and more willing to share in domestic responsibilities.

As Promundo's initiative reveals, many men are not content to remain on the sidelines when it comes to ending violence against women. Women's organizations are increasingly reaching out to include the perspectives of men and boys in campaigns to address violence against women. In 2010, **Oxfam Great Britain** and **KAFA (Enough) Violence & Exploitation**, its local partner in



Instituto Promundo Brazil's award-winning strategy to involve men and boys in a campaign to end violence against women through a football tournament has inspired other organizations, including as far away as South Africa, to adopt the approach. Results of the project will be disseminated through the MenEngage Global Alliance, a network of over 400 organizations around the world that seek to engage men and boys in promoting gender equality.

Lebanon, launched the first White Ribbon Campaign¹⁰ in the Middle East. The campaign, which mobilizes men and boys to take a stand against violence, has focused public attention on a national bill addressing intra-family violence. Male university students from four universities in Beirut crafted messages emphasizing the benefits to society as a whole of ending violence against women, which were posted on billboards across central Beirut during the *16 days of activism against gender violence*. Through these awareness-raising activities and community mobilization events, the campaign garnered the pledge of 128 members of Parliament—including a remarkable 50 percent of the male legislators—to publicly support the domestic violence legislation prior to parliamentary debates. Oxfam GB's strategies for engaging men and boys are compiled in a 'training-of-trainers' manual, now being adopted by groups in Bahrain, Jordan and Yemen.

“Many people in Lebanon see the man as a figure of power. This is a very limited image - physical power is not the real image of men. I am trying to mobilize students on campus to support the campaign. My message is that it is not enough not to adopt violent means against women - one should also be active in order to end this phenomenon.”

— Naji Ghaziri, a 20-year-old volunteer and activist at Lebanese American University.



Photo: Oxfam GB



“Raise your hand to end violence” is the message on the 475 billboards erected around Beirut, Lebanon by KAFA (Enough!) Violence and Exploitation and Oxfam Great Britain as part of a national campaign to raise awareness about the impact of violence against women on society as a whole.

Turning traditional leaders into agents of change

In Ethiopia, harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C) and early or forced marriage, are the most prevalent forms of violence against women, with FGM/C performed on three out of four women.¹¹ The median age of marriage among women is 16.1, compared to 23.8 for men, with girls in some parts of the country married off as young as 10.¹² Traditional, community and religious leaders often condone these practices rather than treating them as violations of girls' human rights.

Action Aid Ethiopia trains religious and traditional leaders to use their position of authority to take a stand against violence and protect the rights of girls. Community watch groups established in 35 villages report incidents of FGM/C or early/child marriage to community leaders, then assist in bringing cases to justice. Their efforts have already led to the conviction of eight people in one district alone. The watch groups also publicly recognize leaders who use their influence to educate members of the community about harmful

traditional practices as a form of violence against women and girls. In five Ethiopian states where such practices are widely performed, 16 leaders who previously tolerated or openly supported them now work towards their eradication.

Shek Mohamed Hassen, a Muslim leader in Kombolcha District, used to perform child marriages without verifying whether the woman had reached the age of majority. After completing the training with Action Aid, he now ensures that every marriage he performs accords with regional family codes and national laws protecting the rights of women and girls. He explains, "The first thing to be asked is the age of a girl. If she is under 18 years, I don't allow the marriage. I identify the age by requesting her school card if she is a student, or if there is no such evidence I ask the parents the time she was born. Then if she is above 18 years and willing to marry the man, I allow the marriage."

Every year, millions of women and girls are subjected to harmful traditional practices. Approximately 100 to 140 million girls and women in the world have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting, with more than 3 million girls annually at risk of the practice. Over 60 million girls are child brides, married before the age of 18, primarily in South Asia (31.3 million) and sub-Saharan African (14.1 million). Women who marry early are more likely to be beaten or threatened, and more likely to believe that a husband might be justified in beating his wife.

Source: WHO, 'Female Genital Mutilation', Fact Sheet No. 241 (Geneva: WHO, 2008).

Priest Wube Tefera receives an award for educating people in villages to see harmful traditional practices as a form of violence against women, sensitizing other members of the clergy group in his church diocese to take a firm stand against such practices, and achieving a significant reduction in incidences of female genital mutilation in his locality.



Expanding Survivor Access to Services

Survivors of gender-based violence require access to a full range of services, from immediate medical treatment, including post-rape care and police protection, to medium and long-term support services such as legal assistance and safe housing. This access is often lacking, even in countries that have passed laws, policies and action plans to address violence against women. UN Trust Fund grantees sensitize police, health care professionals, legal aid workers and the judiciary to the needs of

survivors and assist local and national governments to coordinate the actions of frontline responders and other providers. Programmes supported by the Fund also promote health care access for women affected by HIV/AIDS, who often fail to access services for fear that disclosure of their HIV status will subject them to stigma or violence. Other initiatives expand access to justice for survivors of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations, deterring future violence by fighting impunity.

Through outreach materials such as this wall calendar, Social Services of Cambodia raises awareness among community members about how to respond helpfully to survivors of sexual assault.



Creating multisectoral referral systems

One of the common forms of violence against women and girls in Cambodia is sexual assault. Unfortunately, services for victims/survivors are relatively few and clustered in and around the capital city. Survivors of violence in rural areas often face a difficult decision: leave their families and travel great distances to access a long-term shelter, or remain in their communities but forego counselling, health care and legal assistance they can only obtain elsewhere. The lack of specialized services for survivors of sexual assault, the physical distance of existing services from rural areas, and severe community stigma towards sexual assault survivors are key reasons why an estimated 89 percent of rape and domestic violence survivors in Cambodia fail to seek help.¹³

With support of the UN Trust Fund, **Social Services of Cambodia (SSC)** created a community-based response model that allows survivors of violence to receive the diverse services they require while remaining close to their support networks. The pilot, multisectoral initiative in Kandal Province trains local health care providers, legal officers, social workers and other providers to respond more effectively to survivors of sexual assault. Each survivor is assigned a social worker to accompany her throughout the recovery process, advocating on her behalf for referrals, sensitizing providers to special-

ized services needed to treat sexual assault, and ensuring follow-up care. The community-based model also involves the survivor's family members and key support people in the rehabilitation and recovery process in order to minimize the effects of stigma and ensure the victim/survivor can be reintegrated into her community. Today, 15 percent more women and girl survivors of violence in Kandal Province are being served locally, and 75 percent of these survivors credit the project with leading to positive changes in their lives. SSC's community-based, multisectoral referral system improves access to services for survivors of sexual assault by bringing services physically closer to victims and training providers.

Puno, an isolated and conflict-prone region of Peru, has one of the highest rates of intra-family violence in the country.¹⁴ Survivors of domestic violence, most of whom are very poor, illiterate indigenous women, lack access to information about services or the resources to access them. In this challenging context, the NGO **Movimiento Manuela Ramos** builds the capacity of service providers to respond to survivors' needs, empowers women to access their rights, and advocates for the local implementation of national laws on violence against women. The project empowers women with knowledge of their rights while developing the capacity

of police, judges and health workers to respond to survivors of domestic violence with sensitivity. Assisted by Movimiento Manuela Ramos, the Ministries of Health and Women joined with local service providers to develop a 'referral pathway', or step-by-step protocol that connects survivors to appropriate services at every step of the process. The programme's empowerment activities spurred a 14 percent increase in the reporting rate for domestic violence in Puno in only one year, but the rising demand for services was anticipated and promptly met with concrete improvements in service delivery.

“Working with our social worker from SSC has encouraged (my daughter) to have hope. She received strength and encouragement to go and talk to the village chief about the ongoing threats, and now they have stopped. The people in the village have also stopped saying bad things about her and her family.”

— The mother of an 18-year-old survivor of sexual assault who was assisted by Social Services Cambodia

Reaching survivors affected by HIV/AIDS

Rural women in Nepal are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection by their partners, many of whom work as seasonal laborers in the Far West. Rural, married women accounted for 30 percent of the new infections as of 2006, yet this same population ranked lowest in levels of knowledge about HIV transmission.¹⁵ Deeply entrenched gender inequality in Nepal, combined with rural women's lack of access to information about HIV and knowledge about their rights, leaves many women unprotected against infection.

Equal Access' *Voices* Campaign uses radio as a tool to educate rural populations in Nepal about the

interconnection of violence against women and HIV/AIDS, reduce stigma attached to survivors, and provide women affected by violence with the knowledge and tools to seek services. A weekly radio show called *Samajhdari* ('Mutual Understanding') features the day-to-day challenges and realities of women living with HIV. These stories are gathered by women community reporters, all of whom are HIV positive and affected by violence. Groups of women gather weekly to listen and discuss the episode's themes, learning from each others' experiences and insights. These open forums, facilitated by community women leaders trained in legal literacy, serve as platforms

to raise understanding about the intersections between violence against women and HIV/AIDS and connect survivors to appropriate services. After three years, the number of women seeking services doubled in the project areas. Regular listeners and attendees of discussion groups were able to identify marital rape, sexual violence and trafficking as forms of violence against women that carry risks of HIV transmission. Equal Access Nepal's model shows that media campaigns linked to locally targeted outreach efforts can be successful in changing attitudes and behaviours that lead to violence against women and make women vulnerable to HIV infection.

Jaya Luintel, Project Coordinator for *Voices*, conducts an interview for the weekly radio show *Samajhdari* ('Mutual Understanding') featuring stories of Nepali women's experiences with HIV/AIDS and violence against women.

Photo: Madhu Acharya



“I can now talk about condom use with my husband.

I have learned about HIV and violence against women through *Samajhdari*. I didn't know about these things before listening to the radio programme. My husband has been working in Qatar for the last two years. Now I can share things with my husband that I have learned from the programme.

These days, I make my husband aware of staying away from unsafe sexual practices and other risky behaviour via telephone. I can also talk to my husband when he is here with me about using condoms until he gets his blood tested. I did not know about these things earlier and could not speak up either.... But since I have started to talk to my husband openly and have started to raise questions, I am sure that I can stay away from the risk of getting HIV.”

– Devi Oli, Sindoor Radio Listeners' Club, story included in Equal Access Nepal's publication *Unspoken Voices: the Intersection between Violence against Women and HIV/AIDS*.

Reaching survivors of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations

The rate of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains one of the highest in the world, despite several years of focused international attention on the problem.¹⁶ One Congolese woman spoke bluntly: “to be raped by gangs of men is very normal for women.”¹⁷ Tragically, few of the more than 200,000 cases of sexual violence are ever prosecuted, leading to widespread impunity for sexual violence. Rape survivors face numerous barriers to justice, including judicial bias against rape victims, security risks associated with travel, prohibitively high administrative fees for filing cases, and the unwillingness or inability of officials to arrest perpetrators. To date, not a single victim of sexual

violence in the DRC has ever received reparations.¹⁸

Solidarité Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Intégrale (SOFEPADI), a women’s rights organization based in eastern DRC, seeks to change this culture of impunity. In 2008, SOFEPADI received a grant from the UN Trust Fund to address the holistic needs of survivors and facilitate their reintegration into communities. One of the most innovative aspects of the programme is a mobile courts system designed to overcome logistical and security barriers by holding rape trials in rural communities of Ituri Province. The mobile courts have diminished the backlog of cases, showing that perpetrators of sexual violence are not above the law.

In one year alone, the mobile courts obtained 70 convictions out of 150 cases filed. Furthermore, an increase in cases filed since the programme began demonstrates a renewed faith among victims in the capacity of the legal system to deliver justice. Some of these public trials have taken place on the site of military camps, where SOFEPADI also trains members of the security forces about sexual violence and women’s rights. As a result, the behaviour of key senior officers has begun to shift, with more officers collaborating to bring perpetrators to justice instead of withholding information on allegations of sexual violence committed by their forces.

Justice and reparations for gender-based violence are no less



A mobile health outreach worker for International Medical Corps UK (IMC-UK) draws blood in order to administer an HIV test to a woman in northern Cameroon. In order to reach sexual violence survivors, mostly those fleeing conflict in neighboring Central African Republic, IMC-UK started a mobile clinic to provide medical care and psychological counseling. The initiative reached nearly 2,000 survivors, four times the rate served prior to the project’s inception. Testing for HIV that was previously unavailable is now standard practice, as well as access to antiretroviral treatment for the alarming 55 percent of survivors who test positive.

urgent once the fighting ceases. In the ten-year conflict that ravaged Sierra Leone from 1991-2002, up to 250,000 women and girls experienced sexual violence in the form of gang rape, rape with objects such as sticks and weapons, sexual slavery for extended periods of time, forced marriage, and sexual mutilations such as cutting off breasts.¹⁹ In the aftermath of the violence, families and communities often rejected rape survivors and their children born of rape. Women and girls in Sierra Leone lost their health, emotional and psychological well-being, livelihoods, spouses, families and support networks as a result of rape. Until recently, none had received reparations for these crimes.

Recognizing the urgent need for reintegration of women and children into communities, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Sierra Leone recommended in 2004 that reparations be given to the most vulnerable survivors of sexual violence. With support from the UN Trust Fund, the **Sierra Leone Reparations Programme/National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA)** provides the tools for survivors of sexual violence to build sustainable livelihoods, including vocational skills trainings and micro-grants. Through a strong collaboration with local women's organizations, the programme registered 3,600 victims of crimes in Sierra Leone and prioritized 650 of the most vulnerable survivors

of sexual violence to receive reparations from the national reparations programme. Local women's organizations conducted surveys with sexual violence survivors across the country to assess their marketable skills. Based on this research, women's groups recommended suitable skills training and income-generation programmes for women survivors of violence in each region. After only one year of implementation, 300 women are currently participating in economic empowerment programmes across 14 districts of the country. The grant to NaCSA is the first grant awarded by the UN Trust Fund to ensure that national reparations programmes meet the needs of survivors of sexual violence in armed conflict.

Data shows rape is often used as a tactic of warfare. Violence against women during or after armed conflicts has been reported in every international or non-international war-zone, including Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and northern Uganda. Official reports of the number of women and girls raped during recent armed conflicts include the following (note the actual numbers are presumed to be much higher):

- Bosnia and Herzegovina: between 20,000 and 50,000
- Rwanda genocide: between 250,000 and 500,000
- Sierra Leone: between 50,000 and 64,000
- Democratic Republic of the Congo: 200,000 since 1996.

Sources: Stop Rape Now, 'UN Action against Sexual violence in Conflict', available at <http://www.stopraperow.org/about/>; UN Women, 'Facts & Figures on VAW, Crimes against Women in Situations of Armed Conflict', available at http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/violence_against_women/

Strengthening Implementation of Laws, Policies and Action Plans

Weak governance structures, combined with the limited capacity in implementing laws and policies, often interfere with state efforts to deliver on national commitments to end violence against women. The UN Trust Fund sup-

ports interventions that seek to improve coordination between relevant institutions and sectors or increase capacity and other institutions tasked with implementation. Partners of the Fund also provide the tools, such as gender disaggregated

data or standardized databases, which make it possible for decision makers to formulate effective policies, monitor progress on ending violence against women, and develop accountability systems to ensure promises are delivered.

Women from La Esperanza demand equality and an end to violence in a march to commemorate International Women's day on 8 March. The awareness raising event was organized by UN Trust Fund grantee Fideicomiso Ecuatoriano de Cooperación para el Desarrollo, an Ecuadorian NGO.



Collecting and analyzing data

“A girl is waiting for the bus, but it arrives full and doesn’t even stop. A man invites her for a coffee and she says no. He tells her that it doesn’t matter, she has to go with him anyway. The girl threatens to call the police but the man drags her away and rapes her.” This is how a 13-year-old girl from Rosario, Argentina describes her experiences with sexual violence in the city.

By the year 2030, 61 percent of the world’s population will dwell in cities. As urban centres swell to absorb new migrants, poverty and crime are becoming defining characteristics of modern cities. Violence makes up at least 25 to 30 percent of urban crime, and women, especially in developing countries, are twice as likely as men to be victims of violent aggression, including domestic violence.²⁰ Yet, women’s safety concerns are rarely taken into account when designing a city’s physical environment, such as where to put street lighting, or in policies that affect public safety, such as crime prevention strategies.

The UN Trust Fund supports a cross-regional project of **Women in Cities International** to promote women’s equal access to urban spaces in four cities on four continents: Delhi, India; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Petrozavodsk, Russian Federation; and Rosario, Argentina. Women team up to gather information through



Photo: Women In Cities International

Women in Cities International builds the skills of women in four cities to collect information about safety concerns that can be used to advocate for safer urban spaces. In this photo, the project’s local partner, the Information Center of the Independent Women’s Forum based in Petrozavodsk, Russian Federation, conducts street surveys. Data from these surveys helped women’s organizations reach a landmark agreement with police chiefs to maintain the first set of gender disaggregated local crime statistics in the country.

street surveys, neighbourhood safety audits and group discussions to record women’s key safety concerns in their communities. Once mapped, the data provides the evidence to advocate for gender inclusive policies—and their effective implementation—at the local-level. In response, policy makers are mainstreaming gender and safety concerns into budgetary and policy decisions. Based on the evidence from street surveys, local officials in a low-income community in Dar es Salaam started a

Community Policing Intervention. Since neighbourhood watch groups have been monitoring the area and working with the police to address security concerns, muggings have decreased from a minimum of ten per day to three per week.

A woman from the community explained, “I feel confident when I walk the streets. I know for sure that I have the right to walk without feeling afraid and I appreciate myself more and can talk about issues on our safety in public meetings.”

Strengthening key institutions

Reliable data lays the foundation for good policy, but implementation of laws and policies also depends on the capacity of institutions and professionals to deliver on their promises. When Albania's reform law on domestic violence entered into force in 2007, no mechanisms or resources existed to ensure implementation of the law at the local-level, or to address any of the systemic failures in treatment of domestic violence cases that had driven legal reform.

Refleksione, an Albanian NGO, received support from the UN Trust Fund to help fill this gap. In five targeted municipalities, the programme established Councils against Domestic Violence comprised of representatives from local government, including police, health workers, social services and the legal sector, as well as local women's organizations working on domestic violence. Each Council served as a platform for collaboration, enabling the various stakeholders to design and put in place a referral system for survivors of domestic violence. The programme trained over 300 professionals across a number of sectors—municipal public employees, health and education workers, journalists, police officers, prosecutors, teachers, social workers and advocates on violence against women—on their respective duties to implement the new domestic violence



Photo: PSLEGE and Kitchen&GoodWolf

'I want you to know that a woman is not guilty for the violence she suffers. Violence against women is a crime', reads a poster placed in government buildings and public places in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, in the Republic of Serbia. With support from the UN Trust Fund, the Provincial Secretariat for Labor, Employment and Gender Equality is running advocacy campaigns and trainings on gender-based violence with local and provincial government officials, and has developed a database to document reported cases of violence to improve the capacities of local government officials to respond to gender-based violence.

law. It linked these trainings to awareness-raising campaigns about the impact of domestic violence in Albania and public education events that informed members of the public about available services. In addition to strengthening professional capacities, Refleksione implemented a case management database to assist service providers in coordination. With the secured participation of local government actors in the Councils, four of the five municipalities committed to

permanently support them through budgetary allocations and other forms of support, such as providing rent-free space in municipal buildings for the Council to operate and appointing a municipal gender advisor. With a new grant from the UN Trust Fund in 2009, Refleksione is now scaling up the programme to serve ten municipalities that will reach the one-third of Albanian women who experience domestic violence, particularly women located in rural areas.²¹

Setting standards

In some contexts, the UN Trust Fund supports measures to strengthen legislative frameworks that inadequately address violence against women. In the South Pacific, violence against women is generally higher than global averages, yet nearly all 22 island countries lack specific laws on violence against women. The low status of women in many of the islands' communal cultures, the reliance on patrilineal systems of governance and customary law, and the lack of survivor support services all conspire to impede legislative reform.²² The regional inter-governmental organization **Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT)** develops the capacity of elected of-

ficials and women's organizations in six Pacific Island countries (Samoa, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Tonga, Cook Islands and Solomon Islands) to strengthen national laws and policies addressing violence against women. Through regional trainings and other capacity development activities, RRRT builds a cadre of skilled national lawmakers and advocates specializing in ending violence against women who provide technical assistance in advocacy and law reform in each of the six countries. In 2009, the project played a key role in influencing Pacific Forum Leaders to include gender-based violence as a shared priority for the region and to call on governments to deepen their political commit-

ment to addressing the issue at the national level.²³ Four island countries have since made formal requests for technical assistance from RRRT to strengthen legislation on violence against women. Meanwhile, the project is lending technical expertise to key law reform processes underway at the Ministerial level in Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu. The Solomon Islands revised its Evidence Act to remove three discriminatory practices against victims of gender-based violence, including the practice of admitting into evidence the past sexual history of the complainant, and introduced a new law to protect victim/witnesses against direct cross-examination by their alleged assailants.



An awareness-raising campaign called 'A real man never hits a woman' targets youth in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The campaign forms part of a project by the UN Country Team, comprised of UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF and WHO, to strengthen national capacities to prevent domestic violence, primarily through the creation of a national coordinating body to oversee the implementation of the National Strategy for Protection against Domestic Violence (2008-2011).

Fueling Innovation and Gaining Recognition

Many of the UN Trust Fund grantees win awards for their innovative programmes in ending violence against women and girls. Here is a sample of the recognition they received in 2010.

Breakthrough's *Bell Bajao* ('Ring the Bell') multi-media campaign against domestic violence, which has reached 130 million people in India, won the Silver Lion in the Film Category at the prestigious 2010 Cannes Lions International Advertising Festival, topping more than 22,500 entries from across the world. The award recognized Bell Bajao's six films based on real-life stories of people who joined the fight to end violence against women. The campaign is now going global with the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon as its champion, and with a Commitment to Action by Clinton Global Initiative.

Equal Access Nepal won the 2010 Special Award at the U.K. One World Media Awards in London for its programme *Voices*, which includes an innovative Nepalese radio show, *Samajhdari* ('Mutual Understanding'). The One World Media Awards is one of the most prestigious awards for media and recognizes the most outstanding media coverage from the developing world, particularly in raising awareness of important development issues. The *Voices* campaign has reached more than one million



Breakthrough's 'Bell Bajao' campaign incorporates television, mobile video vans and a range of print and online media, in tandem with community outreach efforts and capacity development workshops, to encourage men and boys to 'Ring the Bell' and intervene when they witness domestic violence.

people in Nepal through its radio programme and community outreach initiatives. (See page 13.)

Instituto Promundo is a global pioneer in developing results-based strategies for engaging men and boys. In Brazil, Promundo faced challenges in recruiting and retaining men in group educational activities that examine the roots of gender-based

violence. The project overcame these challenges by designing a four-month championship football tournament that attracted the participation of men and boys. For this innovative intervention, Promundo received one of three regional prizes in the 2010 Nike/Changemakers' *Changing Lives through Football* global competition, selected among nearly 300 entries from 60 countries. (See page 8.)

Puntos de Encuentro is known internationally for its integrated model combining 'edutainment' in the media with capacity building and social mobilization. Over the past several years, its 'social soap' series *Sexto Sentido*, produced in Nicaragua and aired in 10 countries in Latin and Central America, has won multiple awards, including the 'Best Youth Series' at the 2010 International Television Festival for Marketing Telenovelas in Argentina, as well as the 2009 'Best Practices in Youth Programmes and Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean'

awarded jointly by the Government of Mexico and an Organizing Committee coordinated by UNESCO and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Sistren Theatre Collective in Jamaica was granted a puma.creative Mobility Award in 2010 for its community street theatre project, *Tek it to dem & rise up wi community*. The award recognized Sistren's innovation and success in using the performing arts to engage residents of six inner city communities of Kingston around issues of gender-based violence. The award provided funding for the

leader of the street theatre project in the community of Rockport to share project strategies and results with other Caribbean leaders in academia, activism and the arts at the 2010 annual conference of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA).

A family in Ezbet El Haganna, a slum area in Greater Cairo, Egypt, received counseling from a one-stop centre established by Al Shehab Foundation for Comprehensive Development. The centre provides medical, legal and psycho-social counseling to women survivors and offers couples counseling on how to deal with problems without resorting to violence.



Grant-making Cycle 2010

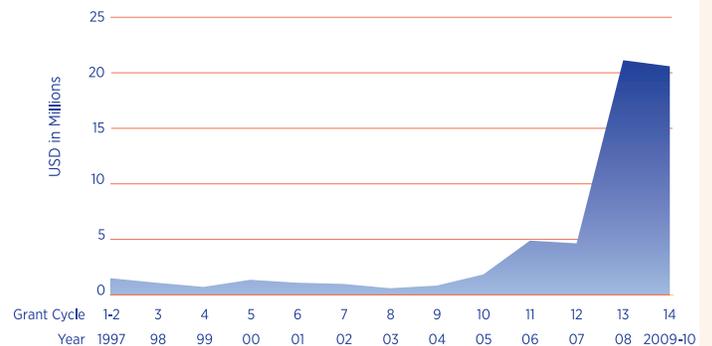
In 2010, the UN Trust Fund awarded **US\$ 10.1 million to 13 initiatives** in 18 countries and territories. These grants complete the UN Trust Fund's 14th grant-making cycle (2009-2010), delivering a total of US\$ 20.5 million for 26 initiatives in 33 countries and territories (see Graph 1).²⁴

Grants distributed in the 14th grant-making cycle are expected to reach an estimated **2.43 million beneficiaries**, including primarily women and girls as well as men and boys, service providers, civil society and traditional leaders, and other duty bearers. The UN Trust Fund's active portfolio now includes 83 projects across 74 countries.

UN Trust Fund grants are awarded annually through an open, competitive and transparent process that ensures quality programming and rigour in the selection of grantees. The UN Trust Fund places a priority on applications that demonstrate:

- multisectoral approaches and collaboration between various stakeholders;
- evidence-based interventions;
- serious investments in monitoring and evaluation;
- systems to document knowledge and lessons learned;
- approaches tailored to meet the diverse needs of particularly excluded or disadvantaged groups.

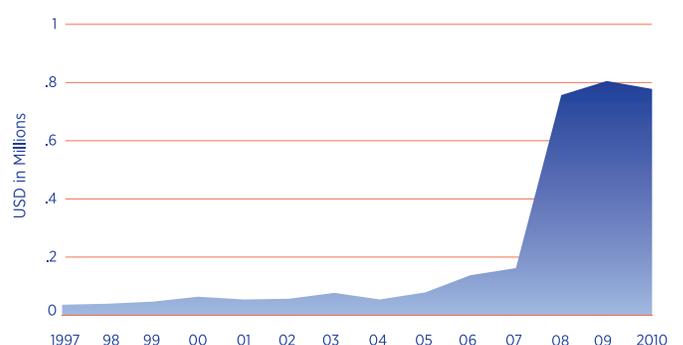
GRAPH 1
Grant-Making (Net Value)



Since 2008, as the resource base of the UN Trust Fund has increased, a shift to more sizeable and longer-term grants has allowed the UN Trust Fund to support larger-scale interventions that can achieve measurable and long-lasting results. In 2010, the UN Trust Fund has again offered grants of up to US\$ 1 million, and the vast majority of grantees received three-year grants. The average grant size was US\$ 776,000 (see Graph 2).

Despite these achievements, the UN Trust Fund was able to meet only 2.4 percent (US\$ 20.5 million) of the total amount requested (US\$ 857 million) in grant applications in the 14th grant-making cycle (see Graph 3).

GRAPH 2
Average Size of Grants (Net Value)



The largest number of grants distributed in 2010 went to Africa (29 percent), followed by Asia and the Pacific (26 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (20 percent), Central and Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (14 percent), Arab States (6 percent) and cross-regional programmes (5 percent) (see Graph 4). In terms of the value of grant distribution, Asia and the Pacific received the largest amount of funds (35 percent), followed by Africa (28 percent); Central and Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (13 percent); Latin America and Caribbean (10 percent) and Arab States (10 percent); and cross-regional grants (4 percent). Belarus, the Marshall Islands and Sri Lanka are first-time grant recipients of the Fund in 2010.

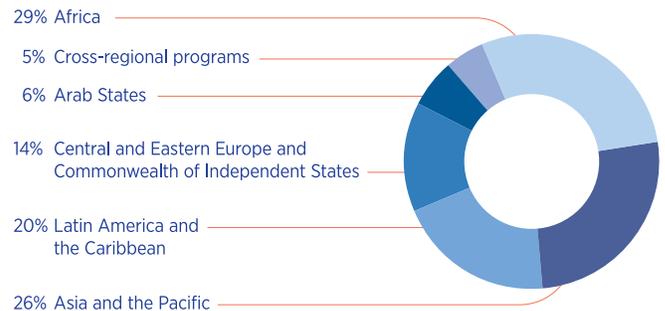
The majority of new grantees include women's organizations (31 percent); followed by UNCTs (23 percent); development organizations and youth organizations (15 percent each); and governmental organizations and human rights organizations (8 percent each) (see Graph 5).

Grants awarded in 2010 focus on initiatives working with marginalized populations including projects in China and Peru assisting rural girls; an initiative to develop a regional network in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco to address trafficking and protect migrant women's rights; and a project in Cambodia, Nepal and Uganda to end acid burn attacks. The UN Trust Fund's focus on engaging men and boys continues with a grant to engage fathers in intra-family violence prevention in Turkey and to establish a network of men's advocates against violence in Zambia. Other grantees in the Marshall Islands and Burundi will focus on strengthening national capacities to implement laws and policies addressing violence against women and girls. See the appendix for brief descriptions of the 2010 grant recipients.

GRAPH 3
Requested v Allocated



GRAPH 4
Grants Awarded in 2010 by Region



GRAPH 5
Grants Awarded in 2010 by Type of Organization



The UN Trust Fund extends its appreciation to its donors for the 14th grant-making cycle

Governments

-  Antigua and Barbuda
-  Austria
-  Denmark
-  Finland
-  Iceland
-  Ireland
-  Kazakhstan
-  Liechtenstein
-  Netherlands
-  Norway
-  Republic of Korea
-  Spain
-  Slovenia
-  Switzerland
-  Trinidad and Tobago
-  United States of America

Private sector

- Avon Products Inc.
- Johnson & Johnson
- Zonta International and Zonta International Foundation

National Committees of UN Women

- Austria
- Iceland
- Japan
- New Zealand
- United Kingdom

Individual donors from around the world

States and territories with projects supported by the UN Trust Fund to date

Africa

Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Republic of Congo
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Democratic Republic of the Congo
 Djibouti
 Eritrea
 Ethiopia
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritius
 Mozambique
 Namibia
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Cambodia
 China
 Fiji
 India
 Indonesia
 Kiribati
 Republic of Korea
 Kyrgyzstan
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Mongolia
 Myanmar
 Nepal
 Pakistan
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Samoa
 Solomon Islands
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 Tonga
 Tuvalu
 Vanuatu
 Viet Nam

Central and Eastern European and Commonwealth of Independent States

Albania
 Armenia

Azerbaijan
 Belarus
 Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Bulgaria
 Croatia
 Georgia
 Lithuania
 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 Republic of Moldova
 Poland
 Romania
 Russian Federation
 Republic of Serbia
 Slovenia
 Tajikistan
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 Uzbekistan

Latin America and Caribbean

Argentina
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bolivia, Plurinational State of
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Curacao
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Grenada

Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Puerto Rico
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Maarten
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Suriname
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Uruguay
 Venezuela, Bolivian Republic of

North Africa and Arab States

Algeria
 Egypt
 Jordan
 Lebanon
 Morocco
 Occupied Palestinian Territories
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Tunisia
 Yemen

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Appendix: Summary of 2010 Grant Recipients

In 2009, the UN Trust Fund issued its 14th Call for Proposals to support the implementation of laws, policies and action plans on ending violence against women and girls. A total of 1,643 concept notes were received with requests totalling US\$ 857 million. Following an extensive and rigorous review process, the UN Trust Fund awarded US\$ 20.5 million to 26 initiatives in 33 countries. These grants were distributed in two batches at the end of 2009 and the middle of 2010. Grants awarded in 2010 as part of the 14th grant-making cycle amounted to US\$ 10.1 million. The 13 initiatives successful programmes are summarized below.

Africa Region

Burundi

“Project to support coordinated implementation of the national strategy against gender-based violence in Burundi”

GRANTEE: **Ministry of Human Rights and Gender of Burundi**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 903,700**

Spearheaded by the Ministry of Human Rights and Gender, this comprehensive multi-sectoral initiative supports implementation of the National Strategy against Gender-based Violence. Working through an existing framework developed by all stakeholders, it coordinates and strengthens efforts of government ministries, policy-makers, and civil society to end violence against women. Notable strategies include creating pilot “violence free zones,” instilling a sense of accountability for violence in political leaders and the community, and mainstreaming issues of ending gender-based violence into national planning and budgeting processes. The focus on budgeting is particularly opportune because it occurs at a time when the national poverty reduction strategy is being revised in a gender sensitive manner. By project’s end, at least five key ministries will have an action plan and budget for ending violence, community mechanisms will be in place to address violence against women in eight provinces, and the health and justice systems will offer improved survivor support, including dedicated funds to address their needs.

Mozambique

“Enhancing reproductive rights to reduce violence against women in Gaza Province”

GRANTEE: **Pathfinder Mozambique**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 999,999**

Pathfinder Mozambique tackles the underlying social determinants of violence against women while addressing

survivors' needs. The catalytic initiative aims to strengthen national laws; improve linkages between police, medical, psychological, and legal services; and leverage sexual and reproductive health services as a means to reach violence survivors, including adolescents, women living with HIV, and other underserved groups. The project works to increase primary prevention within existing community health and rights networks, including training 1390 community health workers, and 16,000 youth. It further works with judges on community courts and health councils members as partners in ending violence against women. Through implementation of an improved system of referrals and multi-sectoral support, Pathfinder will increase survivor's access to a comprehensive package of health, social and legal services.

Zambia

"Community participatory approaches towards ending violence against women in Zambia"

GRANTEE: **Zambia YWCA**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 888,761**

Using a comprehensive two pronged approach of prevention and mitigation, the YWCA challenges community level attitudes and behaviours promoting gender inequity in rural Zambia. This landmark initiative will promote community awareness and action through data collection, sensitization of parliamentarians to support a Gender-Based Violence Bill, gender sensitive media training, and establishment of nearly 200 men's networks to advocate against violence. For violence survivors, it will establish support groups, train key stakeholders such as the police and judiciary, and establish drop-in centres offering therapeutic, curative, protective and legal services. Women will also receive training in business management and entrepreneurship. More than 6000 violence survivors are estimated to benefit from such services, which empower survivors to re-build their lives.

Asia and Pacific Region

China

"Against sexual violence to rural left-behind girls"

GRANTEE: **Beijing Cultural Development Centre for Rural Women (BCDC)**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 316,500**

More than 16,000 girls "left behind" in rural villages of Hubei Province—while their parents work in urban centres—are vulnerable to sexual abuse. BCDC and local government will improve girls' knowledge and self protective capabilities around the threat of sexual violence in three pilot sites, and extending to other villages. Through a "community caring network model", BCDC will create a community activity centre, and a "left-behind girls' home", staffed and run

by community women trained to identify and act on cases of abuse. A participatory, sex education programme will also be developed to be integrated into primary and middle schools. Through strong community involvement, the groundbreaking initiative strives to alter the acceptability of sexual violence in rural China.

India, Nepal, the Philippines

“Empowering indigenous women in traditional customary institutions”

GRANTEE: **Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 633,000**

Numerous Indigenous women through-out Asia are caught between national legal systems and customary law, both of which uphold patriarchal structures. AIPP, along with NGOs networks across India, Nepal, and the Philippines, will build a pool of committed local indigenous women leaders in at least 60 communities in three Asian countries to engage in advocacy and community mobilization to reform local legislation and customary law. This includes ending violence against women, transforming dowry systems, and increasing women’s participation in decision making. Networking and alliance building with traditional leaders, priests/pastors and other influential community members will help ensure the project’s success and sustainability. Whereas a total of 300 women will be trained in three years, thousands more women will benefit from concrete legislative change, as well as greater awareness and understanding of women’s rights under customary law.

Indonesia

“Combating violence against women and girls in Papua Province, Indonesia”

GRANTEE: **United Nations Country Team (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM)**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 977,831.50**

Ethnic and territorial conflict exacerbates high levels of violence against women and children in Papua Province. UNFPA and partners will meet this challenge by supporting implementation of national laws and international norms and strengthening provincial government and civil society capacities to address domestic and sexual violence. It will reach over 1,000 women and children violence survivors through the creation of four “violence free villages”, employing a community watch system and an early detection, reporting and referral mechanism. A similar approach will be developed in 13 elementary and high schools, empowering teachers and students as focal points and peer educators. More than 2600 village members will also benefit from awareness raising activities, including creation of a men and boys forum. The initiative breaks ground through improved data collection, development of district action plans against violence, and vastly improved quality and accessibility of services for women and children at the grass roots.

Marshall Islands

“Initiative for a better response to address violence everywhere (iBRAVE)”

GRANTEE: **Women United Together, Marshall Islands (WUTMI)**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 695,804**

In the Marshall Islands, like many other nations, there is an implicit social acceptance of violence against women in the household and widespread reluctance to publicly discuss the issue. Violence against women has also not yet been criminalized in national law. A pioneering initiative, managed by WUTMI with support from the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice, and Health, will increase public awareness and strengthen legislation and protocols around domestic violence. Strategies include implementation of a comprehensive multi-media campaign, education of key communities groups, developing alliances with government agencies, and training of police and medical “first responders” to implement response protocols.

Sri Lanka

“Joint UN Programme on prevention of and response to gender-based violence in Sri Lanka”

GRANTEE: **United Nations Country Team (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO)**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 999,999**

Spearheaded by UNFPA, this pioneering UN Country Team Joint Programme, supports the Ministry of Child Development and Women’s Empowerment to expedite implementation of the National Plan of Action for Women and the 2005 Plan of Action supporting the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act. Focused on conflict-afflicted areas of North and East Sri Lanka and the plantation sector—where women’s low socio-economic status makes them vulnerable to violence—the programme will establish a sustainable, coordinated response. The UNCT will work with state and non-state actors to collect and analyze data; strengthen capacities on the part of the health, law enforcement, criminal justice, community and other sectors to respond to violence against women; and address infrastructure and institutional weaknesses. This model initiative will catalyze increased and systematized reporting around gender based violence, strengthened community response through provision of improved support services, and trained private sector institutions adopting ILO codes of conduct on sexual harassment.

Central & Eastern European/Community of Independent States

Belarus

“Developing national capacity to counteract domestic violence in Belarus”

GRANTEE: **United Nations Country Team (UNFPA, UNICEF)**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 884,890**

Domestic violence is the most widespread kind of gender-based violence in Belarus. It has also been acknowledged as a root-cause and push factor for trafficking in women and children. The UNCT will meet these challenges by increasing effectiveness of existing legal and social support systems and strengthening inter-sectoral coordination between law-enforcement, social protection and medical service providers, research centres, and NGOs. A unified information system focused on prevention and early intervention—the first of its kind in the country—will also be established at district, regional and national levels. The UNCT will also work with the media to portray domestic violence as a human rights violation, and empower women’s and youth organizations to promote zero tolerance for it. Furthermore, strategies will be employed to address trafficking via domestic violence intervention. Over 12,000 domestic violence survivors and more than 50,000 community members are expect to benefit from this model programme.

Turkey

“Father training for non-violent families project”

GRANTEE: **The Mother Child Education Foundation (AÇEV)**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 695,804**

In the Turkish context, male involvement in promotion of family welfare is rare. Furthermore, entrenched gender inequities “normalize” domestic violence and authoritarian methods of child rearing. In a highly innovative response to these challenges, AÇEV—in partnership with the Ministry of National Education, male schoolteachers, the Directorate of Women’s Status and Affairs and women’s NGOs—will pilot a replicable programme engaging fathers in the prevention of violence against women. Using the education system as an entry point, 2,600 fathers and their spouses will engage in a groundbreaking curriculum fostering interpersonal communication, effective parenting skills, gender equality and non-violence at home and in the community. Furthermore, more than 9000 fathers, mothers, teachers, children and community members are expected to benefit from the creation of more egalitarian families.

Latin America

Peru

“Citizen participation for advocacy around adolescents: Exercising our right to live free of violence against women in six rural districts of Piura, Junín and Amazon, Costa, Sierra y Selva del Peru”

GRANTEE: **Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales Calandria**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 999,999**

Rural adolescents in Peru confront multiple layers of discrimination based on age, ethnicity, gender and low social status. This progressive three-year programme aims to reduce the incidence of violence against rural adolescent girls by strengthening their skills in political advocacy. Working in partnership with networks of adolescents, parents, media professionals, and other social institutions, Calandria will sensitize local rural populations, particularly adolescents, to prevent and redress violence against women and girls, and strengthen public policies addressing this problem. The initiative is innovative in empowering adolescents themselves to serve as leaders in the anti-violence movement.

North Africa and Arab States

Egypt, Jordan and Morocco

“A holistic approach to fight trafficking of women in Jordan, Egypt and Morocco”

GRANTEE: **Jordanian Women’s Union**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 997,925**

Success in fighting human trafficking requires cooperation across sectors and borders. As a means of fostering collaboration and knowledge sharing, the Jordanian Women’s Union—along with regional partners—will create NGO networks across Jordan, Egypt and Morocco specialized in trafficking and migrant worker rights. Working at national and regional levels, NGOs and their partners will promote prevention and protection for women at risk for trafficking and domestic women workers, including creation of a cadre of trained lawyers and social workers. Networks support recovery and repatriation for survivors, and criminalization of trafficking through strengthened legislation and law enforcement. This groundbreaking initiative offers access to medical, psychological, and legal support for more than 1200 trafficked and migrant women, while over 6000 more will benefit from strengthened political will, including creation of a regional anti-trafficking strategy.

Cross Regional

Cambodia, Nepal and Uganda

“Towards a comprehensive strategy to end burns violence against women”

GRANTEE: **Acid Survivors Trust International (ASTI)**

DURATION: **Three years**

GRANT AMOUNT: **US\$ 427,271**

Acid burning is a global phenomenon which rarely kills, but destroys lives, causing psychological trauma, and social ostracism. ASTI—the only organization working with country level Acid Survivors Foundations to combat acid violence—is well placed to share lessons learned and upscale best practices. Working in Cambodia, Nepal and Uganda consecutively, ASTI will pilot new approaches and upscale adaption of strategies successfully implemented in Pakistan and Bangladesh for ending acid burning against women. Strategies include situational analyses and research sharing across countries, implementation of referral systems for survivors, and training for the judiciary and police. Involvement of community members as monitors in nine “model villages” supervising effectiveness of burns violence legislation ensures community “buy-in” and project sustainability. Greater awareness, stronger legislation, and more cases of restorative justice in the target countries can have a powerful ricochet effect in all areas where ASTI works.

