

UNIFEM

ANNUAL REPORT 2009-2010

United Nations Development Fund for Women



MISSION & MANDATE

UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies that foster women's empowerment and gender equality. UNIFEM focuses its activities on the over-arching goal of supporting the implementation of existing commitments at the national level to advance gender equality. In support of this goal, UNIFEM works in the following thematic areas:

- Strengthening women's economic security and rights;
- Ending violence against women;
- Reducing the spread of HIV and AIDS among women and girls;
- Achieving gender equality in democratic governance in times of peace as well as war.

UNIFEM was created by a UN General Assembly resolution in 1976, following a call from women's organizations attending the 1975 UN First World Conference on Women in Mexico City.

UNIFEM's mandate is to:

- Support innovative and experimental activities benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities;
- Serve as a catalyst, with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, as often as possible at the pre-investment stage;
- Play an innovative and catalytic role in relation to the United Nations' overall system of development cooperation.
(GA Resolution 39/125)

To learn more: www.unifem.org

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**Message by Inés Alberdi
Executive Director,
UNIFEM**

The year 2010 is widely viewed as particularly significant for women. It marks the 10-year anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325, which focuses on women's leadership in peacekeeping and conflict prevention, and the adoption of the UN Millennium Development Goals, which address the greatest challenges facing the world's poorest. In March this year, the 15th anniversary of the historic Beijing Women's Conference provided an opportunity to take stock of the gender equality agenda as outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action.

On women's rights, there has been much progress on normative frameworks and agreements. After decades of struggle, activists have succeeded in making violence against women a global human rights issue and translating this into national legislation in many countries. The commitment to address gaps is embodied in the UN Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, supported by UNIFEM through the coordination of

Gender Equality Needs Accountability

regional UNiTE campaigns and the Say NO – UNiTE advocacy platform. Under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and other human rights instruments, governments are responsible for preventing and punishing all forms of discrimination against women and girls. Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 recognize the impact of war on women and call for engaging women in peacebuilding, as well as ending impunity for sexual violence as a tactic of conflict. The recent Security Council resolutions 1888 and 1889 strengthened that call for action.

Yet, implementation is often lagging. Millions of women endure some form of violence, for example in Haiti, where UNIFEM works with the government and women's groups to protect women in temporary camps from the increasing risk of sexual violence after the earthquake. Other gender equality benchmarks as outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action are also far from being met. Today, 15 years after the Beijing conference, women are still outnumbered four to one in legislatures around the world. The proportion of women's work in insecure employment is increasing in the developing world, exacerbated by the recent economic crisis, and women's wages still lag behind those of men.

Gender gaps on this scale indicate a serious accountability crisis. Governments and multilateral organizations,

including the UN, have a responsibility to deliver on commitments to women. Accountability mechanisms work for women when they can ask for explanations and information from decision makers, initiate investigations or get compensation. This Annual Report documents changes in legislation as a result of sustained advocacy by women's groups, supported by UNIFEM, such as the new domestic violence law in Kazakhstan or the migrant workers labour bylaws in Jordan. In post-conflict Liberia, the establishment of 'peace huts' enables women to work with local law-enforcement authorities to address cases of sexual violence, and gender-responsive budgeting in Morocco is contributing to improvements in maternal health.

The anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security can advance accountability to women. The resolution links women's experiences of conflict to the international peace and security agenda, and calls for women's engagement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The high-level ministerial meeting in October provides an important opportunity to address the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 and evaluate gaps that remain. Based on efforts on the ground to advance women's participation in peacebuilding processes, UNIFEM is supporting the development of monitoring tools to ensure that the resolution is better implemented in the coming years.

The proposed new gender entity — merging the existing four gender-specific UN entities (UNIFEM, OSAGI, DAW, and INSTRAW) — will also improve accountability to women. The goal of strengthened gender equality architecture is to provide coherent, timely support to governments to advance women's rights, in line with national priorities and international norms and policies. The new entity should be able to upscale and bring together expertise and programmatic work and become the driver for advancing women's rights.

This is a strong mandate, but it can only be fulfilled if the entity is fully resourced. The Beijing Platform for Action called for resources to be mobilized across all sectors for its implementation, yet financing for gender equality has been consistently far below expectations. To live up to its potential, the new entity will need adequate funding commensurate with its mandates.

As we emerge from the economic crises of the past years, rebuild in the aftermath of natural disasters like the Haiti earthquake, and move closer to the 2015 deadline of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, I am convinced that by enhancing accountability to women, gender equality and women's empowerment can become reality.

Inés Alberdi



Women Are Central to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

Message by Helen Clark Administrator, UNDP

It has been 15 years since women from around the world assembled in China for the World Conference on Women where the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action were signed, and 10 years since world leaders signed the Millennium Declaration with a target date of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

Since those times, there has been some genuine progress on removing obstacles to women's equality. There are, however, still so many women around the world who have not experienced that progress in the political, economic or social spheres.

This September, world leaders will meet in New York to review progress on the eight MDGs. Two of these goals, MDG 3 and

MDG 5, directly address the needs of women, specifically in the areas of health, empowerment, and equality. The MDG Summit provides an opportunity to assess where progress is lagging on these goals, and how, with a strategic push, we can get them on the right track.

Progress on the MDGs is impeded where the needs of women and girls are given low priority. At the current rate of progress, for example, it would take another 40 years to reach gender parity in the world's national legislatures. In the developing world, almost two-thirds of women work in vulnerable jobs and the economic crisis has pushed more women into such work. In some countries, women make up the majority of students in higher education programs, but in most, primary and secondary education for girls is either inferior or unavailable, preventing new generations of women, and indeed whole nations, from achieving their full potential.

Women's health, particularly reproductive health, remains a serious issue. More than half a million women die every year — or one woman every minute — from complications related to pregnancy and

childbirth. Twenty-five years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, gender inequality and unequal power relationships leave women at risk. While around half of all people living with HIV/AIDS globally are female, in sub-Saharan Africa, approximately 60 percent are female, and in some areas girls are two to 4.5 times more likely than boys to become infected.

In 2008, Security Council resolution 1820 became the first resolution to recognize conflict-related sexual violence as a matter of international peace and security. This important step must be followed by action to ensure that perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence are prosecuted and brought to justice.

Poor women have limited access to resources and information, restricted rights, and limited mobility, all of which also makes them particularly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change.

In considering all these challenges, investing in women and girls stands out as a key part of the breakthrough strategy we need to accelerate MDG progress. The benefits of this investment will have ripple effects across many areas. A mother's level of education, for example,

affects her children's educational attainment and opportunities. A woman with access to sexual and reproductive health services increases her chances of finishing her education and breaking out of poverty. A woman with decent work helps not only herself, but her family and her community too. By unlocking the tremendous potential of women entrepreneurs and addressing the obstacles they face, such as access to credit and finance, and their inability to inherit or hold land titles or benefit from government budgetary allocations, we can reduce inequality and stimulate economic growth.

To achieve true equality for women, we must continue working towards women's political, economic and social empowerment. I am truly inspired by the many examples of substantial progress for women we now see. This progress must be broadened, so that all of the world's women can experience the benefits of greater economic, social and personal security in their own lives.

Helen Clark

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

"It is time for us all to count the number of women at the peace table, the number of women raped in war, the number of internally displaced women who never recover their property, the number of women human rights defenders killed for speaking out. All of this counts, and we are counting." — Inés Alberdi addressing the United Nations Security Council, October 2009.

The year 2010 marks the 10th anniversary of the landmark UN Security Council resolution

(SCR) 1325 on women, peace and security. The resolution is the first to link women's experiences of conflict to the international peace and security agenda, focusing attention on the impact of conflict on women, and calling for women's engagement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Two recent follow-up resolutions (1820 and 1888) identify, for the first time, sexual violence as a tactic of warfare and call for political and security responses

to prevent its use as a means of fighting. Additionally, Security Council resolution 1889, passed last year, calls for concrete action to accelerate the implementation of SCR 1325, including a strategy to increase the number of women participating in peace talks, where they still average less than 10 percent of negotiating delegations.

The anniversary commemoration provides an important opportunity to further the implementation of SCR 1325.



Building Peace from the Ground

It starts with joyous communal dancing and singing, but matters soon get serious in the peace huts. Spread across Liberia, the huts are a safe space where women of the village come together to mediate and resolve community disputes. Often the first port of call, the peace huts serve to deal with issues such as child support, inheritance disputes and tensions between communities.

The first peace hut was

built in 2006. UNIFEM assistance helped to expand the concept and now there are 26 of them. The female leaders of the peace huts are trained by the organization Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET) in human rights issues, national legislation and negotiations. The women, in their trademark white T-shirts and headaddresses, many with babies in their arms, actively participate through questioning and providing testimony. Attendance

ranges from 50 to 300 women.

The women leaders work in partnership with local police and refer capital criminal cases, like rape or murder, to them. If needed, the women also assist in the investigations, travelling on mules and motorbikes to collect evidence or to persuade community members to testify in criminal cases.

Built in response to the absence of a well-established formal justice system in post-war

Liberia, the peace huts are a continuation of the reconciliation efforts by the Liberian women's movement, led by WIPNET, that helped end the country's 14-year civil war. They are modelled after traditional reconciliation hearings during which men gather in so-called *palava* huts, round structures in the compound of the community elder.

Respected by the community, the peace huts have changed the social standing of the

◀ **Practising gender justice: Women in Liberia gather at 'peace huts' to mediate and resolve community disputes.**

women involved and improved gender relations. Originally meant exclusively for women, there are now efforts, supported by UNIFEM, to engage men in the proceedings. Due to high demand from women across the country, there are plans to build 16 new peace huts and also engage younger women in the initiative.

UNIFEM worked in Africa throughout the year to bolster women's leadership in peace and security initiatives. Building on previous work to ensure women's equal participation in the Darfur peace process, UNIFEM supported three major conferences in 2009 with the North, South and West Darfur State Ministries of Social, Women and Child Affairs. Other partners included Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultations, AU/UN Joint Mediation Support

Team and the Universities of Nyala, El Fasher, and Zalingie. Attended by more than 600 women and men leaders, including from Internally Displaced Person camps, the consultations led to the review of the Abuja Women's Priorities and an updated consensus document — the Darfur Women's Platform of Action. The platform calls for enhancing women's role in dispute settlements and political processes, increasing attention to women's economic recovery and providing protection from violence.

Also in Sudan, UNIFEM supported efforts to ensure that women participate actively in the first multi-party elections in 24 years. Working with the National Electoral Commission and other partners, information on election procedures was provided to women candidates and voters, particularly those living in rural areas. Training for election monitors and observers focused on



▲ **Building peace: The Darfur Women's Platform of Action calls for attention to women's economic recovery and protection from violence.**

issues like family voting, which deprives women of the right to cast an independent ballot. The efforts contributed to

women constituting 51 percent of registered voters in the elections, with South Sudan seeing an even higher rate of 54 percent.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

The formulation of National Action Plans on SCR 1325 (NAPs) is mandated by the UN Secretary-General to advance implementation of the women, peace and security agenda. In the last five years, 18 countries have developed action plans to implement elements of the resolution, including protection, prevention, participation, and early recovery efforts. To strengthen national planning on SCR 1325, UNIFEM is supporting a multi-country initiative to produce meaningful and practical indicators on the implementation of SCR 1325.

The initiative works through three key phases: country-mapping studies, which evaluate the gaps and opportunities in the national action plan process; in-country capacity development with government and UN partners; and establishment of in-country advisory teams to provide guidance and technical support for implementation of the National Action Plan. In 2009, efforts focused on Liberia, Uganda and Sierra Leone, in partnership with UNFPA and INSTRAW.

The main indicators prioritized by government and civil society

participants include:

- Women's participation at all levels of decision-making in the government;
- The number of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported and prosecuted;
- Access to health, psycho-social services and trauma counselling for sexual and gender-based violence survivors;
- Domestication of specific regional and international laws, resolutions and conventions; and
- Building national capacity to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.



Engaging Men to End Violence

In Cameroon, where many women are subjected to harmful practices such as forced marriages, breast ironing and physical abuse of widows, traditional leaders have become agents of change. After receiving intensive training to familiarize them with women's human rights, they are taking steps to usher in progress.

The UNIFEM-supported training is based on the framework

provided through the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which marked its 30th anniversary in 2009. Twenty-five tribal chiefdoms abolished harmful widowhood rites in 2009, and in the Central African country's Manyu Division, 16 tribal chiefs banned discriminatory practices through a signed declaration. The declaration ensures that women can inherit

property. The treatment of widows has also been improved, including greater flexibility in women's interactions with family members after widowhood. Committees have been established to fight violence against women and there is now increased commitment to end female genital mutilation.

Sustained efforts with local partners have even led to a few chiefdoms including women in the traditional council, a

decision-making structure normally reserved for men. Two paralegal centres have been established in the towns of Bamenda and Buea to address gender-based violence, and more traditional leaders are requesting the training.

In Mozambique in 2009, as part of the UN system, UNIFEM supported the consultations that contributed to the Domestic Violence Law, reflecting international human rights standards

◀ **The rewards of progress:** After being trained on women's human rights, traditional leaders in Cameroon are abolishing discriminatory practices, including harmful widowhood rites.

and conventions. Coming after years of active advocacy by women's groups, the law came into effect in 2010, and codifies domestic violence as a public crime, with specific penalties for the perpetrators. However, implementation of laws often lags behind, and UNIFEM works with partners to mobilize awareness and usage of laws to end violence against women.

Involving men was the focus in Maputo, where on a hot September evening the cheers of 35,000 reverberated through the packed Machava Soccer Stadium, when Mozambique competed against Kenya in the World Cup qualifier. The audience was reacting to activists from UNIFEM-partner organization REDE HOPEM (Men for Change Network)

as they marched wearing T-shirts and carrying banners with anti-violence messages, such as 'Kick the ball, NOT the women'.

REDE HOPEM, with 30 member organizations, is the first male network in Mozambique to work on prevention of violence against women and HIV and AIDS. Through public debates and trainings on perceived masculinities, it undertakes dialogues in settings where audiences are predominantly male. The coalition is one of several men's networks supported by UNIFEM in 2009. As part of these efforts, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Men Engage Alliance. UNIFEM also co-sponsored the Global Symposium on Engaging Men and Boys, which called for action from governments, the UN and NGOs to devote increased resources and commitment to engaging men and boys in overcoming gender injustices.

In Mali, a sub-regional



▲ Standing up to end violence against women: Men in Machava Soccer Stadium in Mozambique show support with signs reading 'Kick the ball, not the women'.

advocacy meeting was organized by the Network of Religious Leaders in West Africa, supported by UNIFEM. In the lead-up to the 2009 communal elections, the gathering sent a clear message that

women's participation in politics is not contrary to Islam. The elections saw a 4.3 percent increase in the number of women candidates, and the number of seats won by women also increased by 1.7 percent.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is an invisible yet critical impediment to effective peacebuilding. While SCR 1325 calls for women's engagement in peacebuilding processes, there is little attention on making women's lives safer. The five-year UNIFEM programme 'Supporting Women's Engagement in Peacebuilding and Preventing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Conflict and Crisis: Com-

munity Led Approaches' aims to address this gap.

The initiative focuses on Afghanistan, Haiti, Liberia, Rwanda, Timor-Leste and Uganda. It advances community-based solutions to address issues of sexual violence and the exclusion of women from public decision-making on matters of peace and security. Areas of focus include gender-sensitive justice, security sector reform

and capacity building for women to engage in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Early results include: the establishment of gender desks and women-friendly units in police stations like those in Rwanda and Uganda; an increase in SGBV cases prosecuted in Haiti; and the establishment of 'women's peace huts' that engage in community policing and their improved coordination with the local police in Liberia.



Supporting Women to Live Positively

To serve on the district-level committee was not an easy feat for the women in Thailand's Trad Province, yet they managed to bring about sweeping changes in the distribution of welfare benefits. For example, the names of HIV-positive people receiving these benefits are no longer announced over community loudspeakers, ensuring confidentiality. Many of the women on

the committee are survivors of violence, and HIV-positive.

Through the SHAW project — Support for HIV Affected Women from Sexual Violence — HIV-positive women in Chiang Mai and provinces have formed community networks to advocate for adequate services, participate in provincial and district-level committees, monitor and report cases of violence against women and provide group counselling. The

project is implemented by Raks Thai, a grantee of the multilateral UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women that UNIFEM manages on behalf of the UN system.

To put an end to discrimination, HIV-positive women are taking the lead in advocacy initiatives across the region, where the number of women facing the disease is rising. The World Health Organization estimates that 3.5 million people are living with HIV and AIDS

in Southeast Asia, 33 percent of them women. The proportion of HIV-positive women is also rising, from 19 percent in 2000 to 35 percent in 2008.

UNIFEM supported HIV-positive women's networks in 13 countries in 2009 with the goal of influencing responses to the pandemic. The 'Diamonds' initiative, a film and book produced by the Asia-Pacific Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS was part of these efforts. It features

◀ **Shining a light on HIV and AIDS: A candlelight vigil marks World AIDS Day in Indonesia, where UNIFEM supports HIV-positive women to speak out and lead advocacy efforts.**

10 women and one girl who are HIV-positive from Indonesia to Sri Lanka. The film is being used widely by organizations raising awareness on the impact of HIV and AIDS, and the women portrayed speak at international conferences and lead national efforts.

In 2009, UNIFEM also supported legislative changes across Asia, including a new law for domestic violence prevention in Nepal, which includes a budget provision for services. The Domestic Violence Control and Punishment Act recognizes physical, mental and economic violence as well as sexual harassment. It facilitates medical treatment for survivors along with compensation, shelter arrangements and protection of the survivors' children



▲ **Window of opportunity: The 2009 Magna Carta of Women in the Philippines mandates the State to change discriminatory laws.**

and other dependants. UNIFEM provided assistance to the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare in drafting the Bill, and was subsequently requested to be on the technical committee to draft the regulations to the Act.

In the Philippines, a new standard for gender equality came via the landmark Magna Carta of Women

of 2009. Among other provisions, it strengthens violence against women laws, and mandates district governments to address it strongly. The legislation capped seven years of lobbying by women's groups, supported by UNIFEM, during which civil society and government officials translated the Convention on the Elimination of All

Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) into national legislation. Several CEDAW provisions are reflected in the Magna Carta: the State's obligation to change discriminatory laws; human rights training for all personnel protecting women against violence; equality in land titles; and an increase of women in government within the next five years.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

Our first priority must be to include women in peace talks as full and equal partners. If we do not — if we ignore sexual crimes — we trample on the principles of accountability, reconciliation and peace. We fail not just women but all people” — *UN Secretary-General, June 2009.*

Security Council resolutions 1820 and 1888 require that sexual violence is addressed in peace negotiations. However, UNIFEM research

shows that since the end of the Cold War, out of approximately 300 peace agreements for 45 conflicts, sexual violence is cited in only 10 country contexts. For ceasefire agreements, only six mention it.

At the UNIFEM-led high-level Colloquium ‘Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Peace Negotiations: Implementing Security Council Resolution 1820’ in June 2009, a global brain trust of mediators, experts and women peace activists reviewed the

striking silence of peace accords on the topic of sexual violence. Mediators urged that negotiating parties should address sexual violence in the following components of peace deals: pre-ceasefire negotiations, including humanitarian access; ceasefires; justice processes and reparations programmes; and developmental components that address the socio-economic needs of victims in recovery and development frameworks.



Promoting Safer Employment

In an unusual turn of roles, movie stars are helping to protect women from abuse in Cambodia. ‘Star cards’, with pictures of movie actors and singers on one side and hotline numbers of services on the other, provide essential information. The celebrities have been engaged as part of UNIFEM’s efforts in the region to protect women migrant workers’ economic, social and physical security. Sadly,

they are currently in high demand, as many are losing their jobs and are at greater risks of exploitation due to the financial crisis.

The economic downturn is taking a huge toll on migrant workers, many of them women, especially from South and Southeast Asia. Many families are dependent on women’s wages, yet the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that the economic crisis led

to 18.7 million more unemployed women, pushing many into informal or unsafe jobs at a faster rate than men. To mitigate the effect, UNIFEM is working with countries of origin and destination to foster safe migration for millions of women who seek work abroad in search of a better future.

In Cambodia, for instance, a standardized Overseas Placement Contract for migrant workers has been

finalized for approval by the Ministry of Labour. UNIFEM, ILO and the International Organization of Migration advocated for the contract, which guarantees safe working conditions, healthcare and pre-departure trainings. Advocacy efforts also contributed to the government’s stimulus package of US\$7 million to support those who have lost jobs due to the economic crisis, including vocational training for

◀ **Tailoring policies to make work safer: UNIFEM supports efforts across Southeast Asia to protect women migrant workers' economic, social and physical security.**

migrant women workers. Along the borders with Thailand and Viet Nam, women are learning about legal migration and the risks of trafficking through paralegal assistance and women's forums, and credit schemes are facilitating livelihood options.

In Jordan, a destination country for many Asian women migrants, legal domestic workers will now get 14 days of paid and additional sick leave. Following years of joint advocacy by UNIFEM, the National Centre for Human Rights and partners, two Migrant Workers Labour Bylaws were adopted in 2009. They ensure basic rights, such as food, a room with light, and a free phone call to families once a month. Recruiting agencies are also mandated to take bank insurance as financial compensation in case of non-compliance with the Bylaws.



▲ **Promoting women's leadership: An analysis of the working conditions in the bustling markets of Melanesia has encouraged women vendors to demand change.**

UNIFEM is also stepping up efforts to protect women in the informal sector. In the bustling markets of the Melanesian islands of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, the majority of vendors are women, often the sole breadwinners. Working conditions for them are abysmal, as they camp under open skies, are vulnerable to extortion by local authorities and

sell in markets that are crowded and unsanitary.

In 2009, UNIFEM worked with women vendors to conduct a gender analysis of the conditions in more than 50 marketplaces to expose the risk of sexual assault and exploitation, as well as health hazards from sitting on damp ground or the lack of clean water and toilet facilities. As a result, a set of pilot interventions led by the women is

emerging, making officials and market management more gender-sensitive and accountable. For the first time women vendors are participating in town planning and decentralization of market sites. In Vanuatu, for example, the women are working with the local government to assume management responsibility of 20 mini-markets and to design the new central market.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

In 2008, the landmark SCR 1820 profoundly changed the legal and political landscape for addressing sexual violence in conflict by identifying this violence as a tactic of war requiring specialized military and police responses. In 2009, the UN Security Council signaled a robust political commitment to addressing conflict-

related sexual violence, with the passage of its resolution 1888. The resolution aims to advance the earlier SCR 1820, by mandating high-level leadership in the form of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and ensuring UN coordination to respond to sexual violence.

SCR 1888 also calls for the development of rapid-response teams of judicial experts to help counter impunity, women protection officers to work with peacekeepers to develop guidance for ending sexual violence, monitoring tools and the production of an annual report that will provide information on perpetrators of sexual violence.



Involving the Private Sector

For many working women in Egypt, travelling to work and back can be the hardest part of the day. They face sexual harassment on public transport, or when walking back home and live in constant fear of being heckled by men. This is why Arafa Holding, a leading apparel firm in Egypt, is now providing free transport for female employees, including for mothers with

children in daycare.

This progressive move comes as a result of an initiative to support the growing number of women in the Egyptian workforce. Through the Results-Based Initiative (RBI), a UNIFEM, World Bank and International Center for Research on Women partnership, a Gender Equity Model has been developed that allows companies to step up their gender equality policies and

practices. National partners consist of the Egyptian Government, including the Ministry of Investment, Ministry of Manpower and Migration and the National Council of Women. The model provides guidance on how to address the main challenges for women, such as wage inequities, sexual harassment, work-life balance and lack of leadership positions.

A cornerstone of the

initiative is a voluntary certification scheme with minimum standards for hiring, training and promotions for women. Companies meeting these standards earn a gender equity seal.

Ten private firms have already embraced the Gender Equity Model. Chemical Industries Development, for example, has subsidized daycare, contributing to low dropout rates of working mothers. Its human resources

◀ **Moving forward:** Supported by UNIFEM, private companies in Egypt are making workplaces more women-friendly, for example by providing safer transport.

department is also emphasizing gender equality trainings and equal pay for all. Seeing the impact, the Egyptian government decided to scale up the model in 2009, targeting 60 public and private sector companies, including large textile and food manufacturers.

The Gender Equity Model demonstrates that taking innovation to scale is central to achieving all of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including gender equality. Towards that goal, on a global level, in 2010 UNIFEM, in partnership with UN Global Compact, launched the Women's Empowerment Principles — seven steps to empower women in the workplace.

Across the region, UNIFEM has worked to



▲ In Morocco, gender-responsive budgeting and the allocation of additional resources has contributed to an increase of births attended by health personnel and a decrease of maternal mortality.

advance the economic rights of women. In Morocco, UNIFEM is building on the solid foundation of the Gender Report first presented as an annex to the 2006 Finance Bill. The report is a government statement that summarizes budget implications on gender equity using gendered

analysis of the budget. The Gender Report has continued to expand and evolve with 25 ministries, departments and agencies contributing to it in 2009. These efforts have contributed to tangible results, such as a 9 percent decrease in maternal mortality after additional resources

were allocated in 2007, and an increase of 19 percent in births attended by health personnel. With UNIFEM support, there has also been greater involvement of women's NGOs in the budget process over the last two years, ensuring that women's needs are taken into account.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

In 2009, the UN Security Council passed SCR 1889 on women's leadership in peacemaking and conflict prevention, providing tools to accelerate the implementation of SCR 1325 (2000). The two resolutions work together to emphasize women's role as peacemakers and peacebuilders and target changes for long-term conflict prevention, transition and early recovery. SCR 1889 highlights the urgent need to

focus on women's leadership in fragile states, and their involvement in post-conflict planning, financial allocations, justice processes, security sector reform, basic service delivery and economic recovery.

Noting that there are few useful mechanisms for the effective implementation and monitoring of SCR 1325, resolution 1889 calls for measures that will provide the Security Council with tools to set up a monitoring system.

The resolution mandates the production of a set of indicators on SCR 1325 for use at the global level, which were produced in March 2010 in an inter-agency process led by UNIFEM. It also calls for recommendations on how the Council will receive, analyse and act upon information on women and conflict. A report on gender and peacebuilding taking into account the views of the Peacebuilding Commission is also mandated.



Enhancing Security

Nights are the worst time for many women in Haiti. Scared to sleep, they toss and turn, waiting for the crack of dawn. In the squalid temporary shelters built of sheets, the threat of violence is constant. It's not much better during the day: women have to share latrines without lights; they must bathe in public; and they are forced to sleep next to strangers after losing contact with family members after the

massive earthquake of January 2010 that left 200,000 people dead and 1.2 million homeless.

Even prior to the earthquake, decades of political instability, pervasive poverty and gender inequities had taken a heavy toll on the rights and security of women. Since 2007, UNIFEM's efforts included improving legal assistance for survivors of violence through trainings of paralegals and building awareness around access to services

at the community level. Extensive work has been undertaken with traditional authorities, including Vodou religious leaders, to address women's rights and sexual violence. In 2010, in partnership with UNAIDS, this work is being expanded to examine the linkages between HIV and violence against women. These community-based efforts were complemented by training of security and health workers on international human

rights standards and improving responses to gender-based violence cases through focusing on forensics and other processes.

Building on these efforts in the aftermath of the earthquake, UNIFEM has focused on strengthening the capacity of national partners to respond to the humanitarian crisis and ensuring that women are part of long-term recovery efforts. Support is being provided to scale up violence prevention

◀ **Responding to the humanitarian crisis: UNIFEM is working to scale-up prevention of violence and services for survivors in the temporary camps of Haiti.**

services and rebuild women's shelters. In the two months following the earthquake, UNIFEM and local partners trained nearly 100 people to increase the capacity of local organizations, enabling them to dispatch mobile teams to carry out prevention and referral services for female victims of violence in the temporary camps. With the private sector, free mobile phones were provided to link the teams with the police and women's centres. To improve response to sexual violence, UNIFEM is also funding dedicated motorcycles in the police stations in partnership with the government.

Also in 2009, in Argentina, UNIFEM, along with UNDP and UNICEF, supported the establishment of the Office of Domestic Violence of the Supreme Court, which is



▲ **Rallying to end violence: The Office of Domestic Violence in Argentina's Supreme Court assists women survivors and tracks the judiciary's response to cases of gender-based violence.**

the first of its kind at the national level. Open 24 hours a day, the Office assists women survivors of violence with services, including referrals to civil or penal courts and health and social services. The staff, trained by UNIFEM, are also tracking and assessing the cases, which in the long term will provide data to researchers to analyse patterns of impunity, as well as the judiciary's response to gender-based

violence cases. There are efforts to replicate this model, and all 23 provincial courts in Argentina have signed agreements to get the process underway.

Since 2006, UNIFEM has been supporting efforts to make public spaces safer for women through the Latin American regional Safe Cities programme. In 2009, plans were initiated to launch the Global Safe Cities programme, in partnership with UN HABITAT.

In Latin America the initiative is coordinated by the NGO coalition Women and Habitat Network. Their efforts have led to the training of the Colombian National Police on how to respond to cases of violence against women in urban spaces, the creation of a council to design safety plans for women in Bogota and the production of radio programmes on women's public safety across Latin America.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

A *fgan women have the most to gain from peace and the most to lose from any form of reconciliation compromising women's human rights. There cannot be national security; without women's security, there can be no peace when women's lives are fraught with violence, when we cannot step on the streets for fear of acid attacks.*— Mary Akrami, Director, Afghan Women Skills Development Centre, January 2010.

Women's perspectives on security solutions for Afghanistan are of particular relevance, as women's rights have been a central issue in

the conflict in the country. On the eve of the January 2010 London Conference on Afghanistan hosted by the UK Government, Afghan women's rights defenders released strong recommendations on security, development and governance priorities. The recommendations were the result of dialogue between Afghan women peace and social activists conducted just prior to the London conference, in early January in Dubai, supported by UNIFEM.

The leaders called for the Afghan government and international community to secure and monitor

women's rights in all reconciliation initiatives so that the status of women is not bargained away in any short-term effort to achieve stability. Ensuring women's representation in peace processes, including in peace *jirgas*, and a gender-responsive security agenda were also high priorities. The final outcome communiqué of the Conference includes the key priorities of the women activists: commitment to ensure that human rights are central to efforts to seek a political solution to the conflict; and intention to fully implement the National Action Plan for Women.



Boosting Women's Businesses

In the bustling bylanes of Comas, Independencia, San Juan de Miraflores and Villa El Salvador in the city of Lima in Peru, women who have never touched a computer before are blogging about their micro-enterprises. This comes after hundreds of women struggling to break out of poverty have received intensive trainings on entrepreneurial skills to improve their small

businesses of baking, handicrafts, garment-making, embroidering and hair salons.

For these women, running a business did not come easily. Operating in their own localities, the majority of them started their activities without any formal training. They did not advertise, were limited to selling to their neighbours and never undertook any standard management practices like providing receipts

to their customers or keeping an inventory of goods.

The trainings, provided to nearly 700 women through a pilot project of the Results-Based Initiative, a UNIFEM, World Bank and International Center for Research on Women partnership in six countries, also focuses on self-esteem building and personal development. Early results are promising: through improvements

in business plans and distribution channels, sales have increased by 50 percent and the women are applying for bank credits and scholarships for further expansion and learning. They are also leading advocacy efforts with local municipalities for better living and working conditions. In addition, their burgeoning economic empowerment has led to elevating their positions in the family, and in turn, a

◀ **Scaling-up women's entrepreneurship:** Intensive training in Peru has improved profits and business practices for many small-business owners.

decrease in the violence they routinely face from husbands and older family members.

Local authorities are planning to expand the initiative for a larger number of women entrepreneurs in Lima, while the Peruvian Government is proposing to scale up the project beyond the capital city of Lima, to five other regions in the country.

In 2009, UNIFEM worked across the Latin American region to increase women's economic security and advance gender equality. In Bolivia, efforts are underway to quantify household work undertaken by women and have it reflected as an asset to the National Budget. The proposal is part of the Women's Legislative Agenda, a series of bills to



▲ **Pathway to reform:** In Bolivia, women's organizations are advocating to adopt the Women's Legislative Agenda, which calls for a series of progressive laws.

advance gender equality. Supported by UNIFEM, the process of drafting the bills involved more than 800 women from women's organizations and trade unions, who along with town councillors led legislative hearings to generate consensus on

sweeping legal reforms. Coordinadora de la Mujer — a coalition of 200 organizations — is now mounting pressure on the lawmakers of the newly established Bolivian Parliament to swiftly adopt the Women's Legislative

Agenda, which calls for a host of progressive legislations. It includes laws against sexual harassment at work and in educational institutions, and a law that prohibits promoting sex work and pornography through mass media.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

In April 2010, the UN Secretary-General's report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 recommended a global set of indicators in four key areas: women's participation in conflict prevention and peace-making; prevention of violence against women; protection of women's rights during and after conflict; and women's needs in relief and recovery.

These indicators were proposed

by 14 UN entities under the leadership of the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues. UNIFEM was assigned the technical and coordination role and the indicators were developed in close consultation with Member States and women's civil society and peace groups worldwide. The process also drew upon indicators that are currently employed in SCR 1325 national action plans and in other national and international

efforts to implement the women, peace and security agenda.

The UN Security Council expressed its intention to take action on the indicators on the 10th anniversary of SCR 1325. The use of the indicators would be a clear step forward for improving accountability and implementation of the resolution, serving to assess where women are experiencing exclusion and threats to their security.



◀ **Making homes safer: The Domestic Violence Law adopted in Kazakhstan in 2009 is the only legislation in the Commonwealth of Independent States to ensure protection orders for survivors.**

foreground. Paving the way was the country's first Electoral Code with quotas for women in administrative bodies and party lists at the national and local level. The code was adopted in 2008, after years of advocacy by women's groups that UNIFEM had supported.

Central to the electoral work was countering the long-standing popular practice in the Balkans of family voting, whereby the male head of the family casts the votes on women's behalf, or women choose not to vote. Working with civil society groups to raise grassroots awareness and mobilize women, UNIFEM reinforced the Central Election Commission's campaign to counter family voting with trainings and door-to-door outreach. 'I vote, I am represented' became the mantra across the regions, amplified through public debates in town halls and in the media.

The hard work paid off: the elections saw the highest voter turnout — over 50 percent — in democratic times in Albania, with women being the majority in some regions. The results reversed the declining trend of women

Increasing Leadership and Services

Much has changed in the Balkan nation of Albania since the fall of communism, yet over the last decade women's political participation

remained extremely low. In 2009, however, national elections resulted in a sharp increase of women in Parliament, from 7 percent in 2005 to 16.4 percent in 2009.

In the lead-up to the

elections, UNIFEM led the efforts of the UN Country Team as part of the 'Delivering as One' pilot initiative in Albania, and worked with UNDP and UNICEF to bring women's voices to the electoral

elected over the last few years, and more than doubled the number of women parliamentarians. Encouraged by this historic first step, efforts are now on to get a 30-percent win for women in the upcoming 2011 local elections. Civil society groups, supported by UNIFEM in partnership with UNDP and UNICEF, are producing citizens' scorecards to track the commitment of political parties and the government to local-level quotas and gender equality priorities.

Since the late-1990s, UNIFEM has worked across Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to ensure that women's needs are on national agendas. In Kazakhstan, a major victory was achieved with the adoption of the 2009 Domestic Violence Law, the only legislation in the CIS region to ensure protection



▲ 'I vote, I am represented' was the mantra that resonated across Albania for the 2009 elections, which more than doubled the number of women in Parliament.

orders for survivors. Supported by UNIFEM, sustained advocacy initiatives by women's organizations ensured that the law includes concrete provisions such as aid and services for survivors and punishment for perpetrators.

UNIFEM also worked in Serbia, Moldova,

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to promote gender-responsive budgeting as a way to ensure that public resources benefit men and women equally. In Moldova, to enlarge the pool of practitioners familiar with gender concepts and budgeting, efforts were undertaken to integrate gender-responsive

budgeting courses at the prestigious Academy of Economic Studies. In 2009, the Gender Responsive Budgeting course was approved as part of the curriculum for the Public Finance and Taxation two-year master's degree, and was introduced in the spring of 2010.

10 YEARS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

Despite increased attention over the past decade to the women, peace and security agenda, major analytical gaps remain. For instance, no national military has yet developed guidelines to address sexual violence as a war tactic, and globally, women constitute just 2 percent of military peacekeeping personnel.

In the lead-up to the May 2008 Wilton Park Conference with high-level military personnel, the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) collaborated

with UNIFEM to compile an 'Analytical Inventory of Responses by Peacekeeping Personnel to War-Related Violence against Women'. The inventory served as the springboard for debate on practical solutions that can be used by peacekeeping forces to protect women. This DPKO/UNIFEM/UN Action document has triggered a process of technical self-scrutiny by bringing gender analysis and military and policing practice together. To be presented to the UN Security Council in June 2010, the

document aims to generate awareness in military and police planning circles of pragmatic strategies that can be standardized and replicated to address sexual violence. Developed through intensive consultations with peacekeeping missions, women's groups, national police forces and UN agencies, the inventory is intended as a tool that can inform pre-deployment and in-mission training, and is one of a number of tools being developed to enhance the impact of peacekeeping.

New Initiatives 2009-2010*

GLOBAL/CROSS REGIONAL

Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls

This cross-regional programme will be implemented in five major cities in five different regions and will promote the right of women to utilize and enjoy public urban spaces by making cities safer for women. It institutionalizes prevention and punishment for sexual harassment and sexual assault in public spaces in local authorities' policies, laws and budgets; improves gender-responsive infrastructure and policy environment; increases access to recreational, educational and employment opportunities for women; creates monitoring and accountability mechanisms; and develops a methodological model that is evaluated for up-scaling.

US\$2,527,585

Women's Access to Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict

Nepal, Uganda, Afghanistan, Haiti, Colombia

This cross-regional programme will increase accountability for women in post-conflict justice processes, with a particular focus on prosecutions for sexual and gender-based violence, including war crimes. It enhances women's access to justice by investing in legal aid, law enforcement and meaningful redress in the context of transitional and informal justice and dispute resolution mechanisms; and supports gender-sensitive conflict analysis for the development of early warning and prevention mechanisms.

US\$6,516,845

From Communities to Global Security Institutions: Engaging Women in Building Peace and Security

Haiti, Liberia, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nepal and Sierra Leone

This cross-regional programme will enhance accountability and develop indicators for the implementation of UN SCR 1325 and 1820 by strengthening women's security and voice in peacebuilding at community,

national and international levels, and by institutionalizing protection of women through national security services and in peacekeeping forces.

US\$6,020,807

Gender and Democratic Governance in Development: Delivering Basic Services for Women

Tajikistan, Morocco and Rwanda

This cross-regional programme will build knowledge to improve delivery of public goods and services to women through: capacity building for women to engage in and influence changes in institutional delivery systems; by promoting evidence-based organizational change for gender equality in service delivery; and by developing a knowledge and advocacy network on improving service delivery to women.

US\$1,788,909

Supporting Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS

Rwanda, Kenya, Jamaica, Papua New Guinea and Cambodia

This cross-regional initiative will increase mainstreaming of gender equality and human rights aspects into key policies addressing HIV/AIDS at the national level by promoting the leadership and participation of HIV-positive women's organizations and women affected by HIV/AIDS in shaping policies, programmes and resource allocations; and by developing core capacities of national AIDS coordinating mechanisms to promote human rights and gender equality in the HIV/AIDS response.

US\$3,000,000

AFRICA

Promoting Gender Justice and Democratic Governance in Mali

Working with the Ministry for Women, Children and Family Affairs and women's networks, this programme will increase women's participation in decision-making in Mali through the adoption of gender-sensitive electoral and governance processes and mechanisms and continued capacity building of women leaders.

US\$647,669

Gender Equality in Mali

Supporting government and civil society in the implementation of the National Action Plan, this programme will reduce gender-based violence and contribute to an institutional, social and legal environment favourable for gender equality.

US\$4,500,000

Creating Wealth and Reducing Poverty for Women in Informal Cross-Border Trade in Africa – Phase II of the Feminized Poverty Programme

This second phase of the Feminized Poverty Programme (FPP) aims to reduce poverty and exclusion among Women in Informal Cross-Border Trade (WICBT) through: supporting WICBT networks in order to improve the profitability of their businesses; strengthening the commitment and accountability of government institutions to support WICBT and mainstream gender issues in trade agreements and processes; and wealth creation, employment generation, poverty reduction and gender-responsive regional integration.

US\$641,274

Stop Violence against Women in the ECOWAS Sub-Region

Contributing to the creation of an institutional environment within the ECOWAS sub-region that is free of violence against women, this initiative will engage women's national machineries, religious leaders, the Association of Women Lawyers and rural women's platforms. The programme will contribute to the implementation of the Africa component of the UN Secretary General's campaign UNITE to End Violence against Women.

US\$1,334,231

Women's Participation in the 2010 Elections in Burundi

In partnership with the Peace Building Fund for Burundi, this programme supports women's participation in the 2010 elections and will build capacity for elected candidates to mainstream gender into the political agenda.

US\$487,433

Enhancing Gender Equality in Ethiopia

This programme supports implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment through: enhancing women's economic security and rights; reducing violence against women; and advancing gender justice and women's participation in democratic governance and peacebuilding.

US\$2,000,000

Capacity Building to Advance Gender Equality in Sudan

This programme supports national gender machineries and enhances advocacy, information and communication on women's human rights.

US\$6,000,000

Promoting Democratic Governance for Poverty Reduction, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Namibia

This multi-sectoral programme will enhance implementation of CEDAW and increase women's participation in decision-making.

US\$780,000

ASIA/PACIFIC

Partnership for Equality and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE) in Nepal

Through partnerships between the Nepalese Government and civil society for effective implementation of UN SCR 1325 and 1820, this initiative promotes women's participation in peace processes and protects the rights of women affected by conflict.

US\$525,000

Promoting Women's Political Leadership and Governance in India and South Asia

This programme will be implemented in five South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan) and will promote women's political participation for gender-responsive governance. It will support a regional research programme on Gender in Governance; strengthen women's coalitions for policy advocacy; and foster cooperation among capacity development institutions and women representatives at all levels.

US\$10,000,000

Regional Mechanisms to Protect the Human Rights of Women and Girls in Southeast Asia

This initiative will enhance implementation of CEDAW through support to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), the ASEAN Commission on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), the ASEAN Women's Caucus and civil society networks.

US\$2,810,476

Addressing Urgent Protection Needs of IDP and Returnee Women and Girls in Pakistan

In this programme, a coordinated emergency response to gender-based violence will be mainstreamed into humanitarian assistance through psycho-social intervention and counselling for women and girls affected by conflict in Pakistan. The programme will build capacity to compile data and monitor incidents of gender-based violence and enhance reporting mechanisms.

US\$1,303,666

Women, Peace and Security in Pakistan: Towards Implementation of the UNSCRs 1325 and 1820

This programme supports the Government of Pakistan to implement UN SCR 1325 and 1820 through: capacity building for the implementation of the National Action Plan; responding to the immediate needs of internally displaced persons, particularly women and girls; fostering a gender-sensitive approach to pre-deployment planning and training for peacekeepers; and enhancing the participation of women in peacebuilding.

US\$4,710,354

ARAB STATES

Strengthening of Counselling Centres for Women Survivors of Violence in Morocco and Algeria

To accompany the ongoing process of democratization and reform in the region, this initiative supports counselling centres for women survivors of violence in Morocco and Algeria. The programme also focuses on data collection, capacity building, and enhancement of networking among counselling centres.

US\$405,999

Public Governance and Accountability for Gender Equality in Morocco

This multisectoral programme aims to create a gender-responsive budgeting centre, an operational monitoring system, and to strengthen the capacities of institutional actors in key sectors of women's human rights.

US\$3,631,301

Supporting Community-Based Centres for Women in the Occupied Palestinian Territories

This initiative provides support to advance social, economic and political empowerment of Palestinian women by establishing or rehabilitating eight community centres for women in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

US\$1,273,200

Community-Based Women-Run School Canteens in the Occupied Palestinian Territories – Phase II

Develop a business model that promotes the economic security of rural women to show the positive impact that women's centres and community-based organizations have on communities in the West Bank.

US\$2,638,522

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Increasing Women's Political Participation in Latin America and the Caribbean

Working through South-South collaboration, this programme promotes women's political participation and builds capacity for elected officials and members of political parties throughout the region.

US\$611,646

Strengthening Young Women's Leadership and Networking in the Southern Cone

This programme will strengthen young women's leadership and organization, and increase their political participation in decision-making.

US\$1,500,000

Truth, Justice, and Reparation for Women in Colombia

This programme promotes and protects women's human rights with an emphasis on sexual violence and protection of victims in the Colombian justice system. It supports the integration of a gender-responsive approach in the national reparation processes, particularly regarding access to land.

US\$3,602,508

Safe Cities — Haiti

Enhancing prevention and response strategies, this programme will reduce gender-based violence against women and girls in public spaces. It builds on the strategic vision developed for the Global Safe Cities initiative.

US\$393,701

Ensuring a Gender-Responsive Humanitarian and Early Recovery Response in Haiti

This initiative responds to the urgent humanitarian and early recovery imperatives in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake in Haiti. It strengthens the capacity of state and civil society organizations for psychosocial support and stress management, delivers services, shelter and support to women victims of violence and their families and improves prevention of violence against women.

US\$1,000,000

EUROPE & CIS

Increasing Women's Employability in the Republic of Moldova

This programme increases social and economic rights of women in rural and suburban areas of Moldova by facilitating their access to quality social protection services, and through capacity building of national institutions.

US\$2,902,758

Women for Equality, Peace and Development in Georgia

This programme supports the efforts and strengthens the capacities of internally displaced persons and conflict-affected women's groups by supporting implementation of CEDAW and UN SCR 1325 and 1820 and through capacity building for national institutions to deliver services efficiently to IDPs and conflict-affected women.

US\$1,027,004

'SHIELD' – Enhancing Prevention and Responses to Domestic Violence in Georgia

This initiative will enhance the government's capacity in Georgia to eliminate violence against women, and to address the lack of services for victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual violence during conflict.

US\$703,149

Advancing Women's Rights in Serbia and Montenegro

This initiative contributes to the elimination of gender-based discrimination in the labour markets in Serbia and Montenegro by strengthening capacities to implement and monitor international and national commitments to women's economic security and rights.

US\$2,244,618

Special Trust Funds

UNIFEM administers two special trust funds.

Established in 1996 by the UN General Assembly and managed by UNIFEM on behalf of the UN system, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women awards innovative and catalytic initiatives on ending violence against women and girls.

Since its inception in 1997, the UN Trust Fund has distributed more than US\$50 million to 304 initiatives in 121 countries and territories. Grants

focus on supporting the implementation of existing laws, policies and action plans that address violence against women and girls. Support is also provided to models and initiatives that can be up-scaled and demonstrate how to end violence against women. In 2009, the UN Trust Fund awarded nearly US\$10.5 million to 13 projects and initiatives that address gender-based violence in 18 countries. From Thailand to Mexico, the grants range from service provision for survivors to

programming that address intersections between violence against women and HIV/AIDS.

In 2010, the new UNIFEM-managed Fund for Gender Equality announced its initial allocation of almost US\$10 million to 27 initiatives in 26 countries. The Fund, a US\$68 million multilateral initiative, is designed to advance innovative programmes that focus on women's economic and political empowerment at local and national levels. It is currently funded by

the governments of Spain and Norway. The grants fall into the Fund's Catalytic Grant category, one of two types of high-impact grants aimed to accelerate efforts of dozens of initiatives on the ground. Grantees will work on efforts ranging from changing attitudes towards women's political engagement in Sri Lanka, to boosting economic independence of HIV-positive women in Senegal, or amplifying the voices of Palestinian women refugees in Lebanon.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS IN 2009

in thousands of US dollars

	Fund for Gender Equality	UN Trust Fund to ERAW	Total 2009	Total 2008
GOVERNMENTS				
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	-	-	1
AUSTRALIA	-	-	-	930
AUSTRIA	-	526	526	2
FINLAND	-	702	702	388
ICELAND	-	300	300	-
IRELAND	-	576	576	377
KAZAKHSTAN	-	20	20	-
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	18	18	12
NETHERLANDS	-	5,882	5,882	8,054
NORWAY	3,578	3,578	7,156	-
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	-	30	30	30
SLOVENIA	-	17	17	15
SPAIN	-	7,396	7,396	69,948
SWITZERLAND	-	265	265	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	-	10	10	10
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	2,500	2,500	1,785
TOTAL FROM GOVERNMENTS	3,578	21,820	25,398	81,552
NATIONAL COMMITTEES				
AUSTRIA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	6	6	15
ICELAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	40	40	258
ITALY NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	5
JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	43	43	-
NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	3	3	-
SWITZERLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	47	47	-
UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	15
TOTAL FROM NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNIFEM	-	139	139	293
OTHER DONORS				
AVON	-	-	-	1,000
CINEMA FOR PEACE	-	-	-	115
JOHNSON & JOHNSON FAMILY OF COMPANIES	-	717	717	-
TAG HEUER SA	-	-	-	24
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION	-	400	400	50
OTHER DONORS	-	5	5	1
TOTAL FROM OTHER DONORS	-	1,121	1,121	1,190
GRAND TOTAL	3,578	23,081	26,659	83,035

UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: 2009 GRANTEES

UN Trust Fund grants range from US\$100,000 to US\$1 million distributed over a period of one to three years. A total of US\$10.5 million has been awarded to the following 13 initiatives in 18 countries*:

AFRICA

Cameroon, Lesotho, Namibia and Nigeria

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Africa Regional Office
Provide a framework for national governments to integrate the issue of gender-based violence within their sexual and reproductive health and rights services.

US\$998,800

Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal

Save the Children Sweden
End female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) in four programme countries through a participatory, rights-based approach to mobilize communities — from law enforcement to young women to practitioners.

US\$999,999

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone Reparation Programme: National Commission for Social Action/ Government of Sierra Leone
Implement the first-ever post-conflict reparations initiative specifically geared for survivors of sexual violence.

US\$999,999

Uganda and up to six locations in East and Southern Africa

Raising Voices
Enhance implementation of laws and policies addressing violence against women and HIV through up-scaling of the SASA! method, a ground-breaking primary prevention approach, as well as community activism, advocacy, and social-norm change.

US\$999,999

Zambia

Equality Now
Secure justice for girls through safe spaces, strengthening legal frameworks, enhancing law-enforcement capacity to address adolescent sexual abuse, and empowering girls to know and demand their rights.

US\$999,999

ASIA/PACIFIC & ARAB STATES

Cambodia

CARE Cambodia
Undertake a catalytic initiative to protect women workers in the beer industry by strengthening laws and policies around sexual harassment and workplace violence, sensitizing male beer-hall patrons, and empowering women beer promoters.

US\$999,887

Cambodia

Youth Star Cambodia
Address barriers to girls' education, such as child marriage, and domestic and intimate partner violence, in order to reverse harmful gender norms and promote healthy, non-violent relationships through the promotion of youth leadership.

US\$100,000

Thailand

United Nations Country Team (OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM)
Support key government ministries and local authorities to implement the Thai Act on Protection of Domestic Violence Victims, one of the most comprehensive protection and support packages in Southeast Asia.

US\$999,651

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Bolivia

Asociación CUNA
Pilot a unique programme of violence prevention, multi-sectoral intervention, reintegration, and empowerment services for girls and adolescent survivors of violence, including the establishment of innovative 24-hour mobile units to increase service provision.

US\$253,247

Guatemala

Population Council/ 'Safe Places'
Facilitate access to psychological counselling, health and legal services and vocational training for Mayan women and girls, and empower Mayan youth as social-change agents to prevent and redress violence within their own communities.

US\$876,631

Mexico

United Nations Country Team (Gender Theme Group, ECLAC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF)
Develop and pilot a culturally sensitive legal and policy framework for preventing violence against indigenous women and girls, with special attention to young people.

US\$994,122

EUROPE & CIS

Albania

Women's Association 'Refleksione' on behalf of the Network against Gender Violence and Trafficking
Strengthen institutional mechanisms and develop the capacity and resources of five central government institutions to respond to violence against women and girls in a sustained manner.

US\$778,426

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Rights for All ('Prava Za Sve')
Nurture a cadre of Roma women leaders to participate in parliamentary hearings, influence policy and decision-making processes, and increase access to justice.

US\$441,325



To address the urgent needs of ending violence against women, one of the objectives of the UN Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign is to raise US\$100 million annually for the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women by 2015.

UNIFEM launched several initiatives over the last year that contribute to the UNiTE campaign. UNIFEM's global action initiative Say NO – UNiTE was launched in Kenya in November 2009 and kick-started a kaleidoscope of new partnerships to end violence against women. The online platform counts and showcases actions on ending violence against women worldwide. Built on the momentum generated during its first phase when more than five million signed on to make ending violence against women a top priority, the initiative reached its first milestone on International Women's Day in March 2010: almost 200 partner organizations had joined the effort and people from more than 190 countries had taken action, raising the tally to more than 180,000 actions, in just four months since the launch.

The year 2009 also marked the start of the regional expansion of the UN Secretary-General's campaign. Coordinated by UNIFEM, on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the first regional UNiTE campaign was launched in Latin America in Guatemala City. Simultaneous launch events took place across the Andean region in Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. As part of the launch, trees were planted in each capital to symbolize the long-term and growing commitment to ending violence against women. The launches also included public forums and parades attended by government and UN representatives and civil society leaders.

In January 2010, UNIFEM also took the lead in organizing the African regional launch of the UNiTE campaign in Addis Ababa. It seeks to mobilize governments, civil society, the private sector, the UN system, as well as individual men, women and youth, to join forces and turn existing commitments to end violence against women into a reality. In his message for the launch event, the UN Secretary-General called on African leaders to listen to the voices of survivors of violence and to show strong political leadership in their response.

* Additional contributions received at the end of 2009 will enable the UN Trust Fund to award additional grants in the first half of 2010.

FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY: 2009 GRANTEES

Catalytic grants range from US\$100,000 to US\$500,000 distributed over a period of one to two years. A total of US\$9,997,573 has been awarded to the following 27 initiatives:

GLOBAL

Latin America, Africa, Asia

International Indigenous Women's Forum

Engage relevant stakeholders in a process of dialogue, consultation and advocacy to infuse gender equality perspectives into the work of the indigenous people's movement and indigenous governance systems.

US\$300,000

AFRICA

Uganda

Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE)

Establish a national gender accountability mechanism in Uganda to train and engage both legislators and stakeholders, in order to implement a new, government-wide Gender Responsive Budgeting initiative.

US\$205,000

Senegal

Alliance Nationale Contre le Sida (ANCS)/ SWAA SENEGAL

Through coalition building, advocacy and education, catalyse the inclusion of provisions in the draft national HIV legislation that would strengthen the rights, entitlements and empowerment of women living with HIV in Senegal.

US\$200,000

Ghana

ABANTU for Development/ Ghana Gender and Climate Change Coalition

Sensitize policy makers and local communities in Ghana to promote adoption of a gender-sensitive framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and programmes.

US\$500,000

Cameroon

Horizons Femmes/ Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme (NDH)

Promote stronger legal protections for domestic workers in Cameroon through empowerment, mobilization, awareness raising and legislative advocacy, to improve the conditions of systemic, socially accepted abuse and exploitation under which they live and work.

US\$368,750

Nigeria

BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights/ Kudirat Initiative for Democracy (KIND)

Develop and build the capacity of a network of young women with political aspirations throughout Nigeria to be competitive in the world of male-dominated elections, through training in issue-based political engagement, political-party structure, strategic campaigning, and mentorship with seasoned female politicians.

US\$480,000

Mozambique

Mulher, Género e Desenvolvimento (MUGEDE)

Enhance the capacity of rural women in Mozambique to capitalize on recent legislative advances that promote greater equality by increasing their

involvement and participation in political processes at national and international levels.

US\$438,550

ASIA/PACIFIC & ARAB STATES

Sri Lanka

Women and Media Collective

Increase the nomination of women by all political parties from 2 percent (the lowest in South Asia) to a target of 20 percent in the 2011 Local Council elections, giving particular attention to women from minority Tamil and Muslim communities.

US\$496,977

India

Rajasthan Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS / IMPACT Partners in Social Development

Draft, build support for and submit a policy document to the state government of Rajasthan, establishing a package of services and protections for women living with HIV, giving particular attention to the wider-reaching effects of discriminatory practices such as the denial of education to their children and denial of property rights.

US\$255,182

India

Gender at Work/ DSS Project of the Mitra Service Society

Build a strategic network between Dalit women's organizations and those working for Dalit women's rights in two states in India, bringing Dalit women's voices into right-to-food advocacy, concentrating on the implementation of the Indian National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).

US\$492,400

Philippines

Homenet Southeast Asia

Advance efforts towards secure labour rights for women home-based workers and other informal workers in the Philippines, in order to mitigate precarious economic conditions by advocating for adoption of the Magna Carta for Women in the Informal Economy and ratification of the ILO Convention on Home Work.

US\$100,000

Afghanistan

Women and Children Legal Research Foundation

Provide empirical data on the de facto denial of women's inheritance, property, and land rights in Afghanistan, leading to the development of a draft strategy for addressing violations of women's legal entitlements to those rights under Sharia law.

US\$161,920

Nepal

Association of Community Radio Broadcasters Nepal

Strengthen awareness of gender equality issues through institutionalizing a comprehensive 'Internal Gender and Social Inclusion' policy in 164 community radio stations in Nepal, and through the production and broadcasting of gender-sensitive programmes.

US\$394,000

Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Nauru, Republic of Marshall Islands, Tuvalu

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Assist six Pacific Islands Small Islands States (SIS) to develop and implement a sub-regional action plan for women's

political and economic empowerment to complement National Strategic Development Plans, considering their specific implementation and the challenges that each of these nations face due to their size and vulnerability.

US\$200,000

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Bisan Center for Research and Development

Consider the restrictions and conditions faced by Palestinian women living under occupation, and develop a model cooperative specifically designed to use economic empowerment as a tool for political and social empowerment.

US\$450,000

Egypt

Al-Shehab Organization for Comprehensive Development/ Egyptian Society for Economic and Social Rights

Improve the socio-economic conditions of domestic workers in Cairo, many of whom face physical abuse and legal exploitation. Empower them through advocacy campaigns, as well as by providing legal services, psychological counselling, and medical care.

US\$354,490

Lebanon

Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO)

Carve political space for women living in the semi-permanent Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and enable them to claim leadership positions and promote a women's rights agenda that will address issues such as gender-based violence and access to justice.

US\$437,140

Morocco

Agence du Sud

Support women in 13 rural and urban communities in the Guelmim-Es Smara region of Morocco to participate in drafting Community Development Plans, thereby ensuring inclusion of provisions for the socio-economic empowerment of women and promoting women's political participation.

US\$460,000

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Ecuador

Fundación Waaaponi/ Municipalidad de Cuenca

Use existing networks linked to rural parish-community structures in Ecuador to catalyse gender-equality progress by measures that include institutionalizing the use of gender-disaggregated data in policy formation, increasing economic investment in rural parish women's priorities, and promoting balanced gender participation in parish assemblies.

US\$489,657

Mexico

Asociación Nacional de Empresas Comercializadoras de Productores/as del Campo, A.C.

Leverage a network of civil society and government partners in 18 Mexican states to increase rural and particularly indigenous women's agricultural economic opportunities by developing an in-depth, broad-based strategic plan.

US\$495,000

El Salvador

Asociación de Mujeres por la Dignidad y la Vida (Las Dignas)/ Asociación

Movimiento de Mujeres Melida Anaya Montes (Las MELIDAS)

Catalyse the passage of a national gender equality law in El Salvador by implementing a public education campaign, expanding existing women's rights networks and by developing, promoting and recommending revisions to existing proposed legislation.

US\$500,000

Colombia

Corporación Sisma Mujer

Strengthen the capability of female internally displaced persons (IDPs) in five districts of Colombia, in order to hold the national government accountable for incorporating gender-sensitive frameworks into public policy on IDPs.

US\$163,361

Dominican Republic

Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)

Support efforts to incorporate a gender perspective in the Dominican Republic's national Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy to increase women's participation in the emerging ICT sector, thereby reducing the potential for ICTs to deepen gender-based economic and social exclusion.

US\$500,000

EUROPE & CIS

Bosnia and Herzegovina

KULT Association/ BH Experts Association (BHXP)

Empower young women from youth associations in 12 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to engage actively in creating and implementing youth strategies at the local governmental level through various activities, for example a year-long, gender-focused Youth Leader programme.

US\$462,768

Russian Federation

Regional Public Organization Center for Migration Studies/ Fund Tajikistan/ Information and Legal Center/ Migration and Law

Engage policy makers and civil society organizations in addressing the specific needs of marginalized Tajik migrant women and children in Russia, including conducting advocacy work to support a human rights approach to migration policy and practices, as well as access to basic social services.

US\$420,000

Ukraine

All Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV

Incorporate gender-sensitive approaches in HIV programmes at all levels in Ukraine, ensure the inclusion of women living with HIV in drafting and implementing policies that affect them, and facilitate access to education, medical, social, psychological, and legal services.

US\$499,921

Serbia

Women's Space, Bibija

Support the creation of Local Action Plans in five Serbian cities to develop systematic solutions for the improvement of the status of Roma women, focusing on the intersections of CEDAW and the Serbian Roma decade framework.

US\$120,625



▲ Financing women's needs: UNIFEM support to Maasai women in Kenya helps them to market their crafts more profitably.

UNIFEM STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

For the year ended 31 December 2009

All figures included in this report are expressed in thousands of US dollars

	2009	2008
INCOME		
Voluntary Contributions	61,984	51,199
Other Non-Core Contributions	75,896	70,143
Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	23,081	18,268
Fund for Gender Equality	3,578	64,767
Sub-Total	164,539	204,377
Interest Income	1,710	3,249
Reimbursable Support Services	8,173	6,654
Other Income	5,692	1,053
Sub-Total	15,575	10,956
TOTAL INCOME	180,114	215,333
EXPENDITURE		
Project Costs:		
General Resources	49,228	42,348
Other Non-Core Resources	56,788	51,302
Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	10,665	10,691
Fund for Gender Equality	6,508	-
Sub-Total	123,189	104,341
Biennial Support Budget:		
Management and Administrative Costs	11,562	3,700
Technical Support Costs	-	7,270
Reimbursable Support Services Costs	4,907	2,937
Sub-Total	16,469	13,907
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	139,658	118,248
Excess of Income over Expenditure	40,456	97,085
Transfer to/from Reserves	(4,910)	(600)
Refund to Donors and Transfers to/from Other Funds	(1,147)	(994)
Fund balances, 1 January	193,235	97,744
Fund Balances	227,634	193,235

TOP 20 CONTRIBUTORS IN 2009

in thousands of US dollars

	Core	Non-Core	Total 2009	Total 2008
GOVERNMENTS				
SPAIN	23,669	24,045	47,714	28,426
NORWAY	11,738	10,522	22,260	18,220
SWEDEN	3,214	9,367	12,581	5,923
UNITED KINGDOM *	4,800	1,851	6,651	9,555
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,491	515	5,006	5,394
NETHERLANDS	3,012	1,803	4,815	1,490
AUSTRALIA	1,090	2,534	3,624	3,110
DENMARK	1,768	1,200	2,968	2,540
GERMANY	2,172	372	2,544	2,541
CANADA	998	1,406	2,404	5,048
FINLAND	1,194	719	1,913	2,088
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	-	1,863	1,863	3,350
BELGIUM	1,749	-	1,749	1,900
NEW ZEALAND	1,459	131	1,590	1,538
LUXEMBOURG	1,324	-	1,324	1,513
SWITZERLAND	891	281	1,172	-
FRANCE	-	1,108	1,108	243
IRELAND	432	652	1,084	1,299
MEXICO	30	826	856	428
BRAZIL	-	838	838	813

UNIFEM's 100/100 CAMPAIGN

UNIFEM initiated the 100/100 campaign with the goal of reaching 100 Member States contributing a total of US\$100 million to the organization's core budget by 2011. In 2009, core resources grew from US\$51 million in 2008 to US\$62 million*, an increase of 21 percent. The number of governments contributing to UNIFEM's core resources rose by 28 percent, from 80 in 2008 to 102 in 2009.

*The contribution by the UK government (US\$4.8 million) was received in January 2010.

UNIFEM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER DONORS IN 2009

in thousands of US dollars

	Core	Non-Core	Total 2009	Total 2008
GOVERNMENTS				
AFGHANISTAN *1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
ANDORRA	40	-	40	42
ANGOLA *2	4	-	4	-
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA *3	4	-	4	-
ARGENTINA *1	8	-	8	10
ARMENIA	2	-	2	-
AUSTRALIA	1,090	2,534	3,624	3,110
AUSTRIA	211	571	782	1,537
AZERBAIJAN	5	-	5	3
BAHAMAS	2	-	2	-
BANGLADESH	-	-	-	2
BARBADOS	2	-	2	1
BELGIUM	1,929	-	1,929	1,900
BELIZE	3	-	3	-
BENIN *8	-	-	-	-
BHUTAN	1	-	1	-
BRAZIL	-	838	838	813
BURKINA FASO *8	-	-	-	-
CAMEROON	2	107	109	-
CANADA	998	1,406	2,404	5,048
CHILE	3	-	3	2
CHINA	30	-	30	30
COMOROS	0.2	-	0.2	-
CONGO	0.2	-	0.2	-
COTE D'IVOIRE *8	-	-	-	-
CROATIA	24	-	24	22
CYPRUS	7	-	7	6
DENMARK	1,768	1,200	2,968	2,969
DJIBOUTI *8	-	-	-	-
ECUADOR	-	-	-	145
EGYPT *8	-	-	-	-
ERITREA *1	0.2	-	0.2	-
ESTONIA *4	61	-	61	-
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	-	1,863	1,863	3,350
FINLAND	1,194	719	1,913	2,088
FRANCE	-	1,108	1,108	243
GEORGIA	5	-	5	-
GERMANY	2,172	372	2,544	2,540
GHANA *5	10	-	10	-
GREECE	15	-	15	15
GUYANA	1	-	1	1
HAITI	0.2	-	0.2	-
HUNGARY	5	-	5	-
ICELAND	200	600	800	596
INDIA *1	20	-	20	20
INDONESIA	50	-	50	100
IRAQ	0.1	-	0.1	-
IRELAND	432	652	1,084	1,299
ISRAEL *6	20	-	20	10
ITALY	703	-	703	10,919
JAMAICA *8	-	-	-	2
JAPAN	649	90	739	649
JORDAN *8	-	-	-	108
KAZAKHSTAN	50	-	50	20
KUWAIT	20	-	20	50
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC *8	-	-	-	-
LEBANON *8	-	-	-	0.2
LIBERIA	0.2	-	0.2	-
LIECHTENSTEIN	13	-	13	12
LUXEMBOURG	1,324	-	1,324	1,513
MALAYSIA *1	5	-	5	5
MALI	0.4	-	0.4	1
MALTA	1	-	1	-
MAURITANIA *8	-	-	-	-
MEXICO	30	826	856	428
MOLDOVA	1	-	1	-
MONTENEGRO *1	1	-	1	-
MOROCCO *7	8	-	8	4
MOZAMBIQUE	2	-	2	4
NEPAL	2	-	2	2
NETHERLANDS	3,012	1,803	4,815	1,490
NEW ZEALAND	1,459	131	1,590	1,538
NIGER	0.2	-	0.2	-
NORWAY	11,738	10,522	22,260	18,220
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	-	-	-	1
PAKISTAN	15	-	15	18
PARAGUAY	-	-	-	0.3
PHILIPPINES	-	-	-	6
QATAR	30	-	30	-
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	30	130	160	40
RWANDA	1	-	1	-
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS *1	1	-	1	1
SAINT LUCIA	1	-	1	-
SAMOA	1	-	1	1
SAN MARINO *1	29	-	29	-
SAUDI ARABIA *1	100	382	482	100
SENEGAL	5	-	5	-

UNIFEM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER DONORS IN 2009

continued

	Core	Non-Core	Total 2009	Total 2008
GOVERNMENTS				
SEYCHELLES	1	-	1	-
SINGAPORE	50	-	50	50
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10	-	10	-
SLOVENIA *9	58	-	58	20
SPAIN	23,789	24,333	48,122	28,426
SUDAN	-	-	-	1
SURINAME *10	2	-	2	-
SWEDEN	3,214	9,367	12,581	5,923
SWITZERLAND	891	281	1,172	957
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	11	-	11	11
TAJIKISTAN	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
TANZANIA *8	-	-	-	-
THAILAND	20	-	20	10
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA *11	-	-	-	11
TIMOR-LESTE	-	-	-	1
TUNISIA	9	-	9	-
TURKEY	50	-	50	50
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	-	-	50
UNITED KINGDOM *1	4,800	1,861	6,661	9,555
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,491	515	5,006	5,394
URUGUAY	3	-	3	3
VIET NAM *8	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FROM GOVERNMENTS	66,950	62,211	129,161	111,497
UN AGENCIES				
FAO	-	100	100	-
IFAD	-	363	363	40
ILO	-	71	71	77
UNAIDS	-	357	357	124
UNCDF	-	497	497	-
UNDEF	-	561	561	1,410
UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND	-	1,500	1,500	1,534
UNDP	-	6,664	6,664	3,733
UNESCO	-	10	10	-
UNFPA	-	639	639	398
UNHCHR	-	-	-	100
UNICEF	-	118	118	124
UNOCHA	-	156	156	237
WHO	-	5	5	-
TOTAL FROM UN AGENCIES	-	11,041	11,041	7,777
NATIONAL COMMITTEES				
AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COMMITTEE *13	423	110	533	156
CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	5	-	5	-
FINLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	62	62	57
HUNGARY NATIONAL COMMITTEE	3	-	3	-
ICELAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	515
ITALY NATIONAL COMMITTEE	3	-	3	3
JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	36	36	60
NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	90
SINGAPORE NATIONAL COMMITTEE	0.1	43	43	41
SWITZERLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE *13	-	35	35	6
UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL COMMITTEE	27	-	27	-
UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE	15	-	15	50
OTHERS	5	-	5	-
TOTAL FROM NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNIFEM *12	481	286	767	978
OTHER DONORS				
AVON	-	690	690	-
ARAB GULF PROGRAMME FOR UN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS	-	112	112	53
CHRISTIANSEN FUND	-	20	20	50
IDRC	-	305	305	78
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	-	176	176	-
INMUJERES MEXICO	-	-	-	57
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE	-	-	-	75
OXFAM	-	-	-	272
SOROPTIMIST	-	15	15	-
UNFIP TURNER FOUNDATION	-	175	175	100
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE	-	25	25	200
WORLD BANK (INT'L. BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT)	-	624	624	-
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION	-	349	349	200
OTHER DONORS	-	12	12	5
TOTAL FROM OTHER DONORS	-	2,503	2,503	1,090
GRAND TOTAL	67,431	76,041	143,472	121,342
Less amounts paid in 2010 for 2009	4,966	-	4,966	-
Less core donations by National Committees	481	-	481	-
Less contributions by National Committees received in 2009 and applied in 2010	-	145	145	-
Net contributions received	61,984	75,896	137,880	121,342

* 1: Retroactive payment, received in 2010 for 2009

* 2: Payment of 750 dollars yearly for 2009-2013

* 3: Payment of 4,000 dollars for 2008-2011

* 4: Payment for 2009 (41k), 2010 (20k)

* 5: Payment for 2009 (5k), 2010 (3k), 2011 (2k)

* 6: Payment for 2009 (10k), 2010 (10k)

* 7: Payment for 2009 (4k), 2010 (4k)

* 8: Contribution pending by time of printing

* 9: Payment for 2009 (28k) /2010 (30k)

* 10: Payment of 500 yearly for 2008-2011

* 11: Payment for 2008 (2), 2009 (2.5), 2010 (2), 2011 (3.5)

* 12: Core donations by National Committees are presented under Core contributions for the purpose of the illustrated Annual Report, although officially considered separately as donations.

* 13: Non-core contribution for 2010 (110k)

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A GLOBAL NETWORK OF SUPPORT

NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNIFEM

National Committees for UNIFEM are independent non-governmental organizations, which support UNIFEM's mission through outreach and advocacy on women's issues and fundraising for UNIFEM projects worldwide. Currently, there are 18 National Committees in the following countries:

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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE FOR UNIFEM

Altrusa International, Inc.

Anglican Consultative Council

Associated Country Women of the World

Armenian International Women's Association

Baha'i International Community

Congregation of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd

International Alliance of Women

International Association of Women in Radio and
Television

International Federation of Business and Professional
Women

International Federation for Home Economics

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

International Federation of Settlements and
Neighbourhood Centres

International Federation of University Women

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction

International Psychoanalytical Association

League of Women Voters

Medical Mission Sisters

National Association of Negro Business and
Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

National Council of Women of the United States

Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association

Soroptimist International

Trickle Up Program, Inc.

United Nations Association of the United States of
America

United States Committee for UNIFEM

Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

World Union for Progressive Judaism

World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations

World Young Women's Christian Association

Zonta International

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