



## ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

Cover: Women in Cairo's Tahrir Square were among those driving forward the Arab Spring revolts with their calls for economic and political justice.

Mohammed Abed/AFP/Getty Images

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## Annual Report 2011-2012

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In Morocco to commemorate International Women's Day, UN Women Executive Director Michelle Bachelet met with rural women campaigning for their inheritance and property rights.

## FOREWORD

By UN Women's first anniversary at the start of 2012, we could look back on a year of accomplishment.

It was a year of rapid progress but also challenges, both those inherent in the creation of a new organization, and those taking place in the outside world. UN Women rose to these demands, leveraging results in line with our Strategic Plan. As detailed in this Annual Report, we expanded country programmes, backed the evolution of international gender equality standards, and championed women's empowerment across the UN system.

Two events dominated global debates in 2011—the movement for democracy that swept across the Arab world, and persistent economic and financial crises. During the Arab Spring, women called for democracy and justice, only to confront the threatened erosion of their rights. Economic instability continued to undercut women's employment prospects, but recognition grew that women's labour market participation reignites economic growth and is essential to faster and more equitable recovery.

## A Time of Transformation

The political, social and economic transformations of the past year have underscored the need for women's participation and gender equality.

In 2011, our support helped bring record numbers of women to the polls in Egypt, to extend women's presence in politics, and to strengthen women's voices in municipal affairs. Globally, the UN General Assembly agreed that countries should take and report on concrete steps to increase women's political participation.

More than 1,000 women in one region of Pakistan gained decent jobs through a UN Women-backed programme, and businesses started to see their value as employees. In Central America, over 130 microfinancing institutions began tailoring services to indigenous and rural women.

Through 2012 and beyond, UN Women's top priorities will be a push for rapid progress in women's political participation and economic empowerment, bolstered by our thematic focus on ending violence against women, broadening women's role in peace and security, and making gender equality central to public plans and budgets. Overall, we aim to protect and advance hard-won gains for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

## Partners Speed Progress

No single entity will achieve gender equality; real progress requires mobilization, with women and men, governments and businesses, civil society and the United Nations working together. In its first year, UN Women focused on establishing and strengthening strategic partnerships to achieve results. In Egypt, joint efforts involved the UN Development Programme, the Egyptian High Judicial Elections Committee, and the Egyptian Centre for Women's Rights. In Pakistan, UN Women collaborated with the International Labour Organization and leading private sector companies.

During 2011, UN Women participated in 106 joint UN country programmes around the world, and signed 30 global partnership agreements with other UN agencies. UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme embarked on a joint initiative of economic empowerment for rural women and girls. 2012 saw the debut of the UN's system-wide action plan on gender equality, spearheaded by UN Women.

New global partnerships include the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality, or EDGE initiative, where UN Women and the

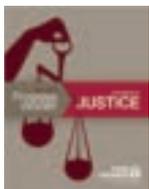
UN Statistics Division are collaborating with the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to fill gaps in gender statistics. Starting in 2012, UN Women and the European Union will focus on increasing women's participation in decision-making in economics, politics and justice, and on combatting sexual and gender-based violence.

## A Foundation for Action

In its first full year of operation, UN Women put in place a new management structure, unifying four UN entities. An assessment of field capacity guided the strengthening of 33 country offices. Our base of donors broadened, with 116 governments contributing in 2011 and an increase of funding to US\$227 million. This generous support in economically difficult times is much appreciated, yet we are looking forward to expanding our funding base to meet the demand for our services worldwide.

We can celebrate what has been achieved. But we cannot rest. Our collective global future rests on development that is equitable and sustainable. Towards that end, now is the time to open doors for women.

### Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012: In Pursuit of Justice



Justice remains out of reach for millions of the world's women—that was the conclusion of UN Women's landmark global report in 2011, *Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice*. It inspired discussions on women's rights in the Egyptian Constitution, the provision of services for survivors of gender-based violence in the occupied Palestinian territories and actions to protect indigenous women's rights in Ecuador, and garnered extensive media coverage worldwide.

The report highlighted signs of positive progress for women in legal systems, such as the constitutions in 139 countries and territories that now guarantee gender equality. It also presented detailed evidence on how women are shut out of

justice, showing that 603 million women still live in countries where domestic violence is not a crime, and 2.6 billion have no criminal legal protection from marital rape. More than half of working women are in vulnerable, poorly paid jobs, often ungoverned by labour laws. In the vast majority of countries, women still comprise far less than 30 percent of parliamentary lawmakers.

While advocacy and landmark legal cases have sped the pace of legal reform, the report chronicled the fact that even good laws are not always adequately enforced. Social stigmas and cost are other barriers to justice. The report offered a series of practical solutions, such as by creating special courts, adding more women police and providing legal aid services.



Around the world, women are vibrant leaders of calls for development that upholds rights and provides opportunities for all.

## A WORLD IN BALANCE REQUIRES GENDER EQUALITY

Women in all their diversity are a dynamic force. When they realize their full rights and opportunities on equal terms with men, they can shape better decisions and contribute to more just, equitable and sustainable development.

A world in balance requires gender equality.

In recent years, there has been a broad questioning of development that seems unsustainable and unbalanced, producing among other things a prolonged period of economic instability and uneven human progress. As protests in the Arab States and elsewhere drove home, too many people still lack opportunities to achieve well-being, such as decent and meaningful employment, fair access to economic assets, and social protection measures to reduce poverty.

Overall, global economic growth has been impressive in the last 20 years, increasing by 75 percent. But not everyone has benefitted. More than one in four people still lives in extreme poverty, many in middle-income countries. Two-thirds of natural resources vital to human survival are declining. By 2030, the world will need 50 percent more food, 45 percent more energy and 30 percent more water, even as millions of people cannot meet these needs today. Climate change poses an unprecedented threat.

Continuing in this direction will not deliver the future we want. It is likely to further deepen societal fragmentation and inequality.

Transformative changes are imperative, towards a new model of people-centered development. It would fully tap the enormous potential of half the world's population: women.

## Unleashing Women's Potential

We all lose from gender discrimination. About a billion women fall short of their potential economic contribution due to barriers in decision-making, labour markets, financial services, education and training, among other areas.

By contrast, countries with greater equality are more competitive and grow faster. In 2012, the World Bank found that eliminating all forms of discrimination against women in employment could increase productivity per worker by up to 40 percent.

The Food and Agriculture Organization has estimated that giving women farmers the same access as men to fertilizers, seeds, tools and other types of support would raise agricultural outputs enough to feed 100-150 million hungry people. According to World Bank calculations, Europe can expect a shortfall of 24 million workers by 2040 if women's employment

participation remains what it is now; if the rate rises to that of men, the shortfall will be only 3 million.

## Growing Consensus

Advocates and social movements have continuously called attention to the evidence for orienting economic policies around reducing gender discrimination, which further supports commitments to women's human rights. Some governments and the international community have started taking action.

Latin America, for example, has grown through the global economic crisis, while making considerable progress in reducing unemployment and poverty. For the first time in many decades, despite some challenges, development achievements have been much more evenly distributed, including among women. This is due in part to consistent investment in social protection programmes that have assisted 100 million of the region's poorest people for only about 0.25 percent of gross domestic product.

These programmes have been particularly successful because they often emphasize transferring funds to women. There is a wealth of accumulated evidence that relative to men, women are more likely to spend on the well-being of their families, driving down hunger, illiteracy and mortality rates, while contributing to economic growth.

Measures like these are increasingly part of the global discourse. In 2012, through the G-20 group, the world's most powerful economies committed to taking actions to overcome barriers to women's economic participation and expand opportunities for them. At the United Nations, the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability issued a report stating that our global future is not just about markets, but about the women and men who drive and are affected by them. We need to consider how growth is generated, where it goes, and what it does to women, men, families and the environment.

## The Future We Want

A landmark event in 2012 was the 40,000 strong gathering of people from governments, businesses, civil society groups and others at Rio+20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development. In an agreement called The Future We Want, governments endorsed an integrated framework of actions under the three pillars of sustainable development: economic growth, social equality and environmental sustainability. Gender equality was recognized as integral to all aspects. During the conference, public and private entities made more than US\$513 billion in commitments backing sustainable development measures.

Also agreed was the need to develop a set of sustainable development goals to guide international aspirations after the 2015 endpoint of the global Millennium Development Goals. Under a General Assembly agreement, work has already begun to define principles and priorities for a post-2015 agenda.

Since women's role will be fundamental, UN Women will continue championing women's empowerment and gender equality as central to all solutions and successes. As demonstrated by the achievements in this report, women can and do drive forward growth and social inclusion. With their leadership and full participation, sustainability and justice are within reach.



Sylvie Constantgelles clears land to plant peas in Haiti. The enormous but overlooked economic contributions of rural women like her were at the top of the 2012 agenda of the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

# STANDARDS FOR ADVANCEMENT

Norms and standards on gender equality and women’s empowerment forged through international consensus guide everything UN Women does. Among the most important achievements are the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action.

UN Women also has a leading role in supporting the continued evolution of agreed international norms. At UN forums and global conferences, it helps governments and women’s activists set agendas. Across all arenas, it advocates for gender equality as one of the most fundamental elements in advancing development, human rights, and peace and security.

## UN Commission on the Status of Women

Each year, UN Women supports the work of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, the only UN intergovernmental body specifically dedicated to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Several thousand government representatives and non-governmental activists gather in the Commission to review progress and agree on further action.

In 2012, the main theme for discussion was the empowerment of rural women, and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, and development. Constituting a quarter of the world's population, rural women and girls have major roles in agricultural economies, but their contributions have been largely overlooked. The commission shared country experiences and good practices, and discussed a broad range of necessary actions to overcome discrimination and empower this group of women.

Resolutions passed in the commission provide important guidance for gender equality programming and UN debates on related issues. A 2012 resolution on the empowerment of women in natural disasters called on governments and other stakeholders to ensure that women have equal access to decision-making in disaster risk reduction and response, and to bolster women's response capacities. A resolution on indigenous women urged UN Member States to enhance their rights, and for UN Women to promote their empowerment. Another resolution recommended actions to eliminate maternal mortality and morbidity.

## Political Participation

During the 66th session of the UN General Assembly in 2011, UN Women encouraged heads of state and government and other prominent political figures to sign a joint statement affirming that women's political participation is fundamental to democracy. Signatories included Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff, Prime Minister of

Trinidad and Tobago Kamla Persad-Bissessar, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice President of the European Commission Catherine Ashton. The UN General Assembly subsequently passed a resolution to accelerate the push for women's political participation.

## Aid Effectiveness

Global conferences that significantly added to gender equality standards in 2011 included the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea. Convening over 3,000 delegates from nearly 160 countries, the forum issued The Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation agreement, a turning point for international development cooperation. UN Women assisted advocacy for gender equality before and during the meeting. The final agreement formally recognized gender equality and women's empowerment as critical to achieving development results, and as prerequisites for sustainable and inclusive growth. Signatories committed to taking actions such as targeting public expenditures for women, making full use of sex-disaggregated data to inform policy decisions, and addressing gender equality and women's empowerment in all development and peacebuilding efforts.

## Least Developed Countries

Gender equality featured prominently in the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for 2011-2020 issued by the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries. For some of the world's poorest women, UN Women advocated the fundamental importance of economic empowerment. The Programme of Action emphasizes gender equality as among its priority areas of action, with a commitment to women and girls enjoying equal access to education, basic services, economic opportunities and decision-making.

## Climate Change

At the 2011 UN Climate Change Conference, the second largest meeting of its kind in history, delegates agreed on an unprecedented 11 commitments to gender equality in the Durban Platform. With backing by UN Women, advocates successfully pushed for links between gender equality and the critical areas of climate finance, technology and adaptation. The Platform established the Green Climate Fund as the first climate finance mechanism with gender dimensions integrated from the start, including in its objectives and guiding principles, operating modes, and goal for gender balance on its board and secretariat. The fund is expected to manage much of the US\$100 billion that developed countries have committed to mobilizing per year for climate change by 2020.

## Looking Forward

In the first half of 2012, UN Women provided evidence and data on the critical importance of gender equality and women's empowerment during preparations for Rio+20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development. Governments subsequently affirmed the centrality of gender equality and women's empowerment across the conference outcome document, while women Heads of State and Government issued a Call to Action with concrete policy recommendations to move forward. UN Women will continue to be a leading voice in urging governments, civil society and the private sector to uphold commitments to women in areas such as poverty eradication, agriculture, food and nutrition, water, energy, health, employment and education.

UN Women remains an active presence in ongoing deliberations on global agendas after the 2015 endpoint of the Millennium Development Goals. Reflecting its mandate, it continuously stresses the alignment of gender equality standards with on-the-ground development efforts. This speeds progress towards equality—and delivers the most sustainable improvements in women's lives.



Egypt's massive voter outreach campaign on television and radio helped boost the number of women exercising their right to vote.

## LEADERS OF CHANGE

### PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The full inclusion of women in political and other leadership positions expands the reach of democracy and justice, and is a matter of human rights. Overall numbers of women leaders still severely lag behind those of men, however. UN Women helps close the gap by supporting laws that reduce gender barriers, elections that open doors for women candidates and voters, and reforms that bring more women to the frontlines of public service delivery. Women have a right to participate across their societies – and an ever-more impressive track record as leaders of progressive change.

2011 was a year when women's leadership was highly visible around the world. Women drove forward the revolts of the Arab Spring, calling out for political and economic justice. Brazil, Denmark and Thailand joined the growing list of countries to elect women as heads of state or government.

**Arab States** The public service announcements flashed across Egyptian television screens throughout parliamentary elections at the end of 2011 and beginning of 2012. Images of men and women from all walks of life surrounded a hand-drawn question mark symbolizing a question at the top of Egyptians' minds: "Where is the country heading?" The announcements urged viewers to remember that the answer lies with them. Voting is a way to decide, and a right and responsibility for both women and men. On radio stations, catchy jingles with a play on the common Arabic word for "voice/vote" urged women to go to the polls so that Egypt could rise.

Both the announcements and the jingles were part of a joint effort by UN Women and UNDP, cooperating with the Egyptian High Judicial Elections Committee, to bring mass numbers of women voters into post-revolution politics. In a complementary initiative with the Egyptian Centre for Women's Rights, UN Women also helped develop a 3-D voter education game. Distributed through 100 civil society organizations, it has reached 30,000 people and appeared on a popular family show.

Following a record turnout for the elections, with an increase in women voters from 40 to 46 percent, UN Women continued working with the Government in 2012 to ensure that 2 million more women have the public ID cards required to vote in future polls. Under the "Your ID, Your Rights" campaign, TV ads are being developed to send home the message that the cards also open access to essential public services. Around 1,250 non-governmental groups have agreed to assist women in applying for the cards at mobile units.

Across North Africa, as Morocco embarked on comprehensive constitutional reforms, UN Women assisted the non-governmental Movement on Parity in becoming a powerful voice for gender equality. Its advocacy helped shape a new Constitution that for women is one of the most progressive in the Arab world, enshrining gen-

der equality in politics. A new law to enact this constitutional principle doubles the number of parliamentary seats reserved for women. All political party platforms in the most recent national elections made commitments to gender equality, while the number of women parliamentarians grew from 10 to 17 percent.

**Africa** With Kenya's 2010 Constitution guaranteeing gender equality and the use of affirmative action, UN Women supported women's advocates in ensuring a draft Political Parties Bill would reinforce women's political rights. A gender audit of the bill was carried out, producing recommendations applied by the Interim Independent Electoral Commission when the bill passed into law. Among other provisions, the law links the registration of parties to a two-thirds cap on any one gender in their governing bodies. The new Elections Act further allows the Commission to appoint representatives to special seats in the legislature so that no more than two-thirds of members are from a given gender, and requires filling vacant seats with a person of the same gender.

**Latin America and the Caribbean** In 2011, as Colombia readied itself to adopt a political reform law, UN Women worked with women's groups and the national women's machinery to advocate for a quota requiring women to comprise 30 percent of political party candidate lists; the law subsequently included it. In Haiti, UN Women backed women's activists and parliamentarians as they successfully pushed for a 30 percent quota in public administration and elected offices as part of a constitutional reform process.

Through a partnership between UN Women and UNDP, the region's first network of indigenous media professionals was founded in Ecuador, dedicated to fostering the political participation of these excluded groups, particularly women and young people.

**Asia and the Pacific** Since its independence in 1975, Papua New Guinea has had only four women in Parliament. In 2011, UN Women backed gender equality advocates and the sole woman member of Parliament as they successfully lobbied for a constitutional amendment reserving legislative positions for women. The next step will be enacting a new law to implement a quota of 22 seats.

**Europe and Central Asia** In Moldova, the percentage of women district councilors and mayors remains under 20 percent – not generally enough for making political agendas work for women. Since there is strength in numbers, UN Women in partnership with UNDP encouraged women public officials to come together and establish the Women's Network of Mayors and Local Councilors as part of the Congress of Local Authorities from Moldova, the country's largest association of local public authorities.

The network first turned its attention to increasing the gender sensitivity of the Congress, which subsequently included gender equality in its charter as a strategic priority. It significantly increased its 2012 budget to facilitate the work of women mayors and councilors, allocating funds for a full-time network coordinator, regular meetings, media outreach and study visits so women leaders can learn from each other.



Companies in Pakistan have agreed to hire more women workers, now a presence in the world's largest football manufacturing industry.

## TOWARDS ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

### PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Women's economic role is key to a faster, deeper, fairer and more sustainable recovery from today's persistent economic crisis. Across its economic empowerment programmes, UN Women seeks to unleash women's enormous potential. Support helps eliminate discriminatory barriers and open access to economic assets, jobs and services. So that these efforts enjoy broad support and take firm root, UN Women advocates for overarching economic policies that make women central to development.

In 2011, world food prices soared to a three-year peak, and global unemployment set a record high for the third year. Women were particularly vulnerable to these threats, as managers of households and workers in some of the most insecure jobs. They were also increasingly understood as key to sustainable recovery – the 2012 World Bank *World Development Report* detailed how economic growth depends on gender equality.

**Asia** Shahida Parveen is a widow and mother of four children who lives in the state of Punjab, Pakistan. After her husband died, she started stitching footballs at home, but struggled to make ends meet. Then her luck started to turn. Through a UN Women programme for home-based workers, she obtained training and found a good job at the Forward Sports Factory. Not only does she have a reasonable income, but she also enjoys social security and health benefits—and the satisfaction of providing for her family.

The programme that helped Shahida emerged from a partnership between the International Labour Organization and UN Women, which encouraged leading businesses in Punjab to expand employment options for women. The companies agreed to proactively hire women, and instituted reforms such as separate rest-rooms for men and women, and equal pay for equal work. More than 1,000 women who were once unemployed or eking out a living at home now have new jobs. As importantly, businesses have started to see the valuable capabilities of women employees.

UN Women has called attention to the rights of women migrant workers in Lao People's Democratic Republic—they constitute 70 percent of all migrant workers. In 2011, after sustained advocacy, the Government established a committee dedicated to addressing protection, employment and other issues, while the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare made women's economic migration part of basic training for officials. In Nepal, UN Women piloted an economic reintegration programme for women migrants that helps them invest money earned abroad into sustainable businesses at home. Many of these women have organized village alert groups that help other women address fraud in foreign employment; they also spread information about forced migration. National resources have been allocated to expand the programme.

**Africa** UN Women has assisted local women in Rwanda to join agricultural co-operatives. Now they, like men, can access loans and agricultural assets, including fertilizers to improve farm productivity. Yields on some small farms have since increased three times. To ensure the co-ops respond fully to women members, UN Women provided training on gender equality for co-op leaders and district authorities. This resulted in a drive to involve more women and measures for greater gender balance. A new requirement that married couples co-sign vouchers for fertilizer has stopped the previously frequent practice of men selling the fertilizer instead of using it on their crops. Ensuring that couples co-sign loans has led to dramatically higher repayment rates.

On the national level, UN Women supported civil society groups in analyzing the gender-responsiveness of spending on agriculture. The data they collected informed advocacy that, from 2009 to 2011, encouraged a 26.3 percent jump in Rwanda's agricultural budget. UN Women continues to work with the groups in monitoring gender-related expenditure of the new funds.

UN Women joined the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to advocate highlighting women's priorities in Côte d'Ivoire's most recent National Agricultural Investment Plan. Initiatives to implement the plan now include one in the Indénié-Djuablin Region, where women make up half the members of the programme governing committee, and have a special allotment of the land provided under it.

In Zimbabwe, along one of the poorest stretches of the Zambezi River, new equipment and training offered by UN Women has helped women from the Tonga ethnic group break into the male-dominated fishing industry. Instead of selling fish purchased from men's boats, they now market their own catch. Sales have doubled, and

the women are organizing collectives, extending their market reach to larger towns and cities, and participating in a revolving fund providing small loans.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

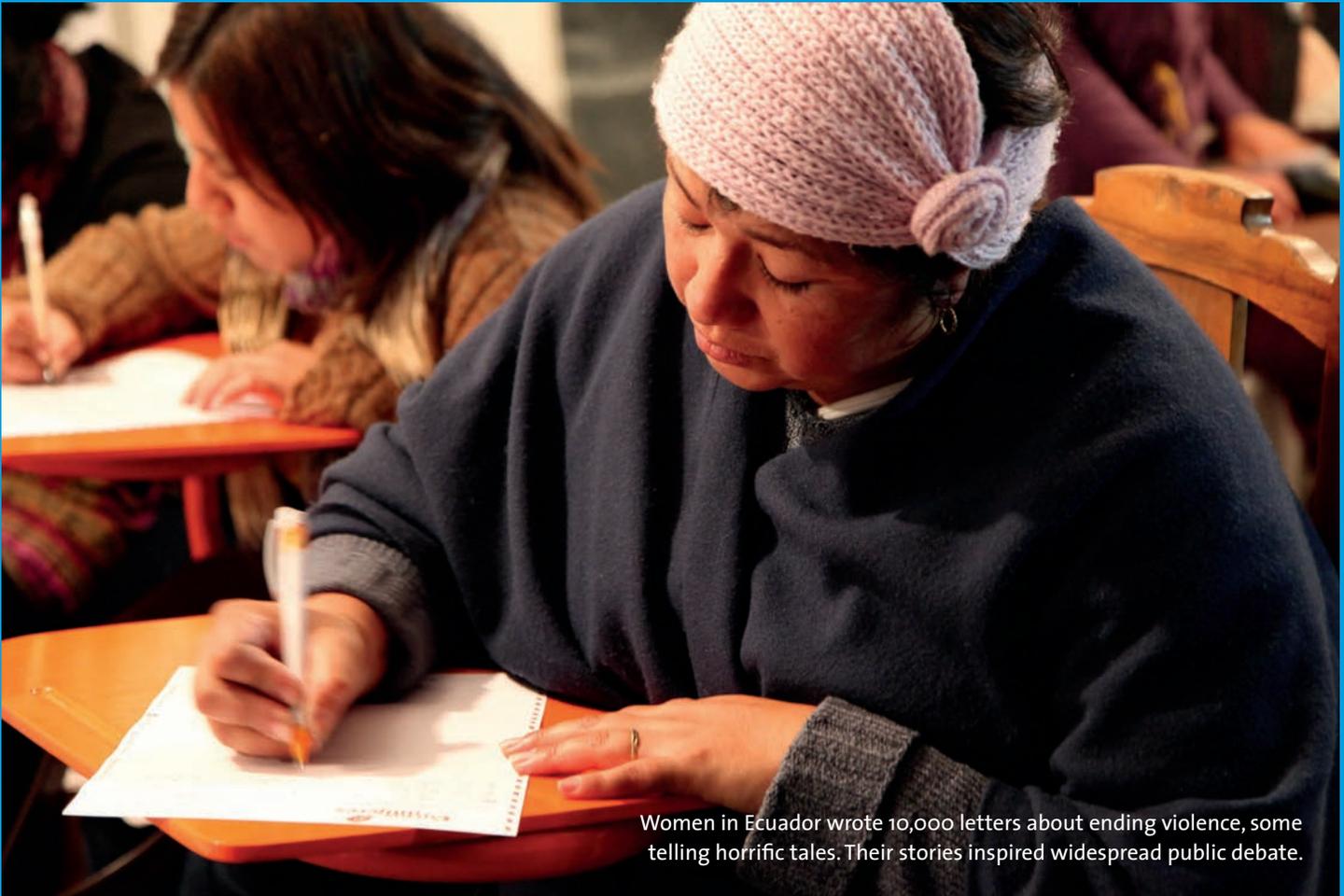
After UN Women worked with the Central American Integration Bank in helping it develop a gender strategy, it established the Central American Observatory on Gender and Enterprises in 2011. The observatory will guide more than 130 micro-financing institutions in the region in tailoring banking services to indigenous and rural women.

Through a network of Service Centres for Women Entrepreneurs in Guatemala, by 2011 over 12,000 women could access financing, training, new technology—and encouragement.

In Grenada, the World Bank agreed in 2011 to finance stronger social safety nets through a system of cash transfers for poor households, including those headed by women. The agreement for the programme, funded by a zero-interest loan, drew directly on research undertaken by UN Women in partnership with UNICEF and the Bank.

## Europe and Central Asia

In Tajikistan, UN Women has supported pilot Women Watch Groups in rural communities that connect vulnerable women to social welfare benefits, disability allowances and land rights. The groups not only help women access public services, but also act as forums for women to offer feedback on how well these meet their needs. The model has worked so well that local governments have begun replicating the groups in other areas.



Women in Ecuador wrote 10,000 letters about ending violence, some telling horrific tales. Their stories inspired widespread public debate.

## FREE FROM VIOLENCE

### PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Around the world, the rates of violence against women and girls continue to be staggeringly high. This pervasive human rights violation affects all countries and communities. Recognizing that with concerted action change is possible, UN Women is a leader of global efforts to end all forms of violence, including through a 16-step action agenda. It works country by country to help pass strong laws, stop impunity for violations, provide services for survivors and prevent violence from happening at all. It champions an ambitious new goal: universal access to critical services for all survivors of violence.

Continued progress in ending violence against women and girls in 2011 was evident at the Council of Europe. It made history with its legally binding Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, which 18 countries immediately signed. Turkey set an example by ratifying the convention as well, a step towards integrating it within national law.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

It began with a call for letters in Ecuador's capital, Quito. An innovative campaign, launched on the 2011 International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, asked women and men from around the country to share testimonies of violence in their lives and recommend ways to move towards a safer world. In three months, nearly 10,000 letters poured in, both electronically and through mailboxes in government offices, hospitals, markets and universities. About half described domestic or other forms of violence; some told horrific tales of "treatment by rape" to "correct" homosexuality.

The campaign, sponsored by UN Women in partnership with the municipality of Quito and the German development cooperation agency, sparked widespread public debate—with news coverage reaching over 5 million people. Letters were read on prime-time television, and broadcasters donated over US\$2 million in free airtime for campaign messages. The high visibility of an issue long surrounded by silence convinced a group of feminist attorneys to take up a pro-bono case against an important judge accused of harassment.

The municipality of Quito is also an active participant in the global Safe Cities initiative. In the course of the year, it amended a local ordinance to strengthen action against sexual harassment in public spaces. Elsewhere in Ecuador, UN Women has helped indigenous people's organizations introduce procedures to penalize gender-based violence in indigenous justice mechanisms and develop links to the formal justice system for the most serious cases.

In 2011, the Caribbean Ombudsmen Association agreed on a protocol for protecting survivors of gender-based violence that will be piloted in four countries in 2012. The protocol strengthens cooperation between ombudsmen, police and victim support services to extend protection and promote awareness of the rights and needs of survivors.

In Mexico, support to the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples has assisted in scaling up a service model to respond to violence and improve sexual and reproductive health. It combines advocacy, awareness raising, community counseling and legal advice. The model's proven success in expanding women's access to health care and justice convinced the Government to make it a national programme with an earmarked budget. Implemented through a network of Indigenous Women's Houses, it now serves women in all 25 indigenous zones in Mexico, covering 871 municipalities.

**Arab States** Supported by UN Women, the Palestinian Cabinet in 2011 endorsed and moved towards implementing the Arab region's first national strategy to combat violence against women. It also established a by-law that allows the Ministry of Social Affairs to require all shelters for survivors of violence to uphold quality and human rights standards. The by-law was designed based on good practices at the UN Women-assisted Mehwar Center, a pioneering initiative offering women and children a full range of services to recover from violence, seek legal redress and develop livelihood skills.

## Asia and the Pacific

In Pakistan, UN Women joined women parliamentarians and political leaders, as well as non-governmental advocates, in backing passage of sweeping new legislation to prevent the use of acid in attacks on women and to stop harmful customary practices. The Criminal Law (second amendment) Act 2011 for the first time levies prison sentences—from 14 years to a lifetime—for acid attacks, which were not recognized as a crime until recently. The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act penalizes cultural traditions once viewed as acceptable, including forced marriages. To galvanize broader public awareness of the new laws and the issues behind them, UN Women launched a signature campaign mobilizing

community members, women's groups and social media users—700,000 people signed on to support ending violence against women.

**Africa** Alongside women parliamentarians, the national gender commission and civil society organizations, UN Women supported the Government of Cape Verde in elaborating a comprehensive new law against gender-based violence—it passed in 2011. To implement it, UN Women has helped train judges, attorneys and police, and disseminate public information. In Praia, the capital, a judge and two prosecutors now work specifically on gender-based violence cases. The average time for court sentencing has fallen to two months—from as much as five years. The law mandates that expanded services should include shelters for survivors and treatment programmes for offenders.

**Globally** The Safe Cities initiative involves partnerships with a global reach. UN Women, UNICEF, UN Habitat and several leading women's groups work together on reducing sexual harassment and violence in public spaces. Advocacy around women's safety concerns contributed to the 2011 passage of a new law on this kind of violence in the state of Kerala, India. Elsewhere in India, the city of Delhi initiated women's safety collectives in 25 low-income areas, where women work together to address sexual and other forms of violence. Egypt's Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development adopted women's safety audits to guide urban planning.

With the aim to specifically engage young men, the Secretary-General's campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women, which is coordinated by UN Women, launched a *T-Shirt Design Competition*, inviting men aged 18 – 25 years to use their imagination to prevent and end violence against women and girls. Close to 600 designs were submitted; 300,000 visitors from 195 countries and territories visited the web site.



Part of the African Union-UN Mission in Darfur, police officer Ume Salma Malik has special training on gender. She reaches out to women displaced by conflict, like Khdiaga Abu Bakkar.

## ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE

### PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

The past few years have seen extraordinary shifts in the international community's support for women's engagement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, as well as the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence. UN Women has helped drive advocacy for these changes, while providing practical guidance on the ground to demonstrate the tremendous contributions women can make. Among other measures, it assists efforts to increase women's participation as peace mediators and negotiators; support women's grassroots conflict resolution initiatives; uphold rights to justice and security; and ensure women have adequate resources to recover from conflict.

Where women are involved in peace processes, they are often at the forefront of finding solutions, promoting reconciliation, and ensuring that every voice is heard as countries recover and rebuild. The announcement that the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize had gone to three women peace leaders—Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Liberian activist Leymah Gbowee and Tawakkul Karman of Yemen—affirmed the core message of UN Security Council Resolution 1325: sustained peace requires women's leadership and participation.

**Globally** UN Women is a leading coordinator of gender equality policies and programmes within the UN system for peacebuilding and peacekeeping. In 2011, it supported training for more than 200 women peace and security experts from 25 countries on mediation, negotiation and advocacy techniques—some are currently active in national conflict resolution and prevention. A partnership with the UN Department of Political Affairs resulted in an increased number of women on the UN's roster of mediation experts—it is now 36 percent female. This ensured that gender expertise was available to mediators and negotiating parties for recent talks on Darfur and Somalia.

The UN Secretary-General has prioritized women's leadership in post-conflict transitions and peacebuilding situations in his new five-year agenda. It adopts much of the 7-Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding spearheaded by UN Women and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office. Among other targets, the plan calls on the United Nations to increase post-conflict spending on women's empowerment and gender equality to at least 15 percent of all peacebuilding resources. At least 40 percent of temporary post-conflict employment positions should be earmarked for women.

During the course of 2011, with UN Women's support, women presented their perspectives at six major international peace and reconstruction conferences on Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Somalia, South Sudan and Darfur. Women's civil society activists from South Sudan drew up a list of recovery priorities and presented them directly to President Salva Kiir and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton at a meeting in Washington DC. They proposed establishing a Women's Bank to provide low-interest loans, requiring at least 25 percent of agricultural investments to target women, and ensuring that half of

community development funds financed through oil revenues go towards women's health, education and security.

Based on successful past experiences with UN Women-initiated annual Open Day on Women and Peace meetings, where high-level UN officials listen to the recommendations of women peace activists, the UN mandated all UN peacekeeping missions to conduct them each year and report accordingly. To help raise awareness of resolution 1325 among police and military personnel in Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women debuted regional e-learning courses on resolution 1325; nearly 3,000 service members have already enrolled in them.

**Africa** When political conflict and humanitarian crisis affected Mali in early 2012, UN Women supported the successful efforts of a delegation of women peace activists to participate in political stabilization negotiations. They presented a Declaration of Malian Women urging attention to their role in conflict prevention and resolution as essential to the country's future. Their concerted advocacy led to an early commitment by the interim administration to respect human rights and stop all violence against women and children.

With UN Women's assistance, women in 2011 spoke before Kenya's Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, created in response to post-election violence in 2007. Radio broadcasts and announcements in local markets encouraged women to record statements for the commission—nearly 15,000 were collected. Special thematic hearings took place for women and children—over 1,000 women attended. The process yielded invaluable insights into gender discrimination and property ownership, sexual violence and inadequate health care, among other issues. The commission is using this information for recommendations to redress violations of women's rights stemming from the conflict.

At the International Conference of the Great Lakes, an intergovernmental organization dedicated to upholding peace in a fragile region, 11 heads of state endorsed a 2011 declaration on ending sexual and gender-based violence. They agreed to work together to prevent violence, end the impunity of perpetrators and assist survivors. The move followed long-term UN Women advocacy and support, provided through expertise on integrating gender dimensions in political negotiations, and facilitation of women's participation, including through a women's forum.

**Asia** Equipped by UN Women with peace-brokering skills and knowledge of international rights guarantees, and bringing along their own deep understanding of Islamic principles, Muslim women's groups in Mindanao, Philippines in 2011 for the first time met with representatives of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. They discussed including provisions for women in draft peace agreements aimed at resolving one of the world's most protracted conflicts, spanning nearly four decades. During the dialogue, the Front took the unprecedented step of appointing two women to its peace panel, which is engaged in talks with the Government of the Philippines. Two other Muslim women joined the government negotiating team, including one heading its legal unit. In late 2012, an historic agreement was signed. Among its provisions are guarantees of women's right to meaningful political participation and protection from all forms of violence.



Grassroots women in Albania mobilized to rate community services through scorecards. After they raised concerns in local elections, municipalities agreed on improvements.

## PLANS FOR EQUALITY

### PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

UN Women is a leading global advocate for public plans and budgets that fully account for women's rights and needs, assisting 62 countries in gender-responsive planning and budgeting initiatives in 2011. It brings together advocates, parliamentarians and other stakeholders in these exercises, and supports women leaders in advocating for gender equality. It also aids public officials in acquiring the knowledge and technical skills to enact gender-responsive plans and budgets, and select indicators to track performance.

## Europe and Central Asia

In Albania, UN Women helped mobilize grassroots women and civil society organizations to develop community-based scorecards. Nearly 2,000 people across seven regions—90 percent of whom were women—participated in rating how well their communities are doing in involving women in public decision-making, stopping gender-based violence, advancing women's economic well-being and providing social services. The scores were typically low, averaging between one and two on a scale of five, indicating just how little has been done to stop pervasive gender discrimination.

With concrete evidence in hand, women got involved in the 2011 municipal elections, announcing they would not vote unless candidates agreed to act on their concerns. In the city of Shkodra, they individually met each candidate for mayor, and the winner signed the Agreement of Women. Based on key scorecard findings, it will guide future municipal council plans and decisions, with specific commitments to expand women's employment options and improve services for domestic violence survivors, among other issues. In Elbasan, circulation of findings to the media drew an immediate reaction from political parties, whose electoral platforms subsequently reflected women's demands. The newly elected mayor similarly signed a pledge to respond to scorecard findings through local planning.

**Africa** Through UN Women partnerships with Mozambique's Ministry of Planning and Development and the Institute of Public Administration, most national and local government institutions now have tools to formulate and execute gender-responsive plans and budgets. To prepare the latest national poverty reduction strategy, a major national planning instrument, UN Women brought the demands of women, including those

from rural areas, into the process through a gender advocacy group. When the Government adopted the strategy in 2011, it responded to concerns crucial to rural women, including by enhancing access to land titles, agricultural extension support and financial services.

Gender equality measures feature across the most recent national poverty reduction strategy in Senegal, which UN Women jointly supported with other parts of the UN system. The plan makes direct links between gender equality, good governance, economic growth and social development, and comes with substantial new resources to promote gender equality. Priorities include programmes to stop gender-based violence and implement the national equality strategy. The plan also calls for making gender equality central to all other development policies.

In five African countries, local authorities are learning to formulate gender-sensitive plans and budgets, while local communities are better able to articulate their needs through participation in local planning. Under the Gender Equitable Local Development Programme, a collaboration between UN Women and the UN Capital Development Fund, local districts can draw on an envelope of funds dedicated to gender equality. Capital investment plans direct spending based on priorities identified by local women's groups. As a result, women in Tanzania have better access to clean water and livelihoods through contracts for water service delivery. An electricity project in Mozambique is developing solar energy systems while training women on electrical and mechanical skills. Programmes in Rwanda, Senegal and Sierra Leone are bolstering women's options for education and health care.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

Through longstanding advocacy in Latin America and the Caribbean, fostered by UN Women, 15 countries have introduced gender-responsive budgeting. In Bolivia, a local budget monitoring tool led the district of Cochabamba to quadruple funds for its Equal Opportunity Department.

Ecuador increased allocations to gender-responsive public policies to US\$1.3 billion in 2012, with the total now comprising 4.5 percent of the national budget. A budget classifier developed by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with UN Women tracks all public allocations against the national equal opportunity plan, assessing how funds contribute to dimensions such as women's political participation, freedom from violence and equal opportunities for work. A planned new code for public finance would make gender equality among the core goals of public planning and investment.

**Asia** In Viet Nam, as part of preparing the new national strategy to prevent and control HIV and AIDS, UN Women and UNAIDS helped the Ministry of Health consult with civil society members, including groups of women living with HIV. As one of its guiding principles, the strategy states that prevention and control must be rooted in full respect for human rights, with a focus on women and other vulnerable groups.

In Viet Nam, the Youth Union and UN Women sponsored a children's painting contest as part of the UNiTE campaign. Attracting 2 million contributions, it made children's voices part of the call for ending violence against women.



## PARTNERSHIP FOR EMPOWERMENT

### PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Combining four UN entities at its 2011 inception, UN Women was born from the notion that when different parts of the multilateral system act together, they can deliver greater results—and maximize the use of scarce resources.

Across the UN system, UN Women champions the call to coordinate efforts behind gender equality by setting common standards, implementing joint development programmes and channeling all necessary resources. Beyond the UN system, UN Women forges strategic alliances with other partners making essential contributions to women's empowerment, including non-profit foundations and the private sector. All these efforts expedite progress along the most effective route to development: investment in women and girls.

## Coordinating Global Initiatives

In early 2012, the United Nations agreed on a landmark system-wide action plan, or SWAP, to implement the gender equality policy of its highest executive body, the UN Chief Executives Board, chaired by the Secretary-General. Spearheaded by UN Women, the SWAP for the first time assigns common measures of progress for the gender-related work of all UN entities, ensuring greater coherence and accountability. UN Women will assist in the implementation of the plan, a significant support for the second-term agenda of the UN Secretary-General, which includes women's empowerment as one of five core priorities.

The plan uses a scorecard approach, featuring 15 performance indicators based on intergovernmental mandates. All UN system organizations will need to adopt policies on gender equality and women's empowerment, for example, and ensure that corporate strategic planning documents commit to achieving at least one gender equality objective. Fifty UN entities and departments contributed to developing the SWAP; eight piloted it to test for technical soundness, praising early experiences as both providing a snapshot of where they are and defining aspirations for where they need to go. A number of organizations are already aligning their planning and programming to the SWAP, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and the UN Capital Development Fund.

## Implementing Joint UN Programmes

In 45 countries in 2011, UN Women chaired the gender theme groups that help coordinate UN actions to support national development. It partnered with other UN entities in implementing 106 joint programmes.

A joint programme in Ethiopia brought UN Women together with the UN Population Fund, the UN Development Programme, the UN Children's Fund, the UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization. Grounded in support for the Government's national development plan, the programme prioritizes education and economic empowerment for women and girls, along with measures to end gender-based violence. In 2011, it trained 6,000 women on business development and management skills, and extended credit and saving services to another 8,000 women to begin or expand businesses.

Tanzania is among the countries where UN entities have combined operations to deliver as one. In 2011, UN country offices there launched the first common development plan in UN history, covering all activities. Through UN Women's advocacy, the plan adopted gender equality as a core programming principle, established specific activities and results for women, and made 20 percent of the allocation of common funds dependent on demonstrating gender equality results.

An important joint UN initiative continues to be the Secretary-General's global UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, coordinated by UN Women. The campaign brings UN entities and diverse groups of people together to raise awareness, political will and resources, and advocate for stopping violence. Its social mobilization platform, Say NO-UNiTE to End Violence against Women, by late 2012 had recorded over 5 million actions taken around the world on the issue, and was nominated for a Global Excellence in Communications Award by the Avon Foundation.

In 2012, UNiTE convened youth activists, sports personalities, human rights lawyers, journalists and pop stars to undertake a challenging five-day climb of Tanzania's Mt Kilimanjaro. The event underscored that even though violence is pervasive, people can work together to "master the mountain" and stop it. A UNiTE activity at the Hanoi Children's Palace in Viet Nam

brought artists, young people and activists together to co-create paintings and murals about their commitment to ending violence together. A children's painting contest was subsequently launched, attracting more than 2 million contributions from across the country, a hundred of which were exhibited in the Women's Museum.

## Expanding Alliances

Beyond the UN system, new UN Women partnerships include one with the Rockefeller Foundation which brought the voices of grass-roots women to the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development through a global survey and civil society participation.

UN Women's network of 18 national committees continues to raise resources and awareness from locations across Asia, Europe, North America and the Pacific. The Australian National Committee organized 350 events to commemorate International Women's Day in 2011. In the United States, the National Committee held walks to end violence against women, while the Icelandic committee expanded its Sisterhood Campaign, geared towards enlisting people willing to sign up for regular monthly contributions. The first two signatories of the campaign were Johanna Sigurdardottir, Iceland's prime minister and Johanna Gudrun, an Icelandic singing star. The UK National Committee established a corporate support network involving BNP Paribas, Barclays, Ernst & Young, and Unilever.

In partnership with the UN Global Compact, UN Women continues to champion the business case for gender equality through the Women's Empowerment Principles. Over 400 chief executives from around the globe have signed a commitment to implement the principles, which provide a roadmap for businesses to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community. National launches took place in Serbia and South Africa in 2011-2012, attracting more than 90 additional signatories.



In India, low-caste women are battling exclusion and poor information, in part by publishing a newspaper in their local dialect. Their efforts have helped nearly 14,000 gain jobs under a rural employment scheme.

## THE UN WOMEN FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY

UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality is dedicated to advancing economic and political empowerment for women around the world. Current grants stand to benefit nearly 18 million women, including by equipping them with leadership and financial skills, and by helping them secure decent jobs and social protection benefits.

The Fund provides multi-year grants of up to US\$3 million to women's organizations and governmental entities. The grant-making process involves independent experts assessing proposed programmes; a high-level Steering Committee reviews and ratifies the selections. Grantees then receive tailored technical assistance in implementing their programmes.

Some key 2011-2012 results were reported by grantees in India, where the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ensures 100 days of paid employment for each rural household. But few women from the “scheduled castes”—which have historically suffered profound discrimination—have demanded their entitlements. The groups Gender at Work and the Mitra Service Society are reducing this exclusion by reaching out to marginalized women and raising awareness of their rights. At the same time, they are sensitizing local authorities on the scope of the law. The programme has already helped nearly 14,000 women secure employment, while 9,000 have new job cards and bank accounts in their names so they can control the money they earn.

In land-scarce Rwanda, RCN Justice et Democratie (Justice and Democracy) and the HAGURUKA Association for the Defense of Women’s and Children’s Rights are helping women realize their rights to land under both customary and formal justice systems. A network of mobile paralegals aims to aid over 100,000 women claimants of inheritance and land ownership, acting on principles enshrined in the Rwandan Constitution. So far, over 1,000 claims have been processed, allowing women to access and control a vital productive asset.

The Ghana Gender and Climate Change Coalition and ABANTU are offering agricultural extension services, credit and access to land for 2,000 women and their families in poor regions of Ghana. They have also successfully advocated for the full inclusion of gender equality provisions in National Climate Change Committee policies, as well as the climate change policies of the Economic Community of West African States’ (ECOWAS).

Since the Fund for Gender Equality’s inaugural call for proposals in 2009, US\$43 million has gone to 55 grantee partners in 47 countries. Programmes have catalyzed legislative and policy changes in 12 countries, and over 1,700 women have entered electoral politics. In the state of Michoacan, Mexico, support for the grantee Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia jumpstarted engagement with political parties to implement quotas for women, training for women candidates and public advocacy campaigns with over 4,000 TV and radio broadcasts. In the 2011 local elections, the number of women mayors more than doubled, from 5 to 12 percent.

In 2011, in response to ongoing transitions in the Arab States, the Fund dedicated US\$4.85 million to initiatives to deepen women’s political participation in Egypt, Libya and Yemen, and to foster sustainable development in Algeria and the occupied Palestinian Territories.

## 2011 Selected Grantees

### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

#### ARAB STATES

##### Algeria

Association of Solidarity and Fight Against Poverty and Exclusion, EL GHAITH  
*Promotion of Equality between Men and Women in the Rural Area of Bordj Bou Arreridj for Human, Social and Economic Development*  
**US\$200,000**

##### Egypt

Ministry of Social Solidarity and Justice (MoSSJ)  
*The Family Cash Allowance*  
**US\$400,000**

##### Lebanon

Amel Association  
*Promoting Access of Rural and Refugee Women to the Labor Market and Livelihood Opportunities*  
**US\$325,000**

Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon  
*Promoting Hima Women Empowerment for Conservation and Livelihood*  
**US\$280,000**

##### Morocco

Akhiam Association  
*Capacity Building of Women in the Eastern High Atlas, for its Economic and Social Empowerment*  
**US\$260,000**

National Institution for Solidarity with Women in Difficulty, INSAF  
*Training, Personal Development and Socio-professional Integration of Single Mothers*  
**US\$545,000**

### POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

#### ARAB STATES

##### Egypt

Egyptian Center for Women’s Rights  
*A Wave of Women’s Voices – 1,000 and Counting...*  
**US\$545,000**

The Women & Memory Forum  
*Documentation and Empowerment: The Creation of an Archive of Women’s Voices in Egypt*  
**US\$200,000**

##### Egypt, Jordan, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, & Yemen

Stars of Hope Society  
*Our Voice Counts*  
**US\$265,000**

##### Egypt, Libya & Yemen

Karama  
*Inclusive Democracy: Ensuring Women’s Political Rights in Libya, Yemen, and Egypt throughout the Arab Spring*  
**US\$565,000**

##### Iraq

Women Empowerment Organization  
*Gender Training for Iraqi Academics & Researchers*  
**US\$215,000**

##### Occupied Palestinian Territories

Anabta Women Welfare Society  
*Women’s Political Empowerment*  
**US\$200,000**

Association of Women Committees for Social Work  
*Enhancing Palestinian Women’s Participation in Public and Political Life*  
**US\$450,000**

Dalia Association  
*Women Supporting Women*  
**US\$200,000**

Palestinian Centre for Peace and Democracy and the Jerusalem Centre for Women  
*Towards a Democratic Constitution that Grants Equal Rights to Women*  
**US\$200,000**



Poor rural women often have few options to stop violence. In an isolated area of Liberia, a safe house and community discussion groups equip survivors with the knowledge and support they need to claim their rights.

# THE UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women works to create a just world where women and girls are free from fear and violence, and can lead rewarding lives with dignity and equality. Its investments support local initiatives that expand critical services to survivors of violence, eliminate unequal power relations between men and women, and diminish social behaviours that condone violence.

Managed by UN Women on behalf of the UN system, the Fund marked its 15th anniversary in 2011 as the only grantmaking mechanism exclusively dedicated to addressing violence against women and girls. Its active grant portfolio includes 96 projects in 86 countries with a value of over US\$61 million.

In 2011, the Fund commissioned a global outcome mapping of its grants—the first such exercise of its kind and scale related to ending violence against women. It found that the Fund's influence reaches far beyond the immediate scope of its grants; grantees are strongly influencing other social actors to improve the lives of women and girls.

Among current grantees, the Population Council is supporting indigenous girls in Guatemala to harness the power of technology for social change by using GPS systems to create maps reflecting perceptions of safety and risk. For the first time, girls' concerns have been visible to community leaders, who agreed to use the maps to improve municipal planning. The advocacy group Women Deliver selected this initiative in 2011 as one of the 50 most inspiring ideas and solutions for girls and women worldwide.

In Lebanon, OXFAM GB and its national partner KAFA have launched the Arab region's first White Ribbon Campaign, mobilizing young men against violence. The campaign garnered pledges from 128 members of Parliament—50 percent of male legislators—to support the adoption of domestic violence legislation.

As part of providing comprehensive assistance to survivors, the Child Rights Centre in Tajikistan has established the country's first nationwide network of services for girls who have been abused or trafficked. It supports the state's formal referral network and fosters development of the child protection system.

To address links between violence and the spread of HIV, ActionAid Liberia has set up a safe house in a remote part of south-eastern Liberia complementing this service provision with community awareness and mobilisation. The programme responds to the reality of potentially devastating double stigma if they contract HIV.

In its 2010-2011 grant-making cycle, the UN Trust Fund provided US\$17.1 million to 22 initiatives in 34 countries, meeting only two percent of total demand. US\$6.2 million went to programmes addressing the intersection of violence and HIV and AIDS; US\$4 million supported initiatives on violence against women in conflict. Over 80 percent of grants were awarded to non-governmental groups, the rest to governments and UN country teams. Approved grants should reach over 6 million beneficiaries by 2014.

## 2011 Grantees

### AFRICA

#### **Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda**

Physicians for Human Rights  
*Formation of a Medico-Legal Network to Address Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict in Central and Eastern Africa*  
**US\$ 625,000**

#### **Kenya**

Liverpool VCT, Care and Treatment  
*Strengthening Implementation of Functional Medico-Legal Framework to Scale-up GBV Services*  
**US\$ 966,862**

#### **Kenya, Rwanda, Sierra Leone**

Sonke Gender Justice Network  
*Engaging men to strengthen the implementation of GBV laws and policies and promote gender equality*  
**US\$ 996,000**

#### **Lesotho, Malawi**

Southern Africa HIV and AIDS  
Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS)  
*Engaging traditional leaders in the prevention of HIV and gender-based violence in Lesotho and Malawi*  
**US\$997,817**

#### **Malawi**

Coalition of Women Living with HIV and AIDS (COWLHA)  
*Leveraging Strategies of Positive Action towards Reducing Violence against Women living with HIV*  
**US\$999,999**

#### **Sierra Leone**

International Rescue Committee  
*Let's Promote Justice for Our Women and Girls in Sierra Leone*  
**US\$750,000**

#### **South Africa**

AIDS Legal Network  
*Documenting and addressing violence and other rights abuses as experienced by positive women*  
**US\$576,800**

#### **Republic of South Sudan**

American Refugee Committee  
*Integrated Governmental and Community-based Strategy for Response and Prevention of Violence against Women in Southern Sudan*  
**US\$997,985**

### AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### **Grenada**

Ministry of Social Affairs  
*State Response to End Violence against Women- Legislative and Policy Reform Implementation*  
**US\$674,172**

#### **Mexico**

Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir  
*Contributing to the effective implementation of the Law for a life Free of Violence against Women in Mexico and the Inter-American Court Sentences in the case of Campo Algodonero*  
**US\$600,000**

#### **Peru**

Municipal government of the city of Lima  
*Articulation of Policies and Actions to Combat Violence against Women*  
**US\$990,000**

#### **Uruguay**

UN Country Team (UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, IOM, WHO, UNESCO)  
*Uruguay United to End Violence against Women, Girls and Adolescents*  
**US\$999,999**

### ARAB STATES

#### **Iraq**

International Medical Corps  
*Gender-based violence in Iraq: prevention and service strengthening*  
**US\$998,455**

### ASIA AND PACIFIC

#### **Bangladesh, India**

Fair Wear Foundation  
*Anti-harassment committee and violence prevention system in export-oriented garment factories*  
**US\$471,000**

#### **Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka**

CARAM Asia  
*Legal and social support programme for female migrant workers*  
**US\$992,740**

#### **Cambodia**

Victims Support Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)  
*Promoting Gender Justice in Cambodia's Transitional Justice Process*  
**US\$628,501**

#### **India**

Community Initiative to Address Violence against Female Sex Workers in Karnataka, India  
Karnataka Health Promotion Trust (KHPT)  
**US\$999,999**

#### **Indonesia**

*Establishing Integrated Response for Women Survivors of Violence through Integration of Domestic Violence Eradication Act into Shariah Law in Indonesia*  
Rifka Annisa  
**US\$994,765**

#### **Samoa**

Samoa Victim Support Group Inc.  
*Empowerment of women in village Samoa to combat violence*  
**US\$120,000**

### CENTRAL & SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE/EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

#### **Republic of Croatia**

Be active. Be emancipated.  
*Coming Out of the Dark – Helping Women Victims of Domestic Violence Become Independent*  
**US\$181,696**

#### **Ukraine**

Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health  
*Violence-free: Empowering Disadvantaged Women and Girls*  
**US\$720,874**

### CROSS-REGIONAL

#### **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Vietnam**

Oxfam Novib  
*Pop Culture with a Purpose: Global Partnership on Edutainment Media for Social Change*  
**US\$802,124**



Contributions to UN Women are an investment in women's empowerment, sparking economic growth and progress of society as a whole.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

UN Women is grateful for the support of its donor family and looks forward to further widening and deepening its donor base. The Secretary-General's Comprehensive Proposal for the Composite Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women estimates a "funding requirement for the startup phase" at approximately US\$500 million annually. In order to reach this goal, UN Women aims to increase both the number of contributing countries, including non-OECD/DAC countries, and the amounts that are pledged, targeting US\$250 million in unearmarked (core) contributions from 150 countries in 2011.

## UN Women Funding Portfolio Diversification 2010-11

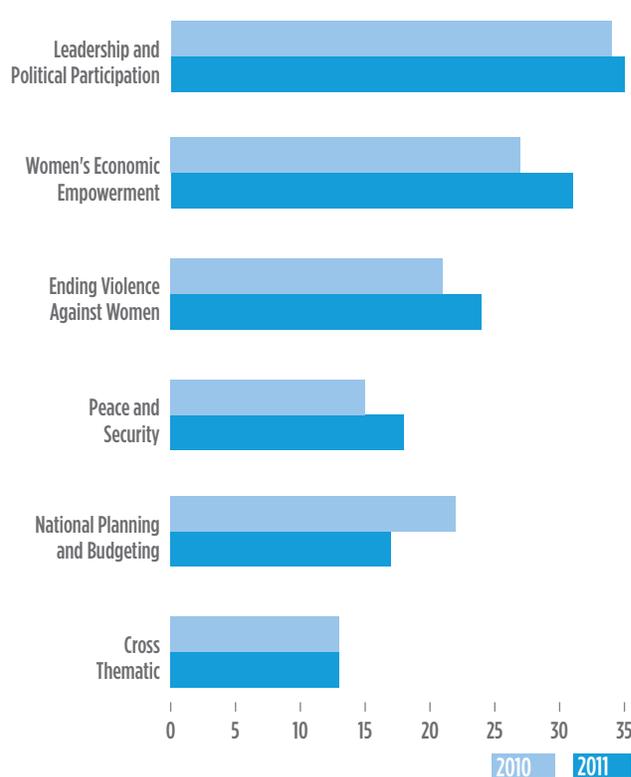
UN Women Core Resources, 2010 and 2011 expressed in percentage



Note: Other government donors refer to government donors contributing less than US\$ 1 million.

## UN Women Programme Expenditure 2011

UN Women Programme Expenditure by theme, 2010-11, expressed in US\$ million



Note: Includes all programme expenditure including programme support costs but excludes expenditures incurred under the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women.

## Statement of Income and Expenditure

expressed in thousands of US\$

For the year ended on 31 December 2011

	TOTAL
<b>INCOME</b>	
<i>Voluntary contributions</i>	
Unearmarked (core) contributions	124,615
Earmarked (non-core) contributions	92,831
Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	8,545
Fund for Gender Equality	1,185
<i>Assessed contributions</i>	6,957
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>234,133</b>
Interest income	1,292
Support cost and other income	9,303
Donations and miscellaneous income	405
Less elimination item *4	(8,910)
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,090</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>236,223</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
<i>Programme:</i>	
Unearmarked (core)	53,625
Earmarked (non-core)	77,455
Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	7,828
Fund for Gender Equality	8,060
Less elimination item *4	(8,910)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>138,058</b>
<i>Support budget:</i>	
Management and administrative costs	46,006
Support costs	8,144
<i>Regular budget:</i>	6,107
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60,257</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>198,315</b>
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>	<b>37,908</b>
Refund to donors and transfers to/from other funds	(950)
Fund balances transferred to UN Women *1	225,493
<b>Fund Balances, 31 December</b>	<b>262,451</b>

Notes:

\*1 Fund balances transferred to UN Women were as follows:

	TOTAL
UNIFEM	
Unearmarked resources	9,121
Earmarked resources	196,659
INSTRAW	
Unearmarked resources	5,751
Earmarked resources	8,853
DAW/OSAGI	
Earmarked resources	5,109
Total	225,493

\*2 Programme budgets for 2012 and the future totaled US\$294 million at the end of December 2011.

\*3 Advances to implementing partners amounted to US\$17.7 million at the end of December 2011. These amounts will be charged as expenditure in 2012 upon receipt of the financial reports from the partners.

\*4 The indirect costs charged by UN Women in relation to the management of earmarked resources are based on the rate or recovery of 7%, and have been recognized during the year as an increase in support cost income and programme expenditure. At year end, these amounts comprise the elimination item.

## Contributions from Governments and Other Donors

expressed in thousands of US\$

For the year ended on 31 December 2011

CONTRIBUTORS	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2011
<b>Governments</b>			
AFGHANISTAN *1	-	-	-
ALGERIA	5	-	5
ANDORRA	56	-	56
ANGOLA *1	-	-	-
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA *1	-	-	-
ARGENTINA	12	-	12
ARMENIA	2.5	-	2.5
AUSTRALIA	9,495	6,225	15,720
AUSTRIA	339	1,190	1,529
BAHAMAS *2	2	-	2
BARBADOS	1	-	1
BELGIUM	1,993	2,805	4,798
BELIZE	-	-	-
BENIN *4	1	-	1
BHUTAN	0.5	-	0.5
BOTSWANA	1	-	1
CAMEROON	22.5	-	22.5
CANADA	10,289	6,554	16,843
CAPE VERDE *3	0.5	-	0.5
CHILE	30	-	30
CHINA	60	-	60
COLOMBIA *4	10	-	10
COTE D'IVOIRE	5	-	5
CYPRUS	7	-	7
CZECH REPUBLIC	2.7	-	2.7
DENMARK	3,778	2,344	6,122
DOMINICA *1	-	-	-
ECUADOR	5	-	5
ERITREA *4	0.2	-	0.2
ESTONIA	34	-	34
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	-	5,328	5,328
FINLAND	4,167	682	4,849
FRANCE	285	1,746	2,031
GABON *5	365	-	365
GEORGIA	3	-	3
GERMANY	1,568	1,623	3,191
GHANA	50	-	50
GREECE	35	-	35
GRENADA	3	-	3
GUATEMALA *4	0.1	-	0.1
GUINEA-BISSAU	0.1	-	0.1
GUYANA	6	-	6
HAITI	0.5	-	0.5
HONDURAS	10	-	10
ICELAND *8	509	395	904
INDIA *4	2,021	-	2,021
IRELAND	1,690	397	2,087
ISRAEL	250	10	260
ITALY	1,001	1,297	2,298
JAPAN	447	4,500	4,947
KAZAKHSTAN	100	20	120
KUWAIT	20	-	20
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC *1	-	-	-
LIBERIA	0.5	-	0.5
LIECHTENSTEIN	79	11	90
LUXEMBOURG	1,415	-	1,415
MADAGASCAR	0.2	-	0.2
MALAYSIA	10	-	10
MALI	10.8	-	10.8
MALTA *9	-	-	-
MAURITIUS *5	10	-	10
MEXICO	150	816	966
MOLDOVA	1	-	1
MOROCCO	5	-	5
NAMIBIA *4	3	-	3
NETHERLANDS	8,139	6,481	14,620
NEW ZEALAND	1,908	-	1,908
NIGER *5	0.5	-	0.5
NORWAY	14,682	16,744	31,426
OMAN *6	10	-	10
PAKISTAN *7	20	-	20
PANAMA	15	-	15
QATAR *6	60	-	60
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3,487	1,400	4,887
RWANDA	10	-	10
SAN MARINO *4	7	-	7

## Contributions from Governments and Other Donors

expressed in thousands of US\$

For the year ended on 31 December 2011

CONTRIBUTORS	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2011
SAUDI ARABIA, THE KINGDOM OF *6	200	764	964
SERBIA	2	-	2
SINGAPORE	50	-	50
SLOVENIA	-	14	14
SPAIN	26,667	4,927	31,594
SURINAME *1	-	-	-
SWEDEN	7,521	11,495	19,016
SWITZERLAND *4	4,443	3,374	7,817
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	11	-	11
TANZANIA *4	5	-	5
THAILAND	3	-	3
TIMOR-LESTE *5	45	-	45
TOGO	1.4	-	1.4
TUNISIA	12.5	-	12.5
TURKEY	250	-	250
UKRAINE	0.5	-	0.5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	50	-	50
UNITED KINGDOM	15,724	3,946	19,670
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,980	70	6,050
<b>Total from Governments</b>	<b>129,671</b>	<b>85,158</b>	<b>214,829</b>
<b>UN Agencies</b>			
ILO	-	20	20
IOM	-	715	715
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION	-	10	10
UN	-	40	40
UNAIDS	-	167	167
UNCDF	-	745	745
UNDEF	-	568	568
UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND	-	365	365
UNDP	-	11,997	11,997
UNFIP TURNER FOUNDATION	92	49	141
UNFPA	-	467	467
UNHCHR	-	40	40
UNICEF	-	131	131
UNOCHA	-	20	20
UNOPS	-	94	94
UNV	-	145	145
WFP	-	40	40
WHO	-	138	138
<b>Total from UN Agencies</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>15,751</b>	<b>15,843</b>
<b>National Committees for UN Women</b>			
AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	160	160
AUSTRIA NATIONAL COMMITTEE *3	3	7	10
CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	14	-	14
FINLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	27	162	189
ICELAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE *3	60	60	120
JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	109	109
SINGAPORE NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	104	104
SWITZERLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	44	44
UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL COMMITTEE *9	-	-	-
UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE	63	-	63
<b>Total from National Committees for UN Women</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>812</b>
<b>Other donors</b>			
AVON	-	154	154
ARAB GULF PROGRAMME FOR UN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS	-	88	88
COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT	-	56	56
GABON FOUNDATION	50	-	50
IN STYLE MAG	1	-	1
M+A+C AIDS FOUNDATION	-	150	150
YVES SAINT LAURENT	25	-	25
JOHNSON & JOHNSON FAMILY OF COMPANIES	-	149	149
MACARTHUR FOUNDATION	-	75	75
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION	300	200	500
3 SUISESSES	-	13	13
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION	-	408	408
OTHER DONORS	-	13	13
<b>Total from other donors</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,682</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>130,306</b>	<b>102,861</b>	<b>233,167</b>
Less amounts paid in 2012 for 2011	5,691	300	5,991
<b>Net contributions received</b>	<b>124,615</b>	<b>102,561</b>	<b>227,176</b>

## Notes:

\*1 received contribution in previous years

\*2 received in 2011 for 2010

\*3 received in 2012 for 2011 and following year(s)

\*4 received in 2012 for 2011 - India US\$1 million for core and Switzerland US\$4.4 million for core

\*5 received for 2011 and following year(s)

\*6 received for 2011 and previous year

\*7 received in 2011 and 2012; contribution received in 2011 is for 2010 and contribution received in 2012 is for 2011

\*8 received in 2011 and in 2012 for 2011

\*9 received in 2012 for 2011, but not included in statement above: UK National Committee - US\$18,981.48 and Government of Malta US\$804.29

## Top 20 Contributors

expressed in thousands of US\$

For the year ended on 31 December 2011

Governments	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2011
SPAIN	26,667	4,927	31,594
NORWAY	14,682	16,744	31,426
UNITED KINGDOM	15,724	3,946	19,670
SWEDEN	7,521	11,495	19,016
CANADA	10,289	6,554	16,843
AUSTRALIA	9,495	6,225	15,720
NETHERLANDS	8,139	6,481	14,620
SWITZERLAND	4,443	3,374	7,817
DENMARK	3,778	2,344	6,122
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,980	70	6,050
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	-	5,328	5,328
JAPAN	447	4,500	4,947
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3,487	1,400	4,887
FINLAND	4,167	682	4,849
BELGIUM	1,993	2,805	4,798
GERMANY	1,568	1,623	3,191
ITALY	1,001	1,297	2,298
IRELAND	1,690	397	2,087
FRANCE	285	1,746	2,031
INDIA *1	2,021	-	2,021
<b>Sub-total Top 20 Governments</b>	<b>123,376</b>	<b>81,938</b>	<b>205,314</b>
<b>Sub-total from other Governments</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>9,516</b>
<b>Total from Governments</b>	<b>129,671</b>	<b>85,158</b>	<b>214,829</b>

Notes: Totals may not add up because of rounding

\*1 Payment received in 2012 for 2011

## Contributions to Special Trust Funds

expressed in thousands of US\$

For the year ended on 31 December 2011

CONTRIBUTORS	Fund for Gender Equality	UN Trust Fund to EVAW	TOTAL 2011
<b>Governments</b>			
AUSTRALIA	-	1,032	1,032
AUSTRIA	-	148	148
GERMANY	-	357	357
ICELAND	-	99	99
ISRAEL	-	10	10
IRELAND	-	367	367
KAZAKHSTAN	-	20	20
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	11	11
NETHERLANDS	1,185	2,829	4,014
SWITZERLAND	-	3,257	3,257
<b>Sub-total from Governments</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>8,130</b>	<b>9,315</b>
<b>National Committees for UN Women</b>			
FINLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	27	27
ICELAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE *1	-	60	60
JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	25	25
<b>Sub-total from National Committees for UN Women</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Other donors</b>			
JOHNSON & JOHNSON FAMILY OF COMPANIES *1	-	149	149
M•A•C AIDS FOUNDATION	-	150	150
UNFIP TURNER FOUNDATION	-	48	48
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION	-	158	158
OTHER DONORS	-	7	7
<b>Sub-total from other donors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>512</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>8,754</b>	<b>9,939</b>
Less amounts paid in 2012 for 2011	-	209	209
<b>Net contributions received</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>8,545</b>	<b>9,730</b>



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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women