

20 YEARS OF GRANT-MAKING

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



FOREWORD FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UN WOMEN PHUMZILE MLAMBO-NGCUKA



The Executive Director of UN Women, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka meets girls involved in the Grassroot Soccer SKILLZ programme.

Photo: UN Women/Karin Schermbrucker

The year 2016 marks 20 years of grant giving by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund).

Built upon the generosity of UN Member States and a growing number of private sector partners, the UN Trust Fund is the only global, multilateral, grant-making mechanism that supports national efforts to end violence against women and girls, and its role today is more crucial than ever. This Annual Report provides an opportunity to celebrate successes in combatting violence against women and girls around the world and to address remaining challenges. Despite the growing recognition that violence against women and girls is a human rights pandemic and a major obstacle to sustainable development, it continues to have an unjustifiably low priority in national planning, programming and budgeting. That is why now is the time to share examples of what works so we can turn talk into concrete action.

Last year, I had the opportunity to visit two of the organizations receiving support from the UN Trust Fund: the Grassroot Soccer programme in Cape Town, South Africa and the Mother Child Education Foundation (ACEV) in Istanbul, Turkey. Both of these grantees are demonstrating how innovative approaches can make a difference to the lives of women and girls.

Grassroot Soccer uses sports to foster girls' empowerment, support their awareness of sexual and reproductive health and increase their access to medical, legal and psychosocial services. It reaches girls like 14-year-old Yamkela who has lived all her life in the Khayelitsha

township amid systemic poverty, a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and limited social infrastructure. She told me: "When I am around the Grassroot Soccer centre, I am safe".

In Istanbul, I joined a session of the Father Support Association, a ground-breaking fatherhood project run by ACEV to prevent domestic violence by engaging men. This comprehensive, community-based programme provides time and space for fathers to meet and discuss topics focused on achieving equality in the home, such as sharing domestic responsibilities, the impact of sexist language, and new ideas about masculinity. The results of the initial project, which ran from 2010 to 2013, were so encouraging that the programme has now been extended until 2018.

These programmes are part of 111 projects aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women and girls in 76 countries and territories in 2015. They include a programme with Nari Progati Sangha in Bangladesh to create safe learning environments for girls in 80 secondary schools; Guatemala's Fundacio Sida i Societat which created a mechanism to register cases of violence against sex workers; and Egypt's Al Shehab Institution for Comprehensive Development which has addressed the underlying causes and intersections between violence against women and HIV/AIDS with over 900 women in marginalized communities.

In 2015, governments from around the world made gender equality and empowering women and girls a central aim of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through the adoption of Goal 5 which features a dedicated target on ending violence against women and girls. This positive commitment must now be matched by ambitious funding, by prioritizing gender equality in Official Development Assistance (ODA), and by allocating sufficient resources in national budgets. The UN Trust Fund will pursue its catalysing role in calling for a significant increase in overall global giving to address violence against women and girls. With support from UN Women, and the UN system as a whole, the UN Trust Fund has great potential to help countries meet the implementation gap in ending gender-based violence.

Dr. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka
United Nations Under-Secretary-General
and Executive Director of UN Women

"Many thanks to the woman whom I met in the hospital, we were waiting for the doctor. She told me about the Women's Support Groups. Thanks to the doctor who came late for the appointment. If she arrived on time, I would not have met that woman. She advised me to come to you. With Furkat's help, I took my child and now live in safety. Thank you!!!"

—27-year-old beneficiary of the UN Trust Fund's grant to Najoti kudakon in Tajikistan

The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996 (resolution 50/166). It is administered by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on behalf of the United Nations system. The UN Trust Fund remains the only global, multilateral, grant-making mechanism that is dedicated exclusively to addressing all forms of violence against women and girls. This report describes the impact and key achievements of the Fund in 2015 and highlights some of its key results over the past 20 years.

DEFINING FRAMEWORK



Thanks to the work of Equality for Growth (EFG), Christina Simon, pictured, who is a volunteer for EFG and market trader in Dar Es Salaam, the market in which she works is no longer a place of abuse and business has improved.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund; Gemma Wood

“Violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The long-standing failure to protect and promote those rights and freedoms in the case of violence against women is a matter of concern to all States and should be addressed.”

—Beijing Platform for Action

Human rights are at the core of the work of the UN Trust Fund. Its mandate, vision and implementing strategies are rooted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international human rights treaties and instruments that followed it. The Beijing Platform for Action, the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women, was an important landmark in the drive to address discrimination against women and girls. It marked a recognition both of the strides made in the international standards arena – most notably the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1979 and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in 1993 – and an acknowledgment that new mechanisms, impetus and commitment were needed to turn these promises into reality for women and girls around the world.

Violence against women was one of the 12 critical areas of concern identified by the Platform for Action. The challenge was to develop integrated strategies to prevent and end violence against women, to study the causes and consequences of this violence and identify



A Grassroot Soccer girls' team during an intergenerational tournament in South Africa.

Photo: Jaco Roets

1945

INTERNATIONAL LAW

United Nations Charter

“The United Nations shall promote... universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.”

1948

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights...Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.” [Articles 1 and 2]

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: THE FIGURES



1 IN 3 WOMEN WORLDWIDE
HAVE EXPERIENCED EITHER PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER
VIOLENCE OR NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE

ABOUT 7% OF WOMEN
HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN THEIR PARTNERⁱ



MORE THAN 125 MILLION WOMEN & GIRLS
ALIVE TODAY HAVE UNDER GONE SOME FORM OF FEMALE GENITAL
MUTILATION/CUTTINGⁱⁱ



MORE THAN 700 MILLION WOMEN WORLDWIDE
ALIVE TODAY WERE MARRIED BEFORE THEIR 18TH BIRTHDAYS

ABOUT 250 MILLION WOMEN WORLDWIDE
ALIVE TODAY ENTERED INTO UNION BEFORE THE AGE OF 15ⁱⁱⁱ

1953

INTERNATIONAL LAW
Convention on the
Political Rights
of Women

1975

UN INITIATIVES
First World Conference
on Women

Organized by the UN and held in Mexico, 133 governments define a World Plan of Action.

1979

INTERNATIONAL LAW
Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Discrimination
against Women (CEDAW)

1980

UN INITIATIVES
Second World Conference
on Women

Held in Copenhagen. A Programme of Action calls for stronger measures to ensure women's ownership and control of property.

and support measures and programmes with a promise of delivering a change.

This was the vision at the core of the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1996 - just a year after the Beijing Platform for Action - which established the UN Trust Fund. Resolution 50/166 sent out a strong message that violence against women and girls was a priority for the United Nations. It also set out a clear trajectory for the Fund's future mission. It called on the UN Trust Fund to act as a catalyst and to support innovative activities that directly benefit and empower women. The scope was also set: the UN Trust Fund was to support initiatives at the national, community and international levels and to foster system-wide collaboration with other relevant UN bodies. Established as a system-wide mechanism, the UN Trust Fund was

grounded in the notion of United Nations partnership and this remains central to the its values, strategies and implementation.

The UN Trust Fund operates as a pooled fund, with voluntary contributions from UN Member States and a growing number of private sector partners. With crucial institutional support from UN Women, its regional, multi-country and country offices, and the UN system as a whole, the UN Trust Fund has demonstrated the great potential for helping countries meet the implementation gap in preventing and ending violence against women.

In 1995, only a handful of countries had laws and policies to address violence against women and girls. Today, national governments are moving towards a more comprehensive response to this worldwide pandemic,



Participants are showing their skills on martial arts in the closing ceremony of a Skills Camp at their school as part of a UN Trust Fund supported project in Bangladesh.

Photo: Mr. Tofazzal Hassain Selim



Participants in the *Community Media Center in the State of Palestine* take a social media training.

Photo: Kholoud Salah

reflecting changes in the work on ending violence against women and girls at the normative, policy and implementation levels. At the international level, conventions and protocols have been complemented by the development of policy instruments. These provide detailed guidance on the steps that States and other stakeholders need to take to prevent and end violence against women and girls. Some have taken the form of declarations and resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies and documents emanating from United Nations conferences and summit meetings.

Today, there is incomparably greater awareness of the need for change than was the case 20 years ago. In countries all over the world, new legislation has criminalized many forms of violence against women

and girls and national governments are moving towards a more comprehensive response to this worldwide pandemic. Global recognition that violence against women is a human rights violation is perhaps the most significant achievement of recent decades.

This transformation of the landscape facing women and girls seeking to prevent or overcome violence is in large part thanks to the global movements for human rights and women's empowerment that have grown in strength and confidence over the past 20 years. The UN Trust Fund places itself at the heart of these movements, performing a unique enabling role as the only global, multilateral, grant-making mechanism that is dedicated exclusively to addressing all forms of violence against women and girls and creating change

HIV/AIDS

The UN Trust Fund's focus in the 2000s brought together several consistent areas of its work: a commitment to ever more effective and rigorous **evaluation** and **capacity building** in the area of monitoring and evaluation among grantees; addressing the **intersection of VAW and HIV**; creating **partnerships** with a wide range of organizations to secure funding for grant giving; and seeking to bring together the resources of the **UN system** to work collaboratively to end VAW.

In **2006**, the UN published a report which was a milestone in efforts to focus on ending violence against women. One of the areas highlighted in the Secretary-General's *in-depth study on all forms of violence against women* was the intersection between violence against women and HIV. It stated that women living with HIV are more likely to have experienced violence, and that women who have experienced violence are at higher risk of HIV infection.

The UN Trust Fund had already created a special thematic window on HIV/AIDS and VAW in **2006** with the support of Johnson & Johnson, one of the first private companies to provide consistent support to the UN Trust Fund, and grantees such as those in Egypt and Albania were already working in this area of programming.

In **2007**, the UN Trust Fund, in collaboration with the Global Coalition on Women and Aids and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) convened an expert consultation on evaluating approaches to ending violence against women and the intersection with HIV/AIDS. This brought together leading evaluation experts, UN partners and grantees to highlight trends, approaches and challenges in evaluation methodologies. This was followed by an evaluation design workshop. The UN Trust Fund went on to provide technical and financial support over three years to ensure lessons learned were available to all future projects and were shared widely with key stakeholders.



Multisectoral referral network meeting in Escuintla, Guatemala.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Mildred Garcia

1984

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The Committee Against Torture later clarified that it views violence against women, including sexual violence and trafficking, as gender-based acts of torture.

1985

UN INITIATIVES

Third World Conference on Women

Held in Nairobi. Delegates from 157 Member States adopt measures for achieving gender equality and promoting women's participation in peace and development.

1993

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

This contains a comprehensive definition of violence against women and the rights to be applied to ensure the elimination of violence against women in all its forms.

1995

UN INITIATIVES

Fourth World Conference on Women

Held in Beijing. 189 states unanimously adopt the **Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action**, an agenda for women's empowerment and considered the key global policy document on gender equality.

that prevents and/or ends this human rights violation. Since its creation the UN Trust Fund has sought to be at the heart of this change, supporting innovative projects, replicating effective methodologies, providing support through its grants, gathering together best practices and building the capacity of organizations that are driving forward efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

The strategic focus of the UN Trust Fund has continued to evolve, influenced by long-standing partnerships and experience of supporting civil society organizations,

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



Meeting with the Kankuamo indigenous community. The Integral assistance route provides information on how to access protection and legal assistance in Valledupar, Colombia.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Mildred Garcia

OVER 1 MILLION PEOPLE BENEFITTED THROUGH UN TRUST FUND PROGRAMMES IN 2015, INCLUDING:

CLOSE TO 180,000 WOMEN & GIRLS

DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES



INCLUDING SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE, INDIGENOUS WOMEN, WOMEN FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES, FEMALE MIGRANT WORKERS AND WOMEN & GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES

OVER 130,000 PEOPLE ENGAGED AS AGENTS OF CHANGE



INCLUDING MEN AND BOYS, EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS, COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND UNIFORMED PERSONNEL

ALMOST 700,000 PEOPLE REACHED



THROUGH AWARENESS RAISING, SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGNS, RADIO, TV, THEATRE AND OTHER FORMS OF ENTERTAINMENT

1996

UN TRUST FUND

Creation of the UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

Created through General Assembly resolution 60/166 to compliment and further efforts to end violence against women and girls throughout the UN System.

1999

UN INITIATIVES

International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women Established

Designated as 25 November by the UN.

1999

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Nigeria

In Ibadan, Nigeria, UN Trust Fund grantee provides alternative livelihood opportunities, such as small loans to open market stalls, to adolescent sex workers.

2000

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children



A woman takes part in an economic empowerment component of *Al Shehab's* project in Egypt to address violence against women and HIV.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Aldijana Sisic

“The UN Trust Fund is a relevant mechanism to address violence against women and girls: It addresses a gap that is seen as important by all stakeholders... and is seen as meeting the needs of both grantees and beneficiaries.”

—External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund, 2009

In 2016 the UN Trust Fund celebrates its 20th anniversary. The projects to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls that it has supported over the years have extended to every corner of the world. Many have undertaken pioneering and imaginative initiatives that have helped shape our understanding of what works and why. This evidence has been documented in grantee reports, UN Trust Fund Annual Reports, grantee evaluations and a 2009 external evaluation, all of which contributed to the analysis underpinning the Fund's current Strategic Plan (2015-2020).

UN Trust Fund grantees currently implement a wide range of local, national, regional and cross-regional projects, either as stand-alone interventions or as part of broader local or national efforts. From Tonga to Ecuador and from Belarus to India and Nigeria, the UN Trust Fund has supported projects that have delivered real and lasting benefits to women and girls and successfully engaged a number of stakeholders – including men, boys, young people and religious and traditional leaders – as an important part of delivering our common goal of preventing and ending violence against women. According to the 2009 external evaluation of the UN Trust Fund, the projects reviewed (that is, the 37 projects implemented in the period 2005-2007): “contributed to increased awareness among citizens of the gravity of violence against women

and girls and [UN Trust Fund] projects responded to the needs of women affected by or survivors of violence and built capacity of duty bearers.”

Responding to the priorities identified, over the past 20 years the UN Trust Fund has provided support to critical and groundbreaking research; specific changes in laws, policies and practices; and innovative activism. It has



A young girl plays on a soccer pitch during a visit from UN Women Executive Director to *Grassroot Soccer* in South Africa, which works on ending violence against women and HIV.

Photo: Karin Schrembrucker/GRS

2000

UN TRUST FUND
Increasing Impact and Sustainability

UN Trust Fund starts to support medium-sized initiatives implemented over a period of up to three years in order to increase impact and sustainability.

2001

UN TRUST FUND
Three Critical Strategies

UN Trust Fund identifies three critical strategies to end violence against women: **building community commitment, fostering institutional partnerships and developing public and institutional support through research and advocacy.**

THE UN TRUST FUND: THEN & NOW

1997

3 Donors

22 Active Grants

28 Countries & Territories

US\$1M Total Grant Value

2015

20 Donors

111 Active Grants

76 Countries & Territories

US\$57M Total Grant Value

encouraged the establishment of local and national services for survivors of violence and the creation of new local, national, regional and cross-regional partnerships.

Growing international recognition of the UN Trust Fund as a source of support has led to an increase in the number and variety of proposals for funding received, as well as an increase in funds received from donors. While the Fund has continued to focus on women and girls as the primary beneficiaries and on providing support to grantees, the scope of its work has expanded over time. The concentration in the 1990s on laws, national policies and service provision for survivors has evolved to include a greater emphasis on projects dealing with preventing violence against women and girls and strategic thematic

priorities. Evidence of the success of this approach was highlighted in the 2009 Evaluation Report.

The report also noted that the projects contributed to changing or implementing legal or policy frameworks at the country and local levels and that most had integrated human rights and gender equality approaches. In its funding analysis and strategies, the UN Trust Fund has also explicitly identified organizations working with men and boys as eligible to apply for grants and stressed the importance of greater awareness and understanding of the need to work with them as active agents of change. For example, several projects in the 13th grant-making cycle [2008] specifically involved men and boys. More than half the projects that have



Former slaves come together with prosecutors in Mauritania to end slavery and violence against women.
Photo: Anti-Slavery International

received UN Trust Fund support since then identify men and boys as secondary beneficiaries.

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

*“Despite the limitations in the evidence base, overall this rapid review concludes that there is **fair evidence to recommend**: relationship-level interventions such as Stepping Stones; microfinance combined with gender-transformative approaches such as IMAGE; community mobilization interventions to change social*

norms; interventions that primarily target boys and men through group education combined with community mobilization; and parenting programmes.”^{iv}

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

2002

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Mongolia

A UN Trust Fund grantee in Mongolia generates vital data on district court decisions on domestic violence that informs the drafting of new laws on domestic violence.

2003

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Tanzania

UN Trust Fund grantee *Equity in Tanzania* creates a network of law enforcement officers and with the media to partner in publicizing the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act.

2004

UN TRUST FUND

Violence against Women Condemned in Afghanistan

The Ministry of Women’s Affairs in Afghanistan hosts a landmark event in Kabul for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. The country’s President makes the first ever public declaration condemning violence against women.

2005

UN INITIATIVES

10-Year Review of the Beijing Platform for Action

Review emphasizes that its full implementation is essential to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the **Millennium Development Goals**.



Beneficiaries participating in a Women's Justice Initiative training activity in Guatemala.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Mildred Garcia

Every year since 1996, the UN Trust Fund has provided funding to civil society organizations, governments and, from 2008–2014, UN Country Teams. The process for awarding grants is competitive, open and transparent and ensures funding is targeted at those working in the UN Trust Fund's priority areas. Transparency and consultation are paramount in ensuring that the Fund remains relevant and effective. Calls for proposals for grants are issued through an open and competitive selection process. Grant applications are reviewed by independent experts and an inter-agency Programme Advisory Committee (PAC)* that draws on the expertise and experience of UN agencies, representatives of leading non-governmental organizations and other experts in the field.

The achievements of UN Trust Fund supported projects over the years make a compelling case for how much can be achieved by providing strategic and direct grants to programmes of high quality led by effective institutions. The impact of their work shows that – with sustained

effort, strategies that increase engagement across all sectors of society and adequate resources – violence against women and girls can be reduced, prevented and ultimately eliminated.

For example, the link between projects initially funded by the UN Trust Fund and the creation or implementation of legislative norms has been evidenced on many occasions over the past 20 years. Laws send a powerful message that violence against women is a human rights violation that states have an obligation to prevent and address. For example, in 2000, heavy media attention generated as a result of initiatives supported by the UN Trust Fund between 1997 and 1999, resulted in the adoption by the Kenyan Parliament of the country's first legislation on domestic violence, which was notable for its strong and decisive language.

However, over time, success in the legislative fields led to a shift of focus towards implementation of

the norms put in place. In 2004, the UN Trust Fund supported Semillas [Sociedad Mexicana Pro Derechos de la Mujer] and the Mexican Commission for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights [Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos] in addressing concerns over impunity with regard to femicides in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. This brought together, for the first time, organizations representing the families of victims and human rights non-governmental organizations in a common effort to underline the need for urgent and appropriate action. The Mexican Government responded, providing funding to affected communities most affected by incidents of femicide in order to start crèches, offer counselling and support microenterprises.

In 2008, grants for projects in such countries as Bulgaria and Rwanda generated new policy and budgetary commitments, which were a critical part of strengthening frameworks for the implementation of laws. For example, the Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation made the case that State responsibility

needed to include regular budgetary allocations, especially at the local level, where most services are provided. As a result the law was revised to provide for annual funding allocations for protection and support services. In Rwanda, a grant to the governmental administration of Ngoma district resulted in the development by local leaders of a three-year strategic plan that integrates all local action to end violence against women. The issue was put on the agenda at monthly district security meetings and local vigilance committees in several villages to routinely monitor individual cases and report on them to the police.

In 2009, Oxfam Great Britain, supported by the UN Trust Fund, partnered with women's organizations in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen to carry out a catalytic regional initiative across the Arab States to devise methodologies for involving men and boys in prevention activities. After only one year of implementation, prominent elected officials and public figures joined forces to demand the adoption of a law criminalizing violence in the family in Lebanon.



Local Women NGOs Network in Baganuur shows the MOU with funding allocation for trainings to end violence against women.

Photo: UN Women/Nuntana Tangwinit

2005

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Mexico

UN Trust Fund grantee *Semillas, Sociedad Mexicana Pro Derechos de la Mujer* [Mexican Society for Women's Rights] addresses impunity for femicide. Organizations representing victims' families and civil society organizations come together to advocate for state action.

2006

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Serbia and Montenegro

UN Trust Fund grantee *Women in Black* drafts a resolution on women, peace and security to aid the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 [2000], which is adopted by the regional government of the autonomous province of Vojvodina.

2007

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Haiti and the Dominican Republic

UN Trust Fund grantee *Colectiva Mujer y Salud* [the Women and Health Collective] addresses the intersection between violence against women and HIV/AIDS along the border between the two countries.

2008

UN INITIATIVES

UNiTE to End Violence against Women Launched

The Secretary-General's Global Campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women is launched.



Woman at work in a garment factory that participates in a programme by Care International Cambodia to reduce violence in the workplace.

Photo: CARE/Josh Estey

Critical obstacles remain, most notably: the recurring failure to implement new laws and policies effectively; chronic underfunding for initiatives to address and end violence against women; and the pervasive gender discrimination and inequality.

These factors hamper progress at every step. The UN Trust Fund is leveraging its unique position to address these barriers. It continues to support initiatives to improve data gathering, to train officials in the justice system, to support prevention strategies and public awareness efforts, as well as programmes to enhance women's economic and political empowerment and men's involvement in efforts to prevent and end violence against women.

The UN Trust Fund enters its third decade of grant giving buoyed by a unique body of knowledge and experience in developing effective funding strategies to counter violence against women and girls and an ever-broader base of partners and supporters and with an undiminished ambition to increase support for the essential and ground-breaking initiatives taken forward by grantees large and small addressing violence against women and girls in all its forms. The UN Trust Fund's upcoming Evidence Hub will be based on the knowledge gained through the funding of over 400 projects in the past 20 years and will be a central tool for harvesting, analysing and disseminating useful lessons from this unique body of knowledge to inform policies, programmes and funding strategies to prevent and end violence against women and girls in the future.

Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. For the first time, these include a target explicitly addressing violence against women and girls.

Goal 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women specifically sets the target of eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls, including harmful traditional practices. This goal is situated in the context of implementing reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, and strengthening policies and enforceable legislation that promote gender equality.^{vi}



NFFCK works with schoolchildren in remote villages in Kyrgyzstan on ending violence against girls and preventing bride-kidnapping.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Theresia Thyllin

2008

UN TRUST FUND Grantee Achievement in Nepal

UN Trust Fund grantee SAMANATA – Institute for Social and Gender Equality organizes technical and vocational training for migrant women, including raising awareness of the right to live a life free of violence.

2009

UN TRUST FUND Grantee Achievement in India

UN Trust Fund grantee Breakthrough, in partnership with the advertising company Ogilvy and Mather, introduces the "Bell Bajao" ("Ring the Bell") campaign, which wins a gold Abby Award at Goafest for best campaign.

Based on the number of beneficiaries reached by UN Trust Fund supported projects in 2015, it is estimated that every US\$12 raised and given in grants reaches an additional beneficiary.

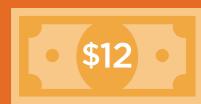
Investing in preventing and addressing violence against women and girls is central to the achievement of the sustainable development that UN member states have signed up to. Every dollar raised by the UN Trust Fund is a step forward in that direction. Increasing the overall

funds available for the grant giving even by a modest amount each year will have a cumulative impact allowing the UN Trust Fund to support projects that help many thousands of women and girls to transform their lives.

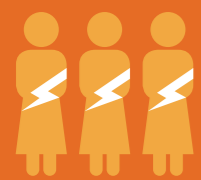
Consistent with its founding principles, the UN Trust Fund has set a strategic course for the next five years that focuses on advocating for and financing results-oriented approaches, catalysing learning from global evidence collected from its grantees, and leveraging its unique mandate and convening power to foster sustainable financing to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

The UN Trust Fund's work over the next five years will be underpinned by a new vision of sustainable development.

With more resources, the UN Trust Fund will reach significantly more women, girls, men and boys around the world.



INCREASING UNTF FUNDING BY \$12
CAN REACH AN ADDITIONAL 1 BENEFICIARY



INCREASING UNTF FUNDING BY \$1 MILLION
CAN REACH AN ADDITIONAL 160,000 BENEFICIARIES



INCREASING UNTF FUNDING TO \$20 MILLION
CAN REACH AN ADDITIONAL 3.7 MILLION INDIVIDUALS

2010

UN INITIATIVES

UN Women Created

UN Women, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women is created, bringing together parts of the UN System focused on gender equality.

2010

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Peru

UN Trust Fund grantee *Movimiento Manuela Ramos* (the Manuela Ramos Movement) convenes a task force of government officials, civil society organizations and service providers to develop a protocol for responding to survivors' needs.

2011

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Suriname

UN Trust Fund grantee the *Ilse Henar Foundation for Women's Rights* designs a model for addressing sexual harassment in the workplace, implementing it in 10 companies in the capital region.

2012

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Brazil, Chile, India, & Rwanda

UN Trust Fund grantee *Instituto Promundo* engages men and boys in preventing violence by increasing knowledge about women's human rights and support for gender equality.

Building on its understanding of future challenges and opportunities, the Fund will shift its primary focus away from trying to close the gap between the funds available and demand on the ground, and towards targeted funding of sustainable initiatives on the basis of their potential to bring about specific results at the local and/or national level. In practice this means that in pursuit of results-based, sustainable and replicable initiatives, the UN Trust Fund will strive to assist governments, the United Nations system, policymakers and law changers to be both pro-active and responsive in advancing the realization of women's human rights, working in partnership with civil society organizations. In this way, it will aim to leverage its role in order to support the broadest possible expansion of choice and opportunity for all women and girls.

With strong core values and 20 years' solid experience to draw on, the UN Trust Fund is able to analyse and adapt its funding methodologies and strategies and build on lessons learned from funded projects to respond to evolving challenges. The Fund places increased emphasis on preventing violence against women and girls through community based interventions that challenge the discrimination against women and girls underpinning violence against women. It focuses on building the capacity of small women's and youth led organizations and supporting underserved groups, including women and girls living in poverty or rural areas; women and girls with disabilities; those who are stateless, internally displaced or refugees; tribal or Indigenous women; members of religious or ethnic minorities; and, most recently, providing support to organizations addressing the issue of violence against women in humanitarian contexts.

The UN Trust Fund particularly focuses its attention on initiatives that aim to deliver sustainable change and have the potential to be institutionalized into broader national government responses in preventing and ending violence against women and girls. The strategic focus of the Fund aims to change the funding model relationship



Girls participating in AMREF, a project working to end Female Genital Mutilation, in Tanzania.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Gemma Wood

from a "donor dependent" model towards creating a sustainable programme of work that can be embedded into broader State institutional responses (for example, national action plans, services and policies) and is consequently funded from the national budget.

Around two thirds of applications received every year by the UN Trust Fund propose employing various strategies to strengthen State institutional responses to violence against women and girls, with an emphasis on effective implementation of the laws against violence against women. International human rights instruments, decisions and dedicated advocates have advanced the understanding of violence against women and girls as a human rights violation that governments have a responsibility to address and the standard of "due diligence" has emerged as a means of assessing States' responses to violence against women and girls. The key challenge is to use this standard to hold governments to account and ensure that they fulfill their obligations to enforce laws and implement fully national action plans and policies to prevent and address violence against women.

UN TRUST FUND GRANTEE AWARDS

1999 | UN TRUST FUND



Right from the start, the UN Trust Fund was recognized as a centre for learning and sharing good practice on ending violence against women. In one of many firsts, an inter-agency video conference entitled, "A World Free of Violence against Women" was held on International Women's Day in **1999** to present the best examples of strategies to end violence against women worldwide. The conference featured survivors and advocates. It was broadcast in 20 countries and watched by hundreds of thousands and dealt with issues including family-related violence, female genital mutilation/cutting and economic violence, including trafficking.

2001 | NICARAGUA



In **2001**, the UN Trust Fund issued a special call for proposals focusing on the use of the media and communications strategies. The power of the media in terms of raising public awareness and changing attitudes was highlighted by work of a grantee on a Nicaraguan soap opera, one of the most popular programmes in the country, especially among teenagers. Surveys showed that this was translating into growing awareness of women's human rights.

2009 | INDIA



Grantee Breakthrough has pioneered innovative and award-winning campaigns on violence against women in India. In **2009**, a pro bono agreement with the advertising giant Ogilvy and Mather helped Breakthrough produce the "Bell Bajao" ["Ring the Bell"] campaign, which won a gold Abby Award at GOAFEST for "best integrated campaign". Thanks to a partnership with the Ministry of Women and Child Development which allowed Breakthrough to broadcast on national television stations, the "Bell Bajao" campaign reached more than 124 million people in just four months with messages on women's legal rights. In 2016 Breakthrough's #askingforit campaign was one of six winners of the Skoll Award for Social Entrepreneurship. The Skoll Awards honour innovations that have had a significant impact on some of the world's most pressing problems and are poised to create even greater impact. The Award will help Breakthrough use its cutting-edge methodology to catalyse one million people to take action to end violence against women and girls.

2010 | NEPAL



In **2010**, Equal Access Nepal won the Special Award at the One World Media Awards for outstanding media coverage from the developing world [see <http://www.oneworldmedia.org.uk/awards-2010>]. The Equal Access weekly radio show, Samajhdari [Mutual understanding] received the award for educating 1 million listeners about the interconnection between violence against women and HIV/AIDS.

2013 | CROSS-REGIONAL: AFRICA



In **2013**, Physicians for Human Rights won first prize in the USAID-Humanity United Tech Challenge for Atrocity Prevention. They pioneered the mobile app "Medicapt" that equips health-care providers with the tools to collect, document and preserve court admissible forensic evidence of torture and sexual violence and enables them to transmit this data securely to the authorities.

2013 | INDIA



In **2013**, The Karnataka Health Promotion Trust in India, which supports and implements initiatives related to HIV/AIDS and reproductive health, received the World Health Organization Award for Excellence in Primary Healthcare in the category "Innovations for improving access and ensuring continuity of care".

2016 | SERBIA



Foundation B92's Dobra Basta ["Good Garden"], a programme to further women's economic empowerment in Serbia, won two awards at the Smart Academy pitching forum organized within the Regional Forum of Social Innovations in April **2016**. It was awarded RSD 445,000 [around US\$4,100]. While selecting the best social-entrepreneurship initiatives to be granted the funds, the jury took into account: sustainability, effectiveness and innovation [uniqueness compared to all existing initiatives]. This award helps ensure the sustainability of results of the work funded by UN Trust Fund grantees.

2013

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Samoa

UN Trust Fund grantee *The Samoa Victim Support Group* plays a central role in the development of landmark legislation to address gender-based violence which is adopted in April 2013.

2014

UN TRUST FUND

Grantee Achievement in Uganda

Following years of advocacy by the women's movement, including UN Trust Fund grantee *Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice*, Parliament adopts a landmark resolution calling for reparations for war-affected women and other victims of the Lord's Resistance Army.

2015

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Resolution 2242

Resolution 2242 to improve implementation of the women, peace and security agenda through integration of women, peace and security concerns across all country-specific situations on its agenda is adopted by the UN Security Council.

2015

UN INITIATIVES

Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Agenda adopted by the General Assembly.

THROUGH THE YEARS

INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS

“For 20 years, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women has supported inspiring initiatives to end violence against women around the world. Its mission is a cause very dear to me,” says Nicole Kidman.

Since 2014, the UN Trust Fund has forged new alliances and partnerships with the private sector to increase funds and awareness using the power of the colour orange. Many of these partnerships not only raise funds for the UN Trust Fund, but also provide sustainable and ethical economic opportunities for women around the world to promote economic empowerment and end the cycle of violence.

SEE ME

In marking its 20th Anniversary, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women has partnered with the fair trade jewelry organization **SeeMe** that worked with survivors of violence in Tunisia to create a unique Orange Heart necklace as the symbol of the 20th Anniversary by using local, traditional techniques. Half of the proceeds from sales of the necklace will benefit UN Trust Fund supported projects, while the aim of the partnership is to provide survivors of violence with an income by developing jewelry making as a business.

THANKFUL

Thankful, a global social movement that supports programmes to empower people to improve their quality of life, partnered with the UN Trust Fund to raise funds and to create awareness to end violence against women and girls worldwide. Thankful is partnering with companies to produce several “Thankful” products, such as cosmetics, and has designated a portion of every sale to UN Trust Fund programming to end violence against women and girls.

VOZ

VOZ meaning “voice”, an ethical fashion enterprise that works with Chilean women artisans to design and ethically produce garments that honour their culture, created a new manta (poncho) to help combat violence against women and girls. A fifth of the proceeds from sales will go to projects supported by the UN Trust Fund.



UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman supports the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women on their 20th anniversary by wearing the Orange Heart necklace designed by SeeMe, a fair-trade company.

Photo: Courtesy Nicole Kidman

THANK YOU TO ALL OUR DONORS

The UN Trust Fund would like to thank all its donors past and present for their part in enabling the UN Trust Fund to support projects seeking to bridge the gap between governments’ binding commitments, laws and policies and the lived experiences of the women and girls.

DONORS IN 2015

The Governments of:

- Australia
- Austria
- France
- Germany
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel
- Kazakhstan
- Liechtenstein
- The Netherlands
- Switzerland
- Trinidad and Tobago
- United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland

The UN Women National Committees of:

- Finland
- Germany
- Iceland
- Japan

Swedish Postcode Lottery Foundation

UN Women for Peace Association

Soko

Yuwei Designs

Special thanks to We Are {The Collective} for their in kind support.

Special thank you to Mrs. Ban Soon-taek, Patron of UN Women for Peace Association, for her ongoing support to the UN Trust Fund.



Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Adina Wolf

SPOTLIGHT ON UN TRUST FUND

GRANTEE ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2015



“Thanks to the project, I’ve been able to fulfill my dream of opening my own restaurant. I now have a stable source of income that provides me with enough to pay for my everyday needs as regards food, medicine, clothes, to support my son and pay my rent... I’ve also been able to create two part-time jobs for other women.”

—Nora Draou, beneficiary of the project, *Initiatives pour la protection des droits des femmes*, funded by the UN Trust Fund in Morocco

In 2015, the UN Trust Fund supported 111 projects aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women and girls in 76 countries and territories. During the year it awarded 33 new grants in 29 countries and territories, including 30 civil society organizations and three governments. By the end of 2018, the impact of these new grants is expected to reach more than 1.7 million primary beneficiaries.

In order to validate the effectiveness of grantees’ programmes, the UN Trust Fund undertook extensive monitoring missions throughout 2015 and visited nine countries in four regions. The Fund visited seven grantees from Eastern Europe and Central Asia, in

Serbia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kosovo (under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/1999); one grantee from Asia, in Myanmar; two grantees from Africa, in Morocco and South Africa; and two grantees from Latin America and the Caribbean, in Antigua and Barbuda and El Salvador. During these missions, the UN Trust Fund visited key project sites and met grantee organizations, partner organizations, primary and secondary beneficiaries and key stakeholders.

This section describes some of the achievements of the UN Trust Fund’s grantees in 2015 that were recorded on those missions, as well as in mandatory progress reports provided by grantees during the year.

SMALL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Gambia

In **Gambia**, a project implemented by *GAMCOTRAP* to end female genital mutilation (FGM) has reached out to the heads of villages in 58 communities, organizing trainings for community leaders led by their chiefs. During the first year, over 300 women participated in a series of training workshops to empower them to claim their rights and take an active role in protecting other women, and especially girls, from FGM. In testimonies and interviews with young mothers in two districts, 64 per cent said they did not intend to subject their daughters to FGM in the future. Community elders are discussing among themselves how to protect girls and communities. In December 2015, Gambia passed legislation to criminalize and prohibit FGM, which represents a major achievement of *GAMCOTRAP*'s long-term advocacy.

Kyrgyzstan

In **Kyrgyzstan** the NGO *NFFCK*, supported by a small grant from the UN Trust Fund, is piloting a school-based education programme in three villages which more than 600 young people have completed. An expert team has developed an educational package – Empowering Girls through Education, Art and Media – the first of its kind in the Kyrgyz language.

During a recent visit, the UN Trust Fund team engaged in an intergenerational dialogue around bride kidnapping and girl's rights in families, inspired by school debates organized through the project. The conversations between a mother and daughter and a grandmother and granddaughter illustrate the mindset shift occurring in rural communities of Kyrgyzstan riding on the wave of discussions initiated by the new school programme.

Transforming attitudes is key to sustainable change and *NFFCK* works to build leadership skills and teach girls how to prevent and respond to threats of violence at the grassroots level.



THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

**US\$2 MILLION TO SUPPORT
21 SMALL GRANTS**



GAMCOTRAP staff participates in an event for the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence against Women.

Photo: *GAMCOTRAP*

“I will no longer subject my granddaughter to female genital mutilation... It is people who decide on cultural practices. People can agree on an issue and reach consensus to end any practices that are no longer beneficial to them.”

—A beneficiary of *GAMCOTRAP*

UNDERSERVED AND MARGINALIZED

Albania

The *Alliance against LGBT Discrimination* has published nationwide research providing the first ever basis for informed policy making to prevent discrimination and protect LBT women from violence in **Albania**. The project has also trained contact points in six cities to ensure that the specific needs of LBT women in these communities are better understood and addressed and it has provided a safe space for LBT women to report violence and receive basic services from local NGOs.

Colombia

The **Colombian National Organization of Indigenous Peoples** [*Organización Nacional de Indígenas de Colombia, ONIC*] is working to research and document violence against Indigenous women, raise awareness among community and relevant authorities, train Indigenous women as rights advocates and provide psycho-cultural, social, legal and psychological support to survivors of violence and their families. So far, 150 cases have been registered, of which 48 per cent have received support services.

Zimbabwe

The *Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe Trust* is implementing a project to provide specialized services in 10 districts in **Zimbabwe** for women and girls with disabilities who have experienced violence. The project has reached nearly 500 women and girls with disabilities, provided 93 survivors of violence with practical help and helped train police and court officials in sign language and on the impact of various impairments on reporting gender-based violence.

WOMEN AND GIRLS

THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

OVER US\$18 MILLION TO SUPPORT UNDERSERVED AND MARGINALIZED WOMEN AND GIRLS

INCLUDING REFUGEE POPULATIONS, DISABLED, INDIGENOUS, DOMESTIC WORKERS, WOMEN SEX WORKERS, LBT AND ELDERLY WOMEN



A mother and daughter in Kyrgyzstan participate in an inter-generational dialogue on bride kidnapping.
Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Theresia Thylin

“I could see that girls and women were not equal to men in my everyday life, so I got interested in different laws. Men and women should be equal to one another. That's why I believe it's very important that we all know about our rights.”

—Aiturgan, a 15 year old beneficiary in **NFCCK's** school-based education programme in Kyrgyzstan

HIV/AIDS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Egypt

Al Shehab Institution for Comprehensive Development is working to address the underlying causes and intersections between VAW and HIV/AIDS in marginalized communities in Cairo, **Egypt**. In its first year, the project reached over 900 women in the target groups (women and girl survivors of violence, women domestic workers, women sex workers and women living with HIV). More than 550 women visited the drop-in centre and took advantage of the comprehensive legal and psycho-social support services available, as well as vocational training to help them gain employment. Almost 1,000 men, and over 800 women, took part in awareness-raising activities and the project's monitoring system showed a 65 per cent improvement in knowledge about women's rights, HIV and violence against women, and the link between the three.

Guatemala

Working with **Guatemalan** government officials, *Fundacio Sida i Societat* created a mechanism to register cases of violence against sex workers – who are mostly young, Indigenous migrant women and at high risk of sexual violence and HIV. This has served as the basis for a referral system involving the National Police, the National Hospital of Escuintla, the Health Directorate and the government's Justice Office on Femicide to increase access to health, legal and social services for survivors of violence.

Jamaica

Jamaica *AIDS Support for Life* is implementing a project to mobilize community-based and faith-based organizations and to empower women living with HIV/AIDS; LGBTI people; women living with disabilities; and sex workers by providing training in life skills and legal literacy. Support for Life is the only NGO providing clinical services to people living with HIV and other key populations in the country and has consistently been part of the best practices submission to the Global AIDS Response Report. The perspective of more than 90 per cent of all clients who access Jamaica AIDS Support for Life services is that they are enjoying better health.



THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

US\$2.7 MILLION ON PROJECTS TO ADDRESS THE LINK BETWEEN HIV/AIDS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS



Al Shehab Egypt beneficiaries of psychosocial and employment services.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Aldijana Sisic

“When I first came to **Al-Shehab’s** volunteering unit, I was a bit of an introvert. I wasn’t very ambitious or opinionated, and I was afraid of mixing with boys because of what I have always heard about sexual harassment and also because of the harassment I face in the streets... Today, I have much more self-confidence, and I’m not afraid of interacting with anybody or voicing my opinion...”

—Sarah Fawzy [19] beneficiary of **Al-Shehab’s** project implemented in Ezbet El-Haggana, one of the largest informal areas in Greater Cairo

ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST YOUNG AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Armenia

Society Without Violence is implementing an initiative in **Armenia** to promote the integration of issues around gender and gender-based violence into state education policy. In 2015, the Ministry of Education and Science adopted a Module on Gender and Gender-Based Violence, which is now part of the National Institute of Education's mandatory training for teachers in public schools; 5,165 teachers have already been trained and from 2016 onwards, 8,000 teachers a year will receive this training. In collaboration with the Open Society Institute, the initiative will also monitor progress in integrating gender-based violence into school curriculums.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh *Nari Progati Sangha*, a local women's organization, is working with 80 secondary schools across four districts in Bangladesh to create safe learning environments for girls. The project has trained 236 teachers on how to address the issue of violence against women in the classroom. It has also helped them acquire counselling skills. A total of 1,136 lessons by project-trained teachers reached 16,000 students (boys and girls). Students received on average three lessons on issues related to women's rights and violence against women and girls. Three quarters of teachers reported feeling more motivated to support students and create a safer environment after their training.

South Africa

In **South Africa**, *Grassroot Soccer* is upscaling its innovative Skillz Street Plus sports-based intervention to encourage girls' empowerment, awareness of sexual and reproductive health and access to medical, legal and psychosocial services. In 2014-2015, the project reached some 1,233 girls in eight schools.



THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

OVER US\$12 MILLION TO SUPPORT PROGRAMMES ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST YOUNG AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS



SKILLZ Coach Sonwabise (Sony) Dick celebrates with *Grassroot Soccer* SKILLZ Street graduate and volunteer, 15-year-old Yamkela Nqweniso, after a successful afternoon of SKILLZ HIV-awareness activities with female SKILLZ participants in Khayelitsha, South Africa's fastest growing township.

Photo: GRS/Karin Schrembrucker

“Opportunities don’t just land in your hands. You have to search for them and grab them by both hands when you find them. I remember one quote that says if there isn’t a door of opportunity, then build a door so that the opportunity will be able to knock. **Grassroot Soccer** provides this path for us to find and grasp those opportunities...”

—Annelisa, a 20-year-old SKILLZ Street coach and beneficiary of **Grassroot Soccer**, South Africa

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CONFLICT/POST-CONFLICT SETTINGS

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The *Women's Initiative for Gender Justice (WIGJ)*, the only international women's organization granted amicus curiae status by the International Criminal Court (ICC), worked to strengthen local capacity to gather credible data on gender-based crimes in armed conflict. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, more than 1,000 survivors of gender-based violence who would otherwise not have had access to medical support have so far been referred through a project-supported Transit House in North Kivu. In **Sudan**, sustained and strategic advocacy by WIGJ and partner organizations contributed to reform of the law on rape in 2015; previously, if a married woman was raped but was unable to prove it, she would be accused of adultery, punishable by 100 lashes.

Nepal

The Story Kitchen in **Nepal** is implementing the "SAHAS [Courage] for Justice" project in 10 districts. The project held a three-day residential story workshop involving women survivors of conflict. The women interviewed said they felt more comfortable about sharing their stories with each other as the workshop progressed. In addition, guidelines were developed for journalists on how to report on violence against women in conflict-related settings in a more sensitive and accountable way and a national consultation meeting was organized to develop ethical reporting guidelines.

Timor Leste

A programme implemented by the *Associacion Chega Ba Ita (ACBIT)* in **Timor Leste** is working with survivors of conflict-related gender-based violence in 13 districts. In the first six months of project implementation, ACBIT created a pilot-phase database of victims; finalized a baseline study; conducted training for 23 facilitators on participatory research methodology; and delivered community education on the impact on survivors of conflict-related sexual and gender based violence through radio programmes and a mobile exhibition.



THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

ALMOST US\$8 MILLION ON PROJECTS ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CONFLICT AND POST-CONFLICT SETTINGS



Grantee *The Story Kitchen* engages women survivors of violence from conflict to tell their stories through media such as the radio.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Aldijana Sisic

"I had forgotten to smile after seeing fifteen people killed in front of my eyes, after coming to this workshop and meeting with other sisters the smile has returned back."

—A beneficiary of a Story Workshop conducted by *The Story Kitchen*, Nepal

GRANTEE ACHIEVEMENTS IN AFRICA


THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

OVER US\$11 MILLION ON PROJECTS IN AFRICA


Cape Verde

 The Institute of Cape Verde for the Advancement of Gender Equality has reached 1,981 women through its support centres (Centros de Apoyo a Victimas). The project also trained teachers, journalists, police officers, health professionals and legal officers in **Cape Verde**.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

 The Panzi Foundation is providing integrated human rights-based psychosocial, legal and socio-economic support in one-stop centres in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** which have supported 25 survivors of violence and given information to 199 others.


Liberia

 In **Liberia**, thanks to efforts by *Episcopal Relief & Development*, 18 priests and five imams took part in the 16 Days of Activism, reaching 410 congregants.

“Our efforts cannot stop at the end of the 16 Days though. We need to speak out in our churches, mosques and community all year long. The more the message is preached, I am quite certain change will come.”


—Father Michael Sie on the role of faith leaders in preventing and responding to gender-based violence

Malawi


 *Concern Worldwide* worked to create a safe learning environment in 17 schools and to counter gender-based violence in **Malawi**. The project has reached nearly 40,000 women and girl survivors – almost eight times the number

expected at the outset of the project – and a similar number in the community at large. More than 70 per cent of girls who participated in the project said they felt safer.

Tanzania

 *Equality for Growth* is creating a safe environment for women market traders in two districts of Dar-es-Salam in **Tanzania**. The project has helped train 25 paralegals in violence against women, women’s rights and how to support survivors and reached 2,508 market traders. Fifty-four cases of gender-based violence have been referred to police.

Togo

 *Alafia* is working in **Togo** to eradicate harmful widowhood practices and imprisonment that increase the risk of HIV infection. A 2012 law grants widows the right to refuse a widowhood purification ceremony that involves forcing the widow to have sexual relations with strangers in order to “cut the link” with her deceased husband. However, most communities are not aware of this and the practice remains widespread, especially in rural areas. *Alafia*, a small, young and committed organization is working to engage government representatives, village chiefs and community-based associations to eradicate this harmful practice.



A circumciser and her daughter-in-law and grandchild in the Serengeti region of Tanzania where the project is aiming to end female genital mutilation. The circumciser expressed her wish to end the practice.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Gemma Wood



The UN Trust Fund visited ALAFIA in Togo which works to end harmful widowhood practices.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Vesna Jaric

GRANTEE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE ARAB STATES AND NORTH AFRICA

THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

OVER US\$3 MILLION ON PROJECTS IN THE ARAB STATES AND NORTH AFRICA

Mauritania



In **Mauritania**, *SOS Esclaves* is delivering capacity development workshops to strengthen advocacy and case response skills. It also supports a survivors' network in two areas and assists in the release of those subjected to slavery; so far, 26 women and children subjected to slavery have been identified and liberated. Survivors are supported by former slaves, trained by SOS Esclaves, to reintegrate into society and earn a living. The organization also provides emergency funds for former slaves and support if they wish to start a legal process against slave owners. More than 1,260 people took part in awareness-raising sessions and 60 police officers involved in liberation initiatives, seven legal officers and 11 parliamentarians were trained.

Morocco



Initiatives pour la protection des droits des femmes has provided psychosocial counselling and legal assistance to 600 survivors of violence in **Morocco** and is supporting them in rebuilding their lives through a multifunctional centre in the city of Fez. In fact there have been four times more users of the centre than originally foreseen.

State of Palestine



The *Community Media Center* in Gaza, **State of Palestine**, is working to raise awareness of the pervasiveness of violence against women by training young women media students on how to report gender-based violence in the media from a human rights perspective. So far, 30 students have completed the 85-hour course and helped create, among other things, this website <http://www.ywjournalists.org/index.html>. Using the media as its main tool, the Center is focusing on increasing knowledge and skills among journalists and women media graduates, as well as among community-based organizations and women.

The *Psycho Social Counseling Center for Women* and its implementing partners are working to eliminate the gender-related killing of women due to so-called "family honour" in the **State of Palestine**. The project is also seeking to mainstream the rights of women with disabilities within the women's rights agenda by increasing the capacity of relevant ministries, legislators and policy-makers and improving the performance of the Women's Protection Units of the Police.

GRANTEE ACHIEVEMENTS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

OVER US\$17 MILLION ON PROJECTS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Cambodia



CARE Cambodia trained 148 new peer educators, reaching an additional 1,192 women in the hospitality and entertainment industries as part of the project to create safe workplaces for women. The project also managed to make progress in the karaoke sector, reaching 321 karaoke workers. CARE worked with six committed garment factory human resources managers to develop a sexual harassment policy and 40 garment factory human resources personnel were trained in 28 factories. Approximately 11,500 garment factory workers were reached during the year.

Fiji



In **Fiji**, *Medical Services in the Pacific (MSP)* implemented a successful clinical outreach model designed to bring integrated services and information to women in their workplaces. By operating mobile clinics staffed with skilled practitioners in seven rural market locations, the project provided improved access to sexual and reproductive health care, sexual assault counselling and referral services. A total of 6,854 people (4,938 women and 1,916 men) benefited directly from the project either by accessing one of MSP's clinical services or taking part in an awareness raising session on gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health or

child protection. MSP's One Stop Shop clinic has provided post-rape care to 186 women and girls under its agreement with the Fiji Police Force. MSP has received formal endorsement from the Ministry of Education to provide awareness programmes in primary and secondary schools in Fiji with a focus on child protection. MSP is now also part of stakeholder meetings on ending violence against women and girls and various other consultation meetings/workshops with the Health Ministry.

Indonesia



The *Association of Positive Women Indonesia (Ikatan Perempuan Positif Indonesia, IPPI)* developed Memoranda of Understanding with a number of service providers and trained 34 peer educators and 28 counsellors on the integration of responses to violence against women and HIV/AIDS. Among IPPI's highly successful creative and strategic initiatives to raise awareness of gender-based violence among women living with HIV, were a blog competition and broadcasting interactive interviews on national radio. In addition, IPPI set up a very useful mechanism on their website for reporting violence against women living with HIV.

India



PRAGYA is implementing a project in **India** to address violence against tribal women. The project aims to bring about attitudinal change to address violence against women at the structural level in tribal society,

addressing deep-rooted gender norms. The project is being piloted in select tribal districts and will be disseminated to national level stakeholders and all tribal dominated districts.

Breakthrough is implementing an initiative in **India** bolstered by the arts and technology to empower young people to understand their stake in ending violence against women while inspiring them to act. Breakthrough's #Askingforit Campaign, which focuses on preventing sexual harassment around bus stops and at metro stations, was rolled out at 14 locations across Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

A project by the *Karnataka Health Promotion Trust* in **India** worked to empower sex workers through building awareness of the violence they suffer as a human rights violation. The project succeeded in reaching more than the target number of 30,000 women in sex work and provided training for an additional 12,000 beneficiaries. The project contributed to a reduction in police violence against women sex workers, an increase in reporting of non-police violence, and an increase of positive media coverage of sex workers.

Marshall Islands



The grant awarded to the *Ministry of Internal Affairs* in the **Marshall Islands** is supporting implementation of the 2011 Domestic Violence

Prevention and Protection Act, a comprehensive approach towards preventing domestic violence and improving support for women and children at risk. In its first months of operation, the project organized a Domestic Violence First Responders Training course for the Marshall Islands Police Department. As a result of the project, the Marshall Islands took part in the 16 Days of Activism and collaborated with the media as

a means to continue raising awareness of the issue of domestic violence as well as raising public awareness of the project itself.

Mongolia



The **Mongolian Women's Fund** and the local *Network of Women's NGOs* have equipped

20 local trainers to pilot training on gender-based violence and prevention techniques in four selected schools for 313 students. The training of trainers was held in Ulaanbaatar city and involved six members of the Network of Women's NGOs, three school managers, four school social workers, six civic education teachers and a representatives from the local Children and Family Development Department.

Papua New Guinea



Voice for Change is one of the very few local NGOs addressing women's human rights issues in **Papua New Guinea**. The

increasing number of survivors of violence accessing services reflects the work of the project in raising awareness about impacts of violence and the need for communities to take action in ending it. Human right defenders have been trained and supported to be agents of change in communities and to provide referral support. The grantee has also facilitated community consultations and training on gender equality and human rights with different groups, including the village court systems.

Solomon Islands



In the **Solomon Islands**, a project led by the *UN Country Team* [UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA] had helped ensure that five out of 11 key government agencies

now have work plans or programmes/activities on ending violence against women and the 2014 Family Protection Act. As part of the gender sensitization agenda, 110 people from the public and private sector have been trained and 27 service providers (20 in Honiara and seven from Isabel Province) have been

trained in delivering essential services to survivors of violence in a more coordinated way. In addition, 20 prosecutors and defence lawyers have been trained in understanding myths surrounding forensic medical evidence in cases of sexual assault and rape.

"This was the first time I had attended training around monitoring and evaluation and I was able to learn so much. I feel confident that I can contribute much more to the project after the training, plus I got to meet some really amazing and committed women and men... The UN-Government of Solomon Islands partnership is a great one and this project is just the start."

—Julianne Wickham, *Ministry of Women Children and Family Affairs, Policy Coordinator*

Thailand



A project implemented by the *International Rescue Committee (IRC)* and the *Karenni National Women's Organization (KNOW)* to address gender-based violence in Karenni refugee camps along the **Thailand**-Burma border provided services to 110 survivors of violence. In addition, 4,998 women and

girls benefitted from training and awareness-raising activities and the process of handing over the programme to KNWO at the end of this particular project was on track.

The *Rainbow Sky Association of Thailand* is empowering communities in four provinces to address issues of human rights, violence, stigma and discrimination. The programme's training enabled lesbian and transgender women to take leadership roles in discussing these issues with other stakeholders. The data collected by the project was presented to the government and is being used to discuss policy development.

Viet Nam



Plan Viet Nam is piloting a research-based model of gender-responsive schools in 20 schools across Hanoi. Between December 2014 and May 2015, 4,912 class sessions were delivered by 498 head-teachers in the 20 project schools to equip 16,138 adolescent girls

and boys on knowledge of school-related gender-based violence, the cycle of violence and sexual abuse and skills on how to seek support and manage emotions. More than 70 per cent of surveyed students rated the class-sessions as "necessary" and "very necessary". Twenty school counselling offices have reached 1,111 adolescent girls and boys (614 girls and 497 boys). A survey of randomly selected students in the 20 schools revealed that 93 per cent found the counselling sessions effective and 91 per cent would recommend the service to their friends.



Ninth graders in Mongolia participate in a training on prevention of and protection from gender-based violence.

Photo: Odmaa B.

GRANTEE ACHIEVEMENTS IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

OVER US\$7 MILLION ON PROJECTS IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Albania



In **Albania**, *Refleksione*, in collaboration with UNDP, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministries of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities has built on the success of a UN Trust Fund supported programme

that produced a model referral system for survivors of violence in five municipalities.

Armenia



The *Women's Resource Center*, the first organization to address sexual violence against women in **Armenia**, is implementing a project to promote the government's responsibility to

implement the 2011-2015 Strategic Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence. The project is working to pioneer a referral system for survivors based on sustained cooperation between government and non-governmental organizations.

Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/1999)



The *European Centre for Minority Issues* is implementing a project in **Kosovo** (under UNSCR 1244/1999)

that focuses on reducing the risk of domestic violence and early and forced

marriage in minority communities. The project primarily targets women and girls from Serbian, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. In a ground-breaking initiative, eight women from these minority groups have been trained as paralegals.

Serbia



Foundation B92 is piloting a new project for economic empowerment in a safe house in the city of Sombor in **Serbia** for women survivors of violence. This project addresses an important gap in

service provision by offering training for current and former users of the Sombor safe house, as well as opportunities to network with representatives from the private sector, to enhance their prospects of economic independence. More than 40 women have been trained so far on how to set up and run a micro business. The project has also developed a social enterprise for producing organic vegetables at the safe house, called the "Good Garden". Profits from this environmentally friendly, organic greenhouse, which is also a training centre, will be used to fund future safe house economic empowerment training after the project ends.

"Women who participated in the training are very satisfied, including me... I am very happy that this workshop can offer these young women real options for self-employment."

—*Jelena Karajanković, President of the women's organization Panonske Dobre Vile (Panonija's Good Fairies), Serbia*

The *Association of Women Sandglass* is working to strengthen prevention and response services in Rasina, one of the most marginalized and underdeveloped districts in **Serbia**. During the first year of project implementation, Sandglass doubled the number of women survivors reaching out for support and assistance through its SOS helpline service to 83. Sandglass has supported three women groups in Rasina district to establish specialist support services for women survivors of violence, especially for Roma and women with disabilities. During 2015 Sandglass realized 19 street actions dedicated to women's rights and security, which contributed to keeping the issue as a priority on the local level political agenda.

In **Serbia**, the *UN Country Team* is piloting working with perpetrators at four Centres for Social Welfare in order to assess the possibility of standardizing this intervention as part of the country's social protection services.

Tajikistan



In **Tajikistan**, the NGO *Najoti kudakon* has created six women support groups where women support others with similar

experiences of domestic violence. During the first year of implementation, a total of 51 survivors were referred from the project coverage areas, 38 had experienced domestic violence (three were girls and young women living with disabilities). The suicide rate has decreased in the project coverage areas: in 2014, 13 cases were registered, falling to seven confirmed cases in 2015.

Ukraine



The *Ukrainian Foundation for Public Health* implemented a project, to improve access to care and support for women and girls

living with HIV and street-involved women and girls. The project successfully managed to put in place an intersectoral response system and build the capacity of service providers. More than 300 survivors of violence against women have been referred and 176 survivors of gender-based violence, including HIV-positive and/or street-involved women and girls, have engaged in the empowerment training programme.

The *Ukrainian Women's Fund* provided training to 25 girl leaders from nine regions on leadership and violence against women and girls. Following the training, the girls created a strategy of joint actions to be implemented during the second stage of the project in which awareness-raising and outreach activities were coordinated and peer-to-peer support groups established to provide girls at high risk of violence with referrals to services.



The director of *Najoti kudakon*, Kurbangul Kosimova, shows where they are located as they are the only shelter for survivors of violence in Tajikistan.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Theresia Thylin

GRANTEE ACHIEVEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

OVER US\$11 MILLION ON PROJECTS IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda



The *Directorate of Gender Affairs* in **Antigua and Barbuda** is working to implement the 2013-2017 National Strategic Action Plan to End Gender-based Violence. Key activities include the establishment of an effective referral network and a national electronic database of gender-based violence cases.

Belize



In **Belize**, the *Women's Department* led implementation of The National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence of Belize (2010-2013), the first such plan in the Caribbean to be adopted as official government policy. Guided by its multisectoral approach, the Department worked closely with the Gender Focal Points in various ministries who are responsible for monitoring implementation of the Action Plan.

El Salvador



Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz is implementing a project to improve institutional response and coordination of relevant stakeholders in **El Salvador** at national and municipal levels and contribute to installing capacities among local women's and youth organizations as a means to increase their oversight and advocacy skills.

Grenada



The *Ministry of Social Development* in **Grenada** led a multisectoral initiative to increase outreach to survivors, improve the quality of health and justice services, and coordinate systematic data collection to ensure accountability. In order to address impunity, the project created a special victims unit in several of the key state agencies, including the police force.

Mexico



Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir in **Mexico** led implementation of relevant laws and recommendations made to the Mexican government by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in its rulings regarding the violence. The project worked to standardize protocols for criminal investigation, consolidate data-collection to ensure accountability, and generate procedures for effective knowledge-sharing and targeted police interventions.

Peru



Estudio para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (DEMUS) is working to end impunity for sexual violence through improved application of the new **Peruvian** Code of Criminal Procedure. More than 60 magistrates took part in awareness raising on the importance of reforming justice processes in order to implement the new Code effectively. The city of Junin has approved a Protocol on the Constitution of a Unified Declaration Procedure for Victims of Sexual Violence which was drafted by DEMUS.

Uruguay



In **Uruguay**, the *UN Country Team* implemented a project consolidating an existing and strong partnership between seven UN agencies, 12 government entities and a network of more than 30 civil society organizations to streamline coordination of government and civil society efforts to end violence, and gather evidence to ensure accountability and effectiveness.



Attendees participate in an elderly association meeting of the Ayacucho Community in Peru.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Mildred Garcia

GRANTEE ACHIEVEMENTS IN CROSS REGIONAL PROJECTS

THE UN TRUST FUND IS CURRENTLY INVESTING

ALMOST US\$5 MILLION ON CROSS REGIONAL PROJECTS

Afghanistan and Tajikistan



In **Afghanistan** and **Tajikistan**, both hosts to large number of forcibly displaced people, the *Danish Refugee Council* has established five legal clinics (three in Afghanistan and two in Tajikistan) specifically focusing on the needs of refugees and displaced people. In the target regions in Afghanistan, 45 men and 45 women have participated in awareness raising training sessions lasting two months and covering issues on the protection threats faced by internationally displaced people, especially women. In Tajikistan, 28 men and 45 women in the target areas have received training sessions on improving their awareness of women's rights and sexual and gender-based violence.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and Viet Nam



An *Oxfam Novib* project worked to change the entrenched notion that violence against women is "normal" and inevitable in **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan** and **Viet Nam**.

The countries targeted have particularly high levels of violence against women and a prevailing discourse that normalizes abuse. Oxfam Novib worked with Soul City Institute (South Africa), Breakthrough (India), and Puntos de Encuentro (Nicaragua)—all former grantees of the UN Trust Fund with experience in the field of

Edutainment—on main vehicle for change, Edutainment (Education Entertainment). The fourth co-implementing partner, Communications Initiative (Canada) focused on knowledge sharing and networking between the groups to build capacity and improve results.

Among the initiatives, is a 20-episode radio series called *Worth 100 Men*, which was broadcast in Egypt with local listening groups. The use of drama and talk shows to educate communities on the consequences of early marriage in South Sudan. A radio pilot is also under way in Rwanda, with listening groups representing all provinces and including groups of men, women, mixed groups and students. In Pakistan, the partners initiated a project on early marriage specifically targeting boys and girls and their parents to change attitudes and behaviours. In Mali, partners have developed and implemented edutainment strategies to reduce violence in the school environment.

Brazil and Democratic Republic of the Congo



In **Brazil** and the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, *Promundo* is implementing a project to prevent violence against girls in context of high urban violence (Brazil) and in conflict-affected settings (DRC). This intervention aims to work directly with adolescent girls and boys who have experienced or witnessed violence. Work has started on testing two Youth Living Peace Manuals, which share with girls and boys new gender-transformative positive skills to cope with exposure to and normalization of violence, including sexual violence, in their societies. *Promundo* has also established Technical Advisory Groups and formed strategic relationships with school and government partners in both the DRC and Brazil.

SINCE ITS CREATION, THE UN TRUST FUND HAS PROVIDED SUPPORT TO
**426 ORGANIZATIONS IN
136 COUNTRIES & TERRITORIES WITH
GRANTS OF OVER US\$116 MILLION**

IN 2015, THE FUND SUPPORTED

**111 PROJECTS IN
76 COUNTRIES & TERRITORIES**

DURING THE YEAR IT AWARDED GRANTS TO

**33 NEW GRANTEES IN
29 COUNTRIES & TERRITORIES**

INCLUDING 30 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND 3 GOVERNMENTS

THE IMPACT OF THESE NEW GRANTS IS EXPECTED TO REACH MORE THAN

**1.7 MILLION PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES
BY THE END OF 2018**



Legal Literacy Workshop with programme graduates and provision of rural legal aid in Chimaltenango, Guatemala.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Mildred Garcia

ENDNOTES

- i WHO, Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, Geneva, 2013.
- ii UNICEF, Female Genital Mutilation / Cutting: A Statistical Overview and Exploration of the Dynamics of Change, July 2013.
- iii UNICEF global databases, 2014, based on Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other nationally representative surveys, 2004-2013.
- iv Emma Fulu, Alice Kerr-Wilson and James Lang, What works to prevent violence against women and girls? Evidence Review of interventions to prevent violence against women and girls, June 2014, p. 32, available at http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/VAWG/What_Works_Inception_Report_June_2014_AnnexF_WG23_paper_prevention_interventions.pdf.
- v In 2015, the UN Trust Fund convened eight inter-agency regional and global PAC meetings. In these meetings, 46 people from 15 UN agencies, funds and programmes as well as staff participated in the review and grantee selection process related

to the UN Trust Fund's 19th grant-making cycle. In 2015, agencies participating in the PAC included: the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women); UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict; the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR); the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Regional Commissions (New York); the World Bank; the World Health Organization; the United Nations Capital Development Fund; and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. Intergovernmental organizations and other experts at the global and field levels – including representatives from the Centre for Women's Global Leadership and Equality Now – were also actively involved in the grant-making process.

- vi http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

NOTE: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps in this report do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

A mother trained by GAMCOTRAP, who is a survivor of FGM, shares that she will not subjugate her daughter to FGM, a decision that is supported by her husband who is a community facilitator for GAMCOTRAP.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Gemma Wood



“DIJANA [A PARALEGAL] SAVED ME. I DON’T KNOW WHETHER I WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MOVE ON WITH MY LIFE IF I HADN’T MET HER.”

—A survivor of gender-based violence commenting on the European Centre for Minority Issues in Kosovo [under UNSCR 1244/1999]



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Cover: A women's support group in Rajasthan, India discusses topics such as health, nutrition and ending violence against women in a project by UN Trust Fund grantee, Pragma.

Photo: UN Women/UN Trust Fund: Tanya Ghani