



ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011



“Think of how much more we can do, when women are fully empowered as agents of change and progress in their societies.”

—UN WOMEN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MICHELLE BACHELET

## Annual Report 2010-2011

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“When we empower women, we empower communities, nations and the entire human family.”

—UN SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON

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## Consensus on Equality

Foreword by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

As we mark the inaugural year of UN Women, we also celebrate all who made possible this landmark commitment to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Governments showed vision. Civil society partners engaged in relentless advocacy. UN staff acted with dedication. Creating UN Women was hard work, but, together, we prevailed because we knew we needed a strong global champion for women.

UN Women is an essential part of a larger international drive to advance women’s rights. We have seen progress on many fronts, from new prosecutions for war crimes of gender-based violence, to the \$40 billion pledged for the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health. More women than ever serve in leadership positions.

This year also marks the 100th anniversary of International Women’s Day. We have come a long way in a century, but we still have far to go. Despite progress, women around the world still live under the burden of discrimination. They are paid less than men for the same work. They are rarely afforded an equal role in boardrooms, parliaments or peace talks. Millions of women and girls face abuse in what should be the sanctuary of their own homes.

UN Women is guided by the fundamental conviction that investing in women is not just the right thing but the sensible thing to do. Women are the breadwinners who can help their families, communities and countries out of poverty. They are the mothers who can feed their children, and the leaders who will educate the next generation. Women are the police and the peacemakers who can help forge peace and stability.

No one needs the support of UN Women more than those women who are most marginalized by lack of economic and other opportunities. That is why we are dedicated to working with Member States and other partners in the places where the need is greatest and the benefits of prosperity and education have not yet been broadly shared.

I firmly believe in a future where women are free to lead and contribute to their societies, and where girls can grow up safe, healthy, educated and strong, and I will support UN Women in every way possible. Through the creation of UN Women, we have come closer to our goal of a world that ends discrimination, and that fully values and protects women and girls. Together, let us realize that vision.

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Photo credit: Eskinder Debebe—UN Photo

**“I imagine a future where gender equality is understood by everyone as part of the foundation of justice, development and democracy.”**

—UN WOMEN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MICHELLE BACHELET



## A Turning Point for Women

Foreword by UN Women Executive Director Michelle Bachelet

It is a privilege to be the first leader of UN Women. I am determined that UN Women will lead and inspire global action on gender equality, bringing together new energies and talents, and encouraging men and women from different backgrounds to join in this shared endeavour.

Achieving gender equality and women’s rights is a global agenda that poses challenges for every country, rich and poor, north and south. In 2010, when UN Member States took the historic step of creating UN Women, they affirmed that we all must rise to these challenges, and that UN Women should help lead and champion this process for women and girls in every corner of the world.

Without doubt, the last century has witnessed an unprecedented expansion of women’s rights, in one of the most profound social revolutions the world has ever seen. One hundred years ago, only two countries allowed women to vote. Today, that right is virtually universal. Millions of men and women around the world today advocate to end violence against women, and a record two-thirds of countries have passed laws against it.

Yet we must also be concerned with the pace of change. It is not acceptable for young girls to be taken out of school, or for women to die from childbirth complications that could be prevented, but these things continue to happen every day. Girls still are less likely to be in school than boys. Two out of three illiterate adults are women. Every 90 seconds of every day, a woman dies in pregnancy or childbirth. Women have unequal access to essential economic assets such as land and credit.

Women pay an unjustifiable price for discrimination, but they do not do so alone. The quality of our democracy, the strength of our economies, the health of our societies and the sustainability of peace — all are undermined when we fail to fully tap half the world’s talent and potential. Where women have access to secondary education, good jobs, land and other assets, national growth and stability are enhanced, and we see lower maternal mortality, improved child nutrition, greater food security, and less risk of HIV and AIDS. UN Women’s mandate to support faster progress towards gender equality is thus both morally right, and makes political and economic sense.

We have much to do, but also great strengths to draw on. UN Women is already active in areas strategically important to accelerate progress for women. In 2010 and 2011, UN Women programmes in all regions of the world report results in increasing women’s leadership, expanding women’s economic options, making women central to plans and budgets, and bringing women to peace tables.

As we look towards the future, we know that UN Women alone cannot do all that needs to be done. We will not replace the good work done by others; rather, we will help orchestrate many valuable actions and contributions, so that they all add up to greater impacts and faster progress. We will reach out to partners in the UN system, women’s groups and the private sector, and engage with a full spectrum of political actors, including ministers of finance and trade as well as health and education. We will assist countries at their request in setting gender equality standards, and support the implementation of policies, programmes and budgets to achieve them. I hope that one day we will look back and see 2011 as the beginning of a new era of gender equality and a better world for all.

Photo credit: Marco Castro—UN Photo



*UN Women will champion gender equality in every corner of the world. Executive Director Bachelet visits the Ifo refugee camp in northern Kenya to assess the security situation of Somali refugee women and girls.*

## SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

On 2 July 2010, the UN General Assembly made a bold and ambitious move that stirred worldwide excitement and good will. Through a unanimous resolution, it created the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women. The decision signaled an unprecedented commitment by all UN Member States to scale up support for gender equality and the empowerment of women. And it marked the successful culmination of many years of advocacy by civil society organizations to create a stronger UN organization dedicated to promoting and advancing the needs of women and girls worldwide.

## “It is about having half of humanity participate. The progress of women means ... the progress of the world.”

—U. JOY OGWU, AMBASSADOR OF NIGERIA TO THE UN, PRESIDENT, UN WOMEN EXECUTIVE BOARD 2011

With a universal mandate covering all countries, UN Women has three main functions: It supports UN Member States’ deliberations at the global level, in intergovernmental bodies such as the Commission on the Status of Women, where international policies, standards and norms are negotiated and agreed upon; it leads and coordinates efforts across the UN system to achieve gender equality; and it helps countries in translating international standards into practice, to achieve real changes in women’s lives. UN Women’s assistance focuses on supporting women’s leadership; strengthening women’s economic empowerment; ending violence against women; promoting women’s participation in peace and security processes; and ensuring that public planning and budgeting responds to the needs and rights of women.

UN Women became operational on 1 January 2011. It builds on a strong foundation by merging four UN entities dedicated to women’s equality — the Division for the Advancement of Women, the International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, and the UN Development Fund for Women. The creation of UN Women recognized that combined resources, mandates and expertise would fuel faster momentum towards women’s empowerment. UN Women now stands poised to serve as a powerful global champion for women and girls.

Its vision, as articulated in its first Strategic Plan for 2011–2013, is a world where societies are free of gender-based discrimination, where women and men have equal opportunities, where the comprehensive development of women and girls is ensured so that they can be active agents of change, and where women’s rights are upheld in all efforts to further development, human rights, peace and security.

In September 2010, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Michelle Bachelet, globally respected for her tenure as former President of Chile, to be the first Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director to head UN Women. In January 2011, when UN Women’s newly established Executive Board convened for the first time, she began charting the organization’s course through

a 100-Day Action Plan. It has set in motion an array of new partnerships with UN agencies, women’s advocates, the private sector and universities, among others, along with new initiatives such as the preparation of a minimum package of emergency services for women and girls who survive gender-based violence.

UN Women’s first Strategic Plan elaborates on the action plan, bolstered by consultations with 5,000 partners from governments, civil society, the UN system and academia in 71 countries and all five regions of the world. It also outlines UN Women’s priority areas for intervention, described in more detail in this report.

Under the shine of a global media spotlight, UN Women celebrated its launch in February 2011 in the UN General Assembly Hall. More than 2,000 guests at UN headquarters were joined by spectators in 184 countries through a webcast, as luminaries from politics, entertainment, business, the media and the film industry welcomed the birth of UN Women as a moment of historic opportunity for women.

On 8 March, Ms. Bachelet travelled to Liberia to celebrate the 100th anniversary of International Women’s Day, recalling that the first commemoration of the day had been a step into history. Much has been achieved since then, but gender equality remains an unfinished agenda. Reminding people globally that the world cannot wait another century to fully tap into the enormous resource that women represent, she pledged to employ UN Women’s knowledge and expertise towards real progress on gender equality and to galvanize partners worldwide in support of this goal.



*Albania is among the countries UN Women supports in complying with gender equality standards that are part of accession to the European Union.*

## ADVANCING NORMS AND STANDARDS

International commitments, norms and standards on gender equality are set by intergovernmental agreement. They inspire wide-ranging actions within countries, as states, often working with women's advocates, adopt new laws, programmes, and the budgets to achieve them. UN Women supports many aspects of this process, drawing on core agreements on women's empowerment that include the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Millennium Declaration (2000), and Security Council commitments such as resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security.



**“I dream of a world where a woman can reach her full potential in whatever she wants to become. I would like UN Women to help [the] women and men of each country build this world according to their specificities and create solidarity with other regions of the world in the same effort.”**

—NICOLE MAGLOIRE, HAITI

The UN Commission on the Status of Women is the main intergovernmental body dedicated to the promotion of gender equality, and UN Women has the primary responsibility for supporting it. During its annual two-week session, the Commission debates themes central to women’s rights and empowerment, monitors progress, and recommends actions by governments, international institutions, civil society groups and others.

In 2011, the Commission considered the access to and participation of women and girls in education, training, science and technology, and women’s equal access to full employment and decent work. Around the world, women are using information technology to raise awareness and reshape history, as demonstrated most recently through their use of social networks in the uprisings that shook the Arab States. Women’s potential for innovation has been only partially tapped, however, and gender stereotypes still shape employment opportunities. Among other recommendations, the Commission called for improving the transition from education to full employment and decent work; increasing the number of women employed in science and technology; and making science and technology responsive to women’s needs.

UN Women also provided key support to UN Member States at the 65th session of the General Assembly in 2010, including on follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, trafficking in women and girls, and ending violence against women. Analysis and recommendations prepared by UN Women helped Member States further strengthen global consensus on action against all forms of violence against women, with an unprecedented focus on the need for prevention.

## Asia

Gender equality standards are also set in regional intergovernmental bodies. UN Women supports the formulation of regional gender equality agreements, and helps countries align national laws and policies where needed. In 2010, in a ministerial meeting organized by the Government of Bangladesh and UN Women, eight nations under the South Asian Agreement for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) adopted the Dhaka Declaration on new and renewed commitments to gender equality. In the

Declaration, SAARC countries formally acknowledged that unsafe migration and human trafficking remain major challenges in the region, and agreed to generate more data to measure gender gaps, conduct gender audits and improve the implementation of laws upholding women’s equality.

## Europe and CIS

Several countries in Central and South-East Europe count on UN Women’s technical advice in bringing national laws and policies in line with international norms and the demands of the EU accession process, which emphasizes equality and social inclusion, among other priorities. In Albania, UN Women supported the 2010 revision of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and the Eradication of Domestic Violence. It now contains a host of new provisions to empower women politically and economically and ensures closer coordination of services to protect women survivors of abuse. Towards a new Law on Economic Aid, the result of comprehensive research supported by UN Women convinced legislators to adopt several landmark changes upholding the rights of vulnerable groups of women. For the first time, social-protection benefits are now available to survivors of trafficking and domestic violence, and, in pending divorce cases, both spouses qualify for assistance.



*A coordinated UN response to massive flooding in Pakistan made gender equality central to humanitarian action, for example through food distribution stations that were made more accessible to women.*

## COORDINATING UN SYSTEM EFFORTS

Across the UN system, UN Women has been designated to lead and coordinate UN work on gender equality, and promote accountability for implementing standards on women's empowerment and rights. As it moves into a fully fledged coordinating role in 2011, it will prioritize reinvigorating efforts to adopt a UN system-wide action plan on gender equality. This will allocate responsibilities to all parts of the UN, and institute mechanisms for monitoring progress, including gender-disaggregated budgets that track shifts in investments in gender equality programming.

**“Women have progressed a lot, but more is required, especially in villages. I want UN Women to work on uplifting women in rural areas.”**

—RAJ KISHORE RAI, INDIA

## Asia

One of UN Women’s highest priorities is to support UN agencies implementing programmes in different countries to ensure they are making the greatest possible contributions to gender equality. Pakistan is one of the eight UN countries piloting the ‘Delivering as One’ model, under which UN agencies are developing new ways of coordinating and harmonizing efficiency. When devastating floods swept across much of the country in 2010, UN Women and the UN Population Fund joined together to lead the UN Gender Task Force that was part of a massive humanitarian operation. To make gender equality central to all aspects of humanitarian action, the task force conducted a rapid needs assessment with specific attention to affected women and girls. It called attention to the findings both at roundtable meetings with the President of Pakistan and women’s activists, and in the US\$2 billion international flash appeal for disaster relief.

Gender experts were sent to humanitarian hubs in flooded areas, and worked closely with humanitarian teams to distribute hygiene kits for women. They made food distribution stations more accessible for women and established emergency response units for survivors of gender-based violence. Other interventions included support for setting up a Gender and Child Cell in the Disaster Management Authority. This increased gender awareness among both national and provincial authorities, and will ensure that attention is sustained in future emergencies.

## Arab States

In Iraq, UN Women heads the UN country team’s gender task force. In 2010, it supported the involvement of the UN country team in the drafting of Iraq’s National Development Plan, which now includes gender equality as a priority objective. Extensive involvement in the preparation of the UN Development Assistance Framework, covering all UN development activities in Iraq, resulted in additional strong commitments to gender equality and joint UN programmes to advance women’s empowerment. On the joint programme on private sector development, UN Women is working with other agencies, contributing specialized expertise to ensure that private sector strategies, policies and relevant regulations are gender sensitive and inclusive.

The programme also aims at connecting women to the skills, jobs and assets they need as drivers of sustainable and equitable economic growth.

UN Women also led the joint efforts of six UN agencies to assist the Palestinian Authority in drafting and finalizing a National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women. It became the first of its kind in the Arab region to employ a broadly participatory preparation process that reached out to grass-roots groups, refugee women and national authorities. The strategy is geared towards changing or enacting laws where needed, and enforcing those in place with full respect for women’s rights. It unifies existing efforts to end violence against women, covering improved policing, application of forensic science to violence cases, extended social services, and better training of social workers.

## Global

At the global level, UN Women coordinates the UN Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign. Regional and national launches of the UN-system-wide campaign have taken place in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, shining a spotlight on the issue and attracting support from high-level officials, including the Presidents of Mozambique and Sierra Leone, as well as the Prime Minister of Thailand.

The campaign works with a wide array of partners, such as the National Federation of Taekwondo and Kickboxing in Tajikistan, the female basketball team Desportivo in Mozambique, and popular Caribbean artists. The latter issued public service announcements and wrote songs calling for peaceful communities that were extensively broadcast in the media and featured in sold-out performances. The Secretary-General’s Network of Men Leaders, whose members include heads of state such as Prime Minister Zapatero of Spain, continues to encourage men and boys to lead by example.

Creative UNiTE outreach activities in 2010 included a concert at the World Youth Conference in Mexico and the debut of the Breakaway video game, developed by the UN Population Fund as a free online football game that educates boys to change attitudes. An online quiz on ending violence against women was launched as part of UN Women’s Say NO — UNiTE initiative.



*Egyptian women were central to the revolution. UN Women supported women's advocates to form coalitions, and issued a charter calling for women's fair representation throughout the democratization process.*

## INCREASING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

Women around the world are dynamic leaders and powerful advocates of change. But space for their leadership and broader social and political participation remains constrained. By mid-2011, only 28 countries could claim that women's parliamentary representation had reached a critical mass of 30 percent or more. Only 19 women were leading their countries as elected heads of state or government.

UN Women supports countries to increase women's political leadership, including constitutional reforms and special temporary measures to raise the number of women in political positions. It helps provide women with opportunities to cultivate skills as candidates and effective politicians, and ensure that election management responds to women's concerns.

## “If a boy can be president, a girl can be president.”

—GABRIEL PIERRE, HAITI

### Arab States

In early 2011, UN Women immediately assisted women during the political transition in Tunisia. An expert was deployed to support the newly formed electoral subcommission in its work to ensure that measures would be taken to achieve political parity. Timing was critical; a volatile situation carried the risk of backtracking on Tunisia’s existing achievements in women’s rights.

Advocacy and evidence of the best options for special measures helped push forward a consensus that women must comprise 50 percent of candidates for Constituent Assembly elections. This historic move for Tunisia set an ambitious new standard for the Arab region and the world at large. To further strengthen the foundations of a fledgling democracy, UN Women is now supporting Tunisian women’s groups refresh their advocacy skills, which suffered years of political oppression, and has brought in experts from the region to advise on making gender concerns central to Tunisia’s transitional justice and reconciliation processes.

UN Women has also been actively engaged in the aftermath of the revolution in Egypt, with immediate support to a coalition of 500 women’s groups. The coalition swung into action as a watchdog for the transition process, and worked on building consensus to launch an Egyptian Women’s Charter. Members met with newspaper editors to advocate the importance of putting women’s rights high on new political agendas, and presented monitoring reports that chronicled cases of gender disparities and discrimination. This prompted journalists to write stories highlighting gender gaps, and civil society movements, including youth groups, began campaigning for awareness and action across Egyptian society. The charter, launched in June, calls for ensuring women’s fair representation throughout the democratization process, upholding commitments to all international human-rights conventions, extending basic services, especially to poor Egyptian women, and redressing discriminatory legislation, among other recommendations.

### Africa

In Kenya, UN Women manages a gender and governance programme through a joint financing mechanism, funded by nine donor governments who have contributed since

2007. The programme continues to build on substantial achievements. These include its support of the Kenya Women Parliamentary Association as it successfully advocated for strong new gender equality provisions, including affirmative action, in the 2010 Constitution. The same year, the association backed the passage of a rigorous new law to counter human trafficking, and opposed a motion for Kenya to withdraw from the International Criminal Court.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

Beyond gender, women marginalized by other factors, such as location or ethnicity, face extra barriers to political participation. In 2010, UN Women sponsored training programmes for indigenous women in six Andean and Central American countries to overcome these challenges. Participants gained leadership skills and became more aware of their individual and collective rights as well as how to demand that these rights are upheld. The training was geared towards empowering women to claim justice, to engage in political decision-making, and to shape public policies with gender and cultural perspectives. In Guatemala, programme participants used new skills to advocate for amending electoral and political party laws to support the achievement of ethnic and gender equity. UN Women also assisted the establishment of the Network of Latin American and Caribbean Women’s Associations elected to Local Governments – Red Lamugol, comprising members from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Dominican Republic.

### Europe and CIS

In a number of countries, UN Women’s technical expertise supports legal and judicial reforms. Georgia turned to UN Women for advice in drafting and enacting a sweeping new Gender Equality Law in 2010 that strengthens women’s political participation, advances gender equality in the labour market and establishes a national body dedicated to upholding women’s rights. In Serbia, UN Women helped the Judicial Academy, the only body that provides mandatory training for judicial officials, to adopt a new curriculum on the application of international and national legislation on women’s rights. It covers issues such as property and labour rights, as well as anti-discrimination statutes.



*Women make major economic contributions as informal traders and in markets across sub-Saharan Africa, but they are often overlooked in economic strategies and trade agreements. Supported by UN Women, they are now advocating for targeted laws and policies that protect their businesses — and their rights.*

## ENHANCING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Where women have equal access to economic assets, decent livelihoods and leadership opportunities — the building blocks of economic empowerment — economic well-being increases. The World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report found that in 134 countries with available data, greater gender equality correlates with a higher gross national product. But far too often, gender discrimination continues to undercut women's options. Globally, 50 percent of women are in vulnerable jobs that pay little and can disappear without warning, and gender wage gaps are still on average between 10 and 30 percent.

**“I dream of a world where ... [the] UN supports women so that they are more economically independent and improve the world as a whole.”**

—REEM BADRAN, JORDANIAN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

UN Women advocates for economic empowerment as women’s right, and as an enormous benefit for societies and economies. It helps countries enact laws and policies that increase women’s access to economic resources, and to establish services that support sustainable livelihoods.

### Africa

Across sub-Saharan Africa, women trade goods such as crops, handicrafts, electronics, minerals and clothes across borders. As informal small-business owners, they make vital contributions, helping to reduce poverty by creating wealth and employment. Women comprise up to 70 percent of people involved in informal cross-border trade, an activity that provides nearly \$18 billion a year for the economies of Southern Africa alone. For the most part, however, mainstream government economic policies and trade agreements have neglected these women, so they operate with little protection or support. There are few options for credit to capitalize growing businesses; financial extortion and violence are major challenges at borders.

In 15 countries, UN Women’s informal cross-border trade programme draws attention to women’s considerable economic contributions, and advocates for favourable tax regimes, supportive institutions and services, and recognition in national development plans. It interacts directly with cross-border traders, and helps communicate their concerns in global trade talks, including at the World Trade Organization. A partnership with the UN Economic Commission for Africa pinpoints gaps in statistics that render women informal traders invisible in economic accounts and, as a result, are more likely to be excluded from trade and development policies and programmes.

The programme supports regional economic communities and individual countries based on priorities identified by women. Progress in 2010 in Liberia, for example, included the formation of the first Association of Women in Cross-Border Trade, which organizes traders and advocates for their issues. A business programme was established to cultivate marketing and other skills, and the Central Bank is now providing loans so that thousands of women can increase their access to credit. Work with the Bureau of Customs has produced a simplified chart of customs rates for women traders, as well as a hotline for reporting problems at border crossings. Two new warehouses provide an income for the association and essential storage facilities for tradable goods during the rainy season.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America, UN Women, in close partnership with the International Labour Organization and national governments, is supporting a group of women domestic workers to mobilize for change. There, as is true nearly everywhere in the world, domestic workers are among the most poorly paid and vulnerable employees. Hidden away in households, they have limited opportunities for collective action to improve working conditions. Many legal systems still set lower standards for domestic work, or fail to offer any standards at all.

UN Women is helping domestic workers link to each other and lobby for new protections. In Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay, domestic workers in 2010 joined international advocacy for a global International Labour Organization convention that would uphold their rights; it was adopted in June 2011. Domestic workers highlighted their concerns, from the provision of adequate pay to safeguards against harassment and violence, at the 2010 annual International Labour Conference, where seven of them sat on the official delegations of Brazil and Paraguay. To deepen advocacy skills among domestic workers, UN Women continues to sponsor training around national labour laws that equips advocates to call on employers to comply with labour standards.

In the state of Pernambuco in Brazil, through a partnership with the Secretariat for Policies for Women, similar work has empowered poor rural women, another economically marginalized group. More than 19,000 women have gained job skills training and information on their rights, which has led rural women’s organizations to successfully advocate for Brazil’s first subnational plan of action to empower rural women. In Uruguay, UN Women has assisted the formation of the first network of women with disabilities, to help improve their standing in the workplace.



*In Afghanistan, UN Women continues to support women's shelters that serve as sanctuaries for women fleeing abuse. Newer efforts involve collecting the first systematic data on violent practices, which will inform new strategies to stop them.*

## ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Dedicated action by women's rights advocates has made ending violence against women central to laws and policies in many countries: two-thirds now have legal provisions to stop domestic violence. The issue has risen on global security agendas, for example through the formal recognition of rape as a war crime. Still, violence against women and girls remains a global pandemic, violating women's rights and perpetuating harm in every country and community. It also extracts a staggering economic toll through billions of dollars in lost productivity and higher costs for health and judicial services.



**“I dream of a world where women are free from domestic violence, where UN Women... work[s] for a life free of violence. Everyone is equal. We have the same rights in every way.”**

—KAREN VALERO, COLOMBIA

Stopping violence against women requires the creation and passage of laws regarding such violence, adopting action plans and budgets to implement legislation, instituting prevention programmes and protection services for women survivors, and campaigning to raise awareness, including with young people. UN Women is active on all of these fronts.

### Asia

In Afghanistan in 2010, UN Women supported the establishment of national systems for ending violence, along with the provision of localized services. Working in close partnership with the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, UN Women helped set up a network of eight regional databases providing the first consistent, concrete evidence on violent practices that otherwise go unnamed and unchallenged. Data will be used to develop both national and local strategies against violence.

Other forms of support in Afghanistan sustained referral centres and shelters, where close to 200 women and their children found a safe haven in 2010. Assistance to a network of non-governmental groups conducting anti-violence programmes in 21 provinces has taught communities to form Family Support Groups that educate their neighbours about how to stop violence, refer survivors to protective services, and act as watchdogs in remote areas with limited policing. The training of paralegals has extended legal assistance to survivors in Herat, opening a new avenue to justice.

In Thailand, mass mobilization of people to stop violence stemmed from UN Women’s innovative use of the Say NO online platform, part of a global outreach effort under the UN Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign. Urged on by a persuasive partnership between UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Princess Bajrakitiyabha and the Ministry of Justice, more than three million Thais called for an end to violence against women, and participated in awareness-raising events such as bicycle caravans and role-model contests.

The momentum has helped propel numerous changes, such as new judicial guidelines to fully implement both Thailand’s domestic-violence law and the one-stop crisis centres now operating in 750 provincial and district

hospitals. In mid-2010, over 73,000 teachers, students, civil servants and community members took part in special sessions organized by provincial public prosecutors to educate people about their rights and responsibilities under anti-violence laws. The ‘Youth Say NO to Violence against Women’ programme in schools is making a new generation fully cognizant of women’s rights.

### Europe and CIS

Adolescent girls have increasingly come to the centre of efforts to end violence against women. UN Women is a member of the UN Adolescent Girls Task Force to support the advancement of policies and programmes to empower girls and end abuse. One core issue is child marriage, a practice that can tear girls from school and spurs high rates of maternal illness and death. In Tajikistan, persistent UN Women-supported advocacy, based on recommendations of the CEDAW Committee, persuaded the country’s Parliament to raise the age of marriage to 18, and to require Muslim imams to advocate for men’s responsibilities and women’s rights in their Friday sermons.

### Arab States

In Morocco, UN Women assisted the Caravan of Peace, Equality and Citizenship, which travelled through three provinces to spread awareness of harm from early marriages. Men and women in different localities organized public demonstrations that called on officials to better protect women; a powerful film gave the issue nationwide visibility. The Justice Ministry has now deployed teams of judges and court clerks to improve the regulation of marriage practices through consistent formal registration, which help reduce unions involving minors.

### Global

Ending violence against women requires know-how. To provide practitioners with expert knowledge, in 2010 UN Women launched the Virtual Knowledge Centre, to End Violence against Women and Girls ([www.endvawnow.org](http://www.endvawnow.org)) as a global one-stop resource for designing and implementing anti-violence programmes. UN Women also published handbooks on how to design effective national action plans and laws to stop violence against women, providing guidance on two key goals of the UN Secretary-General’s UNiTE anti-violence campaign.



*Women made their voices heard in Sudan's 2010 elections, turning out in record numbers after 24 years of war. Quotas for women elected were reached and surpassed, and new women legislators are already lobbying hard for gender equality.*

## ENGAGING WOMEN IN PEACE AND SECURITY RESPONSES

From mass rapes to mass displacements, war harms women in multiple ways. In the aftermath, whatever horrors they have survived, women bring families, homes and communities back together. Yet both their roles and rights continue to be overlooked at peace talks. Since 1992, less than 10 percent of peace negotiators have been women; less than 6 percent of reconstruction budgets specifically provide for the needs of women and girls.

UN Women helps rectify this stark imbalance through the fulfillment of UN Security Council and regional commitments to gender equality, including Security Council resolution 1325. The resolution, the first international commitment of its type, calls for women to be full participants in all aspects of peace and reconstruction.

**“I dream of a world where women are in decision-making positions. I dream that my daughter will be a leader and decision maker.”**

—KEFAYAH MOHAMMED MOSTAFA NJOUM, OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

## Africa

Early and adequate participation in post-conflict processes can offer many opportunities to redirect political discourse in ways favourable to gender equality. In Sudan in 2010, before the first multi-party elections in 24 years, UN Women helped women improve their ability to run as effective candidates, encouraged their representation in electoral bodies, and supported voter and civic education emphasizing gender equality. Achieving wide outreach through generous funding from multiple donor countries, these activities helped bring a record number of women to the polls, and ensured that a 25 percent quota for women parliamentarians was reached nationwide; South Sudan's legislature even surpassed it, at 31 percent. New women legislators have already formed caucuses, lobbied for applying the quota to legislative committees and begun preparing a gender review of the interim constitution of South Sudan.

For the 2011 referendum on the independence of South Sudan, UN Women backed the creation of a special gender unit at the South Sudan Referendum Commission to promote women's participation. To overcome rates of illiteracy among women that top 90 percent, UN Women engaged 24 civil society groups to go door to door across the region's ten states, sensitizing voters on women's rights and priorities, and encouraging them to cast their ballot. Women again turned out in record numbers, adding their voices to the decision to create the world's newest independent country.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

In a number of countries where conflicts have subsided, UN Women stands by women seeking to obtain justice for wartime acts and crimes, including through reparations. In 2010, UN Women supported women's advocates in Guatemala, who called for justice by convening its first Court of Conscience. After three decades, women survivors of wartime sexual violence stood before a jury of experts and broke their long silence on these crimes. The jury considered the evidence and judged that state action was highly inadequate, given a culture of impunity that is still pervasive today. Recommendations for future action included the passage of a law for systematically providing reparations for human rights violations, including those involving sexual violence. With a swirl of public interest

around the Court of Conscience, judicial officials have begun engaging with women's advocates, and are learning how to better prepare judges to try cases of conflict-related sexual violence.

## Global

At the global level, UN Women is playing a leading role in developing a comprehensive UN inter-agency framework for the implementation and monitoring of Security Council resolution 1325. For the first time, in 2011, all UN organizations active on women, peace and security issues started working towards common, time-bound targets and goals. The strategy builds on indicators adopted in 2010 that will track implementation of resolution 1325, reporting on essential issues such as funding allocated to women and the degree of women's participation. Since women must be part of continuous feedback on all activities related to 1325, UN Women held global open days in 25 post-conflict countries in 2010 where women activists voiced their perspectives to a cross-section of high-level UN officials, including those from peacekeeping missions. A compilation of their recommendations was presented to the UN Secretary-General.

A partnership between UN Women and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office is already bringing the UN system into coordinated operations on specific elements of peace-building, under the UN Secretary-General's 2010 seven-point action plan to improve women's participation. It encapsulates actions on post-conflict planning, financing, justice and political representation. UN Women also collaborates with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations on offering pre-deployment training for UN peacekeepers on sexual violence in conflict. The first of its kind, the training debuted in 2010; several countries contributing significant forces to peacekeeping operations are now piloting it. Real-world scenarios, combined with practical recommendations, prepare UN 'blue helmets' to combat threats to the safety of women and girls.



*Work at home is typically invisible in national surveys used to guide national plans and budgets. El Salvador now factors unpaid work into its surveys. The time mothers spend on caring for their children, for instance, has become part of the bigger picture.*

## MAKING PLANS AND BUDGETS GENDER-RESPONSIVE

Promises to achieve gender equality, whether in laws or political commitments, mean little unless they are implemented. Implementation requires the levers of public administration — policies, national and local plans, budgets and statistical data on needs and progress in addressing gender gaps — to function on behalf of gender equality. UN Women advocates for gender equality provisions in all of these areas and works through donor coordination mechanisms that define priorities for development assistance. UN Women also supports national institutions to lead and sustain advancements for women.

**“My dream is that gaps in gender equality close, that women can have equal opportunities to contribute to economic and social development. I hope that UN Women continues supporting us on fiscal policy that favours gender equity, because fiscal policy is not neutral, and has different effects on men and women.”**

—MARIA DOLORES ALMEIDA, DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECUADOR

## Africa

In 2010, to better link gender equality with climate change, UN Women supported Mozambique in becoming the first country with a national strategy on gender, environment and climate change. Mozambique’s geographical location makes it highly vulnerable to climate-related natural disasters. These can have enormous impacts on women’s livelihoods, since their economic activities mostly depend on agriculture.

The new strategy establishes a gender unit in the Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action. It will root gender considerations in a number of public responses to climate change. Women will have leadership roles in their communities and nationally in decisions related to environmental management. New technology responsive to women’s needs will be developed, including improved stoves that will reduce women’s workloads and the unsustainable use of natural fuels. Training on gender as well as gender-responsive budgeting will be introduced to all parts of the government involved in environmental stewardship.

UN Women is a leading global advocate for gender-responsive budgeting, which aims to ensure that the allocation of public resources benefits women and men equally. In Rwanda, UN Women assisted a successful piloting of gender-responsive budgeting in four national ministries, which have now produced gender-responsive budget statements submitted to Parliament with the general budget. Starting in fiscal year 2011-2012, gender-responsive budgeting is mandatory for all ministries, districts and the city of Kigali.

Costing exercises are often steps towards formal budgetary provisions. In 2010, UN Women worked with the Government of Seychelles to produce a national action plan on ending violence against women that analyses gaps in financing and spells out funding requirements for each of a series of measures by relevant government ministries.

## Europe and CIS

In Georgia, UN Women helped the government and civil society partners set up the first two state-sponsored shelters for women survivors of violence. Advocacy by

women’s groups led to the inclusion of full funding for both shelters in the 2011 national budget.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

After Ecuador’s Ministry of Finance included gender criteria in its Planning and Public Finance Laws, the 2011 Budget Guidelines stipulated the mandatory inclusion of at least one programme to implement the Equal Opportunities Plan and evidence of a gender perspective in all sector projects and programmes. As a result, resources allocated for gender equality have tripled over the previous year.

Development planning and budgeting that is effective in improving women’s access to services, resources and opportunities rests on reliable numbers. In Central America, as a result of advocacy and research carried out by the Conference of Statistics of the Americas and supported by UN Women, three countries now include gender measurements in national household surveys. Mexico has added new questions on the distribution of expenses in households, while El Salvador and Honduras have integrated modules on time use and unpaid work to capture the full range of women’s economic contributions.

## Global

UN Women is committed to the aid-effectiveness agenda and engaged in processes related to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. Working in partnership with donors and national partners in Cameroon, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda and Tanzania, UN Women has helped bring women’s voices and priorities into aid coordination mechanisms by extending the application of gender-responsive budgeting to overseas development assistance. This has resulted in the inclusion of gender equality priorities in sector programmes that draw on a combination of domestic and international resources, and the integration of gender-related indicators in performance monitoring. In Cameroon, UN Women collaborated with national partners and bilateral and multilateral agencies to conduct a beneficiary assessment of reproductive health services. This analysis can help the health sector address high maternal mortality rates, among other issues, by responding to root socio-economic causes.



*UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman (left) has long been a prominent voice drawing global attention to stopping violence against women. She travelled to Haiti in 2010 after the devastating earthquake, visiting the only shelter for women survivors of violence.*

## BUILDING STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships enrich and contribute to UN Women’s achievements, and carry its gender equality messages out into the broader world. Partners help guide the course of UN Women’s activities and implement programmes. UN Women’s strategic partners are diverse and include governments, UN Agencies, other multilateral organizations, women’s and civil society groups, private sector firms, a network of national committees and foundations.

**“With gender equality, everyone would be a part of the advancement and empowerment of mankind. Society would be united, and the world would be a better place.”**

—VACHARIN PATJEKVINYUSAKUL, CHIEF OF JUDGES, THONBURI CRIMINAL COURT, THAILAND

Private companies from both industrialized and developing countries have a growing role to play in advancing gender equality, as sponsors, upholders of gender equality standards and providers of employment for women. In 2010, UN Women took a major step to engage the private sector in the workplace, marketplace and community. It launched the Women’s Empowerment Principles: Equality Means Business, in partnership with the UN Global Compact. Seven principles, informed by real-life business practices gathered from around the globe, guide businesses on opening new opportunities for women.

By mid-2011, over 180 company chief executives had signed the CEO Statement of Support for the principles, which include providing corporate leadership for gender equality, promoting women’s professional development, treating women and men equally, and backing equality through community actions, among other commitments.

Private sector partners also assist UN Women’s country-level activities. In Thailand, a growing number of prestigious firms have sponsored fundraising drives for anti-violence campaigns, including Thai Airways and the Central Group of Companies. Thai Airways collected funds from passengers, while the Central Group of Companies set up prominent donation boxes in its stores, conducted staff training on ending violence against women and established mobile help-lines at customer service counters in branches nationwide.

After Kumtor Operating, a private company, learned of UN Women’s successful partnerships with community groups and local governments in Kyrgyzstan, it came forward with funding to enhance the economic security of rural women. A new system of grants has been established, combining funds from Kumtor Operating, and local communities and governments. These support measures, including more widely available facilities caring for children and the elderly, will greatly increase chances for 11,000 women to pursue better livelihoods.

UN Women’s network of 18 national committees spans locations in Asia, Europe, North America and the Pacific. Each taps into national constituencies to raise funds and awareness of the importance of backing UN Women’s work.

In 2010, Japan’s National Committee continued corporate partnerships with Avon Japan and Shiseido as part of a continued drive to expand corporate social responsibility initiatives. It also organized a panel with the Japanese Cabinet Office to highlight the contributions of women entrepreneurs in the run-up to the 2010 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting.

The National Committee in Finland created a series of presentations on women and girls in developing countries that are now being widely used in schools. Presenters include well-known young celebrities, such as Laura Lepistö, the bronze medalist in the 2010 World Figure Skating Championships, Idols music-contest winner Anna Puu and television anchor Silvia Modig.

In Australia, the National Committee brought together more than 33,000 people to celebrate the 100th anniversary of International Women’s Day. Educational kits sent to all primary and secondary schools focused on the importance of women’s leadership. Over 300,000 purple ribbons and badges were distributed nationally to raise awareness of UN Women and encourage people to demonstrate that they support gender equality.

UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman has helped to raise global awareness on violence against women and efforts to end it. In 2010, the Academy Award winner traveled to Haiti to call attention to the increased vulnerability of women and girls after the devastating earthquake. Amid the destruction, she visited the only shelter for survivors of violence in Haiti, based in a temporary camp after the building housing the facility collapsed during the earthquake. Despite the difficult conditions, the UN Women supported shelter has continued to provide a full complement of services for survivors. In press coverage with worldwide visibility, Ms. Kidman called for such initiatives to be scaled up so that they reach every Haitian woman and girl who has experienced sexual violence.



*The Fund for Gender Equality directs over half its grants to helping advance women's political empowerment, through projects like an initiative in Bolivia that trains politicians and human-rights defenders on gender equality.*

## THE UN WOMEN FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY

UN Women's multi-donor Fund for Gender Equality was established in 2009 with the aim to support women in achieving political and economic empowerment. Generous donations from Spain (\$65 million), Norway (\$3.5 million) and Mexico (\$800,000) created the fund. In its inaugural 2009–2010 grant cycle, the fund awarded \$37.5 million to 40 programmes in 35 countries. Of these, 13 grants were awarded in 2010, totaling \$27.5 million.

Since the fund's initial call for proposals, demand for grants has far exceeded resources available. The fund has fielded 1,239 requests totaling \$3 billion from 127 countries. To fairly assess these, 39 independent technical experts based in all regions of the world use empirical criteria to rank and recommend proposals.

Photo credit: Wara Vargas—FIMI



**“We are proud to be awarded a grant that will implement our proven methodology for girls and young women to take a lead in decision-making processes in local NGOs. We expect their activities will make a brighter future for themselves and for Bosnia and Herzegovina.”**

—SABINA DERVISEFENDIC, KULT/BH EXPERTS ASSOCIATION, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, A GRANTEE OF THE FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY

The Fund for Gender Equality supports women’s organizations, civil society groups and governments with significant investments, using two types of grants. Catalytic grants accelerate progress in developing gender equality plans and policies where they do not yet exist. They range between \$100,000 and \$500,000 over one to two years. Implementation grants support programmes that build on existing national or local plans, policies and laws. Distributed over two to four years, they total between \$1 million and \$5 million.

In 2009–2010, the fund approved 27 catalytic grants and 13 implementation grants. Of those, nine grants went to projects in Africa, five to the Arab States, ten to Asia and the Pacific, six to CEE/CIS, nine to Latin America and the Caribbean, and one to a global initiative. Twenty-four grants fund work on political empowerment, and 16 on economic empowerment.

Political-empowerment projects focus on increasing women’s political participation, making policies and laws more responsive to women, and expanding access to justice. A \$500,000 two-year grant to women’s rights advocates in El Salvador in Las Dignas and Las Méridas helped launch a massive public campaign that mobilized women’s groups, women parliamentarians, the government and the Supreme Court. It resulted in the passage of a proposed Law on Gender Equality, which includes provisions to ban discrimination against women in the workplace and stop sexual harassment. A grant in Sri Lanka of just under \$500,000 has fueled advocacy efforts by the Women and Media Collective to increase women’s participation in local politics. Already, two political parties have agreed to boost the number of women candidates from two percent to 20 percent.

The aims of economic empowerment projects include expanding the use of gender budgeting, increasing women’s access to economic assets such as land, strengthening labour laws to protect women’s rights, and improving women’s options for decent employment. With a multi-year, \$3 million grant, the Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Market Women’s Fund in Liberia has begun working to ensure that in four years, more than 9,000 women and their families will have reliable sources of income through the revitalization of local markets. They will gain education and business skills, securing economic empowerment far into the future.

## 1st Grant Cycle — 2010 Grantees

### AFRICA

#### Zimbabwe

*Zimbabwe Women’s Resource Centre and Network (ZWRCN)*  
‘Gender Budgeting and Women’s Empowerment Programme’

**\$1,680,939**

#### Rwanda

*RCN Justice & Democratie (Justice and Democracy) and HAGURUKA Association for Defense of Women and Children’s Rights*

‘Beyond Raising Awareness: Shifting the Social Power Balance to Enable Women to Access Land’

**\$2,000,000**

#### Liberia

*Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Market Women’s Fund (SMWF/US) and SMWF/Liberia*

‘SMWF Markets Program’

**\$3,000,000**

### ASIA

#### Cambodia

*Cambodia Health Education Media Services (CHEMS) and Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care (CHEC)*

‘Strengthening Economic Livelihood Opportunities for Poor Women and 1,300 HIV Positive Women’

**\$1,171,745**

#### China

*All-China Women’s Federation (ACWF)*

‘Equal Political Participation for Chinese Women’

**\$2,456,934**

#### India

*Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) and JAGORI*

‘Facilitating Women in Poverty Regions in India Access Actualize and Sustain Mandated Goal of the NPEW’

**\$2,549,974**

### ARAB STATES

#### Egypt

*Ministry of Manpower and Emigration and Social Research Centre and The American University in Cairo*

‘Salheya Initiative for Women’s Economic Empowerment’

**\$2,400,000**

### EUROPE and CIS

#### Bosnia and Herzegovina

*Gender Centre of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and SNV, The Netherlands Development Organization, BiH Office*

‘Localizing Gender’

**\$1,472,340**

#### Kyrgyzstan

*Women Support Centre (WSC) and Women-Entrepreneurs Support Association (WESA)*

‘Accountability of Government and Involvement of the Women’s Movement for Women’s Political and Economic Empowerment: Implementation of CEDAW, the Concluding Observation of the CEDAW Committee, and the National Action Plan on Gender Equality’

**\$1,290,991**

### LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

#### Bolivia

*Women’s Coordination Office*  
‘Bolivian Women in the Process of Change: a Policy Framework with Gender Equality’

**\$2,474,134**

#### Brazil

*Special Secretariat for Women’s Policies and Feminist Institute for Democracy*

‘More Rights and More Power for Brazilian Women’

**\$3,000,000**

#### Jamaica

*Bureau of Women’s Affairs and Dispute Resolution Foundation*  
‘Jamaican Women’s Economic and Political Empowerment: The Way Out’

**\$1,729,537**

#### Mexico

*Gender Equality: Citizenship, Work and Family*  
‘Strengthening Women’s Political Participation and Promoting an Economic Empowerment Agenda’

**\$2,295,000**



*Supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, the group Equal Access in Nepal has broadcast weekly radio shows featuring stories about women's experiences with violence, and HIV and AIDS. The number of women seeking help has doubled.*

## THE UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

On behalf of the UN system, UN Women administers the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, a leading source of funding for innovative and catalytic projects combating violence. Under its 14th grant-making cycle 2009–2010, the UN Trust Fund awarded \$20.5 million to 26 initiatives in 33 countries and territories, with grants averaging \$776,000, generally over three years. Of these, 13 grants were awarded in 2010, totaling \$10 million.

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

—MOTHER OF AN 18-YEAR-OLD SURVIVOR OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ASSISTED BY SOCIAL SERVICES CAMBODIA, A GRANTEE OF THE UN TRUST FUND

Since it began its operations in 1997, the UN Trust Fund has delivered over \$60 million to 317 initiatives in 124 countries and territories. The majority of its grantees are non-governmental organizations, with grants also awarded to governments and UN Country Teams.

Many UN Trust Fund grantees report remarkable successes in preventing violence, expanding access to services, and implementing laws and policies. One specific contingent of grants addresses intersections between violence and HIV and AIDS; another assists survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. With a record number of global and national commitments to end violence against women and girls, the Trust Fund seeks to close gaps between promises and actions.

By the end of 2010, the fund was overseeing 83 active projects in 74 countries. Highlights from the year included Equality Now's piloting of 'safe spaces' for schoolgirls in Zambia. These started in five schools, reaching over 500 girls. The model is now supported by the Ministry of Education, paving the way for expansion. Training for religious and traditional leaders by Action Aid Ethiopia has led them to take on new roles in protecting girls' rights, such as by refusing to perform child marriages.

Improved services have come to communities in Cambodia through a special model developed by Social Services Cambodia. It allows survivors of violence to access all needed services in their locality, where they can remain close to family support. Three-quarters of women who have used the model credit it with improving their lives.

Radio campaigns by Equal Access in Nepal have doubled the number of women seeking services related to violence and HIV and AIDS. In the Pacific region, the Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team has become a leading source of expertise on reforming laws to stop violence, helping the Solomon Islands, for example, change its Evidence Act to so that a survivor's sexual history can no longer be used in court.

Several of the UN Trust Fund grantees won awards for their work in 2010. The NGO Breakthrough's creative multimedia campaign Bell Bajao ('Ring the Bell') in India garnered the Silver Lion at the 2010 Cannes Lions International Advertising Festival, competing against 22,500 entries. The campaign has reached 130 million people with messages to stop domestic violence. Now a Clinton Global Initiative commitment, it is also championed by the UN Secretary-General.

A cross-regional initiative by Instituto Promundo won one of three regional prizes from the 2010 Nike/Changemakers 'Changing Lives Through Football' global competition. The project organized a football tournament as part of a campaign to draw more men and boys into actions to stop violence.

## 14th Grant Cycle – 2010 Grantees

### AFRICA

#### Burundi

Ministry for Human Rights and Gender, Burundi

Project to support the coordinated implementation of the national GBV Strategy in Burundi

**\$903,700**

#### Mozambique

Pathfinder International  
Mozambique

Enhancing reproductive rights to reduce violence against women in Gaza Province

**\$999,999**

#### Zambia

Young Women's Christian Association

Community participatory approaches towards ending violence against women and girls in Zambia

**\$868,296**

### ASIA/ PACIFIC

#### China

Beijing Cultural Development Centre for Rural Women

'Against Sexual Violence to Rural Left-behind Girls'

**\$252,000**

#### Indonesia

United Nations Country Team (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM)

Combating violence against women and girls in Papua Province

**\$987,886**

#### Philippines, Nepal, India

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation

Empowering of indigenous women in traditional customary institutions

**\$633,000**

#### Marshall Islands

WUTMI – iBrave

Initiative for better responses to address violence in our environment

**\$698,326**

### Sri Lanka

United Nations Country Team (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, ILO, UNV)

Joint UN programme on prevention of, and response to, gender-based violence in Sri Lanka

**\$969,588**

### ARAB STATES

#### Egypt, Jordan, Morocco

Jordanian Women's Union (JWU)

A holistic approach to the fight against human trafficking in Jordan, Egypt and Morocco

**\$994,890**

### LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

#### Peru

Asociación de comunicadores sociales (CALANDRIA)

Innovating in adolescent civic participation: exercising our right to a life free of violence against women in six rural districts of Peru

**\$999,999**

### EUROPE & CIS

#### Belarus

United Nations Country Team (UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM)

Developing national capacity to counteract domestic violence in Belarus

**\$885,000**

#### Turkey

Mother Child Foundation (ACEV)

Father training for non-violent families

**\$465,415**

### CROSS-REGIONAL

#### Uganda, Nepal, Cambodia

Acid Survivors Trust International (ASTI)

Towards a comprehensive strategy to end burns violence against women

**\$427,100**



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

## Statement of Income and Expenditure, DAW and OSAGI (now part of UN Women)

For the year ended 31 December 2010  
in thousands of US dollars

	2010
<b>INCOME</b>	
<i>Voluntary contributions:</i>	
Unearmarked (core) contributions	-
Earmarked (non-core) contributions	220
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>220</b>
Interest income	117
Support cost and other income	22
Donations and miscellaneous income	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>359</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
<i>Programme:</i>	
Unearmarked (core)	-
Earmarked (non-core)	1,238
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,238</b>
<b>Excess (shortfall) of Income over Expenditure</b>	<b>(879)</b>
Transfer to/from reserves	-
Refunds to donors and transfers to/from other funds	-
Fund balances, 1 January	6,005
<b>Fund Balances, 31 December</b>	<b>5,126</b>

Note: The contributions and expenditure under the Regular Budget of the United Nations are included and reported as part of the overall Budget and Financial Statements of the United Nations.

UN Women was established by the UN General Assembly's Resolution A/RES/64/289, which consolidated the mandates, functions, assets, including facilities and infrastructure, and liabilities, including contractual obligations of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues (OSAGI). The said resolution also stated that all the activities of UN Women shall continue in accordance with operational arrangements established before the date of adoption of the present resolution until replaced by new arrangements. Consequently, the annual financial information for each of the entities for 2010 has been prepared as part of UN Women, but is still recorded separately.

## Statement of Income and Expenditure, INSTRAW (now part of UN Women)

For the year ended 31 December 2010  
in thousands of US dollars

	2010
<b>INCOME</b>	
<i>Voluntary contributions:</i>	
Unearmarked (core) contributions	2,923
Earmarked (non-core) contributions	3,480
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6,403</b>
Interest income	235
Support cost and other income	169
Donations and miscellaneous income	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>6,807</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
<i>Programme:</i>	
Unearmarked (core)	1,274
Earmarked (non-core)	1,767
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>3,041</b>
<b>Excess (shortfall) of Income over Expenditure</b>	<b>3,766</b>
Transfer to/from reserves	-
Refunds to donors and transfers to/from other funds	-
Fund balances, 1 January	10,879
<b>Fund Balances, 31 December</b>	<b>14,645</b>

Photo credit: Crispin Hughes—Panos Pictures

## Statement of Income and Expenditure, UNIFEM (now part of UN Women)

For the year ended 31 December 2010  
in thousands of US dollars

	2009	2010
<b>INCOME</b>		
<i>Voluntary contributions:</i>		
Unearmarked (core) contributions	61,984	74,928
Earmarked (non-core) contributions	75,896	81,938
Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	23,081	13,517
Fund for Gender Equality	3,578	806
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>164,539</b>	<b>171,189</b>
Interest income	1,710	1,030
Support cost and other income	8,173	7,295
Donations and miscellaneous income	5,692	665
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>8,990</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>180,114</b>	<b>180,179</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
<i>Programme:</i>		
Unearmarked (core)	49,228	79,734
Earmarked (non-core)	56,788	72,735
Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	10,665	13,414
Fund for Gender Equality	6,508	13,056
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>123,189</b>	<b>178,939</b>
<i>Biennial Support Budget:</i>		
Management and administrative costs	11,562	13,099
Support costs	4,907	7,827
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>16,469</b>	<b>20,926</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>139,658</b>	<b>199,865</b>
<b>Excess (shortfall) of Income over Expenditure</b>	<b>40,456</b>	<b>(19,686)</b>
Transfer to/from reserves	(4,910)	(1,390)
Refunds to donors and transfers to/from other funds	(1,147)	(779)
Fund balances, 1 January	193,234	227,633
<b>Fund Balances, 31 December</b>	<b>227,633</b>	<b>205,778</b>

## Contributions for Special Trust Funds in 2010, UNIFEM (now part of UN Women)

in thousands of US dollars

As of 31 December 2010

CONTRIBUTORS	Fund for Gender Equality	UN Trust Fund to EVAW	TOTAL 2010	TOTAL 2009
<b>Governments</b>				
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	-	4	4	-
AUSTRALIA	-	1,049	1,049	-
AUSTRIA	-	253	253	526
DENMARK	-	388	388	-
FINLAND	-	654	654	702
ICELAND	-	81	81	300
IRELAND	-	-	-	576
KAZAKHSTAN	-	-	-	20
LIECHTENSTEIN	-	18	18	18
MEXICO	806	-	806	-
NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	5,882
NORWAY	-	-	-	7,156
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	-	-	-	30
SLOVENIA	-	-	-	17
SPAIN	-	6,693	6,693	7,396
SWITZERLAND	-	228	228	265
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	-	-	-	10
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	3,000	3,000	2,500
<b>Total from Governments</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>12,370</b>	<b>13,176</b>	<b>25,398</b>
<b>National Committees</b>				
AUSTRIA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	6
CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	6	6	40
ICELAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	50	50	-
JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	28	28	43
NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	3
UK NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	12	12	47
<b>Total from National Committees For UNIFEM (now part of UN Women)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Other Donors</b>				
AVON	-	253	253	-
JOHNSON & JOHNSON FAMILY OF COMPANIES	-	433	433	717
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION	-	365	365	400
OTHER DONORS	-	-	-	5
<b>Total from Other Donors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,121</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>13,517</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>26,659</b>

## Top 20 Contributors in 2010, UNIFEM (now part of UN Women)

in thousands of US dollars

As of 31 December 2010

Governments	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2010	TOTAL 2009
SPAIN	22,088	23,471	45,559	48,122
NORWAY	12,796	9,530	22,326	22,260
UNITED KINGDOM	9,458	2,518	11,976	6,661
SWEDEN	3,370	7,383	10,753	12,581
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,985	-	5,985	5,006
AUSTRALIA	3,020	2,579	5,599	3,624
DENMARK	1,811	3,146	4,957	2,968
CANADA	1,229	3,393	4,622	2,404
NETHERLANDS	2,721	1,774	4,495	4,815
ITALY	675	2,607	3,282	703
GERMANY	1,920	1,093	3,013	2,544
BELGIUM	1,541	1,076	2,617	1,929
FINLAND	1,361	879	2,240	1,913
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	-	1,970	1,970	1,863
NEW ZEALAND	1,800	-	1,800	1,590
LUXEMBOURG	1,408	-	1,408	1,324
SWITZERLAND	975	-	975	1,172
IRELAND	903	30	933	1,084
AUSTRIA	269	514	783	782
ICELAND	200	497	697	800
<b>Total Top 20 from Governments</b>	<b>73,530</b>	<b>62,460</b>	<b>135,990</b>	<b>124,145</b>
Other Governments	1,416	599	2,015	5,016
<b>Total from Governments</b>	<b>74,946</b>	<b>63,059</b>	<b>138,005</b>	<b>129,161</b>

## Contributions from Governments and Other Donors in 2010, UNIFEM (now part of UN Women)

in thousands of US dollars

As of 31 December 2010

CONTRIBUTORS	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2010	TOTAL 2009
<b>Governments</b>				
AFGHANISTAN *1	0.9	-	0.9	0.1
ALGERIA	5	-	5	40
ANDORRA	37	-	37	4
ANGOLA *2	-	-	-	4
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA *2	-	2	2	8
ARGENTINA	7.8	-	7.8	2
ARMENIA	1.5	-	1.5	-
AUSTRALIA	3,020	2,579	5,599	3,624
AUSTRIA	269	514	783	782
AZERBAIJAN	-	-	-	5
BAHAMAS *3	2	-	2	2
BANGLADESH	1	-	1	-
BARBADOS	2	-	2	2
BELGIUM	1,541	1,076	2,617	1,929
BELIZE	-	-	-	3
BENIN *8	-	-	-	-
BHUTAN	0.5	-	0.5	1
BRAZIL	-	-	-	838
BURKINA FASO	3.6	-	3.6	-
BURUNDI	0.1	-	0.1	-
CAMEROON	-	-	-	109
CANADA	1,229	3,393	4,622	2,404
CAPE VERDE *3	0.5	-	0.5	-
CHILE*	23	-	23	3
CHINA	40	-	40	30
COMOROS	-	-	-	0.2
CONGO	-	-	-	0.2
COTE D'IVOIRE *8	-	-	-	-
CROATIA	-	-	-	24
CYPRUS	3	-	3	7
DENMARK	1,811	3,146	4,957	2,968
DIJIBOUTI	1	-	1	-
DOMINICA	0.9	-	0.9	-
EGYPT	5	18	23	-
EL SALVADOR	0.2	-	0.2	-
ERITREA	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
ESTONIA	26	-	26	61
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	-	1,970	1,970	1,863
FINLAND	1,361	879	2,240	1,913
FRANCE	-	20	20	1,108
GEORGIA	3	-	3	5
GERMANY	1,920	1,093	3,013	2,544
GHANA *2	-	-	-	10
GREECE	-	-	-	15
GRENADA *3	0.3	-	0.3	-
GUATEMALA	0.6	-	0.6	-
GUYANA	1	-	1	1
HAITI	0.7	-	0.7	0.2
HUNGARY	-	-	-	5
ICELAND	200	497	697	800
INDIA	20	-	20	20
INDONESIA	70	-	70	50
IRAQ *8	-	-	-	0.1
IRELAND	903	30	933	1,084
ISRAEL	90	-	90	20
ITALY	675	2,607	3,282	703
JAMAICA *8	-	-	-	-
JAPAN	498	4	502	739
JORDAN *8	-	-	-	-
KAZAKHSTAN	50	-	50	50
KUWAIT	20	-	20	20
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2	-	2	-
LEBANON *4	1	-	1	-
LIBERIA *8	-	-	-	0.20
LIECHTENSTEIN	14	-	14	13
LUXEMBOURG	1,408	-	1,408	1,324
MADAGASCAR	1	-	1	-
MALAYSIA	10	-	10	5
MALI *2	-	-	-	0.4
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1	-	1	-
MALTA	-	-	-	1
MAURITANIA *8	-	-	-	-
MEXICO	-	405	405	856
MOLDOVA	1	-	1	1
MONTENEGRO *1	8	-	8	1
MOROCCO	4	-	4	8
MOZAMBIQUE	2	-	2	2
NAMIBIA	2	-	2	-

As of 31 December 2010

CONTRIBUTORS	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2010	TOTAL 2009
NEPAL	-	-	-	2
NETHERLANDS	2,721	1,774	4,495	4,815
NEW ZEALAND	1,800	-	1,800	1,590
NIGER	-	-	-	0.2
NIGERIA	10	-	10	-
NORWAY	12,796	9,530	22,326	22,260
OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES *8	-	-	-	-
OMAN *3	5	-	5	-
PAKISTAN *3	10	-	10	15
PARAGUAY	0.8	-	0.8	-
PHILIPPINES	10	-	10	-
PORTUGAL	25	-	25	-
QATAR *8	-	-	-	30
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	30	150	180	160
RWANDA	10	-	10	1
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	0.5	-	0.5	1
SAINT LUCIA	-	-	-	1
SAMOA	1	-	1	1
SAN MARINO *5	29	-	29	29
SAUDI ARABIA, THE KINGDOM OF	100	-	100	482
SERBIA *5	3	-	3	-
SENEGAL *8	-	-	-	5
SEYCHELLES	-	-	-	1
SINGAPORE	50	-	50	50
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	-	-	-	10
SLOVENIA	28	-	28	58
SPAIN	22,088	23,471	45,559	48,122
SURINAME *2	-	-	-	2
SWEDEN	3,370	7,383	10,753	12,581
SWITZERLAND	975	-	975	1,172
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	11	-	11	11
TAJIKISTAN	-	-	-	0.1
TANZANIA	1	-	1	-
THAILAND	10	-	10	20
TIMOR-LESTE	2	-	2	-
TOGO	0.5	-	0.5	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	5	-	5	-
TUNISIA	10	-	10	9
TURKEY	50	-	50	50
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	50	-	50	-
UNITED KINGDOM *5	4,800	-	4,800	-
UNITED KINGDOM	4,658	2,518	7,176	6,661
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	5,985	-	5,985	5,006
URUGUAY	3	-	3	3
VIET NAM *8	-	-	-	-
<b>Total from Governments</b>	<b>74,946</b>	<b>63,059</b>	<b>138,005</b>	<b>129,161</b>
<b>UN Agencies</b>				
FAO	-	223	223	100
IFAD	-	150	150	363
ILO	-	40	40	71
IOM	-	694	694	-
UN	-	433	433	-
UNAIDS	-	345	345	357
UNCDF	-	357	357	497
UNDEF	-	1,239	1,239	561
UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND	-	416	416	1,500
UNDP	-	11,858	11,858	6,664
UNESCO	-	-	-	10
UNFPA	-	668	668	639
UNHCHR	-	148	148	-
UNICEF	-	109	109	118
UNOCHA	-	199	199	156
UNV	-	122	122	5
<b>Total from UN Agencies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,001</b>	<b>17,001</b>	<b>11,041</b>
<b>National Committees * 6</b>				
AUSTRALIA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	253	253	533
CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	-	-	5
FINLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	100	100	62
HUNGARY NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	2	2	3
IRELAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	2	2	-
ITALY NATIONAL COMMITTEE	3	-	3	3
JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE	20	65	85	36
NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	78	78	-
SINGAPORE NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	98	98	43
SWITZERLAND NATIONAL COMMITTEE	-	112	112	35
UNITED KINGDOM NATIONAL COMMITTEE	10	23	33	27
UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMITTEE	13	-	13	15

## Contributions from Governments and Other Donors in 2010, UNIFEM (now part of UN Women)

in thousands of US dollars

As of 31 December 2010

CONTRIBUTORS	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2010	TOTAL 2009
OTHERS	-	-	-	5
<b>Total from National Committees for UNIFEM (part of UN Women)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>767</b>
<b>Other Donors</b>				
AVON	-	3	3	690
ARAB GULF PROGRAMME FOR UN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS	-	-	-	112
CHRISTIANSEN FUND	-	30	30	20
FOUNDATION FOR GLOBAL COMPACT	-	48	48	-
HEINRICH BOLL FOUNDATION, BELI	-	20	20	-
IDRC	-	107	107	305
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	-	-	-	176
KUMTOR KYR	-	130	130	-
OMEGA	-	220	220	-
OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE	-	75	75	-
SOROPTIMIST	-	-	-	15
SWEDISH COOPERATIVE CENTRE	-	7	7	-
SUISSE	-	9	9	-
TIDES	-	100	100	-
UNFIP TURNER FOUNDATION	-	-	-	175
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE	-	-	-	25
WORLD BANK (INT'L. BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT)	-	120	120	624
YVES SAINT LAURENT	-	10	10	-
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION	-	250	250	349
OTHER DONORS	-	16	16	12
<b>Total from Other Donors</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>2,503</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>74,992</b>	<b>81,938</b>	<b>156,930</b>	<b>143,472</b>
Less amounts paid in 2011 for 2010	18	-	18	4,966
Less core donations by National Committees	46	-	46	481
Less contribution by the Australian National Committee received in 2010 for 2009	-	-	-	145
<b>Net contributions received</b>	<b>74,928</b>	<b>81,938</b>	<b>156,866</b>	<b>137,880</b>

\*1 received for 2010 and following year(s).

\*2 received in previous years.

\*3 received in 2011 for 2010.

\*4 received for 2010 and previous year.

\*5 received in 2010 for 2009

\*6 received for 2011

\*7 Core donations by National Committees are presented under unearmarked (core) contributions for the purpose of the illustrated Annual Report, although officially considered separately as donations.

\*8 Pledged contribution pending by time of printing.

## Contributions from Governments and Other Donors in 2010, DAW, OSAGI and INSTRAW (now part of UN Women)

in thousands of US dollars

As of 31 December 2010

CONTRIBUTORS	Unearmarked (core)	Earmarked (non-core)	TOTAL 2010
<b>INSTRAW</b>			
<i>Governments</i>			
CHILE	5	-	5
COLOMBIA	2	-	2
CYPRUS	3	-	3
INDIA	1	-	1
INDONESIA	20	-	20
ISRAEL	15	-	15
MOROCCO	3	-	3
SLOVENIA	10	-	10
SPAIN	2,836	3,480	6,316
TUNISIA	3	-	3
TURKEY	25	-	25
<b>Total from Governments</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>6,403</b>
<b>DAW - OSAGI</b>			
<i>Governments</i>			
AUSTRIA	-	60	60
ISRAEL	-	10	10
NETHERLANDS	-	150	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>6,623</b>





## CONTACTS

### National Committees

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

#### Australia

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#### Austria

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#### Canada

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#### Hungary

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Photo credit: Peter Guttman—Corbis

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

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

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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women