

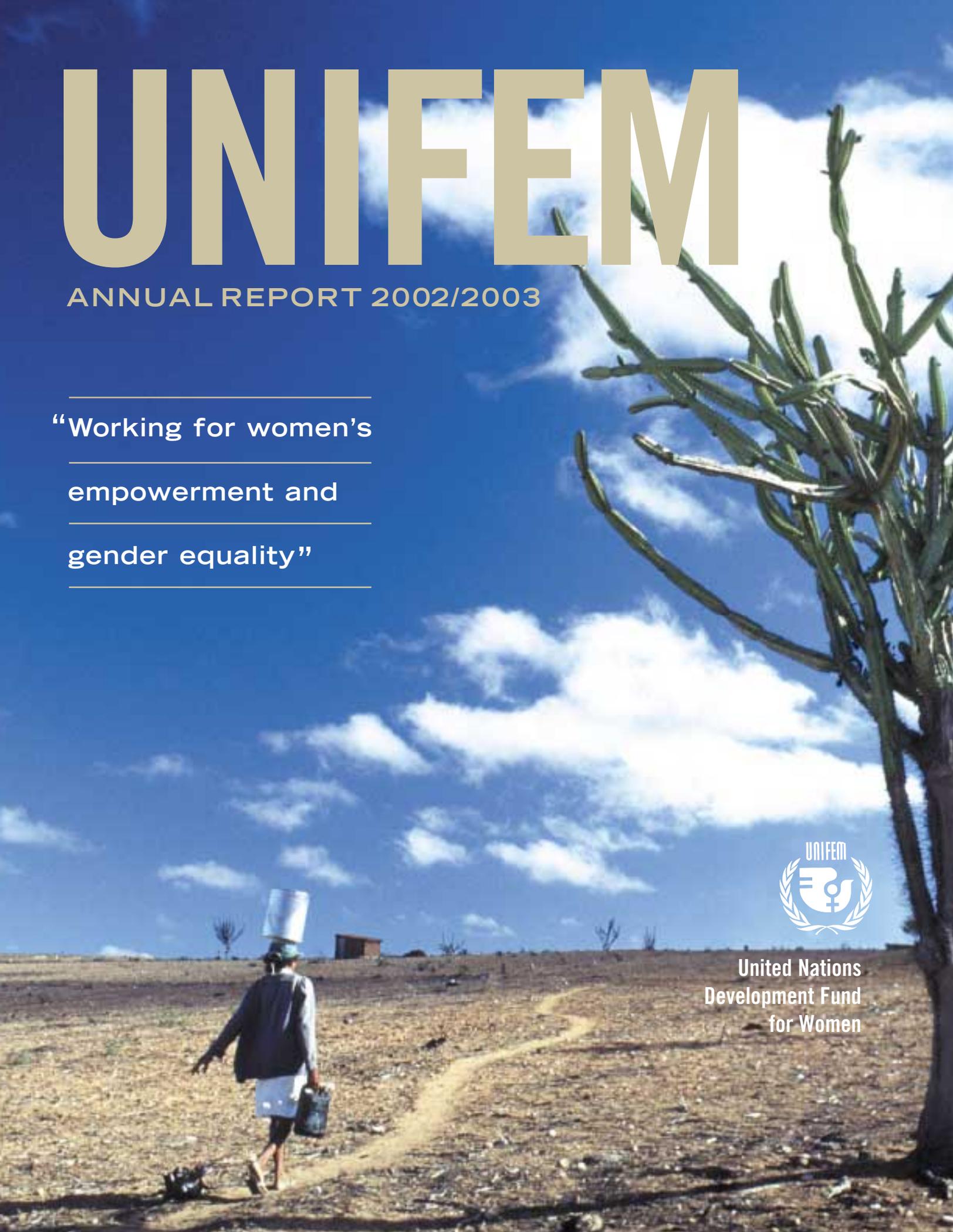
UNIFEM

ANNUAL REPORT 2002/2003

“Working for women’s
empowerment and
gender equality”



United Nations
Development Fund
for Women



Mission and Mandate

UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies that promote women's human rights, political participation and economic security. Within the UN system, UNIFEM promotes gender equality and links women's issues and concerns to national, regional and global agendas by fostering collaboration and providing technical expertise on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment strategies.

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

UNIFEM's mandate is to:

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

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A Key Player for the Millennium Development Goals

In 2002 UNIFEM demonstrated once again how its impact across the world reaches far beyond simple resources. In Afghanistan and many other countries where gender issues have long been neglected, UNIFEM's persistence and leadership in promoting women's rights has been indispensable. And it has also, as recognized by the Security Council, played a very important role in directing attention to the needs of women affected by armed conflict as well as to their role in bringing gender issues to bear in finding solutions.

More broadly, UNIFEM is playing a key part in seeking to help achieve the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that arose out of the historic Millennium Declaration in 2000. Not only is the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women entrenched as the third of these goals, but the issue cuts across all the others, from reducing maternal and child mortality, to halving hunger and putting all children in school by the deadline of 2015.

Wherever we work around the world, we see that women are nearly always the poorest of the poor. They disproportionately lack access



to land and water, to education and other social services. And too often women are excluded from decision-making, not only in governmental processes at the national, regional and local levels, but even within their own families. UNIFEM's longstanding experience and advocacy around these issues is a critical dimension of the broader global campaign for the MDGs.

As this report shows, UNIFEM also has an important technical and operational role in the development and analysis of gender-sensitive statistics. Globally, the availability of gender-disaggregated data, a crucial tool to monitor development progress and target policies, is terribly inadequate. In those areas

where reliable statistics exist, the gender differences become obvious – as do the policy responses. In the fight against HIV/AIDS, for example, the great majority of those newly infected are young women, and our response to tackling the disease needs to be built around that fact.

Last but not least, UNIFEM has a proven role as a catalyst in developing and sharing best practices on how to improve the daily lives of women all over the world. This knowledge and experience on gender issues are a vast resource for UNDP and all its development partners to draw on through our expanding development knowledge networks in the months and years to come, as we work together to make the MDGs a reality.

Mark Malloch Brown

Mark Malloch Brown
Administrator, UNDP

A Vision for Human Security

The year 2002 brought the issues of peace and security to the forefront of the world's conscience. It is in this context that the role of the UN Security Council – including its historic resolution 1325 on women, peace and security – is reaffirmed.

Addressing the Security Council in July 2002, I called on the Member States to ensure that women, peace and security become a regular item on the political agenda and wherever security issues are discussed.

Experience shows that one sure way to achieve the consensus and compromise needed to create and sustain peace is to involve women throughout the peace-building process. Women more readily embrace the collaborative perspective needed to cut through ethnic, religious, tribal and political barriers. They need support, however, to translate their pragmatic expertise into participation in formal peace negotiations, in peace-building and reconstruction, and eventually in national governments. Decisions that exclude half the population from political processes offer little hope of achieving a secure and peaceful future free from violence and discrimination.

UNIFEM continues to stimulate and support initiatives of women who are committed to peace. This Annual Report highlights our work in Afghanistan and the Southern



Caucasus in this respect, but UNIFEM's efforts cover many other countries. We were involved in peace-related activities in 25 countries in 2002, including Kosovo and Timor-Leste. What we have learned in these countries is that we must demand a new definition of global security, one that focuses on economic and social justice which makes development possible. In many countries, the concept of local, national and global security has become virtually synonymous with weapon-based security. Women, however, insist on a broader vision, one that puts human development and human rights at the forefront; one that includes lives free from violence and HIV/AIDS.

Over the last decade, at a series of UN conferences, all countries committed themselves to a core set of norms and values. It is these norms

and values that inspired the vision of the Millennium Summit in September 2000 and the agreement by the world's nations on a set of eight development priorities, known as the Millennium Development Goals. The common values and ethics that we develop to guide our interactions with each other – whether as States or communities, organizations or individuals – are also the best, and maybe the only, guarantors of human security. UNIFEM worked to deliver on this vision not only through its work on peace and security, but also through our efforts to foster women's economic security, to secure their human rights and to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS. This Annual Report provides a snapshot of our work around the world in 2002 and presents the voices of women whom we supported. And it shows the results of UNIFEM's interventions, whether it be laws that protect and empower women, improved statistics that help guide policy decisions, or new skills that open better economic opportunities for women.

At UNIFEM, we will continue to actively support this vision for human security – in 2003 and beyond.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Noeleen Heyzer'.

Noeleen Heyzer
Executive Director, UNIFEM

Programmes & Priorities

UNIFEM has programmes and regional initiatives in more than 100 countries. The organization works in close partnership with governments, women's organizations and the UN system to assist countries implement their commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment.

UNIFEM FOCUSES ON THREE AREAS OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN:

1. Strengthening women's economic security and rights and empowering women to enjoy secure livelihoods.
2. Supporting women's leadership in governance, peace-building and the decision-making processes that shape their lives.
3. Promoting women's human rights and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women; this includes initiatives to fight violence against women and enhancing the understanding of the gender and human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS.

These thematic areas are addressed in relation to regional realities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS).

CARRYING OUT ITS WORK, UNIFEM APPLIES FIVE CORE STRATEGIES:

1. Strengthening the capacity and leadership of women's organizations and networks.
2. Leveraging political and financial support for women from a wide range of stakeholders.
3. Forging new partnerships among women's organizations, governments, the UN system and the private sector.
4. Undertaking pilot projects to test innovative approaches to women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming.
5. Building a knowledge base on effective strategies for engendering mainstream development.

Four documents, agreed to by UN Member States, are central guides for UNIFEM efforts: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the 'women's bill of rights', is a cornerstone of all

UNIFEM programmes. One hundred and seventy three countries are parties to the Convention. The Beijing Platform for Action (PFA), adopted by governments at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, was reaffirmed and

strengthened in 2000 during the global five-year review of progress organized by the UN.

UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security recognized that war impacts women differently, and reaffirmed the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution. Finally, the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) outline a set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets to promote gender equality and to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and environmental degradation by 2015.

Through its extensive experience in advocacy, building partnerships, capacity-building, piloting innovative approaches and increasing knowledge about women's human rights, UNIFEM supports positive change in women's lives. UNIFEM strengthens women's capacity to bring their experience and solutions to influence policy and practice; it convenes meetings of different partners to collaborate and advance the development and human rights agenda. In the context of the Secretary-General's UN reform agenda, UNIFEM supports the UN system to incorporate gender equality commitments into the policies and activities of UN organizations, governments and civil society partners, especially at the regional and country levels.

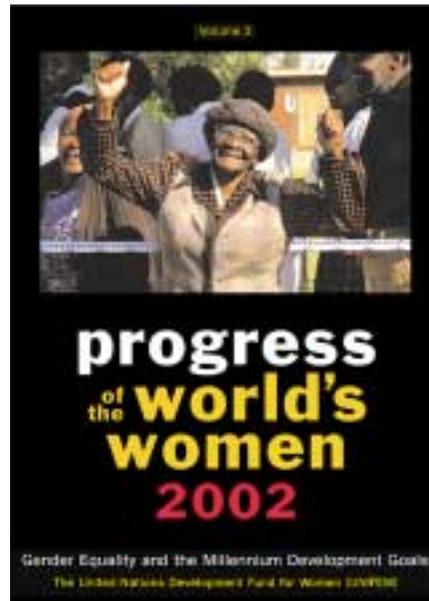
A Focus on Action and Accountability

The commitments that governments have made in the last 25 years to achieving gender equality and promoting and protecting women's rights are significant. The Beijing Platform for Action, CEDAW and the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represent nearly universal agreement that gender equality and women's empowerment are not only priority goals in their own right, but also central to achieving all other development priorities.¹

FROM COMMITMENT TO ACCOUNTABILITY AND ACTION

Securing these visionary commitments to women was achieved through creative and sustained advocacy and innovation by growing numbers of women's networks and gender equality advocates and activists worldwide. UNIFEM is strengthening its focus on supporting implementation and accountability – the two main priorities for the future – for promises to women.

- In South-East Asia, South Asia, the Arab States, the Caribbean, the Pacific, Anglophone West Africa and Central and Eastern Europe, UNIFEM has developed regional programmes focused on building capacity to implement CEDAW and



the recommendations that the CEDAW Committee makes to countries (see pgs. 18/19). A key strategy is to strengthen sub-regional networks amongst and between governments and NGOs. For instance, as a result of support to a programme to train judges on CEDAW in South Asia, the Supreme Court of Nepal rendered a judgment upholding marital rape as a criminal offense.

- In 20 countries, UNIFEM is supporting gender analyses of national, municipal and sectoral budgets to build understanding of investments needed to support commitments made to women. Even in the early stages of the programme, results are evident: The municipality of Cuenca, Ecuador,

increased its budget for gender equality initiatives by 15 times after undertaking a gender analysis of the municipal budget (see pgs. 8/9).

- Without better statistics and indicators on gender equality and women's rights – and the skills to analyse and apply them to improve policies – countries lack the necessary base to assess priorities and track progress. UNIFEM has been working with its UN partners in all regions to invest in building the capacity of producers and users of data to generate statistics that inform programming (see pgs. 8/9). At the global level, UNIFEM produced the second edition of its biennial publication, *Progress of the World's Women 2002*, which tracks progress according to the Millennium Development Goals and which has encouraged spin-off publications in South Asia, the Arab States, Brazil and Mongolia. The latest edition provides a good illustration that there is a long way to go, with only seven countries in the North and three in the South having achieved high levels of gender equality and women's empowerment on all selected targets and indicators for MDG Goal 3: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden; Argentina, Costa Rica and South Africa.

1. SEE ([HTTP://WWW.UN.ORG/MILLENNIUMGOALS/INDEX.HTML](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.html)) FOR A FULL LIST OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.



Making Laws Work for Women

Induced by globalization, labour migration has increased dramatically. In search of a better future for themselves and their families, millions of people leave their homes every year to seek employment abroad. A large number of them are women, many of whom end up at the lower end of the job

hierarchy as domestic workers or 'entertainers', usually a euphemism for sex workers. Often without legal status, these women lack rights granted to citizens and frequently suffer gross abuse.

UNIFEM works in Asia and the Arab States, in countries of both origin and destination. In Jordan,

one country of destination in the region, UNIFEM's initiative resulted in the formulation of a minimum standard contract for migrant women that stipulates their rights, such as the right to medical care, rest days and timely payment of wages. It will be used by the Ministry of Labour to monitor working conditions. The

Security & Rights

◀ **LEFT:** In Kyrgyzstan, traditional customs often prevent women from claiming their equal right to land, an issue that UNIFEM addressed in 2002.

contract is the first of its kind in the Arab region to be agreed upon by all parties concerned and endorsed by the government. UNIFEM also supported the drafting of a new law to regulate the work of the agencies recruiting migrant workers; these agencies were previously unlicensed. The new law will allow the Jordanian authorities to act against violations of the rights of migrant workers.

In 2002 UNIFEM supported a number of initiatives around the world to make laws work to increase women's economic options: In Kyrgyzstan, a network of activists, lawyers and trainers has been established to increase local government capacity in managing the legal, administrative and fiscal measures related to ensuring women's land rights in the context of privatization. In this Central Asian country, traditional customs often prevent women from claiming their equal right to land that is granted by official law.

In Indonesia and the Philippines, UNIFEM supported HomeNet, a network of home-based workers, to undertake mapping surveys on the numbers of home-based workers in different regions and sectors and develop draft legislation to strengthen their social protection.



ABOVE: ...and of migrant workers, like these Indonesian women who are demonstrating for better working conditions.

UNIFEM's work on strengthening women's economic security and rights is designed to respond to the challenges of economic globalization. UNIFEM's work in this arena is central to taking action on the Millennium Development Goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015. The effects of globalization remain uneven. Opportunities have been generated mainly for those with higher levels of education, ownership of resources and access to capital. For many poor women, however, existing inequalities have been intensified. UNIFEM works to:

- Support institutions, laws and policies that promote women's equal ownership of and access to land, finance, assets and new opportunities;
- Build capacity of countries to manage globalization and economic transition from the perspective of poor women, including support in developing and using gender-sensitive statistics and gender-responsive budget initiatives;
- Strengthen women's economic capacity and rights as entrepreneurs, producers and home-based workers, including the capacity to access high-value markets.



ABOVE: Women in the Philippines peel garlic to make a living. UNIFEM works to improve social protection of home-based workers ...



Providing Data to Change Public Policies

In Cuba, women spend less time in formal employment than men – yet they work significantly more. A time-use survey in 2002 discovered that women were busy with unpaid work, especially in rural areas, and that total working hours, both paid and unpaid, were

much higher. Women's free time was found to increase with education. Men, however, had in general more leisure time at their disposal than women, regardless of their level of education. The survey, which is part of UNDP's Local Human Development Programme and

sponsored by the Italian Government, was conducted by the National Statistics Office with support from UNIFEM in five Cuban municipalities. It will be replicated nationwide.

Sex-disaggregated data is critical to address the feminization of

◀ **LEFT:** In Ecuador, a gender budget analysis in Cuenca led to a significant increase of the municipality's allocations to promote gender equality.

poverty and takes on new significance in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. It informs policy makers about the situation of women, a pre-condition for designing effective national strategies that increase their economic options. In Kazakhstan, gender indicators for measuring progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals were developed by UNIFEM and its UN system partners in 2002. The indicators aim at providing gender-sensitive data on factors such as school drop-out rates, single-headed households, receipt of credit or length of unemployment and have been tested by the National Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan. Kyrgyzstan and the Ukraine are likely to apply the approach as well.

UNIFEM also continued to promote gender analyses of budgets to ensure responsiveness to gender equality and poverty eradication goals. Gender analysis of budgets examines the allocation of public resources among women and men and reflects how women's contributions through unpaid care work and tax payment can be accounted for.

From Morocco to Mozambique, from Senegal to Sri Lanka, assistance in preparing gender-responsive budgets was rendered to 20 countries in 2002. In Mexico, an analysis focusing on the budget of the Ministry of Health provided guidelines on how to increase gender equality in allocating resources.

RIGHT: In Cuba, a survey found that total working hours for women, both paid and unpaid, are significantly higher than for men.

“In 2002, soon after I was elected to become the first female Vice Mayor of the municipality of Cuenca in Ecuador, we entered into a partnership with UNIFEM to undertake a gender analysis of the municipality's budget. The exercise was an eye-opener and an entry point for broader change. It became obvious that there was a need to integrate gender aspects in all areas of Cuenca's public policy, so we brought together thematic roundtables, comprised of representatives of civil society as well as the government, and developed an Equal Opportunities Plan. The plan includes provisions to strengthen the system of social, legal and health services for women, and it commits the local authorities to undertake measures aimed at eradicating violence. Today, Cuenca has policies, laws and institutional mechanisms that give full support to women's empowerment and to the realization of their rights and aspirations. By doing so, the municipality is building a more democratic society which can serve as an example for other regions in Ecuador. We factored these aspirations into the city's budget. For 2003, the allocations to promote gender equality are 15 times higher than they were in 2001.”

DORIS SOLIS CARRION WAS THE VICE MAYOR OF CUENCA IN ECUADOR. SHE IS NOW THE MINISTER OF TOURISM.



Connecting for Business



In a continent with 54 countries, Africa houses less than one per cent of the world's Internet users, compared to more than 24 per cent in the USA. The so-called digital divide, however, does not only run between rich and poor countries; it also separates men from women. Low levels of literacy, as well as limited know-how and access to technology, prevent many women from benefiting from Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).

To increase African women's access to ICTs, UNIFEM turned to successful entrepreneurs living in the diaspora in 2002 to enlist their support in tackling the challenges of feminized poverty. UNIFEM's Digital Diaspora initiative is aimed at harnessing their technical know-how and business expertise as well as financial resources. Links with women's organizations and business associations in Africa are being forged to empower women economically through training in the use of ICTs, the creation of business partnerships and access to finance.

In other regions, and with support from UNIFEM, women are already taking advantage of the opportunities that come with ICTs.

< LEFT: To help bridge the digital divide that affects African women, UNIFEM enlisted the support of successful IT entrepreneurs in the Diaspora.

In Jordan, UNIFEM's partnership with CISCO systems helped shape a gender-sensitive training programme for CISCO's ten Networking Academies, and close to 65 per cent of the students enrolled are women. The initiative, which aims at increasing women's access to high-quality jobs, will be replicated in Egypt and discussions are under way to expand it to other countries in the region.

UNIFEM assistance in connecting women for business is not limited to ICTs. In Nigeria, for example, UNIFEM supported a national Forum for Women Entrepreneurs. At the Forum the entrepreneurs established a fund that will be used to increase the access of businesswomen to finance, markets, technology and training opportunities.

In Rwanda, UNIFEM facilitated a partnership between the AVEGA widows' association and the Women's Business Council for



ABOVE: The hand-woven baskets produced by the AVEGA widows' association in Rwanda are now being marketed internationally.

Peace, an association of US business women: Eziba, a member of the Business Council and a retailer of artisan handicrafts, is marketing the widows' 'Peace

Baskets' on the Web and through direct sales. The entire first order of 150 baskets, a main source of income for the widows, was sold in one day.

"I can still remember the afternoon in Nairobi: With only three weeks to go before the first regional Prep-Com for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), we were a small group of women who brainstormed for a couple of hours. We sent out a message inviting organizations to work with UNIFEM to form a Caucus that would improve the effectiveness of women's participation and lobby for women's rights at the upcoming WSIS. The response to that e-mail was more than encouraging. A group of women and men, we worked day and night, largely outside the remit of the official

conference. We developed a set of recommendations for gender-equality in ICTs and also a plan for expanding the formation group of the Caucus to include organizations from around the world. As the first anniversary approaches, the Caucus runs a public list with over 100 subscribers, has established a Steering Committee and serves as the gender focal point on the WSIS Civil Society and NGO Bureau."

GILLIAN MARCELLE, A MEMBER OF THE UN ICT TASKFORCE, WORKED WITH UNIFEM AND OTHER PARTNERS TO ESTABLISH A GENDER CAUCUS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY. SEE www.wougnet.org/WSIS/wsisgc.html



Promoting Political Participation

Well ahead of the communal elections in Cambodia, voters were in tune with women's leadership: To reach out to people in areas with low levels of literacy, songs had been

written to encourage greater participation and representation of women. Broadcast from cassette players that were mounted on bicycles, the message was pedalled from village to village. This

innovative approach, supported by UNIFEM, proved successful. During the ballot in April 2002, 933 women were elected.

Throughout 2002, positive results of UNIFEM's assistance to

Peace & Security

◀ **LEFT:** In Bolivia, the new Constitution recognizes the contribution made by women performing domestic work.

women as candidates and voters were noted in all regions. In Morocco, UNIFEM support to women advocating for the adoption of a quota, the first in the Arab World, contributed to 35 women reaching parliament, compared to only two women representatives in the previous legislature. In Burundi, advocacy facilitated by UNIFEM has resulted in women occupying 20 per cent of decision-making positions in the national assembly and the senate.

UNIFEM also supported the launch of a Regional Women's Parliamentary Caucus in the 14 countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Caucus aims at transforming national parliaments and dismantling structural barriers and institutional practices that make it difficult for women parliamentarians to become effective legislators, like the lack of information on gender-related issues in parliament libraries.

When countries revise or create new constitutions, it is essential to provide gender expertise and take advantage of opportunities to strengthen gender equality provisions. In Bolivia, women's networks secured support from UNIFEM to advocate for major proposals that found their way into the new Constitution. The proposals pertained to equal legal rights and gender-specific rights, such as recognition of the contribution made by women performing domestic work.

UNIFEM promotes women's leadership to ensure that they have an equal voice in shaping the policies that affect their lives. Women remain vastly under-represented in national or local assemblies, accounting for a worldwide average of less than 15 per cent of seats in national parliaments.

In conflict situations, women's exclusion from decision-making is even more pronounced. When it comes to negotiating peace and facilitating the reconstruction of societies after war, women are rarely at the table—despite the fact that they are particularly affected.

UNIFEM's work to promote women's leadership in governance and peace-building centres on:

- Gender justice by supporting women as candidates and voters, strengthening the capacity of women judges and lawyers and engendering legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms;
- Peace and security by advocating for increased assistance to women in conflict situations and supporting their participation in peace processes. UNIFEM's work in this area is guided by Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.



ABOVE: A voter registers in Cambodia, where UNIFEM worked to encourage greater representation by women.

LEFT: GONZALO ESPINOZA—AFP. RIGHT: STEPHEN SHAVER—AFP.



Bringing Women to the Peace Table

In Armenia, a school principal has included a course on peace in her students' curriculum. In Georgia, a local woman prosecutor has set up a hotline for young delinquents to inform them about the rule of law and human rights. Both benefited from capacity-

building in gender, human rights and conflict resolution provided through a UNIFEM initiative for the Southern Caucasus – a region neither at war, nor at peace.

Internal strife and cross border conflicts in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia have forced more than 1.2

million people to flee their homes. UNIFEM has facilitated a range of initiatives that seek to build peace from the ground up – with success. In all three countries, women have established peace clubs to make women's voices heard in advocating for an end to conflict. And across the

◀ **LEFT:** In Armenia, women established peace clubs to advocate for an end to conflict.

region, 93,000 children from 7,000 schools put their ideas forward in an essay contest titled: 'If I were an Envoy of Peace'.

A representative from the UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) observed that UNIFEM's initiative "has brought more visibility to the UN than any other project in the region".

In 2002 UNIFEM was engaged in peace and security initiatives in 25 countries. In Colombia, UNIFEM's support to the National Mobilization of Women Against War assisted the major women's networks to develop a unified voice against war. Over 20,000 women took to the streets to proclaim a resounding "No!" to the conflict.

The signing of the Global and Inclusive Peace Agreement for the Democratic Republic of Congo in December 2002 provides new opportunities for women's advocacy. To keep up the momentum, UNIFEM provided assistance to the Women's Peace Forum that brought together 200 women in the final phase of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue to ensure women's participation in the ongoing peace process.

In Sierra Leone, UNIFEM has provided gender-based human rights training for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, focusing on such sensitive issues as the handling of female victims' testimonies and building the necessary skills to deal with witnesses and perpetrators in the spirit of reconciliation.

"We heard accounts of rape camps, gang rapes and mutilations, of murder and sexual slavery. Yet time and again, we met women who had survived trauma and ... were struggling to rebuild their communities and remake their lives." Elisabeth Rehn and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, two independent experts appointed by UNIFEM in response to Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, found compelling evidence that while women are effective agents of peace, they still have little influence on decisions to wage war or rebuild their countries. Their report,

Women, War, Peace, describes how women and girls caught in the crossfire between warring factions are increasingly at risk of sexual violence, torture and HIV-infection. The experts conclude that violence against women in conflict situations is pervasive and systematic, but that the perpetrators almost always go unpunished.

Mechanisms to investigate, report, prosecute and remedy violence against women in war zones must be strengthened, the experts say: "Otherwise, the historic refusal to acknowledge and punish crimes against women will continue."



ABOVE: *Women, War, Peace*: A UNIFEM commissioned report describes how women are caught in the crossfire between warring factions.



ABOVE: Women demonstrating for peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo. UNIFEM supported women's participation in the peace process.

www.unifem.org/www/resources/assessment/index.html



Advancing Women's Agenda in Afghanistan

UNIFEM established its programme in Afghanistan in early 2002 following an Afghan women's roundtable co-hosted with the Government of Belgium in December 2001. Assistance to an Afghan National Women's Consultation in March brought together women from

different regions to articulate a common vision for the reconstruction of their country. The consultation enabled the newly established Ministry of Women's Affairs to strengthen its agenda for women's development, rights and security. It also helped UNIFEM shape its programme to support the

process of reconstruction and nation-building in order to improve women's status and ensure adherence to CEDAW and other relevant international frameworks.

Much of UNIFEM's work in 2002 focused on supporting the Ministry of Women's Affairs to build its staff capacity and

◀ **LEFT:** Medical students in Afghanistan. Women's centres are being set up to provide psychosocial and health services.

programme to advance women's rights. Reaching out more widely, UNIFEM is assisting the Ministry in establishing women's centres in five provinces. The centres are to provide legal, psychosocial and health services for women, as well as literacy and skills training. Women's community networks in the surrounding rural areas will be formed to meet the needs of displaced and returnee women. To open up new economic opportunities for women, UNIFEM has forged links with businesswomen with the aim of establishing an Afghan Women's Business Council to support policy and enterprise development as well as the marketing of women's products.

Another key area of UNIFEM's efforts has been to help ensure that women's concerns are reflected in the ongoing legal reform process and the drafting of Afghanistan's new Constitution. To that end, UNIFEM has supported the establishment of a working group on gender and law comprising, amongst others, participants from the Constitution Commission, the Judicial Commission and the Supreme Court. In addition, UNIFEM reached out to civil society organizations, providing seed funding for women's judges and lawyers associations. The objective is to foster participation in the political process and to provide a better understanding of women's rights, and also to strengthen the provision of legal services to women.



ABOVE: Delegates to the Loya Jirga. UNIFEM supports the country's process of nation-building in order to improve women's status.

“Barely a year ago, we began to confront the formidable challenge of bringing women and their perspectives back into the mainstream of national reconstruction with nothing except optimism and commitment. We had no office and no clear idea of how to find the resources that we needed to proceed.

UNIFEM was among the first international organizations to help us, setting no limits and boundaries to its scope of assistance, from office equipment and supplies, to deploying technical staff and brokering donor assistance. During the formulation of the current Afghanistan National Development Budget, UNIFEM coordinated a process that helped clarify our vision, mission, roles, functions and strategies, enabling us to analyse the gender dimensions of the National Development Framework and to propose projects to address the gaps. Last year, UNIFEM also demonstrated how to galvanize sections of society when it helped organize numerous public events to highlight women's issues.

I profoundly appreciate UNIFEM's very valuable support to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the women of Afghanistan.”

HABIBA SARABI IS THE MINISTER OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN

Human Rights



Implementing Commitments to Women's Rights

At times, progress in advancing women's rights comes through taking a step back – and having a closer look. In Syria, a study on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), supported by UNIFEM, was instrumental in the Government's

decision to start the process of ratification in 2002. The study, which examined the norms of CEDAW, Syrian legislation and Shariah law, concluded that the Convention is compatible with core values in Arab societies and capable of addressing the needs of Syrian women in their own cultural context.

Often referred to as the international bill of rights for women, CEDAW defines what constitutes discrimination against women and outlines an agenda for national action to end it. As such, it is a powerful tool to realize women's human rights. One hundred and seventy three countries are parties to the

◀ **LEFT:** Parliamentarians in Syria, where a study on CEDAW found that the Convention is capable of addressing the needs of Syrian women in their own cultural context.

Convention, which serves as the cornerstone of UNIFEM's human rights work.

In Kenya, UNIFEM continued to support the review of the country's Constitution and advocated for the use of CEDAW as a critical reference in this process. As a consequence, the new draft Constitution clearly articulates women's human rights in relation to affirmative action, citizenship and marriage. It also makes customary law subsidiary to the Constitution.

In Brazil, a campaign titled 'Women's Rights are Not Optional', which was supported by UNIFEM, contributed to the country's ratification of CEDAW's Optional Protocol. In a ground-breaking initiative the Brazilian Government also invited women activists to participate in the drafting of the country's first report on CEDAW.

In 2002 UNIFEM also continued to support International Women's Rights Action Watch to bring organizations from reporting countries to the 27th CEDAW session in New York. The organizations provided background information to the CEDAW Committee, which monitors progress on the Convention's implementation, and received training on the Convention and the reporting process. They also developed action plans on how to use the Committee's Concluding Comments to press their governments to implement the Convention. Since the beginning of this programme in 1997, more than 80 organizations have participated.



ABOVE: International Women's Day in Brazil. UNIFEM supported a campaign that contributed to the country's ratification of CEDAW's Optional Protocol.

Women worldwide experience daily violations of their human rights. Available data suggests that nearly one in four women may experience sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Yet violence is certainly not the only human rights violation women suffer. Women are frequently denied many of their civil, political, economic and cultural rights and subjected to gender-based discrimination. Gender inequality is also the root cause of the alarming rise in women infected with HIV/AIDS, as disadvantage and discrimination prevent many women from refusing unwanted sex or negotiating safe sex. Women's human rights are central to all UNIFEM programmes. In 2002 UNIFEM continued to concentrate on the following areas:

- Assisting in the effective implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
- Eliminating violence against women and girls by investing in prevention, protection and advocacy strategies;
- Enhancing the understanding of governments, advocates and UN partners about the gender and human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS.

Working for a World Free of Violence



In the city of Bourgas in Bulgaria, a group of 20 prisoners are among the men who regularly come to the Male Crisis Centre to receive counselling: All of them have been violent and they get together to learn about alternatives to physical aggression. The counselling programme in Bourgas is part of a wider initiative to combat domestic violence that is supported through a grant from UNIFEM's Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women.

Fighting violence against women continued to be a major focus of UNIFEM's work in 2002, through its Trust Fund and beyond: In South Asia, UNIFEM continued to combat

trafficking in women and girls, focusing on prevention, protection and prosecution. An assessment of the needs for psychosocial counselling of victims led to the creation of a pilot trauma counselling module that will be used to establish cadres of qualified counsellors in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. In transit areas along cross border zones, UNIFEM has also supported village anti-trafficking committees that provide information and advice on safe migration and on available assistance. And collaboration with the Indian National Human Rights Commission resulted in the appointment of nodal officers to oversee efforts towards the elimination of trafficking in 21 states.

To promote legislation against violence, UNIFEM provided the Ministry of Women's and Veteran's Affairs in

Cambodia with a local jurist to defend the newly drafted bill on domestic violence. In support of a similar bill in Thailand, UNIFEM helped women's networks to articulate and integrate their comments into the new law.

UNIFEM also supported research initiatives to better understand the causes and prevalence of violence. Through a study conducted in nine countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, comparable data on violence against women in the region has been made available for the first time. In Latin America, UNIFEM has rendered assistance to a comparative analysis of public expenditures to put policies and laws against violence into practice.

◀ **LEFT:** Women in Bangladesh protesting against violence. A UNIFEM grant supported human rights training for police in the South Asian country.

“When we began to brainstorm at the Centre for Women and Children Studies about human rights training for police with the main focus on violence against women, one thing was clear from the start: In order to ensure buy-in, we wanted to include the police and community representatives in the planning process. Together with different police departments and human rights groups, we developed the idea of a training manual that would discuss different forms of gender violence as well as relevant national laws and international instruments. During workshops, members of the police and NGOs raised questions as to how to prevent violence, handle sensitive cases and provide support to victims – issues which were then incorporated into the manual. A grant from UNIFEM helped us to put it to the test and train more than 400 police officers, as well as community



ABOVE: Available data suggests that nearly one in four women may experience sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

representatives. We succeeded in bringing about some behavioural change. Now, we receive requests from police headquarters to conduct the training for their various departments.”

PROFESSOR ISHRAT SHAMIM IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRE FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN STUDIES IN BANGLADESH



Forging Alliances Against HIV/AIDS

Statistics put into stark relief the reality that both the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic disproportionately affects women. A UNAIDS report released in late 2002 shows that women now make up 50 per cent of those infected with HIV/AIDS worldwide.

HIV/AIDS is not just eroding the health of women; it is eroding the skills and experience that keep their families and communities going.

To help curb the spread of HIV/AIDS,

UNIFEM left beaten tracks in 2002 – and turned to the Indian Railways. Since mass media messages on HIV/AIDS tend to reach women to a lesser extent than men, well-established infrastructures to spread the word on gender-sensitive HIV prevention and care efforts are critical. As the world's third largest employer with 1.5 million staff, the Indian railroad maintains such an infrastructure. Through the collaboration with UNIFEM, 60 peer counsellors have been placed in the railway's schools,

hospitals, training colleges, workers' unions and women's organizations in the Vijayawada division. The training they received prior to taking up their tasks included issues such as the psychological aspects of HIV/AIDS, sex and sexuality as well as pregnancy and mother-to-child transmission. The initiative is financed through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, funded by Japan, through which UNIFEM also receives support for its work on HIV/AIDS in Africa and Latin America.

◀ **LEFT:** A health worker in Zimbabwe visits a woman who takes care of an AIDS orphan. Parents are preparing books about their lives for the children they will leave behind.

UNIFEM strengthened existing alliances and forged new partnerships against HIV/AIDS in 2002. The first ever national women's consultation on the 'Positive Faces and Voices from India' which provided a platform for HIV-positive women to draw attention to their needs, was co-organized by UNIFEM. In Barbados, UNIFEM helped establish Youth Against AIDS, a movement through which young people reach out to their peers through their own means. Prominent Caribbean artists produced a CD, and a concert on World AIDS Day attracted 9,000 young people.

UNIFEM also set up a virtual network reaching out to a worldwide audience: A Web Portal on Gender and HIV/AIDS, developed in partnership with UNAIDS, provides up-to-date information on research, multimedia materials and tool kits on the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS

(<http://www.genderandaids.org>).



ABOVE: Schoolgirls prepare an AIDS campaign in India. UNIFEM co-organized the first national consultation that provided a platform for HIV-positive women in the South Asian country.

“In Zimbabwe, 2,500 people are dying from HIV every week. The majority are women. I myself have lost many of my relatives and this is why I am really passionate about finding different ways to address the pandemic and help people cope with it. Through UNIFEM I have worked with women parliamentarians who are strong advocates at the political level and stress the need for drugs, for support and for increased awareness of HIV/AIDS from a gender perspective. But I have also come to know the very personal and touching work of the Zimbabwe Positive Women, a group supported by UNIFEM that helps people with AIDS to prepare books entitled ‘My Life’. Fathers and mothers prepare these books for the children they will leave behind. Many AIDS orphans never even get to know their parents and they are always asking: What was my mother like? What kind of person was my father? Through the ‘My Life’ books these children can read the stories their parents prepared for them and keep their memory alive.”

MARGARET SIMBI IS A GENDER SPECIALIST WHO HAS SUPPORTED UNIFEM'S OUTREACH WORK ON HIV/AIDS IN ZIMBABWE

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS*

Region	Economic Security and Rights	Governance, Peace and Security	Human Rights
AFRICA	<p>Regional - Africa \$2,287,761</p> <p>African Women's Economic Security and Rights promotes women producers' access to technology, finance and markets through training, setting up networking structures and advocating to shape macro-level policies and globalization instruments.</p> <p>Ghana, Nigeria \$305,000</p> <p>Energy for Sustainable Women's Livelihoods: Gender Responsive Renewable Energy System Development and Application (GRESDA) increases women farmers' income-generating opportunities through the introduction of better technologies and by linking women producers to external markets.</p> <p>Somalia \$519,492</p> <p>Integrated Approach to Actualize Women's Human Rights and Economic Security strengthens the capacity of women and their organizations by establishing multi-purpose empowerment centres to increase access of poor women producers to information and appropriate technology and promote the exchange of experiences.</p>	<p>Regional - Africa \$1,098,261</p> <p>Africa Peace and Security Programme integrates a gender perspective in conflict prevention and international peace and security efforts by conducting assessments on the impact of conflict on women and their role in peace-building; supporting capacity-building of regional peace networks; carrying out a situational analysis of the status of women under different legal systems; and promoting gender justice in post conflict situations.</p> <p>Regional - Africa \$763,978</p> <p>Engendering Governance and Transformational Leadership works through capacity-building and training of women involved in local government elections, by supporting advocacy to achieve 30% representation of women in government, and by supporting greater involvement in monitoring and implementation of CEDAW.</p> <p>Burundi \$346,869</p> <p>African Women for Conflict-Resolution and Peace promotes gender mainstreaming in institutions working towards conflict-resolution, supports women's peace initiatives, and develops training programmes to build women refugees' skills in negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution.</p> <p>Nigeria \$175,000</p> <p>Women's Participation in Equitable Governance engenders federal and state governments, involves women in the revision and amendment of the Constitution and other laws, and trains female judges on women's human rights issues.</p> <p>Zimbabwe \$56,473</p> <p>Enhancing the Capacity of the Gender Forum provides a platform for coordination of activities in support of women's empowerment, human rights and gender equality.</p>	<p>Regional - Africa \$2,025,396</p> <p>HIV/AIDS, Gender and Human Rights aims to enhance knowledge of the gender aspects of HIV/AIDS with a particular focus on the economic dimensions of the pandemic and on women's human rights in relation to prevention, treatment and care.</p> <p>Regional - Africa \$1,310,234</p> <p>Enhancing Human Security through Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS strengthens legal and policy frameworks that promote gender equality and stigma reduction and builds the capacity of National AIDS Councils.</p>

* This is a selection of UNIFEM projects and does not represent the entire portfolio of activities. Each listing includes a project description and the approved project implementation allocation in US dollars. The allocations are funded by UNIFEM core funds, cost-sharing and sub-trust funds, as well as contributions received from NGOs, governments, national committees and other UN agencies. Projects may have started prior to the current fiscal year and others will continue through 2003.

Region	Economic Security and Rights	Governance, Peace and Security	Human Rights
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ASIA/PACIFIC AND ARAB STATES

Regional - Arab States
\$251,000
Regional Technical Resources Network for Women's Small Unit and Micro Enterprises increases women's access to and control of economic resources by upgrading the technical capacity, outreach and gender sensitivity of support institutions for micro and small enterprises.

Egypt, Jordan, Syria
\$291,403
Gender Equality Measured through Statistics strengthens and increases accountability mechanisms in the Arab countries by mainstreaming gender issues and enhancing the capacity of the departments of statistics to produce user-friendly gender statistics.

Fiji, India, Jordan, Lao PDR
\$712,277
Women's Economic Empowerment in the Marketplace seeks to develop women's capacity and create an enabling policy environment to increase women's economic opportunities and participation.

Afghanistan
\$3,043,905
Building Women's Leadership in Afghanistan supports the process of reconstruction and nation-building to improve women's status by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and of NGOs; opening economic opportunities for women; and ensuring that women's needs are reflected in the ongoing political process.

China
\$210,000
Women's Leadership Development in Linqu, Shandong creates and strengthens women's institutions, networks and associations and develops a Rural Women's Needs Assessment.

Mongolia
\$305,010
Strengthening Capacity to Implement the National Programme of Action for the Advancement of Women enhances the economic and political empowerment of women through developing capacity for gender analysis and the formulation of gender-responsive national policies.

Timor-Leste
\$400,000
Women's Leadership for Peace-building and Gender Justice builds the capacity of women's groups to participate in the processes of nation-building through training in leadership and civic education, and the establishment of networking structures.

Regional - Arab States
\$171,545
CEDAW Regional Human Rights Programme supports the implementation of CEDAW by providing expertise and training on women's human rights in the Islamic context.

Regional - Asia
\$ 1,174,466
Enhancing Human Security through Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS strengthens legal and policy frameworks that promote gender equality and stigma reduction and builds the capacity of National AIDS Councils.

Regional - East and South-East Asia
\$489,063
Regional Programme to Promote the Realization of Women's Human Rights through the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) mobilizes support for innovative activities to end violence against women.

Regional - South Asia
\$3,003,000
Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children in South Asia supports regional collaboration and capacity-building for the elimination of trafficking in women and girls.

India
\$395,000
Reinventing India – Action for Empowerment and Elimination of Violence against Women provides women with information on their rights and on services available to them, and raises the awareness of men on their role in preventing gender-based violence.

Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka
\$794,133
Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asia seeks to promote the protection and rights of domestic migrant workers in countries of both origin and destination.

Occupied Palestinian territories
\$201,390
Empowerment of Palestinian Women trains media professionals on the development of gender-sensitive programmes and produces a Media Training Manual for future use in Arab countries.

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Region	Economic Security and Rights	Governance, Peace and Security	Human Rights
<p>CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE/ COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CEE/CIS)</p>	<p>Regional – Central and Eastern Europe \$332,875 Gender and Economic Justice in European Accession and Integration develops and fosters better understanding among women’s NGOs, academia and governments of the impact EU accession will have with regard to the status of women.</p> <p>Tajikistan \$77,000 Economic Empowerment and Land Rights for Rural Women aims to ensure women’s equal access to land by supporting women’s self-help initiatives and by engendering national institutional infrastructures through capacity building, advocacy and legal reform activities.</p>	<p>Regional – South Eastern Europe \$222,632 Women’s Political Participation in Croatia and South Eastern Europe Women’s Legal Network – SEEWLN provides skills training to women parliamentarians and works to establish a regional network of women’s organizations and concerned experts to address the need for gender-sensitive legislation in South Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia \$1,450,000 Women for Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building strengthens women’s capacity with respect to negotiation, management, leadership and diplomacy skills; fosters research and university curricula development; and promotes regional mechanisms for dialogue.</p> <p>Kosovo \$1,627,143 Building Capacity for a Peaceful and Economically Secure Future aims at ensuring that women have the opportunities and capacities to play an active role in the peace-building and reconstruction process in Kosovo.</p>	<p>Regional – CIS \$663,228 CIS Regional Public Awareness Campaign for Women’s Right to a Life Free of Violence supports collaboration between governments and women’s groups for legislative and policy reform to combat violence against women and girls.</p> <p>Regional - CEE and CIS \$282,017 CEDAW Implementation, Monitoring and Advocacy in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS strengthens the capacity for implementation of and advocacy for CEDAW through developing indicators of progress and establishing a knowledge network.</p> <p>Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, \$738,189 Eliminating Violence Against Women in Central Asia aims at strengthening the capacity of civil society groups and government institutions to respond to gender-based violence and supports the development, adoption and implementation of legislation and policies to address gender-based violence.</p>
<p>LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN</p>	<p>Regional – Latin America \$933,849 DESafios: A Rights-Based Approach to Women’s Economic and Social Rights advocates for the incorporation of a gender perspective in social and economic rights through building women’s capacity to monitor the allocation of resources for the fulfilment of government commitments, promoting their political participation in economic decisions and supporting women’s organizations and trade unions.</p> <p>Regional – Andean Region \$602,880 Economic and Social Rights of Andean Women advocates for the incorporation of a gender perspective in economic and social rights, raises awareness about women’s economic and social rights and engages women in accountability processes through gender budget analyses.</p>	<p>Brazil \$360,689 Protection and Promotion of Women’s Rights to Achieve Gender Equality promotes women’s participation at all levels of the decision-making process, and works to improve the quality of services and legislation for ending violence against women while strengthening the institutional capacity of the State Secretariat of Women’s Rights.</p> <p>Cuba \$849,602 Strategic Gender Mainstreaming into the Human Development Programme at the Local Level conducts gender training workshops; increases the availability and use of gender-sensitive data for participatory local development planning; and improves women’s access to training and technological and financial resources for their economic empowerment.</p> <p>Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, \$950,000 Strengthening Women’s Leadership in Post-Conflict Societies and Democracy-Building strengthens the role and leadership of women in peace processes by supporting collaboration among women peace activists, holding national consultations and preparing national reports and situational analyses.</p>	<p>Regional - Central America and Caribbean \$330,955 A Life Free of Violence: It is Our Right aims at creating a knowledge base on achievements and challenges to eliminate violence against women and to advocate for the effective implementation of relevant legislation and other protective measures.</p> <p>Regional - Latin America \$515,300 Enhancing Human Security through Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS strengthens legal and policy frameworks that promote gender equality and stigma reduction and builds the capacity of National AIDS Councils.</p> <p>Barbados \$392,776 Youth Against AIDS (YAA): A Force to Reckon raises awareness on HIV/AIDS and its gender and human rights dimensions amongst youth and aims to ensure that their needs are reflected in national policies and programmes.</p> <p>Brazil \$870,805 Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Young Women promotes young women’s rights (especially those at risk) and works to eliminate all forms of violence against them by developing activities that prevent and fight sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation.</p>

GLOBAL PROJECTS

\$1,256,550

Women into the New Network for Entrepreneurial Reinforcement (WINNER II) builds women's capacity in the area of ICTs and business management through training on e-commerce, entrepreneurial management and international trade with the aim of improving their access to international markets.

\$4,899,882

Women, Peace-Building and Gender Justice aims at integrating a gender perspective into the international peace and security framework and strengthening approaches to protect the rights of women affected by conflict.

TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN-2002 GRANTEES*

Africa

Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa
The African Women's Development and Communications Network (FEMNET) works to establish a *Regional Men Against Gender-based Violence* Network to promote gender equality.

Rwanda
 The NGO **African Rights** documents the experiences of rape survivors living with HIV/AIDS in Burundi and Rwanda to raise awareness and promote protective laws and financial support.

Sudan
The Badya Centre for Integrated Development Services implements community plays performed by school children in the Nuba Mountains region on women's rights with special attention to 'honour killings'.

Asia/Pacific and Arab States

Cambodia
 The NGO **Banteay Srei** raises awareness of women's human rights and advocates for the passage of a Domestic Violence Bill through a series of dramas broadcast over national radio.

India
 The NGO **LAYA** trains adivasi (tribal) women leaders to develop strategies for combating violence against women and other human rights violations and increase their participation in local decision-making processes.

Yemen
The Women Affairs Support Centre trains police officers and government officials on issues pertaining to violence against women and women's human rights.

Central and Eastern Europe/ Commonwealth of Independent States

Bosnia-Herzegovina
 The NGO **Embassy of Local Democracy Barcelona-Sarajevo** compiles data that supports evidence-based advocacy to promote institutional mechanisms that respond to domestic violence.

Bosnia-Herzegovina
 The NGO **VESTA** and its partners provide gender sensitization training for journalists and develop a gender-sensitive media code.

Georgia
Women Aid International – Caucasus develops an *Understanding Gender Violence Toolkit* and provides training for law enforcement officers and service providers.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia
Fundación Mujer y Futuro collects testimonies of women ex-combatants to facilitate inclusion of their concerns into the peace process and reintegration programmes.

Mexico
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos works with civil society organizations to systematically gather information on the extent and dimensions of the assassinations of young women in the municipality of Ciudad Juárez.

Peru
Comisión de Derechos Humanos gathers evidence about the use of rape as a weapon during the Peruvian armed conflict with the aim of placing the issue on the agenda of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

* Since the Trust Fund's inception in 1996, UNIFEM has supported initiatives in 85 countries through grants amounting to \$7million.

Statement of Income & Expenditure for the Year ended 31 December

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS)

	2002	2001
INCOME		
Voluntary contributions from governments	20,113	20,693
Cost-sharing contributions	12,037	4,513
Sub-trust fund contributions	2,490	2,685
Donations and other income	40	41
Interest income	625	747
Income from reimbursable services	1,128	937
TOTAL INCOME	36,433	29,616
EXPENDITURE		
Project costs:		
General resources	19,285	15,043
Cost-sharing	6,320	3,504
Sub-trust funds	3,558	3,285
Sub-total	29,163	21,832
Biennial support budget:		
Technical support costs	3,245	2,644
Management and administrative costs	2,337	2,859
Reimbursable support services costs	788	337
Sub-total	6,370	5,840
Other expenditure	15	59
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	35,548	27,731
Excess of income over expenditure	885**	1,885

**The amount of \$885 thousand is already allocated to projects for 2003.



Contributions from Governments and Other Donors in 2002

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS)

GOVERNMENTS	CORE	COST SHARING	SUB-TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL 2002	TOTAL 2001
UNITED KINGDOM	4,451	1,857		6,308	4,460
ITALY	2,737	2,544	600	5,881	3,098
NETHERLANDS	3,315	731		4,046	3,749
JAPAN	1,018	2,400	288	3,706	1,816
NORWAY	2,018	199		2,217	2,022
USA	1,023	1,137		2,160	2,952
SWEDEN	1,578		219	1,797	1,311
GERMANY	757	948		1,705	738
BELGIUM		196	1,156	1,352	461
LUXEMBOURG	559	750		1,309	424
CANADA	776	209		985	812
FINLAND	497		349	846	762
DENMARK	661			661	599
SWITZERLAND	479	67		546	576
IRELAND	540			540	446
BRAZIL		287		287	314
AUSTRALIA	195			195	202
NEW ZEALAND	166			166	175
AUSTRIA	120			120	
ICELAND		187		187	117
SPAIN	56			56	146
SINGAPORE	40			40	40
CHINA	30			30	30
CZECH REPUBLIC	16			16	13
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	15			15	
ANDORRA	12			12	11
INDIA	11			11	11
ISRAEL	10			10	
THAILAND	9			9	8
MEXICO	9			9	10
GREECE	8			8	4
SOUTH AFRICA	4			4	13
TURKEY	5			5	
MALAYSIA	5			5	5
YEMEN	3			3	3
MALDIVES	2			2	2
CYPRUS	2			2	2
MOROCCO	2			2	
BANGLADESH	1			1	1
SAMOA	1			1	
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION					376
QATAR					140
SURINAME					47
LIECHTENSTEIN					16
TUNISIA					3
BARBADOS		1		1	1
NEPAL					2
UGANDA					1
TOTAL FROM GOVERNMENTS	21,131	11,513	2,612	35,256	25,919
LESS AMOUNT PAID IN 2003					
JAPAN	1,018	1,000	288	2,306	
NET CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED	20,113	10,513	2,324	32,950	25,919
OTHER DONORS					
UN AGENCIES		741		741	597
UNIFEM NATIONAL COMMITTEES		210	13	223	294
FNV*		185		185	
UNFIP			153	153	200
ZONTA INTERNATIONAL		150		150	260
CISCO FOUNDATION		100		100	100
FORD FOUNDATION		100		100	200
AGFUND		30		30	55
OTHER FOUNDATIONS/ORGANIZATIONS					255
OTHER NGOS		8		8	11
TOTAL FROM OTHER DONORS		1,524	166	1,690	1,972
GRAND TOTAL	20,113	12,037	2,490	34,640	27,891

*NETHERLANDS TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION

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All India Women's Conference

Altrusa International

American Association of Retired Persons

Anglican Consultative Council

Armenian International Women's Association

Associated Country Women of the World

Bahá'í International Community

Center for Reproductive Law and Policy

International Alliance of Women

International Association of Women in Radio and Television

International Council of Women

International Federation for Home Economics

International Federation of Business and Professional Women

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres

International Federation of University Women

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

International Federation of Women Lawyers

International Federation on Ageing

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction

League of Women Voters

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

Pan-Pacific Southeast Asia Women's Association International

Rotary International

Soroptimist International

Trickle Up Program, Inc.

United Nations Association of the U.S.A.

U.S. Committee for UNIFEM

World Association of Girl Guides/Girl Scouts

World Union for Progressive Judaism

World Young Women's Christian Association

Zonta International

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Photo editor: Susan Ackerman, Design: Kathi Rota, Printing: Reamlitho Inc.



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