

UNIFEM

ANNUAL REPORT 2004/2005

United Nations Development Fund for Women



MISSION & MANDATE

UNIFEM is the women's fund at the United Nations. It provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. Placing the advancement of women's human rights at the centre of all of its efforts, UNIFEM focuses its activities on four strategic areas:

- Reducing feminized poverty;
- Ending violence against women;
- Reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls;
- Achieving gender equality in democratic governance in times of peace as well as war.

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

UNIFEM's mandate is to:

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

(GA Resolution 39/125)

Learn more:
www.unifem.org/about

CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR, UNDP	2
MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNIFEM	3
AFRICA	
OPENING POLITICAL SPACES IN SUDAN	4
HAVING FAITH IN FIGHTING HIV/AIDS	6
ASIA/PACIFIC AND THE ARAB STATES	
VOTING FOR THE FUTURE OF IRAQ	8
MAKING JUDICIAL SYSTEMS WORK FOR WOMEN	10
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE/ COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES	
HELPING WOMEN OWN LAND	12
TRAVELLING THE ROAD TO PEACE	14
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	
COMPILING DATA TO TRIGGER ACTION	16
TRACKING MONEY, CREATING CHANGE	18
MAKING UN REFORM GENDER-RESPONSIVE	20
KEY UNIFEM KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS	22
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	24
NEW UNIFEM INITIATIVES IN 2004	26
A WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF SUPPORT	28

From Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator, UNDP



Through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), today we have an ambitious, yet achievable global agenda for the fight against global poverty. And as consensus grows on the steps that need to be taken by developing and developed countries alike in order to achieve the MDGs, it is clear that women need to be at the centre of all of these efforts. While MDG 3 is the goal specifically focused on achieving women's empowerment and gender equality, it's clear that improving the situation of women worldwide is also crucial to achieving all of the other Goals.

This Annual Report shows how UNIFEM continued to serve as a champion for women in 2004, working alongside them to provide advice and support on the

development challenges they face. UNIFEM has also guided us in the UN system, supporting our efforts to provide better assistance to women around the world. For example, it made its expertise available to several Task Forces of the UN Millennium Project so that the Project's report better reflected the needs of women in its analysis and policy proposals. UNIFEM also plays a key role in helping mainstream gender issues across UNDP's work, where at the country-level, UNIFEM can also play a catalytic role in focusing the UN Country Team's efforts. As this report shows, in numerous countries, UNIFEM has helped bring UN Country Teams together on issues ranging from the impact of the Multi-Fibre Agreement on women garment workers in Cambodia, to addressing the challenge of HIV/AIDS in the

Caribbean. In Peru, UNIFEM helped bring women's networks and media collectives together to provide inputs from a gender perspective on the UNDP-sponsored public information campaign on the Millennium Development Goals. Across the globe, UNIFEM has helped to ensure that the voice of women is heard, actions which have helped contribute to setting priorities for concrete action.

As I end my time as Administrator of UNDP after six years, I do, therefore, want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the tremendous advocacy and operational work UNIFEM does in helping to build a better world for all women.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Malloch Brown". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Mark Malloch Brown

From Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director, UNIFEM



Thirty years after the beginning of the Decade on Women and ten years after the World Women's Conference in Beijing, it is still a woman's face we see when we speak of poverty and HIV/AIDS, of violent conflict and social upheaval, and of trafficking in human beings. In March 2005, when delegates convened in New York to review progress made since Beijing, there was general agreement: Women can celebrate significant gains, but progress has been too slow.

We cannot wait another 30 years. This is the year to accelerate progress. In 2005, we are at a critical crossroads to turn the vision of the Millennium Declaration into reality.

What needs to be done? First, if we are to find sustainable solutions to the challenges identified in the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) derived from it, the world's women must be empowered to contribute their knowledge to the process. Many effective strategies for achieving gender equality have been developed at the country level through efforts to implement the Beijing Platform and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

Women (CEDAW). These proven approaches can be up-scaled and utilized in strategies to achieve the MDGs.

We also need to lay the foundation to accelerate progress by immediately addressing a number of strategic priorities. We need to change discriminatory laws and legal frameworks that are obstacles to women's advancement. In particular, it is crucial that women have full rights to own land and property. At a time when everywhere, women are disproportionately concentrated in poorly paid, unsafe and insecure jobs, decent work is another area that needs immediate attention, including in the informal sector. Last but not least, violence against women, already horrific in times of peace, intensifies during armed conflict, with sexual violence now routinely used as a weapon of war. But the response to this most pervasive human rights violation is totally insufficient. UNIFEM's Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, for example, can only support one out of 15 of the worthy initiatives that apply for funding. The UN Millennium Project's Task Force on Education and Gender Equality has pointed out that with its visibility and track record, the Trust Fund could be an important mechanism to take strong global

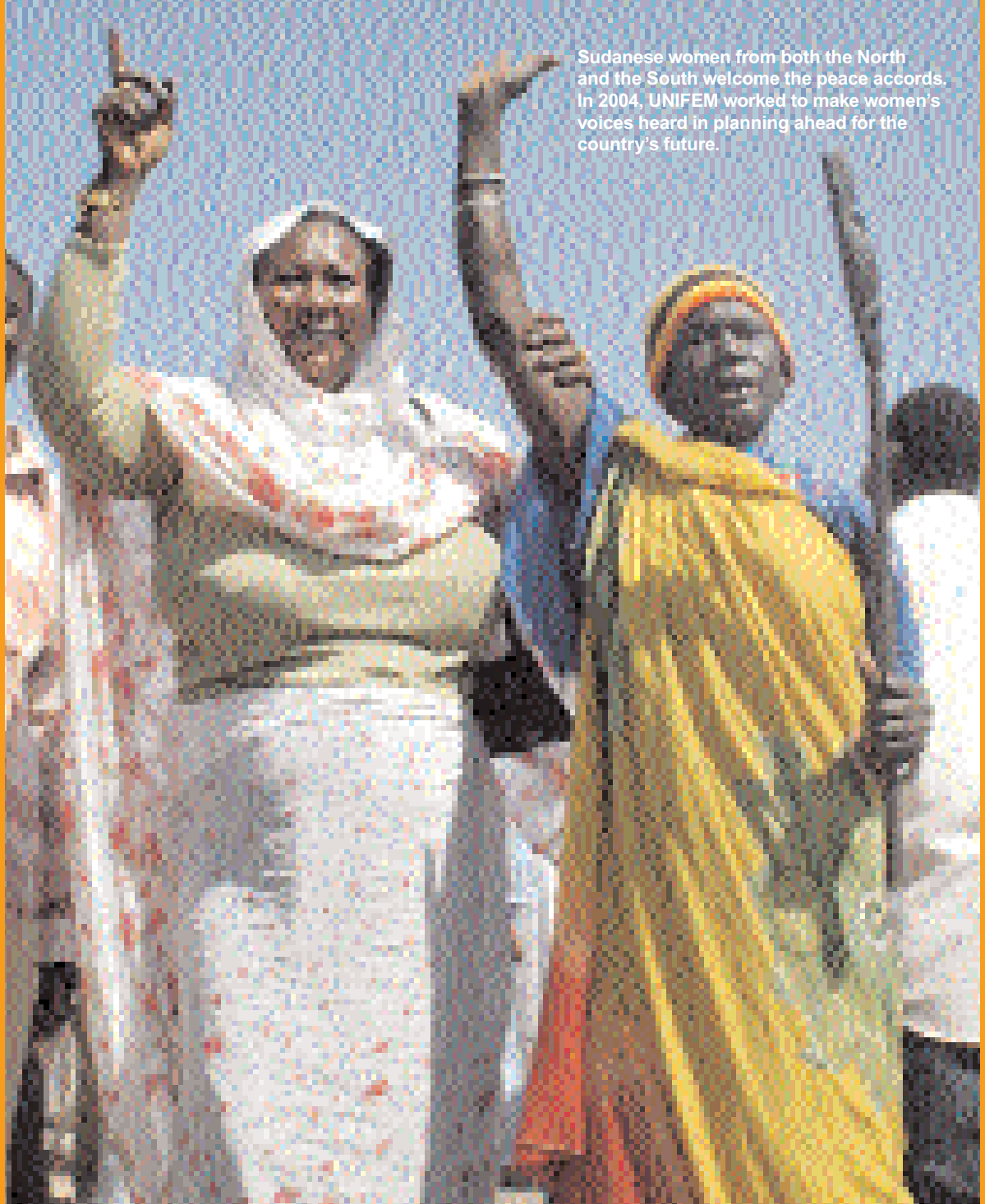
action, and we have to turn it into just that.

But financial support has to be secured well beyond the Trust Fund. In the context of aid effectiveness it is paramount that sufficient financial resources are allocated to overall efforts aimed at achieving gender equality and women's empowerment – core components for achieving all of the MDGs.

Finally, we also need to strengthen the institutional gender architecture within the multilateral system. This is not just a matter of placing gender experts within institutions. It means investing in a stronger institutional advocate for gender. By now, we know what works – but without a stronger advocate with sufficient status, authority and resources, this knowledge and expertise will not be used. It is a waste we cannot afford.

This Annual Report gives examples of successful initiatives that can help to achieve the MDGs for women and girls around the world. It can be done, but we must act now.

Noeleen Heyzer



Sudanese women from both the North and the South welcome the peace accords. In 2004, UNIFEM worked to make women's voices heard in planning ahead for the country's future.

UNIFEM's work in Africa focuses on providing support to women's leadership in post-conflict situations and peace negotiations and on transforming policy processes to eliminate women's poverty, violence against women and HIV/AIDS.

Opening Political Spaces in Sudan

A Sudanese woman is much more likely to die in childbirth than to finish eight years of school. She is fortunate when she is one of 16 young women, out of a group of

100, who can read and write. Her income is on average 68 per cent lower than that of men and she earns it mainly in the informal sector. She is also much more likely than a man to be among the

millions of Sudanese who had to flee their homes during the internal armed conflict, bearing the brunt of a war that has ravaged the country for decades. Yet, as in so many other countries, her

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005

needs were largely ignored when peace was negotiated to end the fighting between the North and the South.

Trying to open up political spaces, women in Sudan have for years been able to count on UNIFEM. As early as 1994, UNIFEM supported greater dialogue between women from the North and the South to assist in developing a women's agenda. In 2004, UNIFEM consulted extensively with women throughout Sudan on their main concerns: They voiced the need for education and health care, for economic opportunities and the right to own land, for provisions to ensure political participation and to end gender-based violence.

Making sure that these priorities are taken into account in planning for the country's future, UNIFEM fed the consultations' findings into the Joint Assessment Mission by the UN and the World Bank, which resulted in the establishment of a guiding framework for the international community's engagement in peace-building and reconstruction in Sudan. To provide the Sudanese women with an opportunity to make their voices heard directly, UNIFEM, together with the Norwegian Government, later organized a gender symposium in Oslo ahead of the Donors' Conference in early 2005. At the symposium, women from the North and the South agreed on a strong unified Declaration. It highlights the demand for women's involvement in the reconstruction process and underlines the need for a significant share of financial resources – a call that the women were then able to present directly to major donors at the Conference.

Learn more:
www.unifem.org/news_events
www.womenwarpeace.org/sudan/sudan.htm

► **RIGHT:** A former fighter with her child: Supported by UNIFEM, women in the Great Lakes region advocated for the inclusion of female ex-combatants into reintegration and rehabilitation processes.

■ **To feed a gender perspective into the International Conference on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region in 2004, UNIFEM supported women to convene in Kigali, Rwanda and develop a common agenda. The Kigali Declaration spells out women's demands, such as measures to end impunity, in particular with regard to rape and violence against women, accelerated ratification of the African Union Protocol on Women's Rights, and the inclusion of women ex-combatants into reintegration and rehabilitation processes. Prior to this regional meeting, UNIFEM worked closely with women in all nine Great Lakes core countries to ensure that national perspectives would be incorporated into a broader regional vision.**

Learn more:
www.unifemeasternfrica.org/Newsroom.htm

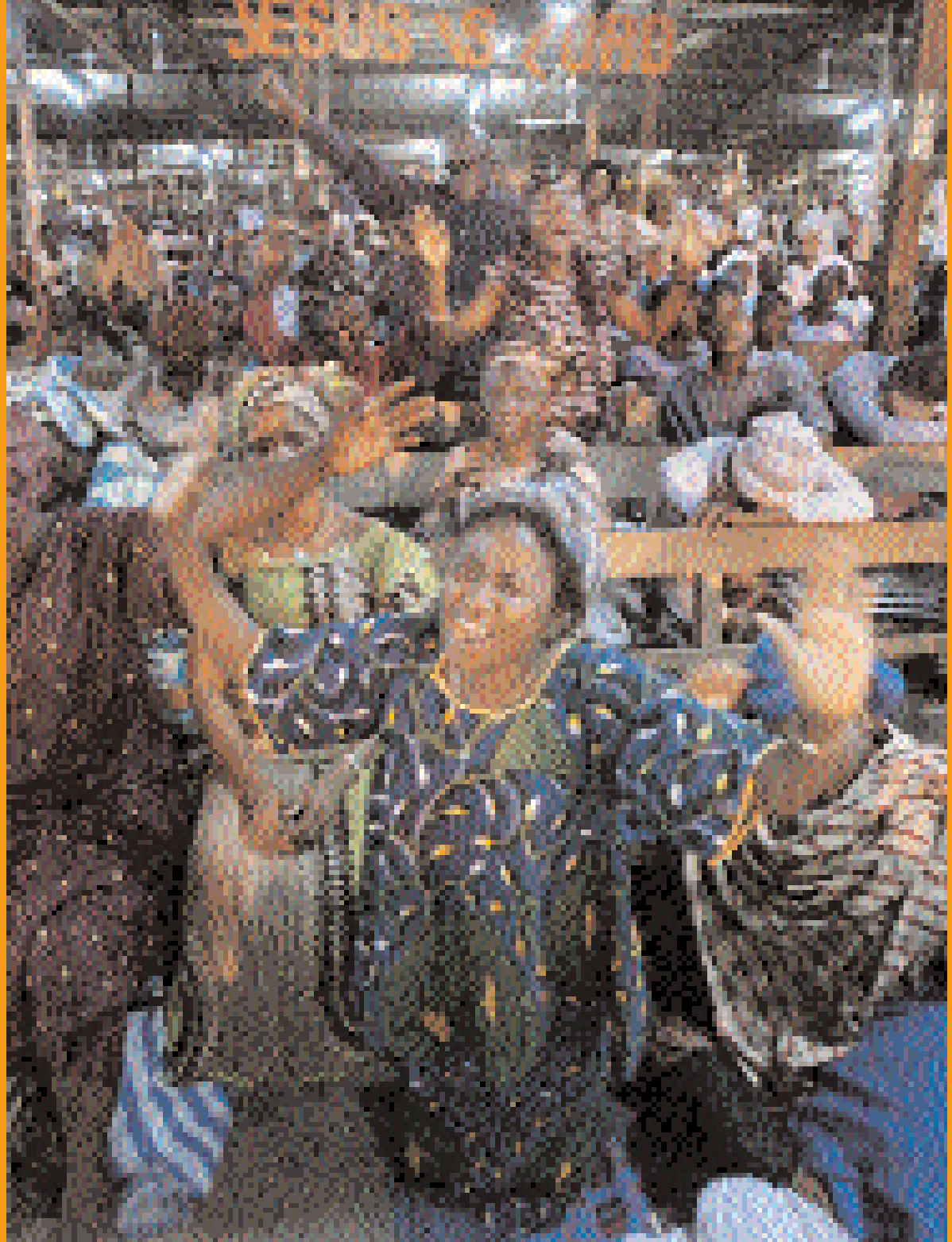
■ **The needs of women ex-combatants are often inadequately addressed during demobilization, despite the essen-**



tial roles they can play in post-conflict disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes. This means that the women go without support when they put their weapons down and then have to live in what are often untenable situations. UNIFEM and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) supported the Ndabaga Association of Women Ex-Combatants in Rwanda to hold their first ever membership-wide meeting, which brought together 200 participants. At the meeting, the Minister for Gender in Rwanda called attention to the contributions that women ex-combatants could make to peacekeeping across the continent. The Rwandan Government also pledged to support Ndabaga fiscally and agreed to provide them with office space within the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

Learn more:
www.unifem.org/pressreleases

■ **The Coalition of Women against Violence in the province of Kindu Maniema, Democratic Republic of the Congo, was formed as a result of training on women's human rights that UNIFEM facilitated together with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Coalition is lobbying for assistance to victims of violence and got an immediate response from the provincial Governor, who offered to provide a space where the women can gather and receive counselling.**



Having Faith in Fighting HIV/AIDS

Ministers in the churches of seven Christian denominations in Enugu State, Nigeria, have agreed to devote at least 15 minutes of their Sunday services to providing

counsel on HIV/AIDS. Doing so, the priests can refer to a guide for pastoral workers that was developed by the Joint Christian Council on HIV/AIDS in Enugu State. The Council was estab-

lished following consultations with UNIFEM on developing interdenominational strategies on HIV/AIDS.

Church leaders had turned to UNIFEM because they were

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005

◀ **LEFT:** A church service in Nigeria. In Enugu State, UNIFEM helped develop inter-denominational strategies on HIV/AIDS.

faced with growing numbers of parishioners, in particular women, who were seeking advice on HIV/AIDS; they had to treat more and more AIDS patients in their hospitals and health clinics; and there was an ever larger group of orphans who had lost their parents to HIV/AIDS. Common messages and strategies, shared by all denominations, were badly needed to adequately respond to the situation.

In reaction to the churches' request, UNIFEM facilitated an exchange between Enugu's church leaders and a retired Catholic bishop who is also the chairman of the Ugandan National AIDS Council. The East African country has been recognized for its achievement in stemming the spread of HIV/AIDS through pro-active public awareness and prevention campaigns. Sharing his experience and expertise with the Nigerian clergy, the bishop stressed the need for comprehensive public information in order to combat HIV/AIDS, allowing every person to make choices.

The meeting prepared the ground for joint church action that was further supported by UNIFEM through workshops on the gender dimensions of the pandemic. UNIFEM also helped develop a gender-responsive HIV/AIDS policy for health-care facilities, adopted by the Enugu State government, the first of its kind in the country. Through its work with the faith-based groups in 2004, UNIFEM added influential allies to its campaign for the inclusion of gender and rights into HIV/AIDS responses and was able to significantly expand the scope of support for affected women.

■ When AIDS enters the household, almost without exception it is women and girls who care for the sick family members – a task that makes it impossible for them to pursue paid work. In Kenya, UNIFEM provided assistance to a gender-responsive budget initiative that revealed the link between HIV/AIDS, unpaid care and the lack of household income. To provide some financial relief for women caregivers, gender advocates used the findings to successfully lobby for a reduction in sales taxes on household commodities such as cooking gas, oil and soap.

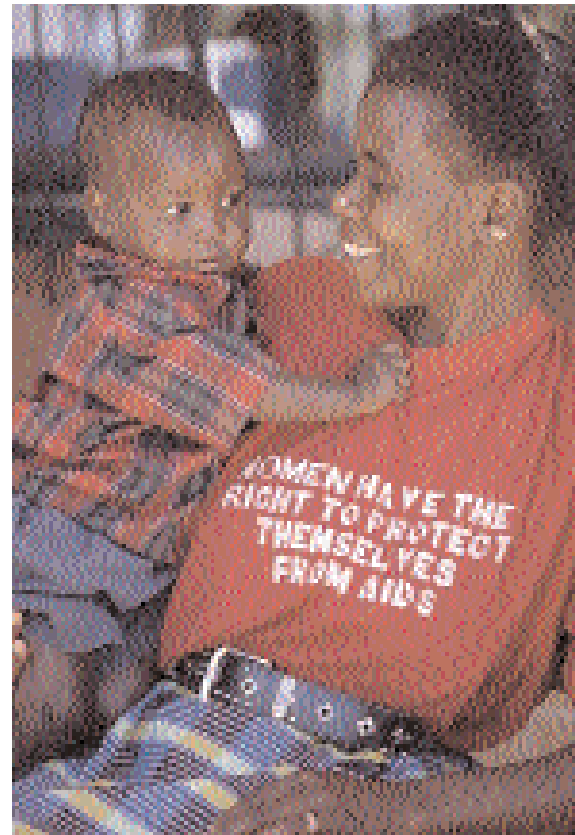
■ In Senegal it was parliamentarians who demanded the use of gender budget tools to analyse women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in 2004. Yet data on women's needs and economic contributions that are generated by gender-responsive budget analyses can also be used for poverty reduction strategies. To that end, the UNIFEM-supported gender-budget initiative formed a partnership between the ministries of finance and women's affairs to monitor the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy from a gender perspective.

■ In the village of Nyahunure, Zimbabwe, UNIFEM brought together a range of partners to support a holistic approach to combating HIV/AIDS by focusing on equality between men and women. Women and girls in Nyahunure were trained on how to negotiate safe sex and encouraged to

demand the stronger involvement of men in providing home-based care. Changing patterns of behaviour are indicating success: In community gardens, women and men jointly grow nutritious vegetables and herbs used in palliative care for people who are HIV-positive. Requests for voluntary counselling are increasing while stigma and discrimination have declined. By now, support has also been pledged by a range of partners, including FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO.

Learn more:
www.genderandaids.org
www.unifem.org/gender_issues/hiv_aids

▼ **BELOW:** A HIV/AIDS activist in Zimbabwe, where UNIFEM focuses on equality between women and men to fight the pandemic. Changing patterns of behaviour indicate success.



ARAB STATES

In the Asia-Pacific region and the Arab States, UNIFEM's work focuses on achieving gender equality in democratic governance and on reducing feminized poverty and exclusion through the realization of women's human rights and human security. Particular emphasis lies on migrant women workers in the whole region; on women's political participation in the Pacific; and on human trafficking as well as HIV/AIDS in South Asia.

Voting for the Future of Iraq

In Kadisiya, a Baghdad neighbourhood plagued by high insurgent violence, women went to the polling stations together in a strong demonstration of mutual support on 30 January 2005. They were afraid of attacks, but they were also anxious to participate in shaping the future of their country. Kadisiya saw some of the longest lines of voters patiently waiting to cast their votes on that day. Their determination paid off: Women candidates received 31 per cent of the popular vote and secured 83 seats for female parliamentarians – a significantly higher share than the 25 per cent quota provided for in the Transitional



Leading up to the elections in Iraq, UNIFEM provided training to ensure women's strong participation.

Administrative Law (TAL).

Leading up to the elections, UNIFEM had provided training on women's rights to government officials and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to ensure women's strong participation. Yet the success on election day was not least the result of timely organizing throughout the country, also supported by UNIFEM. Early on, women had formed new NGO networks, revived women's associations that had been disbanded during the Baathist regime and gathered at a National Women's Symposium. In March 2004, they successfully demonstrated

against a provision that would have put the secular family law under the purview of Islamic Shari'a law. At the same time, during 10 days of face-to-face meetings with the Iraqi Governing Council, women secured the quota that guaranteed 25 per cent representation in all governmental bodies.

UNIFEM assisted the Iraqi women in yet another way to make themselves heard: The Voice of Women, Iraq's first independent women's radio station, went on the air in early 2005.

Learn more:
www.womenwarpeace.org/iraq/iraq.htm

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005



■ UNIFEM's partnership with Cisco Systems and the Government of Jordan, established in 2001, helped shape gender-sensitive training programmes that have increased women's access to job opportunities in the information technology sector. So far, some 1,600 participants, 57 per cent of them women, have been trained in Jordan, and many students have found employment through the programme's job placement activities. In 2004, the successful initiative was replicated in Lebanon and Morocco. Plans are underway to also include Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates in the regional initiative.

Learn more:
www.unifem.org/je-equality

■ In Morocco, the newly established family courts are at the centre of implementing the reformed family law that guarantees new rights to women. After supporting women's organizations in successfully advocating for the new legislation, UNIFEM has started to provide assistance to strengthen the capacity of the family courts to ensure that full understanding and application of the family law will bolster women's human rights and help combat gender-based violence.

■ In Egypt, Jordan and Syria, UNIFEM has supported the development of gender-sensitive statistics. While overall the data generated are used in all three countries to assess the progress made towards achieving gender equality in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, new indicators are also developed according to national priorities: Egypt has generated indicators on women's economic contributions, Jordan is devising checklists and a manual to train and support users and producers of statistics, and Syria is conducting research on violence against women.

◀ **LEFT:** In Jordan, UNIFEM's partnership with Cisco Systems and the government helped increase women's access to job opportunities in the information-technology sector.



LEFT PHOTO BY WATHIQ KHUZAIE-GETTY IMAGES; RIGHT PHOTO BY LINDSAY HEBBERD-CORBIS

ARAB STATES

ASIA/PACIFIC &

Making Judicial Systems Work for Women

When a woman survivor of domestic violence struggled into the High Court of West Bengal, India, to demand justice in April 2004, the Court was in full session. Instead of holding her in contempt of court, presiding Justice Barua listened, explained the judicial process and comforted her. He then asked a lawyer present to take up the woman's case. Justice Barua is a member of the Asia Pacific Advisory Forum on Equality Education for Judges. Originally a participant in training to increase the gender awareness of judiciaries in South Asia, he is now himself a trainer in the programme that is carried out by the NGO Shakshi (Witness) and supported by UNIFEM. In courts in both India and Nepal the training has led to an increase in decisions that pay attention to women's rights.

The guiding framework for



Three generations of women in India. In 2004, UNIFEM supported training to increase the gender-awareness of judiciaries in South Asia.

UNIFEM's efforts to make judicial systems work better for women is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). UNIFEM supports its implementation throughout South and Southeast Asia. In Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka, UNIFEM provided assistance to legislative reviews in order to strengthen anti-trafficking efforts. The assessments also looked at the procedures of the criminal justice systems to address gaps in the implementation of laws. In

Nepal, the initiative has resulted in proposed amendments to existing legislation and a new Bill has been tabled in Parliament. It has also led to the Supreme Court reviewing and declaring void and invalid a provision that led to discriminatory treatment of a sex worker. One of the review's major recommendations is further to adequately train the police so that they are in a position to investigate the organized crime networks that are the driving force behind the trafficking in women and children.

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005



■ When the tsunami hit in December 2004, UNIFEM reacted immediately. Within days of the disaster, the Executive Director visited the particularly hard-hit Indonesian province of Aceh and developed an approach that puts women at the heart of the relief and reconstruction efforts. Since then, UNIFEM has worked in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Somalia to assist women, in particular those heading households and widows, in restoring their livelihoods and to provide protection in a situation that left women and girls particularly vulnerable. In Aceh, for example, UNIFEM brought together religious leaders, Shari'a courts, banks and women's organizations to call attention to women's land and property rights, a crucial issue in the context of resettlement after the tsunami.

Learn more:
www.unifem.org/campaigns/tsunami

■ Despite legal guarantees of gender equality, women in Afghanistan are fre-

quently discriminated against in courts of law. Addressing this issue, UNIFEM facilitated the inclusion of gender justice in training for the Afghan judiciary, collaborating with UNICEF, the International Development Law Organization and the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Science. To raise public awareness on women's human rights, UNIFEM helped establish the Afghan Women Journalists Forum in support of the 300 women journalists estimated to work throughout the country. In addition, a nationally broadcast 'town meeting' ahead of the 2004 elections in Afghanistan featured 150 journalists and women activists in discussion with presidential candidates.

Learn more:
afghanistan.unifem.org
www.womenwarpeace.org/afghanistan/afghanistan.htm

■ Assistance to women in the informal sector in South and Southeast Asia resulted in new gains in 2004. In Indonesia, UNIFEM supported the home-based workers' network Homenet in taking steps to establish the first ever national home-based workers' organization as a legal union. Mapping studies that UNIFEM undertook in 2004 as part of its regional Migrant Women Workers initiative helped the local authorities in Bohol, Philippines, to introduce a draft ordinance to protect women at all stages of migration, including an investment scheme from remittances that has become part of its reintegration programmes.

Learn more:
unifemeseasia.org/projects/migrant/migrant.htm
www.unifem.org.in



When the tsunami hit, UNIFEM reacted immediately to assist women in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Somalia in restoring their livelihoods.



UNIFEM's work in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) focuses on the alleviation of women's poverty in the context of economic transition, with a particular emphasis on land rights, and on democratic governance in post-conflict situations.

Helping Women Own Land

Jannat is a Kyrgyz widow who is bringing up eight children on her own. To support her family, she decided to rent land to grow rice and cotton, but did not know how to go about it. Having heard about the free legal advice available under UNIFEM's project on land rights in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, she turned to a lawyer who helped

her become a legitimate tenant and knowledgeable about her rights.

Guaranteeing women's and girls' property and inheritance rights is one of the strategic priorities set out by the Millennium Project to meet the MDG on gender equality and women's empowerment. Countries in the Commonwealth of Independent

States (CIS) are at different stages of introducing private land ownership, with Kyrgyzstan leading the way. Women like Jannat, however, are often neglected in the process. UNIFEM is working to ensure that new policies and laws related to land reform empower women and widen their economic opportunities. Particular focus lies on raising

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005



A farmer in Kyrgyzstan, where UNIFEM provided legal advice on land rights to thousands of women.

the awareness and capacity of rural women as well as local governments through media campaigns and legal clinics.

In seminars throughout Kyrgyzstan, for example, more than 2,000 women and 204 local authorities were briefed on land and property ownership issues, and some 12,000 people consulted legal advisers. Based on the information collected during the law clinics, UNIFEM then helped legal experts formulate amendments to the existing Law on Land Management, which were submitted to Parliament in 2004. In Tajikistan, amendments to its Land Code that reflect the needs of women have already been signed into law.

Learn more:
www.unifemcis.org

■ A regional study, *The Story Behind the Numbers: Women and Employment*, examines the deterioration of women's labour market position after the collapse of state socialism. Drawing from a harmonized database developed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the publication shows that millions of women have become unemployed and poverty rates have increased while social protection and services have greatly declined. The initial regional analysis, published in 2004, will be complemented by an in-depth assessment of selected countries, including Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), Macedonia and the Russian Federation.

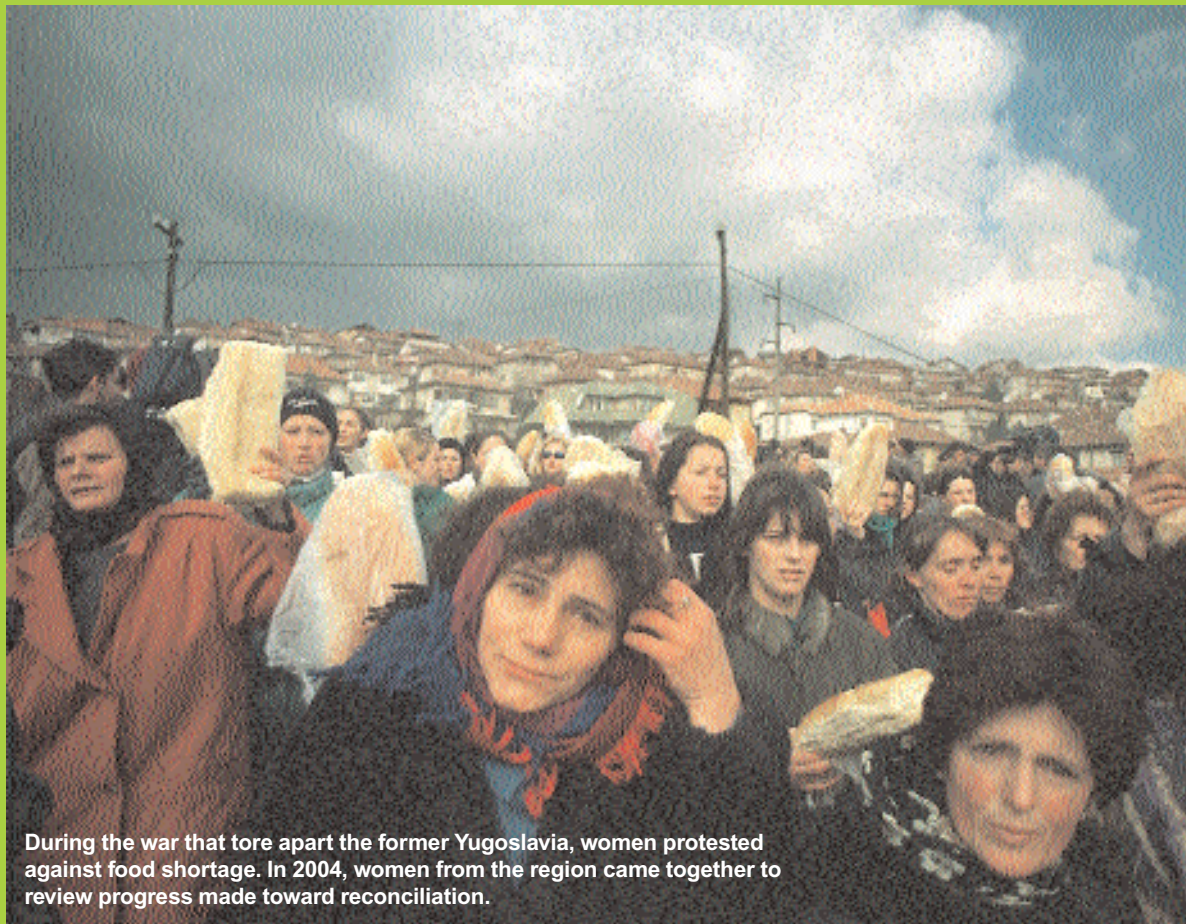
■ In Komi Republic, Russian Federation, UNIFEM assisted the Women's Chamber of Commerce to forge a broad-based alliance between the government, the private sector and civil society to foster development. Using the Millennium Development Goals as a common platform to determine priority needs, the partnership, which was formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding, has already resulted in a survey examining the informal sector and its impact on the status of women. In addition, a law has been drafted to ensure the

participation of civil society in developing socio-economic policies and programmes in Komi.

■ In Croatia, some 2,800 teenage girls and boys participated in role-plays, lectures and group discussions aimed at combating violence in teen dating. A manual was developed targeted at educators and widely disseminated at schools and youth clubs, in addition to a web site for broader outreach. The successful initiative, carried out by the Croatian Centre for Education and Counselling of Women and supported through the UNIFEM Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, has resulted in the commitment from local governments to support six schools in implementing teen dating violence prevention programmes.

▼ **BELOW:** In Croatia, a UNIFEM-supported initiative to combat violence in teen dating reached 2,800 young people.





During the war that tore apart the former Yugoslavia, women protested against food shortage. In 2004, women from the region came together to review progress made toward reconciliation.

Travelling the Road to Peace

Over a decade after the outbreak of the ethnic war that tore apart the former Yugoslavia, women leaders from all ethnic and national groups travelled to Sarajevo in autumn 2004. Driving through the familiar countryside they had not dared enter ever since brought back painful memories, but the politicians, journalists and gender advocates had their eyes firmly set on the road ahead. They were on a journey for peace – coming together to review the progress made toward reconciliation in the region and identify where additional efforts for and by women were needed.

Their discussions at the conference, organized by UNIFEM and two NGOs from Bosnia and Sweden, Žene Ženama and Kvinna till Kvinna, were guided by Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. Adopted in 2000, the resolution is a watershed political framework that recognizes the necessity of women's full participation in all aspects of peace-building – from peace negotiations to the reconstruction of war-torn societies. Reviewing the resolution's implementation in their respective countries and regions, conference participants undertook a thorough analysis of achieve-

ments – or the lack thereof.

Priority for further monitoring was given to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro), where the UN presence remains substantial and both opportunities as well as challenges are greatest. A joint declaration from the 52 participants from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro and FYR Macedonia was sent to the Security Council, noting that “women continue to be under-represented or excluded from the various phases of peace-making in our region” and urging the

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005

Council to ensure the full implementation of its resolution 1325. Committed to helping close the gaps identified upon their return, the women have continued to communicate through an electronic 'e-room', also facilitated by UNIFEM, exchanging information and ideas across ethnic and geographic boundaries.

▼ **BELOW:** A woman at a peace memorial in Georgia. Throughout the Southern Caucasus, UNIFEM has supported women in building peace.



LEFT PHOTO BY HAZIR REKA; RIGHT PHOTO BY VANO SHLAMOV-AFP/GETTY IMAGES

■ **Women in the Southern Caucasus** continued to work on building peace – step by step – with the support of UNIFEM's programme to promote reconciliation in the region. In Abkhazia, Georgia, the Gali Women's Peace Council was established by women who returned home after having been internally displaced. Committed to fostering trust and understanding between Georgians and

Abkhaz, the Peace Council brought together women from both ethnic groups in a series of meetings – the first of their kind in the country. In another initiative, women journalists in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia launched a regional journal, *Women's Appeal for Peace*, in 2004. It provides information on conflict resolution in the region and is widely distributed to government officials and civil society groups.

■ The Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in Kosovo adopted a Gender Equality Action Plan in 2004 that was developed with support from UNIFEM. Inputs came from women and men representing all sectors of society and all ethnic groups. The process of hammering out the plan generated lively debates and drew considerable media attention that helped to mobilize support. As the first major steps towards the plan's implementation, an Inter-ministerial Group for Gender Equality was established and a Gender Equality Law passed.

■ In light of the alarming spread of HIV/AIDS in Kyrgyzstan, UNIFEM organized a journalism contest on gender equality in sexual relationships to highlight one of the root causes of the pandemic. Under the slogan 'There is No Taboo Subject' the contest created significant public visibility and provided insights that helped define future policy interventions.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNIFEM works to foster women's rights and participation, with a particular focus on strengthening institutions to protect and promote these rights. In line with UNIFEM's corporate priorities, initiatives aim at reducing feminized poverty, ending violence against women, reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and achieving gender equality in democratic governance.

Compiling Data to Trigger Action

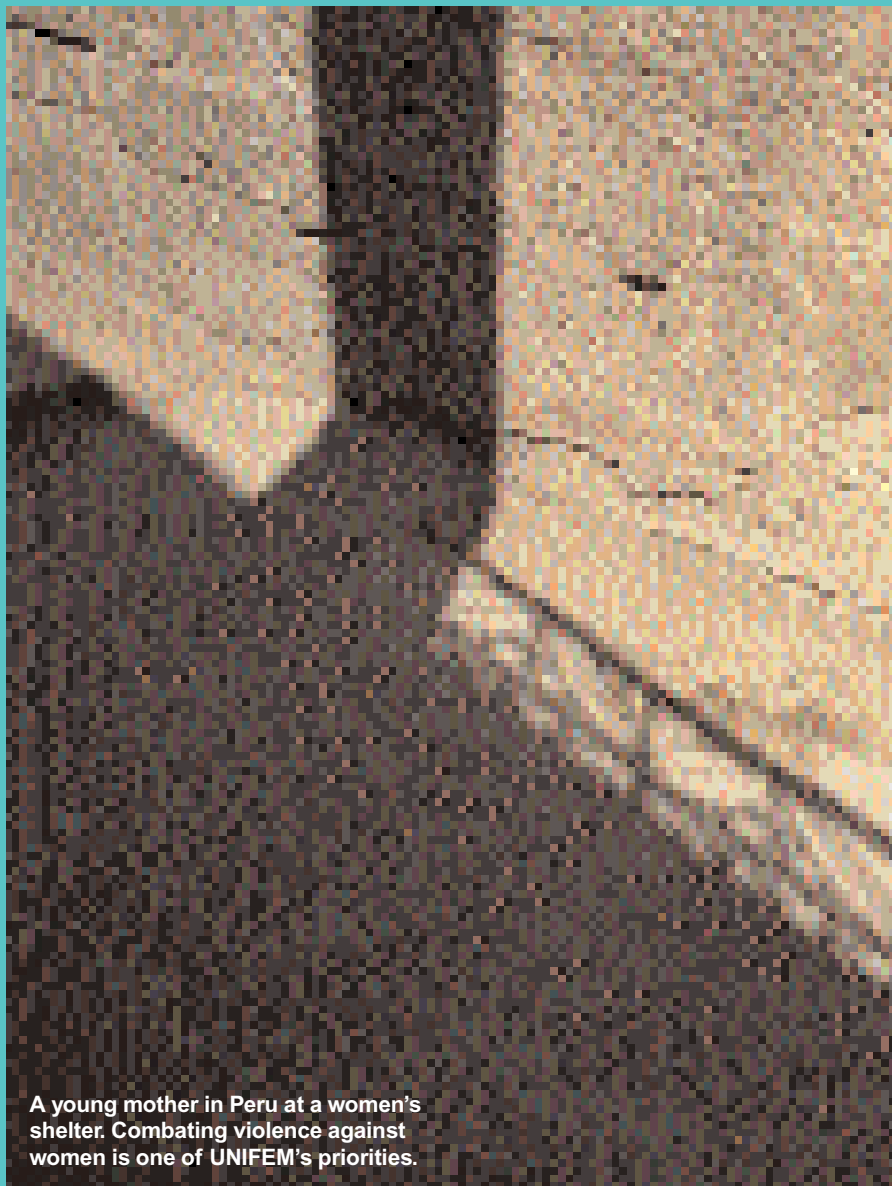
The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) estimates that over 30 per cent of women in the region are physically abused by their partners. The trauma inflicted comes at a high price – emotionally for each affected woman, and economically for society as a whole. According to the World Health Organization, intimate partner violence in Nicaragua, for example, costs the economy 1.6 per cent of its gross domestic

product (GDP); in Chile this figure is even higher at 2.0 per cent of the country's GDP.

Up-to-date statistics are hard to come by, yet policy measures that tackle violations of women's rights need to be informed by reliable data. This is why UNIFEM has for the past decade worked with the national statistics institute in Mexico (INEGI). In 2004, a partnership facilitated between INEGI, the Health Ministry and the Institute for Women (INMujeres)

resulted in the generation of data that point out in which states and demographic groups women are most vulnerable to domestic violence and underpin the need to strengthen health protocols and services.

To extend the reach and impact of lessons learned in Mexico, UNIFEM and INEGI are providing training opportunities to countries in Central America so that they, too, can strengthen their capacity to produce and use sex-



A young mother in Peru at a women's shelter. Combating violence against women is one of UNIFEM's priorities.

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005



DEMUS in 2004. DEMUS facilitates training for judges and prosecutors, provides information on available services to affected women, and initiates public debates on the link between violence against women and armed conflict, and how it continues to affect society even after peace has returned.

■ In Brazil, UNIFEM joined forces with the private sector to combat violence against women. In collaboration with *Full Jazz Comunidade*, a woman-owned advertising agency, a nationwide publicity campaign was developed under the slogan 'Bem Querer Mulher' (Caring for Women) and launched through television, radio and print media on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. Donations received from the private sector as a result of the campaign will be used to establish a UNIFEM-managed national trust fund to address violence against women in Brazil.

■ In St. Lucia, UNIFEM supported a TV programme on domestic violence. Aired as part of the *Growth of a Nation* series at prime time on Sundays, the half-hour call-in programme fostered debate on an issue that has long been taboo and served as an opening for further discussions. To keep the message on zero tolerance of domestic violence alive, the producers are exploring the possibility of a series of 10-minute programmes, to be broadcast throughout the region.

Learn more:
www.unifem.org/gender_issues/violence_against_women

disaggregated data as a basis for public policies. In Nicaragua, this has resulted in the development of an enhanced system of gender indicators that has been presented as state policy. In Honduras, the newly formed statistics institute and the women's institute are to collaborate closely with a view to generating relevant statistics as a basis for the country's 2005 progress report to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

■ In Peru, where rape was rampant during the internal armed conflict, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission identified gender-based violence as one of the pivotal issues that need to be addressed. Implementation of the Commission's recommendations, however, has been lacking. To promote and stimulate action, UNIFEM, through its Trust Fund to Eliminate Violence Against Women, provided a grant to the women's rights organization

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Tracking Money, Creating Change

In Cuenca, Ecuador, the local authorities have issued a decree that makes it a priority to hire women for infrastructure projects. The city's budget has for the past three years included specific funds to foster women's empowerment, as spelled out in the city's Equal Opportunity Plan. The government allocates sufficient resources to implement a law that entitles pregnant women and newborn babies to free medical care and has forged partnerships with local women's organizations to support interventions aimed at reducing violence against women.

The change in Cuenca came about through a gender-responsive budget analysis that looked at how the allocation of the municipality's resources benefits women and men. In 2004, UNIFEM continued to support gender-responsive budget exercises in a number of Latin American countries with a view to make budgets more transparent and to readjust allocations to match governments' commit-



ments to gender equality. Carried out at the local and national levels, the analyses have been used to influence municipalities' and countries' priorities. In Brazil, the National Health Plan for 2004-2007 has been developed in a way that is sensitive to racial issues, and a preliminary gender analysis of the federal multi-year plan has been completed to inform planning and advocacy for gender-sensitive allocation of resources in the national budget. In Mexico, the Health Ministry has developed a methodology to mainstream gender into health sector programmes and budgets.

To ensure that others can

benefit from the lessons learned, UNIFEM published *Guidelines for the Formulation of Public Budgets with a Gender Perspective in the Health Sector in Mexico*. Providing insights that are valuable across continents, it will be translated and adapted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in New Delhi, India. Another publication, *Toward Transparency and Governance with Equity: Gender-sensitive Budgets in the Andean Region*, comprises the knowledge gained in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

Learn more:
www.Gender-budgets.org

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005

A woman in Ecuador celebrates International Women's Day. Gender-budget initiatives, supported by UNIFEM, have led to an increase of funds to foster women's empowerment.



■ In Central America, a series of studies on women's economic status and rights issues in free trade were sponsored by UNIFEM, together with UNDP and national institutions, in all seven countries of the region. Once the studies were in draft form, UNIFEM held wide-ranging consultations to review the findings. A council of the Directors of National Women's Machineries was formed to develop an agenda to strengthen women's economic participation in the context of ongoing regional economic integration.

■ In the Caribbean, UNIFEM mobilized the Eastern Caribbean UN country team in Barbados in organizing a policy dialogue on gender and HIV/AIDS with senior government representatives and civil society organizations from Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts/Nevis

and St. Lucia. UNIFEM also joined its UN partners in the Eastern Caribbean in developing a programme that is to focus on examining and changing the attitudes of young people towards sex and gender relations.

Learn more:
<http://www.unifemcar.org/programme.htm>

■ To ensure that the needs of indigenous women are properly reflected in programmes to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, UNIFEM brought together indigenous women from Central America and UN agencies in Mexico in 2004 to develop a common strategy. Since maternal mortality rates are particularly high throughout indigenous communities, the women called for the improvement of health care, in line with Goal 5. In order to achieve environmental sustainability, as outlined in Goal 7, they further expressed the need to ensure that indigenous women have the right to own land and property. In addition, the lack of reliable multi-ethnic statistics was identified as a priority to underpin work on the MDGs – an issue that will be addressed through the inter-agency process that was developed as a result of the UNIFEM-initiated strategy meeting.

◀ **LEFT:** A tortilla bakery in Mexico. In 2004, UNIFEM sponsored a series of studies on women's economic status in Central America.



LEFT PHOTO BY MARTIN BERNETTI/AFP/GETTY IMAGES; RIGHT PHOTO BY JEFF GREENBERG-THE IMAGE WORKS

Making UN Reform Gender-Responsive

In Cambodia, some 200,000 women work in the garment industry, sustaining families throughout the country: One in every 13 Cambodians depends on their financial support. The \$1.5 billion industry in this Southeast Asian country adheres to labour standards, monitored by the International Labour Organization, and enjoys an active trade union movement. The abolishment of the global quota system in 2005, however, poses a threat. To properly assess this risk, UNIFEM and UNDP commissioned a study on the impact of trade liberalization on women in the garment sector. Its findings were reviewed in a multi-stakeholder dialogue, chaired by UNIFEM's Executive Director. One outcome has been the identification of additional indicators for the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on poverty and the development of a set of policy briefs and recommendations for action, such as using the country's labour standards as a



marketing tool to lobby for market access.

The study was undertaken as part of a pilot project to mainstream gender into the MDGs, executed by UNIFEM for UNDP in Cambodia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and Peru. The activities carried out reflect country priorities. In Kenya, where the focus is also on Goal 1, UNDP and UNIFEM consulted with 800 poor rural women on their needs, while the programme in Kyrgyzstan helped establish harmonized indicators for monitoring implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action and the MDGs. In Morocco, work is being undertaken to incorporate gender into the National MDG Report, and in Peru efforts are geared towards a campaign to raise public awareness about the MDGs. Throughout 2004, UNIFEM worked to ensure that the growing number of coordination mechanisms that have been developed in the context of UN reform are gender-responsive. Overall, UNIFEM was part of MDG processes in 20 countries and three regions.

Learn more:
www.MDGender.net

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2004/2005



■ In Egypt, UNIFEM's participation in developing the Common Country Assessment and UN Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) resulted in an initiative that strengthens the UN system's effectiveness and lowers national transaction costs: When the CCA/UNDAF identified the need to enhance institutional capacity to empower women, UNIFEM took the lead in developing a joint programme, together with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, to support the National Council for Women in its different areas of work. In 2004, UNIFEM provided inputs to CCA/UNDAFs in 25 countries.

■ In Nigeria, UNIFEM supported a gender assessment of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy to identify

◀ **LEFT:** In Cambodia, UNIFEM and UNDP commissioned a study on the impact of trade liberalization on women garment workers.

gender gaps. The Ministry of Women Affairs used the evidence to successfully advocate for a strengthened recognition of gender equality commitments. In Mozambique, UNIFEM and UNDP provided assistance for training of trainers in gender-responsive budgeting that led to the formation of the Gender Special Interest Group. Comprised of Government, civil society and donors, this group supports mainstreaming of gender in the country's poverty reduction strategy (PRS) and the national budget. UNIFEM supported gender mainstreaming in PRSs in seven countries in 2004.

■ To ensure that the concerns of women in crises and post-conflict reconstruction are reflected in international coordination mechanisms, UNIFEM experts joined the needs assessment mission to Haiti.

Expertise was also provided to the steering committee of the UN Development Group Trust Fund for Iraq, resulting in a gender checklist that is used for all sub-sectors identified in the needs assessment carried out by the UN and the World Bank. UNIFEM continues to work closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Colombia and Ecuador, where support to the needs assessment of internally displaced and refugee women in border regions has generated a stronger focus on improving protection strategies.

◀ **LEFT:** Hairdressing provides an income for these women in Nigeria, where UNIFEM supported a gender assessment of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy.



LEFT PHOTO BY MICHAEL NAGLE—THE NEW YORK TIMES; RIGHT PHOTO BY JAMES MARSHALL—CORBIS

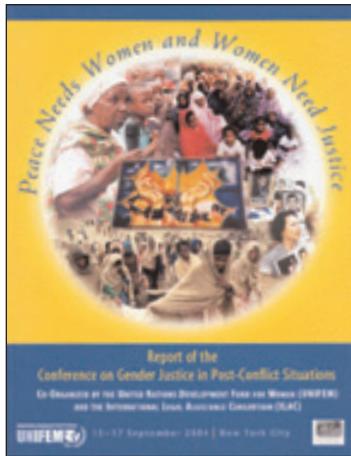
KNOWLEDGE

KEY UNIFEM

Publications

In 2004/2005, UNIFEM developed a series of publications aimed at enhancing the understanding of women and gender issues on a global scale. In addition to the publications listed below, UNIFEM's regional programmes produced a range of publications with a focus on women in their respective geographic regions.

Learn more:
www.unifem.org/resources



Peace Needs Women and Women Need Justice: Report of the Conference on Gender Justice in Post-Conflict Situations

During a country's transition to peace, unique opportunities emerge to promote gender justice, particularly in the context of peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction. To help turn this opportunity into reality, UNIFEM and the International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC) co-organized the Conference on Gender Justice in Post-Conflict Situations in September 2004 in New York. Participants included women in key legal and judicial positions

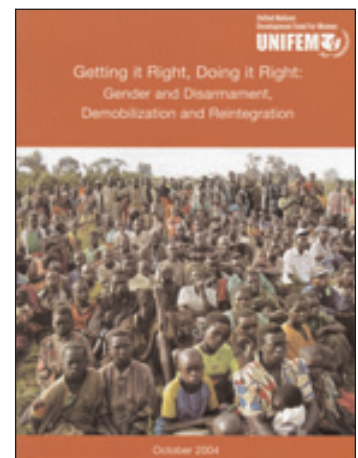
from 12 conflict-affected areas as well as representatives of UN bodies, Member States, regional organizations, NGOs, academic institutions and foundations. Discussions focused on ways to assist local women in developing strategies and approaches for institutional and legal reform. *Peace Needs Women and Women Need Justice* highlights the conference discussions on priority requirements, assistance needed and best practices in the area of gender justice.



Pathway to Gender Equality: CEDAW, Beijing and the MDGs

Pathway to Gender Equality links the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to two international frameworks: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. The publication shows how these agreements are cornerstones for realizing the potential that the MDGs offer for women around the world. The wealth of understanding of the nature of gender-based discrimination and of the steps needed to achieve gender equality that has been generated through CEDAW

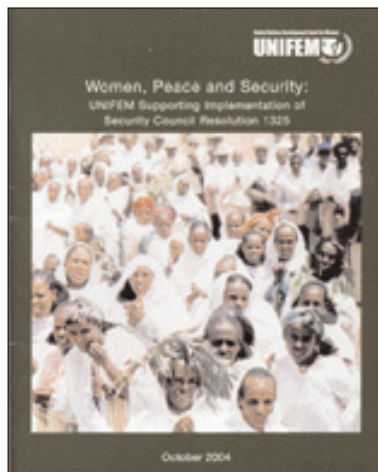
and Beijing processes stands waiting to be tapped. *Pathway to Gender Equality* identifies specific ways in which the three frameworks correspond to and support each other and suggests resources and entry points for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment.



Getting it Right, Doing it Right: Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

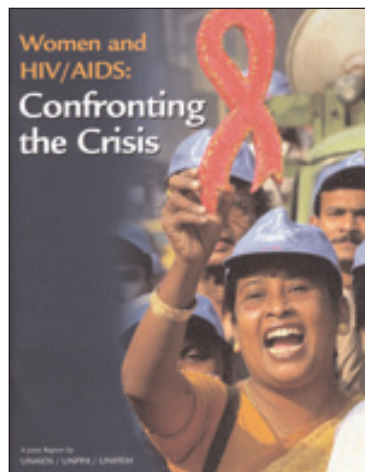
During the post-conflict period, prevention of new violence depends on the willingness of armed groups to lay down their arms, disband military structures and return to civilian life. Few would dispute, however, that there is a gender deficit in the planning and delivery of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes. *Getting it Right, Doing it Right* calls on all participants and decision makers to consider the needs of women and girls in DDR processes. Built on the premise that women and girls should be supported in their efforts towards rebuilding their societies, the publication contains practical advice on how programmers and planners can incorporate a gender perspective into their work.

PRODUCTS



Women, Peace and Security: UNIFEM Supporting Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325

Women in conflict areas around the world have joined together to demand that the international community put an end to violence, address the impact of war on women and their communities, and ensure women's role in shaping the future of their countries. Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security addresses these issues — from conflict prevention to peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction. *Women, Peace and Security: UNIFEM Supporting Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325* highlights UNIFEM's efforts to ensure that the commitments made in the resolution are translated into action. The publication looks at four areas: Early warning and conflict prevention; humanitarian protection and assistance; peace-building; and gender justice; post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation.



Women and HIV/AIDS: Confronting the Crisis

Today, women account for nearly half of the 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. In sub-Saharan Africa, women even constitute 57 per cent of adults with HIV, and young women aged 15 to 24 are more than three times as likely to be infected as young men. *Women and HIV/AIDS: Confronting the Crisis*, a joint UNIFEM, UNFPA and UNAIDS publication, concludes that strategies to reverse the AIDS pandemic cannot succeed unless women and girls are empowered to claim their rights. The publication contains the latest data that documents the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS on women and girls. It shows how discrimination, poverty and gender-based violence help fuel the epidemic and outlines strategies to help reverse these trends.

Web Portals

UNIFEM has developed a number of web portals, often in collaboration with its partners, that provide a resource base on areas of priority concern for women.

Gender and AIDS Web Portal

www.genderandaids.org

Developed in 2003 in collaboration with UNAIDS, the Gender and AIDS

web portal is a comprehensive and up-to-date resource on gender and HIV/AIDS. It is aimed at promoting understanding, knowledge sharing and action on HIV/AIDS as a gender and human rights issue.

Women, War & Peace Web Portal

www.womenwarpeace.org

The Women, War & Peace web portal provides extensive information on women's protection in armed conflict and their centrality to conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peace-building. It offers country profiles, issue briefs, relevant UN documents, advocacy tools, discussion boards and links to other networks and organizations.

Gender-responsive Budget Initiatives Portal

<http://www.gender-budgets.org>

Created jointly by UNIFEM, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), this web portal is aimed at supporting governments and civil society in analyzing national and local budgets from a gender perspective and applying this analysis to the formulation of gender-responsive budgets.

MDGenderNet

www.MDGender.net

This web portal on gender equality and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provides access to resources and tools to promote a better understanding of how to address gender equality in all of the goals. It comprises literature on gender equality as it relates to each goal as well as tools for advocacy and action. Facilitated by UNIFEM, the portal is a joint initiative by the UN-Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank.

STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL

UNIFEM Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year Ended 31 December

(ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS)

	2004	2003
INCOME		
Voluntary contributions from governments	23,237	21,713
Cost-sharing contributions	20,005	6,234
Sub-trust fund contributions	5,913	6,078
Donations and other income	248	297
Interest income	371	559
Income from reimbursable services	1,376	1,142
TOTAL INCOME	51,150	36,023
EXPENDITURE		
Project Costs:		
General resources	11,687	15,283
Cost-sharing	8,836	8,411
Sub-trust funds	5,056	3,336
Sub-total	25,579	27,030
Biennial support budget		
Technical support costs	3,563	3,099
Management and administrative costs	2,361	2,612
Reimbursable support services costs	928	1,273
Sub-total	6,852	6,984
Other expenditure	0	1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	32,431	34,015
Excess of income over expenditure	18,719*	2,008

*The amount of \$18,719 thousands is already allocated to multiyear-funded projects which last through 2006.



PHOTO BY DAVE G. HOUSER-CORBIS

Contributions from Governments and Other Donors in 2004 (ALL FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS)

GOVERNMENTS	CORE	COST SHARING	SUB-TRUST FUNDS	TOTAL 2004	TOTAL 2003
United Kingdom	5,310	1,671		6,981	5,271
Sweden 2003	962			962	-
2004	2,197	3,080		5,277	1,878
Canada	954	2,513		3,467	1,265
Japan 2003	814			814	1,050
2004	815	1,600	184	2,599	2,306
Norway	2,601	803		3,404	2,883
Italy	2,451			2,451	2,347
Finland	643	746	451	1,840	1,162
USA	981	754		1,735	1,791
France	124	1,592		1,716	118
Netherlands		1,665		1,665	3,640
Denmark	828	410	336	1,574	1,618
Belgium			1,485	1,485	1,229
Germany	1,001	18		1,019	916
Luxembourg	854			854	890
Ireland	796	40		836	627
Switzerland	720	50		770	692
Australia	287	160		447	214
Jordan		283		283	-
New Zealand	267			267	667
Ecuador		231		231	99
Austria	211			211	81
Iceland	30	126		156	97
Brazil		139		139	87
European Economic Commssion			116	116	811
Cambodia		73		73	-
Spain	70			70	68
India	49			49	-
Singapore	40			40	40
Czech Republic	39			39	19
China	31			31	54
Republic of Korea	20			20	25
Andorra	19			19	15
South Africa	15			15	12
Greece	15			15	8
Philippines	11			11	5
Other Governments	82	8	5	95	75
Total from governments	23,237	15,962	2,577	41,776	32,060
Less amounts paid in 2004		-		-	2,055
Net contributions received	23,237	15,962	2,577	41,776	30,005
OTHER DONORS					
DFID/UNFIP			3,324	3,324	3,013
UN agencies		2,386		2,386	243
Ford Foundation		515		515	-
FNV		342		342	161
Columbia University		214		214	-
UNIFEM National Committees		245	2	247	206
Other NGOS		206	10	216	18
AGFUND		85		85	230
Hariri Foundation		50		50	-
Zonta International				-	149
Total from other donors	-	4,043	3,336	7,379	4,020
GRAND TOTAL	23,237	20,005	5,913	49,155	34,025
2003	21,713	6,234	6,078	34,025	

INITIATIVES

AFRICA

Strengthening Somali Capacities to Promote Gender Equality

\$ 398,151

This project aims to strengthen Somali capacities to secure women's economic, legal and social rights. Areas of focus include: advocating for gender-based violence survivors and women living with HIV/AIDS; improving household food security and enhancing the livelihoods of women in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps and returnees' settlements; promoting understanding of the impact of conflict, sexual violence and HIV/AIDS among displaced women; and strengthening the capacity of Somali women's organizations to promote women's human rights.

Addressing Conflict, Gender-Based Violence and HIV/AIDS in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

\$ 372,655

The programme combines capacity building, advocacy, research and partnership building to ensure the provision of immediate psychosocial care to women survivors of violence who are infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, and to strengthen women's leadership skills at the community level.

Gender, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS in Angola

\$ 1,650,000

The project aims to promote gender equality and women's rights in the context of poverty, violence, post-conflict reconstruction and HIV/AIDS in Angola. In collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women (MINFAMU), UNIFEM focuses on capacity building for national counterparts; research and documentation on demobilization, HIV transmission and gender violence; and advocacy and social mobilization around the challenges of HIV/AIDS.

Promoting Women's Human Rights and Enhancing Gender Equality in Democratic Governance in Kenya

\$ 5,079,965

This project seeks to bring about systemic change to achieve gender equality and the full realization of women's rights in the context of poverty, violence, conflict and HIV/AIDS. It aims to create an enabling environment for women, increasing their options and resources, and to promote transformational leadership in governance, peace and security processes.

ASIA/PACIFIC & THE ARAB STATES

Strengthening the Network of Home-Based Workers in South and Southeast Asia: Phase II

\$ 821,500

Building on earlier efforts to establish regional and national networks of home-based workers (HBW) in South and Southeast Asia, UNIFEM is entering Phase II of the project to support the sustainability of these networks. The project aims further at an enabling policy environment and improved responses from governments and the private sector on social protection measures.

Towards Beijing +10 - South Asia

\$ 330,000

In the context of the 10-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action, this project aims to expand the existing knowledge base on women's rights and gender equality in the South Asia region through documentation of policies, practices, gaps and innovations; utilization of existing accountability mechanisms between governments and civil society; and facilitation of critical advocacy on regional issues within the larger global context of Beijing +10 and links to emerging frameworks such as the Millennium Development Goals.

Strengthening Law Enforcement Mechanisms and Institutions in South Asia to Combat Human Trafficking

\$ 137,458

The project seeks to promote a rights-based understanding of trafficking among police officers, judges and public prosecutors from Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Additional objectives include improving cooperation among civil society groups, the judiciary and law enforcement agencies and building their capacity to understand rights-based processes of rescue and rehabilitation.

Breaking the Silence: Coalition on Gender and HIV/AIDS in the Arab Region

\$ 200,000

UNIFEM and UNAIDS are assessing the situation of gender and HIV/AIDS in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Syria, with a particular focus on the determinants of risk and vulnerability. Strategies and interventions to raise awareness on the gender-dimensions of the pandemic will be developed based on the assessments.

Iraq - Women's Solidarity: Toward Active Participation in Elections

\$ 1,904,616

This project focused on building the capacity of the Ministry of Municipality and Public Works (MMPW) to ensure women's effective participation in the 2004 elections. It also sought to build a practical and comprehensive knowledge base on Iraqi women; empower civil society institutions to take an active role in the elections process; and use the media to advocate for women's legitimate rights.

Women's Human Rights: The Road to Empowerment in Egypt

\$ 250,000

This project aims to support the review and reform of Egyptian family law to ensure compliance with CEDAW; enhance implementation of CEDAW by the Government and judiciary; support the advocacy efforts of NGOs; and raise awareness among youth about the positive roles of women. Activities are carried out in partnership with the National Council for Women and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood.

Achieving E-Quality in the IT Sector - Morocco

\$ 414,348

This initiative aims to increase women's participation in information and communication technologies (ICTs) by: conducting gender-oriented ICT research on women's status, needs and opportunities; promoting Cisco Networking Academies Programs (CNAP) for women; enhancing career development skills through specialized training workshops; and linking CNAP graduates to the job market through a job placement programme.

E-Village in Madaba - Jordan

\$ 887,000

UNIFEM and the Government of Jordan seek to maximize job opportunities for villagers, particularly women through the establishment of a so-called E-Village in Madaba. Specific objectives of the E-Village include building the capacity and professional skills of villagers through an 'Empowerment Centre' and tailored training workshops; and enhancing economic opportunities within the village through job creation, professional marketing and entrepreneurial services.

IN 2004*

Enhancing Rural Women's Leadership and Participation in Nation Building in Timor-Leste

\$ 753,198

This project aims to facilitate women's participation in building an inclusive, gender-responsive and rights-based social, political and legal framework for Timor-Leste. The focus is on supporting women as candidates and voters; increasing the effectiveness of women local government officials; and building capacity for rural women's transformative leadership and citizenship in the context of decentralized government.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE & COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Women's Right to Land and Sustainable Livelihoods in Kyrgyzstan: Phase II

\$ 1,277,489

UNIFEM aims to ensure rural women's rights to land and sustainable livelihoods in the context of privatization and economic reform in Kyrgyzstan. Specific objectives include raising awareness, building legal literacy, and providing relevant technical support services. The project also aims to develop local level capacity to analyze and advocate for gender-sensitive budgets.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Gender Analysis of the Meso-American Economies

\$ 422,130

This project aims to increase awareness of women's contributions to economic development and the impact of trade liberalization in Central American countries. It helps build the capacity of national women's mechanisms, women's organizations, and other institutions to analyze the economies of Central American countries from a gender perspective, particularly in regard to trade liberalization and regional integration processes.

Child Support, Poverty and Gender Equality in the Caribbean

\$ 186,567

UNIFEM and the Faculty of Law of the University of the West Indies (UWI) seek to examine the impact of the court systems on gender responsibilities for child-care in the Caribbean. The research will help guide policy on law reform (both substantive and procedural), public assistance programmes, infrastructure development and capacity building to improve gender equity and the efficiency of the administration of justice in child support matters.

Strengthening the Implementation of Public Policies in Ecuador

\$ 695,000

To enhance women's economic and social rights, autonomy and quality of life in Ecuador, this project in partnership with the National Women's Council of Ecuador (CONAMU) focuses on strengthening women's participation in the formulation and monitoring of public policies and in public administration. Key substantive areas include micro-credit, violence against women, equal opportunities and institutional strengthening.

GLOBAL

Gender-Responsive Budgeting Programme: Phase II

\$ 3,066,364

Phase II of UNIFEM's efforts to support the use of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) will focus on transforming the execution of the budget to reflect principles of gender equality, leading to concrete changes in resource allocations. Phase II is carried out in Ecuador, Morocco, Mozambique and Senegal in partnership with Ministries of Finance and Gender Equality, parliaments, statistical bureaus and civil society.

TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – 2004 GRANTEES*

AFRICA

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) – Women for Women International: Leadership training for men and community leaders to address the communal impact of violence against women in Eastern DRC
\$ 39,870

Nigeria – Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre: Addressing gender-based violence in conflict zones through research and documentation, public awareness and a community-based Violence Watch
\$ 48,165

Rwanda – Forum for Activists Against Torture: Increasing capacity of female ex-combatants and community groups to address gender-based violence through prevention, protection and support mechanisms
\$ 50,205

Sudan – Babiker Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies and Ahfad University for Women: Strengthening networks of NGOs, CBOs, women's organizations, and security and health workers in Darfur
\$ 65,000

Sudan – Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange: Building the capacity of local researchers to document women's experiences in armed conflict
\$ 50,000

ASIA/PACIFIC & THE ARAB STATES

Fiji – Women's Action for Change: Educating young men and women in schools and communities in non-violent conflict resolution skills and restorative justice methods
\$ 50,000

Indonesia – Association of Indonesian Women for Justice, Legal Aid Institute
\$ 46,769

Nepal – Digital Broadcast Initiative and Equal Access: Using radio and community discussion groups to create space for women to speak against violence
\$ 75,100

Occupied Palestinian Territories – Bisan Centre for Research and Development: Working with the medical community to improve assistance to survivors of gender-based violence
\$ 49,970

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE & COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Georgia and Azerbaijan – Women Aid International and Yuva Humanitarian Centre: Implementing a training programme, *Understanding Gender Violence*, for government officials
\$ 75,266

Serbia and Montenegro – Women in Black: Strengthening women's peace networks to promote reconciliation
\$ 47,018

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Regional – Femicide in Central America: Conducting action-oriented research on the incidence and nature of femicide
\$ 50,000

Brazil – Comunicação Educação E Informação Em Gênero: Support to young women's initiatives addressing gender-based violence through hip-hop performances
\$ 32,118

Colombia – Asociación Para La Vivienda Popular: Working in four municipalities to raise awareness and create dialogue on gender-based violence
\$ 49,914

Guyana – Red Thread: Documenting violence against women and girls and creating partnerships to raise awareness
\$ 50,000

Haiti – Center for Research and Actions for Development: Building institutional capacity among women's groups at the local level to work with survivors
\$ 54,995

Peru – Estudio para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer: Implementing awareness-raising programmes on the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission regarding gender-based violence

* This information provides details on new UNIFEM initiatives approved in 2004 and does not represent the entire portfolio of ongoing programmes. The amounts quoted may represent multi-year pledges.

* Since its inception in 1996, the Trust Fund has awarded \$8.3 million in grants to 175 initiatives in 96 countries.

A WORLDWIDE NETWORK

REGIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTORS

SOUTH ASIA

Chandni Joshi
223 Jor Bagh
New Delhi 110 003, India
Tel: 91-11-2469-8297 or 2460-4351
Fax: 91-11-2462-2136/7612
chandni.joshi@undp.org
www.unifem.org.in

EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Jean D'Cunha (Officer in Charge)
United Nations Building
5th Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Tel: 66-2288-2093
Fax: 66-2280-6030
jean.d.cunha@undp.org
www.unifem-eseasia.org

PACIFIC

Amelia Kinahoi Siamomua
6 Ma'afu Street (off Clark St.)
Suva, Fiji
Tel: 679-330-1178-1118
Fax: 679-330-1654
amelia@unifempacific.com
www.unifempacific.com

ARAB STATES

Haifa Abu Ghazaleh
Abdalla Bin Omar Street
P.O. Box 830 896
Amman 11183, Jordan
Tel: 962-6-567-8586/7
Fax: 962-6-567-8594
haifa@unifem.org.jo
amman@unifem.org.jo
www.unifem.org.jo

EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda
UN Gigiri Complex
Block Q, Rooms 100-109
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254-20-624301 or 254-20-624383/4/5/6
Fax 254-20-624494/90/89
nyaradzai.gumbonzvanda@undp.org
www.unifem-easternafrica.org

CENTRAL AFRICA

Josephine Odera
P.O. Box 445
Kigali, Rwanda
Tel. 250-576906/575381
Fax. 250-76263
josephine.oder@undp.org

FRANCOPHONE AND LUSOPHONE WEST AFRICA

Immeuble Faycal
19 Rue Parchappe
Dakar, Sénégal
Tel: 221-839-9082
Fax: 221-823-5002

ENGLISH-SPEAKING WEST AFRICA

Florence Butegwa
UN House
Diplomatic Drive
Central Business District
Abuja, Nigeria
Tel: 234-9-4618576
Fax: 234-9-4618579
florence.butegwa@undp.org

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Nomcebo Manzini
7 Naivasha Road
Sunninghill, Johannesburg
Tel: 27-11-603-5000
Fax: 27-11-603-5129
nomcebo.manzini@undp.org

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Teresa Rodriguez
Presidente Mazaryk No. 29, Piso 10
Colonia Polanco
11570 Mexico City, Mexico
Tel: 52-555-263-9808
Fax: 52-555-203-1894
teresa.rodriguez@unifem.org.mx
www.un.org.mx/unifem

ANDEAN REGION

Moni Pizani
P.O. Box 17-03-4731
Edif. Naciones Unidas 2do. Piso
Avenida Amazonas 2889 y La Granja
Quito, Ecuador
Tel: 593-2-2460-329/334
Fax: 593-2-2460-328
moni.pizani@undp.org
www.unifemandina.org.ec

CARIBBEAN

Roberta Clarke
United Nations House
Marine Gardens
Hastings
Christ Church, Barbados
Tel: 246-467-6000/6132
Fax: 246-437-6596
roberta.clarke@undp.org
www.unifemcar.org

SOUTHERN CONE

Ana Falu
Setor Comercial Norte Quadra 2,
Bloco A
Módulo 602
Ed. Corporate Financial Center
70712-901 Brasilia, Brazil
Tel: 55-61-3038-9281
Fax: 55-61-3038-9289
ana.falu@undp.org.br
www.unifem.org.br

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Osnat Lubrani
Grosslingova 35
81109 Bratislava, Slovakia
Tel: 421-2-593-37-160
Fax: 421-2-593-37-171
osnat.lubrani@undp.org

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Damira Sartbaeva
67 Tole Bi Str.
Almaty, Kazakhstan 480091
Tel: 732-72-582641/42/43 ext.604
Fax: 732-72-582645
damira.sartbaeva@undp.org
www.unifemcis.org

COUNTRY PROGRAMME DIRECTORS

AFGHANISTAN

Meryem Aslan
Shaha Mehmood Ghazi Watt
Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel: 93-70-285-454
meryem.aslant@undp.org
http://afghanistan.unifem.org

MOROCCO

Zineb Touimi-Benjelloun
Angle Avenue Moulay Hassan et rue
Moulay
Ahmed Loukili
Casier ONU
Rabat-Chellah, Morocco
Tel: 212-37-703555
Fax: 212-37-701566
z.touimi-benjelloun@undp.org

OF SUPPORT

NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNIFEM

Australia

Libby Lloyd, President
president@unifem.org.au

Austria

Brigitte Brenner, President
unifem.austria@aon.at

Canada

Sue McGarvie, Co-president
Fred Faraq, Co-president
unifem@unac.org

Finland

Sinikka Ala-Paavola, President
Leena Schmidt, Executive Director
unifem@suomenunifem.fi

Germany

Karin Nordmeyer, President
karinnordmeyer@unifem.de

Iceland

Rosa Erlingsdottir, President
unifem@unifem.is

Ireland

Mahin Sefidvash, President
mahinsefidvash@iol.ie

Italy

Simone Ovar-Bruno, President
unifemitalia@virgilio.it

Japan

Yoko Abe, President
Sachiko Okumura, Vice President
sok-matterhorn@muf.biglobe.ne.jp

New Zealand

Beverley Turner, President
beverleyturner@nznet.gen.nz

Philippines

Georgitta P. Puyat, President
unifemphilippines@yahoo.com

Singapore

Melissa Kwee, President
Melissa@unifemsingapore.org.sg

Sweden

Birgitta Ahlqvist, President
info@unifem.se

Switzerland/Liechtenstein

Emma Brugnoli, President
E-mail: Em.brugnoli@bluewin.ch
Elke Koller, Secretary General
elke.koller@unifem.ch

United Kingdom

Juliet Colman, President
Jcolman14@aol.com

United States

Sheryl J. Swed, President
info@unifemusa.org

NON-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH UNIFEM

AARP

All-India Women's Conference

Altrusa International

Anglican Consultative Council

Armenian Assembly of America

Armenian International Women's Association

Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)

Baha'i International Community

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd

International Alliance of Women (IAW)

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 Neighborhood Centres (IFS)

International Federation of University Women

International Federation of Women Lawyers

International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

International Federation on Aging

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction

League of Women Voters

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

Pan-Pacific S. E. Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA)

Rotary International

Soroptimist International

Trickle Up Program, Inc.

U.S. Committee for UNIFEM

United Nations Association of the United States of America

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

World Union for Progressive Judaism

World Young Women's Christian Association

Zonta International

Copyright ©: UNIFEM 2005

Editor/Writer: Nanette Braun

Photo editor: Susan Ackerman

Design: Kathi Rota

Printing: Prographic

United Nations Development Fund for Women



UNIFEM

304 East 45th Street

15th Floor

New York, NY 10017, USA

TEL: 212-906-6400

Fax: 212-906-6705

www.unifem.org