

THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



ANNUAL REPORT 2010



Design: John Emerson, <http://backspace.com>

Cover: UN Trust Fund grantee Sistren Theatre Collective raises community awareness about gender-based violence through street theatre productions in urban centres of Jamaica.

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Mission & Mandate

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism exclusively dedicated to supporting country and local-level actions to end violence against women and girls.

The UN Trust Fund was established by UN General Assembly Resolution 50/166 in 1996 and is managed by UN Women on behalf of the UN system.

To date, the UN Trust Fund has supported **317 programmes in 124 countries and territories** with over **\$60 million in grants**, awarded through an open, transparent and merit-based process. With a focus on driving implementation of policy promises, UN Trust Fund grantees — governments, non-governmental organizations and, as of 2008, UN Country Teams — have engaged women's, men's and youth groups, human rights organizations, indigenous and rural communities, traditional and faith-based leaders, and the media to stop violence against women and girls.

Since its establishment, the UN Trust Fund has nurtured innovation, catalyzed change and mobilized key actors and constituencies to protect women and girls from violence. The UN Trust Fund targets resources to three priority areas:

- **Preventing violence against women and girls** through empowering groups especially at risk of violence, including adolescent girls and indigenous or ethnic minority women, and engaging strategic groups such as youth, men and boys, and traditional and faith-based leaders in prevention efforts;
- **Expanding survivor access to services** including legal assistance, psychosocial counseling, health care and other support services, and building the capacity of service providers to respond effectively to the needs of women and girls affected by violence;
- **Strengthening implementation of laws, policies and action plans** on violence against women and girls through data collection and analysis, building capacities of professionals charged with implementation, and strengthening institutions to become more effective, transparent and accountable in addressing violence against women.

The UN Trust Fund also places special emphasis on programmes addressing the intersections of violence against women and HIV/AIDS as well as those working with particularly vulnerable populations, such as survivors of sexual violence in conflict, post-conflict and unstable situations.

Vision for 2015

The international community is witnessing an unprecedented opportunity to break new ground on ending the global pandemic of violence against women and girls. Record numbers of countries have adopted or strengthened laws, policies and action plans to provide greater protection for women and girls. And an ever-growing range of partners and actors is keen on continuing or joining in the movement.

In 2008, the United Nations Secretary-General launched the campaign *UNiTE to End Violence against Women*. The UN Trust Fund's Strategy through 2015 is grounded in the Secretary-General's campaign, capitalizing on the unique role of the Fund to support action where it matters most: at country, and especially local and community levels. The Fund's Vision for 2015 centers on:

Translating the promise to end violence against women and girls into practice:

Intensifying efforts to turn policy pledges into reality for women and girls by expanding the quality and quantity of support available for effective prevention and support programmes on the ground.

Paving the way to knowledge-based action on ending violence against women and girls:

Generating and disseminating knowledge on 'what works' in the field of ending violence against women by serving as a hub of knowledge on best practices for adaptation and expansion.

Building ownership of the UN Trust Fund throughout the UN System:

Strengthening the role and contributions of the UN system at the global, regional and country levels, building on the UN's commitment to 'deliver as one' to advance implementation of national strategies to end violence against women and girls.

Foreword



In 2010, the international community celebrated the 15th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, the global agenda for women's empowerment that included priority actions for ending violence against women. The Security Council also marked the 10th anniversary of its Resolution 1325 with a renewed call for states to step up efforts to end impunity for sexual violence in conflict. These anniversaries serve as reminders that, far from being eliminated, violence against women remains as urgent a concern as when these documents were drafted. But they also reveal how much the past two decades have taught us about where to target efforts and resources to positively impact the lives of women and girls.

Since its inception in 1997, the UN Trust Fund has provided the initial seed funding for original ideas that today are among the world's leading, internationally recognized initiatives charting the path in the field of ending violence against women. Some of the brightest examples include Breakthrough's 'Ring the Bell' Campaign, an integrated multimedia campaign that engages men and boys in India to end domestic violence. Another example is the 'Safe Cities' programme that began in Latin America and has evolved into a worldwide effort to prevent violence against women in urban life, supported by the United Nations and

various government and civil society partners.

This report highlights practices from 2010 that contribute substantially to our understanding of what works, and what doesn't, in ending violence against women. Results focus on the UN Trust Fund's investments in three key areas: prevention, expanding access to survivor services, and strengthening implementation of laws, policies and action plans to end violence against women.

Approaches pioneered by UN Trust Fund grantees in the area of prevention are changing individual attitudes and behaviours that lie at the root of violence against women and girls. Cultural and religious leaders in Cameroon and Ethiopia are speaking out against violence, urging their communities not to perpetuate harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation or child marriage. UN Trust Fund grantees in Lebanon and Brazil are developing best practices for engaging men and boys to examine the root causes of violence against women and change their attitudes and behaviours that give rise to violence.

UN Trust Fund initiatives are strengthening service delivery systems in Cambodia and Peru by building the capacity of providers to understand the specialized needs of survivors of gender-based violence. In challenging contexts, including

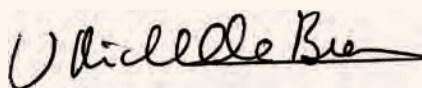
conflict-affected Democratic Republic of the Congo and post-conflict Sierra Leone, UN Trust Fund partners promote access to justice and reparations for survivors of sexual violence. A special cohort of grantees addressing the intersections of HIV/AIDS and violence against women ensures that women affected by both pandemics receive the treatment and rehabilitation they need.

Finally, this report outlines effective strategies used by UN Trust Fund grantees to achieve local-level implementation of national laws and policies addressing violence against women. A cross-regional programme is improving data collection systems to assist decision makers to design and implement policies to ensure women's safety in four cities on four continents. In Albania, a UN Trust Fund partner brought together government officials and service providers to serve on city-wide councils dedicated to implementing a new national law on domestic violence at the local level.

These success stories position the Fund as a global knowledge hub for best practices to end violence against women. In 2010, states as diverse as the Russian Federation and Jamaica made commitments to scale up UN Trust Fund pilot programmes to maximize reach and impact. With a new strategic plan to guide the UN Trust Fund's resource mobiliza-

tion and strategic grant-making over the next five years, and with crucial institutional support from UN Women and the UN system as a whole, the UN Trust Fund has great potential to help countries meet the implementation gap in ending violence against women.

The UN Trust Fund is built on the generosity of UN Member States and a growing number of private sector partners. It has also benefitted from a strong champion in UN Women and Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman. On behalf of the UN Trust Fund and the UN system, I wish to thank all supporters for the generosity that sustains this Fund and propels our efforts forward to end violence against women.



Michelle Bachelet
Under-Secretary General
UN Women

“Stopping violations of women’s human rights is a moral imperative and one which we must come together to combat. The impact of such a scourge on society — psychological, physical, and economic — cannot be overstated.”

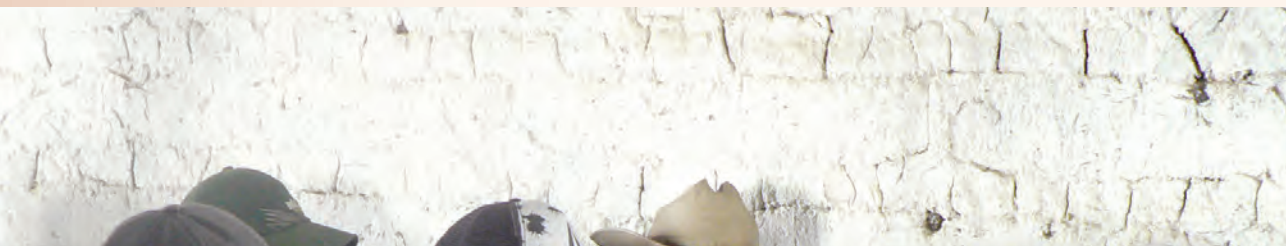
– Under-Secretary-General and
UN Women Executive Director
Michelle Bachelet,
24 November 2010

Preventing Violence against Women and Girls

Violence against women stems from discriminatory social attitudes, norms and practices that perpetuate structural gender inequality. Grantees of the UN Trust Fund target prevention approaches to confront these views at the individual, family and community level. Programmes supported by the Fund achieve long-lasting results through engaging all the key actors in a community—teachers, parents, employers, policy makers and faith-based leaders—in confronting the root causes of violence and

addressing risk factors such as poverty, conflict and HIV/AIDS.

Primary prevention, or stopping violence before it occurs, targets interventions to strategic groups such as girls, adolescents, men and boys through initiatives such as safe schools and safe cities. The UN Trust Fund also supports secondary and tertiary prevention strategies that integrate response services for survivors, since abused women and girls are more likely to come forward once stigma around violence erodes.



Community leaders in Maya Kaqchikel, an indigenous community in the department of Sololá Guatemala, study a map generated with

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