

# Building women's LEADERSHIP in governance, peace and security

**R**esponsible governance based on democracy and respect for human rights requires women's leadership in decision-making and the accountability of public institutions to women. Bringing a gender perspective to constitutional, electoral, legislative, judicial and policy processes helps strengthen the rule of law and ensure gender justice. In conflict situations, women's political, economic and social exclusion is even more pronounced.

UNIFEM programmes promote women's leadership to ensure their equal voice in shaping the policies that affect their lives and choices. UNIFEM's work in this area centres on:

- Peace and security, by providing assistance to women in conflict situations and supporting their participation in peace processes;
- Gender justice, by strengthening the gender focus in electoral, constitutional, legislative and judicial processes.

1995

- ◆ *Agenda of World Summit for Social Development reflects full range of women's issues; draft declaration contains commitment to ensuring full equality.*



- ◆ *"Transforming Development," a story of UNIFEM and of its projects in the field, is published by UNIFEM's founding director, Margaret Snyder.*
- ◆ *Fourth World Conference on Women, in Beijing, reviews and debates 12 critical areas of concern and adopts Platform for Action.*

Ting Shao Kuang, China  
UN Postal Administration, 1995



## Peace and security

During 2001, UNIFEM's work on peace and security grew significantly in all regions. Nearly \$12 million has been pledged by bilateral donors and the United Nations Foundation in support of UNIFEM's work to: strengthen the gender focus in prevention and early warning mechanisms; improve protection and assistance for women affected by conflict; make women and gender perspectives central to peace processes; and support gender justice in post-conflict peace-building. UNIFEM has also developed a major initiative in support of women's leadership in Afghanistan (see page 7).

To increase the information available to inform prevention and early warning strategies, UNIFEM carried out situational and needs assessments of the impact of conflict on women in East Timor, the occupied Palestinian territories and Sierra Leone, and on Burundian refugees in Tanzania. In Casamance, Senegal, where hostilities have continued, UNIFEM is participating in the joint donor initiative for Casamance with UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, ILO and the EU on "Revival of Casamance's Economic and Social Activities Programme."

Following the Security Council's adoption of Resolution 1325 in October 2000 — the first issued on women, peace and security — UNIFEM supported a range of follow-up measures. UNIFEM provided relevant information to the Security Council on areas referred to in Resolution 1325 and facilitated the Council's direct interaction with women affected by conflict. UNIFEM also commissioned an Independent Expert Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-building in March 2001. During the first six

months of the assessment, Independent Experts Elisabeth Rehn (Finland), Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (Liberia) and Rapporteur Victoria Brittain (UK) carried out missions to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor, Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, Kosovo/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Rwanda and Somalia. Preliminary findings from these missions have called attention to the glaring gaps in the delivery of protection and assistance to women and girls. The Experts have pointed to the under-explored links between gender, conflict and HIV/AIDS and to the way in which sexual violence and HIV/AIDS have been used as weapons of war. Their final report, expected in October 2002, will recommend a comprehensive agenda for action by governments, the United Nations and civil society. It will complement the Secretary-General's report on women, peace and security that will be presented to the Security Council.

*UNIFEM commissioned an Independent Expert Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-building in March 2001.*

Women and girls are often neglected in the delivery of protection and assistance during conflict. UNIFEM helps mobilize and raise awareness of the need for gender-responsive protection, humanitarian, psychosocial and economic assistance strategies, especially in preventing violence against women. UNIFEM helped mobilize support for women's protection and assistance during conflict by contributing to the preparation

## 1995

*UNIFEM publishes "Commitment to the World's Women", with an introduction by the Executive Director, Noeleen Heyzer, entitled, "A Women's Development Agenda for the 21st Century."*

## 1996

*UN General Assembly establishes Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women at UNIFEM to identify and support innovative projects aimed specifically at preventing and eliminating violence against women. Since it was established, the Trust Fund has awarded over \$ 5 million in grants to 127 projects in 71 countries.*

## 1997



- ◆ *UNIFEM launches first Strategy & Business Plan, 1997-1999.*
- ◆ *UNIFEM organized first Mayan Women's Congress on traditional knowledge in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.*



### ***Bringing a Gender Perspective to the Inter-Congolese Dialogue***

In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), women demanded to be adequately represented in the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD). Following the Lusaka Agreement of July 1999, which called for a cease-fire in the DRC – and building on UNIFEM's previous experience in bringing a gender perspective to the Burundi peace negotiations in 2000 – the Facilitator for the ICD invited UNIFEM to work with his office to support the participation of Congolese women in their country's peace process and to address gender issues within the substantive agenda of negotiations.

In October 2001, UNIFEM provided financial and technical support to CONAFED (Collectif National des Femmes Democratiques) to organize a 'Women For Peace' Forum in Kinshasa that would help women clearly articulate their views and aspirations in line with each item of the Dialogue's agenda. The Forum resulted in a plan of action and mobilization strategy for Congolese women on democratization, elections, reconciliation and humanitarian relief. Prior to the ICD, UNIFEM helped convene a multi-party meeting of Congolese women in Nairobi, which resulted in a unified Declaration and Plan of Action highlighting women's proposals for the peace process in the DRC. The meeting also prepared women delegates for the ICD, which took place in Sun City, South Africa. At the ICD, UNIFEM continued to support women delegates through the creation of a multi-party women's caucus. The caucus made sure that gender issues were addressed on the official agenda of the Dialogue and that a special session was convened to mark International Women's Day. Recommendations made by the Women's Caucus were reflected in statements made by each of the five main groups participating in the Dialogue.

of the 2002 Consolidated Appeals Process for the Great Lakes region and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Efforts were also made to ensure that issues of violence against women and human rights abuses of displaced women were addressed in the Consolidated Appeals Process. In Somalia, gender was mainstreamed in the Demobilization and Reintegration Programme and in the peace-building and conflict resolution mechanisms of IGAD. In Sierra Leone, UNIFEM is working with UNAIDS and UNFPA on a programme of support dealing with HIV/AIDS and gender in a peacekeeping environment.

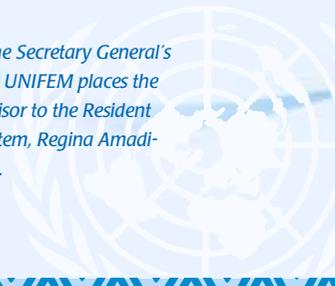
From the grassroots level to the negotiating table, UNIFEM supports women's participation in peace-building and helps leverage the political, financial and technical support needed for these efforts to have an impact on peace processes.

In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan, UNIFEM is helping to forge alliances between women living in and outside of their countries to promote dialogue, reconciliation and trust building across political affiliations, class and ethnicity. With the support of the United Nations Foundation, UNIFEM is coordinating one of very few regional projects in the countries of the Southern Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) that is building the capacity of local women peace activists and women's organizations. UNIFEM supported the creation of Task Forces that are developing curricula for pilot courses in peace studies in all three countries, which will start in 2002. UNIFEM is also supporting the creation of a roster of women in decision-making who could be involved in future peace-building initiatives. The project has also supported numerous grassroots confidence-building activities involving young people, media and the cultural and artistic community.

◆ *WomenWatch, a joint UN project to develop an electronic gateway to information about gender and women from UN agencies, is created. It was founded by UNIFEM, the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).*

◆ **24 October, United Nations Day:** *UNIFEM sponsors a press conference where a Women's Peace Petition with more than 99,000 signatures from over 100 countries was presented to the UN, calling for a transfer of funds from military budgets to sustainable development programmes.*

◆ *In response to the Secretary General's Reform Agenda, UNIFEM places the first Gender Advisor to the Resident Coordinator System, Regina Amadi-Njoku in Nigeria.*



During the transition to peace, the opportunity exists to put in place a gender-responsive framework for a country's reconstruction. To this end, UNIFEM is developing principles, policies and guidelines to address constitutional, legislative, judicial and electoral processes and reform in societies emerging from conflict, based on lessons learned from the experiences of East Timor, Guatemala, Kosovo and Rwanda.

## Gender justice

Women's equal participation in leadership and political decision-making are necessary for ensuring that gender equality is integrated into policy-making, and constitutional, legislative, electoral and judicial reform. UNIFEM supports women as candidates and voters, legal and policy advocacy, and strengthening of national women's machineries.

In Poland, UNIFEM supported a national NGO, Osrodek Informacji Srodowisk Kobietych, to bring a gender perspective to the parliamen-

tary election campaigns. The project, "Engendering the Agenda of the Election Campaign to the Polish Parliament", mobilized women's NGOs all over the country and a Pre-election Women's Coalition was established. The election result: Women comprise 20 per cent of elected representatives in the Lower House and 23 per cent in the Upper House, compared to 12 per cent and 13 per cent previously.

In the Pacific region, UNIFEM is strengthening women's political empowerment by building the capacity of parliamentarians and voter education in Fiji, Samoa and the Solomon Islands. In Morocco, UNIFEM has been working to strengthen women's political participation in the electoral reform process. Support was provided to the Centre for Women's Leadership of the Democratic Association of Moroccan Women to mobilize women across party lines and to advocate for gender-sensitive measures to increase women's

## ***New Roles for Women in Post-Conflict Reconstruction in East Timor***

UNIFEM has established a potentially replicable model of cooperation through its collaboration with the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) Gender Adviser in supporting gender issues within the Mission's mandate, especially in relation to electoral and constitutional processes. Due to the combined efforts of the East Timorese women's movement, UNTAET and UNIFEM, 270 (or 27%) of the 981 candidates for the 2001 elections were women, with 23 women (or 26%) elected to the 88



seat Constituent Assembly. A group of trainees, who did not stand for elections, established a national Caucus for Women in Politics to support all women candidates, regardless of political affiliations. The UNIFEM training to build women's capacity in elections was replicated in eight districts in the country.

## 1998

- ◆ UNIFEM launches an electronic discussion list <end-violence>, in collaboration with the Educational Development Centre and the World Bank. Worldwide, more than 2,500 women share experiences and strategies on ending violence against women.



## 1999

- ◆ **8 March, International Women's Day:** UNIFEM organizes Global Videoconference: "A World Free of Violence Against Women," linking the UN General Assembly in New York with sites in Brussels, Delhi, Mexico City and Nairobi, to showcase success stories, innovative strategies and challenges in the work of preventing violence.

representation in elected bodies. The result: The government proposed to the Parliament an amendment to the electoral code reserving 10 per cent of seats at the national level for women candidates and the six parties in the ruling coalition committed themselves to a 20 per cent quota of women candidates to be presented for the September 2002 parliamentary elections.

UNIFEM supports a number of governmental national women's machineries (NWMs) to advocate for and provide technical expertise on gender equality policies and programmes. UNIFEM has supported capacity-building for the National Council of Women in Egypt and the National Committee for the Advancement of Iraqi Women through a UNDP project. In Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, UNIFEM assisted National Machineries in formulating national strategies for the

advancement of women. UNIFEM's Post Beijing Follow-up Operation/Phase II has also continued its support for institution-building of NWMs in Jordan, Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria and Yemen. In Brazil, UNIFEM supported the National Council for Women's Rights in organizing an information database and a gender analysis of the government's Pluri-Annual Plan.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, an official committee approved and submitted to the Prime Minister a proposal to establish a Commission for the Advancement of Women. A 30 per cent target for women in national elections was approved. In November, UNIFEM supported the first national workshop of the Lao Women's Union and women members of the National Assembly to develop strategies for meeting the target.



### **The Beijing Platform for Action**

The Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing 1995) and its five-year review in 2000 (Beijing +5) have produced an ambitious and comprehensive roadmap towards women's empowerment and gender equality. While all UNIFEM programmes are guided by this roadmap, UNIFEM also provides direct support for legal and policy advocacy to raise awareness and commitment for the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA).

In Southern Africa, UNIFEM continues to disseminate the Beijing +5 Outcome Document through electronic mail and at presentations. With support from UNIFEM and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), a new regional

think tank and network that involves leading women's legal and human rights organizations has been formed. The network is developing strategies to influence actions to fulfill the Beijing PFA and to implement an Action Plan developed by women's groups in Maputo, Mozambique in May 2001.

At the end of 2001, UNIFEM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Secretariat to achieve the goals of the PFA and the Beijing +5 Outcome Document. The MOU will enable closer regional cooperation to promote gender equality and cross fertilization among member countries, including the creation of a SAARC Gender Database on progress toward achieving gender equality in the South Asia region.



◆ UN General Assembly adopts 25 November as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. Women's activists have marked November 25 as a day against violence since 1981, and for the last decade have held 16 days of activism against gender violence between it and International Human Rights Day on 10 December. The November date came from the brutal 1961 assassination of the three Mirabal sisters in the Dominican Republic.

## UNIFEM Promotes Women as Leaders in Building Peace

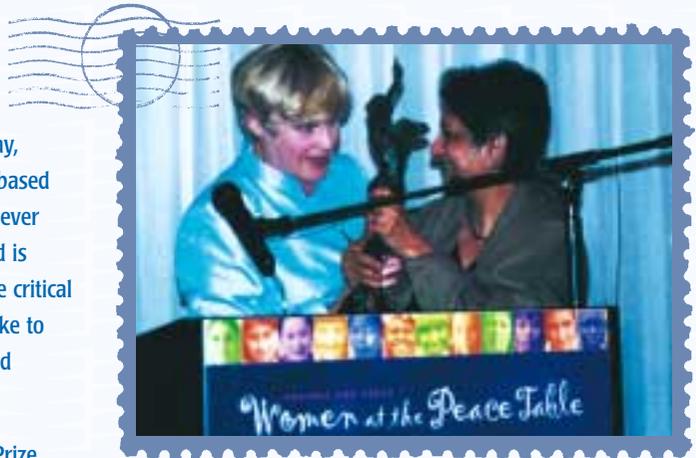
On March 8, 2001, International Women's Day, UNIFEM and International Alert, a London-based conflict-resolution group, launched the first ever Millennium Peace Prize for Women. The global award is the first prize to specifically honour and recognize the critical – but often invisible – contributions that women make to building peace, protecting women's human rights, and sustaining communities during war.

Since 1901, only 10 of more than 100 Nobel Peace Prize recipients have been women. The Millennium Peace Prize for Women was created to reverse the stereotype that women are just victims during war and to highlight the often untold stories of individuals and women's organizations who are dedicating and risking their lives to bridge differences, heal communities, and negotiate for peace in conflict areas.

The 2001 Millennium Peace Prize recipients were:

- ◆ Flora Brovina (Kosovo)
- ◆ Asma Jahangir and Hina Jilani (Pakistan)
- ◆ Veneranda Nzambazamariya (Rwanda, honored posthumously)
- ◆ Ruta Pacifica de las Mujeres (Colombia)
- ◆ Leitana Nehan Women's Development Agency (Papua New Guinea)
- ◆ Women in Black (International)

The prizes were awarded at Recipes for Peace/Women at the Peace Table, a gala gourmet awards dinner at the UN Delegates Dining Room. CNN Anchor Maria Hinajosa and actress Dana Reeve served as Mistresses of Ceremonies, and celebrities Glenn Close and Lee Grant were among those presenting prizes to the winners.



New York City's leading chefs Lidia Bastianich of Felidia and Angelo Vivolo of Vivolo – who partnered last year with the UN to raise money for women refugees in Kosovo – recruited ten premiere chefs to donate their time, ingredients and special 'Recipes for Peace' at the dinner.

The prize winners were selected by an international committee, co-chaired by the Honorable Helen Clark, Prime Minister of New Zealand and H.E. Ruth S. Perry, former Chair of the Council of State of the Transitional Government of Liberia. Additional members included: Slavenka Drakulic, journalist and author of *The Taste of a Man*; Laura Esquivel, author of *Like Water for Chocolate*; Jose Ramos Horta, Nobel Peace Prize Winner; Monica McWilliams, founding member of the Northern Ireland Women's Coalition; Pratibha Parmar, award winning filmmaker on women's issues; Alice Walker, author of *The Color Purple*; Olivia Ward, European Bureau Chief for *The Toronto Star*; Kevin Clements, Secretary General, International Alert; and Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Director, UNIFEM.

The Security Council President noted that the launch of the Millennium Peace Prize for Women followed directly in the spirit of the Security Council resolution 1325, adopted at the first open session of the Council on Women and Peace and Security.

For more information visit  
[www.unifem.undp.org/mpprize/](http://www.unifem.undp.org/mpprize/)

# Promoting women's HUMAN RIGHTS and eliminating violence against women

**W**omen's human rights are central to all UNIFEM programmes. At the same time, a number of programmes focus specifically on building capacity, awareness and compliance with globally agreed norms and standards to advance women's human rights. In 2001, UNIFEM continued to focus on advancing women's human rights through concentrating on the following three areas:

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



## 2000

◆ *First time UNIFEM Executive Director, Noeleen Heyzer is part of the UN Secretary General's official delegation to meet ASEAN heads of state, at the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting in Bangkok, ensuring the integration of a gender perspective in trade discussions.*

◆ *United Nations General Assembly Special Session, "Women 2000: Gender, Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-first Century." More than 180 nations gather to assess how far the world has come in achieving the goals of gender equality agreed upon in the Beijing Platform for Action.*

◆ *UNIFEM launches its flagship publication, Progress of the World's Women 2000, during the Special Session of the General Assembly for Beijing + 5.*



### Eliminating violence against women and girls by investing in prevention, protection and advocacy strategies

UNIFEM's support to efforts to end violence against women links innovation and replication. Its Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women serves as a grant-making laboratory for new and innovative strategies and best practices. Lessons learned from the Trust Fund are fed into national, regional and global programmes that UNIFEM's field network and partners develop into longer-term, high impact strategies to end violence against women.

#### **UNIFEM's Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women**

Since the beginning of its operations in 1996, the Trust Fund has awarded \$5.3 million in grants to 127 initiatives in over 70 countries. Over the past three years, it has experienced an unprecedented increase in grant applications from 136 in 1999 to more than 325 proposals in 2001. This expansion points to its unique standing as a specific multi-lateral funding mechanism and the overwhelming need to support local innovation to confront gender-based violence. Increased contributions are sorely needed, since in 2001, UNIFEM received \$17 million in requests with only \$1 million to distribute.

In 2001, the Trust Fund allocated \$1 million to 21 groups through its regular grant-making cycle (see list of grants on page 37), and also held a special grants initiative for innovative media and communications strategies to end violence against women. Five groups received grants of \$50,000 to \$100,000 to support efforts to "tell the story" of ending violence against women. The Committee that decides on the allocation of grants includes

widespread representation from UN agencies including: the UN Division for the Advancement of Women, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, and UNHCR, as well as representatives of NGOs working on women's human rights.

#### **Selected results from recently completed Trust Fund projects:**

*A project in Tanzania that encouraged the participation of law enforcement officers from two local districts in the design of training manuals on gender issues in justice provision resulted in a pledge made by the local authorities to enforce national legislation ensuring women's full protection from domestic violence.*

*In China, Trust Fund support to a public campaign against violence against women encouraged the government to establish the National Coordinating Group for the Protection of the Rights of Women and Children. This institutional mechanism will be replicated in four provinces in a project supported by the Trust Fund.*

*A soap opera produced in Nicaragua with Trust Fund support was rated one of the most popular TV programmes in the country, especially among teenage audiences. Focus groups with young viewers confirmed that the programme's clear message was beginning to translate into growing awareness among teenagers of their rights to make their own decisions and confront discrimination.*

2000

- ◆ UN Millennium Summit in New York is attended by over 150 world leaders who sign the Millennium Declaration and commit to adopting the Millennium Development Goals, including the goal to promote gender equality and empower women.
- ◆ UNIFEM is invited to brief peace negotiation facilitators and 19 political parties in Burundi Peace Process

*in Arusha, Tanzania, on how to strengthen women's participation in the peace process.*



- ◆ UN Security Council convenes unprecedented Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security and passes Resolution 1325, the first landmark resolution to provide a

Launched in 1998 with support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Trust Fund's learning component allows UNIFEM to complement grant-making activities with ongoing analysis of lessons learned. Between 1999 and 2001, UNIFEM further strengthened its learning component with support from the United Nations Foundation and UK Department for International Development (DFID) to build the capacity of Trust Fund grantees to document their work and to "tell the story" of ending violence against women.



### **Building Skills and Partnerships to End Violence against Women**

In 2001, UNIFEM coordinated a series of regional strategic communications workshops, bringing together Trust Fund grantees and UNIFEM staff. The workshops focused on skills-building and collaborative strategies for pre-testing messages, devising strategic communications plans and documenting the results of advocacy and awareness-raising efforts. Training techniques were replicated and adapted by participants from South Africa and Tanzania. The workshops also stimulated greater regional collaboration. For example, participants at the workshop for CEE/CIS participants devised an agreement and draft communications strategy to collaborate on a region-wide campaign for the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women in 2002. The focus of the campaign will be on men's involvement in ending violence against women.



Paul Smith

Building on its collaboration with the Educational Development Centre (EDC) in 1999 and 2000 in coordinating the electronic End-Violence Working Group, UNIFEM continued to explore innovative uses of electronic communications for learning and collaboration. In partnership with the Media/Materials Clearinghouse at Johns Hopkins University, UNIFEM developed an electronic catalogue/database of media and communications

resources on ending violence against women, published as a resource book, *Picturing a Life Free of Violence*. The catalogue provides organizations with direct access to a wide range of posters, postcards, public service announcements and other media materials that they can download and adapt to their cultural and country-specific context. Responding to popular demand, UNIFEM and EDC also re-launched the End-

Violence Working Group on 25 November (the International Day to End Violence against Women) as a precursor to developing an electronic gateway on violence against women.

### **Expanding programmes and projects to end violence against women**

Lessons learned from the Trust Fund and other pilot efforts inform expanded projects in every region to address gender-based violence. In 2001, UNIFEM launched a regional advocacy campaign to end violence against women in eight countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Lithuania, building on lessons learned from UNIFEM's 1998-99 campaigns in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia-Pacific.

## 2001

*political frame-work within which women's protection and their role in peace-building can be addressed. Also the first address of UNIFEM Executive Director, Noeleen Heyzer to the Security Council, in which she pledges UNIFEM's full support in preparing the comprehensive study on the impact of armed conflict on women and women's role in peace-building, as called for in Resolution 1325.*

◆ *The Millennium Peace Prize for Women is launched on International Women's Day by UNIFEM and International Alert, to specifically honour the indispensable contributions women have made to resolving and preventing conflicts.*

◆ *Appointment of two independent experts, Elisabeth Rehn (Finland) and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (Liberia), to spearhead UNIFEM's efforts to assess the impact of armed conflict on women and women's role in peace-building.*

A key focus of UNIFEM initiatives is to build an enabling environment for ending violence against women through promoting new and strengthened legislation. A poignant example of this process emerged from a communication received from a Ukrainian NGO supported by UNIFEM: "Today, the Parliament of the Ukraine voted for the law on Prevention of Domestic Violence. This is the first piece of legislation on the issue that has been voted on among Eastern Europe and NIS countries... (and) it is the first precedent of a draft law being successfully lobbied for from beginning to end by NGOs in the Ukraine..."

### Assisting in the effective implementation of CEDAW

UNIFEM's work on CEDAW has focused on increasing the effectiveness of reporting, monitoring and implementation, and strengthening the capacity of and partnerships between governments and NGOs to use the Convention to create stronger legal and policy frameworks for gender equality. The programme has included regionally-specific areas of focus such as CEDAW and the Islamic Shari'a law in Western Asia, popularizing CEDAW in the Caribbean, and technical expertise to link CEDAW to other critical issues on the global agenda, such as HIV/AIDS.

UNIFEM facilitates government and NGO participation in preparing CEDAW reports, as well as enabling interaction between NGOs and CEDAW Committee members. UNIFEM plays an important brokering role by bringing together the expertise and knowledge available in a country — including members of the CEDAW Committee itself, government representatives and NGOs. This has increased the capacity of all parties to

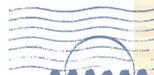
### Scaling-Up End-Violence Initiatives in South Asia

UNIFEM's expanded work in South Asia to address violence against women has focused on two areas: addressing trafficking in women and girls through a \$4 million programme supported by the US and Soroptomist International; and expanding access to information and alliances with men to end violence against women through pilot initiatives in India supported by Zonta International.

A key focus of the trafficking work has been to advocate for government recognition of trafficking in women as an issue of high national and regional priority. UNIFEM has been building civil society capacity and encouraging

greater cooperation between countries in the region. Initial advocacy efforts have yielded encouraging results. In India, trafficking has for the first time been included in the agenda of the Central Bureau of Investigation's (CBI) annual high profile review meeting with Director-Generals of Police of all States and Union

Territories. The Government of Bangladesh has agreed to set up a cross-ministerial anti-trafficking cell to coordinate action in prevention, prosecution and protection. The Government of Nepal will host a high-level inter-ministerial meeting in early 2002 to address the issue and has invited the Government of India for consultations on bilateral cooperation to combat cross-border trafficking. Regionally, consensus has been achieved on a research methodology regarding laws relating to trafficking in the South Asian countries, and rehabilitation efforts for survivors of trafficking have been strengthened.



- ◆ UNDP and UNIFEM sign agreement enabling UNIFEM to execute programmes for UNDP in areas where it has a comparative advantage.
- ◆ UNIFEM signs cooperation agreement with the Joint UN Programme on

HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to halt spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls.

- ◆ Twenty-sixth special session of the UN General Assembly convened in accordance with resolution 55/13, to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS. In the final Declaration, world leaders

unconditionally acknowledged that gender equality and the empowerment of women are fundamental elements in the reduction of the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS.



understand their respective roles, obligations and possibilities around reporting on and implementation of the Convention.

## Enhancing the understanding of the intersection between human rights, gender and HIV/AIDS

In June 2001, the United Nations convened its first General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on HIV/AIDS. It was especially significant for its unprecedented attention to the gender dimensions of the crisis. In the final Declaration, world leaders unconditionally acknowledged that “gender equality and the empowerment of women are fundamental elements in the reduction of the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS.” This perspective gives great impetus to UNIFEM’s work on addressing gender, human rights and HIV/AIDS.

The year was marked by the considerable strengthening of the partnership between UNAIDS and UNIFEM, solidified by the signing of a Cooperation Framework between the two organizations in May 2001, which has led to stronger collaboration at headquarters and, most importantly, in the field. UNIFEM will now co-chair, with UNFPA, the Inter-Agency Task Team on Gender and HIV/AIDS.

### Expanded Pilot Projects at the Country Level

The “Gender-Focused Responses to Address the Challenges of HIV/AIDS” programme, launched in 1998, saw an upscaling in Asia and Africa in 2001. The initial six pilots (Bahamas, India, Mexico, Senegal, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe) have been increased by five (China, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria and Swaziland), with Cambodia in the process of being added. The Resident Coordinator in



### HIV/AIDS: Taking Account of the Cost of Care

In its participation in the UNGASS on HIV/AIDS, UNIFEM stressed the participa-

tion of young women in stemming the epidemic, as well as highlighting the ‘cost of care’ borne by women through their unpaid and unrecognized work.

UNIFEM sponsored five NGO activists and three journalists, and co-sponsored with UNICEF 10 youth activists who produced a parallel Youth Declaration on HIV/AIDS. A number of the youth joined their country’s delegation, and were able to act as informal advisors and to follow up upon returning home. As one 18-year-old woman from Zambia reported: “I

managed to...convince my Minister to invite me to a meeting for the official delegation 2–3 weeks after the UNGASS and also to get TV interviews for our national youth representative at the National AIDS Council which is not known by most youth.”

UNIFEM’s Executive Director, Noeleen Heyzer, urged the General Assembly to take account of the cost of care: “The care economy grows, but remains invisible and unrecorded, supported by billions of additional hours of wageless labour that appear nowhere in indices of GDP and figure nowhere in calculations of the need for international aid or debt relief.”

Building on this focus, in the aftermath of the UNGASS, UNIFEM and the International Labour Organization (ILO) are collaborating to make visible women’s contributions to the ‘care economy’ and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on women’s lives and options in the formal and informal sectors. Projects will be piloted in five countries globally.

◆ UNIFEM and the Government of Belgium convene an international roundtable on “Building Women’s Leadership in the Reconstruction of Afghanistan,” bringing together over 40 Afghan women in Brussels. The women formulated the ‘Brussels Action Plan’ feeding into the Preliminary Needs Assessment report by UNDP, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, as well as the UN Immediate and Transitional Assistance Programme for the Afghan People.

UNIFEM Executive Director, Noeleen Heyzer is part of the UN Secretary General’s team at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, held in Tokyo, Japan.

Swaziland has integrated the programme’s approach into the two country programme priorities she has identified, namely gender and HIV/AIDS.

In China, the programme has drawn together the women’s movement and the HIV/AIDS constituency to work actively on policy advocacy. The All China Women’s Federation, the Family Planning Association of China and the National Academy of Preventive Medicine are being strengthened to review the impact of proscriptive HIV/AIDS legislation in Guangdong province, with a view to making strong recommendations to the Provincial Assembly on HIV/AIDS prevention strategies.

In 2001, UNIFEM’s training methodology on gender, HIV/AIDS and human rights, field tested in pilot countries, was adopted by academic institutions globally: the Mahidol University in Thailand for training UNFPA staff; the Maritime University in Halifax, Canada for a summer course; the University in Hidalgo, Mexico for its social work programme; and the College of Bahamas for training school teachers.

Building on lessons learned from these pilots, UNIFEM is also exploring the establishment of Gender Equality Zones (GEZ). The GEZs will provide the opportunity to demonstrate that once gender-responsive legal mechanisms and gender-sensitive policies are in place, it is possible to stem the tide of the epidemic and to transform gender relations. The first GEZ has been identified in India, where the initial pilot will focus on mainstreaming gender and human rights issues into the largest public sector, namely the Indian Railway. The GEZ concept, with initial funding from UNAIDS and UNFPA and with endorsement by the Indian National AIDS Programme, will incorporate CEDAW and gender-sensitive peer counselling approaches.



## UNIFEM/UNAIDS Cooperation Framework in Action

The opportunities provided by the UNIFEM/UNAIDS Cooperation Framework have stimulated enhanced inter-agency cooperation:

- ◆ In the East, Central and Horn of Africa (ECHA) Region, UNIFEM/UNAIDS and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) jointly hosted a regional conference on Gender and HIV & AIDS for 10 countries in the region. The outcome document, “Kampala Declaration on Gender and HIV & AIDS,” provides a framework for addressing women’s empowerment and gender equality in the context of HIV/AIDS, as well as a strategy paper to guide the region for the next two years.
- ◆ In Nigeria, UNIFEM is to execute a project on behaviour change funded through UNAIDS Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF). UNIFEM is also developing a Memorandum of Understanding with Enugu State to develop an HIV State Action Plan that includes a gender perspective, in collaboration with UNDP and the National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA).
- ◆ In India, UNAIDS and UNIFEM are strengthening the capacity of women’s organizations and their networks to integrate HIV issues into their ongoing work.
- ◆ In Thailand, UNIFEM is executing agency for two gender-related projects funded by UNAIDS.
- ◆ In Barbados, UNIFEM’s work with the sub-regional UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS has resulted in an inter-agency project on Youth and HIV/AIDS.
- ◆ In Sierra Leone, UNIFEM is supporting a gender specialist to work with UNAIDS and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) on peace, security and HIV/AIDS.

# UNIFEM AT WORK Around the World



■ **Projects and programmes:** In 2001, UNIFEM approved 67 new projects and supported 204 ongoing initiatives worldwide.

○ **Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women:** Through its Trust Fund, UNIFEM provided grants in 2001 to 21 innovative national and regional programmes. Since the Fund began in 1996, UNIFEM has awarded \$5.3 million in grants to 127 initiatives in over 70 countries.

■ **UNIFEM Regional programme directors (RPDs):** UNIFEM's network of 14 RPDs carry out the organization's work in the sub-regions for which they are responsible. RPDs work closely with NGOs, governments and the Resident Coordinator system in their regions. In many countries, they convene UN inter-agency thematic groups to develop coordinated strategies among UN agencies and other donors for supporting gender equality initiatives.



**▲ UNIFEM Gender Advisers:** In support of the Resident Coordinator system efforts to mainstream gender into country programmes, UNIFEM has currently four Gender Advisers in the field. They support bringing the gender dimension into Common Country Assessments and UN Development Assistant Frameworks.

**■ UNIFEM Regional Gender and HIV/AIDS Advisers:** These regional advisers cover Asia and Africa.

**◆ Regional Economic Advisor:** The regional economic adviser covers the Asia-Pacific and Arab States regions.

# Strategic PARTNERSHIPS for stronger UN action on gender

As a catalyst and innovator in the UN system, UNIFEM advocates for and offers expertise to UN agencies to strengthen their gender equality programming. In 2001, UNIFEM focused on:

- ◆ Strengthened support to the UN Resident Coordinator system to promote women's empowerment and rights;
- ◆ New agreements and strengthened collaborations to fulfill commitments to gender equality with UN funds, programmes and agencies.

## *UNIFEM and UNDP Learning Together to Improve Women's Sphere of Influence*

In 2001, UNDP undertook a Desk Review of UNIFEM's work on gendering India's Ninth Five-Year Plan (a project that took place in 1996/97) to increase sharing of lessons and expertise on governance and leadership. The review pointed to substantive and administrative achievements and challenges and identified areas of synergy. As the review stated, "The project is a successful example of how to build women's capacities to analyze and challenge macro policy options... which provides lessons to areas that are central to UNDP's... focus in the area of (democratic) governance and upstream policy support." The reviewer recommended that UNDP use lessons from this project to more proactively include grassroots voices in policy planning processes, and also suggested that UNDP upscale and replicate this innovative initiative.



UNIFEM is building an increasingly strong presence in the field through innovative and cost-effective mechanisms. In 2001, it augmented the work of its 14 sub-regional offices through a small network of UNIFEM Gender Advisors to the Resident Coordinator system, its joint backstopping of UNIFEM/UNV/UNDP Gender Specialists, and its collaboration with UNFPA to field Gender, Population and Development Advisors in 6 countries (see map on page 30 for an overview of UNIFEM's field presence) and increasingly closer coordination with UNDP's system of Gender Focal Points and Advisors.

UN inter-agency thematic groups at the country-level and at headquarters are key to increased coordination and action on gender issues. UNIFEM chairs or co-chairs inter-agency groups that bring UN organizations together to share information and better coordinate their activities in 15 countries. Increasingly, UNIFEM is also bringing gender expertise to inter-agency groups on HIV/AIDS, governance, child labour, population and development, food security, land and environment.

The UN Secretary General's reform agenda promoted the development of Common Country Assessments (CCA) and UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) at the country level to improve coordination amongst UN programmes in line with national development priorities. UNIFEM provided input into CCA/UNDAF preparations and implementation in 29 countries in 2001, trying to create a common agenda for gender equality amongst UN and government agencies at the national level. UNIFEM is also undertaking an analysis of how gender has been mainstreamed into the CCA/UNDAF processes,

# Media and Messages to Promote Women's Rights and Equality



**U**NIFEM produces and supports diverse and expanding strategies for developing and disseminating media and materials to inform, inspire, and build connections between women's rights advocates regionally and globally. In

2001, UNIFEM supported gender training and networking on gender issues for journalists in Burundi, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, occupied Palestinian territories, Peru, Rwanda and Senegal. Increasingly, UNIFEM is asked to support creation of content and capacity to expand women's use of the Internet. UNIFEM was a founding organization of WomenWatch – the UN's electronic gateway to information on gender and women – as well as an early supporter of Women's HumanRights Net and Women Action 2000. In 2001, UNIFEM launched Arab Women Connect (AWC, [www.arabwomenconnect.com](http://www.arabwomenconnect.com)) a website and training project that facilitates access to Arab-language gender training and information materials. The AWC programme also developed internet training for women in 5 Arab States, which is now being adapted by the Egyptian National Council of Women.

which it will use to improve training for UN country teams on undertaking these exercises. Additionally, UNIFEM offers gender expertise and brings gender advocates into other coordinated planning efforts, including the development of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and strategies to track progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

## ***Development of new agreements and strengthening existing collaborations to increase action on gender equality in UN funds and programmes.***

A key aspect of UNIFEM's inter-agency strategy is to build institutional relationships to influence the process of gender mainstreaming. In 2001 this has included expanded partnerships with: UNDP on supporting the Ministry of Women's Affairs in Afghanistan; promoting gender analysis of national budgets; strengthening operational arrangements; synergy and joint learning in a

number of key initiatives; and with UNAIDs, UNFPA and ILO on the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS.

UNIFEM's mandate as "an autonomous organization that works in close association with UNDP" makes it important for both organizations to increase synergy. The ability of UNIFEM to execute projects for UNDP (granted by the UNDP Executive Board in 2000) has led to 11 concrete collaborations, including in the Philippines, Bhutan, Burundi and the occupied Palestinian territories. Fifty-one UNDP field offices reported on collaboration and consultation with UNIFEM in 2001, up from 30 in 2000. In June 2001, the Administrator of UNDP appointed UNIFEM's Executive Director, Noeleen Heyzer, as UNDP's Champion for Gender, providing her with an opportunity to inspire all UNDP staff to strengthen action on fulfilling the organization's commitments to gender equality.

# Selected Project HIGHLIGHTS\*

## AFRICA

### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

#### Burkina Faso

**Women in Shea Butter Production** builds the capacity of women entrepreneurs to expand markets for their products at the local, regional and international levels by improving the quality and quantity of production, expanding women's cooperatives, and strengthening women's negotiation skills.

*Centre Canadien d'Etudes et de Cooperation Internationale (CECI), UNIFEM; \$745,550.*

#### Francophone West Africa

##### **Promoting African Women's Economic**

**Security and Rights** mainstreams gender in the formation and implementation of PRSPs, launches a gender budget initiative in Senegal and builds a critical mass of African economists knowledgeable in gender equality and human rights issues to mobilize and advocate for gender responsive policies. The project launched the Network of African Women Economists to serve as a bridge between economists and researchers, policy and lawmakers, the media and local and community based women's organizations.

*UNIFEM; \$623,538.*

### GOVERNANCE & LEADERSHIP

#### Nigeria

##### **Women's Participation in Equitable**

**Governance** enhances women's political participation and decision-making at all levels by involving women in the revision and amendment of the Nigerian Constitution and other laws, building capacity for the protection of women's human rights and supporting the introduction of positive action to support gender mainstreaming in the public sector.

*UNIFEM; \$175,000.*

#### Mozambique

##### **Gender Capacity Building in Zambezia**

**Province** contributes to the integration of population, environment and gender concerns in sectoral development plans and programmes through training, networking and partnerships. *Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Women and Coordination for Social Action, Forum Muhler, FONGZA, UNFPA, UNIFEM; \$83,660.*

#### Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan

##### **African Women for Conflict Resolution and**

**Peace (Phase II)** strengthens the capacity of civil society organizations in the peace process

and responds to African women's demands for gender-parity in political dialogue. Innovative activities undertaken include the demobilization of armed groups and peace monitoring. The project sets up Peace Advisory Committees in each country; encourages participation of women in conflict resolution; and provides training on gender-sensitive forms of conflict resolution.

*International Alert, Search for Common Ground, Collaborative Center for Gender and Development, The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), UNIFEM; \$800,000.*

### HUMAN RIGHTS

#### Regional

**HIV/AIDS, Gender and Human Rights** ensures that gender and human rights are integrated into key policies, programmes and activities that address HIV/AIDS at the local, national and regional level in Africa. The project trains women leaders on the gender and human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS, and includes media campaigns and policy advocacy.

*Society of Women against AIDS-International Care and Counseling Center of Mali, Espoir-Côte d'Ivoire, Association of Midwives of Burkina/Family Health Center, National AIDS Councils, Malawi Network for People Living with HIV and AIDS, National Association for Small and Medium Enterprises, Malaw Selibeng, Women's Finance Trust in Zambia, Sister Namibia, Southern Africa Human Rights Trust. Sizimisele Women's Organization, Women in Construction Zimbabwe, Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre, Women's National Machineries, National AIDS Councils, UNAIDS, UNDP, FAO, UNFIEC, ILO, UNIFEM.*

*Francophone West Africa; \$500,000.*

*East and Central Horn of Africa; \$450,000.*

*Southern Africa; \$550,000.*

*Anglophone West Africa; \$400,000.*

#### Nigeria and Ghana

##### **Creating Institutional Support for Gender and**

**HIV/AIDS** promotes changes in social practices and values that respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. A workshop for media on gender, human rights and HIV/AIDS helped develop the capacity of the mainstream media to understand the complex dimensions and challenges of HIV/AIDS.

*Action Aid Nigeria, Women's Leadership Group (WLG), Gender Rights Advancement and Development, UNIFEM; \$225,000.*

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

#### Fiji, India, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic

##### **Women's Economic Empowerment in the**

**Marketplace** promotes the role of women in their countries' economies, facilitates women's access to markets within specific sub-sectors, and develops new and higher-value products and services.

*Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Kovel Foundation, UNIFEM; \$712,277.*

#### Jordan

##### **Achieving "E-Quality" in the IT Sector**

improves women's opportunities to access high quality jobs in the Information Technology (IT) sector by empowering women through skill development and by promoting a gender sensitive policy environment.

*Cisco Foundation, Ministry of Education, YWCA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency, National Information Centre, UNIFEM; \$253,720 (\$2,217,720 with in-kind contributions)*

#### Mongolia

##### **Promoting the Advancement of Women**

creates the conditions for the economic and political empowerment of women by building capacity to formulate and implement policy and influence decision-making. The project supports the National Council for Gender Equality in coordinating the strengthening and monitoring of the National Programme for the Advancement of Women through data collection and analysis and development of policy recommendations. *National Council for Gender Equality, National Statistics Office, UNIFEM; \$298,389.*

#### Regional

##### **Strengthening the Network of Home-based**

**Workers** advocates for the legal rights and working conditions of home-based workers in Asia by strengthening their organizations and networks of support at the national and regional levels in South Asia and South East Asia.

*Self-Employed Women's Association, National HomeNet Associations, UNIFEM; \$258,888.*

### GOVERNANCE & LEADERSHIP

#### East Timor

##### **Women's Leadership for Peace-Building and**

**Gender Justice** identifies key areas of support for East Timorese women and develops a programme that ensures reflection of women's needs in the reconstruction of East Timor. The project supported the training of 145 women in

\* This list is a selection of UNIFEM projects and does not represent the entire portfolio of activities. Each listing includes project description, implementing and executing agencies, and total project 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. Please note many projects started prior to the current fiscal year and others will continue through 2002.

preparation for the Constituent Assembly election in August 2001 and the participation of women in the consultation process for the development of the Constitution of East Timor. *East Timor's Women's Network, OXFAM Australia, International Catholic Migration Commission, UNIFEM; \$236,385.*

#### Egypt

**Capacity Building of National Council for Women (NCW)** strengthens the national machinery to formulate gender-sensitive legislation and mainstream gender into national plans and policies. Assistance from other UN agencies is coordinated through the framework of this project.

*National Council for Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM; \$144,000.*

#### Lao People's Democratic Republic

**Increasing Capacity in Gender Mainstreaming** supports the Lao Women's Union (LWU) to develop a framework for the establishment of a National Machinery for Women in Laos. In this process, LWU is mapping out issues for women's political and economic empowerment and developing a gender mainstreaming strategy for the National Machinery for Women to implement.

*Lao's Women's Union (LWU), Lao Government, Party Leading Committee for Human Resources Development and Governance, UNIFEM; \$117,000.*

### HUMAN RIGHTS

#### Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

**Prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children in South Asia** aims to reduce the incidence of trafficking through a well-defined, multi-pronged preventative strategy. The project engages multiple levels of the government, from law enforcement officers, border police, human rights commissions, to parliamentarians to press for stronger enforcement of existing laws, and expands access to information about effective government and NGO efforts. *Governments of the region, Ministries of Home and Information, UNIFEM; \$1,379,800.*

**Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam** **Promoting Women's Human Rights through the Elimination of Violence against Women** creates the conditions under which gender-based violence can be eliminated and women are able to enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Through awareness-raising campaigns and mobilizing support of legal reforms, the project addresses the persistence of a culture of violence against women as well as the lack

of awareness and lack of adequate resource allocations at national and local levels necessary to deal with this issue.

*Friends for Women Foundation, Mai Khit Fai, UNIFEM; \$421,900.*

#### Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Yemen

**Promoting Women's Human Rights through CEDAW** expands the number and capacity of women's human rights trainers in the Arab region. The project builds on ongoing efforts by UNIFEM to stimulate a regional dialogue on women's human rights and the Islamic Shari'a law.

*National NGOs, UNIFEM; \$167,000.*

#### Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

**Empowering Women Migrant Workers** promotes the rights of domestic migrant workers through a rights-based approach that empowers women and strengthens the accountability mechanisms to support them.

*Ministries of Labor, Ministries of Interior, ILO, IOM, UNIFEM; \$735,760.*

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

#### Suriname

**Women and Sustainable Human Development** promotes women's leadership and economic empowerment by influencing the formulation of policies, plans, and programmes that support women's productive capabilities.

*NGOs, University of Suriname, Suriname Ministry of Planning & Development Cooperation, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIFEM; \$500,000.*

#### Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines)

**Women, Gender & Poverty in the Windward Islands: Charting New Directions** links trade agreements to women's economic opportunities and options. The project is responding to loss of income for women, especially those in the banana industry, by generating innovative poverty-eradication approaches.

*OECS, Social Development Unit, UNDP, Ministries of Agriculture, Planning and Community Development, UNIFEM; \$106,000.*

### GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

#### Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

**The Local Arena: Empowering Women through the Implementation of Gender Policies**

strengthens the capacity of the women's movement to influence political decisions and facilitate women's participation in local governments, with a view to promote good governance at the local level.

*Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur, Instituto Brasileiro de Administracao Municipal, UNIFEM; \$347,045.*

#### Cuba

#### **Gender Mainstreaming into the Human Development Programme at the Local Level**

incorporates a strong gender perspective into a larger UNDP/UNOPS initiative. The project will make sex-disaggregated data available, ensures women's participation in planning, and promotes economic empowerment programmes for women.

*FMC/ONE, Poderes Populares de Gramma, Pinar del Rio, y Habana Vieja, UNDP, UNOPS, UNIFEM; \$780,215.*

### HUMAN RIGHTS

#### Regional

**"DESafios": A Rights-Based Approach for Women's Economic and Social Justice** in the Latin American and Caribbean region promotes women's economic and social rights by monitoring national and international government commitments, women's participation and influence in political and economic decisions at local, national, regional and global levels; and support of grassroots women's organizations and trade unions for the enforcement and enjoyment of their economic and social rights. *UNIFEM; \$1,661,700.*

**A Life Free of Violence: It's our Right** advocates for women's human rights and the elimination of violence against women by creating a knowledge-base on achievements, challenges, constraints and strategies that support improved advocacy and action toward ending violence against women and by promoting accountability of national governments on the allocation of resources for the effective implementation of legislation, international instruments and other protective and preventive measures aimed at ending violence against women. *UNIFEM; \$935,925.*

# Selected Project HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

## Brazil

**Prevention and Attention to Intra-family Violence Against Women** designs and implements a Network of Attention and Referral to support women in situations of domestic violence. This pilot project analyses the situation in a selected community – the Complexo da Mare – and consolidates an inter-institutional network of services to support vulnerable women and girls. *National Secretariat of Human Rights, Ministry of Justice, Inter-American Development Bank, UNIFEM; \$609,710.*

**Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela Economic and Social Rights of Andean Women** upholds the economic and social rights of women in the Andean region by promoting accountability and advocating for the incorporation of gender perspectives in economic and social rights, particularly those pertinent to international and domestic legislation. *NGOs, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM; \$620,860.*

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CEE/CIS)

### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

#### Central and Eastern Europe

**Improving Gender Equality Standards in a New Europe** advocates for better opportunities for women in decision-making processes related to EU accession and European integration through training workshops, reports on gender aspects of accession and a conference of EU Parliamentarians & CEE women's NGOs on economic justice and gender equality. *KARAT Coalition and the Network of East-West Women/Poliska, UNIFEM; \$332,875.*

#### Tajikistan

**Legal Frameworks for Women's Economic Rights** promotes legislation in support of women's economic equality through detailed assessments of women-owned businesses, review of commercial and NGO legislation, consultations between national stakeholders and the creation of a high level lobby group. *Association of Businesswomen Khujand, UNIFEM; \$170,060.*

### GOVERNANCE & LEADERSHIP

#### Kosovo

**Capacity Building for a Peaceful and Economically Secure Future** ensures that gender issues are taken into consideration in planning, programming and implementation of activities in support of women active in politics, the economy and in the legal sphere in Kosovo. The project strengthens capacity of women in Kosovo to assist in the development and implementation of solutions to their own problems and issues. *UNMIK, local women's organizations, OSCE, STAR network, International Rescue Committee, UNIFEM; \$660,296.*

#### Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

**Women for Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Southern Caucasus** consists of a UNIFEM-led interagency initiative centered around building the capacity of women and civil society to prevent conflict and contribute to peace in the sub-region. Activities include: supporting mechanisms for dialogue between parties in conflict; building a popular culture of peace through public campaigns; and changing current rules of law and diplomacy through civil society involvement. *Host country governments, local NGOs, UNDP, UNIFEM; \$1,450,000.*

### HUMAN RIGHTS

#### Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

**Virtual Training and Information for the Elimination of Violence against Women** provides information materials and technical training to NGOs from the CIS/CEE region advocating for women's human rights issues. The project established a website, which reaches a broad number of organizations and individual human rights activists, ensuring direct access to key resources and facilitating an effective advocacy campaign for issues of violence against women. *Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, Canadian International Development Agency, Open Society Institute, Human Rights Center of the University of Minnesota, UNICEF, UNIFEM; \$162,255.*

*Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights, Canadian International Development Agency, Open Society Institute, Human Rights Center of the University of Minnesota, UNICEF, UNIFEM; \$162,255.*

#### Latvia

**Preventing Adolescent Trafficking** increases awareness on trafficking and forced labour through a nationwide education and information campaign targeting adolescents and adolescent sex workers. The project involves career-building workshops, training national professionals on trafficking, fostering linkages with NGOs and the national government to increase their

capacity to prevent trafficking, and the creation of a governmental Working Group on Trafficking and Forced Labor.

*Youth Health Center Council of Latvia, The International Organization of Adolescents (IOFA), Ministry of Welfare, Department of Labor, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, UNIPOL, police/law enforcement, Department of Immigration, IOM, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM; \$93,800.*

#### Southeastern Europe

**Promoting and Protecting Women's Human Rights** supports the South-Eastern European Women's Legal Network, engenders legislation in the region and will conduct lobbying and advocacy for gender equality legislation and/or national machinery in the participating countries.

*BABE, Open Society Institute, Canadian International Development Agency, UNIFEM; \$237,632.*

### GLOBAL

### ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Bringing Women's Voice to Microcredit** ensures that the perspective of low-income women entrepreneurs and farmers is integrated into the Microcredit Summit Campaign. The project benefits poor women in Africa, Asia and Latin America who will gain from enhanced access to microcredit and a gender sensitized microfinance policy environment. *UNDP/TCDC, UNIFEM; \$113,643.*

**Women in the New Network for Entrepreneurial Reinforcement (WINNER II)** recognizes the importance of the Internet and its potential to empower women in Albania, Bangladesh, China, Ecuador, Nepal, Philippines, Romania, and Zimbabwe through business development. The project demonstrates how women entrepreneurs can benefit from electronic communication tools for e-commerce, distance learning and business information. It involves training and the establishment of Help Desks and Web hosting enabling participants to promote and sell their products online. *DEVNET/TIPS, UNIFEM; \$779,500.*

**Strengthening Economic Governance: Applied Gender Analysis to Government Budgets** supports bringing a gender perspective to economic governance and leadership in efforts to increase women's participation in the decision-making processes that shape their lives. The project promotes the use of gender budget analysis in pilot countries to elicit widespread

support to ensure that every nation in the world can use it as a tool to increase accountability for gender-equality.

*Commonwealth Secretariat,  
International Development Research Centre.  
UNIFEM; \$3,525,000.*

#### GOVERNANCE & LEADERSHIP

**Women, Peace and Security** integrates a gender perspective in international peace and security initiatives in an effort to protect the rights of women affected by conflict. The project includes national and regional initiatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia, East Timor, Israel, Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, occupied Palestinian territories, Rwanda, and Somalia.

*UNIFEM; \$2,263,400.*

**Gender Justice and Political Empowerment** advocates for gender justice in programmes of constitutional, legislative, judicial and electoral reform, with a special emphasis on post-conflict countries.

*UNIFEM; \$330,000.*

#### HUMAN RIGHTS

**Shaping a World Free From Gender Based Violence: Telling the Stories, Working for Change** stimulates governments and civil society organizations worldwide to develop and implement effective initiatives for addressing and eliminating violence against women. The project provides grants to organizations using media and communications in innovative ways to raise awareness about violence against women and creates a database of innovative materials and strategies addressing issues of violence against women.

*The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, UNIFEM; \$1,197,000.*

**Gender, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS: A Programme of Action Responding to the Critical Gender Implications of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic** promotes increasing knowledge of the gender dimensions of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by sponsoring substantive experts, representatives of the women's movement and people living with HIV/AIDS to present on the subject at various intergovernmental fora. The project is also developing a youth programme to ensure that the needs of young women are integrated into key policies and activities that address adolescent sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS at all levels.

*UNIFEM; \$886,043.*

### TRUST FUND IN SUPPORT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – 2001 GRANTS

#### AFRICA

##### Ghana

**Advocating for a Ban on Female Ritual Servitude** promotes the enforcement of a law banning female ritual servitude, which currently affects some 10,000 women and children in Ghana, through community education, the reintegration of freed women and children into their communities and a monitoring council.

##### Nigeria

**Combating Violence Against Women through Television Programs** raises awareness of the prevalence, causes and forms of violence against women through visual dramas based on research findings and case studies, each of which documents a different form of violence and offers solutions.

##### Uganda

**Training Police Officers to Protect Women and Children** establishes Child and Family Protection Units in five districts that are just emerging from protracted armed conflict. The units investigate cases of violence, coordinate with civic leaders to handle cases, provide legal counseling and work towards sensitizing communities.

#### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

##### Syria

**Raising Awareness through Education** trains female community leaders on strategies designed to raise awareness about violence against women and women's human rights in four provinces. It also conducts educational sessions about women's rights among male and female youth attending summer camps and establishes support groups for girls living in shelters.

##### Thailand

**Advocating for Key Legal Reforms** carries out advocacy and lobbying activities to promote the passage of appropriate amendments to the penal code in three critical areas – marital rape, certain forms of sexual violence that are not considered sexual intercourse and child pornography.

##### West Bank

**Combating Violence Against Women through Success Stories** trains Palestinian women in the use of participatory video for the development and implementation of action plans to promote nonviolence and design strategies for coping with crisis.

#### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

##### Colombia

**Helping Victims of Trafficking** sensitizes state agents about trafficking of women and girls and develops preventive measures and tools to improve assistance to persons who have been trafficked.

##### Guyana

**Reducing Domestic Violence in Rural Communities** trains community advocates to undertake public education and promote cooperation between community advocates and the police, and develops a programme for the rehabilitation of male perpetrators of violence against women.

##### Mexico

**Protecting the Legal Rights of Survivors of Rape** raises awareness and encourages the fulfillment of government obligations to provide services for survivors of rape, including access to legal abortion.

#### CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CEE/CIS)

##### Romania

**Generating Support for Victims of Domestic Violence** creates institutional networks and community support groups to respond to domestic violence in six cities in the northeastern region of Romania.

##### Russia

**Creating a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence** provides training and support for the establishment of counseling centers offering legal and psychological counseling and shelter for women survivors of domestic violence.

##### Turkey

**Hotline Service for Women's Rights** provides counseling, conducts research, raises awareness of women's rights and improves services for women subject to violence among low-income communities in three Turkish provinces.

# Statement of INCOME & EXPENDITURE

All figures expressed in thousands of US dollars

For the year ended 31 December

|  | 2001          | 2000          |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>  |               |               |
| Voluntary contributions from governments                               | 20,693        | 19,066        |
| Cost-sharing contributions   | 4,513         | 3,373         |
| Sub-trust fund contributions   | 2,685         | 4,237         |
| Donations and other income   | 41            | 127           |
| Interest income  | 747           | 1,820         |
| Income from reimbursable services                                      | 937           | 789           |
| <b>Total Income</b>  | <b>29,616</b> | <b>29,412</b> |
| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>   |               |               |
| <i>Project Costs:</i>  |               |               |
| General resources  | 15,043        | 12,987        |
| Cost sharing   | 3,252         | 2,993         |
| Sub-trust funds  | 3,007         | 3,424         |
| <b>Sub-total</b>   | <b>21,302</b> | <b>19,404</b> |
| <i>Reimbursement of programme support costs to executing agencies:</i> |               |               |
| General resources  |               | 5             |
| Cost-sharing   | 252           | 241           |
| Sub-trust funds  | 278           | 322           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>   | <b>530</b>    | <b>568</b>    |
| <i>Biennial support budget</i>   |               |               |
| Management and administrative costs                                    | 2,859         | 2,628         |
| Technical support costs  | 2,644         | 2,377         |
| Reimbursable support services costs                                    | 337           | 366           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>   | <b>5,840</b>  | <b>5,371</b>  |
| <i>Other expenditure</i>   | 59            | 47            |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>   | <b>27,731</b> | <b>25,390</b> |
| <b>Excess of income over expenditure</b>                               | <b>1,885*</b> | <b>4,022</b>  |

\* The amount of \$1.9 million is already allocated to projects for 2002.

# CONTRIBUTIONS

## From Governments & Other Donors

All figures expressed in thousands of US dollars

| GOVERNMENTS                    | CORE CONTRIBUTIONS                                   |              | EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS |               |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
|                                | 2001 Pledges from Governments<br><i>Paid in 2001</i> | Cost-Sharing | Sub-Trust Funds         | Total         |
| United Kingdom                 | 3,562  | 898          |                         | 4,460         |
| Netherlands                    | 3,247  | 102          | 400                     | 3,749         |
| Italy                          | 2,655  |              | 443                     | 3,098         |
| USA                            | 1,898 *  | 1,054        |                         | 2,952         |
| Norway                         | 2,022  |              |                         | 2,022         |
| Japan                          | 1,416  |              | 400                     | 1,816         |
| Sweden                         | 1,311  |              |                         | 1,311         |
| Canada                         | 796  | 16           |                         | 812           |
| Finland                        | 459  |              | 303                     | 762           |
| Germany                        | 738  |              |                         | 738           |
| Denmark                        | 599  |              |                         | 599           |
| Switzerland                    | 449  | 127          |                         | 576           |
| Belgium                        |  |              | 461                     | 461           |
| Ireland                        | 446  |              |                         | 446           |
| Luxembourg                     | 424  |              |                         | 424           |
| European Economic Community    |  |              | 376                     | 376           |
| Brazil                         |  | 314          |                         | 314           |
| Australia                      | 202  |              |                         | 202           |
| New Zealand                    | 175  |              |                         | 175           |
| Spain                          | 128  | 16           | 2                       | 146           |
| Qatar                          |  | 140          |                         | 140           |
| Iceland                        |  | 117          |                         | 117           |
| Suriname                       |  | 47           |                         | 47            |
| Singapore                      | 40   |              |                         | 40            |
| China                          | 30   |              |                         | 30            |
| Liechtenstein                  | 6  | 10           |                         | 16            |
| South Africa                   | 13   |              |                         | 13            |
| Czech Republic                 | 13   |              |                         | 13            |
| Andorra                        | 11   |              |                         | 11            |
| India                          | 11   |              |                         | 11            |
| Mexico                         | 10   |              |                         | 10            |
| Thailand                       | 8  |              |                         | 8             |
| Malaysia                       | 5  |              |                         | 5             |
| Greece                         | 4  |              |                         | 4             |
| Tunisia                        | 3  |              |                         | 3             |
| Yemen                          | 3  |              |                         | 3             |
| Maldives                       | 2  |              |                         | 2             |
| Cyprus                         | 2  |              |                         | 2             |
| Nepal                          | 2  |              |                         | 2             |
| Barbados                       | 1  |              |                         | 1             |
| Bangladesh                     | 1  |              |                         | 1             |
| Uganda                         | 1  |              |                         | 1             |
| <b>Total from Governments</b>  | <b>20,693</b>  | <b>2,841</b> | <b>2,385</b>            | <b>25,919</b> |
| <b>OTHER DONORS</b>            |  |              |                         |               |
| UN Agencies                    |  | 597          |                         | 597           |
| UNIFEM National Committees     |  | 294          |                         | 294           |
| Zonta                          |  | 260          |                         | 260           |
| UNFIP/UN Foundation            |  |              | 200                     | 200           |
| Ford Foundation                |  | 200          |                         | 200           |
| Conrad Hilton Foundation       |  |              | 100                     | 100           |
| Noel Foundation                |  | 100          |                         | 100           |
| Cisco Corporation              |  | 100          |                         | 100           |
| AGFUND                         |  | 55           |                         | 55            |
| MacArthur Foundation           |  | 28           |                         | 28            |
| Soroptimist International      |  | 27           |                         | 27            |
| NGOS                           |  | 11           |                         | 11            |
| <b>Total from other Donors</b> |  | <b>1,672</b> | <b>300</b>              | <b>1,972</b>  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>             | <b>20,693</b>  | <b>4,513</b> | <b>2,685</b>            | <b>27,891</b> |

\* This amount includes \$ 998,000 that represents 2000 pledges.

# Network of SUPPORT

## REGIONAL PROGRAMME DIRECTORS

### South Asia

Chandni Joshi  
223 Jor Bagh  
New Delhi 110 003, India  
Tel: 91-11-469-8297 or 460-4351  
Fax: 91-11-462-2136/7612  
E-mail: chandni.joshi@undp.org  
Website: www.unifem.org.in

### Arab States

Haifa Abu Ghazaleh  
14 Abdullah Ben Omar Street  
near Tyche Hotel  
Shemeisani  
P.O. Box 830 896  
Amman 11183, Jordan  
Tel: 962-6-5678-586/7  
Fax: 962-6-5678-594  
E-mail: amman@unifem.org.jo  
Website: www.unifem.org.jo

### East and South-East Asia

Linda Miranda  
5th Floor Block B  
c/o UNDP, United Nations Building  
Rajdamnern Avenue  
Bangkok 10200  
Thailand  
Tel: 66-2288-1934 or 66-2288-2584  
Fax: 66-2280-6030  
E-mail: unifem-bkk@mozart.inet.co.th  
Website: www.unifem-eseasia.org

### Pacific

Amelia Siamomua  
19-13 Cummings Street, 2nd floor  
House of Lords  
Suva, Fiji  
Tel: (679) 330 1178  
Fax: (679) 330 1654  
E-mail: registry@unifempacific.com  
Website: www.unifempacific.com

### East, Central, and Horn of Africa

Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda  
UN Gigiri Complex  
Block Q, Rooms 100-109 &  
Block P, Room 133-137  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: 254-2-624301 or 254-2-  
624383/4/5/6  
Fax 254-2-624494/90/89  
E-mail: nyaradzai.gumbonzvanda  
@unifem.unon.org  
Website: www.unifem.unon.org

### French-Speaking West Africa

Micheline Ravololonarisoa  
P.O. Box 154  
Immeuble Faycal  
19 Rue Parchappe, Dakar, Senegal  
Tel: 221-823-5207/5002  
Fax: 221-823-5002  
E-mail:  
micheline.ravololonarisoa@undp.org

### Southern Africa

Nomcebo Manzini  
7th Floor Takura House,  
67/69 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue  
P.O. Box 4775 Harare, Zimbabwe  
Tel: 263-4-792-681/686  
Fax: 263-4-704-729  
E-mail: nomcebo.manzini@undp.org

### English-Speaking West Africa

Florence Butegwa  
11 Oyinkan Abayomi Drive, Ikoyi  
P.O. Box 2075  
Lagos, Nigeria  
Tel: 234-1-2692006  
Fax: 234-1-2690885  
E-mail: florence.butegwa@undp.org

### Mexico, Central America, Cuba and the Dominican Republic

Teresa Rodriguez  
Presidente Mazaryk  
No. 29, Piso 10  
Colonia Polanco, 11570 Mexico, D.F.  
Tel: 52-5-263-9808  
Fax: 52-5-203-1894  
E-mail: teresa.rodriguez@un.org.mx  
Website: www.un.org.mx/unifem

### Andean Region

Lucia Salamea Palacios  
Officer-in-Charge  
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  
E-mail: unifem.ecuador@undp.org  
Website: www.unifemandina.org.ec

### Caribbean

Joycelin Massiah  
United Nations House  
Marine Gardens Hastings,  
Christ Church  
St. Michael, Barbados  
Tel: (246) 467-6000  
Fax: (246) 437-6596  
E-mail: unifem\_bb@unifemcar.org  
joycelin.massiah@unifemcar.org  
Website: www.unifemcar.org

### Southern Cone

Branca Moreira Alves  
Setor Comercial Norte Quadra 2,  
Bloco A  
Módulo 602  
Ed. Corporate Financial Center  
70712-901 Brasilia D.F. Brazil  
Tel: 55-61-329-2161/2163  
Fax: 55-61-329-2169  
E-mail: branca@undp.org.br

### Central and Eastern Europe

Osnat Lubrani  
Grosslingova 35  
81109 Bratislava, Slovak Republic  
Tel: 421-2-593-37-160  
Fax: 421-2-59337-171  
E-mail: unifem.sk@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  
E-mail: damira.sartbaeva@undp.org

## Gender Advisers

### Lanyan Chen

c/o UN Building  
2 Liangmahe Nanlu  
Beijing 100600, China  
Tel: 86-10-6532-3731 ext. 248  
Fax: 86-10-6532-2567, 86-10-6532-6233  
E-mail: lanyan.chen@undp.org

### 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  
E-mail:  
z.touimi-benjelloun@undp.org

### Baudouine Kamatari

c/o UNDP  
P. O. Box 445  
Kigali, Rwanda  
Tel: 250-76906/75381 ext. 516, 527  
Fax: 250-76263  
E-mail:  
baudouine.kamatari@undp.org

## Regional Gender and HIV/AIDS Advisor

### Asia and the Pacific

#### Madhu Bala Nath

55 Jor Bagh  
New Delhi, India 110003  
Tel: 91-11-4646479, 91-11-4618571  
Fax: 91-11-4646471  
E-mail: madhu.bala.nath@undp.org

### Regional Economic Advisor for Asia-Pacific and Arab States

#### Lorraine Corner

5th Floor, Block B  
c/o UNDP, United Nations Building  
Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200  
Thailand  
Tel: 66-2288-1934 or 66-2288-2584  
Fax: 66-2280-6030  
E-mail:  
lorraine@unifemeseasia.org  
lorraine@ksc15.th.com

## Gender Population and Development Advisers

**Ethiopia:** Miriam Jato

**Jordan:** Faiza Benhadid

**Mexico:** Belkys Mones

**Senegal:** Diana Lima Handem

**Thailand:** Trinidad Osteria

**Zimbabwe:** Safiatu Singhateh

**UNIFEM Headquarters:** Talat Jafri

## National Committees for UNIFEM

### UNIFEM Australia

Glenda Culley, President  
E-mail: glendac@melbpc.org.au

### UNIFEM Austria

Irene Freudenschuss, President  
E-mail: irene.freudenschuss-reichl@bmaa.gov.at

### Belgian Committee for UNIFEM

Inca de Beaufort, President  
Tel: (32-2) 648-1212

### Canadian Committee for UNIFEM

Kate White, President  
E-mail: unifem@unac.org

### UNIFEM Denmark

Mette Sundby-Brandt, President  
E-mail: msb@unifem.dk

### UNIFEM Finland

Sinikka Ala-Paavola, President  
E-mail: s.alapaavola@pp.inet.fi

### UNIFEM France

Marie-Cecile Moreau, President  
Fax: (33-1) 45-51-51-96

### UNIFEM Germany

Anneliese Müller, Chairwoman  
E-mail: HerbertMueller@vr-web.de

### UNIFEM National Committee for Iceland

Sigrídur Margrét Gudmundsdóttir, President  
E-mail: hringbraut@islandia.is

### Irish National Committee for UNIFEM

Dorin Creamer, Chairperson  
Tel: (353) 280-2064

### UNIFEM Japan

Yoko Abe, President  
E-mail: sok-matterhorn@muf.biglobe.ne.jp

### UNIFEM New Zealand

Lorna McIntosh, President  
E-mail: lorna.m@xtra.co.nz

### UNIFEM Norway

Ragnhild Fjortoft, President  
Tel: (47-23) 04-97-05

### UNIFEM Philippine Committee

Georgitta P. Puyat, President  
E-mail: beng@puyat.org

### UNIFEM Singapore

Dr. Kwanjalit Soin, President  
E-mail:  
admin@unifemsingapore.org.sg

### UNIFEM Sweden

Gia Kjellén, Chair  
E-mail: gia.kjellen@swipnet.se

### UNIFEM Switzerland/Liechtenstein

Eva Michaelis, Secretary General  
E-mail: michaelis@unifem.ch

### UNIFEM United Kingdom

Lois Hainsworth, President  
E-mail: loishains@cerbernet.co.uk

### US Committee for UNIFEM

Sheryl J. Swed, President  
E-mail: uscommitteeunifem@counterpart.org

## Non-Governmental Committee of Organizations in Consultative Status with UNIFEM

All India Women's Conference  
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American Association of Retired Persons  
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Associated Country Women of the World  
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International Council of Women  
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International Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centres  
International Federation of University Women  
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International Institute of Rural Reconstruction  
International Federation on Ageing  
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

League of Women Voters  
National Association of Negro Business & Professional Women Clubs, Inc.  
Pan-Pacific S.E. Asia Women's Association International  
Rotary International  
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Trickle Up Program, Inc.  
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World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
World Veterans Federation  
World Young Women's Christian Association  
Zonta International



**United Nations  
Development  
Fund for Women**

UNIFEM Headquarters  
304 East 45th Street, 15th floor  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
Tel: 212-906-6400  
Fax: 212-906-6705  
E-mail: [unifem@undp.org](mailto:unifem@undp.org)  
Website: [www.unifem.undp.org](http://www.unifem.undp.org)