




UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN **ANNUAL REPORT 2018**

ROAD TO CHANGE





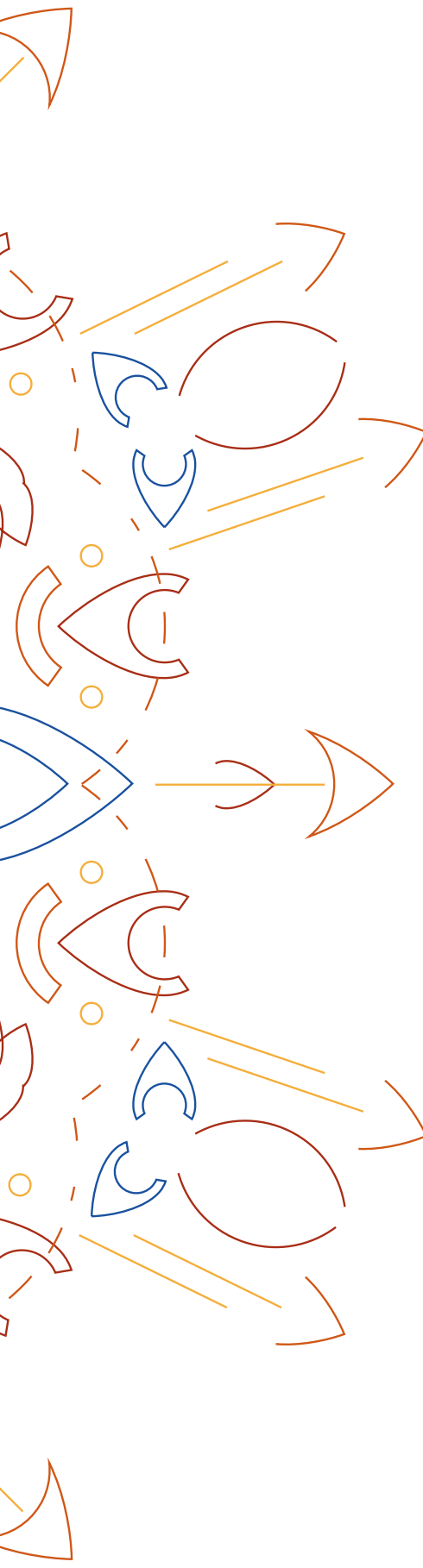
“I always think that my life is very sad and I used to dream of having someone help re-construct my life story... Now, I feel my dream has come true when [the project] helped to re-construct and document my life story and I am so excited.”

Seng Sopheap, age 67, a survivor of violence during the Khmer Rouge and participant in a project from the Victims Support Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia.





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"[Using our] voice against violence is the best solution", said Sunita Tunag², a student at the Shree Saraswoti Higher Secondary School in Nepal in a project with Skillshare Nepal.



"Sisterhood for me is a human right and how we can help each other", said Lana Kalad² a beneficiary of a social economic training programme from Women for Women International in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.



FOREWORD



"In my village, I will make sure that new mums fight for their daughters, sisters and mothers", said Fatoumata N.², a peer educator of a project in Mali from AMSOPT working to end Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.



"We could feel the political will, we could feel the support", said Cecilia Chacón, the first female deputy prefect in Tungurahua, Ecuador, about a project from ACDemocracia ensuring access to justice.



“The struggle against a total system’s discrimination, stigma, coercion, abuse and violence has never been most courageously undertaken by those empowered by it or benefiting from that same toxicity. No! Always it has been, and still it is, the strength, defiance and determination of those made casualty of such systems, and the solidarity of civil society actors with them, that have been the more profound, more transformative and more sustained forces for change”, said Kate Gilmore, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, during the 2018 Disability Summit in London (UK).

And last year alone was indeed full of examples that speak truth to this quote: Dr. Christine Blasey Ford’s testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee is certainly one example. Or, the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize - awarded jointly to Ms. Nadia Murad, a rights activist and Yazidi³ survivor of rape and captivity by ISIS, and Dr. Denis Mukwege, a Congolese gynecologist, for their contributions toward ending sexual violence against women and girls in wartime. Or, the continued influence of the #MeToo movement in so many parts of the world, which went global as millions of women survivors and activists came forward to tell their stories. In Italy it became #QuellaVoltaChe, in Spain #YoTambien, in France #BalanceTonPorc, in Arab States #AnaKaman and in Latin America the movement continued to grow as #NiUnaMenos.

What this really means, of course, is that 2018 witnessed the continued pandemic of violence against women and girls. It also shows that the long-standing calls to end it were garnering more visibility, largely due to the bravery of survivors, grass-roots activists and movements around the world. While their names and their contexts may differ across geographic locations, economic and social contexts; one common theme runs deep: women and girls in every corner of the world continue to experience extensive abuse and violence.

Our 2018 Annual Report aims to contribute to and amplify this chorus of global voices. It aims to tell the story of the enduring work to end one of the most pervasive human rights violations, and the never-ending commitment of those agents of change who are challenging impunity and empowering survivors.

Aldijana Susic

Chief, UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

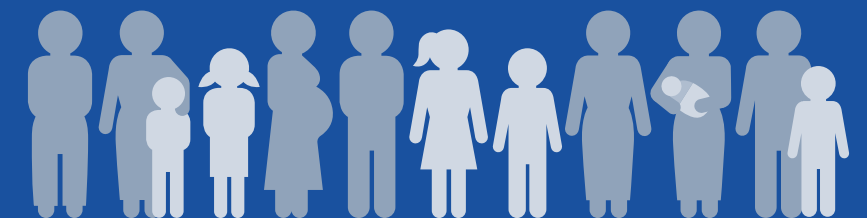
2018

A total of

7,885,356

PEOPLE

including women and girls, men and boys, government officials and the general public, were reached by supported projects during the year.



THE UN TRUST FUND
managed

125
projects

aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women and girls in

70
*countries and territories*⁴

In 2018, the UN Trust Fund continued to reach out to small and women-led organizations and to support projects working to ensure efforts to prevent and address violence against women and girls "leave no one behind".

At least
37 projects

supported by the UN Trust Fund focused on those women and girls who have historically been marginalized and underserved. Among those directly served by these projects were:

In 2018, the UN Trust Fund's 21st grant-giving cycle resulted in:

31 ORGANIZATIONS

in 25 countries and territories were awarded grants totalling **\$11 million** in 2018.

Of the 31 organizations receiving grants,

28 are led by women,

18 identify as women's rights organizations and

11 are small organizations.

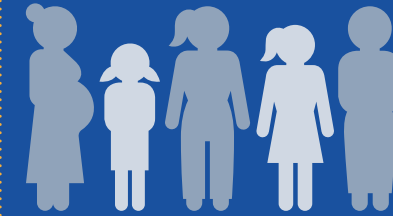
at least
1,530
women and girls with disabilities

8,107
indigenous women

7,718
refugee and internally displaced women and girls

At least

384,823
women and girls

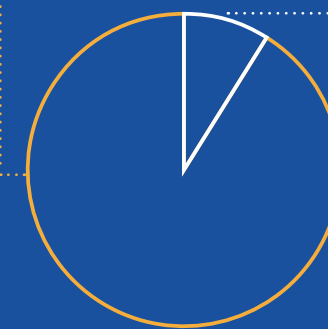


benefited directly from

SERVICES

EMPOWERMENT ACTIVITIES

PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE DURING THE YEAR



including

29,979
survivors of violence

1

INTRODUCTION



Gender-based violence against women and girls is a worldwide breach of human rights. It cuts across all generations, social groups and geographical boundaries. As many as 70 per cent of women worldwide have experienced intimate-partner physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime.⁵ At least 200 million girls and women alive today have undergone some form of female genital mutilation or cutting in the 30 countries in which the practice is most prevalent; in the majority of the cases, the girls were cut before the age of five.⁶ More than 750 million women alive today were married before they reached 18 years of age and some 250 million entered into a union before they were 15.⁷

In recent years, an increasingly intense light has begun to shine on the many forms of this entrenched, global human rights violation. Conversations about violence against women and girls have permeated areas of public discourse from which they had long been excluded. The UN Trust Fund grantees whose work is presented in this report are among the millions of people engaged in their own national discourses around the world on how to prevent, address and ultimately eradicate violence against women and girls in their communities. Their assessment of how to best respond to this violence and to bring about much-needed change is rooted in their knowledge of their specific environment. The UN Trust Fund is uniquely placed to facilitate the sustainable investment needed to support these crucial initiatives.

SUPPORTED BY A NETWORK IN THE FIELD

UN Women manages the UN Trust Fund on behalf of the UN System and focal points to the UN Women regional, multi-country and country offices support grantees in fulfilling their accountability requirements to the UN Trust Fund. They are also often in contact with grantees, along with UN Trust Fund portfolio managers.

With the strong institutional support of UN Women and working closely with the rest of the UN system through the regional and global inter-agency Programme Advisory Committees (PAC), the UN Trust Fund plays a vital role in driving forward collective efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls. The Global PAC (GPAC) is chaired by UN Women and includes members of UN agencies and of civil society organizations (CSOs). They play a key role in the UN Trust Fund's call for proposals, utilizing their expertise from a global array of UN agencies and civil society organizations to make the final assessment in awarding grants.



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*UN organs and bodies
in its Regional and
Global Programme
Advisory Committees
(PAC).*



© Chrispin Mwatat-IIRR
Participants in Kenya take part in an awareness raising meeting as part of IIRR's work to end violence against women and girls in rural areas.

2

DELIVERING THE FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN



In 2018, the UN Trust Fund commissioned an independent external mid-term review of its 2015-2020 Strategic Plan. The process involved a review of documentation and 47 interviews with grantee organizations, current and potential donors, UN Trust Funds' GPAC members, UN Women and UN Trust Fund Secretariat staff, and a number of women's rights organizations.

The review found that the UN Trust Fund is on track to achieve the targets set out in its Strategic Plan. In addition, the report concluded that the UN Trust Fund's focus on reaching and supporting small women's rights organizations was widely valued and seen as instrumental in efforts to "leave no one behind".

The review noted that the UN Trust Fund has succeeded in increasing its level of funding and attracting new donors, and provided some important insights about the reasons for this success. Donors underscored the importance of the legitimacy of the UN Trust Fund as an inter-agency, international UN fund and how this was seen as a strong guarantee of accountability and transparency. For grantees, receiving funding from such a reputable institution was seen as an important factor in increasing their visibility and credibility, as well as their confidence to approach other funders. The ability to strike a balance between the seemingly contradictory priorities of donors and grantees was seen as one of the UN Trust Fund's strengths.

Overall, the review found that the Strategic Plan 2015-2020 remains relevant in the current landscape around ending violence against women and that the UN Trust Fund has made significant strides in realizing its ambition to be "more than a donor".

The UN Trust Fund is now in the process of looking at how to integrate the report findings into the remaining period of this Strategic Plan and further into the future for the next planning period.



"Continue being such a dynamic and enthusiastic organization and donor."

Grantee

"The UN Trust Fund's strength is the capability of giving grants: lots of stakeholders are not able to live up to the accountability expectations that the UN Trust Fund provides."

Donor

"Being a UN Trust Fund beneficiary opens doors for us."

Grantee



© War Child Canada
Out of school girls attend classes for Arabic, English, Math and Life Skills at a women's centre run by War Child Canada in Jordan.

WHAT GRANTEES SAY ABOUT THE UN TRUST FUND

In October and November 2018, as part of the mid-term review process, grantees in all regions were asked to take part in a survey about their experience of partnership with the UN Trust Fund. The 101 people who responded were overwhelmingly from civil society organizations, although inter-governmental and governmental organizations were also represented. The following highlights some of the key things they had to say about the UN Trust Fund.



87%

agreed or strongly agreed that being a UN Trust Fund grantee enabled their organization to achieve results on ending violence against women and girls.



84%

agreed or strongly agreed that being a UN Trust Fund grantee enabled their organization to generate knowledge and evidence on what works to end violence against women and girls.



82%

said that what they had learned from the UN Trust Fund will help them to continue their work around ending violence against women and girls.



72%

said they had used what they learned from the UN Trust Fund in other projects.



67%

agreed or strongly agreed that being a UN Trust Fund grantee enabled their organization to increase its chances of raising more funds.



67%

said that the evaluation requirements of the UN Trust Fund enabled their organization to produce evidence of good practices on ending violence against women and girls.

In addition, as part of the UN Trust Fund’s Annual Partner Survey, 85 grantee organizations reflected on their ability to raise further funds to prevent and end violence against women and girls following their UN Trust Fund-funded project.⁸ Grantees reported that **64 per cent** had mobilized additional resources in 2018: 54 organizations had mobilized a total of USD**37.8 million**.⁹ Of that, USD**8,166,226** was mobilized by 22 organizations to continue or upscale the project funded by the UN Trust Fund.

92 per cent of grantees responding to the survey said they believed that securing a UN Trust Fund grant will help their organization to mobilize additional resources in the future.



“The [UN Trust Fund] is a highly professional organization in the area of gender-based violence and having a project from them gives a high profile to the grantees.”

Grantee

MORE THAN “JUST A DONOR”

77 per cent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that being a UN Trust Fund grantee responds to the needs of their organization beyond funding.

The most valuable elements of the partnership with the UN Trust Fund, aside from funding, highlighted were:

- *The tools provided (such as the reporting format, Results Framework)*
- *Training sessions*
- *The reputation of the UN Trust Fund*
- *The relationship with the UN Trust Fund staff*

- *The knowledge exchange events organized by the UN Trust Fund*

In terms of capacity building, grantees said that UN Trust Fund support activities had most helped their organization in the following areas:

- *Project design and implementation*
- *Project monitoring and evaluation*
- *Financial management and budgeting*
- *Ethics and safety protocols*
- *Expertise on ending violence against women and girls*

3

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018



In 2018, projects implemented by UN Trust Fund grantees addressed a range of forms of violence against women and girls in a variety of contexts

IN 2018, PROJECTS:

Reported or referred

6,706

cases

of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls to state service providers.



Provided free legal aid or advice in cases of violence to

45,757

women and girls



Enabled

4,469

women

to strengthen their capacities and skills to participate in the economy, including as entrepreneurs as part of efforts to enable them to escape or prevent violence.



Ensured that

135,665

women and girls

can demonstrate knowledge of at least one available and accessible service in their area that can provide help in cases of violence.



ACCESS TO MULTISECTORAL SERVICES

“If you can bring people together and talk together then you can make changes... Before [the] PHR training we would all work independently and there was no preservation of evidence... Now I feel an enormous sense of pride when we are able to work together to achieve a conviction.”

Kenyan senior magistrate, working with Physicians for Human Rights

36

grantees that helped



22,383

women and girls.



898

cases of violence.

Increasing the access of women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multisectoral services is one of the UN Trust Fund's three priority areas. Many applications for funding include some form of service delivery for survivors, including promoting and/or providing services such as psychological counselling, medical care and shelters; enhancing access to justice through the provision of legal aid; and the training of service providers to improve access to and the quality of services.

In 2018, the UN Trust Fund supported the work of 36 grantees that helped 22,383 women and girls to gain access to specialized support services.

In **Viet Nam**, the Institute for Development and Community Health used a UN Trust Fund grant to work on preventing intimate partner violence against pregnant and lactating women. During the three years the project was in operation, it reached 18,109 women and girls, including 3,433 pregnant and lactating women, in 10 communes in the Kien Xuong district Thai Binh. Some 55 health-care volunteers and staff were trained to identify indicators of intimate-partner violence which resulted in identifying 898 cases of such violence, of which 58 per cent were women who were breastfeeding and 42 per cent were pregnant.

In **North Macedonia**, the Women's Forum-Tetovo is using a small grant from the UN Trust Fund to implement a three-year project to provide survivors of domestic violence with access to coordinated, multisectoral support services. Survivors of domestic violence have been recruited to participate in the first cycle of workshops and the Women's Forum has worked to increase public information and initiate dialogue about domestic violence in the Tetovo region. Various media materials to raise public awareness of domestic violence have been published and have helped women to speak out against violence and obtain access to services and support, as reflected in a significant increase in the number of cases of domestic violence reported.

A project implemented in **Armenia** by the Women's Support Centre focused on preventing domestic violence and supporting survivors. Specialists trained through the project provided counselling, shelter and support services to 443 women and girls, 41 of whom had sought refugee status or were internally displaced and 336 of whom were survivors of domestic violence. The Women's Support Centre held several meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Justice and the Minister for Social Affairs and provided information and feedback on best practices, in particular with regard to managing a shelter for survivors of domestic violence. As a direct result of the project, the Women's Support Centre has also been approached by the police to help them with the development of mechanisms and protocols to address domestic violence.

MULTISECTORAL COOPERATION IN ACTION

"There are victims who never came because they did not trust the whole system. But the way we learned to keep their confidentiality, welcome them, talk with them, it gives them trust. These victims go and tell the people in the community, and other people now come to us. And this is a big thing, because there was this reinforcement of trust."

Law enforcement officer, DRC

In Kenya and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) received a UN Trust Fund grant to implement a project to address gaps in medical and legal processes for survivors of sexual violence. The project, which began in 2015 and concluded in 2018, has enabled PHR to establish a foothold in both Kenya and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in prosecuting sexual and gender-based violence crimes through strong training partnerships with medical, legal, and law enforcement sectors.

PHR has made significant progress over the past three years in deepening local capacity to use forensic techniques to document evidence of sexual violence and expand this work's reach by engaging with new communities.

Following PHR trainings, medical, legal, and law enforcement professionals reported changes in behaviour at their institutions to better support and

meet the needs of survivors. Network members and other trainees have identified a shift in their provision of care to survivors.

Legal sector professionals have confirmed that there have been significant changes in practices by medical professionals who have been trained by PHR which have resulted in an increase of good quality evidence reaching courts.

To improve and standardize documentation practices, PHR developed new tools, such as a medical certificate, and launched MediCapt – a mobile application that digitizes forensic medical forms and securely stores patient information. MediCapt was successfully piloted at Naivasha Sub-Country Referral Hospital in Kenya and is currently in use with patients. It is being field tested in three facilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with plans to pilot it with patients in the coming months at the Panzi General Reference Hospital. PHR is also in discussions with government officials and other key stakeholders in Kenya, DRC, and elsewhere to plan for sustainable scale-up. Finally, PHR deepened ties with existing networks and built a cohort of local trainers who can train others independently of PHR, which will carry this work into the future. The project reached an estimated 83,107 survivors of violence through the work of the 1,011 professionals who have been trained by PHR as part of the project since 2015.



PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

*“I learned that no victim
of rape should be blamed.”*

Sophia Ibechone, a member of the Wumba committee, Sexual Offences
Awareness and Victims Rehabilitation (SOAR) Initiative

Preventing all forms of violence against women and girls is a key element of most projects funded by the UN Trust Fund. For example, preventing intimate partner violence is a central focus of 68 current projects in 45 countries and territories in which the UN Trust Fund has invested a total of USD30,955,475.

The emphasis on making schools and other educational settings safe places for girls reflects the importance of early intervention to effect change. In 2018, the UN Trust Fund supported 17 grantees working to improve curricula or to implement policies, practices or services aimed at preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in 483 schools.

In **Kenya**, the organization Trócaire implemented a project focused on adolescent girls and young women in eight informal settlements in Nakuru town to reduce violence against women and girls through empowerment activities, including training in fundamental rights, economic and vocational skills and fostering community-level gender-transformative behavioural change using the SASA! faith methodology. Thanks to this training, 150 adolescent girls and young women have embarked on 18 income-generating business start-ups. The project engaged faith communities in dialogue on the underlying causes of violence against women and in large-scale awareness-raising activities which reached over 3,500 people. In addition, more than 250 front-line workers from various sectors took part in capacity-building activities to provide effective and high-quality services and implement laws to prevent violence against women and girls. At the end of 2018, 41 cases were ongoing in the justice system and three convictions for sexual violence had been secured.



150

adolescent girls and young women have embarked on 18 income-generating business start-ups.



© Will Swanson - Trocaire
Members of Trocaire set up for a campaign in Nakuru town, Kenya, to prevent violence against women and girls.

HELPING FAMILIES BECOME VIOLENCE-FREE

The Mother and Child Education Foundation (AÇEV) in Turkey has built on a previous project supported by the UN Trust Fund, *Father Training for Violence-Free Families*, to translate improved attitudes into gender-sensitive and non-violent behaviours within families. The flagship *Father Support Programme (FSP)* is a community-based, 10-week parenting programme for fathers from disadvantaged backgrounds with children aged three to eleven. Today, AÇEV stands out as one of the pioneering institutions in engaging men in the promotion of early childhood development and integrating women's empowerment and the prevention of gender-based violence.

One of the unique outcomes of the project has been that participants have turned into active change agents and social advocates. After graduating from the programme, many fathers have become active agents of change, forming or joining local father networks (more than 150 fathers have formed nine local networks); others provide support to local

advocacy events, creating new opportunities for peer learning. More than 2 million people were reached in 2018 with three advocacy campaigns: "The Fatherhood Comes First", "No Place in My Love for Violence" and "I am a Father".

AÇEV has made important progress to ensure sustainability by securing funds from various sources to continue the work achieved thanks to this project, including one from the European Union under its Civil Society Support grant scheme, which is giving EUR143,550 for capacity building for the fatherhood initiatives. Funding of USD230,000 is also being given from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) for a project entitled "Supporting Fathers and Communities to Prevent Forced, Early Marriages (Child Marriage)" and the Generali Insurance Company has given over USD45,000 to AÇEV to conduct the FSP, Training of Trainers and overall awareness raising on involved fatherhood and advocacy work among company staff, as well as distributors and customers.



© Burcu Atli - AÇEV

Fathers take part in an activity to promote non-violent behaviours within families in Turkey.



© Tanya Ghani - UN Trust Fund/UN Women
A women's support group in Rajasthan, India discusses topics such as health, nutrition and ending violence against women in a project by Pragma.

Preventing early and forced marriage was the focus of a project implemented in **Pakistan** by the Sindh Community Foundation. The overall goal was to ensure that girls in 30 villages in three districts of Sindh province were better protected from forced early marriage. The final evaluation found that the project had increased knowledge and shifted attitudes and had reached 3,915 primary and secondary beneficiaries.

The Pragma project funded by the UN Trust Fund in **India** aimed to end violence against women and girls through attitudinal change. Training, including gender-sensitization, was provided for members of women's groups, Panchayats (village councils), law enforcement and civil society, to address deep-rooted gender norms in tribal societies and to empower tribal women. As a result, more than 2,800 women joined 100 women peer groups in five rural Indian states. Women involved with the project have reported increased levels of confidence and self-esteem and show a high level of commitment to disseminating the information they have received to other villages.

Malti Tudu is one such woman, who advocates for an end to early and forced marriage. She belongs to a tribal community in which more than 70 per cent of women and girls are married before the age of 18.¹⁰ She described the impact of the support of Pragma.



“Women’s groups are important avenues from which one can derive energy and support to carry on. The training I received from Pragma helped me build my skills in counselling and provide support to women and girls in my village... Sensitization is the key to reducing such cases.”

CHANGING MINDSETS IN NIGERIA

“I am so very happy this project has come into our community... my daughter was raped two years ago and I could not do anything about it because the person had more influence. I know your presence will help the girls in this community, including my daughter.”

Vincent A., a member of Wumba child protection committee

In Nigeria, violence against girls and early marriage is prevalent; a 2018 UNICEF study found that 44 per cent of women married before the age of 18.¹¹

In 2016, in response to calls by the Nigerian government for NGOs to set up efforts to prevent and end violence against girls, the Sexual Offences Awareness and Victims Rehabilitation (SOAR) Initiative was launched, with funding from the UN Trust Fund. The project is mobilizing communities

and schools to protect girls from sexual violence in two communities – Dutse and Wumba – in the municipal area of the capital Abuja.

Girls are playing a key role in determining what the project needs to focus on. Ideas from girls involved in the project include establishing community-based child protection committees to respond to sexual assaults, training girls who are in and out of school to assert their rights, creating a Kids Club as a safe space and teaching people to recognize and report sexual abuse. Based on these ideas, SOAR mobilized community members into child protection committees. These committees, composed of 37 leaders from the community, have already seen an increase in reporting of assaults on girls, indicating that it is addressing the lack of response mechanisms for survivors identified during the preparation of the project.

MISSIONS

Between January and December 2018, the UN Trust Fund team conducted 29 monitoring missions to projects in 21 countries, eight of which were to provide training and support to small organizations.

*One such visit was to a project implemented in **Egypt** by Al Shehab Institution for Comprehensive Development supporting marginalized women who experience violence and/or are at risk of HIV infection. A final evaluation of the project found that women's understanding of personal and structural violence had improved, as had their interaction with support services. By the end of the project, health-care, legal, psychological and anti-violence programmes had reached 1,662 at-risk women in Cairo and helped to bring about significant behavioural change.*



STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS, POLICIES AND NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

“The project gave us an opportunity to explain what violence against women is like, something we've been wanting to do for a very long time...”

Participant in the project training Huánuco, as part of the project from Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer



© Robin Schmid - Women's Justice Initiative
 A group of police officers show their certificates after attending a training from WJI in Guatemala.

The UN Trust Fund is currently investing USD11 million in supporting at least 21 grantees working to bring legislation into line with international human rights standards; ensure laws, regulations and protocols to end harmful traditional practices are implemented; and encourage States to fulfil their obligation to exercise due diligence in order to prevent violence, protect victims and ensure their right to justice.

In **Guatemala**, the Women's Justice Initiative (WJI) used a small grant from the UN Trust Fund to implement a project to improve access to justice for Mayan women and girls in 18 rural communities in the Patzún municipality. Although the government has put in place laws, policies and plans to combat violence against women and girls and strengthen institutional responses, reaching women in rural areas has been one of the greatest challenges.



1,043

Mayan women and girls in 16 communities graduated from the legal literacy course.

During the three-year project, 1,043 Mayan women and girls in 16 communities graduated from the legal literacy course. More than 40 per cent of course participants began to exercise their rights by seeking legal assistance from WJI. The number of referrals almost doubled between the first and third year of the project, ensuring that more women received comprehensive legal services and so increasing the likelihood of better legal outcomes. The project proved a springboard for further initiatives. For example, in July 2018, WJI received a small grant from Partners Asia for USD10,000 to support a technology pilot in four communities to test using tablets and video calling to connect WJI's lawyers and paralegals to women in remote communities. In addition, in December 2018, the WJI received a small grant of USD14,000 from the Global Fund for Children for efforts to prevent and address child marriage.

In **Serbia's** northern Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the Provincial Secretariat for Health, Social Policy and Demography led the implementation of a three-year project that began in 2015 to improve service delivery and institutional responses to sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls. The project contributed to raising the capacities of institutions by conducting a three-day training for a total of 1,547 health professionals

from 73 institutions; delivering 62 days of training for 1,215 people working in the system for protecting women from sexual and gender-based violence (more than three times the number originally envisaged); launching seven centres providing new and improved services in health institutions that served 100 victims. Beneficiaries who attended the centres highlighted the importance of psychosocial support and the provision of information. A final evaluation indicated that the average satisfaction of women who were in the system of protection rose by 25 per cent between 2016 and 2018.

LEARNING FROM SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE IN CAMBODIA

“I have hidden my story for many years since I was forced to marry my husband... Now, I have understood the impacts on my mental health and started to share my story with my family and neighbors.”

Keo Peoun, a survivor of violence from the Khmer Rouge regime

From 1975 to 1979 the Khmer Rouge subjected women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence, including systematic forced marriage and rape, in Cambodia. Beginning in 2011, the UN Trust Fund funded a project implemented by the Victims Support Section of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia to promote gender equality and improve access to justice for women survivors of violence under the Khmer Rouge. An external evaluation of the project found positive results and the potential for significant impact in the long term. Recognizing the potential for sustainable results, the UN Trust Fund is currently funding a second phase of the project to build upon the achievements of the first, as part of the UN Trust Fund's invitation only window.

In 2018 alone, during the second phase of funding, the Victims Support Section has already supported 546 women survivors of violence, including women from minority groups and from remote provinces,

to participate in court hearings and forums. The project also interviewed 80 survivors of forced marriage about discrimination against them in their communities and found that discrimination has decreased significantly since the project began in 2011. The change is attributed to a growing understanding of, and empathy towards, survivors.

Survivors are encouraged to participate and speak in public to share their stories with the community and with the younger generation through forums, radio shows and intergenerational dialogue. These events have made many participants feel empowered to transform their experiences of suffering into lessons learned for the country's future.

“I always think that my life is very sad and I used to dream of having someone help re-construct my life story... Now, I feel my dream has come true when [the project] helped to re-construct and document my life story and I am so excited.”

Seng Sopheap, aged 67

The Victim Support Section is also increasing the sustainability of reparations projects and raised USD5 million for additional work with Khmer Rouge survivors, including survivors of forced marriage.

4

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



“I used to think a woman’s place is at home, but since coming here I changed my thinking. I’ve seen the difference as well in women attending the skills classes, and so I’ve brought my friends and family here. I want to share what I’ve learned with others.”

Hamoud, a refugee from Syria who took part in the classes run by the Arab Women’s Organization

Supporting organizations working to ensure progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to “leave no one behind” is an important focus for the UN Trust Fund. Among the groups of women and girls that have most often been left behind are survivors of violence in humanitarian situations; women and girls living with disabilities; lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women; and women living with HIV/AIDS.

The UN Trust Fund is currently investing more than USD15 million in projects to end violence against marginalized women and girls. It has also established two special funding windows in the past two years: one focusing on refugee and forcibly displaced women and girls in the context of humanitarian crises, and the other on women and girls living with disabilities. The special windows are designed to enhance the focus on and increase funding for the work on violence against underserved women and girls who are exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and whose specific needs and issues are often left out of policy discussions and are heavily underfunded.



© Wesal Abdulla/AWO
An awareness session held by AWO in Jordan which is inclusive of women and girls with disabilities.

PREVENTING AND ENDING VIOLENCE

AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMANITARIAN CRISES



“With the help of a legal counsellor and classes at the centre, I feel confident about myself and my future.”

Noura, who fled Syria with her six children and receives services at an Arab Women's Organization women's centre in Jordan

Women represent almost half of the 258 million migrants and half of the 25.9 million refugees worldwide.¹² During times of emergency and in fragile settings affected by humanitarian crises, women and girls are at a heightened risk of violence.¹³ In recognition of this, since 2017, the UN Trust Fund has supported projects under a special funding window aimed at preventing and ending violence against women and girls in the context of the forced displacement and refugee crises. Focusing on longer-term needs and finding durable solutions, the UN Trust Fund has sought to contribute to bridging the humanitarian and development divide and to encourage localization specifically in addressing the issue of violence against women and girls.

The second year of the window saw an increased number of requests for funding in this area: 112 organizations applied in 2018 compared to 83 proposals in 2017. The UN Trust Fund awarded USD2.5 million to five new projects under this window in its latest funding cycle.

Grants awarded in 2018 under this window include:

- an initiative by the women-led organization Fundación Centro de Derechos Sociales de la Persona Migrante which is using a small grant from the UN Trust Fund to address violence against women and girls who have entered **Costa Rica** from neighbouring Nicaragua.
- a project in **Kenya**, implemented by the Refugee Consortium of Kenya, a woman-led organization, working with Somali refugees in the Nairobi and Garissa areas, many of whom have been there for almost two decades, to improve the access of the

survivors to justice by working with the courts, which include police officers, health workers and officers of the court.

- the Women's Affairs Technical Committee started implementing a project in six communities in area C of the West Bank, **State of Palestine**, focusing primarily on women and girls who are displaced or at risk of being displaced. The project is aimed at addressing the gaps that hinder the access of at-risk women to justice by working with formal and informal justice workers.



More than

666,000

Syrian refugees
registered by the UN
High Commissioner
for Refugees are living
in Jordan.

Jordan is one of the countries most affected by the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Syria. More than 666,000 Syrian refugees registered by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees are living in the country.¹⁴ Around 80 per cent of Syrian refugees in Jordan live in urban settings alongside the Jordanian population, rather than in camps, and the vast majority are living in poverty.¹⁵ This is putting considerable strain on over-stretched services and also means that refugee women and girls are often missing out on many specialized services available to refugees living in camps.

The UN Trust Fund's grantee Arab Women's Organization (AWO), an Amman-based local NGO, opened and runs two new women's centres where Syrian refugee women and Jordanian women alike have access to support services, including case management, legal consultations, referral services and skills training.

In these safe spaces, AWO has already provided 2,352 women with information about their rights, violence against women and the risks of early marriage; provided vocational and literacy skills training; and run awareness-raising programmes for men and boys about gender equality, gender roles, violence against women and women's rights. The skills classes are also promoting social cohesion between the local Jordanian population and Syrian refugees by ensuring all sessions are composed of mixed groups. So far, 700 Jordanian and Syrian men and boys have participated in awareness raising workshops about violence against women, non-discrimination, and alternative models of masculinity.

Another project in **Jordan** supported by the UN Trust Fund is being implemented by War Child Canada. This project focuses on improving access to quality community-based protection and support services for isolated women and girls at a heightened risk of violence. War Child Canada ensures that non-Syrian as well as Syrian refugees have access to the community-based protection services. Through surveys and feedback mechanisms, War Child Canada was able to capture that three quarters of women and girls who enrolled in the programmes are feeling safer, better protected from violence and aware of their rights and how to ensure they are upheld. Twenty outreach volunteers, from the Jordanian and Syrian communities, have been trained on making appropriate home visits to continue conversations on accessing services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, women's rights and referral pathways. By the end of 2018, the project had reached over 1,500 women and girls in the areas of Nuzha and Sahab.

Three projects were implemented in the Kurdistan Region of **Iraq** with funding under this window. In Duhok, the Free Yezidi Foundation enrolled 288 women and girls in trauma and mental health therapy sessions for survivors of violence. The Foundation's centre also ran music, art and language classes to reduce stress and train women to prepare for employment. These Yezidi Harikaras (Yezidi Helpers) provide awareness training to the community. In 2018, Free Yezidi Foundation reported that it reached an additional 605 women and girl refugees and asylum-seekers and further mobilized 16 members of community-based organizations and 20 education professionals. A 74 per cent increase in well-being and reduced trauma symptoms were reported in those who received services.

In Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, a project implemented by ASUDA for Combating Violence against Women reached 653 Syrian women through workshops on legal aid and other services including psychosocial and referral services. Eight additional workshops reached 159 men and boys to raise awareness about violence against women and how men and boys can help end such violence.

The third project supported in **Iraq**, implemented by Women for Women International (WWI), focused on social and economic empowerment. In 2018, WWI reported having benefitted an additional 100 refugee and internally displaced women and girls seeking asylum.

THE ORGANIZATION RED NACIONAL DE PROMOCIÓN DE LA MUJER - PERU

*A project in **Peru**, the organization Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer, is implementing a project in the regions of Ayacucho and Huánuco aimed at reducing gender-based violence against older women who were victims of conflict-related violence in the 1980s and 1990s. The project has empowered more than 487 women, of whom 44 per cent were over 60 years of age, by increasing their awareness of their rights. Training on women's rights, gender and violence was delivered to 415 women and peer-group sharing enabled the training to benefit 527 women from a range of organizations.*

As a direct result of the project's implementation, older women are now part of community surveillance committees and the municipalities' roundtable on poverty reduction. In addition, four emblematic cases of violations of women's rights were reviewed and, to date, one case has been decided in favour of the survivor; the remaining three are pending decisions. The grantee has also been able to mobilize additional resources to continue to implement some of the core areas of this project beyond the life of the UN Trust Fund grant.

PREVENTING AND ENDING VIOLENCE

AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

© Mildred Garcia - UN Trust Fund/UN Women
FUSA participant Daniela Elizabeth Giuliana, presents UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka with a book during a visit to the project in Argentina.



“I have the same rights. Thank you to the UN for teaching me what my rights are”

said Daniela Elizabeth Giuliana, a participant in a project from FUSA in Argentina.

Worldwide, women and girls with disabilities face a risk of rape that is almost three times greater than that faced by women and girls in general, are twice as likely to experience other forms of gender-based violence and are more likely to suffer more severe injuries and more prolonged abuse.¹⁶

In 2018, the UN Trust Fund announced the creation of a special thematic funding window for projects to address violence against women and girls with disabilities. In its first year, it received 173 applications from 69 countries and territories under this window requesting a total of USD64 million.

In July, the UK Department for International Development, the International Disability Alliance and the Kenyan Government co-hosted the Global Disability Summit in London, UK. This focused on key issues facing women and girls with disabilities including



*These projects
are expected
to reach around*

8,000

*women and girls with
disabilities in five
regions of the world.*

stigma and discrimination, inclusion in education, routes to economic empowerment, and harnessing technology and innovation. At the Summit, the UN Trust Fund announced that nine new grants had been awarded for projects under this window worth a total of USD2.9 million. These projects are expected to reach around 8,000 women and girls with disabilities in five regions of the world, as well as around 90,000 other people including government institutions, men and boys and the public by the end of their three years of implementation.

Among the new projects awarded grants under this window are:

- a project in **Cambodia** implemented by the UK-based Action on Disability and Development (ADD) International working in partnership with local women's and disabled persons' organizations to strengthen the capacity of disabled women's networks to lead primary prevention efforts;
- a project in the **State of Palestine** implemented by the Stars of Hope Society to improve access to essential, safe and adequate multisectoral services for women and girls with disabilities in the West Bank and Gaza;
- a project in **Rwanda** implemented by the Rwanda Organization of women with disabilities (UNABU) to reduce economic and sexual violence among this particularly at-risk group in five districts;
- a project implemented by the National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda to reduce violence against women and girls with disabilities in the Amuria district in the Eastern Region of **Uganda**; and
- a project in **Kenya** implemented by Women Challenged to Challenge to reduce violence against women and girls with disabilities and increase the rate of conviction of abusers.

The organization Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe was also invited to submit a second proposal for funding based on the impact and learning potential of an earlier project. The second generation of the project will focus on six rural and underserved districts in **Zimbabwe** with high rates of poverty and HIV/AIDS and which reportedly have very high incidences of sexual violence against girls and women with disabilities. The project will replicate existing strategies to provide practical assistance to women and girls with disabilities, enhance their access to justice in cases of sexual violence and build the capacities of key service providers. A new aspect introduced with this project is a focus on working with the Ministry of Health and Child Care to standardize and decentralize psychiatric assessments. This is a direct result of lessons learned in the first project, which found that the legal requirement to travel to Harare for psychiatric assessment was a significant barrier to justice.

PREVENTING AND ENDING VIOLENCE

AGAINST UNDERSERVED GROUPS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS



“I support IIRR in ending violence against women and girls. Let us stop FGM and discrimination among women. It is the first organization to ever penetrate through villages to meet women like me and teach. Thank you IIRR, because of you, I now have courage to report cases.”

Mama Rose Lekirpini from Sordo Village of Wamba-Samburu County, Kenya

Although women in **rural areas** play an important role in their communities, they often have limited access to resources and have greater difficulty than men in gaining access to public services, social protection and decent employment opportunities.¹⁷ This group of historically underserved women is the focus of several projects supported by the UN Trust Fund.

For example, a project implemented by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction in **Kenya** focused on ending early marriage and female genital mutilation in rural communities. It sought to improve the implementation of laws and policies designed to address these and other harmful practices and end violence against women and girls. The approach adopted, entitled “Learning our way out”, involved training local community-based facilitators to lead conversations with small groups, helping friends and neighbours to recognize the link between gender-based discrimination and women’s rights and socioeconomic situation. In addition, the project worked to build a community-based referral system and to link survivors to legal support, medical services, psychosocial therapy, shelter and protection.

An end of project evaluation found that:



37%

of survivors of sexual gender-based violence surveyed felt that there were adequate support services, compared to none at the start of the project.



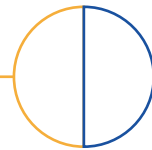
68.2%

of women and girls felt safe from FGM, forced marriage and other forms of sexual gender-based violence, compared to 35 per cent at the start of the project.



92%

of women and girls were aware of the violations against girls and women compared to 40 per cent at the start of the project.



50%

of women/girls were aware of response mechanisms to violence against women and girls in their community compared to 33 per cent at the start of the project.



© Robin Schmid - Women's Justice Initiative
A participant in WJI's project to improve access to justice for women in Patzun, Guatemala.

Lesbian, bisexual and transgender women are another key group at risk whose needs have historically been underserved and need to be addressed if the goal of leaving no one behind is to be achieved. In 2018, the UN Trust Fund awarded a grant to Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti Selangor (Empower Malaysia) to provide both cisgender and transgender women with the language, tools, know-how and support to counter sexual and gender-based violence in **Malaysia**. The project, implemented in six states, employs a mixture of research, documentation, monitoring, advocacy, capacity development, awareness-raising, networking, support and institutional strengthening to highlight and address the way sexual and gender-based violence are used to prevent women from participating in the public and political spheres.

Indigenous women and girls are among the world's most underserved populations and, worldwide, often experience high levels of violence, including femicide and disappearance.¹⁸ Intersecting discrimination results in a life of extreme poverty, including limited access to legal and social services, for many indigenous women and girls. In 2018, three new projects focusing on the needs of indigenous women and girls were awarded grants totalling USD925,922 by the UN Trust Fund. They included Coordinadora por los derechos de la infancia y la adolescencia, a network of 30 civil society organizations in **Paraguay**, which is using a small grant from the UN Trust Fund to defend, promote and monitor the human rights of girls. Its particular focus is women and girls with disabilities from rural and indigenous communities who face discrimination and social and economic exclusion, have little or no access to education and health services and, consequently, are at a heightened risk of violence in the home, the community, schools and public spaces, as well as of human trafficking.



© Gemma Wood -
UN Trust Fund/UN Women
A local women's NGO trained
by AALGBT Albania.

RAISING VOICES, CHANGING POWER, SHARING KNOWLEDGE

“I came to understand violence against women does not only concern women, but it concerns men as well...”

A community activist in Haiti

Raising Voices, a Uganda-based NGO, is the originator of the successful SASA! methodology. This approach aims to change social norms by addressing the imbalance of power between women and men – a key driver of violence against women. It walks communities through a step-by-step process, engaging a critical mass of people across all levels of society to bring about change.

The first project funded by the UN Trust Fund enabled Raising Voices to support organizations across eastern and southern Africa to implement SASA!. An evaluation revealed a significant reduction in the rates of physical intimate-partner violence: one community in Uganda using SASA! reported a 52 per cent lower rate of intimate partner violence than control communities. This success was built on with a second UN Trust Fund grant through the invitation only window for a project in which Raising Voices worked with three partner organizations – in Haiti, Tanzania and Kenya – to study adapting the methodology to suit different contexts.

In Haiti, Beyond Borders involved community members to translate, adjust and adapt the images and activities to ensure they represented Haitian culture, while keeping with the original intent of SASA!. Beyond Borders is currently continuing this work through a grant from the UN Trust Fund to ensure that the adaptation of SASA! is inclusive of women and girls with disabilities.

In Tanzania, the Women's Promotion Centre translated and adapted materials to ensure they were appropriate for people living in rural Tanzania, with constant feedback from the community. Implementation of the methodology altered norms around gender roles, educated women on their right to live free from violence and led to a decrease in violence.

“This programme is very important because it challenges us... People realize, ‘I don’t have to mistreat my fellow [community member] and nobody has to mistreat me’.”

A member of the SASA! Network

In Kenya, the International Rescue Committee's work led to the development of a new toolkit for adapting SASA! in humanitarian settings.

Today, more than 60 organizations – including NGOs, governments, UN agencies and faith-based groups – are implementing the SASA! methodology in over 20 countries.



© Beyond Borders

Gislaine St. Fleur takes part in a technical implementation session of SASA! in Haiti.

5

KNOWLEDGE, EVIDENCE AND RESULTS



The UN Trust Fund continued to support its grantees to generate evidence and knowledge. Improved and updated evaluation guidelines for grantees on managing mandatory final independent evaluations were rolled out in 2018. The UN Trust Fund Secretariat provided quality assurance support for grantees managing 27 final project evaluations in 2018. This included online webinar training, email support and coaching and review of evaluation terms of reference, inception, draft and final reports.

The UN Trust Fund continued to provide annual capacity development training for new grantees. A 10-week online mandatory project management training course included sessions on project design, monitoring and evaluation, financial and operation management and ethics and safety. The course is open to new UN Trust Fund grantees and their implementing partners and offered as a refresher training for all current grantees. By the end of 2018, 123 people from 31 organizations were signed up to attend this training.



© YK Sandhya - SAHAYOG
Participants learn about gender-based violence through a game in India.

LINKING EVALUATIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY

In Liberia, Episcopal Relief and Development implemented a three-year project that worked with faith-based groups to address violence within the family and community in six districts in Cape Mount and Rivercess counties. The final evaluation of the project found that there had been a significant reduction in reported violence by intimate partners (down to 5 per cent from 14.8 per cent) and non-partners (down to 2.6 per cent from 16.1 per cent). A very high number of faith leaders (97 per cent) who participated in the project had spoken out against gender-based violence at various events.

As a result of the success and learning potential generated by the project, the organization was invited to submit a new proposal under the UN Trust Fund's "by invitation only" window. The new project includes: expanding the faith-leader toolkit for preventing and responding to gender-based violence; further developing the facilitation guide to help empower Christian and Muslim faith leaders to speak out against violence against women and support survivors more effectively; and expanding youth engagement work. Continued engagement with members of the Inter-Religious Council of Liberia and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection will also help ensure the progress made by the project is sustained.

The UN Trust Fund has made a commitment to create platforms through which grantees can share lessons learned. To that end, in September 2018, the UN Trust Fund held a five-day event in Amman, Jordan, to facilitate learning and knowledge exchange between current and new grantees on addressing violence against women in the context of the current refugee crisis. Among those who attended, were participants from eight NGOs from Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the State of Palestine and Serbia.

This knowledge-exchange workshop enabled grantees to access training to address programmatic and operational gaps in capacity, exchange learning and document knowledge in a format that can be used for both internal and external purposes. Among the key aspects of humanitarian work explored included: accountability to affected populations, needs assessments, response coordination, impartiality and non-discrimination, keeping populations safe from harm, “building back safer” and looking after oneself as a humanitarian worker.

In their feedback on the event, most participants provided positive qualitative comments on the types of information learned. They reported that new knowledge was gained that could be applied in their own work and key lessons and solutions were highlighted for follow-up to document practices in a manner that can be shared, applied and tested further.

NEW EVALUATION LIBRARY

A new grants evaluations library went live on the UN Trust Fund's public website in 2018. So far, 40 project evaluations have been posted to the public website, enabling the findings to be shared with practitioners and partners around the world.

The evaluation library is an important step forward in realizing the larger UN Trust Fund endeavour to build an evidence and learning hub by 2020 to catalyse and harness the depth of knowledge and lessons learned through the work of its grantees and contribute to the evidence base on ending violence against women and girls.

The following are a sample of the projects whose final evaluation reports can be found on the Learning Hub on the UN Trust Fund's website.¹⁹



© Puspā Pokharel - Restless Development
A peer education group is held in Nepal to end the harmful traditional practice of chhaupadi.

SNAPSHOT OF EVALUATION RESULTS

In **Tunisia**, Fondation CIDEAL Tunisie implemented a project to improve service delivery, strengthen the institutional response to domestic violence and enhance the prevention of violence through community mobilization and public awareness raising (with a focus on men and boys). The final evaluation concluded that, as a result of the project, 442 women survivors and those at risk of domestic violence had been provided with integrated care and guidance services.

Restless Development implemented a project in two regions of **Nepal** to reduce the incidence of the harmful traditional practice of chhaupadi, which includes forcing women and girls to sleep in a hut during menstruation. The final evaluation found that the project had significantly decreased the incidence of the practice. It reached 45,990 women and girls, far exceeding its target of 28,000, and the proportion of women and girls who slept (or who were forced to sleep) outside in a hut fell from **19.4 per cent to 5.5 per cent in the areas in which the project was implemented.**

The Azerbaijan Young Lawyers' Confederation implemented a project for women and girls in the Absheron region of **Azerbaijan**. A final evaluation found that the project had established a model to provide support and referrals to survivors of gender-based violence; 448 women received support, nearly double the target number; over 100 women participated in economic empowerment training, of which nearly a third went on to set up their own business; 10 staff at the shelter were trained by international experts; and thousands of people attended information sessions on the causes and consequences of gender-based violence.

A cross-regional project to prevent gender-based violence implemented by Promundo in Rio de Janeiro (**Brazil**) with its implementation partner HEAL Africa in Goma and Sake City (**Democratic Republic of the Congo**) provided group education and counselling to foster healthy, non-violent attitudes and behaviour among adolescent girls and boys in school settings. A final evaluation found that the project developed a unique model to break the inter-generational transmission of violence in conflict and violence-affected settings. In Brazil, female participants reported a 28 per cent decrease in verbal and psychological violence. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, over 40 adolescents and girls received counselling and participants reported that they had gained confidence and self-esteem.

In **El Salvador**, Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz implemented a project in 13 municipalities to address violence in the context of relationships, as well as femicide and violence in institutions or public spaces. A final evaluation of the project found that approximately 20,000 people had received information about women's right to live free of violence; two thirds of all of the prioritized municipalities approved plans to prevent violence against women; inter-institutional municipal networks for the prevention of violence against women had been created in all the prioritized municipalities; and women survivors interviewed said that access to specialized care units had allowed them to break the cycle of violence and receive quality care. Importantly, the project enabled women and young people to increase their participation in local decision-making.

ADVOCATING FOR RESOURCES



6

AS PART OF THE UN TRUST FUND'S ANNUAL PARTNER SURVEY

85 *grantee organizations*

reflected on their ability to raise further funds to prevent and end violence against women and girls following their UN Trust Fund-funded project



GRANTEES REPORTED THAT

64%

had mobilized additional resources in 2018

54 *organizations*

had mobilized a total

\$ 37.8

million.

to end violence against women and girls



Of that

\$ 8,166,226

was mobilized by

22

organizations

to continue or upscale the project funded by the UN Trust Fund



Securing sustained and increased funding to prevent and end violence against women and girls remains at the core of the UN Trust Fund's efforts. The UN Trust Fund has continued to use its unique convening power to host events and support opportunities to advocate for change and draw attention to the need for resources. By showing how the funds it raises enable its grantees to deliver on specific programmes of work and by sharing knowledge and expertise on effective strategies to prevent and end violence against women and girls, the UN Trust Fund aims to increase the visibility of the work of grantees on the ground, as well as to provide its grantees with much deserved recognition.



RAISING FUNDS FOR LIFE-CHANGING WORK



“The long-term test for all of us is not whether we bring down a few powerful men, but whether we ensure we do not let down and leave behind millions of women and girls around the world. We now have an opportunity to build on the courage of survivors in the wake of the #MeToo movement, born in this very city, and demonstrate the systemic nature of violence against women and girls.”

Aldijana Sisic, Chief of the UN Trust Fund

In December, in Santa Monica, California, the crucible of the #MeToo movement, UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman and UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka co-hosted an event to raise funds for the life-changing work of UN Trust Fund grantees.

One of the stories of resilience shared at the event was that of Alice Mathe, read by the actor and activist Gabriella Wright. Alice Mathe is a young woman survivor of violence from Zimbabwe who is deaf. She was able to access support through a project implemented by Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe, a UN Trust Fund grantee, which provides practical assistance for survivors of violence with disabilities. The support of Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe meant that Alice Mathe was able to take her attacker to court; he is now in jail.



© Kyle Espeleta - UN Trust Fund/UN Women

Actor and activist Gabriella Wright narrates the story of a beneficiary of a grantee of the UN Trust Fund, Leonard Cheshire Disability Zimbabwe, working to end violence against women with disabilities.



“When I became UN Women’s Goodwill Ambassador some time ago, I met with women and girls who had survived violence and who were supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. I saw first-hand the real difference it makes in the lives of women and girls. I’m here today to continue this work and amplify the voices of women survivors through the media and help raise significant funds for programmes that address this issue.”

UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman’s speech at the UN Trust Fund’s fundraising luncheon. At the event, Nicole Kidman announced she was donating USD500,000 to the UN Trust Fund.

© Kyle Espeleta - UN Trust Fund/UN Women

The event brought together survivors, activists, dignitaries, UN officials, gender experts and Hollywood celebrities. Centre stage at the event were the voices of #HearMeToo. In 2018, the UN theme for the United Nations Secretary-General’s *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* campaign for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November and the 16 Days of Activism was: **“Orange the World: #HearMeToo”**. This sought to amplify the voices of women and girls around the world who have survived violence or who strive to defend women’s rights, most of whom carry on their vital work far from the limelight or media headlines.

The event celebrated the ground-breaking initiatives supported by the UN Trust Fund across the world over the past 22 years and highlighted the work that remains to be done to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls.

ADVOCATING TO END HUMAN TRAFFICKING

In September, Her Royal Highness Princess Eugenie of York (United Kingdom) visited two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Serbia, ATINA and ASTRA, who received UN Trust Fund grants for projects to support survivors of human trafficking.

The visit provided an opportunity for Princess Eugenie, a supporter of the UN Trust Fund and co-founder of the UK-based Anti-Slavery Collective, to talk to activists about their work.



“I believe in being an advocate for the amazing work that organizations like ASTRA and ATINA are doing with the support of the UN Trust Fund and learning from them. Collectively we can end human trafficking and violence against women. Coming together for a common goal can affect change and motivate people to be a part of that change.”

HRH Princess Eugenie of York

© Maja Medic - UN Trust Fund/UN Women
HRH Princess Eugenie of York visits a reintegration centre of UN Trust Fund grantee, ATINA, to learn about their project to prevent trafficking in the context of the current humanitarian crisis.





© Maja Medic - UN Trust Fund/UN Women
Marija Andjelkovic, ASTRA Executive Director speaks with HRH Princess Eugenie of York about ASTRA's work supporting survivors of violence.



“We accompany the survivors throughout the process, in their interaction with the institutions, such as police, social services, all the way to the court process... The UN Trust Fund helped us build the effective [referral] systems for the state to specialist service providers.”

Marija Andjelkovic, Executive Director of ASTRA



“ATINA created the project for women and girls affected by the refugee crisis to provide support to victims of gender-based violence, understanding that refugees are disproportionately discriminated compared to citizens. So, we started to advocate towards the government to push the boundaries in providing help for refugee women survivors of trafficking and those at risk.”

Jelena Hrnjak, Programme Manager of ATINA

The UN Trust Fund has supported 16 projects aimed at ending human trafficking, implemented by civil society organizations worldwide.

THANK YOU

The UN Trust Fund thanks its partners who provide the resources that enable us to support the creative projects put forward each year and to pursue our mission and work towards a world free of violence against women and girls.

As of December 2018, the Governments of Australia, Austria, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America had contributed to the UN Trust Fund's twenty-second grant-making cycle.

Support was also received from the UN Women National Committees of Germany, Iceland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as from the UN Women for Peace Association.

Our private sector partners who contributed to the UN Trust Fund in 2018 were:

A&E TV NETWORKS / MAHENDI / SOKO / VIACOM



Big thank you to all individuals around the world who contributed to the work of the UN Trust Fund in 2018.



Mahendi



SOKO



© Kyle Espeleta - UN Trust Fund/UN Women
UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman spoke at the UN Trust Fund fundraising luncheon in Santa Monica, California.

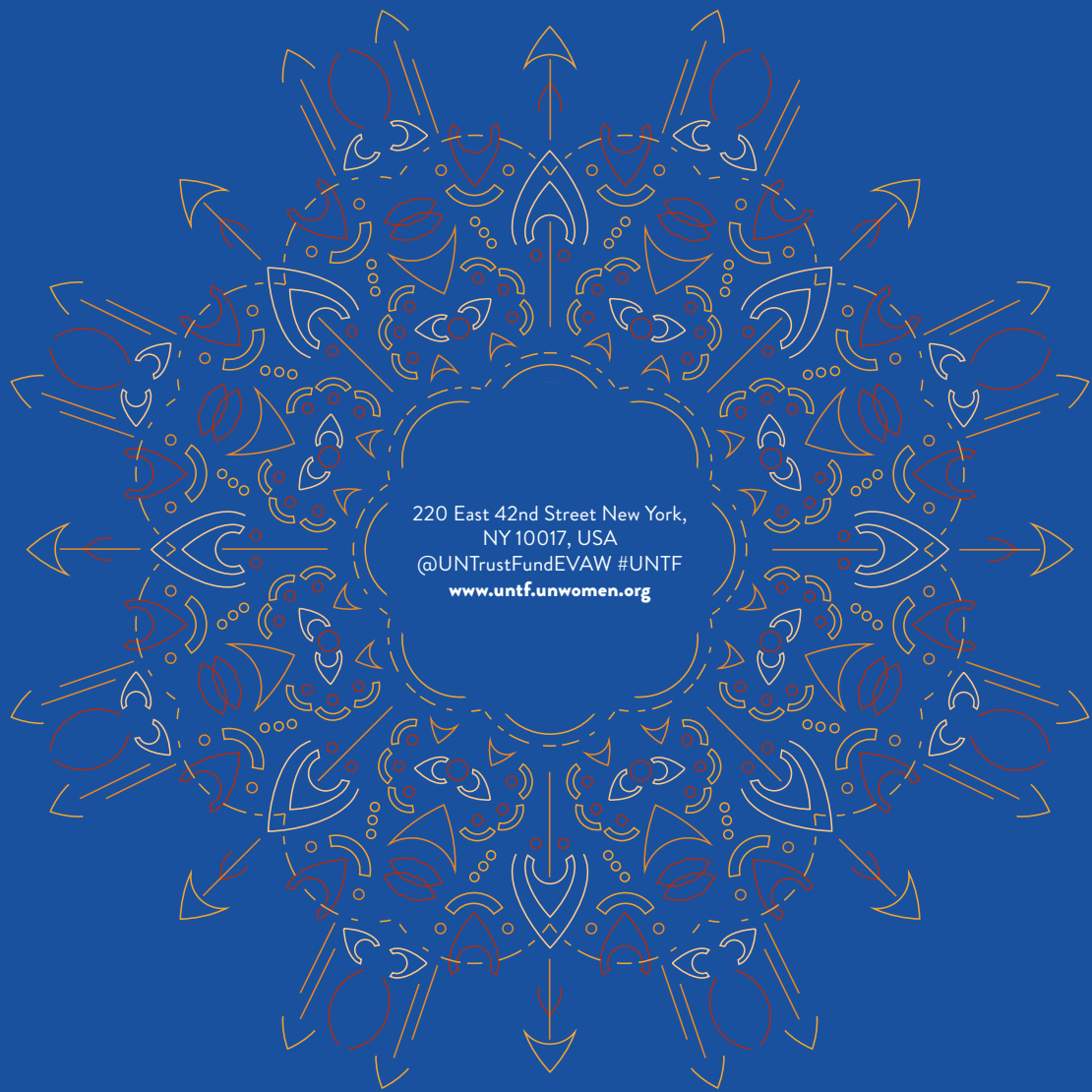
Special thanks to HRH Princess Eugenie of York and Ms. Nicole Kidman for their commitment and contributions to our work in 2018.



© Maja Medic - UN Trust Fund/UN Women
HRH Princess Eugenie of York and Ms. Aldijana Susic, Chief of the UN Trust Fund enter ATINA's reintegration centre, which complements other services ATINA provides in Serbia.

ENDNOTES

1. In 2018, members of the Programme Advisory Committee at the global and regional levels included the: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; International Labour Organization; Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Population Fund; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; International Organization for Migration; World Food Programme; and World Health Organization. Intergovernmental organizations and other experts at the global and field levels, including representatives from the Centre for Women's Global Leadership, Equality Now and the Sexual Violence Research Initiative, were also actively involved in the grant-making process.
 2. Names have been changed to protect the privacy of the individual.
 3. The United Nations uses the spelling "Yazidi", and a grantee of the UN Trust Fund uses the spelling "Yezidi"; both are used in this report.
 4. Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo (under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, the State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
 5. World Health Organization, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and South African Medical Research Council, *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2013).
 6. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Female genital mutilation/cutting: a global concern* (New York, 2016); and A/71/209, para. 15.
 7. UNICEF, *Ending child marriage: progress and prospects* (New York, 2014).
 8. Conducted in 2019, reporting on 2018 activities.
 9. 54 out of 85 who responded.
 10. Mamta Health Institute for Mother and Child (2013).
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- Please note, \$ signifies United States Dollars.



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