



UN WOMEN



ANNUAL REPORT
2013-2014

UN WOMEN

IS THE UN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO
GENDER EQUALITY AND
THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN.

A GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS,
UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACCELERATE
PROGRESS ON MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

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IN 2013 UN WOMEN DELIVERED DIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT IN 96 COUNTRIES, WITH THE LARGEST AREAS OF SUPPORT FOCUSING ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (85 COUNTRIES), ON LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION (71) AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (67).



ABOVE: UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka visited the Topping camp for internally displaced people in South Sudan. Women there face desperate conditions, but are determined to rebuild their country. A sign of progress: Both parties to peace talks included women on their negotiating teams.

PHOTO: Christian Mulumba/UN Women

Foreword by the Executive Director

IGNITING A GLOBAL MOVEMENT FOR GENDER EQUALITY

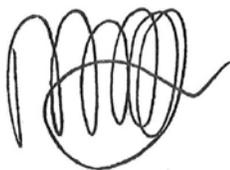
In 2013 and 2014, UN Women continued to work towards a world in which women and men, and girls and boys, are equal. From advancing norms and standards, to expanding women's leadership and participation, bolstering women's economic empowerment, and ending violence against women and girls, we are registering solid gains together with our partners.

We are joining forces to ignite a global movement for gender equality, women's empowerment and the human rights of women and girls. Right now, we have a unique opportunity to make greater progress as the international community works to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), define a post-2015 development framework and review progress since the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. The agreement reached at the 2014 UN Commission on the Status of Women lays a strong foundation for a transformative global development agenda that tackles structural gender inequality.

Since I assumed leadership of UN Women in August 2013, I have placed an emphasis on strengthening partnerships for action and ensuring that the UN system delivers as one for women and girls. We are reaching out to men and boys, and forging closer collaboration with women's groups, civil society, and the private sector as we support governments in national development.

Every time more women are elected to parliament, and more girls complete school and graduate from university, we are making progress. Every time perpetrators of violence against women are prosecuted and brought to justice, and more laws are adopted and implemented to protect women's rights, we move ahead. Every time women's voices are heard in peace talks and nation building, and increased resources are dedicated to women's full and equal participation, we take steps forward.

This annual report showcases the progress and potential of UN Women. I thank all individuals who are working with and alongside us. Together we can achieve equality between women and men in the 21st century.



Dr. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka
*United Nations Under-Secretary-General
and Executive Director*

SUPPORTING ADVANCEMENTS IN GLOBAL STANDARDS

THE UN COMMISSION ON THE
STATUS OF WOMEN
ENDORSED A STAND-ALONE
GENDER EQUALITY
GOAL IN THE POST-2015
AGENDA AND THE
INTEGRATION OF
GENDER EQUALITY
ACROSS IT.

UN Women plays a leading role in supporting improvements in global norms and standards that accelerate the realization of gender equality. We provide expert knowledge and evidence, advocate for critical issues, convene key stakeholders, and engage with UN Member States to build consensus and forge agreements on new commitments.

THE UN COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

2014 brought the international community to a crucial confluence of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the target date of 2015 and deliberate on a successor global roadmap for sustainable development. UN Women was instrumental in bringing women's rights and empowerment to the centre of intergovernmental debates and action. Our strategic advocacy highlighted in particular three areas: women's and girls' freedom from violence; their access to opportunities and resources; and women's decision-making power in public and private institutions. We have urged integrating gender equality across all dimensions of any future global agenda.

Through UN Women's support for the 2014 session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, Member States for the first time assessed progress for women and girls on all eight MDGs and identified factors constraining achievement, such as unequal power relations between women and men, poverty, and discriminatory laws, social norms and harmful practices. They agreed that issues such as violence against women and girls, their disproportionate share of unpaid care work, unequal access to decent work and productive resources, and persistent obstacles to women's reproductive rights had been inadequately addressed.

As a result, the Commission called on Member States to take a transformative and comprehensive approach to resolving remaining challenges. It endorsed a stand-alone gender equality goal in the post-2015 agenda and the integration of gender equality across it, aims also affirmed by the UN General Assembly.



BEIJING+20 AND BEYOND

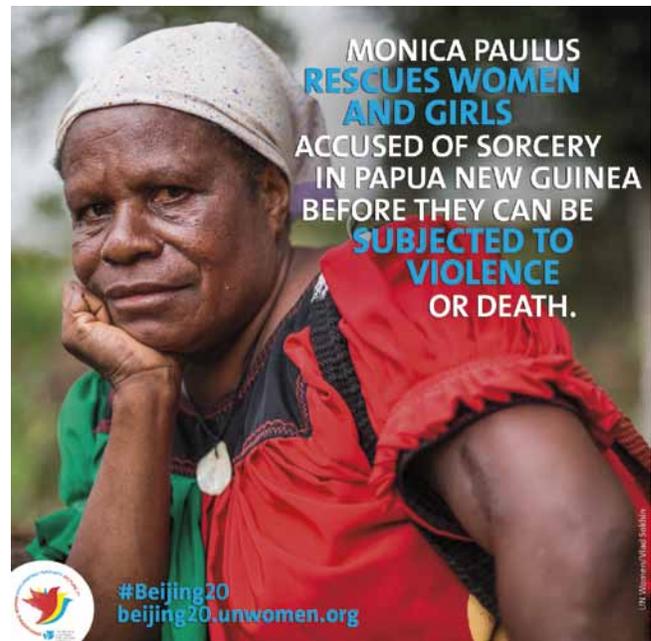
To mark the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, both the UN General Assembly and the UN Economic and Social Council called for a review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action. UN Women is spearheading political and social mobilization to accelerate implementation of the Platform, which after 20 years remains the most far-reaching, yet unfulfilled, international commitment to realizing gender equality and women's empowerment.

With a view to engaging particularly younger people in this visionary agenda, UN Women launched a global campaign: "Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity: Picture It!". The campaign aims to energize debate on achievements since Beijing and action to close remaining gaps.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

The UN Security Council passed resolution 2122, which strengthens consistent action on women, peace and security, a position long advocated by UN Women. The resolution makes the clearest link ever between gender equality and international peace and security. It reiterates the obligation to put women's leadership at the centre of all efforts to resolve conflict and promote peace.

Encouraged by UN Women's advocacy, UN Member States continue expanding their commitments to women and girls in many areas. Women in development, violence against women migrant workers, improvements for women in rural areas, and gender equality and climate change are recent examples. Governments agreed, for instance, to eliminate abusive sponsorship systems for women migrant workers, and reform existing laws and policies to uphold their rights.



ABOVE: To mark the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action, UN Women launched a yearlong campaign and is championing women's achievements. A survivor of gender-based violence, Monica Paulus is now a fearless proponent of protecting women against false accusations of sorcery in the highlands of Papua New Guinea.

PHOTO: Vlad Sokhin/UN Women

FROM STANDARDS TO ACTION

The 2013 Commission on the Status of Women reached a breakthrough agreement on preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls, issuing a comprehensive blueprint of 69 actions for governments and other stakeholders. Since then, UN Women has been at work around the world to translate this and other international commitments into real progress for women and girls.

Examples include our Safe Cities Global Initiative, comprising the global programme Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls and a joint programme with UN-Habitat and UNICEF called Safe and Sustainable Cities for All. Over 17 cities are participating, from Cairo to Dublin, Kigali to Sakai, Cape Town to Quito. Municipal governments, civil society groups, UN organizations and businesses have come on board to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of violence in urban public spaces.

In Papua New Guinea, for instance, diverse partners in the city of Port Moresby are working to create safer marketplaces. They have formed associations for market vendors, predominantly women, to organize preventive measures, and introduced cashless payment methods that cut risks of theft.

LEADING POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION



ELECTIONS

2013 was a triumph for women across Latin America as they took additional parliamentary seats in elections in eight countries. Based on regional averages, their participation in legislatures in the Americas is now the highest in the world. Country by country, UN Women has stood with women leaders in opening new political space.

Silvia Ayala, a woman leader in Honduras, asserts: “We women

represent the majority of the population. Excluding us from decision-making has little in common with a democratic model.”

HONDURAS’ 2013 poll boosted the portion of women representatives to 25 percent, up from just over 19 percent in 2009. UN Women trained women candidates from across the political party spectrum—including Ayala—to run more effective campaigns and work together on common gender equality concerns. Neighbouring **EL SALVADOR** in

2013 passed a Political Parties Law that for the first time requires that women comprise at least 30 percent of the candidates on political party lists. With UN Women tools and training, women leaders are gearing up preparations for the 2015 municipal elections, which will apply the new statute.

Significant gains in other parts of the world included a doubling in the number of women in **CAMEROON’s** National Assembly, to 31 percent of the total. UN Women worked with

“WE WOMEN REPRESENT THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION. EXCLUDING US FROM DECISION-MAKING HAS LITTLE IN COMMON WITH A DEMOCRATIC MODEL.”

- SYLVIA AYALA, A WOMAN LEADER IN HONDURAS

the national elections commission and other partners on amending the electoral code to increase the number of women participating in the poll. We also helped in the **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** as it established a new electoral commission, which has a minimum 30 percent quota for women in its administration.

An unprecedented number of women voted in **PAKISTAN**'s 2013 elections. Beyond a massive voter registration drive, UN Women, along with UNDP and other UN partners, worked with the Election Commission to integrate gender equality in election management, including through gendered codes of conduct for political parties, elections observers and the media, and voter education materials specifically designed for women. With national partners in **AFGHANISTAN**, UN Women trained 154 women provincial council candidates out of the 306 women running for the 2014 elections, helping them build networks to overcome common challenges.

With UN Women's assistance, **CAMBODIA**'s Young Women's Cross-Party Political Network became the country's first forum of its type, and the only one on any issue engaging all

political parties in the run-up to the 2013 elections.

CONSTITUTIONS AND LEGAL REFORM

TUNISIA's new Constitution heralded a breakthrough for women's rights. Throughout the drafting, UN Women partnered with gender equality advocates to produce a steady stream of evidence and arguments informing Constituent Assembly debates, covering issues such as the gender parity principle and commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). A regional workshop in the capital, Tunis, was organized by UN Women, the Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, and the Wilson Center so that attendees from seven countries could share lessons on successfully integrating human rights and gender equality in constitutions. When adopted in late 2013, Tunisia's Constitution included provisions to guarantee gender parity in all elected assemblies; uphold rights related to divorce and marriage, and employment; and require state action to eliminate all forms of violence against women.

As **MEXICO** celebrated its 60th anniversary of women gaining the right to vote, Congress approved constitutional provisions on gender parity in political representation, a step achieved through joint advocacy by politicians, legislators, political parties, civil society organizations, women's leaders and others, assisted by UN Women. After decades of debate on

affirmative action in **GUATEMALA**, UN Women has joined women's advocates and political party members behind a final push for a proposed electoral and political parties law that would provide a 30 percent minimum quota for women's representation.

Focused advocacy by UN Women among decision makers in **MALAWI** helped lead to the passage of its Gender Equality Act. Aligned with CEDAW, it makes comprehensive commitments to women's rights, such as through 40-60 percent quotas for women in the public service, and the prohibition of traditional harmful practices and sexual harassment. **SENEGAL** amended its nationality code, so that women no longer face a discriminatory standard in conferring nationality through marriage, childbirth or adoption.

In **SOUTH AFRICA**, UN Women supported the Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities and civil society groups in campaigning to successfully stop parliamentary passage of the Traditional Courts Bill. It contained provisions for the re-emergence of traditional courts in some areas, which could have impacted gains in women's rights.

FACING PAGE: *Women's political participation in Latin America has jumped forward—the region has the world's highest proportion of women legislators. Honduras was one of eight countries where the numbers rose in 2013. UN Women helps women leaders learn to run effective campaigns.*

PHOTO: *Jorge Cabrera/Reuters/Corbis*

CLAIMING ECONOMIC RIGHTS

“AFTER FACING SO MANY PROBLEMS, I BECAME A LOCAL LEADER. TODAY I FEEL EMPOWERED. I AM A ROLE MODEL FOR MY VILLAGE.”

- KALPANA GIRI, FORMER DOMESTIC WORKER WHO JOINED POURAKHI, A UN WOMEN-SUPPORTED NETWORK

DOMESTIC WORKERS

Domestic workers clean the world's homes and care for its children, but have rarely enjoyed the rights and respect of people in other jobs. That's starting to change.

Kalpana Giri remembers leaving rural Nepal to work in homes abroad; she faced abuse and shortchanged wages. Returning to her village, she joined Pourakhi, a UN Women-supported network helping women like her. “After facing so many problems, I became a local leader,” she says with pride. “Today I feel empowered.”

Domestic women workers standing up for their rights, supported in many countries by UN Women, have brought global visibility to a once ignored issue, leading to the landmark International Labour Organization Convention 189. In 2013, it entered into force, giving domestic workers, traditionally unprotected by legislation, the same legal rights as other workers. Mostly women, they number up to 100 million, working both in their own countries and abroad.

The **PHILIPPINES** became the second country to ratify the convention in 2013, integrating it into national law. With national advocates, UN Women backed the passage of the Batas Kasambahay Bill, which spells out rights for domestic workers such as a minimum wage and maximum daily hours. Brazil's National Federation of Domestic Workers, long supported by UN Women, led a dynamic public debate culminating in a constitutional amendment ushering

in unemployment insurance, overtime and a dozen other essential rights for domestic workers. **BRAZIL** has also taken steps to improve the analysis of comprehensive data to better understand and respond to domestic workers' needs.

UN Women helped the **JAMAICA** Household Workers Association become a formal union, offering it a stronger platform to champion the rights of 58,000 workers. In **KAZAKHSTAN**, a partnership with the Federation of Trade Unions provided guidance for employers of domestic workers based on international norms and a standard recommended labour contract.

COOPERATIVES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Particularly in poorer communities, UN Women's assistance centres on the practical dimensions of improved livelihoods as a direct route to empowerment. In Upper **EGYPT**, the most marginalized area of the country, we have supported women to form agricultural cooperatives. A first in the region, they collectively raise cattle and provide many members with their only option to earn an income. Training on business development has helped the cooperatives flourish. Through a joint UN programme in **LIBERIA**, UN Women has been involved in helping 20,000 rural women improve literacy and abilities as leaders and managers of small enterprises. Local savings and loans schemes pool resources and provide loans to grow businesses.



ABOVE: Domestic and migrant workers like Mina, who came to Singapore from Indonesia, make significant economic contributions, but their rights are often ignored. UN Women has helped galvanize powerful advocacy that is changing laws and norms around the world.
PHOTO: Susan Meiselas/Magnum Photos

Women in sub-Saharan Africa are not only more likely than men to acquire HIV, but they face additional economic vulnerabilities due to gender discrimination. In northern **RWANDA**'s Gihembe refugee camp, which shelters about 20,000 Congolese, UN Women, UNAIDS, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme assist women living with HIV to develop livelihoods that empower them on multiple fronts. Women cultivate crops on small plots of land together, making joint decisions and building a sense of community. Some of the harvest can be used to satisfy additional nutritional needs linked to the virus. The rest can be sold. As the women become successful small-business entrepreneurs, they grow more confident, challenging HIV-related stigma.

KNOWLEDGE AND NETWORKING

To encourage global learning, UN Women launched the Knowledge Gateway for Women's Economic Empowerment (empowerwomen.org). It connects people to foster collaboration and innovations that result in better economic lives for women. In its first six months, the site had over 40,000 visitors from more than 180 countries, comprising an online community of policy makers, researchers, teachers, students, entrepreneurs, civil society activists, impact investors and social change-makers. Resources and tools cover topics such as workplace transformation, access to resources and sustainable energy.

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

ENGAGING MEN

Cooking has changed Augusto Magaia's mind about a lot of things. Like many men in **MOZAMBIQUE**, he used to think that the kitchen was exclusively a woman's domain, fearing ridicule from his peers if he ventured inside. But by grabbing a pot and following some basic instructions, he's learned "what a woman does, I can do, too." And the opposite is true as well—a message he stresses when he talks about gender equality.

Magaia was one of 1,600 men who have attended courses by the HOPEM Men for Change Network, supported by UN Women. It encourages men's increased participation in domestic tasks so they can reflect on gender roles, understand the benefits of equality and avoid violent behaviour. Network members wear T-shirts emblazoned with the slogan "Real men are not afraid of equality" as they reach out through campaigns in bars, nightclubs and other public places, and inspire interest through a novel mobile kitchen.

UN Women engages men in preventing violence against women through a number of creative means in a variety of countries. We have worked with the **RWANDA** Men's Resource Centre, for example, to train 3,000 local leaders, men and women, on women's equal value and rights, and men's roles in upholding them. The training tackles gender roles and traditional norms that favour men's power. Women participants have reported dramatic declines in violence in their homes plus a greater sense of respect.

In northern **ETHIOPIA**, UN Women-assisted training for 100 leaders of the Orthodox Church has put them at the forefront of changing minds and norms among congregants. Priests are now equipped to provide counseling to prevent violence against women and to assist survivors. Churches offer vocational training to survivors and sponsor clubs in schools for young people to learn about ending violence.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND SERVICES

When women come together, especially in poor, rural communities with limited access to knowledge and services, they empower each other and reduce vulnerability to violence. In **TIMOR-LESTE**, UN Women supports community self-help groups that connect women to economic independence and the ability to leave violent homes. Members participate in training on how to run small agricultural and fish farming enterprises, and learn literacy and computer skills.

Six states in **INDIA** vulnerable to trafficking have set up 40 anti-trafficking community vigilance committees with UN Women's assistance. Around 80 peer educators have held nearly 900 community meetings to raise awareness of the threat, and partner with local governance institutions and the police in supporting survivors and women at risk of trafficking.

In **EL SALVADOR**, we helped introduce integrated legal, health, social and other services for survivors of violence.

Five Ciudad Mujer (City of Women) centres across the country have served nearly 400,000 women since they began in 2011. **BRAZIL** has allocated an unprecedented US\$155 million for new services inspired by the El Salvador model.

UN Women has supported the **STATE OF PALESTINE** in establishing 10 Family Protection Units within the police. Operating under policies and regulations aligned with international human rights standards, the units have resulted in a twofold increase in the number of women reporting abuse over the last two years.

STRENGTHENING LAWS AND POLICIES

The Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention on ending violence came into force in 2014. The Convention has been strongly supported by UN Women, which rallied individual states to commit to ratification. UN Women helped several countries begin aligning domestic laws and services accordingly, including **ALBANIA**, which has identified benchmarks to expand services and resources to fulfill convention obligations.

UN Women supported **PAPUA NEW GUINEA** as it passed its Family Protection Act, criminalizing domestic violence for the first time in the country's history. We also assisted the repeal of the Sorcery Act, which provided legal protection for violence against alleged "sorcerers", mainly women and girls.



ABOVE: *Who says men can't cook? An innovative programme sponsored by UN Women in Mozambique puts men in the kitchen to experience first hand how to break free of gender stereotypes. They also reflect on violent behaviour—and how to stop it.*

PHOTO: *Courtesy of HOPEM*

BY GRABBING A POT AND FOLLOWING SOME BASIC INSTRUCTIONS, MOZAMBICAN MEN LEARNED “WHAT A WOMAN DOES, I CAN DO, TOO.” AND THE OPPOSITE IS TRUE AS WELL.

KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND DATA

Among 10,000 men interviewed in Asia and the Pacific, nearly half admitted to perpetrating physical or sexual violence against a female partner. This was one of several striking conclusions from an unprecedented survey in the region conducted with support from several UN organizations, including UN Women. Summarized in a report, *Why Do Some Men Use Violence Against Women and How Can We Prevent It?*, it also found

that men engage in violence at earlier ages than assumed, and that the vast majority of those admitting to rape had faced no legal consequences.

As convincing proof of the pervasiveness of violence against women and girls, the survey caught a global spotlight, with broadcast media coverage alone reaching an estimated 32 million people. Major new anti-violence programmes are underway in **BANGLADESH** and **CAMBODIA** based in part on the findings.

MAKING EQUALITY CENTRAL TO PEACE

WE HAVE COME TOGETHER AS SYRIAN WOMEN TO MAKE PEACE. WE WILL PUSH THE MEN THAT MAKE WAR TO MAKE PEACE.

- SYRIAN WOMEN'S INITIATIVE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY, GENEVA 11-13 JANUARY 2014

PEACE AND TRANSITION

“We cannot remain silent regarding events in **SYRIA**, such as daily death, massive destruction, starvation and displacement of hundreds of thousands of families,” Sabah Alhallak stated with passionate conviction. She spoke as one of 50 Syrian women from inside and outside the country who convened in Geneva in early 2014. UN Women helped bring them together so their voices could be heard, loud and clear, in the ongoing peace talks. The women defined a set of demands that were presented to official peace negotiations, and widely shared through global media.

Among other points, they called for agreement on a free, pluralistic and democratic Syria that respects human rights, and for women’s full political participation in all matters related to their country’s future. Lakhdar Brahimi, the then-UN-Arab League Joint Special Representative for Syria, noted that they conveyed to all parties “the importance of listening to the voices of Syrian women and incorporating women as a key player in the efforts leading to a peaceful resolution.”

UN Women responds to Syria’s humanitarian crisis on the ground by offering training and essential legal, health and other services to women in a half dozen refugee camps. In the Zaatari camp in **JORDAN**, we helped establish the Oasis Centre, a safe space where women gather each day to find solace in each other’s company, regain strength and develop skills to earn

incomes. About 800 women and their children pass through the centre each month. In addition to benefiting from its activities, they also run it, infusing a sense of urgency and determination as they resume control of their lives.

UN Women’s programmes for Syrian refugees build in part on a 2013 report chronicling widespread gender-based violence; rates of early marriage are shockingly high, and women’s mobility can be tightly constrained. Innovations like the women-only Oasis Centre are a lifeline.

For the peace negotiations to resolve **COLOMBIA**’s long internal conflict, UN Women has rallied women to claim their right to participate; we’ve also provided evidence on gender considerations under each item on the agenda. These moves contributed to the inclusion of gender issues across the talks. The Government appointed two women to its five-member delegation—none sat on it before—and designated a woman negotiator with specific responsibilities to raise gender concerns and consult with women’s groups.

RECOVERY, REBUILDING, RISK MANAGEMENT

After a crisis, the road to recovery and rebuilding can shorten when women and men participate equally in the process, as recognized in international norms. Through a partnership with the Peacebuilding Fund, UN Women helped a women’s coalition emerge as a major force in the 2013 elections in **GUINEA**, considered a benchmark



of transition given recent instability. A Situation Room for Peaceful and Transparent Elections, a practice UN Women has used successfully in other post-conflict countries, allowed 900 Guinean women to monitor the polling, instilling confidence in its accuracy and contributing to a peaceful outcome.

In **GEORGIA**, internally displaced women face many legal and social protection issues, with few resources to solve them. UN Women has helped five legal aid clinics provide assistance that responds to their concerns and upholds their rights. Between 2010 and 2013, nearly 9,500 women sought support, often on issues related to housing. Special community meetings with legal aid lawyers and government representatives have further expanded access to justice as well as social, health-care and other services.

With natural disasters on the rise, UN Women has worked with governments to institute disaster risk management that anticipates women's different needs. As a result, the **VIET NAM** Women's Union has become an official member of the national Central Committee on Floods and Storm Control, participating in all activities from the local to the central level. **CHINA** has built sex-disaggregated data into its statistical system tracking major natural disasters.

SETTING NEW STANDARDS

UN Women is a leading global proponent of continued advancements in standards upholding gender equality in all aspects of peace and security. In 2013, a landmark general recommendation by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made clear that CEDAW applies to all conflict and post-conflict

ABOVE: UN Women has helped women speak out in the Syrian peace talks while meeting humanitarian needs on the ground. The Oasis Centre in Jordan's Zaatari refugee camp provides solace and support for livelihoods. Women demonstrate new skills to UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka.
PHOTO: Abdullah Ayoub/UN Women

settings. UN Women supported the multi-year process to develop the recommendation. Our expertise also informed the drafting and adoption of a UN Peacebuilding Commission declaration, the second of its type, affirming the centrality of women's economic empowerment to effective peacebuilding.

PLANNING AND BUDGETING FOR EMPOWERMENT



GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETS

Gender-responsive budgets pay special attention to making public resources work hard for gender equality. UN Women, a pioneer of the practice through partnerships with governments and civil society around the world, is helping it take off in a growing number of countries, including in Europe and Central Asia.

When the Parliament of the **FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA** adopted its first Government Strategy for Gender Equality in 2013, drafted with UN Women assistance, it included

a provision for integrating gender perspectives in all national and local policies and budgets. The strategy requires the Government to report progress to Parliament, heightening accountability. Skopje, the country's capital, in 2014 began applying gender-responsive budgeting to programmes related to social, child and health protection, education and cooperation with citizens' associations. It has allocated resources to train all newly elected officials on gender equality and gender-responsive budgeting.

UN Women supported the Government of **ALBANIA** with a new national

ABOVE: Backed by UN Women's advocacy and expertise, gender-responsive budgeting is growing around the world, with notable recent achievements in Europe and Central Asia. It ensures public spending goes towards gender equality goals, such as through boosted agricultural subsidies for women farmers.

PHOTO: Daniel Mihalescu/AFP/Getty Images

regulation embedding gender-responsive budgeting in all central and local government budgets, along with detailed instructions for how national ministries, which manage much of the funding in key sectors such as health and education, can implement the

NOW PART OF LOCAL PLANNING COMMITTEES, WOMEN IN RURAL ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITIES HAVE PUSHED FOR MOVING WATER POINTS CLOSER TO THEIR VILLAGES.

practice. Budget targets are already in place to ensure, for example, that more women farmers will receive agricultural subsidies, and more vulnerable women will access social care entitlements. In **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**, UN Women worked with the Ministry of Finance to introduce a gender module in the budget management information system, which means all new budget requests must now include a gender analysis.

UN Women is helping **ETHIOPIA**'s Ministry of Finance to institutionalize gender-responsive planning and budgeting at the central and regional levels. At the same time, we are working with rural Ethiopian communities to bolster women's participation in local processes. Training equips them to analyze whether or not benefits accrue equally to women and men, resulting in some substantial shifts in local priorities. When local planning committees only consisted of men, they ignored the problem of scarce water supplies, for example. Women, who spend backbreaking hours collecting enough to cook and clean, have pushed for moving water points closer to their villages.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Inserting gender equality in national planning processes gives visibility and spurs action. UN Women collaborated with INMUJERES, the national women's

machinery, to help **MEXICO**, for the first time, designate achieving gender equality as an objective cutting across its 2013-2018 National Development Plan. All public entities must now include gender equality goals, strategies and actions in their plans and budgets.

UN Women's partnership with the African Development Bank helped **SUDAN** insert 20 gender-related questions in its 2014 National Household Survey, which will generate the first national statistics on gender. These will provide vital insights to guide provisions for women in the forthcoming 2016 national poverty reduction strategy. UN Women and other partners aided the government of **ECUADOR** with a technical tool that for the first time maps inequalities at the local level, collecting statistics on education, health, housing, decent work, gender-based violence and child abuse.

UN Women worked with **VANUATU**'s Ministry of Justice to establish the first harmonized human rights committee in the Pacific—it simultaneously monitors and reports on an array of human rights treaties. Training for new members has underscored CEDAW obligations, and demonstrated how to incorporate gender perspectives in plans and programmes to comply with all conventions.

HIV AND LEGAL RIGHTS

UN Women helps countries develop HIV and AIDS plans making clear links to human rights and gender equality. In 2013, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria recognized **JAMAICA** as a best practice in integrating gender equality across its national HIV and AIDS strategy, which drew heavily on inputs from women human rights advocates trained by UN Women.

A regional programme in sub-Saharan Africa has awarded US\$2.2 million in small grants to 20 legal service and grass-roots organizations that support women affected by HIV to claim their rights and reduce their vulnerabilities. GROOTS International, for example, educates women in **KENYA** on land and other rights. It assists with formal and traditional court cases, and has established watchdog groups to guard against "property-stripping."

JOINING FORCES ACROSS THE UN SYSTEM

CAMPAIGNING

People in 50 countries came out to show their colours during the 16 Days of Activism to End Gender-based Violence, stretching from the International Day to End Violence against Women in November to Human Rights Day in December. Following the call to “Orange Your World”, people in orange attire organized public dances symbolizing unity in ending violence in eight provinces of **CAMBODIA**. In **AFGHANISTAN**, UN Women and UN partners engaged young people to sensitize them on existing women’s rights legislation in the country. A regional agreement in **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC** with a leading law firm committed to expanded provision of pro bono legal services.

In Africa, the One Million Fathers campaign made new inroads into rural **KENYA** by signing up 20,000 men in one day to support community mobilization; in **GUINEA**, musicians came together, wore orange, and launched a new song to end violence against women. Using Orange Your World as an opportunity for political advocacy, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, wore an orange T-shirt designed by UN Women with the slogan, “Open Up! Use your authority to prevent gender-based violence” for a meeting with Dr. Jakaya Kikwete, the President of **TANZANIA**.

Orange Your World took off under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign, managed by UN Women. UNiTE has dubbed the 25th of each month Orange Day as a regular opportunity to generate commitments to stopping all forms of violence. Online, it reached 37.1 million followers through Twitter alone during the 16 Days, while a Google doodle drew 1 million visitors to the UN Women website in 24 hours.

As part of UNiTE, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF joined MTV to launch “El Valiente no es Violento” (Bravery is not violence). It engages 13 countries in Latin America in raising awareness among young men about positive masculine attitudes to prevent violence. Advocacy messages have featured on screens in customer waiting rooms in **BOLIVIAN** banks, and on banners carried by **BRAZILIAN** men and women football players during championship games.

COORDINATION

As a coordinator of UN system activities to promote gender equality, UN Women has led the development and implementation of the UN System-wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP). It established a common accountability framework against which 62 UN entities and UN Secretariat departments reported for 2013. Aggregate system-wide results show progress on 14 of the framework’s 15 performance indicators. Such harmonized analysis has helped to identify factors impeding progress, such as insufficient managerial accountability and resources, and propelling it, such as strong gender policies.

UN Women also chairs the UN Development Group (UNDG) Task Team on Gender Equality. We shepherded development of the UNDG Gender Equality Markers Guidance Note, which assists UN entities to systematically ‘mark’ and measure spending on gender equality.

As part of the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, UN Women ensured inclusion of gender-responsive outcomes and indicators in the UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth (Youth-SWAP). It provides a framework for UN system collaboration to strengthen youth participation and development.

IN-COUNTRY COLLABORATION

UN Country Teams, composed of different UN organizations, are supported by UN Women to make gender equality integral to all development programmes, including through a global roster of UN gender experts. In **LIBERIA**, we led the development of a One Gender Framework that orchestrates how different entities collaborate in achieving systematic changes in the lives of women and girls. Our participation in joint UN programmes included one in **PAPUA NEW GUINEA** that drove a voter education campaign to shift attitudes on women candidates. 2013 local elections significantly boosted the number of women in office.

An ambitious post-2015 agenda will depend on much higher quality data on gender to guide progress. UN Women works with the UN system to improve gender statistics globally, and contributed to a minimum set of 52 gender indicators agreed



ABOVE: Hundreds of bicyclists in Viet Nam took to the streets calling for ending violence against women and girls during the 16 Days of Activism to End Gender-based Violence. A global call to “Orange Your World”, led by UN Women, raised awareness among millions of people.
PHOTO: Thao Hoang/UN Women

by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013. With the UN Statistics Division, we are working with the World Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and others on the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project. It aims to accelerate efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and asset ownership.

As the newest co-sponsoring entity of UNAIDS, UN Women has collaborated with other co-sponsors, government representatives, technical experts and civil society groups on a compendium of gender equality and HIV/AIDS indicators.

ORANGE DAY MOBILIZED PEOPLE IN
50 COUNTRIES
AND REACHED
OVER 37 MILLION
ONLINE.

FORGING PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHANGE



BUSINESSES AND FOUNDATIONS

The simplest device grabbed global attention: auto-completed Internet searches. A multi-award winning campaign developed for UN Women by advertising agency **MEMAC OGILVY & MATHER DUBAI** used the novel idea of an online search for phrases such as “women need” and display the results on ads against the background of large women’s portraits. As search engines filled in parameters based on common information requests, people could see, simply and starkly, the still deep roots of gender prejudice—women need to “shut up” is one common result. The campaign went viral, sparking a global debate about women’s rights online and in the media. It received some 550 million media impressions and reached 70 million users on Twitter alone.

HeForShe, a campaign developed by another advertising partner, **PUBLICIS DALLAS**, for UN Women, calls on men around the world to follow the example of leaders such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu and actor Matt Damon, and speak out on ending

gender inequality. Tweets on the campaign launch reached over 23 million people; Facebook likes and shares connected 2.5 million more.

Businesses also collaborate with UN Women on direct assistance programmes. Ongoing partnership with **THE COCA-COLA COMPANY** is empowering women entrepreneurs in three regions. In South Africa, 4,500 women, many running small enterprises linked to Coca-Cola distribution chains, have learned new business skills. Training is expected to reach 25,000 women by 2015—initial results show it stimulates business growth.

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL AND THE ZONTA INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION are longstanding UN Women allies in the global campaign to end violence against women. Among other achievements, Zonta funding has resulted in greater security for women in urban spaces, expanded services for survivors, the engagement of men and boys in prevention, and greater global knowledge on what works best to stop violence. Most

UN Women's collaboration with two advertising agencies electrified global audiences. The Autocomplete Truth campaign on gender discrimination went viral, becoming Adweek's most shared ad of 2013, and the Ad Council's social good campaign of the year. The HeForShe campaign urges men to speak against inequality.

PHOTO facing page: Mamac Ogilvy & Mather Dubai

PHOTO right: Publicis Dallas



recently, Zonta International has agreed to support a catalytic programme that will roll out, in 12 countries, a non-formal education curriculum to prevent violence against girls and women—it was jointly developed by UN Women and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. A newer partnership with the **WOMEN'S SELF WORTH FOUNDATION** backs women's empowerment and advocacy to prevent violence against women.

Worldwide, over 750 leading corporations have signed the Women's Empowerment Principles, embodying commitments to business practices advancing gender equality. In **VIET NAM**, UN Women and the Chamber of Commerce highlight and encourage good practices by signatory firms, and have developed reporting to measure progress. Partners in **SERBIA**, including the Serbian Association of Employers and the Association of Business Women, have organized gender equality seminars for 400 firms in diverse industries, and mentor individual companies on integrating women's rights in business operations.

CIVIL SOCIETY

In advocating for gender equality, UN Women partners with civil society organizations, including a unique network of 34 civil society advisory groups, from the national to the global levels. Doing so, we have succeeded in significantly increasing the visibility and voice of civil society organizations in intergovernmental processes, for instance by convening consultation forums with UN Member States and civil society. We have regularly brought the two groups together during the post-2015 development agenda discussions and in the lead-up to the UN Commission on the Status of Women to debate critical topics such as the specific concerns of women and girls in Africa. Our Global Civil Society Advisory Group has issued a widely-recognized Call To Action to mobilize citizens around the

post-2015 development agenda and the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action.

Our call for Member States to appoint civil society representatives to national delegations to the UN Commission on the Status of Women resulted in their inclusion in 43 delegations in 2014, with some serving as principal negotiators. We helped ensure the participation of indigenous women and girls, among one of the most marginalized groups, in the Commission on the Status of Women and post-2015 consultations.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Longstanding UN Women partners, national committees are independent, non-governmental organizations that work to increase awareness about gender equality and women's empowerment, and raise financial resources for UN Women's work. A new committee came on board in **FRANCE** in 2013.

The **ICELANDIC** National Committee has seen a 40 percent rise in contributions from individual monthly donors since 2012. Its Butterfly Celebration brought 1,000 people to a benefit on ending gender-based violence and won a campaign award of the year from the Icelandic Advertising Awards. At the 2014 Commission on the Status of Women, the **UNITED STATES** National Committee held a well-attended event on gender gaps in science and technology, hosting prestigious speakers from government, businesses, media and research. The **NEW ZEALAND** National Committee's White Camellia Awards recognized companies progressing on the Women's Empowerment Principles.

UN WOMEN FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY

IN 2013
THE FUND
DISBURSED
US\$8.8
MILLION
TO 69
ACTIVE
PROGRAMMES,
HELPING
40,000
WOMEN.



UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality provides grants to governments and civil society organizations to advance women's economic and political empowerment. In 2013, it disbursed US\$8.8 million to 69 active programmes. Collectively, these helped over 40,000 women obtain better access to social protection and other public services. Education and awareness-raising supported 500,000 women voting in political elections. Over 200,000 women learned skills or acquired other capabilities to generate new sources of income.

In total, since its launch in 2009, the Fund has delivered US\$56.5 million to 96 programmes in 72 countries, reaching over 8 million direct beneficiaries.

The Network of NGOs in **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** is one of several grantees helping women become more effective in running for election. A rigorous 10-week training course, called "Train, Run,

ABOVE: *The Fund for Gender Equality supports the Network of NGOs in Trinidad and Tobago. It trains women candidates and developed the Women's Manifesto for Local Government 2013. The number of women local councillors increased during the elections.*
PHOTO: *Courtesy of Abraham Diaz/The Trinidad Guardian*

Win and Lead," has taught 100 potential candidates from across party lines the basic functions and responsibilities of government, communications, leadership and gender-responsive budgeting. Half the participants who opted to run in the 2013 local poll won seats, all formerly held by men.

The network also mobilized the Women's Political Platform, linking women from around the country. It advocated for boosting participation, including by calling on political parties to open space on candidate lists. The overall portion of women winning seats as local councillors edged up from 29 to 33 percent, and

women captured a significant number of leadership positions.

Karama, another grantee, backs efforts by civil society groups and political leaders in **EGYPT**, **LIBYA** and **YEMEN** to champion gender equality in political and public participation. In Egypt, it brought together 68 women leaders and politicians, male and female civil society representatives, trade union leaders and media officials to develop and advocate 50 recommendations submitted to Egypt's Constitutional Committee. The Constitution passed in 2014 reflected some key proposals, for example, that women have the right to hold public office and the highest administrative roles. A major breakthrough was the allocation of a minimum of 25 percent of local council seats to women.

KYRGYZSTAN's Central Asian Alliance for Water has set up women's groups in 20 southern villages where access to clean drinking water is a daily burden for women and girls. The groups, now 700 members strong, work with water management committees and local authorities on measures better addressing their needs.

In **TANZANIA**, the Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Consultancy Organization has helped women increase their incomes and better understand their rights. Legal training is combined with 27 savings and loan groups that give members capital to purchase land or other productive resources. Women have started new businesses, and have better access to food, schooling and medical care.

2013 SELECTED GRANTEES

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

AFRICA

Tanzania

Kilimanjaro Women Information Exchange and Consultancy Organization (KWIECO)
Women Economic Empowerment for Justice in Tanzania
US\$450,000

ARAB STATES

Lebanon

Amel Association
Promoting Access of Rural and Refugee Women to the Labor Market and Livelihood Opportunities
US\$325,000

ASIA PACIFIC

India

Jan Sahas Social Development Society
Dignity Campaign – Action for Liberation of Dalit Manual Scavenger Women in India
US\$220,000

Viet Nam

Institute for Development and Community Health - LIGHT
WE ARE WOMEN: A Rights-based Approach to Empowering Migrant Women
US\$200,000

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

AFRICA

Kenya

GROOTS Kenya Association
To Strengthen Governance and Accountability of Leadership in Kenya through Quality and Quantity of Women's Political Participation
US\$302,000

ARAB STATES

Egypt, Libya and Yemen

Karama
Inclusive Democracy: Ensuring Women's Political Rights in Libya, Yemen and Egypt throughout the Arab Spring
US\$565,000

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Georgia

Cultural-Humanitarian Fund "Sukhumi"
Gender Advisory Councils – Increasing Women's Role in Social Changes of Regions
US\$305,000

Kyrgyzstan

Public Association "Central Asian Alliance for Water"
Empower Women's and Girls' Political and Economic Access to and Control of Drinking Water Management
US\$225,000

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Guatemala

Asociación de Mujeres JUNAJIL in partnership with Asociación Programa de Gestión Ambiental Local
Political Empowerment of Women in Izabal
US\$375,000

Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile

Centro de Comunicación Virginia Woolf-Cotidiano Mujer
More Women, Better Politics
US\$355,000

UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

THE UN TRUST FUND CURRENTLY SUPPORTS 78 INITIATIVES IN 71 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES, WITH GRANTS TOTALLING US\$56.8 MILLION.



The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) supports innovative, promising approaches to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. Created by the UN General Assembly in 1996, and managed by UN Women on behalf of the UN system, it currently supports 78 initiatives in 71 countries and territories with grants totalling US\$56.8 million. Grantees continue to show that with social and political will and adequate resources, a world without violence against women and girls could be just a generation away.

Women in rural **SAMOA** used to have few options to escape domestic violence, since prevailing norms justified it as normal, and police typically urged reconciliation. But these barriers have begun to fall through actions by the Samoa Victim Support Group, a UN Trust

ABOVE: *The Samoa Victim Support Group, a UN Trust Fund grantee, has broken long-standing silence around gender-based violence. A national awareness campaign, including passing on a Torch of Peace from community to community, helped passage of tougher anti-violence laws in 2013.*
PHOTO: *Courtesy of Samoa Victim Support Group*

Fund grantee. Its tactics include training nearly 400 village representatives, among them 74 mayors, on educating their neighbours to stop violence and, when it happens, to refer cases to appropriate authorities.

The group also conducted a highly visible national campaign featuring a Torch of Peace passed from community to community, through the hands of village and church leaders, schoolchildren, businesspeople and even the Prime Minister. This advanced advocacy

for tougher legislation, which passed in 2013. The Crimes Act stiffens penalties for sexual crimes, among other measures recommended by the grantee, while the Family Safety Act increases protections for survivors.

In **BOTSWANA, BURUNDI, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, UGANDA** and **TANZANIA**, UN Trust Fund support helped Raising Voices and the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention to scale up a successful violence prevention approach called “SASA!” (Kiswahili for “Now!”). It engages communities in stopping violence and the spread of HIV by challenging power imbalances between women and men. Activities walk community members through different stages of behaviour change, from awareness to action against violence. An impact evaluation of the SASA! methodology by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine showed significant reduction in the social acceptability of intimate partner violence. Actual levels of physical partner violence against women were 52 percent lower in intervention sites than in control communities.

A grant to the International Medical Corps in **IRAQ** has allowed it to establish a network of integrated services for survivors of gender-based violence at easy-to-access primary health-care centres. Trained social workers have assisted over 5,000 women and girls. Through a new system, referral rates to lawyers have jumped by over 50 percent. Exit surveys have found that 95 percent of women and girls using the services feel their lives have improved as a result.

2013 GRANTEES

AFRICA

Mauritania
SOS-Esclaves
Justice for Survivors of Slavery
US\$417,872

South Africa
Grassroot Soccer
Skillz Street Plus: Empowering Girls to Take Action to End Violence against Women
US\$510,525

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda
Directorate of Gender Affairs
Implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan to End Gender-based Violence
US\$718,600

Jamaica
Jamaica AIDS Support for Life
Expanding Gains to Decrease and Prevent Violence against Women in the Context of HIV and AIDS
US\$505,115

ARAB STATES

Morocco
Initiatives pour la Protection des Droits des Femmes (IPDF)
Facilitating Survivor's Access to Justice and Social and Economic Protection through a Chain of Integrated Services
US\$382,427

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Bangladesh
Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
Safe School, Safe Community
US\$604,708

Cambodia
CARE International in Cambodia
Safe Workplaces, Safe Communities
US\$981,494

Fiji
Medical Services in the Pacific
Women and Youth Empowered through Access to Information to Protect their Rights and Access to Services to Protect their Health
US\$117,000

India
Breakthrough Trust
Preventing Violence: Change Starts Now
US\$540,739

Indonesia
Ikatan Perempuan Positif Indonesia (IPPI)
One-Stop Service: Integrated Services for Survivors of Violence and Women Living with HIV
US\$206,358

Myanmar
Action Aid Myanmar
Promoting Access to Justice: Towards a Violence-Free Environment for Women and Girls
US\$300,000

Viet Nam
Plan Viet Nam
Gender-Responsive Schools Pilot Model
US\$988,699

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Armenia
Society Without Violence
Integration of Gender and Gender-based Violence into Educational Curriculum in the Framework of the National 2011-2015 Strategic Plan
US\$149,998

Kosovo
European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)
Kosovo
Empowering Minority Communities in Kosovo against Gender-Based Violence
US\$300,522

Serbia
B92 Foundation
Safe House Economic Empowerment
US\$183,500

Ukraine
Ukrainian Women's Fund
Young Girl Leaders Promote Strong Stance against Violence among their Peers
US\$199,260

Afghanistan and Tajikistan
Danish Refugee Council
Women's Empowerment in Afghanistan and Tajikistan for Displaced Persons through Legal Aid and Training to Combat Violence against Women
US\$737,587

2013

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UN Women is grateful for the renewed and increased commitment from its family of donors. Encouraged by the widening and deepening of its core resource base, UN Women is yet to secure its funding target of US\$610 million in total resources for the biennium 2013-2014. Nonetheless, the Entity secured its highest level of voluntary contributions received to date, amounting to US\$275.4 million (a 32.5 percent increase over the US\$207.8 million mobilized in 2012).

Total voluntary contributions for 2013 comprised US\$156.9 million for regular resources (US\$114.1 million in 2012), and US\$118.5 million for other resources (US\$93.7 million in 2012).

Having surpassed its reduced core target for the first time since its establishment, UN Women is exerting all efforts to consolidate and maintain this momentum by further increasing the number of contributing governments and the amounts pledged to core resources.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

expressed in thousands of US\$

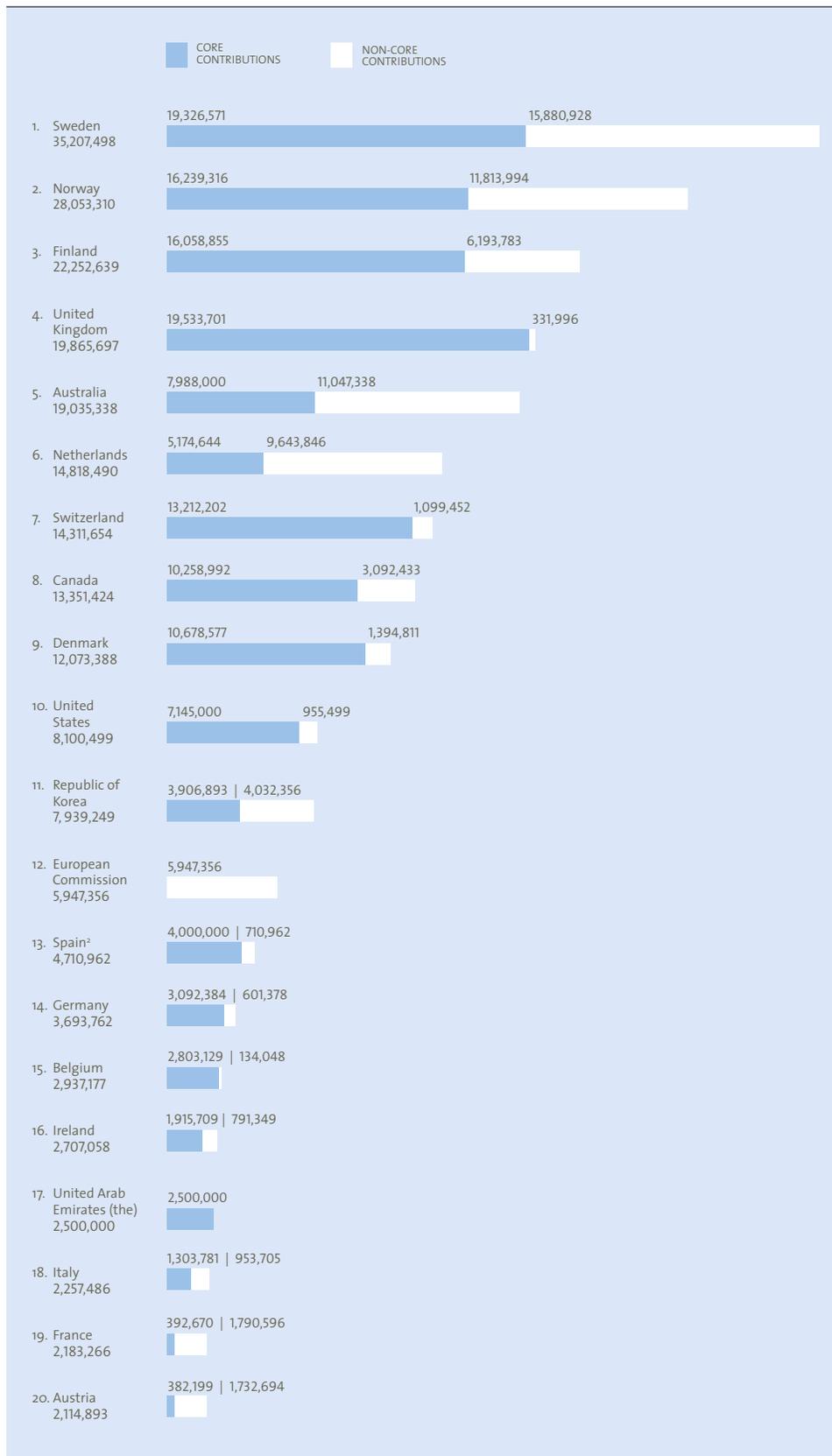
For the year ended on 31 December 2013

	Regular Resources (Core)	Other Resources (Non-core)	Assessed Resources	Elimination	TOTAL
REVENUE					
Contributions	156,958	118,465	8,004	-	283,427
Investment income	1,338	543	-	-	1,881
Other revenue	1,727	9,514	-	(8,044)	3,197
TOTAL REVENUE	160,023	128,522	8,004	(8,044)	288,505
TOTAL EXPENSES	138,850	125,086	8,213	(8,044)	264,105
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	21,173	3,436	(209)	-	24,400

NOTES:

1. These statements have been prepared on an accrual basis, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and expenses are recognized in the financial statements in the period to which they relate.
2. The indirect costs charged by UN Women in relation to the management of earmarked resources are based on the rate of recovery of 7 per cent, and have been recognized during the year as an increase in other income and operating cost expense. At year end, these amounts are eliminated against these two lines in the Statement of Financial Position.
3. Assessed contributions are issued as an annual allotment from the United Nations regular budget, and are assessed and approved for a two year budget period. The amount of these contributions is then apportioned between the two years and recognized on a monthly basis.

TOP 20 DONORS

For the year ended 31 December 2013, US\$¹

NOTES:

1. Non-core figures include the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and the Fund for Gender Equality.

2. Spain's figure reflects contributions for 2012 and 2013 combined.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN WOMEN

From governments and other donors, expressed in US\$¹

CONTRIBUTORS	Regular resources (core)	Other resources (non-core)	TOTAL 2013
Governments and Regional Organizations			
Algeria	9,591	-	9,591
Andorra	51,224	-	51,224
Angola	10,000	-	10,000
Antigua and Barbuda	3,000	-	3,000
Argentina	30,000	-	30,000
Armenia	2,500	-	2,500
Australia	7,988,000	11,047,338	19,035,338
Austria	382,199	1,732,694	2,114,893
Azerbaijan	9,749	-	9,749
Bahamas (the)	5,000	-	5,000
Bahrain	20,000	-	20,000
Bangladesh	10,500	-	10,500
Barbados	121,640	-	121,640
Belgium	2,803,129	134,048	2,937,177
Belize	1,000	-	1,000
Benin	500	-	500
Bhutan	500	-	500
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10,000	-	10,000
Brunei Darussalam	50,000	-	50,000
Burkina Faso	1,373	-	1,373
Burundi	1,500	-	1,500
Cabo Verde	1,000	-	1,000
Cambodia	5,000	-	5,000
Canada	10,258,992	3,092,433	13,351,424
Chile	33,000	-	33,000
China	230,000	-	230,000
Colombia	10,000	24,785	34,785
Costa Rica	10,000	-	10,000
Côte d'Ivoire	104,387	-	104,387
Cuba	3,000	-	3,000
Cyprus	3,960	-	3,960
Denmark	10,678,577	1,394,811	12,073,388
Djibouti	1,000	-	1,000
Dominica	1,000	-	1,000
Dominican Republic	49,758	-	49,758
Ecuador	5,000	-	5,000
El Salvador	500	-	500
Equatorial Guinea	19,990	-	19,990
Eritrea	200	-	200
Estonia	58,442	-	58,442
Ethiopia	4,972	-	4,972
European Commission	-	5,947,356	5,947,356
Fiji	1,000	-	1,000
Finland	16,058,855	6,193,783	22,252,639
France	392,670	1,790,596	2,183,266
Gabon	50,000	-	50,000
Georgia	10,000	-	10,000
Germany	3,092,384	601,378	3,693,762
Ghana	5,000	-	5,000
Grenada	2,000	-	2,000
Guatemala	2,000	-	2,000
Guinea-Bissau	150	-	150
Guyana	6,966	-	6,966
Haiti	500	-	500
Hungary	15,000	-	15,000
Iceland	727,713	942,843	1,670,556
India	1,018,560	-	1,018,560
Indonesia	147,000	-	147,000
Iraq	8,000	-	8,000
Ireland	1,915,709	791,349	2,707,058
Israel	250,000	10,000	260,000
Italy	1,303,781	953,705	2,257,486
Jamaica	1,000	-	1,000
Japan	946,809	1,000,000	1,946,809
Kazakhstan	49,970	19,975	69,945
Kiribati	1,500	-	1,500
Kuwait	50,000	-	50,000
Kyrgyzstan	100	-	100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,000	-	1,000
Latvia	10,000	-	10,000
Liberia	2,000	-	2,000
Liechtenstein	74,074	10,582	84,656

CONTRIBUTORS	Regular resources (core)	Other resources (non-core)	TOTAL 2013
Luxembourg	1,363,636	681,755	2,045,391
Malawi	1,000	-	1,000
Malaysia	50,000	-	50,000
Maldives	1,000	-	1,000
Mali	10,000	-	10,000
Malta	268	-	268
Marshall Islands	334	-	334
Mauritius	7,500	-	7,500
Mexico	61,956	1,482,274	1,544,231
Micronesia	500	-	500
Monaco	19,557	-	19,557
Mongolia	7,000	-	7,000
Montenegro	6,519	-	6,519
Morocco	20,000	-	20,000
Mozambique	5,000	-	5,000
Myanmar	5,000	-	5,000
Namibia	7,500	-	7,500
Netherlands	5,174,644	9,643,846	14,818,490
New Zealand	2,012,491	36,000	2,048,491
Niger	100	-	100
Nigeria	201,176	-	201,176
Norway	16,239,316	11,813,994	28,053,310
Oman	5,000	-	5,000
Palau	100	-	100
Panama	15,000	-	15,000
Paraguay	500	-	500
Peru	2,000	-	2,000
Poland	32,615	-	32,615
Republic of Korea	3,906,893	4,032,356	7,939,249
Republic of Moldova	8,512	-	8,512
Romania	10,000	-	10,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	500	-	500
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	500	-	500
Samoa	1,000	-	1,000
San Marino	6,793	-	6,793
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Senegal	240,000	-	240,000
Serbia	2,000	-	2,000
Seychelles	1,000	-	1,000
Singapore	50,000	36,177	86,177
Slovakia	14,307	-	14,307
Slovenia	13,793	-	13,793
South Africa	-	24,310	24,310
Spain ²	4,000,000	710,962	4,710,962
Suriname	1,750	-	1,750
Sweden	19,326,571	15,880,928	35,207,498
Switzerland	13,212,202	1,099,452	14,311,654
Thailand ³	26,000	-	26,000
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	500	-	500
Timor-Leste	15,000	-	15,000
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000	-	5,000
Tunisia	9,494	-	9,494
Turkey	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Tuvalu	100	-	100
United Arab Emirates	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
United Kingdom	19,533,701	331,996	19,865,697
United Republic of Tanzania	5,000	-	5,000
United States of America	7,145,000	955,499	8,100,499
Uruguay	3,000	-	3,000
Uzbekistan	11,280	-	11,280
Viet Nam	9,480	-	9,480
Zimbabwe	1,000	-	1,000
Total Government Contributions	156,444,013	82,417,225	238,861,238

NOTES:

1. Non-core figures include the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and the Fund for Gender Equality.
2. Spain's figure reflects contributions for 2012 and 2013 combined.
3. Contribution received and recognized in 2013.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN WOMEN

From governments and other donors, expressed in US\$

CONTRIBUTORS	Regular resources (core)	Other resources (non-core)	TOTAL 2013
National Committees			
Australia	-	300,504	300,504
Austria	-	2,714	2,714
Canada	-	8,189	8,189
Finland	109,117	245,062	354,178
Germany	-	39,849	39,849
Iceland	7,919	227,477	235,396
Italy	6,444	-	6,444
Japan	-	52,050	52,050
New Zealand	-	52,968	52,968
Singapore	-	66,121	66,121
Sweden	-	6,449	6,449
Switzerland	-	65,981	65,981
United Kingdom	7,540	58,480	66,020
United States of America	39,983	38,204	78,187
Total National Committee Contributions	171,003	1,164,049	1,335,051

Foundations, Private Sector and Others

Asian Development Bank	-	127,405	127,405
Care International	-	48,544	48,544
Cinema for Peace	20,000	-	20,000
Ford Foundation	-	237,200	237,200
Itaipu Binacional	-	3,500	3,500
Justice Rapid Response	-	124,399	124,399
Kraft Foods Middle East and Africa Ltd	-	75,000	75,000
Maria Holder Memorial Trust	-	79,200	79,200
Norwegian Center for Human Rights (NCHR)	-	20,603	20,603
Proya Cosmetics Co Ltd	-	589,317	589,317
Sunflower Media Company	-	26,852	26,852
TAG Heuer SA	228,748	-	228,748
The Coca-Cola Company	-	1,389,989	1,389,989
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	-	250,000	250,000
UNFCU	-	10,000	10,000
UNHate Foundation	-	134,777	134,777
Urgent Action	-	19,965	19,965
Variety Foundation	11,500	-	11,500
Zonta International & Zonta International Foundation	-	912,000	912,000
Miscellaneous Donors	34,973	39,401	74,374
Total Foundations, Private Sector and Others	295,222	4,088,152	4,383,374

United Nations System

Economic Commission for Africa	-	70,897	70,897
FAO	13,200	1,420,333	1,433,533
IFAD	-	210,908	210,908
ILO	-	151,372	151,372
IOM	-	5,000	5,000
MDG Fund	-	4,605	4,605
MDTF0	-	17,393,346	17,393,346
OCHA	-	678,004	678,004
United Nations	-	155,150	155,150
UNAIDS	-	529,180	529,180
UNDEF	-	174,920	174,920
UNDP	-	4,524,051	4,524,051
UNFPA	-	3,012,057	3,012,057
UNHCR	17,000	20,000	37,000
UNICEF	-	1,790,465	1,790,465
UNOCHA	-	481,607	481,607
UNOPS	-	75,597	75,597
WFP	18,000	97,823	115,823
Total UN System Contributions	48,200	30,795,316	30,843,516

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UN WOMEN FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE UN TRUST FUND TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

From governments and other donors, expressed in US\$

CONTRIBUTORS	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	Fund for Gender Equality
Governments		
Australia	1,863,933	
Austria	130,890	
Germany	394,022	
Iceland	145,311	
Ireland	637,896	
Israel	10,000	
Italy	675,190	
Japan	1,000,000	
Kazakhstan	19,975	
Liechtenstein	10,582	
Netherlands	4,992,525	1,000,000
Singapore	36,177	
South Africa	24,310	
Total Government Contributions	9,940,811	1,000,000

National Committees

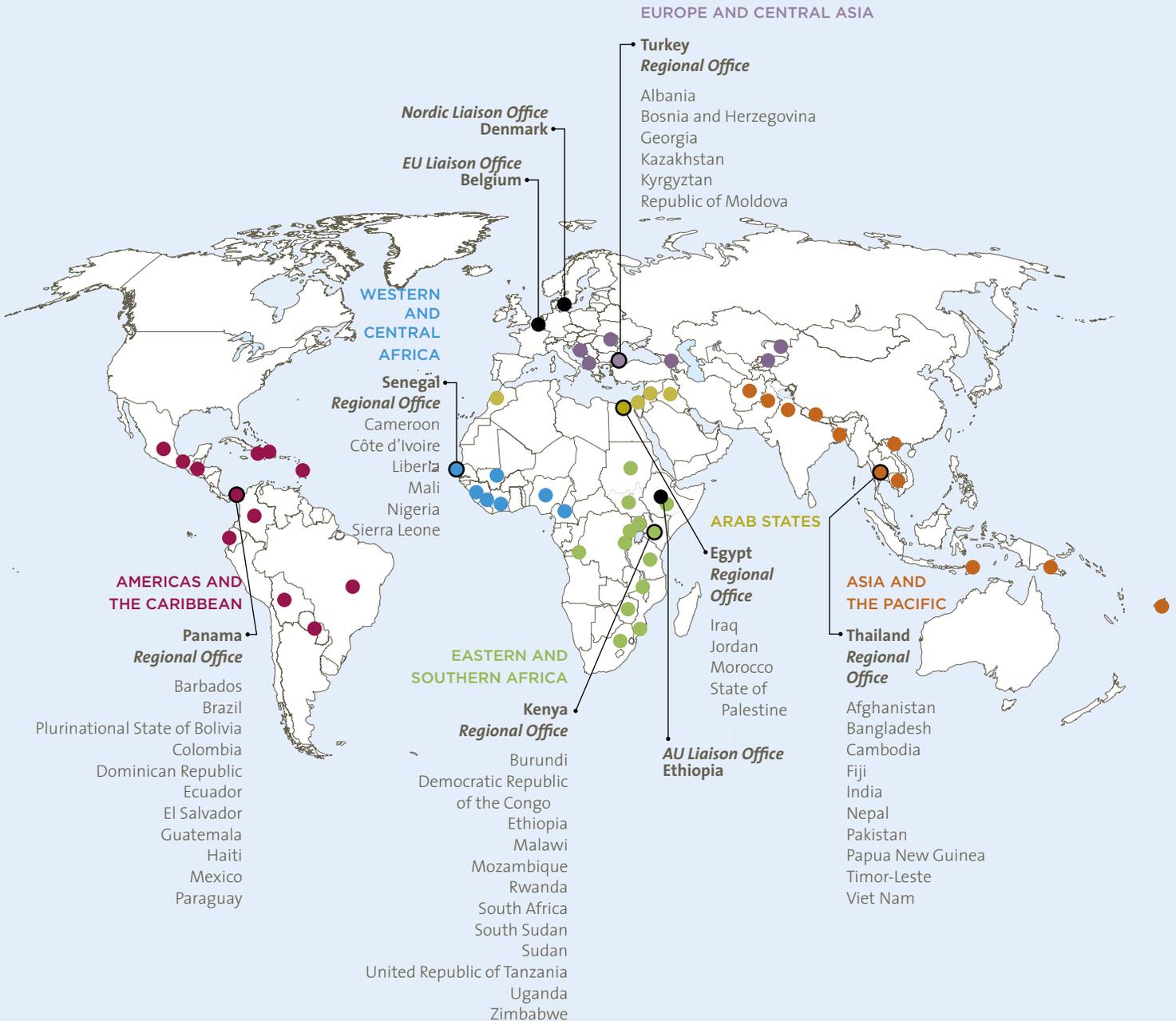
Austria	2,714	
Finland	21,739	
Germany	13,326	13,587
Iceland	207,477	
Japan	13,936	
Sweden	6,449	
Switzerland	9,795	
United Kingdom	351	
United States of America	4,950	
Total National Committee Contributions	280,738	13,587

Foundations, Private Sector and Others

Zonta International & Zonta International Foundation	662,000	
Miscellaneous Donors	1,465	
Total Foundations, Private Sector and Others	663,465	

UN WOMEN IN THE WORLD

Regional, Multi-Country, Country and Liaison Offices



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. *Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. **Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.



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