

Appendix 3

PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE UNIFEM TRUST FUND IN SUPPORT OF ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

GLOBAL

CHANGE, to collect and analyse legislation on non-consensual sex in marriage in all regions, and to build a database of information that can be accessed by NGOs, governments and individuals advocating for the protection of women's sexual rights.

Equality Now and the **United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women**, to undertake five regional studies on effective strategies and best practices to address domestic violence.

Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), to conduct an action-oriented research project covering the Middle East, Africa and Asia on violence against women as a result of forced eviction, and establish an electronic list-serve with information on the issue from around the world.

Television Trust for the Environment (TVE), to produce a series of 12 one-minute spots for public broadcast and educational use worldwide to increase awareness of the connection between violence and the denial of women's rights, particularly reproductive and sexual rights, in cultures around the world.

World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), working with a network of NGOs involved in investigating the rights of women survivors of violence, to develop increased human rights protections for survivors by providing information to UN human rights treaty bodies, other relevant international agencies, bodies and governments.

AFRICA

REGIONAL

African Women's Development and Communications Network (FEMNET), to establish a regional Men against Gender-Based Violence Network in Kenya, Malawi, Namibia and South Africa that will work with political, professional, religious and social networks to promote gender equality through media campaigns, workshops for male activists and production of an advocacy kit.

Horn and East Africa: El Taller, to raise awareness about violence against women and to strengthen civil society through the organization of public hearings on abuses against women.

West and Southern Africa: International Women Judges Foundation, to train magistrates and judges in Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe in the area of women's human rights, with particular focus on issues of violence against women.

NATIONAL

Botswana: Metlhaetsile Women's Information Centre, to train and monitor the newly formed Botswana Police Task Force on Domestic Violence to help them identify and respond to cases of abuse, and to raise awareness of the issue to generate public support for legislative and policy reform.

Burundi: Association pour la Défense des Droits de la Femme, to produce a popular play in the local language to raise awareness on gender-based violence in the context of the turbulent situation in Burundi.

Côte d'Ivoire: Association Ivoirienne de Défense des Droits des Femmes, to launch a national awareness campaign aimed at policymakers, community leaders and the public at large on the issues of forced marriage, domestic violence and female genital mutilation (FGM).

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Comité National Femmes et Développement (CONAFED) and Réseaux Femme et Développement, to research and collect women's stories about violations of their human rights during the ongoing conflict, focusing on the rape and arbitrary arrest of women, to use this information in a media campaign and community education workshops, and to promote mechanisms for monitoring the human rights situation and protecting women in zones of armed conflict.

Ethiopia: Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association, to provide training for women community leaders in rural areas to become paralegals specializing in domestic violence legislation.

Ghana: Gender Studies and Human Rights Documentation Centre, to collect data on prevalence and types of violence experienced by women and children, to research gaps in the provision of service and obstacles to reporting violence, and to use the findings to create strategic interventions and a public-awareness campaign.

Ghana: International Needs Ghana (ING), to promote the enforcement of a law banning female ritual servitude by providing community education, establishing a monitoring council to reintegrate freed women and children into their communities, and working with community leaders to develop and promote alternative rites of atonement.

Kenya: The Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW), to train law enforcement agents and to promote public awareness about violence against women, particularly regarding legislation and women's human rights.

Kenya: International Federation of Women Lawyers, to organize training workshops with policymakers, teachers and union officials on the high incidence of rape in Kenyan schools, and to inform women plantation workers of their rights and develop strategies for their protection.

Kenya: Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) and Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization, to reduce the practice of FGM by creating an alternative coming of age ceremony and creating awareness of the negative effects of FGM.

***Malawi: Story Workshop Educational Trust and Women's Voice**, to produce a radio magazine series, drawing on field interviews with urban and rural women, identifying key issues such as domestic violence and harmful practices, and highlighting local role models, and to supplement the series with other media, including written press, village theatre, comics and music.

Mali: Association pour le Progrès et la Défense des Droits des Femmes, to campaign to end FGM through workshops aimed at women who perform excisions, and by raising awareness in schools and women's community groups.

Mauritius: Ministry of Women, Family Welfare and Child Development, Government of Mauritius, to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of government agencies to address gender-based violence, and to develop a model for intervention on a nation-wide scale.

Namibia: Legal Assistance Centre, to produce and pilot a soap opera for Namibian television, which will be complemented by a 'telequiz' competition in partnership with Namibian newspapers to increase public awareness about violence against women and promote the implementation and enforcement of relevant laws.

Nigeria: Department of Preventive and Social Medicine at the University of Ibadan, to conduct research and initiate an advocacy campaign to prevent attacks on young girls and women who trade at truck stops in urban areas.

Nigeria: Legal Defense and Assistance Project (LEDAP), to advocate for the enactment of domestic violence legislation in six states by training representatives from the Ministry of Women's Affairs and civil society on legislative advocacy skills, facilitating a roundtable discussion with legislators and undertaking a public awareness campaign.

Nigeria: Project Alert on Violence Against Women and Women's Optimum Development Foundation, to produce television dramas to raise awareness about the prevalence, causes and forms of violence against women and to offer solutions, using research findings and case studies as the basis for the dramas.

Nigeria: Women's Centre for Peace and Development (WOPED), to use dance and drama to raise awareness about violence against women among school children, and to produce gender-sensitive radio programmes advocating the introduction of appropriate legislation to combat violence against women.

Republic of Congo: International Rescue Committee, to implement an awareness-raising campaign to sensitize community and health-care providers and build local capacity to respond to increased sexual violence during conflict.

Rwanda: African Rights, to document the experiences of rape survivors living with HIV/AIDS in Rwanda and Burundi in order to raise awareness of the problems these women face and to promote protective laws and increased financial support.

Senegal: Réseau Africain pour le Développement Intégré, to raise awareness of legal issues/impediments women face in the area of gender-based violence through a media campaign and an analysis of national legislation in several African countries.

Somalia: Juba Women Development Centre, to build capacity and develop sensitization training to promote women's human rights and the eradication of female genital mutilation.

South Africa: Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training (ADAPT), to address the problem of violence against women in dating relationships in high schools through an intensive interview/survey process with teachers, students and parents.

***South Africa: South African National Network on Violence Against Women and Vuleka Productions**, to combat gender-based violence through a multi-media campaign including radio spots, an outreach video to highlight South Africa's Domestic Violence Act (DVA), media training to build the capacity of network members, and the distribution of materials for wider education.

Sudan: Badya Centre for Integrated Development Services, to implement community plays performed by school children in the Nuba Mountain region that will focus on women's rights, with special attention given to 'honour killings', and to develop workshops for teachers and local administrative religious and women leaders from which a network will be formed to facilitate the sharing of experiences on combating violence against women.

Uganda: ISIS Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (ISIS-WICCE), to produce two documentary films on violence against women that took place during the armed conflicts in Uganda in 1980-1997.

Uganda: National Association of Women's Organizations (NAWOU), to build awareness about violence against women and to create legal literacy at the grass-roots level

using a community-based approach via radio broadcasts, theatre performances and poster competitions.

Uganda: Uganda Police Force Child and Family Protection Unit, to train police officers in order to establish Child and Family Protection Units in five districts emerging from armed conflict that will investigate cases of violence against women and children, coordinate with civic leaders in the handling of specific cases, and provide legal counselling and raise awareness in their communities.

United Republic of Tanzania: EQUITY Tanzania, to educate the public about domestic violence laws and sensitize law enforcement agents to enforce these laws appropriately, and to advocate for alternative sentencing options which do not create additional hardship for women survivors.

Zimbabwe: Network of Zimbabwean Positive Women (NZPW+), to work at the community level to fight discrimination against women who have contracted HIV/AIDS.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND ARAB STATES

REGIONAL

Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon: Sisterhood is Global Institute, to develop and test a manual on violence against women for use by activists and human rights educators in the region.

ISIS International-Manila, to review the implementation of the media section of the Beijing Platform for Action in order to develop a gender-sensitive code of conduct for print and broadcast journalists throughout South-East Asia.

North Africa: Collectif 95 Maghreb Egalité and its partners, (2 grants) to carry out a qualitative study on attitudes, behaviours and practices relating to gender equality and existing laws, with particular attention to domestic violence and women's employment, in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia and to use the findings for an advocacy strategy to promote legislative and policy reform.

Occupied Palestinian Territories and Jordan: Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC) and the Jordanian Women's Union, to follow up on a previous Trust Fund project to address femicide using a two-pronged approach: conducting research in order to develop safe methods for identifying girls and women at risk and simultaneously working with judges to improve the delivery of justice and the treatment of survivors.

NATIONAL

Algeria: Djilali Belkenshir Foundation and SOS Femmes en Détresse, to strengthen NGO partnerships and coordinate strategies for delivery of services to survivors of the violent conflicts in that nation, in which women are the most vulnerable victims.

Bangladesh: Centre for Women and Children Studies, to sensitize police and the general community on women's rights and violence against women; and to bring the police and the community together to combat this violence.

Cambodia: Banteay Srei, to raise awareness of women's human rights in rural and urban areas and advocate for the passage of a domestic violence bill through a series of dramas broadcast over National Radio, to be followed by 'talkback' sessions that allow audience members to discuss the episodes and receive referrals for legal and psychological counselling.

Cambodia: Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre (CWCC), to train village educators,

police and community organizers in 18 communities about laws relating to violence against women and appropriate ways to assist victims.

China: All-China Women's Federation, to extract lessons learned and develop policy recommendations based on prior experience addressing domestic violence in three provinces, working in collaboration with legal institutions, government and civil society leaders, and to expand an existing campaign, that links media coverage with activities aimed at men in communities and government staff.

Fiji: Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, to conduct research aimed at determining the nature, forms, incidence and prevalence of domestic violence in Fiji and use the results in an awareness-raising campaign and to inform the Government on how best to work toward meeting its commitments in accordance with the Beijing Platform for Action.

Fiji: Young Women's Christian Association of Fiji, to strengthen the capacity of its members to undertake grass-roots advocacy activities and conduct surveys on violence and gender and to develop action plans for addressing violence against women and promoting gender equity.

***India: Breakthrough**, to increase public dialogue and awareness about violence against women through the use of education and popular culture, specifically by producing two music videos and an accompanying educational curriculum, and conducting training and information dissemination via the Internet.

India: LAYA, to train *adivasi* (tribal) women leaders and activists to develop appropriate strategies for combating human rights violations against women and to increase their participation in local decision-making processes, and to conduct research on the desertion of *adivasi* women by their partners and on women's exclusion from property rights.

India: Sakshi, to advocate for changes in discriminatory or prejudicial procedures in cases of violence against women and to address gender bias among judges and judiciary personnel.

Israel: Arab Feminist Movement in Support of Victims of Sexual Abuse, in response to the gap in services to women in Arab communities, to train Arab women as well as professionals in law enforcement and education to respond to domestic violence in these communities.

Jordan: Human Forum for Women's Rights, to undertake a study on violence against women as a first step in raising awareness and devising legislation to prevent it.

Kiribati: Women's Unit, the Ministry of Environment and Social Development, to train trainers to respond to violence against women and provide services in the more remote islands of this Pacific region, where support systems are all but nonexistent.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Lao Women's Union (LWU), to develop the organization's capacity to provide counselling and other services for women survivors of violence, receiving training and assistance from The Hotline Foundation in Thailand, and to develop and promote a plan to pilot a hospital-based one-stop centre for handling cases of violence against women.

Malaysia: Women's Aid Organization, to monitor the enforcement and efficacy of the Domestic Violence Act of 1994 and the delivery of services for survivors of domestic violence, using the findings as an advocacy tool to change the substance and implementation of legislation.

Mongolia: National CEDAW Watch Network Center, to advocate for the approval of draft legislation on domestic violence and to draft and advocate for a law on sexual

harassment using research and media campaigns to generate community support and political will for the passage of the new laws.

Morocco: l'Association pour la Ré-insertion et le Développement de la Femme Handicapée, to gather data on all forms of violence inflicted on disabled girls and women in rural and urban settings and to educate and sensitize school children and the general public in order to prevent violence and discrimination.

Myanmar/Thailand: Earth Rights International, to work with Burmese refugee women living in Thailand to document gender-based violence and develop lobbying and advocacy strategies.

Nepal: Media Alert and Relief Foundation, to produce a fictional film in an effort to create awareness among potential victims of trafficking and their families, and to educate local and international audiences, highlighting the consequences of trafficking girls to global sex markets, including the health dimensions (HIV/AIDS) of the problem.

Nepal: SAATHI, to teach youth to become agents of change by holding training workshops on violence against women at universities and youth camps and organizing national conferences.

***Nepal: Sancharika Samuha**, to expand their work with media specialists on gender-based violence by organizing training of trainer workshops for print and broadcast journalists, and to document the training and share the results with other countries in the region.

Occupied Palestinian Territories: Middle East Nonviolence and Democracy (MEND), to train Palestinian women — including teachers, health-care workers, community leaders and survivors of violence — in the use of participatory video and produce a film based on success stories of women who confronted and overcame domestic or political violence, and to work with women leaders to develop and implement action plans to promote nonviolence and enhance ways of coping with crisis.

Occupied Palestinian Territories: The Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC), to undertake a study on femicide, or so-called 'honour killings', in Palestinian society and develop guidelines for service providers on how to identify and assist potential victims and how to mobilize for legal change.

Pakistan: Simorgh, to develop educational materials for students and teachers on women's rights as human rights and on gender-based violence.

Pakistan: Refugee Women in Development, to promote networking activities with Afghan women refugees living in exile through a series of workshops and dialogues focusing on gender-based violence.

Philippines: Kapatiran Komunidad People's Coalition (KKPC), to develop a community-based legal advocacy programme by creating women's community centres and training legal advisors.

Philippines: Kanluga Centre Foundation, to organize educational workshops and produce a video on the issue of violence in collaboration with Filipino women migrant workers.

Philippines: Women's Legal Bureau, to provide legal services to women victims of violence by establishing, promoting and building the capacity of a national network of legal professionals on violence against women and other gender-based issues.

Sri Lanka: Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum, to study the prevalence of violence against women in the Muslim community and the degree of access to legal

redress for survivors, using the results to develop strategies for raising awareness and strengthening legal counselling activities.

Syria: Syrian Family Planning Association, to train female community leaders who will raise awareness about violence against women and women's human rights in four provinces, to conduct educational sessions about women's rights among male and female youth attending summer youth camps, and to establish support groups for girls living in shelters.

***Thailand: The Hotline Center Foundation**, to produce a television docudrama series based on actual case studies of individuals, NGOs, legal agencies, policy makers and the general community working to end domestic violence, and to disseminate informational materials as part of a public awareness campaign.

Thailand: Thailand Criminal Law Institute, to work with governmental and non-governmental organizations to study and revise amendments to the penal code in three critical areas — marital rape, certain forms of sexual violence that are not considered sexual intercourse and child pornography — and to carry out advocacy and lobbying activities to generate public awareness and promote the passage of appropriate amendments.

Tunisia: Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche sur le Développement and Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates, to undertake a public opinion survey about the attitudes of Tunisians towards gender equality as it relates to personal status/family law, using the results to inform advocacy activities for promoting women's human rights in Tunisia as well as in Morocco and Algeria where similar research has recently been conducted by Collectif 95 Maghreb-Egalité

Viet Nam: Viet Nam Women's Union, to conduct a country-wide awareness campaign on gender-based violence through information dissemination and sensitivity training with communities and national media.

Yemen: Women's Affairs Support Center (WASC), to train judges, prosecutors and lawyers in 15 of Yemen's 20 governorates on how to deal with cases of violence against women, with special attention to remedying the inappropriate reliance on tribal law, and to support training by creating media campaigns that address discriminatory attitudes and practices.

Yemen: WASC, to train police officers and key government officials on violence against women and women's human rights and to create a network of focal points consisting of police officers, judges and media professionals to increase transparency and accountability within and among these target groups.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE/COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Azerbaijan: Azerbaijan Women and Development Centre, to launch the first nationwide campaign to galvanize support for the creation of laws and social mechanisms to promote women's human rights, deter domestic violence and provide support to victims.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Embassy of Local Democracy Barcelona-Sarajevo, to provide support for adolescent girls who have been subjected to violence in the home, while compiling data to feed into advocacy for institutional mechanisms for responding to domestic violence, and to assess responses by centres of social work, police and courts to domestic violence cases.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Medica Zenica — Infoteka, to improve legal, medical and social services for women survivors of violence during the post-war period.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: VESTA and its partners, to provide gender sensitisation training for journalists and develop a gender-sensitive media code, and to create an advocacy campaign with journalists and NGO partners to seek changes in procedural law and the penal code of Tuzla Canton, which will serve as a model for federal and state legislation.

Bulgaria: Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation (Sofia) and Demetra (Bourgas), to utilize a combination of strategies targeting teenage boys and men in a preventive approach to the problem of domestic violence, including educational programmes for youth, training in conflict resolution and alternatives to violence, and counselling services for offenders.

Bulgaria: Gender Project for Bulgaria Foundation, to launch a full-fledged media and educational campaign on gender-based violence by advocating through popular television and radio programmes, and by mobilizing a nation-wide NGO forum.

Croatia: Centre for Education and Counselling of Women (CESI), to conduct training of trainers who will develop gender-sensitive awareness programmes and to develop a media strategy to disseminate information about violence against women.

Croatia: Centre for Women's Studies (Zagreb), to draft legislation on sexual harassment and to conduct seminars, lectures and special events for students and faculty at selected universities to raise awareness of the issue of sexual harassment and violence against women and to expose the unrecognized violations of women's human rights within the university system.

Croatia: Centre for Women War Victims, to provide legal advice to women victims of pre- and post-war violence, and to promote legislative and institutional support for women refugees and victims of war crimes.

Georgia: WomenAid International - Caucasus, to develop an 'Understanding Gender Violence' toolkit and provide training for law enforcement officers and service providers, and to broaden the reach of the training within the law enforcement and service provision sectors by providing training of trainers.

Kyrgyzstan: Alga Rural Women's NGO, to address violence against women through the establishment of a system of community councils in 20 communities and to support the development of effective measures for responding to cases of domestic violence through the councils, which are to be comprised of representatives from NGOs, community organizations, local authorities and informal leaders.

Kyrgyzstan: Centre for Women in Media of Central Asia (WIMCA), in an effort to reverse negative stereotypes of women in the media that contribute to gender-based violence, to train journalists to recognize distorted depictions of women and to incorporate a gender-sensitive perspective in their reporting.

Kyrgyzstan: Diamond Association, to increase the access of rural women and girls to protection from violence by providing training on violence issues and utilizing trainees in peer-led support groups that will provide assistance to victims and interact with law enforcement agents to help ensure appropriate responses in cases of violence.

Lithuania: Women's Issues Information Centre, to compile data documenting the prevalence of violence against women in Lithuania, for use by civil society to influence policy-makers and to pass legislation.

Macedonia: Humanitarian Association for the Emancipation, Solidarity and Equality of Women, to unite government representatives, lawyers, journalists and local and inter-

national women's rights activists to draft new laws and policies regarding violence against women and to organize a lobbying effort to ensure that legislation is implemented.

Moldova: Women's Organization of Moldova Civic Initiative, to build local capacity to protect women's human rights in central, northern, and southern Moldova by training and facilitating collaboration among women's and human rights NGOs, law enforcement agents and professionals dealing with violence against women, focusing on domestic violence and trafficking of women.

Poland: Women's Rights Centre, to promote recognition among the general public and law enforcement agencies of violence against women, to produce educational materials to increase the legal literacy of abused women, and to review existing legislation regarding violence against women with a goal of improved implementation and the creation of new laws.

Romania: Community Safety and Mediation Centre (CMSC) and Equal Opportunity for Women (SEF), to work with governmental and non-governmental organizations to create institutional networks and community support groups to respond to domestic violence in six cities in the northeastern region of Romania.

Russian Federation: Artemida Women's Club, to provide training and support for the establishment of centres offering legal and psychological counselling and shelter for women survivors of domestic violence in the Republic of Buryatia in Siberia, and to use the centres to build networks with the judicial system and government agencies to promote a coordinated response to domestic violence.

Russian Federation: Bonus Agency, to create media presentations, including a documentary film, to draw attention to violence against women in order to mobilize public pressure for the passage of draft legislation on domestic violence.

Russian Federation: Femina Women's Association, to conduct self-defence training workshops for women leaders from Russian NGOs and to then use materials developed for the workshops in schools and community centres throughout the country.

Russian Federation: Miramed Institute, to conduct an awareness-raising campaign in remote provinces to educate orphaned girls and orphanage staff on the risks of trafficking and sexual slavery and on means of protection.

Russian Federation: Syostri, Moscow Sexual Assault Recovery Center, to attempt to change negative stereotypes of women victims of violence by raising public awareness and providing a comprehensive training and informational programme for schools and universities.

Slovenia: Women's Forum of the United List of Social Democrats, to mobilize a national education campaign on sexual harassment in the workplace to be launched on the occasion of the United Nations Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

Turkey: The Foundation for Women's Solidarity, Women's Centre KA-MER and the Autonomous Women's Association BKD, to conduct research on and raise awareness of women's rights and of services for women subject to violence among low-income communities in three provinces, and to strengthen counselling and hotline services for women in three cities through the training of staff and volunteers.

Turkey: Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR), to organize legal literacy workshops, lobby for new laws on domestic violence, develop networks with women's groups around issues of violence against women, and produce and distribute an illustrated booklet on violence against women for low-literacy women.

Ukraine: International Humanitarian Centre ‘Rozrada’, to promote strategies for the prevention of violence against women, through training of trainers, production of support materials, organization of support groups and provision of services to victims.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

REGIONAL

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay: Lugar de Mujer, to conduct a comparative regional analysis of legislation to identify best legal practices for protection of women from violence and to promote legal reform in all of the countries of the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR).

Caribbean: Instituto Latinoamericano de Servicios Legales Alternativos (ILSA), to complete a 10-country study on the relationship between tourism, the sex trade and the problem of trafficking in women.

Caribbean: Pinelands Creative Workshop, to combine art, music, dance, poetry and public discussions to raise community awareness of gender-based violence in Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Central America: Comisión para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Centroamérica (CODEHUCA), to promote and strengthen the Central American women’s human rights movement by analysing the structural causes of gender-based violence and involving different sectors of civil society.

Latin America: Washington Office on Latin America, to implement a year-long training project on advocacy skills for leaders of women’s organizations working to eradicate violence against women in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Southern Cone: ISIS Internacional, co-ordinator of the Latin American and Caribbean Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence, to produce materials on the issue of violence against women with the aim of improving legislation and bolstering enforcement mechanisms in the region.

Southern Cone: Latin American and Caribbean Women’s Health Network, to promote new legislative initiatives at national levels to strengthen legal instruments that respond to violence against women as a public health issue.

NATIONAL

Argentina: Instituto Social y Político de la Mujer, to raise awareness and improve the response to incidents of violence against women by conducting a study of attitudes towards such violence and by training NGOs in ‘best practices’ for providing services to abused women.

***Argentina: Instituto Social y Político de la Mujer**, to build on the media awareness campaign supported by the Trust Fund by introducing the issue of violence against women into electoral campaigns, and to document and disseminate their work throughout Latin America.

Bolivia: Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza, to educate adolescents and teachers in the municipality of El Alto on topics such as gender, human rights, domestic violence, conflict resolution, sexuality and HIV/AIDS through the use of a public advocacy campaign including radio broadcasts for youth, neighbourhood fairs and lobbying of relevant local authorities.

Bolivia: Fémina, to address domestic violence in Bolivia through debates, forums and popular contests with the goal of promoting women's access to information on their rights.

Brazil: Cáticas Pelo Direito de Decidir - Brasil and Comitê Latino-Americano e do Caribe para a Defesa dos Direitos da Mulher, to carry out a study on sexual abuse of women perpetrated by priests and to publicize the findings in Brazil and three other Latin American countries in order to generate a public dialogue on the role of religion in perpetuating violence against women.

Brazil: Centro de Criação de Imagem Popular (CECIP), to sensitize and train health-care professionals on measures for the prevention of gender-based violence and protection for women.

Brazil: Instituto Brasileiro de Administração Municipal and Instituto de Estudos Religião, to provide technical assistance to 21 Brazilian cities to strengthen capacity for local initiatives, to increase the number and effectiveness of municipal efforts, and to support the formulation of integrated programmes and policies to eliminate violence against women, taking into account the impact of globalized economic development and the creation of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).

Chile: Instituto de la Mujer, to raise awareness and educate adolescents on domestic violence through educational models for the prevention of domestic violence and a training programme for trainers in schools.

Colombia: Centro de Recursos Integrales para la Familia (CERFAMI), to conduct a study on the services offered to women survivors of violence by governmental and non-governmental institutions to improve the quality of these services.

Colombia: Corporación Casa de la Mujer, to use a new participatory methodology to sensitize and train health-care professionals and administrators to address prevention, protection and deterrence of gender-based violence.

Colombia: Fundación Esperanza, working with the **Ministry of Justice and Law**, to sensitize state agents about trafficking of women and girls and develop preventive measures and tools to improve assistance to persons who have been trafficked.

Colombia: Fundación Mujer y Futuro, to collect testimonies from female ex-combatants on their experiences during and after the armed conflict in Colombia in order to facilitate the inclusion of their concerns in the peace process and reintegration programmes.

Dominican Republic: Fundación para la Integración Social y Educativa (FISOE), to improve methods of preventing, detecting and treating sexual and domestic violence through capacity-building workshops.

Ecuador: Corporación Mujer a Mujer, to address domestic violence in the context of migration in southern Ecuador by strengthening an existing network of service providers and law enforcement agencies, and to work with civil society to develop community-based responses to violence and create sources of immediate support for women in need of assistance.

Ecuador: Fundación 'María Guare', to translate the national law against violence into indigenous languages and organize training of trainers workshops on the application of the law.

Guyana: Help and Shelter, to reduce domestic violence in rural communities by training community advocates to undertake public education and by promoting cooperation

between community advocates and the police, and to develop a programme for the rehabilitation of male perpetrators of violence against women in cooperation with legal institutions.

Honduras: Municipalidad de Comayagua, to coordinate a set of community-based initiatives to respond to domestic violence, including training for youth by peer facilitators in three neighbourhoods with a high overall incidence of violence.

Jamaica: Association of Women's Organisations of Jamaica (AWOJA), to launch a nation-wide public education campaign using television and radio programmes and publicity materials to increase awareness of the widespread problem of violence against women.

Jamaica: WOMAN Inc., in partnership with two men's organizations, to conduct a series of workshops and a public education campaign to address attitudes and stereotypes among men that contribute to gender-based violence and to strengthen women's ability to respond to gender-based violence.

Jamaica: Women's Media Watch Jamaica, to promote a greater understanding of the relationship between gender ideologies and violence against women through three strategies — media awareness and advocacy, gender sensitivity training for women's groups and teachers, and violence prevention workshops for youth.

Mexico: La Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, to work with several civil society organizations to gather and systematize information on the murders of young women in Ciudad Juárez, to bring a test case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and to develop a manual on bringing cases before the Commission.

Mexico: ELIGE Youth Network on Sexual and Reproductive Rights (Mexico D.F.), ALCADCO (Chihuahua), CIAM (Jalisco) and UNASSE (Yucatán), to form a support network among young women in the women's movement in response to increasing violence against women in Mexico, in particular women's rights activists and advocates, and to facilitate women's access to self-protection and legal, psychological and physical self-defence.

Mexico: Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida (GIRE) and TESTA (a Mexican creative firm), to pilot a campaign to raise awareness about the legal rights of survivors of rape and encourage the fulfillment of government obligations to provide services for survivors of rape, including access to legal abortion.

Mexico: Instituto Mexicano de Investigación de Familia y Población (IMIFAP), A.C., to train adolescent peer educators and establish peer support groups aimed at engaging young men in prevention work and encouraging active student participation in the design and implementation of appropriate solutions to violence against women.

Mexico: Servicios del Pueblo Mixe, A.C. (SER), to enable and assist Mixe indigenous women to understand and address violence against women in the family as a human rights issue.

***Nicaragua: Puntos de Encuentro**, to produce a soap opera television series, a daily radio programme and a feminist magazine — *La Boletina* — and to provide training activities and capacity-building for service providers in order to promote national and local debate and create a favourable climate for influencing the perceptions, attitudes and values of Nicaraguan youth.

Paraguay: Centro de Estudios y Formación para el Ecodesarrollo - Alter Vida, to produce radio programmes regarding cultural factors related to the causes and characteristics of domestic violence, using testimonies from domestic violence survivors.

Peru: Colectivo Radial Feminista, to produce television and radio spots based on cases of violence against women for use by 150 community-based organizations and radio call-in shows.

Peru: Comisión de Derechos Humanos, to gather evidence about the use of rape as a weapon during the Peruvian armed conflict in order to support the recovery of rape survivors and to place the issue on the agenda of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which was established in 2001 to investigate human rights violations and formulate proposals for victims' reparations.

Peru: Demus and Womankind Worldwide, to improve the quality of services provided to victims of gender-based violence by providing awareness-raising programmes and training on women's legal rights to municipal authorities.

Peru: Flora Tristán Centro de la Mujer Peruana, to train government officials in 12 municipalities in different parts of the country to design and implement programmes to address violence against women.

Peru: Flora Tristán Centro de la Mujer Peruana and Coodinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, to train human rights lawyers in domestic violence issues in order to improve measures for the prevention of domestic violence and strengthen systems at the municipal level for assisting women whose rights have been violated.

Suriname: The National Women's Movement of Suriname, to conduct a qualitative study on attitudes towards and behaviour in relationships between men and women and use the results to assist the organization in designing educational programmes for young women and men in schools, workplaces, communities and youth groups.

Trinidad and Tobago: The Network of NGOs of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women, to use print and electronic media and theatre performance as tools to provide training for media practitioners, students and community leaders.

Trinidad and Tobago: Rape Crisis Society, to provide training and develop organizational networks to build an integrated system of support services in order to respond effectively to domestic violence.

Venezuela: Asociación Venezolana para una Educación Sexual Alternativa (AVESA), to promote a new Venezuelan law against domestic violence and train police and government officials to work with victims of violence.

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For more information on the Trust Fund, go to www.unifem.org

"UNIFEM's leadership has helped to bring violence against women out of the shadows and opened a discussion on solutions. We must continue to seek solutions which draw on the strengths and values of our society. Working together, we need to create the conditions that bring violence against women to an end."

— HRH Princess Basma Bint Talal
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
UNIFEM Goodwill Ambassador

"A revolution has taken place in the last decade. Women's rights have been catapulted onto the human rights agenda with a speed and determination that has rarely been matched in international law. There are two aspects to the process: first, the attempt to make mainstream human rights responsive to women's concerns; and second, the conceptualization of gender-specific abuses of women as human rights violations. These developments may have far reaching implications for the theory and practice of human rights in the United Nations system. This book is rich in examples about the changed landscape of violence against women worldwide."

— Radhika Coomaraswamy
UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women
from 1994 to 2003

"Violence against women is the grossest manifestation of women's unequal status in society. Many women go through life amidst violence, with different forms of aggression used to deprive them of their rights and freedoms. UNIFEM's book recognizes that in order to end violence against women it is essential to address the overall situation of women in society."

— Cecilia Medina Quiroga
Former Chair of the UN Human Rights Committee and
Judge elected to the Inter-American Court on Human Rights



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