



## ***REPORT: "DELIVERING AS ONE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: FROM INTENT TO ACTION"***

***3-4 NOVEMBER 2010, NEW YORK CITY***

**INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE ON VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN**



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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This report summarizes the proceedings and recommendations of the “Delivering as One on Violence against Women: From Intent to Action” Global Consultation that was held on 3-4 November 2010 in New York City and coordinated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The conference brought together various stakeholders including United Nations (UN) agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the 10 pilot countries selected under the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) and that is led/coordinated by the Inter-agency Task Force on Violence against Women (VAW).

The report begins by identifying the recommendations for joint programming initiatives on violence against women (VAW) based on the experiences to date of the 10 pilot countries. It then follows the agenda structure (see table of contents and appendix) to provide an outline of the presentations given on a variety of initiatives working to address VAW under the theme of “Delivering as One on Gender-Based Violence (GBV)” and summaries of the progress, challenges and lessons learned presented by the 10 pilot countries. The rationale for the format is detailed below.

### **Delivering as One**

The eradication of VAW is an important issue for UN organizations and agencies and it requires a multi-sectoral, unified and coordinated response. As acknowledged in the outcome statement of the 2009 Kigali intergovernmental meeting, a unified approach has provided opportunities to achieve better developmental results through increased national leadership, partnerships and ownership, in alliance with the programming goals and objectives of the UN system. The “Delivering as One” approach is being used to increase unity of purpose, synergy, effectiveness and impact when two or more UN agencies work toward a common goal. It provides greater focus in the support and alignment of national strategies and stresses the accountability of the UN system. It also delivers a result-based framework within which existing programmes and new responses are harmonized.

The “Delivering as One” approach thus provides a model for the UN to better respond to multi-sectoral challenges and the issue of VAW is a good example of how “Delivering as One” can be used to enhance the ability of the UN to assist those most in need, in line with national development priorities.

### **Background to the Inter-agency Task Force on Violence against Women**

The Secretary-General’s comprehensive study *“Ending Violence against Women: From Words to Action”* was launched at the General Assembly (GA) in October 2006. It provided a comprehensive examination of the universality and scope of VAW and the related challenges and lacunae in public responses. Following the launch of the study, the GA adopted a comprehensive resolution (A/RES/61/143) which called upon Member States and the UN system to intensify their efforts to eliminate VAW.

The study and resolution have resulted in increased momentum among the entities of the UN system to initiate new activities to address VAW and to strengthen coordination and collaboration. Following this resolution, the IANWGE established the Inter-agency Task Force on VAW to take a leadership role in following up on the resolution. *UNFPA and Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW,*

*now a part of UN Women) are co-chairs of the Task Force and UNFPA is the lead implementing agency of the Task Force's work at the country levels.*

The overall goal of the Task Force is to enhance support to national efforts to eliminate all forms of VAW through the entities of the UN system and their respective mandates.

## **Objectives and Overview of the Consultation**

### **The 10 Pilot Countries**

**Burkina Faso, Chile, Fiji, Jamaica, Jordan,  
Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Rwanda and Yemen**

The primary objective of this global consultation was to present the lessons learned and recommendations from initiating the multi-stakeholder Joint Programme (JP) on VAW in the 10 pilot countries selected under the Inter-agency Task Force on VAW and to provide a platform for representatives from these countries to share their experiences of multi-stakeholder joint programmes on the issue of VAW. These experiences and recommendations could be used to provide guidance for in-country stakeholders (United Nations Country Teams {UNCTs}, governments and civil society) that are initiating similar multi-stakeholder joint programmes.

This event also took the opportunity to feature presentations from other joint initiatives that are working to address VAW/Girls under the theme of "Delivering as One in the context of Gender-based Violence (GBV)", thus introducing participants to a broad array of joint programming initiatives and allowing them to combine and extract knowledge and lessons learned from different initiatives.

At the global level, some of these initiatives include, among others: (a) the UN Secretary-General's campaign to end violence against women: UNiTE; (b) the UNFPA- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) joint programme on female genital mutilation/cutting; (c) the UN Trust Fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women, managed by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, now part of UN Women); and, (d) UN Action against sexual violence in conflict, which brings together 13 UN organizations to address rape as a tactic of war. Regional initiatives include, among others: (a) the Asia-Pacific joint initiative to work with men and boys to prevent GBV, hosted by the United Nations Development Programme; and, (b) the Caribbean Men and Boys Initiative led by the UNFPA Caribbean sub-regional office.

According to Ms. Rachel Mayanja, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues, joint programming allows stakeholders to assess progress together and decide what has worked and what has not. It allows for multi-sectoral approaches to addressing issues that are often dealt with by a single entity.

## **Rationale for the Agenda Outline**

This global consultation was structured on the theme of the January 2010 joint UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/World Food Programme (WFP) board paper on "Delivering as One in the Context of GBV". *Each panel of the consultation consists of a presentation by a 'One-UN' initiative, followed by*

*presentations from the 10 pilot countries under the Inter-Agency Task Force on VAW, divided by region.*

Twinning the macro global and regional initiatives on “Delivering as One” on GBV with the Inter-Agency Task Force on VAW pilot country presentations thus: (1) allowed participants to view the synergies of the global/regional with the in-country initiatives and how the macro level can provide guidelines for designing local initiatives; (2) allowed in-country VAW/GBV initiatives to tap into global and regional expertise and available resources; and, (3) allowed participants to observe common lessons learned in terms of programming and how challenges can be addressed.

## **Outcome and Recommendations**

Towards the close of the two day global consultation, the participants split into three working groups to develop a set of key recommendations on the JP on VAW under the agenda for “Delivering as One” on the issue of VAW. The participants’ recommendations range from the general to the specific and have been categorized as follows:

- (1) Enabling Environment:** (a) Partnerships; (b) Political will; (c) Funding; (d) Operational frameworks; and, (e) Other key elements
- (2) Resources:** (a) Financial; and, (b) Other resources
- (3) Capacity-building:** (a) Overall capacity-building; and, (b) UN capacity-building
- (4) Monitoring and Evaluation**
- (5) Coordination**
- (6) Data Collection and Use of Data**
- (7) Engaging Men and Boys**
- (8) Scaling Up**
- (9) “One size does not fit all”!**

Conducting the JP on VAW to combat GBV under the “Delivering as One” approach has achieved positive results, but it has been a challenge. “Delivering as One” entails working with many partners, such as UNCTs, governments and civil society. Initially, it involves higher transaction costs due to high-level interactions, complex negotiations and consensus-building to agree on a multiple stakeholder programme and to develop a joint programme focused on the VAW agenda.

In several countries, the development of documents and the planning and review processes for “Delivering as One” have been time consuming for all stakeholders involved. Furthermore, the stakeholders, especially UN staff, must participate in a large number of programme coordination groups, steering committees and thematic task forces that may affect their participation and contributions. However, through harmonized approaches and better coordination, the UN system can avoid process-heavy engagements.

Programming in thematic areas, such as in the area of GBV or VAW, may be hampered by resource constraints and by the limited technical capacity of national stakeholders. The UN must urgently assess country-level capacity needs and provide adequate staffing to address these challenges. Additional constraints relate to harmonizing reporting guidelines, including fiscal reports, and streamlining monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools.

Finally, “One size does not fit all”: it is necessary to tweak the “Delivering as One” approach in specific situations and design interventions accordingly. Responses in middle-income countries, for

*“If we work together, we can mount a better and more effective response to end violence against women and girls”.*

Ms. Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director,  
UNFPA

example, may differ from those in the least developed countries.

## **KEY RECOMMENDATIONS**

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Below is a combined outline of recommendations that emerged at the close of the two-day event. They were developed in three working groups and are based on the key issues discussed in the presentations and ensuing discussions throughout the consultation.

### ***I. Enabling Environment***

#### **a) Partnerships:**

- Nurture trust with NGOs and governments.
- Start with stakeholder analysis in order to establish reliability, commitment, shared vision, experience and willingness to contribute funds.
- Limit the number of partners in the programme to those with the most commitment and implementation capacity, particularly if the resources are small. This will also reduce transaction costs.
- Establish a clear division of labor and define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.
- Establish mechanisms to ensure accountability from partners.
- Understand that UNFPA does not always have to take the lead. If other partners have a comparative advantage in the area, UNFPA can play an active role without necessarily taking the lead.
- Emphasize that UN partner agencies will need to contribute financially.
- Allow enough time for the participative process. Take time to reach common understanding and agreement among stakeholders.
- Involve a variety of stakeholders to guarantee a multi-sectoral approach.
- Start with a small number of UN agencies. Too many stakeholders at the beginning will slow down the process; more can be included in the scaling-up phase.

#### **b) Political will:**

- Need buy-in from: (i) government; and, (ii) Resident Coordinator (RC)/UNCT. If they do not consider VAW a priority, focus on advocacy is the first step.
- Ensure buy-in at the highest political levels and that commitment trickles down to actions at community levels, particularly in terms of budget and human resources to ensure sustainability.

#### **c) Funding:**

- Be cautious about expectations, i.e. address the fact that joint programming does not automatically come with funding at the initiation phase.
- Joint programming is an opportunity to leverage donors to buy in support for the initiative. Having a financial stake increases commitment and holds partners accountable.
- Identify and leverage money available for VAW in regions that are not in the “development mainstream” as far as donor funding is concerned (e.g. in the Pacific region)
- Establish flexibility between agencies regarding implementation, especially since fiscal cycles vary.

#### **d) Existing frameworks**

- Integrate joint programming into existing frameworks from inception.
- Focus on the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) since:
  - Donors increasingly want to fund within the UNDAF framework.

- Hence, to ensure that GBV and VAW issues are incorporated into the UNDAF frameworks.
- The UNiTE Campaign
  - Joint programmes can support the implementation of the UNiTE Campaign by contributing to the Campaign outcomes and not operate as separate and independent programmes.
  - Joint programming can mobilize resources for the UNiTE Campaign.
- “Delivering as One” countries
  - Carry out joint programming on VAW in “Delivering as One” countries: the right mind set, coordination mechanisms, joint procedures and common budget are already in place in these countries.

**e) Other key elements:**

- Operate within an existing legislative framework, e.g. CEDAW.
- Garner support from Regional Directors.
- Ensure support of and consistency from the UN RC. This is vital and was consistently cited as one of the key enabling factors for progress and success.
- Start small with a concrete programme and demonstrate results and impact. This will lead to interest by other partners, e.g. One Stop Centers in Rwanda.

## **2. RESOURCES**

Substantial resources are essential to implement a successful joint programme on VAW and the lack of alignment between the VAW Trust Fund and the JP on VAW pilot countries remains a challenge.

**a) Financial**

- Include a review of available resources and possible funding sources in initial analysis.
- Take time to secure funding and set realistic timelines.
- Commit staff time (by agencies) to develop strong funding proposals, e.g. consider funding one person to carry out this task.

**b) Other Resources**

- Investment in human resources is necessary.
- Appoint senior level staff to work on GBV and build capacity of UNCT staff to integrate programme in their daily activities.
- The JP on VAW will benefit from regional and HQ inputs for developing planning and funding documents.
- Review lessons learned in implementation of other joint programming experiences and use these as an opportunity to develop knowledge tools for start-up countries.
- Access technical and best practice resources on VAW and use evidence-based practices and tools.
- Leverage partners committing money or staff time to signal buy-in.
- Make more resources available in different languages, e.g. Arabic and Russian.

## **3. Capacity-building**

**a) Overall capacity-building**

- Perform capacity assessments *prior* to programme initiation.
- *Do not reinvent the wheel:* Develop (or use) existing communities of practice to ensure quality of programming is in line with global best practice and draw from their experiences.
- Integrate capacity development - including financial and technical resources - into the programme implementation process. This will facilitate smooth implementation and mitigate major delays.

- Evaluate successes and failures.
- Consider forming a small global steering committee and designate a person to review, manage and document best practices information.
- Explore ways to tap into the national expertise of local NGOs.
- Coordinate and align trainings with national partners in order to avoid training fatigue and brain drain.
- Develop criteria for selection of national training participants.
- Institutionalize capacity-building within local institutions.
- Strategize on how to defend the need for substantive and comprehensive training on gender norms (e.g. with uniformed services).
- Consider a global expert to look at the training developed in the 10 pilot countries (and beyond) and draw together best practice for replication in curriculum of starter countries.

**b) Capacity-building within the United Nations**

- Develop an advocacy strategy to raise the visibility of joint programming in order to encourage cooperation within the UN at all levels.
- Build rewards for coordination into the system, e.g. alignment with campaigns.
- Consider ways for higher level administrators to develop collaboration with country level partners.
- Address capacity needs for technical issues and coordination.
- Upgrade and update capacity on gender equality, GBV and joint programming at all levels.

**4. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Perform baseline survey and establish an M&E.
- Implement an ongoing monitoring process to assess the development of the programme.
- Perform evaluations at mid-way and end points in order to assess achievements and lessons learned.

**5. Coordination**

- Reinforce coordination systems.
- Learn from the 10 pilots and build on existing coordination mechanisms that function well.
- Contextualize and avoid a “prescriptive” coordination strategy.
- Set up a technical/coordination working group with terms of reference and defined members delineated.
- Ensure buy-in from RCs and engage them. Recommend to the UN Secretary-General that at the next RC retreat, they are mandated to advocate, represent and lead on issues pertaining VAW.

**6. Data Collection and Use of Data**

- Establish a standardized system of data collection and analysis.
- Use demographic and health surveys systematically to collect data on GBV.
- Use data for advocacy and lobbying, including data on the costs of VAW. Clear data that demonstrate the impact and benefits of joint programming will increase support for the programme on all levels.

**7. Engaging Men and Boys**

- “Stop it before it starts”: Engage men and boys from a young age through primary prevention.
- Develop programmes to build men’s skills to deal with frustration in non-violent ways.
- Remember to raise awareness amongst women to empower them to proclaim their rights and no longer accept violence.

### **8. Scaling Up**

- Evaluate first! Ensuring scaling up is based on a successful and effective programme approach.
- Scale-up within the current 10 pilot countries first.
- Maintain a realistic time frame.
- Consider twinning countries where applicable.
- Determine the contextual factors (cultural, religious, and political) that influenced the success of the programme and assess if these factors exist in the areas considered for scaling up.

Overall, it should be considered that the pilot phase not exceed two years during which the JP on VAW pilot countries should benefit from funding through the UN Trust Fund. After this point, joint programming on VAW should become an integral part of the Common Country Assessment (CCA), the UNDAF or programmes in different countries.

### **9. “One size does not fit all”!**

Forms of GBV differ vastly between and within regions and countries, and not all UN organizations focus on GBV in a given country context. “Delivering as One” has facilitated the participation of multiple stakeholders in a coordinated programme but it remains vital to contextualize and adapt joint programming implementation and development processes based on local situations and needs.

*“Perhaps there is not one model for all, but one vision can fit all”.*

Ms. Nafissatou Diop, Coordinator,  
UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on  
FGM/C, UNFPA HQ

## **GLOBAL CONSULTATION DAY 1**

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### **Opening Session**

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**Moderated by:** *Ms. Aminata Toure, Chief, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA HQ*

#### **Welcome Remarks – Ms. Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UNFPA**

Ms. Obaid welcomed the participants and opened her address by highlighting the importance of inter-agency collaboration, especially in light of UN Women just being formed. UN Women's leadership on VAW issues will be vital and she underscored the UNFPA relationship with the new agency, giving it her fullest support.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflict and post-conflict situations and they continue to suffer from sexual violence and other forms of GBV and lack of access to reproductive and GBV services. She stressed that women who have been affected by wars have only recently been able to speak about their ordeals and stated they must now turn their pain into a challenge in order to affect change.

There is a momentum within the UN system: GA Resolution 1325 created new opportunities to combat VAW; in 2006, the Secretary-General released the in-depth study on “*Ending Violence against women: From Words to Action*”; and in 2008, the Secretary-General launched the *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* campaign. Ms. Obaid affirmed that progress has been made in aligning programs with national frameworks and that the current 10 pilots under Inter-agency Task Force on VAW are showing the power of Delivering as One throughout the UN system. She emphasized the vital role of the conference participants: as key players who work in the field, they must articulate the needs and challenges to make the world a safer place for women.

Ms. Obaid concluded by stating that UNFPA is very proud of the joint programming initiative and strongly encouraged opportunities to work together to change behavior and mindsets, increase understanding on the issue and to work towards developing a just society.

#### **2) The Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality – Ms. Rachel Mayanja, Special Advisor on Gender Issues, Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues (OSAGI)**

Ms. Mayanja described UNFPA as the most vibrant and active entity in the IANWGE, having shown its commitment and contributions via knowledge development, intellectual depth and financing, both at headquarter (HQ) and at the country levels. She stated that this conference gives the opportunity to focus on lessons learned from joint programming in the 10 pilot countries and to explore how they might apply and serve as guidance for other stakeholders initiating similar programs.

She explained that joint programming is beneficial because: (1) it entails sharing a wide scope of institutional lessons gained from activities and programmes elsewhere; (2) it allows stakeholders to jointly assess progress and reach a consensus about what has been achieved, what works well and

what needs to be revised; and, (3) it allows for a multi-sectoral approach to be adopted in addressing issues that are often only partially dealt with by a single entity.

Decades of work to end VAW demonstrates that it requires a unified and coordinated approach. “The experiences and lessons learned from this initiative will enable us to enhance the impact of our work on this issue”, she stated. Ms. Mayanja expressed hope that this initiative would help invigorate other similar initiatives such as the Secretary-General’s UNiTE campaign to End Violence against Women and the Inter-agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security.

**3) Video on: “Joint Programming under the Inter-agency Task Force on VAW” - *Ms. Upala Devi, GBV Advisor, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch (Technical Division) and Inter-agency Task Force Coordinator, UNFPA HQ***

Ms. Devi introduced the video (produced by and available from UNFPA) and stated that this would help provide insights into the multi-stakeholder joint programmes on VAW undertaken in the 10 pilot countries and will demonstrate how they have gone beyond initiation to actual implementation. From one-stop VAW centers in Rwanda, to partnering with men and boys initiatives in the Philippines, to governments working with the UN in Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Paraguay and Chile, to the UN partnering with civil society organizations (CSOs) in Yemen, all these pilots have demonstrated that they are upholding the true spirit of “Delivering as One” on VAW.

The video can be accessed through the UNFPA website at:

<http://link.brightcove.com/services/player/bcpid62616837001?bclid=0&bctid=677550680001>

**4) Lessons Learned from Initiating Multi-stakeholder Joint Programming on Violence against Women under the Inter-agency Task Force on Violence against Women – *Ms. Upala Devi, GBV Advisor, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch (Technical Division) and Inter-agency Task Force Coordinator, UNFPA HQ***

Ms. Devi’s presentation focused on the key lessons that have emerged from initiating the multi-stakeholder JP on VAW in the 10 selected pilot countries. These findings will be included in a manual that will be prepared to provide guidance for in-country stakeholders that are undertaking similar programmes. She highlighted the 6 steps that form “part and parcel” of the JP initiative in the 10 pilot countries (see box below).

**The SIX KEY STEPS in Establishing the Multi-stakeholder Joint Programming Initiative**

- ➔ Conduct in-country baseline assessment
- ➔ Host national multi-stakeholder workshop to initiate joint programming
- ➔ Form national multi-stakeholder team/committee in each country
- ➔ Stakeholders develop and submit joint programming proposal for funding support
- ➔ Implementation of JP activities
- ➔ Undertake an M & E framework

She also spoke of the roles and responsibilities and the resource framework/contributions of resources from key stakeholders in the JP initiative (see box below) and how the cooperation and collaboration of all stakeholders are vital in not only initiating but in also sustaining the process at the country level.

	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>	<b>Resources</b>
<b>UN Agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead coordinating agency</li> <li>• Responsible for overall reporting</li> <li>• Develop capacities of partners</li> <li>• Key stakeholder in multi-stakeholder team/committee at all stages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial</li> <li>• Technical</li> <li>• Human</li> <li>• Material</li> </ul>
<b>Government Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In some cases, assumes role of lead implementing agency</li> <li>• Assumes M&amp;E responsibilities and reports on implementation outcomes to lead coordinating agency</li> <li>• Key stakeholder in multi-stakeholder team/committee at all stages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical</li> <li>• Human</li> <li>• Material</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop capacities of partners at local level</li> <li>• Implement activities at local level as sub-implementing partner</li> <li>• Undertake periodic programme monitoring and reporting</li> <li>• Key stakeholder in multi-stakeholder team/committee at all stages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical</li> <li>• Human</li> <li>• Material</li> </ul>

Ms. Devi stressed that capacity development is more than just a technical intervention, it is inherently political and requires the buy-in of government, the UN and CSOs, all of whom have different ideologies and habitually compete for resources. UN agencies typically take the leading role in capacity development through workshops, training and exposure visits amongst the key stakeholders.

She concluded her presentation with some key lessons learned and how these lessons can provide some “forward-looking strategies” to countries that are in the process of initiating similar programmes:

- Joint programming entails higher transaction costs that includes: high-level interactions and ensuring political buy-in and consensus building;
- Essential for all stakeholders to contribute to the programme in terms of resources;
- Slow and time-consuming coordination processes can hamper progress and can lead to duplication of efforts and wastage of resources;
- Immediate outputs do not inevitably result in sustainable efforts: there is need to balance capacity development - invest in systems and focus on the long-term to fulfill mandate than looking for immediate, short-term gains;
- Use M&E as a learning and assessment tool, not as a compliance mechanism;
- Participation should be facilitated to reflect the views of all, not of just dominant constituency; and,
- “One size does not fit all!” – tailored interventions have to take into cognizance locally and culturally appropriate realities.

*“Initial review of the 10 pilots has demonstrated that joint programming can increase efficacy and sustainability of efforts. It can strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to address and implement a multi-sectoral approach on an issue of concern”.*

Ms. Upala Devi, GBV Advisor, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch (Technical Division) and Inter-agency Task Force Coordinator, UNFPA HQ

## **Panel 1**

**Moderated by:** Ms. Janette Amer, Chief, Women’s Rights Section, (DAW, now a part of UN Women)

## **5) The Secretary-General's Campaign “UNiTE” on Violence against Women: A Campaign that Involves us all – Ms. Aldijana Sisic, Campaign Coordinator, Secretary-General’s Campaign “UNiTE on Violence against Women**

Ms. Sisic opened her presentation by stressing that the crux of the UNiTE campaign is the premise that a life free from violence is a human right. Working through the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee’s primary areas of focus and the UNiTE framework for action, the UNiTE campaign plays an important role in upholding VAW as a human rights issue and supporting UN member states and civil society in their efforts to prevent and end VAW.

Ms. Sisic outlined the progress achieved since the campaign began by including, among others: (1) the launch of UNiTE in Latin America, Africa and the Caribbean and advance preparations in place for launching in Asia and the Pacific; (2) the creation of a Men’s Network; (3) the creation of new tools such as the Legislation Handbook and the Virtual Knowledge Center; and, (4) the establishment of new global, regional and national partnerships.

*“Joint programming on VAW cannot be a UN process alone: governments must be part as well. The UNiTE campaign has been very helpful in this respect”.*

Ms. Aminata Toure, Chief, Gender, Human Rights and Culture Branch, UNFPA HQ

While much progress has been made, many challenges remain. Lack of resources is pervasive on all levels and no data is available to assess the correlation between initiatives such as training or workshops and their actual impact on the ground. The campaign lacks in high visibility and suffers from incoherence of branding regionally. Ms. Sisic pointed out that future steps will include streamlining the UNiTE Campaign’s visual image on the global level by making it “one brand”. Monitoring systems will also be set up as well as increased cooperation with community leaders, the corporate sector and faith-based organizations.

### **FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT UNiTE**

1. **A global campaign delivered nationally** which can leave a great legacy in terms of prevention and implementation frameworks and in securing of resources for future work
2. There will be no other Secretary-General’s Campaign on VAW in our lifetime - so, let’s use our five years well!
3. Do not hesitate to contact the Secretariat to see how we can work together and provide political support where necessary
4. Responsibility to implement the work that has been done to pave the way lies with us all!
5. We also have an obligation to build on what has been achieved thus far

## **6) Regional Country Presentations – Asia-Pacific Pilot Countries**

**The Philippines: Paradox and Promise – Ms. Pamela Godoy Averion, National Programme Officer for Gender, UNFPA Philippines; and, Ms. Nharleen Santos-Millar, Chief, Policy Development and Advocacy Division of the Philippine Commission on Women**

Ms. Averion discussed the paradoxes and promises of the situation in the Philippines. While the government has made substantive advances in women's empowerment and gender equality, there remains a great divide between legislation and reality on the ground. Although the Philippines scores high on the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) index, men still dominate the political landscape and women report low wages and gender bias in the workplace. The Philippines emerged 9th out of 134 countries on the Global Gender Gap (GGG) index, but one in five women still experienced domestic violence and almost half of those women believed that husbands are justified in beating their wives. But there are also signs of promise in the Philippines. A national policy framework addressing different types of violence and the rights of women is in place, as well as performance standards and assessment tools for services addressing VAW.

The JP on VAW under “Delivering as One” in the Philippines is focusing on two primary areas:

*(i) Installing a single national VAW Documentation System*

The lack of reliable figures on VAW has greatly affected reporting methods as well as awareness of the magnitude of the issue, and the intricate problems of underreporting and repeated recording remain a big challenge. Through this joint programming initiative, government and civil society will be able to better and effectively plan and develop programmes and policies addressing VAW.

*(ii) “MOVE”- Men Opposed to VAW Everywhere*

While developing the capacities of men to combat GBV remains a novel concept, it has tremendous potential for success. Anchored on the premise that VAW can best be eliminated if the perpetrators themselves take a pro-active role to educate other men and campaign for the elimination of VAW, “MOVE” (Men Opposed to VAW Everywhere) was launched in 2006 and joint programming has provided support through capacity-building sessions and organizing chapters at national and local levels.

Alongside progress on the two innovative strategies described above, the JP on VAW in the Philippines has been successful in: (1) strengthening national ownership through active consultation with government partners; (2) using the UN Gender Theme Group (UNGTG) mechanism; (3) leveraging resources; and, (4) building on the outputs of existing projects. However, challenges remain in ensuring funding support and sustaining commitment to the JP on VAW within the UN system. Furthermore, Ms. Santos-Millar noted that more foundational work under the “Delivering as One” effort needs to be done before joint programming is undertaken.

*“We need to build an attitude of trust and transparency at the outset; if not, we will encounter lack of commitment, initiative and funding”.*

Ms. Nharleen Santos-Millar, Chief, Policy Development and Advocacy Division of the Philippine Commission on Women.

**Kyrgyzstan: Joint Programme on Violence against Women – Ms. Nurgul Kinderbaeva, National Programme Analyst on Gender, UNFPA Kyrgyzstan**

Kyrgyzstan's strategic directions for implementing a JP on VAW were identified in a baseline assessment and have focused on: (1) advancing the implementation of legislation; (2) improving the quality of data collection and assessment; (3) changing norms and fostering an understanding that

**Key Lessons Learned from the Joint Programme on Violence Against Women in Kyrgyzstan**

- Financial, technical and human resources must be evaluated before setting up the JP on VAW
- The commitment and leadership of the Resident Coordinator is crucial
- Division of labor amongst participating agencies should be clearly identified

VAW is inadmissible; and, (4) improving the capabilities of existing crisis centers to make them more efficient.

The launch of the Secretary-General's UNiTE Campaign in Kyrgyzstan in June 2010 was a key component of the implementation process. An action plan was developed to connect processes and various activities – from workshops to art projects – were organized to raise public awareness of the problems relating to VAW globally and nationally.

The JP on VAW is supporting the gender machinery in Kyrgyzstan but Ms. Kinderbaeva underscored the need for a more harmonized approach to implementation. Political instability continues to hamper the process and there is insufficient normative assignment of authorized bodies for developing a cohesive gender policy on the national level. She also pointed out the lack of high level coordination in the area of gender equality and that the development of the JP on VAW was time consuming for all stakeholders involved.

**Fiji: Joint Programme on Violence against Women – Ms. Riet Groenen, Gender Advisor, UNFPA Pacific Sub-regional Office, Fiji**

Ms. Groenen opened her presentation by calling attention to the fact that two out of three women in Fiji suffer from violence; this is a high rate for a small population of fewer than 900,000. To combat and address VAW, Fiji's active women's organizations and NGOs are leaders in capacity-building and in addressing VAW issues in the Pacific region.

She also highlighted the process of developing the JP on VAW in Fiji, including the challenges involved. The JP on VAW in Fiji was initiated with a large number of stakeholders through regular Joint Programme Committee meetings. Difficulties included: (1) coordination among partners who are accustomed to working independently; (2) frequent changes in partnerships; and, (3) the perception that more joint programming funds were available than was the case. However, despite a complicated process, all stakeholders saw the value of working together on the JP on VAW. Ms. Groenen noted that data collection and assessments on VAW findings had been particularly instrumental in mobilizing attention from the government on the issue.

In the broader Pacific region, VAW remains a priority under the UNGTGs and UN joint programmes on VAW are being developed for other Pacific countries. Introducing VAW into the health sector will be the next step for the region. Significantly, the Secretary-General's UNiTE Campaign is currently preparing to launch in the Pacific.

## **Panel 2**

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**Moderated by:** Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, Chief, Humanitarian Response Branch, Programme Division, UNFPA HQ

**7) The UN Trust Fund on Violence against Women – Ms. Meryem Aslan, Trust Fund Advisor, UN Trust Fund on Violence against Women**

Ms. Aslan presented specifically on the UN Trust Fund on VAW and how it operates under the “Delivering as One” umbrella. Established in 1996 by the GA, it is now administered by UN Women and has active portfolios in 80 countries where it funds NGOs, governments and UNCTs to end all forms of VAW and girls.

**The UN Trust Fund and Delivering as One**

- Supports the UN system for coherence within the Delivering as One framework
- Contributes cohesiveness - UN agencies “talk with one voice” under leadership of the RC
- Reduces duplication and strengthens partnership among UN agencies
- Reduces transaction costs for governments, donors and other partners

Ms. Aslan gave three examples of countries where the Trust Fund has been operating under the “Delivering as One” approach: FYR Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Panama. In all these cases, the findings related to VAW are showing that joint programming mechanisms bring higher visibility to issues that were otherwise dealt with through smaller interventions and not mainstreamed into the national agenda. As such, it has increased the possibilities of bringing new players to the table, particularly in situations where authorities - e.g. Ministries of Finance or the World Bank - had been traditionally disengaged. Joint programming is also encouraging a better understanding of regional dynamics and promotes regional cross-learning. Overall, it has proven to be a good mechanism to reduce duplication, although there have been mixed results in terms of transaction costs, depending on individual cases and contexts.

**8) The UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C: Accelerating Change – Ms. Nafissatou Diop, Coordinator, UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C, UNFPA HQ; and, Ms. Francesca Moneti, Senior Child Protection Specialist, Social Norms and Gender Equality, UNICEF HQ**

The Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting (FGM/C) demonstrates how effectively two UN agencies can work together to achieve one goal. The programme takes a holistic approach by building the national capacity to respond to FGM/C and via working on pre-existing legal frameworks and policies where possible. The countries selected for implementation had very good population-based surveys, coupled with substantial commonalities, including an overlap of ethnic groups. Ms. Diop drew attention to the fact that while they programme promotes the abandonment of FGM/C, joint programming also works to protect those who are already cut.

After two years of operation, UNICEF and UNFPA have enhanced their partnership by implementing

### **Using the Comparative Advantages of Partnerships Effectively**

An important element in this example of joint programming is how it is capitalizing on agencies' comparative advantages. UNICEF brings in strong media and communication elements to raise the visibility of FGM/C as well as a new theoretical approach on behavioral change in countries where FGM/C was seen as a social norm. On the other hand, UNFPA focuses on sexual and reproductive health and brings in its expertise in programmes working with youth, adolescent girls and religious leaders.

and strengthening the development of joint annual work plans. In terms of challenges, Ms. Diop explained the difficulties in reconciling expenditures when two agencies have different financial reporting mechanisms. She also pointed out the challenges of fundraising.

Ms. Diop presented Guinea Bissau as a successful example of joint programming in addressing FGM/C, highlighting the constant communication and management coordination between the two agencies: "The programme funding may come from two agencies, but they function as one", she stated.

Ms. Moneti called for innovation in the manner in which VAW is perceived. FGM/C is not carried out with the intent to cause harm, but because it is believed to be the "socially correct" option for the well-being for girls: "FGM/C is perpetrated without a primary intention of violence but is *de facto* violent in nature". Understanding the mechanism of this particular social norm is what led UNICEF to refine its programmatic approach. Joint programming in this context has opened up opportunities for bringing together different players to work as one group and for better documenting successes and tackling weaknesses. Addressing social norms and legislating are important but insufficient without a third key element – namely, collective coordination to change social norms by utilizing the appropriate social networks.

Ms. Moneti elaborated by taking the instance where rather than continuing the traditional practice of "naming and shaming", it is more beneficial to focus on a human rights-based approach that emphasizes the benefits for the girls by building a positive link between positive value and the abandonment of the practice.

*"Addressing the challenges of FGM/C together has proven much stronger than tackling them independently".*

Ms. Francesca Moneti, Senior Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF HQ

## **9) Regional Country Presentations – Africa Pilot Countries**

**Burkina Faso: Joint Programme on VAW** – Ms. Edith Ouédraogo/Compaoré, Programme Officer, Gender, Culture and Human Rights, UNFPA Burkina Faso; and, Ms. Marie Louise Florence Compaoré/Kere, President, Network of Community Leaders on Struggle against VAW

Ms. Ouédraogo outlined key results since the initiation of the JP on VAW pilot in Burkina Faso. These include: (1) the completion of a baseline study on VAW in six regions of the country; and, (2) setting up a highly functional steering committee in charge of formulating and implementing the JP on VAW, comprised of representatives of the government, civil society, UN agencies and other technical and financial partners. Three regions (and the capital area) were selected for the pilot phase and a budget is in place with a strong sense of mission and convergence of actions.

On the institutional level, the capacity of the Ministry of Women has been strengthened and community networks aiming to boost behavioral changes in favour of women's rights have been created. On the social level, the launch of the JP on VAW presented opportunities to raise awareness about VAW and its negative effects on the broader community; workshops are currently being held in

order to highlight and strengthen achievements and sustain collaborations. On the advocacy level, there has been stronger involvement from the higher authorities, including the First Lady, as well as from UN agencies through joint funding mobilization, technical assistance, participation in meetings and general coordination. Ms. Ouédraogo also noted that community leaders have become more engaged - a key element in a context where men are the holders and perpetuators of values.

Current challenges include the need to strengthen dialogue to ensure a higher synergy of actions, to enhance behavioral change towards the promotion of women's rights and to lobby for additional resources to expand the programme beyond the present pilot regions.

In outlining lessons learned from the JP on VAW in Burkina Faso, the conclusions showed that: (1) the involvement of high-level government authorities jump-started social mobilization and momentum for the programme; (2) advocacy at the community level is essential; and, (3) the strong involvement of community leaders is essential to help trigger a change in social conventions in favour of promoting women's rights.

**Rwanda: “Delivering as One” in Fighting VAW and Girls: The Rwandan Experience – Ms. Victoria Akyeampong, UNFPA Rwanda Representative; and, Ms. Christine Tuyisenge, Executive Secretary, National Women’s Council Rwanda**

The JP on VAW in Rwanda is developing in a particular context, as Rwanda is also a “One UN” pilot country under the “Delivering as One” umbrella with a government that is very committed to preventing and ending VAW and Girls. A new constitution has enshrined a gender-sensitive legal framework; different agreements and conventions on women's rights are in place and the programme is fully aligned with the UNDAF framework.

The presentation outlined some of the different mechanisms that have been put in place under the JP on VAW, including the establishment of One Stop Centers providing holistic care to GBV survivors and the creation of GBV and Child Protection Committees at grassroots and national levels. A community policing system is in place, coupled with the installation of toll-free hotlines and gender desks in police, army and prosecutor offices. A new law preventing and punishing GBV was adopted in 2009 (criminalizing marital rape).

The Rwanda team presented an inspiring and highly informative video detailing the creation and progress of one of their flagship accomplishments: the Isange One-Stop Center, a shelter and rehabilitation center providing holistic care to GBV survivors. The center jointly mobilizes resources from the “one UN Fund” in Rwanda to provide an integrative package of services, using this comparative advantage for the effective delivery of psychological and medical care, legal support and safe heavens for survivors.

**The Isange One-Stop Center: Exceptional Results**

- 1,500 cases treated in one year at the Kigali center alone
- Survivors receive a holistic package of services in one place, thus facilitating timely reporting, referrals and prosecution of perpetrators
- Mobilizes “One UN” funds

The challenges facing the One Stop Centers in the future are intrinsically linked to their successes as the JP on VAW seeks to scale up in breadth and scope beyond the current two locations in Kigali and Rusizi. There remains a much larger number of survivors that cannot be proportionally addressed via the current capacities of service providers and there is insufficient space to accommodate male

survivors for the time being. These issues will be addressed by increasing capacity-building for One Stop Center staff and members of the GBV and Child Protection Committees, mobilizing resources for strengthening the programme and scaling up to expand the One Stop Centers to all provinces.

### **Panel 3**

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**Moderated by:** Mr. José Miguel Guzmán, Chief, Population and Development Branch Technical Division, UNFPA HQ

**10) Together for Girls: Addressing Sexual Violence against Girls Initiative – Ms. Amy Robbins, Founder and Head, Nduna Foundation**

Ms. Robbins stated that the “Together for Girls” initiative represents an exciting and unique global alliance of organizations with a very specific focus to address sexual violence against young girls and is a good example of a public-private sector partnership to “Delivering as One” on an issue of concern. Sexual violence against girls is not just a public or school-based problem, but very often, is a hidden family issue with far reaching social, economic and public health consequences encompassing unwanted pregnancies, increased risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, chronic diseases, depression, substance abuse and high-risk behavior.

She reiterated that the success of the initiative is based on three main pillars: (1) using data through national surveys to inform governments, civil society and donors; (2) supporting a plan of action at the country level to coordinate tailored interventions; and, (3) launching and supporting public awareness campaigns. National surveys have been completed in Swaziland and Tanzania and are set to begin in Kenya and Zimbabwe. Engaging men and boys is an intrinsic part of the “Together with Girls” initiative as it strives to engage and involve actors at all stages and on all levels – the UN, civil society and government – to effect change.

**11) Why Men and Boys Matter: Together for Addressing Violence against Women and Girls – Mr. Todd Minerson, Executive Director, White Ribbon Campaign**

The White Ribbon Campaign is a global alliance of over 400 NGOs and UN agencies in more than 60 countries working across sectors to engage men and boys in gender equality centered on a “man’s pledge to never commit or condone VAW”. In this context, educating young men on the harmful effects of male dominated power structures can transform gender identities.

Mr. Minerson focused on one of the most critical issues in working with men and boys: the confusion between the strategy and the goal. The prevalent perception is that working with men and boys is not a strategy to realize gender equality but a goal in and of itself. This misperception has challenging implications in that the work is not seen to be transforming power relations and it leaves women and girls out of the equation, causing skepticism and confusion in terms of accountability. He also pointed out that not all groups working with men are necessarily dedicated to gender equality.

*“Working with men and boys does not divert resources from working with women and girls. It is not a question of dividing up smaller pieces of the same pie, but advocating together for a bigger pie”.*

Mr. Todd Minerson, Executive Director, White Ribbon Campaign

Mr. Minerson stressed the importance of designing strategies that can, on one hand, generate empathy and compassion for women's interests and on the other, address men's interests in the equation by engaging with issues like masculinity and violence. The solutions lie in redoubling efforts to partner with women's organization as is done in Canada for example, where every new initiative engages women.

**12) The Global Framework to Address Violence against Women in the Context of HIV/AIDS: Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNIFEM/UN Women - An inter-agency action linking gender-based violence and HIV – Ms. Deena Patel, HIV/AIDS Specialist, HIV/AIDS Practice, UNDP HQ**

Of the 33 million people infected with HIV/AIDS worldwide, almost half are women and over 60 per cent of them live in sub-Saharan Africa. The UNAIDS Agenda for Accelerated Country Action for Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV is a comprehensive set of programmatic measures that focuses on the need for accelerated and strategic action, especially at the country level, to address the rights and needs of women and girls in all settings, under the “Delivering as One” umbrella. It emphasizes the value-added of the UN system to support national governments and civil society to halt and reverse HIV/AIDS.

**Bold Results within the UNAIDS Joint Action Outcome Framework: 2009-2011**

- At least 50 countries have undertaken a broad consultative process to agree on strategic actions
- At least 25 countries have included three or more strategic actions from the UNAIDS Agenda for Women and Girls in their national strategic plans, with appropriate budgets for implementation.
- At least 15 countries will have initiated implementation of a comprehensive set of actions to address and prevent VAW
- At least 50% of the high HIV prevalence countries that have operationalized the Secretary-General's UNiTE Campaign have integrated HIV into the campaign

Critical engagement of men and boys as key partners in achieving gender equality is a key element of this Inter-agency Working Group. The presentation focused on the following aspects of the agenda for action: (1) addressing the intersection of HIV and VAW/girls - a programming guide is currently being designed that identifies gaps, sets priorities and proposes key messages for donors and policy-makers; (2) integrating GBV, HIV and engagement of men and boys into National Strategic Plans on HIV/AIDS - together with the MenEngage Alliance, the initiative will develop and implement strategies that engage men and boys in transforming social norms to address GBV and HIV as well as strengthen links between national AIDS authorities and other relevant stakeholders; and, (3) initiating “Universal Action for Women and Girls Now!” – this UNDP-led two-year initiative aims to empower women and girls in the context of gender-sensitive national responses to HIV/AIDS.

**13) The Virtual Knowledge Center to End Violence against Women and Girls – Ms. Dina Deligiorgis, Knowledge Management Specialist, Ending Violence against Women, UNIFEM HQ (now part of UN Women)**

Ms. Deligiorgis presented and demonstrated the operation of the recently launched Virtual Knowledge Center to End Violence against Women and Girls: [www.endvawnow.org](http://www.endvawnow.org)

Addressing the wide-felt gap of a one-stop center where knowledge and information on various VAW resources can be obtained, the impetus behind the Virtual Knowledge Center was to bring information on this issue together into one repository for everyone to access. The shared One-UN ownership site was launched in March 2010 and has attempted to include globally-available resources on the topic of VAW and girls, collating these under one umbrella with the objective of providing practitioners with tools and an implementation-oriented database of over 700 resources.

The portal contains myriad information - from relevant events to leadership initiatives to extensive facts, figures and tools available - for downloading. Even though the site was not intended for survivors *per se*, many do seek survivor-related information; hence, an attempt has been also made to include lists of hotline phone numbers, for instance.

Programming modules form the core of the Virtual Center. They gather the best information available and are presented in a distilled format to assist programmers on VAW. There are modules on legislation, safe cities, men and boys, health, policy and budget cycles (including costing materials) and prevention among many others, forming an invaluable resource in the efforts on the fight on VAW.

#### **Panel 4**

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**Moderated by:** *Ms. Mona Kaidbey, Deputy Director, Technical Division, UNFPA HQ*

**14) “Delivering as One” in Humanitarian Settings under the GBV Cluster: Strengthening Country-level Response to GBV in Humanitarian Settings – Ms. Mandy Marsh, GBV in Emergencies Specialist, UNICEF HQ**

The GBV Area of Responsibility (under the Global Protection Cluster on GBV Prevention and Response) aims “to promote a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach to GBV at the field level, including regarding prevention, care, support and recovery, and works to hold perpetrators accountable.”

Ms. Marsh outlined the GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) five-pronged work plan as such:

(1) *Direct support to the field*: Providing technical support to field missions and country-level support in collaboration with Global Protection Clusters

(2) *Knowledge building*: Producing a package of essential training materials for field actors, including a clinical manual to assist survivors and supporting participation in Global Protection Cluster’s coordination training

(3) *Norm setting*: Developing a strategy to overcome challenges; working on a framework for intervention to determine the roles and responsibilities of police, peacekeepers and other actors; documenting good practices for working with men and boys

(4) *Advocacy*: Ensuring NGOs and other field actors play a role in policy setting and providing GBV technical support on humanitarian policy documents

(5) *Strengthening the GBV AoR*: establishing a full-time GBV AoR Coordinator

Ms. Marsh concluded by delineating some of the challenges on the road ahead: GBV prevention and response is not mainstreamed into other cluster responses, and even within the Protection Cluster itself, there are still definitional challenges surrounding GBV. Noting that more funding is available

for sexual violence in conflict than GBV coordination and programming in humanitarian contexts, Ms. Marsh called for the need to strengthen advocacy and secure long-term funding.

**15) Stop Rape Now: UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict – Ms. Maha Muna, GBV Humanitarian Technical Specialist, UNFPA Geneva Office**

UN Action was established because sexual violence is a peace and security issue as well as a social and humanitarian one and it has not been sufficiently taken into account by security institutions. The goal of UN Action is to amplify and better coordinate the work of the UN system in addressing sexual violence in conflict by harmonizing the efforts of the 13 UN agencies involved. Ms. Muna articulated the need to work together as one within the UN structure and to involve actors less commonly included in the process – such as countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the military – in order to deepen understanding of the fact that sexual violence is a tactic of war and an impediment to the restoration of peace and security.

Ms. Muna spoke of the need to involve NGOs and explore ways in which peacekeeping and humanitarian forces can align behind national efforts. She stressed the existence of foundational resolutions on sexual violence within the security agenda and noted that the appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict can be a powerful catalyst to bring diverse actors together in post-conflict settings. UN Action also works very closely with the UNiTE campaign.

*Sexual violence in conflict is one of history's great silences. We all have a duty to act.*

Stop Rape Now's guiding principle

The UN Action guiding principles operate through three primary pillars: (1) country level action to build operational and technical capacities and to support joint programming by UNCTs and Peace Support Operations; (2) advocating for action to raise public awareness and generate political will to end sexual violence as part of a broader campaign to *Stop Rape Now*; and, (3) knowledge generation on sexual violence in conflict.

Among the many remaining challenges, Ms. Muna spoke of the need to include sexual violence in conflict as an intrinsic part of the priorities of UN member states when they travel to affected regions. It is vital to document how a stronger response by the UN can make a difference and to improve the quality of data collection on the extent and intent of war-related sexual violence. She also cited the need to develop and establish pre-deployment training on women, peace and security for peacekeepers, and to strengthen the integration of responses to sexual violence into early recovery processes, including post-conflict justice and security sector reform.

**9) Regional Country Presentations – Arab States Pilot Countries**

**Jordan: “Delivering as One” on VAW – Ms. Mona Idris, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Jordan**

Jordan is one of two countries in the Arab region selected for the JP on VAW pilot and addressing VAW is positioned primarily within the Social Development outcome of Jordan’s UNDAF framework.

Ms. Idris outlined the main priorities identified for the JP on VAW: (1) expanding the outreach and quality of current capacity-building programmes by targeting different stakeholders; (2) standardizing of reporting, tracking and monitoring mechanisms; and, (3) broadening the scope of programming to include sensitization about VAW beyond the private sphere.

While the JP suffered delays and funding setbacks, the implementation process was able to proceed under the umbrella of the UN Social Development Working Group and a joint work plan is about to be signed with the participation of 6 UN agencies.

The battle against VAW in Jordan benefits from very strong political support from the Jordanian royal family and high-profile decision makers – the Queen, herself, in particular. There is a strong enabling environment as well as personal commitment from many individuals and organizations.

However, this has also led to one of the primary challenges, namely coordination between the numerous NGOs working on VAW in the country and the overlap of mandates at the national level. Other challenges include the necessity to ensure the cultural appropriateness of capacity-building strategies: the latter often overlook the fact that at times, cultural norms and practices hindering action on VAW are deeply engrained among the service providers one assumes will be the agents of change.

*“Joint Programming on VAW is not necessarily a case of “the more, the merrier”. Consider starting small - with two or three UN agencies - and scaling up. The same goes for funding. We have found that gradually expanding the scope as partnerships and experience grow can lead to better results”.*

Ms. Mona Idris, Assistant Representative,  
UNFPA Jordan

Ms. Idris concluded by presenting some of the key lessons learned for the JP on VAW in Jordan: (1) addressing domestic violence is still more acceptable than VAW in the public sphere; (2) it has been easier to address VAW by linking it to issues of violence against children within the context of family protection; (3) the internalized cultural perspectives of the stakeholders must be addressed as an integral part of capacity-building; and, (4) addressing VAW is better positioned if it is clearly articulated under one of the UNDAF outcomes.

#### **Yemen: “Delivering as One” on VAW – Ms. Zeljka Mudrovic, Deputy Representative, UNFPA Yemen**

Yemen has made considerable effort and progress in promoting women’s rights, even though the operational environment has been challenging. Maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world and most rural areas are out of reach - so progress has been limited to the “central” region around the capital.

A national multi-stakeholders workshop has been conducted and a coordination committee has been set up to carry out the implementation of the ensuing action plan. Two primary initiatives have been implemented: (1) establishing a strategic institutional framework in cooperation with the German Fund - *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*; and, (2) training of police and health providers on identifying GBV cases. These have allowed for research on GBV and the establishment of the first ever shelter for victims of GBV in the capital - Sana'a. Through joint initiatives with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNICEF, treatment of GBV cases has been incorporated into the local health referral and social safety net system.

VAW remains taboo in Yemen and cultural norms shape efforts on all levels of programming. Coordination between partners and funds has been challenging and technical expertise is scarce. A chronic lack of funding in addressing VAW has also plagued the development of the programme.

Most importantly, the shortage of data and baseline assessments has affected implementation processes. The first ever research on VAW in Yemen was recently completed, but the findings suffered from limited access and sample representation. Nevertheless, the study did find that psychological violence is pervasive.

Future joint programming will need to establish sustainable and systematic work on VAW and develop GBV legislation. The quality of services must be scaled up and a strong multi-sectoral referral system established. Efforts to enhance cooperation and support from national and internal partners will continue.

## **Panel 5**

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**Moderated by:** *Dr. Laura Laski, Chief, Sexual and Reproductive Health Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA HQ*

### **17) Partners for Prevention: Working Together to Prevent VAW – Ms. Suki Beavers, Gender Advisor, UNDP HQ**

Partners for Prevention is an initiative that unites four UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM {now part of UN Women} and UN Volunteers {UNV} under a single regional programme team for Asia and the Pacific, consolidating the unique strengths, experiences and areas of expertise of these agencies to create a more comprehensive regional response to GBV. Based on the premise that primary prevention is under-represented in the spectrum of VAW responses, it focuses on understanding root causes by engaging men and boys (alongside women and girls) in a process of change to stop violence before it starts and to modify behaviours and social norms.

*“Joint programming has proven successful in raising funds regionally. Donors like to deal with one group instead of many small, diverse ones”.*

Ms. Suki Beavers, Gender Advisor, UNDP HQ

Partners for Prevention are working on modeling a comprehensive approach that connects evidence-based policy advocacy, capacity development and communications for social change. Ms. Beavers outlined the progress to date under this three-pronged approach:

- (1) *Policy Advocacy:* (a) comprehensive regional research on root causes underway in six countries; and, (b) research tools ready for the wider research community
- (2) *Capacity Development:* (a) sub-regional networks set up with the rationale that these will become effective repositories of knowledge, skills and tools; and, (b) setting up of a practitioners' portal ([www.engaginmen.net](http://www.engaginmen.net))
- (3) *Communications for Social Change:* (a) integrated campaigns in Cambodia and Vietnam; and, (b) innovations in social media networking.

In terms of challenges, Ms. Beaver referred to the need to capitalize on opportunities to integrate a comprehensive primary prevention approach into ongoing UN programmes. She also drew attention to the inherent difficulties posed by the asymmetry in building bridges regionally between countries with varying degrees of experience/skills. Even though there can be backlash associated with mobilizing resources for work with men and boys, it is vital to continue to stress the need to invest in primary prevention in combating VAW.

**18) The Caribbean Men and Boys Initiative: Linking Up to Work Together – Ms. Jewel Quallo-Rosberg, Gender Advisor, UNFPA Caribbean Sub-Regional Office, Jamaica**

In a dispersed region of 21 countries with six UN offices and where travel is lengthy and programme costs are high, the Caribbean Men and Boys Initiative sprung from a real necessity to link efforts to combat VAW. Men and boys in the Caribbean suffer from educational under-achievement, high levels of crime and unemployment, HIV/AIDS and a lack of support systems.

Thus, a great part of the UNFPA sub-regional strategy has focused on research and addressing men's understanding of gender. In an effort to find a common language that resonates with men in the region, it is working closely with the media (and the music industry, in particular) to produce positive messages and imagery in the struggle against GBV. The approach is also supporting the development of advocacy materials and regional consultations on sexual violence prevention, targeting capacity-building skills and promoting male support for the Secretary-General's UNiTE campaign.

Challenges have centered on a variety of issues. There is a persistent lack of understanding about gender issues in general, coupled with widespread discomfort within the gender apparatus that apprehends the possible emergence of a parallel movement. Male institutions are weak as is the organizational capacity of groups working with men and boys. Resource mobilization challenges result in implementation challenges due to the geographical spread of the region and communications costs of south-south cooperation. Finally, identifying priority areas and male leaders remains complex, although the idea of focusing on sexual violence as an entryway has gained traction because it has proven to be an issue that men can grapple with in a tangible manner.

**19) Regional Country Presentations – Latin American and Caribbean Pilot Countries**

**Chile: Joint Programming on VAW – Ms. Mariela Cortés, Liaison Officer, UNFPA Chile; and, Ms. Bernardita Prado, Head, National Unit on Domestic Violence, Chilean National Women Service**

Chile's first step as a JP on VAW pilot country under the Inter-Agency Task Force on VAW was to conduct a baseline assessment in order to determine: (1) the dimensions and characteristics of GBV in the country; (2) the existing legal framework; (3) the primary institutions addressing the issue and how these are coordinated; (4) the scope of what the Chilean National Women Service (SERNAM) can provide; and, (4) how current proposals can be improved.

While VAW has been recognized as an issue in Chile, it faces different challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, namely: focusing on the quality of coverage; consolidating an integral approach to the problem; and, evaluating the impact of interventions.

**“Maricón, el que maltrata una mujer”: Media Campaign on Addressing Violence Against Women**

The Chilean government recently launched a highly controversial but successful anti-domestic violence campaign to reinforce the idea that a man "who mistreats a woman is less of a man." While the campaign came under fire because the word "maricón" can mean homosexual, the Chilean National Women Service has emphasized that it also means "coward" or "weakling" in Chilean parlance. A famous soccer player appear in the television campaign.

The framework for the JP on VAW in Chile operates within a government agenda on gender that is in charge of promoting the right to a life free of violence; establishing proposals to protect victims of violence; working with victims of GBV; and, empowering women to exert their rights. A legal framework is in place and includes the ratification of international norms and various laws punishing domestic and sexual violence. The presentation drew attention to a groundbreaking law project on femicide that is currently being negotiated in parliament and aims at including boyfriends (current and former) in prosecution procedures.

**Paraguay: Task Force on VAW – Ms. Manuela Maue Escobar, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Paraguay; and, Ms. Mirtha Rivarola, National Programme Officer for Gender and Youth, UNFPA Paraguay**

Paraguay received financial support from the Inter-agency Task Force on VAW to implement a plan in cooperation with the Ministry for Women's Affairs beginning in 2010. The establishment of a multi-stakeholder JP on VAW in Paraguay was fully endorsed by the Minister of Women's Affairs with a commitment to work systematically and continuously – via an integrated approach - to combat VAW in the country.

Mobilizing funds to coordinate work on VAW between the state, civil society and UN agencies has been the primary objective and the subsequent work plan has focused on initiating and strengthening round tables around the country on the issue of VAW and the trafficking of people, as well as sensitizing government organizations and civil society. Data was collected in order to better define VAW and trafficking of people indicators.

**“Lentes Lilas” – A Guide for Journalists**

Reaching out to the media community is a key component of the JP's strategy in Paraguay. A guide for Paraguayan journalists has been developed to help them better understand and report cases of VAW in their daily work.

In terms of obstacles and challenges, Ms. Escobar noted that inter-agency processes require more time to obtain quantifiable results. Some agencies have limited technical expertise on VAW and others lack stability on the human resource level. The political context and frequent government changes have also hindered the process. In the future, the JP on VAW will seek alliances with new partners and networks and will work toward overcoming individual practices to strengthen project implementation capacities on GBV.

**Jamaica: Preventing VAW – Engaging Men as Partners – Ms. Melissa McNeil-Barrett, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Jamaica**

Ms. McNeil-Barrett opened her presentation by stating that Jamaica is lagging behind in terms of gender equality. The unemployment rate among women is high and they are two and a half times more likely to contract HIV/AIDS between 14 and 24 years of age. A culture of masculinity prevails where men father children with multiple partners - an unprotected practice that is directly linked to the spread of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues.

30% of women in Jamaica report that their first sexual experience was forced.

The baseline survey conducted under the JP on VAW found that incidents of VAW - and sexual violence, in particular - have increased in the past five years. Several agencies work on VAW but there is a lack of coordination and information sharing. While policy-based progress has been made

in addressing VAW over the years, challenges remain in the implementation phase and negative stereotypes that equate manhood with dominance and force persist.

Following multi-stakeholder consultations prompted by the baseline assessment, working with men and boys was identified as a priority focus area for follow-up action. Men and boys have the potential to stop violence and working with them can change the norms that contribute to negative behaviour. By November 2009, a “Male Desk” was officially launched to oversee activities relating to men and GBV prevention.

The JP on VAW has seen some significant progress in the implementation process of prevention and education. An Out-of-School Male Youth and Men Programme has been training over 300 young men and leading focus groups to examine issues surrounding VAW, gender, cultural beliefs, socialization and policy frameworks; in this context, discussions explore conflict resolution and involve community leaders on all levels. Male Action Networks have been formed in five communities and partnerships with various organizations have been strengthened. A similar programme for in-school males that involves a strong mentorship component has also been established. Notably, these projects have led to the publication of materials and the development of slogans provided by the young men themselves to be included in original campaigns strategies – including t-shirts, posters and a comic strip.

Challenges for the JP on VAW in Jamaica remain in tackling cultural norms and practices that are deeply entrenched and require significant time and investment for change to occur. Financial resources are limited and while coordination has improved, it still needs to be significantly strengthened.

### **Closing remarks**

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**Acknowledgement of Key Recommendations and Closing Statement – Mr. Werner Haug, Director, Technical Division, UNFPA HQ; and, Ms. Aminata Toure, Chief, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA HQ**

Mr. Haug thanked the participants and organizers for their contributions at the two-day meeting and for their commitment towards addressing this major human rights violation and which is visible via the work that is being undertaken under the “Delivering as One” framework. He reiterated the UNFPA’s commitment to working on the issue of VAW and stated that he looked forward to continuing work on the JP on VAW.

Both Mr. Haug and Ms. Toure underlined the significance of “Delivering as One” as a noteworthy vehicle that hinges on multi-stakeholder ownership and “buy-in” to demonstrate sustainable results.

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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## APPENDIX 2: GLOBAL CONSULTATION AGENDA

### OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the event is to present lessons from initiating multi-stakeholder joint programming in the 10 select pilot countries under the Inter-agency Task Force on Violence against Women and to provide a platform for representatives from the 10 pilot countries to share experiences of multi-stakeholder joint programming on this issue. Such experiences and related lessons could be used for the purposes of providing guidance for in-country stakeholders (UNCTs, government and civil society) that are commencing similar multi-stakeholder joint programmes.

The event - taking opportunity of the theme of the "Delivering as one in the context of GBV" session that was undertaken at the joint board meeting of UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WFP in January this year – will also feature presentations from other joint initiatives that are working to address violence against women and girls.

Overall facilitator of the event: **Ms. Upala Devi**, UNFPA GBV Advisor, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch (Technical Division) and Inter-agency Task Force Coordinator, Violence against Women, UNFPA HQ

**DAY ONE, 3 November 2010**

Time		Presenter	Overview
9.00 a.m – 9.30 a.m	<b>Registration and Welcome Coffee</b>		
9.30 a.m – 10.10 a.m	<b>Welcome Remarks</b>  <b>The Inter-Agency Network on Women &amp; Gender Equality</b>	<b>Ms. Thoraya Obaid</b> Executive Director UNFPA  <b>Ms. Rachel Mayanja</b> Special Adviser on Gender Issues OSAGI  Video on “ <b>Joint Programming under the Inter-Agency Task Force on Violence</b>	

		<b>against Women”</b>	
10.10 a.m – 10.15 a.m	<b>Objectives of the Consultation</b>	<b>Ms. Upala Devi</b> UNFPA GBV Advisor, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch (Technical Division) and Inter-agency Task Force Coordinator, Violence against Women	
10.15 a.m – 10.45 a.m	<b>Lessons Learned from Initiating Multi-stakeholder Joint Programming on Violence against Women under the Inter-agency Task Force on Violence against Women</b>	<b>Presenter</b>  <b>Ms. Devi</b> UNFPA GBV Advisor, Gender, Culture and Human Rights Branch (Technical Division) and Inter-agency Task Force Coordinator, Violence against Women  <b>Moderator: Ms. Aminata Toure</b> Chief, Gender, Culture & Human Rights Branch Technical Division UNFPA HQ	The presentation will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on the key lessons that have emerged from initiating the multi-stakeholder joint programming on violence against women in the 10 pilot countries. A manual will be prepared based on these lessons and hope to provide guidance for in-country stakeholders that are commencing similar multi-stakeholder joint programmes.</li> </ul>
10.45 a.m – 11.15 a.m	<b>Coffee Break</b>		-
11.15a.m – 1.00 p.m	<b>Panel One</b>  <b>The Secretary-General’s Campaign “UNiTE” on Violence against Women – A Campaign that Involves Us All</b>	<b>Presenters</b>  <b>Ms. Aldijana Sisic</b> Campaign Coordinator, Secretary-General’s Campaign “UNiTE” on Violence against	The panel will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present on the Secretary-General’s Campaign “UNiTE” on VAW;</li> <li>- Discuss how activities taking place regionally and at country levels under the aegis of the Secretary-General’s</li> </ul>

	<b>Regional Country Presentations:</b> The Asia-Pacific pilot country presentations	<p>Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Philippines</li> <li>▪ Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>▪ Fiji</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator: Ms. Janette Amer</b> Chief, Women's Rights Section DAW (now part of UN Women)</p>	<p>campaign are examples of global, unified responses that have enhanced and supported joint action at regional and country levels; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present the country-level initiatives from the 3 Asia-Pacific countries on “Delivering as One” on violence against women and how some of the joint programmes have used the Secretary-General’s Campaign’s outcomes to guide their joint programmes.</li> </ul>
1.00 p.m – 2.00 p.m	<b>Lunch</b>		-
2.00 p.m – 3.45 p.m	<p><b>Panel Two</b></p> <p><b>The UN Trust Fund on Violence against Women – A Fund Working Towards Addressing Violence against Women</b></p> <p><b>The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C – Accelerating Change</b></p> <p><b>Regional Country Presentations:</b></p>	<p><b>Presenters</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Meryem Aslan</b> Trust Fund Advisor, UN Trust Fund on Violence against Women</p> <p><b>Ms. Nafisatou Diop</b> Coordinator of the UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C</p> <p><b>&amp; Ms. Francesca Moneti</b> Senior Child Protection Specialist, Social Norms and Gender Equality, UNICEF HQ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Burkina Faso</li> </ul>	<p>The panel will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present on the work of the Trust Funds and how these Funds operate under the “Delivering as One” umbrella, including how these Funds have sought to improve human resource capacity, knowledge and skills, while contributing to improved coordinated systems and processes at regional, national and sub-national levels; and,</li> <li>- Present the multi-stakeholder joint programme country-level initiatives from the 2 African countries on “Delivering as One” on violence against women.</li> </ul>

	<b>The Africa pilot country presentations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Rwanda</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Dr. Jemilah Mahmood Chief, Humanitarian Response Branch Programme Division UNFPA HQ</p>	
3.45 p.m – 4.00 p.m	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
4.00 p.m – 5.30 p.m	<p><b>Panel Three</b></p> <p><b>Together for Girls: Addressing Sexual Violence against Girls Initiative</b></p> <p><b>Why Men and Boys Matter: Together for Addressing Violence against Women and Girls</b></p> <p><b>The Global Framework to Address Violence against Women in the Context of HIV and AIDS</b></p> <p><b>Knowledge Management for Addressing Violence against Women and Girls – The Virtual Knowledge Center to End Violence against</b></p>	<p><b>Presenters</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Amy Robbins</b> Head Nduna Foundation</p> <p><b>Mr. Todd Minerson</b> Executive Director White Ribbon Campaign</p> <p><b>Ms. Susana Fried</b> Senior Gender Advisor HIV/AIDS Practice UNDP HQ</p> <p><b>Ms. Dina Deligiorgis</b> Knowledge Management Specialist Ending Violence Against Women UNIFEM HQ (now part of UN Women)</p>	<p>The panel will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discuss the partnerships that have been formed to work in countries to inform and implement a coordinated approach to policy and programs for ending sexual violence against girls ;</li> <li>- Discuss the importance of partnerships on working with men and boys to address issues of violence against women and girls. Various regional examples will be used in the context of why partnerships are integral for effective programming;</li> <li>- Present the joint framework on HIV/AIDS in the context of eliminating violence against women; and,</li> <li>- Introduce the One-UN Knowledge Portal on Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls.</li> </ul>

	<b>Women and Girls</b>	<b>Moderator: Mr. Jose Miguel Guzman</b> Chief, Population & Development Branch Technical Division, UNFPA HQ	
5.30 p.m – 7.30 p.m	<b>UNFPA Cocktail Reception</b>  <b>Welcome Remarks</b>	<b>Mr. Werner Haug</b> Director, Technical Division UNFPA HQ	

**DAY Two, 4 NOVEMBER 2010**

Time		Presenter	Overview
09.00 a.m – 09.30 a.m	<b>Registration and Welcome Coffee</b>		
09.30 a.m – 10.45 a.m	<b>Panel Four</b>  <b>“Delivering as one” in Humanitarian Settings under the GBV Cluster</b>  <b>UN ACTION: Working Together To End Sexual Violence in Conflict</b>  <b>Regional Country Presentations: The Arab States pilot country presentations</b>	<b>Presenters</b>  <b>Dr. Jemilah Mahmood</b> Chief, Humanitarian Response Branch UNFPA HQ  <b>Ms. Maha Muna</b> GBV Humanitarian Technical Specialist UNFPA Geneva Office  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Jordan</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Yemen</b></li> </ul>	The panel will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explore how the two initiatives on addressing violence against women in conflict settings are “delivering as one”; and,</li> <li>- Present the multi-stakeholder joint programme country-level initiatives from the 2 countries in the Arab States region on “Delivering as One” on violence against women</li> </ul>

		<b>Moderator: Ms. Mona Kaidbey</b> Deputy Director, Technical Division UNFPA HQ	
10.45 a.m – 11.15 a.m	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11.15 a.m – 1.00 p.m.	<p><b>Panel Five</b></p> <p><b>Partners for Prevention – Working Jointly as One</b></p> <p><b>The Caribbean Men &amp; Boys Initiative – Linking up to Work Together</b></p> <p><b>Regional Country Presentations: The Latin American and Caribbean pilot country presentations</b></p>	<p><b>Presenters</b></p> <p><b>Ms. Suki Beavers</b> Gender Advisor UNDP HQ</p> <p><b>Ms. Jewel Quallo-Rosberg</b> Gender Advisor UNFPA Caribbean Sub-regional office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Chile</li> <li>▪ Paraguay</li> <li>▪ Jamaica</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator: Dr. Laura Laski</b> Chief, Sexual and Reproductive Health Branch Technical Division UNFPA HQ</p>	<p>The panel will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on joint programmes on men and boys from two regions – the Asia-Pacific and the Caribbean - and how these programmes are using the vehicle of “delivering as one” to address issues of violence against women; and,</li> <li>- Present the multi-stakeholder joint programme country-level initiatives from the 3 countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region on “Delivering as One” on violence against women.</li> </ul>
1.00 p.m – 2.00 p.m	<b>Lunch</b>		
2.00 p.m – 3.00 p.m	<p><b>Group Work on Key Recommendations on the “Delivering as One” Agenda on violence against women</b></p>	<p><b>Facilitators and Presenters:</b></p> <p><b>Group 1: Ms. Seynabou Tall</b> UNFPA Africa Regional Gender Advisor</p> <p><b>Group 2: Ms. Aleta Miller</b> UNFPA Eastern Europe Regional Gender Specialist</p>	<p>This session will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consist of 3 working groups that will develop a set of key recommendations on the “Delivering as One” agenda on the issue of violence against women</li> </ul>

Time		Presenter	Overview
3.30 p.m – 4.00 p.m	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
4.00 p.m – 4.45 p.m	<p><b>Synthesis and Recommendations</b></p> <p><b>Forward-Looking Action on “Delivering as One” Agenda on violence against women</b></p>	<p><b>Moderator: Ms. Aminata Touré</b>            Chief, Gender, Culture &amp; Human Rights Branch            Technical Division            UNFPA HQ</p>	<p>The panel will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sum up key issues that have emerged during the event; and,</li> <li>- Develop a set of recommendations that would be reflected in the report of the event and that is based on the group work undertaken in the preceding session.</li> </ul>
4.45 p.m – 5.15 p.m	<b>Acknowledgement of Key Recommendations and Closing</b>	<p><b>Mr. Werner Haug</b>            Director, Technical Division            UNFPA HQ</p>	