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Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the Joint Programme “Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach”

**Report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2011**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2012

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2011 Annual Report - EVAW China

Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach Joint Programme

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PART I - NARRATIVE REPORT

A. JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project Name: *Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach Joint Programme*

Total Pass-Through Funding: USD 850,258

Duration: Jan 2010-Dec 2012

UN Implementing agencies: UN Women (lead agency), UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP

National Counterparts: All China Women's Federation (ACWF), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA), Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and China Anti-Domestic Violence Network (CADVN).

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2011 Consolidated Annual Progress Report under Joint Programme "The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund to EVAW)" covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Donor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating UN Organisations, the Annual Progress Report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provide the Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC) with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund to EVAW) is a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism devoted to supporting national and local efforts to end violence against women and girls. Established in 1996 by a UN General Assembly Resolution, the UN Trust Fund to EVAW is now administered by UN WOMEN, the new UN gender entity which merged DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI, and UNIFEM. In 2008, the UN Trust Fund began awarding grants on a competitive base for Joint Programmes submitted by UN Country Teams.

The UN Trust Fund to EVAW is currently supporting 11 UNCT Joint Programmes using the pass through funding modality, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) /Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) is serving as the Administrative Agent for four of these Joint Programmes. The four Joint Programmes are implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of (FYR) Macedonia, and Panama. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from Donor, and disburses these funds to the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the JPMC. The Administrative Agent MPTF Office receives and consolidates annual reports on the Joint Programme and submits to the JPMC.

The EVAW China Joint Programme uses a pass-through funding modality and the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) have selected UNDP/ MPTF Office to act as Administrative Agent (AA) for the Joint Programme. The Report is structured in two Parts: the Narrative Report and the Financial Report. The Narrative Report is divided into 16 sections including Joint Programme goals, strategies, outcome and outputs, challenges, lessons learnt, next steps, etc. The Financial Report has been produced by the AA and it contains 14 Standard Tables including financial delivery rate and expenditure by sector and by countries, donor contributions, transfer of net funded amount, etc.

- *Goal(s) of the Joint Programme:* The overall goal of this Joint Programme is to increase the number of women in China that can enjoy their right to a life free from domestic violence.
- *Governance Structure:* The Joint Programme is being implemented jointly by the participating UN agencies and national counterparts. The UN Resident Coordinator has overall responsibility for the programme. She has delegated authority to manage the programme to the Chair of UN Theme Group on Gender (UNTGG) in China, who reports to her and the UN Country Team (UNCT). The Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC) has been established to oversee the Joint Programme. The Committee, co-chaired by the Director-General of Legal Rights and Interests Department of ACWF and the UNTGG Chair, is comprised of heads of participating UN agencies and senior representatives from national counterparts.

ACWF takes the lead role in coordinating the Chinese counterparts. UN Women is the lead UN agency of the joint programme and, in close partnership with ACWF, coordinates the overall implementation.

- *Key achievements and outputs in 2011:*
 - JPMC has been in place and regular meetings were held to guide the programme implementation. Good progress has been made by the programme towards multi-sector responding to DV in the three pilot counties located in Hunan, Gansu and Sichuan provinces. Coordinated by ACWF an analysis and consultation workshop was held in September which gathered together all programme partners and decision-makers from government line ministries and departments from national, provincial and pilot county levels where they actively participated in a national training workshop. For the first time they held discussions about the DVPR model and on how to reach consensus on the implementation of the Programme.
 - The Baseline survey was conducted in all pilot counties. In Yilong County, Sichuan Province, the survey fieldwork was jointly monitored by UN Women and UNESCO. The survey adopted a participatory approach with close attention to the social and cultural context of the target provinces to ensure that the local situation and needs will be fully incorporated to the formulation of the DV Prevention and Response Model. Data was disaggregated by gender, age, and education background, etc. to contribute to the development of targeted and effective strategies to prevent and respond to DV in pilot sites. The Final report will be ready in February 2012.
 - Development of protocols for handling DV cases through solid and sensitized police work, timely referrals across sectors, as well as a peer education training manual is well underway.
 - Training workshops were provided in pilot sites to police, staff from civil affairs bureau and shelters, medical service providers, and staff from county level Women's Federation to improve the capacity and skills in addressing DV cases, Full commitment to carry out the multi-sectoral approach among participants received after the training activities.

- Large scale public awareness raising campaigns were conducted to the communities at large in all three pilot counties, to help the community realize the consequences of DV and what people can do to stop it. Campaign posters, a calendar with key EAW messages, and other IEC materials were developed and distributed in the three pilot sites.
 - The Hunan Restraining Order that was issued in November 2011 was the first of this kind in China. Supported by the local Women’s Federation, a woman in Ningxiang County claimed successfully the first restraining order in court. This proves that the rights and interests of women can be protected by law.
 - The Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA) has been promoting shelters for DV survivors through close cooperation with ACWF at various levels. Active interventions provide support for psychological counseling and legal aid services to women DV survivors using their strengthened capacity after training workshops.
 - The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has been working together with ACWF for advocacy campaigns on legal aid services, although no agreement was signed under the Programme in 2011. Promoting simplified legal services to women DV survivors has been the priority of MOJ. As of 2011, 2,786 legal aid stations have been established within the ACWF system. Further training workshops for MOJ lawyers and legal aid service providers will be provided in 2012 to improve their service quality.
 - The anti-domestic violence legislation has been included in the 2012 Policy Agenda for the National People’s Congress, as a result of many years of advocacy by national and international partners join efforts especially with inputs from ACWF. The Joint Programme has been timely in providing technical support in promoting the national DV Law.
- *Major challenges and solutions:* The consultation in the design phase was not clear enough in describing the roles, responsibilities, and relations between the Programme partners. This has created some delays in implementation. Delays in signing contracts and transferring funds from UN agencies to national partners also reduced the effectiveness of project implementation, including creating a delay in the baseline survey. In early 2011, it took several months to reach an agreement among UN agencies, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the All China Women’s Federation (ACWF) and the three local Women’s Federations in the pilot sites on the details of the implementation of the baseline survey, resulting in a delay of a couple of months. Due to this delay and a previous delay in 2010, the effective implementation of Programme activities has been compressed into the last 18 months of the Programme timeframe, resulting in considerable time pressure. All partners have, however, showed great willingness and commitment to delivering all products and results within the original timeframe and in good form, despite the added workloads and time pressure. Effective coordination among different government entities in the three pilot counties remains challenging. The ACWF needs to fully implement its coordination role to facilitate programme implementation in the remaining time of the programme cycle to raise the efficiency and expedite the delivery of the programme activities.
 - *Lessons learnt:*
 - It is extremely important to bring all partners to the table during the project design stage to ensure commitment, and to clarify roles and responsibilities. Programme implementation has been hindered by a lack of clarity as a result of rushing consultations among partners during the programme design stage.

- Due to the compression of time for programme implementation as a result of delays, contract and annual workplan signature during the first quarter must be prioritized.
- To end violence against women, more emphasis needs to be put on youth and men's participation in the EVAW campaigns. Better means to promote their participation need to be explored, especially through online social media and offline campaign initiatives.
- More communication and coordination among partners is needed to create a consolidated tool kit of each agency's tools (i.e. findings from research papers, sectors' training manuals, referral protocols, etc.) for more streamlined implementation and demonstrated cooperation.
- The sharing of international best practices in the field of prevention and response to domestic violence at the consultation workshop was met with great interest on the part of the national sectoral partners. This demonstrated the continued relevance of the UN and the importance of projects such as this in inspiring change at the local level based on learning from international and regional experiences communicated through activities which share best practices in preventing and responding to DV, as well as contributing to the formulation of the national DV Law.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME CONTEXT

Seven Chinese ministries including the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the All China Women's Federation jointly issued '*Several Opinions on Preventing and Eliminating Domestic Violence*' in 2008. So far, 27 provincial regulations on domestic violence have been issued in China. The Joint Programme works in this context and takes the opportunity to advocate national legislation on responding to domestic violence.

D. JOINT PROGRAMME GOAL(S)

The overall goal of this Joint Programme is to increase the number of women in China that can enjoy their right to a life free from domestic violence. The Joint Programme's expected outcome is an effective prevention of and response to domestic violence through the implementation of a multi-sectoral model and the improvement of relevant policies and laws. The Joint Programme, through developing and implementing the comprehensive domestic violence prevention and response model in three pilot counties in Hunan, Sichuan and Gansu provinces, aims to enhance the capacity of the stakeholders at both national and local levels to provide improved service to the domestic violence victims/survivors across various sectors. The advocacy and awareness raising activities will strengthen the enabling environment to prevent domestic violence and increase policy makers and legislators' commitment to the adoption of a national domestic violence law.

E. JOINT PROGRAMME STRATEGIES

The key strategies of this Joint Programme include:

- The utilization of a rights-based approach aiming to respect, protect and fulfill women's human rights under Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

- The development of a replication model – referred to as the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Model – to be scaled-up to the national level.
- Prevention of domestic violence through awareness raising activities that target men and youth in order to challenge the underlying social norms that condone domestic violence.
- In a joint effort and collaboration between agencies and sectors to address domestic violence in China, this programme follows international good practices in preventing and responding to domestic violence in a comprehensive and holistic manner.
- The strengthening of systems through protocol formulation and capacity development. Capacity development and protocol formulation are key strategies in overcoming identified weaknesses in service delivery and ensuring the sustainability of the Joint Programme.
- Advocacy aimed at policy and law reform will be employed to increase government’s commitment to adopting the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Model into national policy and passing a national Domestic Violence legislation.

The Administrative Agent

Participating Organizations have appointed the UNDP MPTF Office to serve as their Administrative Agent (AA) for this Joint Programme. The AA is responsible for a range of fund management services, including: (a) receipt, administration and management of donor contributions; (b) transfer of funds approved by this Joint Programme to Participating Organizations; (c) Consolidation of statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the AA by each Participating UN Organization; (d) synthesis and consolidation of the individual annual narrative and financial progress reports submitted by each Participating Organization for submission to donors through the JPMC. Transparency and accountability of this Joint Programme operation is made available through the Joint Programme website of the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/VAW00>.

F. JOINT PROGRAMME OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS

EXPECTED OUTCOME	The effective prevention and response to domestic violence through implementing a multi-sectoral model and improving relevant policies and laws.
EXPECTED OUTPUT 1	A functioning Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Model established in the three pilot counties.
INDICATOR 1	Disaggregated data available and used in the design of interventions and advocacy. At least 75% of trained officials at all levels increased their awareness of domestic violence issues and understanding of the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Model by the end of year 1. Policy makers agree to implementation strategy by end of year 1.
Planned Activities	Actual Activities
Activity 1.1 Conduct Baseline Survey in Pilot site	CASS has conducted the baseline survey in the three pilot sites (September to October); data

	entry/cleaning (November) and data analysis is being finalized; the preliminary findings will be shared on 05 January 2012; and the final report will be finalized by 29 February 2012.	
Planned budget 1.1	Expenditure	Balance
32,600 (UNESCO)	22,820 (UNESCO)	9,780 (UNESCO)
8,725 USD (UN Women)	5,404 (UN Women)	3,321 (UN Women)
4,500 (UNDP)	4,500 (UNDP)	0 (UNDP)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 1.2 Develop DV Prevention and Response Model adapted to pilot sites	In depth analysis and consultation have been conducted jointly with UN Agencies to adapt the DVPR Model to the pilot sites. In-depth analysis and consultation were conducted with all programme partners to adapt the PRDV Model to the pilot sites. A national consultation workshop was held during 20-21 September, attended by 60 representatives from ACWF, MOJ, MOH, CASS, Beijing FanBao (previous Anti-DV Network), UN Women, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, government leaders and officials from Ningxiang of Hunan Province, Jingyuan of Gansu Province and Yilong of Sichuan Province.	
Planned budget 1.2	Expenditure	Balance
4,500 (UNDP)	3,000 (UNDP)	1,500 (UNDP)
2,500 (UNFPA)	2,500 (UNFPA)	0 (UNFPA)
10,000 (UN Women)	8,000 (UN Women)	2,000 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 1.3 Carry out advocacy activities with county and provincial level policy makers in each pilot county	TOR for advocacy activities is being developed (1 st draft). Public programme launches were held during the second half of October in all three pilot sites, involving decision makers from sectoral partners, local media, and people from the communities.	
Planned budget 1.3	Expenditure	Balance
20,000 (UNFPA)	20,000 (UNFPA)	0 (UNFPA)
7,000 (UN Women)	5,600 (UN Women)	1,400 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 1.4 Develop implementation strategy for the DVPR Model in consultation with key stakeholders.	Local implementation strategies are being developed for the DV multi-sector intervention approach model in consultation among the sectoral partners in the pilot provinces.	
Planned budget 1.4	Expenditure	Balance
10,000 (UN Women)	8,000 (UN Women)	2,000 (UN Women)

PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 1	Analysis and consultation workshop held in September, gathering all sectoral programme partners from pilot counties and central branches for the first time in discussions of the DVPR model and implementation. Followed up by public programme launches and ERAW day advocacy campaigns in all pilot counties. Implementation strategy process well underway in all pilot sites. Baseline survey has been conducted in all pilot counties and in Sichuan province, Yilong County, the conducting of the survey was jointly monitored by UN Women and UNESCO. The final baseline survey report will be delivered by CASS at the end February 2012.	
Planned Budget Output 1 99,825	Expenditure Output 1 79,824	Balance Output 1 20,001
EXPECTED OUTPUT 2	Capacity of key stakeholders enhanced to ensure the effective implementation of the DVPR Model in 3 pilot counties.	
INDICATOR 2		
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.1 Amend the MOH Violence Against Women protocol and establish a DV screening system (UNFPA, MOH and Fanbao)	VAW Protocol has already been developed by MOH/NCWCH using national consultants and international technical assistance under UNFPA's regular programming in CP6 and is ready to be piloted in the Joint Programme. The \$28, 500 reserved in the original budget for the development of the protocol has been reallocated in 2012 work plan	
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.2 Establish police protocols in relation to monitoring emergency calls, including maintaining appropriate documentation.	Police protocol/handbook on handling DV cases, including monitoring emergency calls and appropriate documentation, being developed by team of experts in consultation with UN Women, PSB and ACWF.	
Planned budget 2.2 15,000 (UN Women)	Expenditure 12,000 (UN Women)	Balance 3,000 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.3 Develop referral protocols to be used by all agencies as part of holistic service delivery	Referral protocol for use by all sectoral partners being developed by expert team in consultation with UN Women and ACWF.	
Planned budget 2.3 15,000 (UN Women)	Expenditure 12,000 (UN Women)	Balance 3,000 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.4 Carry out training-of-trainers programme, followed by cascade training, to Women's Federation staff, including a component on providing appropriate hotline services.	Training-of-trainers has been carried out in the time period 22 to 30 December in the three pilot sites, with a total of 216 Trainers trained.	

Planned budget 2.4 20,000 (UN Women)	Expenditure 16,000 (UN Women)	Balance 4,000 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.5 Provide training to shelter staff, including a component on the 'Jiangsu model'.	Training of shelter staff took place in the days from December 22 to 30 in the three pilot sites, with a total of 187 participants.	
Planned budget 2.5 20,000 (UN Women)	Expenditure 16,000 (UN Women)	Balance 4,000 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.6 Provide training to the police, including components on the newly established protocols on monitoring emergency calls and maintaining documentation, and good practices on responding to emergency calls.	Training to police staff took place in the period of 22-30 December in the three pilot sites, benefitting a total of 155 trainees.	
Planned budget 2.6 20,000 (UN Women)	Expenditure 16,000 (UN Women)	Balance 4,000 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.7 Provide training to key legal players, including components on appropriate interpretations of the regulations, methods for effectively monitoring judicial outcomes and the effective provision of aid to DV victims.	This activity will be carried out in early 2012 in the three pilot counties.	
Planned budget 2.7 USD 12,910 (UNDP)	Expenditure 0 (UNDP)	Balance USD 12,910 (UNDP)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.8 Deliver training to health managers	NCWCH (National Center for Women and Children's Health in China CDC) has been working on medical interventions on violence against women. A training workshop was held in September to launch the programme. Over 10 representatives from MOH, NCWCH, and local staff from Ningxiang of Hunan and Jingyuan of Gansu joined the workshop to discuss the 2011 work plan and previous experiences in VAW medical interventions. During 26-27 December, 40 participants from	

	medical institutions in Ningxiang county were trained by national experts on VAW medical interventions	
Planned budget 2.8 46,000 (UNFPA)	Expenditure 29,000 (UNFPA)	Balance 17,000 (UNFPA)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 2.9 Develop community based training materials and manuals, and provide TOT to local Women's Federation Staff and social workers to address the issues related to DV in selected pilot counties	UNESCO and the ACWF have been developing a Manual for Community-Based Service against Domestic Violence for improving the capacity of local WF staff in providing improved services in relation to domestic violence and for strengthening the institutional capacity of WF at the grass-roots level. A close-to-final draft of the manual has been completed and was used for the training of local WF staff in December 2011 in all three pilot counties. Apart from capacity building, these training workshops consolidated feedback and comments on the draft manual from local WF staff. The manual will be finalized in early 2012 and will be used by the ACWF system beyond the project cycle and pilot areas.	
Planned budget 2.9 28,400 (UNESCO)	Expenditure 26,650 (UNESCO)	Balance 1,750 (UNESCO)

PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 2	Development of two training manuals, protocols for handling DV cases through solid and sensitized police work, and timely referrals across sectors, is well underway. Capacity-building training workshops were held as scheduled to improve skills of staff from different sectors for quality delivery of services to female DV survivors.	
Planned Budget Output 2 177,310	Expenditure Output 2 127,650	Balance Output 2 49,660

EXPECTED OUTPUT 3	Increased awareness of the right of women to lead lives free from domestic violence; the content of the DV regulations; and ways to access support for domestic violence.
INDICATOR 3	Demonstrated increase in awareness among random sample of all

	three target groups, by the end of year 3.	
	The advocacy campaign is covered by at least three media outlets in each county.	
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.1 Carry out a large-scale public awareness raising campaign using multiple communication channels, including IEC materials and the mass media, targeted at three groups: the wider community, men and young men, and DV victims	Public awareness campaign using multiple communication channels has been carried out in the 3 pilot sites jointly with national partners and UN Agencies. However, UNFPA and its national partners (MOH and FanBao) have only been working in two sites, Ningxiang of Hunan and Jingyuan of Gansu.	
Planned budget 3.1 1,000(UNDP) 11,500 (UNFPA) 12,500 (UN Women)	Expenditure 500 (UNDP) 11,500 (UNFPA) 10,000 (UN Women)	Balance 500 (UNDP) 0 (UNFPA) 2,500 (UN Women)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.2 Design and delivery of peer education program	The Healthy Relationships Manual development is (3 rd draft) underway. Public debates among youth, organized by FanBao, were held to raise awareness of young people. These debates also engaged gender and VAW experts.	
Planned budget 3.2 10,500 (UNFPA)	Expenditure 7,000 (UNFPA)	Balance 3,500 (UNFPA)
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	
Activity 3.3 Carry out advocacy campaign for local community members on dissemination of DV laws and regulations and increase women's awareness of rights protection	Training workshops were organized in December 2011 in the three pilot counties to improve the capacity of the local Women's Federation staff to provide improved services related to domestic violence, and to strengthen the institutional capacity of Women's Federations at the grassroots level. The Women's Federation staff are expected to apply what they learned from the training in their daily work and carry out advocacy activities in relation to domestic violence among community members in 2012.	
	Posters and calendars for public awareness raising campaign were developed by an advertising agency in consultation with ACWF and UN Women.	
Planned budget 3.3	Expenditure	Balance

7,000 (UNESCO) 15,000 (UN Women)	5,000 (UNESCO) 12,000 (UN Women)	2,000 (UNESCO) 3,000 (UN Women)
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PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED OUTPUT 3	Large scale public awareness raising campaigns have been conducted in all three pilot counties engaging local government officials from different line bureaus. 180, 600 and 1,000 media and community members participated in the awareness raising campaigns in Ningxiang, Yilong and Jingyuan counties respectively.	
Planned Budget Output 3 57,500	Expenditure Output 3 46,000	Balance Output 3 11,500

F3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND ACTION PLANS

None to report yet. Creating a National DV law is on the agenda for the National People’s Congress in 2012. International experts contributed in the round table discussion for sharing international practices on formulation of the DV laws and further support will be provided by the EVAW TF Joint Programme in 2012 through an international experts’ consultation meeting. We expect that experiences gained under this Joint Programme will feed into concrete provisions for responsibilities by different state actors under the national law.

G. CHALLENGES

In early 2011, it took several months to reach an agreement among UN agencies, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), the All China Women’s Federation (ACWF) and the three local women’s federations in the pilot sites on the details of the implementation of the baseline survey, resulting in a delay of a couple of months. However, the baseline survey field work was completed by October 2011.

Due to the baseline survey implementation delay in 2011 and a previous delay in the Joint Programme in 2010, the effective implementation of Programme activities has been compressed into the last 18 months of the Programme timeframe, resulting in considerable time pressure. All partners have, however, showed great willingness and commitment to delivering all products and results within the original timeframe and in good form, despite the added workloads and time pressure.

Due to the late signature of UNFPA’s CPAP and subsequent LOUs, the MOH’s implementation for activities 1.3 and 2.8 was severely delayed until October 2011. As a result, only one health training and advocacy workshop were conducted before the end of 2011; the rest will be completed in 2012. UNFPA’s NGO Partner Anti-Domestic Violence Network now independent from China Law Society, their former manager agency, and had to re-register as a business entity under the name

of Fan Bao on 8th March 2011 in order to continue their work, due to complicated restrictions and management policy on civil society in China. The focus and capacity of the organization remained the same, but contractually new arrangements had to be made which led to a delay in implementation until June 2011.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Health and FanBao were only able to implement projects in Ningxiang County of Hunan Province and Jingyuan County of Gansu Province. They did not implement projects in Yilong County of Sichuan Province.

Due to the delays of the programme, UNDP's implementing partner had to be changed from the originally agreed department within the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to another department within MOJ. This change required a large amount of negotiation among the new partner, ACWF and UNDP in 2011. As a result, MOJ's activities can only be carried out in 2012 based on the newly established cooperation agreement.

Effective coordination among different government entities remains challenging. The complex hierarchical structure of national partners has not facilitated good results and achievement planned. ACWF needs to fully implement its coordination role and strengthen communication among national partners, at both national and local levels, to facilitate programme implementation in the remaining time of the programme cycle to raise the efficiency and expedite the delivery of the programme activities. The Ministry of Justice proposed the idea to have ACWF develop a joint workplan for all national partners to create a better framework for coordination and even requesting that ACWF lead this process although it is not a ministry-level government institution. While collaboration has been increased as ACWF plays a leading coordinating national counterparts in the Programme implementation, there is still room to strengthen cooperation and collaboration among all Programme partners in order to accelerate implementation, make up for the delays, and achieve successful outcomes as designed.

H. UNEXPECTED RESULTS

International experts contributed in the May 2011 Round Table discussion for sharing international best practices on formulation of the DV laws. The contribution made by the international experts was well acknowledged by the national counterparts.

Due to the re-registration of FanBao (formerly ADVN) as a business entity (see above), UNFPA is no longer working with an NGO in this JP. FanBao is now actively applying for registration as independent NGO in China.

Targeting the IEC materials for youth linked the EVAW Day campaign events held this year in Hunan, Gansu and Beijing to the global UNiTE campaign.

I. LOCAL/NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT & PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

The focus of UNFPA and FanBao IEC campaign on Youth promotes the use of the targeted IEC materials (Activity 3.1.) outside the JP EVAW. During 2011, they were already used during a campaign in 8 Beijing Universities by the All China Women's Federation funded by UNFPA core funding.

The process of drafting the Healthy Relationships Manual (Activity 3.2) using international standards and cutting edge research is contributing to the capacity development of the expert team on a topic that is fairly new in China.

The use of local staff from universities and research institutions in the pilot provinces for baseline survey fieldwork has resulted in the capacity building of academic staff and students at universities in 3 provinces on DV. The group discussion meetings carried out in all pilot sites gathered relevant institutions and decision makers around the topic, and built local awareness and accountability towards DV as a common concern and area for active measures.

The national consultation workshop held in September 2011 was a good forum for both national and local partners to meet, exchange experiences and concerns, and build relationships for further cooperation within the Joint Programme framework and beyond. Workshop sessions with pilot county working groups addressing the local implementation of the Joint Programme strengthened the localization of DVPR Model and its application in local communities.

UNESCO and the ACWF have been developing a Manual for Community-Based Service (Activity 2.9) against Domestic Violence for improving the capacity of local Women's Federation staff in providing improved services in relation to domestic violence and for strengthening the institutional capacity of Women's Federations at grass root level.

Development of protocols for handling DV cases through solid and sensitized police work and timely referrals across sectors by ACWF, as well as the peer education training manual by FanBao is well underway. They will be used in future capacity-building trainings to improve the quality of services for DV survivors.

J. PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION

Within this programme, FanBao (former NGO, now registered as a private sector company) has been actively working together with government counterparts. This increased the partnership between the civil society and government on GBV and sets ground for further co-operation.

The JPMC meetings, as well as periodic meetings of partners as needed around special issues and activities, have seen ample participation and commitment on the part of the Programme partners and have helped to resolve issues.

K. GOOD PRACTICE, LESSONS LEARNT & INNOVATION

- It is extremely important to bring all partners to the table during project design stage to ensure commitment, and to clarify roles and responsibilities. Programme implementation has been hindered by a lack of clarity as a result of rushing consultations among partners during the programme design stage.

- Due to the compression of time for programme implementation as a result of delays, contract and annual workplan signature during the first quarter must be prioritized.
- The sharing of international best practices in the field of prevention and response to domestic violence at the consultation workshop was met with great interest on the part of the national sectoral partners. This demonstrated the continued relevance of the UN and the importance of projects such as this in inspiring change at the local level based on learning from international and regional experiences communicated through activities which share best practices in preventing and responding to DV.

L. KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

Initial findings from the baseline survey suggest that patterns of DV in China largely align with international experiences, and data from the programme pilot sites supports previous research findings on DV in China. Variables such as gender, age and level of education seem to have the greatest influence on respondents' risk/experiences of being subjected to or of perpetrating DV. How to define what constitutes DV, as well as when and how government should intervene in DV, vary among respondents, however. "Informal" ways of responding to DV (involving friends/family in mediation etc.) seem to be the more widely used and socially accepted responses. A sizable portion of respondents claim knowledge on legal provisions against DV, but very few have detailed knowledge of the actual applicable laws and regulations. According to the initial findings, a lot of awareness raising and opinion building around DV still need to be done, among both the general public and decision makers in China. These initial findings will be further analyzed and more detailed information will be available in the final baseline survey report, which will be completed in February 2012. The report will add substantially to available scientific research on DV in China.

M. MONITORING & EVALUATION

A joint mission between UN Women and UNESCO to monitor the implementation of the baseline survey of the Joint Programme in Yilong County, Sichuan Province, offered valuable insight into the local work at the pilot county level. Decision makers and staff of sectoral partner institutions are quite willing to speak openly about domestic violence and about the lack of information and low levels of awareness of DV as a crime and rights violation among the general public. Local community members seem less willing to talk openly about DV as a relevant social issue in their environment, at least at the first point of contact, making it challenging to gather baseline data. However, participation of local people in the county town was good, with participants from all age groups and presentations from all major local sectoral partners.

N. NEXT STEPS

In 2012, annual plans and contracts for Programme implementation need to be agreed upon and signed early in the year to counter further delays and facilitate maximum time for implementation of the last Programme year's activities. An ACWF/UN joint monitoring mission to one pilot site will be conducted to monitor local implementation of the EAW TF as well as to learn what has worked well and where there are still areas for further improvement before the completion of the Joint Programme by end December 2012.

The Women's Federation staff, police, legal service providers, medical service providers, shelter staff, and peer educators in the pilot sites are expected to apply what they learnt from the trainings and carry out advocacy activities in relation to domestic violence among community members in 2012. Joint activities will be conducted to develop a communication kit on DV and organize advocacy events.

The health sector trainings and advocacy workshops (Activities 1.3. and 2.8) will continue in 2012 with revised materials from the 2011 December trainings. The IEC campaigns (Activity 3.1) will be improved from the experiences gained in 2011. The revised campaigns will be conducted around

key dates (most likely IWD and EAW day). The third draft of the Healthy Relationships Manual (Activity 3.2) is expected in December. Provided the quality is good, the Manual along with the training materials will be piloted in JP EAW sites in early 2012 and further revised based on the feedback and in consultation with youth groups. Based on agreement reached by UNFPA with its national counterparts, namely MOH and FanBao, the UNFPA supported interventions and programme activities have only been conducted in Ningxiang County of Hunan Province and Jingyuan County in Gansu Province.

In general, the 3 strategic priorities for 2012 have been identified as follows:

1. Influence the formulation of the Domestic Violence Law by convening an Experts Group Meeting to provide comments/guidance for the draft DV Law, using Baseline Survey as evidence and best practices from other countries. Organize a high level advocacy and EAW TF Programme dissemination event on EAW Day on November 25th to deliver the multi-sector anti-DV approach to promote the shared roles and responsibilities in DV Law formulation and implementation.
2. Develop a communication kit that delivers key messages using simple and reader friendly language, contents and methods to reach local people, and that targets specific groups, i.e. youth.
3. Establish the Domestic Violence Response model in two pilot sites (Hunan & Gansu) and consolidate the knowledge products developed under the JP
 - a) Use the knowledge products (manuals, etc.) to conduct trainings to get pertinent messages identified in the Baseline Survey to service providers.
 - b) Ensure DV response model is operable in 2 pilot sites by end of year
 - c) Establish knowledge products library for documentation and information sharing.

O. SUPPORTING/ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

We would be happy to share with the TF our joint mission report from the Sichuan pilot site mission, if requested.

P. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA: Administrative Agent

ACWF: All China Women's Federation

CADVN: China Anti-Domestic Violence Network (FanBao)

CASS: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

DV: Domestic Violence

DVPR: Domestic Violence Prevention Response

EAW: Elimination of Violence Against Women

EVAW TF: Elimination of Violence Against Women Trust Fund

JPMC: Joint Programme Management Committee

MPTF Office: UNDP/Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

MOCA: Ministry of Civil Affairs

MOH: Ministry of Health

MOJ: Ministry of Justice

MPS: Ministry of Public Security

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

PUNOs: Participating UN Organizations

UNCT: United Nations Country Team

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNTGG: UN Theme Group on Gender

UN Women: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

VAW: Violence Against Women

PART II – FINANCIAL REPORT

EVAW TRUST FUND FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2011 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CHINA – MACEDONIA - PANAMA

1. Financial Overview

Table 1. Financial Overview

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116
Fund Earned Interest Income	4,879	1,828	6,707
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	5,983	15,208	21,191
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	3,814,979	1,017,035	4,832,014
Use of Funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	-	3,766,075
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations			
Administrative Agent Fees	38,042	10,000	48,042
Direct Costs	-	-	-
Bank Charges	132	12	144
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	3,804,249	10,012	3,814,261
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	10,371	1,007,022	1,017,753
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,766,075	-	3,766,075
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	2,861,767	(1,188,488)	1,673,279

2. Donor Contributions

Table 2. Donor Contributions

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
UN Women	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116
Total	3,804,117	999,999	4,804,116

3. Transfer of Funds

Table 3. Transfers/ Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010		Current Year Jan-Dec 2011		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount
PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	-	-	253,838	253,838
UNDP	1,161,469	1,161,469	-	-	1,161,469	1,161,469
UNESCO	106,989	106,989	-	-	106,989	106,989
UNFPA	1,330,231	1,330,231	-	-	1,330,231	1,330,231
UNICEF	253,590	253,590	-	-	253,590	253,590
UNWOMEN	564,087	564,087	-	-	564,087	564,087
WHO	95,872	95,872	-	-	95,872	95,872
Total	3,766,076	3,766,075	-	-	3,766,076	3,766,075

4. Financial Delivery

Table 4. Financial Delivery Rate

Joint Programme	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan- Dec 2011	Total	
Bosnia and Herzegovina					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	958,106	77,412	511,742	589,154	61.49
Bosnia and Herzegovina Total	958,106	77,412	511,742	589,154	61.49
China					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	850,258	103,927	259,987	363,913	42.80
China Total	850,258	103,927	259,987	363,913	42.80
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	957,713	559,248	93,491	652,739	68.16
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep Total	957,713	559,248	93,491	652,739	68.16
Panama					
UN Trust Fund to End VAW	999,999	163,722	323,268	486,990	48.70
Panama Total	999,999	163,722	323,268	486,990	48.70
Total	3,766,075	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797	55.57

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The EAW Bosnia Herzegovina JP on *Preventing and Combating Sexual and Gender-Based Violence* consists of two Participating UN Organizations, UNDP and UNFPA. Out of total amount US\$ 958,105.82 transferred to these Participating UN Organizations, US\$ 511,742 had been spent as of 31 December 2011. Delivery rate (61.49 percent) has picked-up considerably in 2011, from 0.8 percent as at the end of 2010. Although majority of activities from the 2011 Annual Work Plan had been implemented, some delays were result of delayed donor approval for state-wide GBV campaign, which overran into 2012 and delays due to time taken in reaching agreement with national partners on modality and procedures for implementation of state-wide GBV prevalence survey meaning that these planned activities had to be carried over into 2012 workplan.

China:

The UN Joint Programme on Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach consists of 4 UN implementing agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Women (lead agency). The Joint Programme uses a pass-through funding modality with UNDP/Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office as Administrative Agent. In Nov 2009 the total amount of funding received by EAW China was US\$850,258, out of which US\$363,913 was spent in 2011 with a delivery rate of 42.80 percent. Activities were delayed due to time taken in reaching agreement with national partners on the baseline survey. Expenditure is expected to pick up in 2012.

Panama:

The EAW Panama JP Alliance for a Life Without Violence consists of three participating UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNDP and PAHO. The primary government counterpart is the National Women's Institute (INAMU in Spanish). Out of the US\$999,999.00 transferred to the participating UN Agencies, a total of US\$477,499 has been spent as of December 31, 2011. Delivery rate increased considerably as compared with 2010 and in 2011 the large majority of activities were executed according to the Annual Work Plan. While there were operational delays during the initial phase of the program, the work plans for Year 2 and Year 3 took this into consideration and the program was able to accommodate for the initial slow start in order to ensure full execution of all activities as established in the results framework.

FYR Macedonia

The Joint Programme on domestic violence funded by the UNTF Violence against Women is complementary programme to the Netherland funded programme on domestic violence. This programme started with implementation in 2010 and it is 3 years programme. The pass through modality of management was applied and in the implementation of the programme 5 UN Agencies are involved: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and UN Women.

It is planned that by the end of August 2012 the activities to be completed. The overall level of expenditures till end of 2011 is at 68.16 percent.

5. Expenditure

Table 5.1. Total Expenditure by Category

Category	Expenditure			% of Total Programme Costs
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	54,004	106,300	160,303	8.28
Personnel	291,871	395,793	687,664	35.51
Training of Counterparts	46,719	83,923	130,642	6.75
Contracts	388,064	435,539	823,603	42.53
Other Direct Costs	52,694	81,397	134,091	6.93
Programme Costs Total	833,352	1,102,951	1,936,303	100.00
Indirect Support Costs	70,957	85,537	156,494	8.08
Total	904,309	1,188,488	2,092,797	

Table 5.2. Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization

Joint Programme Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)
00072812 UNIFEM TF: China - Preventing	UNESCO	106,989	106,989	71,283	66.63
	UNFPA	227,803	227,803	68,051	29.87
	UNWOMEN	426,485	426,485	215,879	50.62
	UNDP	88,981	88,981	8,700	9.78
00072969 UNIFEM TF: MKD Domestic Viol	UNFPA	137,762	137,762	134,920	97.94
	UNICEF	253,590	253,590	174,695	68.89
	UNWOMEN	137,602	137,602	88,027	63.97
	WHO	95,872	95,872	69,920	72.93
	UNDP	332,887	332,887	185,177	55.63
00073159 UNIFEM TF: BM – Sexual Violenc	UNFPA	580,850	580,850	329,472	56.72
	UNDP	377,256	377,256	259,682	68.83
00074690 UNIFEM TF: Panama—Alianza por	UNFPA	383,816	383,816	185,633	48.36
	UNDP	362,345	362,345	136,209	37.59
	PAHO/WHO	253,838	253,838	165,149	65.06

00081154 UN Women TF: Uruguay EAW	IOM	94,160	-	-	0.00
	UNESCO	50,289	-	-	0.00
	UNFPA	306,020	-	-	0.00
	UNWOMEN	834,170	-	-	0.00
	UNDP	169,525	-	-	0.00
Total		5,220,240	3,766,075	2,092,797	55.57

Bosnia and Herzegovina

An analysis of each Participating UN Organization's expenditure against the transferred amount, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows that of the total expenditures of US\$ 589,154 for the Bosnia and Herzegovina EAW JP, against the total contributions of US\$ 958,106 disbursed to the Participating UN Organizations, the delivery rate stands at 61.49 percent. UNDP had a slightly higher delivery rate of 68.83 percent while UNFPA's delivery rate was 56.72 percent.

China:

An analysis of each participating UN organization's expenditure against the fund allocated, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows that UNESCO had the highest delivery rate of 66.63 percent against the amount of US\$106,989 which it received in 2009. UNFPA spent 29.87 percent of the funded amount of US\$227,803. UN Women expenditure in 2011 was US\$ 215,876, accounting for 50.62 percent of the total funds it received (US\$426,485), while UNDP spent 9.78 percent of its allocation of US\$88,981.

Panama:

Analysis of each participating UN Agency expenditure against the allocated amount, as detailed in Table 5.2, shows PAHO as having the highest delivery rate, 65.06 percent and a total expenditure of US\$165,149. The delivery rate for UNFPA is 48.36 percent, with a total expenditure of US\$185,633. UNDP delivery rate for 2011 was 37.59 percent, with a total expenditure of US\$136,209.

FYR Macedonia

As per the analysis of the presented figures, the total amount that was transfer by the AA in December 2009, presented that UNFPA delivery rate is 97.94 percent, UNICEF with 68.89 percent, UN Women with 63.97 percent, WHO with 72.93 percent and UNDP with 55.63 percent. UNDP as AA has allocated amounts of joint programme activities which will be implemented in 2012.

Table 5.3. Expenditure by Participating Organization, with breakdown by Category ¹

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Expenditure by Category							% of Programme Costs
			Supplies, Commodities, Equip & Transport	Personnel	Training of Counter-parts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	Total Programme Costs	Indirect Support Costs	
PAHO/WHO	253,838	165,149	21,380	32,081	27,402	73,482	-	154,345	10,804	7.00
UNDP	1,161,469	589,767	7,455	317,937	10,880	152,238	52,077	540,587	49,180	9.10
UNESCO	106,989	71,283	-	1,309	-	65,000	310	66,619	4,663	7.00
UNFPA	1,330,231	718,077	88,348	253,067	58,969	195,501	73,640	669,524	48,553	7.25
UNICEF	253,590	174,695	12,269	2,269	33,391	112,191	3,146	163,266	11,429	7.00
UNWOMEN	564,087	303,907	30,853	49,243	-	191,603	4,918	276,616	27,291	9.87
WHO	95,872	69,920	-	31,758	-	33,588	-	65,346	4,574	7.00
Total	3,766,075	2,092,797	160,303	687,664	130,642	823,603	134,091	1,936,303	156,494	8.08

6. Transparency and accountability

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>)—a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 8,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners.

¹ Panama: PAHO señala en su informe que el monto financiado para realizar actividades es de US\$237,231. La diferencia entre el monto aprobado y el monto financiado es de US\$16,607, los cuales corresponden al 7% (Gastos Administrativos) / PAHO notes that in its reporting that the amount allotted to activities is US\$237,231. The difference between the amount approved and the amount allotted is US\$16,607, which correspond to the 7% (Administrative costs)