

The UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

Project Title: Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach

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Name of Lead Agency: United Nations Development Fund for Women, China Office

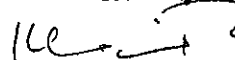

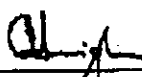
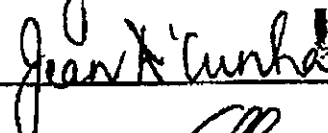
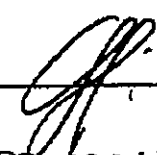
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Commonly Used Acronyms

ACWF	All-China Women's Federation
CADVN	China Anti-Domestic Violence Network
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
CGF	China Gender Facility
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DV	Domestic Violence
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JPMC	Joint Programme Management Committee
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOCA	Ministry of Civil Affairs
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOH	Ministry of Health
PSB	Public Security Bureau
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UNTGG	United Nations Theme Group on Gender
UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Background

China's vision of creating a harmonious *xiaokang* (meaning "well-off, moderately prosperous") society places a high priority on reducing socio-economic inequalities and ensuring that the benefits of development reach the most vulnerable. One of the key human development indices that China lags behind in is gender equality, which is inextricably linked to domestic violence. Domestic violence both reflects and reinforces inequities between men and women. While there is a lack of comprehensive and substantiated data on the prevalence and severity of violence against women, one survey undertaken by All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) found that DV occurs in 30% of Chinese households, or in 100 million families.¹ DV is a public health and social issue, but it is primarily a violation of women's human rights.

Following the *Fourth World Conference for Women* held in Beijing in 1995, policy makers and legislators intensified their efforts to prevent and respond to DV. The *Marriage Law* (revised in 2001) and the *Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women* (amended in 2005) both prohibit DV and explicitly state that violence against women (VAW) is a human rights violation. To support the implementation of this national legislation, regulations aimed at addressing DV have been issued in 25 provinces. Furthermore, on 4 September 2008, a joint national policy was released setting out the responsibilities of ACWF and key government agencies in preventing and responding to DV. Despite this legal and policy framework, significant challenges and gaps remain in the effective prevention and response to DV in China.

1.2 Problems to be Addressed

Certain sections of the community maintain the view that it is acceptable for men to use violence against their partners. These beliefs permeate into government agencies and NGOs, which detracts from the quality, suitability and swiftness of the services provided to victims.

Provinces with anti-DV regulations continue to face challenges in effective implementation. While these regulations broadly stipulate the need for multi-sectoral collaboration, DV continues to be fractured along sectoral lines because there is no specific guidance on the government and NGO response to DV. Weaknesses also exist in service delivery, including a lack of regular DV screening in hospitals, poor monitoring by police of escalating DV and narrow service provision in DV shelters.

Furthermore, China is yet to adopt a comprehensive national law on DV that provides access to justice, support for victims, and punishment for perpetrators. In fact, the CEDAW Committee raised concerns on the lack of such legislation in its concluding comments provided in 2006.²

¹ Sample survey with 270 million families on domestic violence in China, All-China Women's Federation, 2004.

² http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw36/cc/CHINA_advance%20unedited.pdf Para 21.

In addition, there is a specific and urgent need to address DV issues in Sichuan province following the massive earthquake that struck on 12 May 2008 and left an estimated five million people living in temporary shelters³. International experiences and studies show that incidents of DV increase following natural disasters⁴, and a similar trend can be anticipated in Sichuan's earthquake-affected areas.

1.3 Goals and Expected Outcomes

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 DV. The Joint Programme's expected outcome is the effective prevention and response to DV through implementing a multi-sectoral model and improving relevant policies and laws.

1.4 Joint Effort

The Joint Programme's activities and outputs will all contribute to the development priorities of the Government of China, the 2006 – 2010 UNDAF, and the MDGs. Throughout the current UNDAF, UN agencies in China are strongly committed to empowerment of women and realization of women's equal rights, including their right to a life free from domestic violence, through working with different national partners on legislations and policy implementation at various levels. The UN China agencies involved in this Joint Programme – UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNESCO and UNDP – have a strong track record in collaborating on gender issues through their contribution to the United Nations Theme Group on Gender (UNTGG), and are undertaking joint anti-DV work through the China Gender Facility (CGF). The UN agencies will jointly address DV issues through a multi-sectoral approach, working closely with key governmental counterparts and NGO partners, including ACWF, the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and the China Anti-Domestic Violence Network (CADVN).

1.5 Key Strategies

The key strategies of this Joint Programme include:

- Utilization of a rights-based approach aimed at respecting, protecting and fulfilling women's human rights under CEDAW;
- Development of a replication model – referred to as the DV Prevention and Response Model – for scaling-up to the national level;
- Prevention of DV through awareness raising activities that target men and youth and challenge the underlying social norms that condone DV;
- Collaboration between agencies and sectors;
- Strengthening of systems through protocol formulation and capacity development; and
- Advocacy aimed at policy and law reform.

Ensuring the sustainability of this Joint Programme requires the creation and institutionalization of capacity within concerned government departments, academia, and

³ International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2008 *China: Sichuan Earthquake*, <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/08/MDRCN00310.pdf>.

⁴ Inter-Agency Standing Committee 2005 *Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings*

NGOs to prevent and effectively respond to DV through a multi-sectoral approach. This will improve the political and social environments for reducing violence against women in the country. The government has demonstrated its commitment to mainstreaming effective pilot anti-DV programmes into its own nationwide programming and budget cycles. This Joint Programme has thus been designed to match the government's vision of creating a harmonious society.

The Joint Programme will develop the DV Prevention and Response Model by drawing from proven anti-DV models (created primarily with the support of the CGF) and an internationally recognized strategic framework. The Joint Programme will apply the model in three provinces – Gansu, Hunan and Sichuan – before vigorous advocacy efforts are made to scale-up this model to the national level.

1.6 Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the Joint Programme are the women and girls who are vulnerable to or have already been affected by DV in the three target provinces. The Joint Programme will pay particular attention to the needs of ethnic minority populations. The baseline survey and needs assessment will be conducted entailing a participatory approach and with a close attention to the social and cultural context of ethnic minority groups to ensure their needs will be reflected in the formulation of the DV Prevention and Response Model. The awareness campaign activities will include the ethnic minority groups and the IEC materials for DV prevention will be produced in their language with consideration of their social and cultural context. At the end of the Joint Programme, women and girls in the pilot provinces will have increased knowledge of their rights and access to improved social services and support networks. In terms of secondary beneficiaries, relevant government officials and service providers will receive training, and men will be targeted in awareness raising campaigns and peer-education programmes.

1.7 Joint Programme Costs and Duration

This Joint Programme will last for three years with a budget of US \$858,846.20 for programming. Participating agencies will also make in-kind contributions: UNIFEM (US \$45,000), UNFPA (US \$90,000) and UNESCO (US \$106,000); and UNDP will contribute parallel funding (US \$61,000). The ACWF will also make an in-kind contribution of US\$ 210,000 This takes the Joint Programme's total budget to US \$1,370,846.20

2. Programme Context, Opportunities, and Challenges

This Joint Programme addresses all forms of domestic violence experienced by women and girls, with a focus on both prevention and appropriate responses to meet the needs of victims.

2.1 Prevalence of Domestic Violence in China

There is a lack of reliable data in the area of DV, but according to a 2002 survey undertaken by the ACWF, DV occurs in 30% of 270 million households, and women

were the victims in 90% of the cases⁵. In China, DV can occur in families of any social class. However, a disproportionately high rate of domestic violence occurs in poor, rural areas.⁶ One study on the prevalence of sexual violence against women perpetrated by their partners indicated that around 8% of women in rural areas had experienced sexual abuse, a figure significantly higher than the 2.8% reported by women in urban areas.⁷

The ACWF has recorded approximately 50,000 complaints of DV over the past two years. The number of complaints, however, may be understated as many women in China accept violence as a normal part of their lives. A survey conducted by *Rural Women Magazine* in 2000 revealed that 55.6% of surveyed women said their response to DV would be tolerance and remaining silent, as DV is considered a private, family issue.⁸

2.2 Causes of Domestic Violence in China

The subordination of women is viewed as a major factor that contributes to DV in China. Male dominance and patriarchal ideology are embedded in traditional Chinese culture, and particularly among certain ethnic minorities. Research has found that women have held on to these traditional notions, with some believing that there are good reasons for a husband to beat his wife, particularly as a means of preserving the “face” of the husband.⁹

DV is also a result of many other factors. Growing gender disparities are evident with regard to women's economic empowerment, low political representation, and societal attitudes. Among these factors, women's increased economic inferiority to men in particular, has increased their vulnerability to DV. While women's participation in the labor market has traditionally been high, it is declining for both older and younger women. The income gap has been increasing with labor market liberalization and, on average, women now earn only 70% of men's income¹⁰. As a result, women's economic inferiority to men has reduced their decision-making power and capacity within the family and in society at large.

2.3 Increased Risk of Domestic Violence Post-Earthquake

This Joint Programme will also address the increased risk of DV in the post-disaster context. International research and experience suggest that women and girls in the earthquake-affected areas in Sichuan will be more at risk of violence.

For example, after the 2004 tsunami that struck Sri Lanka, the disaster-hit areas experienced a three-fold increase in DV¹¹. Among the reasons reported for this increase in violence were that women disputed husbands' use of tsunami relief funds and

⁵ Sample survey with 270 million families on domestic violence in China, All-China Women's Federation, 2004.

⁶ Wei, Meili and Sun Wen, “Special Attention Needs to be Given to Rural Women as Victims of Domestic Violence,” *Xinhua News Agency*, 25 Nov 2007.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Li, Huiying, “Domestic Violence and Power Control in the Book of Gender and Public Policy,” *Up-to-Date China Publishing House*, 2002, p. 243.

⁹ Chan, K. L. 2007, “Sexual violence against women and children in China. Sexual Violence Research Initiative, Pretoria, South Africa, p22.

¹⁰ Department of Social, Science and Technology, National Bureau of Statistics, 2007 *Women and Men in China: Facts and Figures*, p.64.

¹¹ Fischer, Sarah (2005) “Gender Based Violence in Sri Lanka in the Aftermath of the 2004 Tsunami Crisis,” on-line through the GDN: <http://www.gdnonline.org/resources/fisher-post-tsunami-gbv-srilanka.doc>.

husbands blamed wives for the deaths of their children.¹² In the earthquake-affected areas of Sichuan, there are similar circumstances in that relief funds are being distributed and many school-aged children died.

In a study of DV programmes in the United States and Canada, 9 out of 13 programmes affected by a disaster reported that the demand for their services increased as much as six months to a year after the disaster hit.¹³ For example, after the devastating flood that hit Grand Forks, North Dakota in April 1996, the local DV programme reported that “crisis call counseling of on-going clients rose by 21% and 59%, respectively, between July 1996 and July 1997.¹⁴ Moreover, 18% more protection orders were processed one year post-disaster.

Other examples of post-disaster experiences that have documented increased DV include, but are not limited to, the eruption of Mt. Pinotubo in the Philippines, the Australian flood, the massive ice storm in Quebec and Ontario in 1998, and the Loma Prieta quake.¹⁵ The experience of the Loma Prieta quake may be particularly relevant to the Sichuan context because housing shortages made it difficult for women to escape violent relationships.

In addition, migrant workers returning to earthquake-affected areas may also contribute to an increase in DV. Over the past two decades, a growing proportion of men in Sichuan have migrated to other cities or provinces in order to find better paying jobs, and left the household and farming responsibilities to the women. In the aftermath of the earthquake, many of these men are staying in their hometowns to rebuild their houses and be closer to their families, which creates new power dynamics within the households and may lead to potential conflicts and violence.

2.4 Impact of Domestic Violence

DV presents a significant risk for women’s health and well-being and it undermines the social and economic development of communities and the whole country. DV is a major factor contributing to the further marginalization of women in the economic and social sphere, which runs contrary to the Chinese government’s goal of building a harmonious society.

The health effects of DV range from fatal outcomes such as homicide, suicide and AIDS-related deaths, to non-fatal outcomes such as injury, disability, unintended pregnancy, STIs, and mental health issues, including depression, anxiety and low self-esteem.

DV is positively correlated with the high female suicide rate in China. The latest World Health Organization (WHO) figures on the subject show that China has the third highest female suicide rate in the world, and is one of a few countries in which the female suicide

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Enarson, Elaine, “Surviving Domestic Violence and Disasters,” The FREDA Centre for Research on Violence against Women and Children, January 1998. <http://www.harbour.sfu.ca/freda/reports/dviol.htm>

¹⁴ Enarson, Elaine, “Surviving Domestic Violence and Disasters,” The FREDA Centre for Research on Violence against Women and Children, January 1998. <http://www.harbour.sfu.ca/freda/reports/dviol.htm>

¹⁵ Enarson, Elaine, “Violence Against Women” (compilation), April 2006.

rate is higher than the male suicide rate.¹⁶ The vast majority of these suicides occur in poor, rural areas, testifying to the violence suffered, and lack of rights and opportunities felt by millions of women in China's rapidly transforming countryside.

In terms of social impacts, DV clearly has a significant impact on family dynamics. For example, research reveals that marital rape is one of the major reasons for family breakdown in China.¹⁷

2.5 Action Taken to Date

Anti-DV discourse was regarded as taboo in China until around 1995, when it was first discussed publicly at the *4th World Conference for Women* held in Beijing. After the conference, policy makers and legislators began to take action to respond to DV. The government has since intensified its efforts as a result of ongoing advocacy work by NGOs, including ACWF and the CADVN.

The revised *Marriage Law* enacted in 2001, states that DV is a human rights violation and should be prohibited. As a result of the 2001 amendments, DV became grounds for divorce.¹⁸ The *Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women* (amended in 2005) also specifically prohibits DV and stresses the need for a cross-sectoral response.

Moreover, 25 provinces have issued local regulations aimed at preventing and responding to DV. All provinces have followed a similar framework in drafting such regulations. The regulations identify DV as a breach of women's human rights and stipulate the importance of preventing and responding to DV as a means of ensuring harmonious families and social stability (please see Annex 4 for further details on provisions of the local DV regulations in 25 provinces.)

The regulations define DV to include not only physical, but also psychological violence. They set out the roles and responsibilities of government agencies, hospitals and local women's federations. The need for multi-sectoral collaboration at all levels of government is also highlighted.

Then on 4 September 2008, the ACWF and several government agencies issued a joint policy on the *Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence*. The policy provides further clarification on the responsibilities of different government agencies in responding to DV.

The strengthening of the legal and policy framework has been accompanied by an increase in the provision of services available to DV victims throughout China. These include the following:

- 400 DV shelters;
- 350 medical examination centers for DV victims;

¹⁶ http://www.who.int/mental_health/prevention/suicide/suiciderates/en/ (data as of May 2003).

¹⁷ Li Yanmei (2002) "Analysis of Rape within Marriage from a Legislative Perspective" in *Contemporary Laws*, 9, pp 91 – 93.

¹⁸ Mere N. Kisekka (2007) "Addressing Gender-Based Violence in East and South-East Asia", *UNFPA*, Bangkok, p 26.

- An ACWF telephone hotline that addresses a range of legal matters, including DV;
- More than 8,000 ACWF staff that provide courtroom assistance to DV victims;
- 27,000 legal aid centers that can provide assistance to DV victims; and
- 12,000 police stations that can provide specific services to DV victims.

2.6 Challenges to be Addressed

Despite the progress noted above, the implementation of DV legislation and the provision of holistic services to victims remains a major challenge in China.

Traditional mindset that it is acceptable for men to use violence against their partners

Domestic violence continues to be largely treated as a family affair in China rather than a public social issue. Few people perceive DV as a violation of women's rights and dignity. Many people maintain the view that it is acceptable for men to use violence against their partners and many women perceive DV as a normal part of life.

These belief systems permeate into government agencies and NGOs and affect the quality, suitability and swiftness of services provided to victims. For example, police officers are often reluctant to interfere in DV matters and health care providers often maintain the position that responding to DV is not part of their professional responsibilities.

In attempting to change traditional mindsets in relation to DV, prevention strategies that target youth and men are limited. The sex education curriculum taught in schools focuses on physical health and does not develop young people's skills in forming healthy relationships. Sexual health peer-education programs involving youth have yet to integrate strong components on VAW. Community-based, awareness-raising activities aimed at reducing DV have too often been targeted at victims, rather than promoting gender equitable norms and non-violence.

Weaknesses in service delivery

A number of weaknesses in existing services have been identified through agency experiences, and discussion with women's federations and communities:

Health

- Most hospitals provide inadequate privacy for patients and the confidentiality of patient records remains a problem.
- Health care practitioners regularly fail to: provide adequate emotional support to victims; conduct danger assessments; or provide appropriate referrals.
- A VAW Service Protocol was recently developed by MOH, but has yet to be effectively implemented.
- Regular screening of DV has yet to be implemented in a hospital setting.

Police

- Police often fail to closely monitor emergency calls in relation to DV, which means an escalation of violence is often not identified.
- Police often do not maintain quality documentation in relation to DV matters, resulting in poor evidence available for legal proceedings.

Legal

- Key legal players, including judges, prosecutors and legal aid staff, often have a limited awareness of DV legislation or are reluctant to utilize such legislation given their belief that DV is a private matter.

Social services

- The majority of DV shelters only provide accommodation services and provide limited, if any, psychological counseling and legal advice and information.
- Many women's federation staff taking calls on the legal aid hotline lack the capacity to respond appropriately to DV matters.

Limited coordination in service delivery and systems

As discussed previously, the *Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women* and the anti-DV regulations passed by 25 provinces broadly stipulate the need for multi-sectoral collaboration in responding to DV. However, without specific guidance set out in policies or legislation, the response by government agencies and NGOs continues to be fractured along sectoral lines.

At the service level, there continues to be a lack of coordination between health, legal, psychosocial, and emergency accommodation services provided to victims. Accordingly, victims do not move smoothly through an established support system. Agency staff providing services to DV victims often have a limited understanding of the services provided by other agencies and referrals are often either not made or are technically incorrect or inappropriate. DV shelters often have a low occupancy rate and victims often do not access legal aid services, partly as result of limited referrals made by other agencies. A further issue is the lack of sharing of expertise between service providers to ensure consistent messages and services are provided to clients.

At the systems level, government agencies and NGOs involved in the prevention and response to DV have traditionally failed to adequately share information and work together to change laws and policies. The recent policy on *Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence* made jointly by ACWF and numerous government departments suggests the government is committed to addressing this issue. The Joint Programme will capitalize on this current momentum regarding multi-sectoral collaboration and provide further support using international good practices to ensure the policy and anti-DV regulations are effectively implemented at the local level.

Lack of comprehensive national DV law

In China, there is no comprehensive, national legislation on violence against women that provides access to justice and a means of support for victims and punishment for perpetrators. The adoption of such legislation was a key recommendation of the CEDAW Committee in its most recent *Concluding Comments on China* and is vital for protecting women's rights, a key principle in the Constitution.

A weakness in the current national legislative framework is the lack of clear definition of DV. While the provisional level regulations include a definition of DV, the *Marriage Law* and the *Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women* fail to do so. In China, the importance of national level legislation cannot be understated. National

guidance and framework that include a definition would standardize, reinforce and fill the gaps – the provinces that do not have these laws would need to adopt provincial regulations within a year.

Furthermore, under the current legislative framework, perpetrators are not punished within the civil law system. Where a victim sustains physical injuries from an assault and can provide evidence of such violence, the perpetrator may be punished under the criminal law system. However, there remains no avenue for punishing perpetrators under civil law, through for example, the issuance of restraining orders that ensure the perpetrator has no contact with the victim.

The ACWF has advocated for the passing of national anti-DV legislation since 2007 and it is anticipated that this programme will strengthen the case for the adoption of such legislation.

Lack of attention given to DV in the earthquake rebuilding efforts

To date, the government has failed to adequately consider DV issues in its reconstruction efforts. While the government has given significant attention to providing broad psycho-social support to earthquake survivors, little focus has been placed on preventing and responding to DV. The *Regulation on Restoration and Reconstruction in Wenchuan Earthquake Hit Regions* adopted by the State Council on 4 June 2008 lacks a gender analysis and thus does not address DV issues. Moreover, the *Post-Wenchuan Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction Plan* issued by the government in August 2008 makes little reference to gender issues and does not identify DV as a pressing issue.

After the earthquake, the UNCT held a two-day workshop on *Post-Earthquake International Experiences*. Many of the international experts highlighted gender considerations in reconstruction planning and called for the adoption of programmes that target DV.¹⁹ To date, no national or UN agency has pipelined a programme to address this specific concern.

The failure to address potential issues of DV in the earthquake-affected areas, poses clear risks for the health and well-being of women and girls. It may also decrease opportunities for women to play a leading role in rebuilding efforts. Elaine Enarson's report entitled *Surviving DV and Disasters* affirms that "specifically engaging those groups most vulnerable to disasters is an essential part of building disaster-resilient communities. Like other women vulnerable to disasters, women living with violence need services but also a seat at the table."²⁰ Without proper consideration of women's needs and their contribution, the current rebuilding initiatives risk having only short-term results, rather than long-term impacts. Women must be seen not only as vulnerable subjects of assistance, but also as a powerful human resource in rural villages, capable of mobilizing people, supporting victims, and rebuilding social networks.

¹⁹ See <http://www.un.org.cn/cms/p/resources/30/685/content.html>

²⁰ Enarson, Elaine, "Surviving DV and Disasters," Freda Centre Research for Violence against Women and Children, January 1998.

Without adequate measures to address DV and their social exclusion, the powerful human resource of women will not be tapped. Not investing in women's human capital may lead to a survivor population that will only be dependent on assistance. It is therefore important that adequate measures be taken to prevent DV and provide victims with holistic support services where necessary.

Limited data on violence against women

China lacks reliable data on the prevalence and severity of violence against women. In their *Concluding Comments to China's Combined 5th and 6th Report* submitted in 2006, the CEDAW Committee noted the lack of statistical data related to violence against women. To design more targeted interventions and influence policy dialogue, there is a need for more reliable data on DV against women, disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity.

3. Justification

The Joint Programme is designed to address the full range of challenges and gaps in DV prevention and response in China. Moreover, in promoting gender equality, the Programme will address one of key challenges China is facing in meeting the MDGs and fulfilling its obligations under various UN Conventions, in particular CEDAW.

The Joint Programme utilizes the UN agencies' diverse, cross-sectoral expertise and proven capacity in carrying out anti-DV activities.

3.1 Evidence of Successful Interventions

This Joint Programme will draw upon the good practices and lessons learned from small-scale pilot projects implemented in four provinces: Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Xinjiang and Beijing. Three of these pilot projects (those implemented in Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu and Xinjiang) were supported by the CGF with seed funding, under the UNTGG. The Beijing project was supported by multiple funding bodies, including the Ford Foundation²¹.

All four projects have had external evaluations and received high praise. The three projects supported by the CGF were reviewed as part of an external evaluation conducted of the Facility in 2007,²² and the Beijing project was reviewed as part of a broader external evaluation of the CADVN in 2006.²³ The evaluators of the Beijing project highly commended the health sector interventions and recommended the project be expanded into rural areas.

The summary of the four projects with their good practices and results to be drawn for the Joint Programme is as follows:

²¹ Ford Foundation, Oxfam Dutch Organization for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Human Rights Center of Oslo University.

²² Sevilla Leowinata, He Xiaopei, and Zhao Qun, *An Independent Evaluation of the China Gender Facility*, November 2007

²³ Chan, Y. & Harkness, J. (2006) *The China Anti-Domestic Violence Network: An evaluation of social impacts*, commissioned by Ford Foundation, Oxfam NOVIB SIDA and the Human Rights Center of Oslo University.

Inner Mongolia Project

The Women's Federation in the province of Inner Mongolia led a project to strengthen the implementation of the *Anti-Domestic Violence Regulation* issued on April 1, 2006.

The project had four key components:

- 1) Training key players in the legal system (including court staff, police, lawyers and judges) on the nature of domestic violence and the contents of the Regulations;
- 2) Implementing local community response to DV through the development of a "Community Intervention DV Model."
- 3) Training of legislators in the Inner Mongolia's People's Congress on women's rights and gender sensitivity; and
- 4) Successful advocacy strategy aimed at the People's Congress to enhance the DV legislative framework.

Through intensive advocacy work, the Women's Federation obtained the support of the People's Congress to strengthen legislation that addresses DV. The Women's Federation successfully lobbied for the *Implementation Regulation of the Law to Protect Women's Rights and Interests* to be listed in the legislation agenda and for a review to take place of the implementation of the *Anti-DV Regulation*. This review will include an assessment of whether any amendments are required.

The CGF external evaluation team identified the following positive changes brought about by the project:

Investigation of domestic violence cases is much quicker than before. The police and court have moved from the old position of treating it as a family matter to developing sympathy towards domestic violence victims. While the conventional practice was to urge reconciliation of the couple, educating abusers and separating and even divorcing the couple have now been accepted, to avoid further injuries. It is now a common practice that the programme also initiates clinical and psychological counseling for the victims, and mobilized the court to inform them about how to claim compensations from the abusers.²⁴

The Joint Programme will draw heavily from this project in developing the DV Response and Prevention Model. The good practices to be taken from this pilot include: successful advocacy strategies employed to achieve law reform; effective capacity building with police and key legal players to strengthen security and legal systems; and effective multi-sectoral collaboration between the Women's Federation, MOCA, the Public Security Bureau, and the People's Congress.

²⁴ An Independent Evaluation of the China Gender Facility, November 2007, p 21.

Jiangsu Project

In Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province, MOCA established a domestic violence shelter that has become recognized throughout China as an excellent model for replication. As stated in the CGF external review, *“since it opened its doors, the shelter has hosted over 70 visits from various organizations in the country, wanting to learn from the Xuzhou experience.”*²⁵

In recent years, MOCA has begun the process of establishing DV shelters within Relief Centers, which are centers that provide accommodation to homeless people. However, these DV shelters generally provide very limited services other than accommodation.

The Jiangsu project involved the development and implementation of a model shelter in which staff:

- Facilitated the provision of free legal advice and/or information to clients by volunteer lawyers; and
- Organized staff from various community organizations to provide psychological counseling to clients;
- Mobilized taxi drivers to give victims free transportation to the shelter;
- Provided training to PSB staff on maintaining appropriate documentation of abuse in order to provide evidence for potential divorce proceedings.

Based on this Jiangsu model, the DV Prevention and Response Model will include the expansion of services provided at shelters to include psychological counseling and legal advice and information.

Xinjiang Project

In Xinjiang province, where there are 47 ethnic minorities, the Xinjiang Women’s Federation implemented a DV project aimed at meeting the needs of women from diverse ethnic backgrounds. Research revealed that many of these women were particularly reluctant to report DV or seek divorce on the basis of DV given issues of shame.

The intervention project involved the following components:

- A broad scale public awareness campaign regarding the prevention of DV aimed at diverse ethnic groups (including the publication of IEC materials in four ethnic minority languages);
- Establishment of a DV network among stakeholders, including government officials; lawmakers; lawyers; judges; religious leaders; NGO staff; women leaders of ethnic minority groups from urban and rural areas; representatives from civil society organizations; police officers; media professionals; and academics;
- Capacity building of staff of various government departments to strengthen systems;
- Establishment of 346 domestic violence complaint stations at the community level throughout the region to increase service provision to victims;

²⁵ Ibid, p 24.

- The establishment of the first DV shelters in Xinjiang through collaboration with MOCA; and
- Successful advocacy strategy aimed at the People's Congress to enhance the DV legislative framework.

The effective lobbying of the People's Congress resulted in the passing of *Implementation Regulation of the Law to Protect Women's Rights and Interests* (making Xinjiang the first province to pass such a regulation) and the listing of the *Regulation on the Preventing and Stopping of DV* in the Congress' legislation agenda. The Women's Federation also successfully advocated for the adoption of the *Legal Aid Implementation Regulation*, which lists experiencing DV as one of the ten criteria for legal aid eligibility.

In developing the DV Prevention and Response Model, this Joint Programme will adopt the good practices established by the Xinjiang project in working with ethnic minority groups, setting up an interagency DV network, and conducting successful advocacy with the People's Congress to bring about law reform.

Beijing Project

The Anti-DV Network, an NGO, undertook a successful pilot program in Beijing from 2003 aimed at improving the health sector response to DV. The project involved:

- Strong collaboration with a number of pilot hospitals;
- Sensitization of medical staff to DV and capacity building;
- Development of DV protocols; and
- Improving confidentiality, privacy, and safety in the hospital setting.

In a 2006 external evaluation of the Anti-DV Network's activities, the evaluators praised the health sector interventions and called for the expansion of the project into rural areas:

Urban medical intervention has established good protocol in 2003-2006 with health bureau and medical professionals' engagement in Beijing. It would be a valuable investment and commitment to expand DVN's medical intervention to rural areas by establishing 2 pilot points to integrate into China's anti-DV medical intervention model. This will be an excellent strategic move to be a part of the international anti-DV medical intervention movement like programs in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and other Western countries.

With support from UNFPA, the MOH is currently scaling-up this project to two other counties, using a Violence Against Women Service Protocol that provides for routine DV screening and the making of appropriate referrals to other support services.

The Joint Programme will further build upon this approach and include a strong component in the DV Prevention and Response Model aimed at improving the health system's response to DV.

The pilot projects described above produced effective results and demonstrated good practices and lessons learned that this Joint Programme can draw from. However, they were small-scale and carried out with seed funding and therefore could not focus on influencing national policy or initiating comprehensive collaboration between all key sectors. Accordingly, this Joint Programme will enhance the approaches by utilizing an internationally recognized strategic model that includes a multi-level, multi-sectoral approach, as depicted in Section 4 below.

In addition, these projects did not focus on prevention strategies that promote gender-equitable norms and non-violence among men, particularly young men. In this regard, the DV Prevention and Replication Model will draw from international good practices and recent programmes undertaken by UNIFEM, UNFPA and UNDP that aim to change men's attitudes regarding DV, and encourage men to become agents of positive change in challenging social norms that condone DV. International research shows that the participation of young men in group-education programmes that are comprehensive and use a variety of teaching methods can produce positive and lasting changes in young men's attitudes regarding DV.²⁶

The Wenchuan Earthquake that hit China's Sichuan Province on 12 May 2008 posed substantial challenges in every aspect of lives, especially for women. International experiences, including a report by UNFPA²⁷, prove women face higher risk of VAW in post-disaster situations. Within the framework of the Joint Programme, the issue of the increased risk of DV in Sichuan will be addressed by research, training advocacy and policy/law making. The data acquired and the activities carried out in Sichuan province will be guided by the IASC guideline on GBV interventions in humanitarian settings, and fully mainstreamed into the above-mentioned DV Response and Prevention Model, adding to it a component of disaster preparedness and response that was not contained in the pilot experiences of Inner Mongolia, Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province, Xinjiang and Beijing. The previous interventions of the China Gender Facility and of UNFPA in Xinjiang, Xuzhou, Inner Mongolia and Beijing do not contain disaster preparedness or disaster management component and the specific needs to be addressed when women of different clusters and ethnicity face with the disaster of their homes, families, social structure and traditions. Suggestions could be proposed to Provincial law-makers for integrating local anti DV regulations.

3.2 Strengths of UN Agencies in China

UN Agencies in China are very well placed to effectively implement this Joint Programme, with strong experience of joint programmes and a strong track record on joint anti-DV work. The Country Team has several ongoing joint programmes (including one on HIV/AIDS cited as global best practice) and several more under the MDG Spanish Fund, and thus has solid experience in working together on multi-sectoral projects.

²⁶ Flood, M. and B Peace (2006) "The Factors Influencing Community Attitudes in Relation to Violence Against Women: A Critical Review of the Literature". Melbourne: Victorian Health Promotion Foundation.

²⁷ International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW) and UNFPA (2008) "Sexual and Reproductive Health and Violence of Vulnerable Persons: Tropical Storm Noel in the Dominican Republic."

Since 1998, the UNCT's gender work has been led by the UNTGG, which brings together key multilateral, bilateral and national partners. In 2004, the UNTGG launched the China Gender Facility, administered by UNIFEM, with contributions from UN Agencies, bilateral donors, and the private sector. Some of the CGF's grantees received seed funding to work specifically on DV; including those pilots which this Joint Programme will scale-up. Furthermore, gender is a priority in the 2006-2010 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The formulation of the Joint Programme has been guided by the Chair of the UNTGG, who will also directly involved in monitoring and giving guidance to the implementation of the Joint Programme, as the co-chair of the Joint Programme Management Committee (see also Section 11.1 Management Arrangements). The strengths and expertise of each major national partner is set out in Section 8, while the strengths and expertise of each UN agency is set out in Section 11.

4. Strategies

The Joint Programme will deploy the following key strategies:

Rights-based approach

This Joint Programme aims to respect, protect and fulfill women's human rights provided for under CEDAW, including the right to be protected from gender based violence. This rights-based approach is based on principles of equality and dignity. Output 4 includes a component aimed at raising women's awareness of their rights and all advocacy activities directed at policy makers and legislators will be grounded in China's obligations under CEDAW.

Development of Locally Attuned Replication Model

The Joint Programme will develop a DV Prevention and Response Model that draws upon good practices developed in previous pilots and an internationally recognized strategic framework entitled the *Strategic Framework for the Prevention of and Response to Gender-based Violence in Eastern, Southern and Central Africa*.²⁸ This framework was developed in 2006 by UNICEF in collaboration with UNIFEM and USAID, following a review of interventions in 21 countries in Eastern, Southern and Central Africa. The framework has become internationally recognized as a good practice and an effective framework that can be adapted for other regions.

The key to the success of the framework is its multi-level and multi-sectoral approach. At each level of the framework, a multi-sectoral approach is taken. The levels of the framework are:

- 1) Laws and policies to ensure rights are recognized and protected;
- 2) Strengthening of systems that monitor and respond when rights are breached, primarily through capacity building for government and NGO staff ;
- 3) Service delivery to meet the individual needs of victims; and

²⁸ Available at http://www.unicef.org/southafrica/resources_3553.html.

- 4) Community mobilization and individual behavior change activities aimed at improving knowledge, attitudes and practices of community members (including men and youth).

The different sectors included in the framework are:

- 1) Social welfare;
- 2) Police;
- 3) Education;
- 4) Legal/justice; and
- 5) Health.

While the Joint Programme aims to adapt this DV Prevention and Response Model to the specific conditions in China, it is anticipated that the model will resemble that set out in Diagram 1.

To ensure the effective implementation of the model at the local level, an inter-agency committee composed of local stakeholders such as, local government, NGOs and community leaders, will be established in each pilot county and facilitated by Women's Federation. It is anticipated that such networks will continue beyond the term of the project.

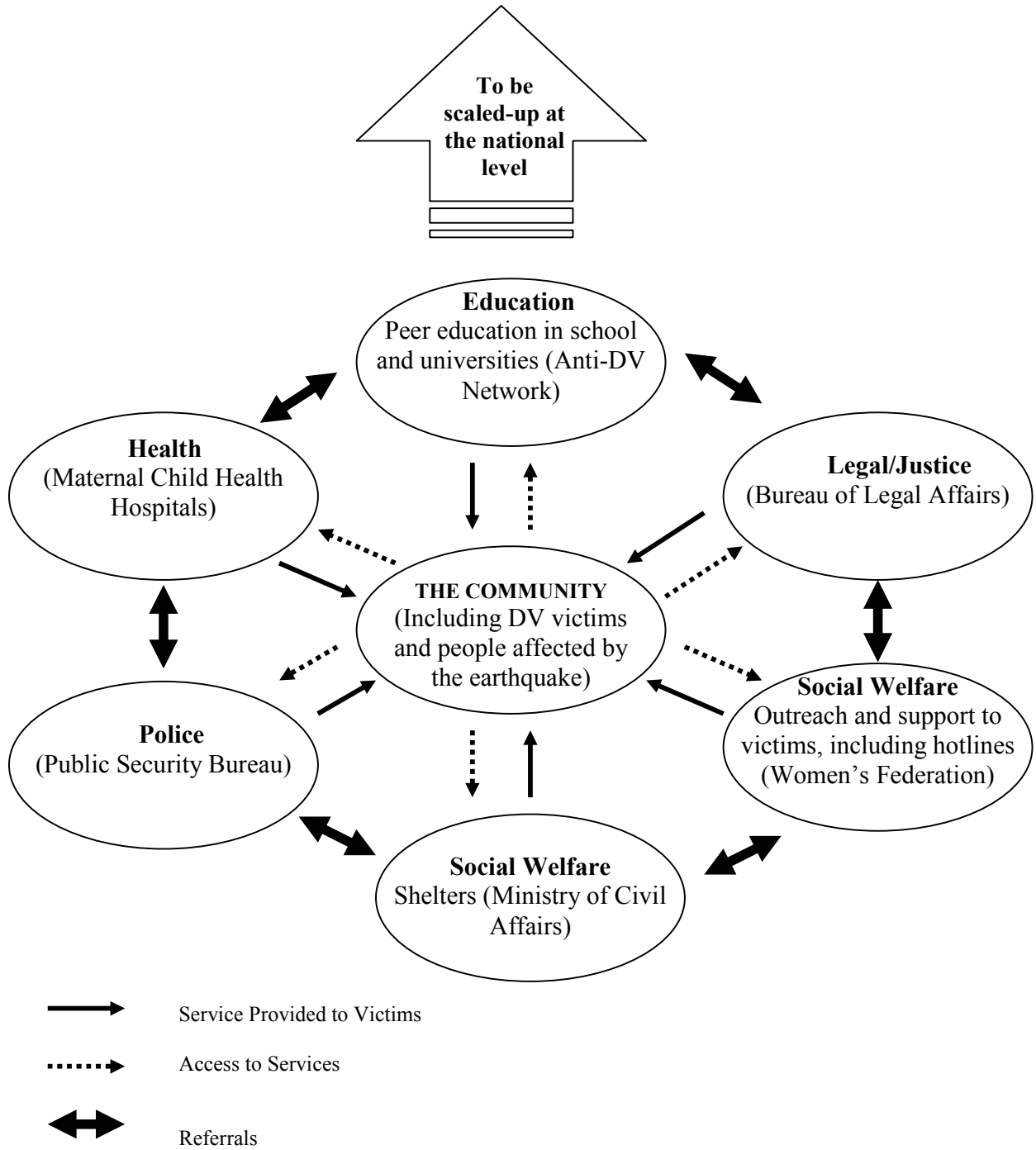
Prevention

This Joint Programme utilizes prevention strategies as a means of challenging underlying social norms that condone DV. In this regard, the Joint Programme will target youth and men with awareness raising activities, including media campaigns and peer education. The Joint Programme will actively involve youth and men in the development and implementation of these activities. It is intended to send a clear message; that boys and men have an important role to play as partners in DV prevention.

Collaboration between Agencies and Sectors

In a joint effort to address DV in China, this Programme will follow international good practices in preventing and responding to domestic violence in a comprehensive and holistic manner. It will build on partnerships between four UN agencies, strengthen cooperation between the UN agencies and government partners, research institutes and NGOs, and promote multi-sectoral collaboration. The Joint Programme will put into practice the existing policies that call on different government bodies to work together on DV.

Diagram 1: Preliminary DV Prevention and Response Model



Capacity Building

Capacity development and protocol formulation are key strategies in overcoming identified weaknesses in service delivery and in ensuring the sustainability of the Joint Programme. With regards to capacity development, comprehensive training programmes will be delivered to national and local level stakeholders using both common curricula and components specific to each sector. The Joint Programme will also develop protocols that will ensure that appropriate assistance is provided within each of the different sectors.

Advocacy

In China, advocacy plays a key role in influencing policy makers and legislators at different levels of government. This Joint Programme employs advocacy strategies to achieve Outputs 1 and 4. Firstly, advocacy will be used to ensure relevant government officials are committed to adopting the DV Prevention and Response Model. Later, advocacy will be employed to obtain increased commitment among policy makers and legislators to adopt the DV Prevention and Response Model into national policy and then roll it out across the country, pass national DV legislation, and address DV issues in disaster management strategies. Throughout the joint programme, careful consideration will be given to the documentation of experiences from data collection, record keeping, monitoring and evaluation, which will be further used for advocacy with the stakeholders at the national and local levels to increase their awareness and skills to collect, analyze and manage the data, disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity for their policy decision making, and improved service delivery.

5. Coverage and Scope of the Programme

5.1 Geographical Location

The participating UN agencies and key partners selected the three target provinces of Hunan, Gansu, and Sichuan using the following criteria:

- a) Adoption of a provincial anti-DV regulation;
- b) Willingness and capacity of local government to implement the programme;
- c) Diversity of cultural and ethnic groups (for effective replication of the Joint Programme in diverse areas in the future); and
- d) Wide range of geographical coverage (for effective replication of the Joint Programme in the future).

Based on their extensive experience in anti-domestic violence undertakings, the three selected provinces are equipped with the capacity for implementing the Joint Programme to address DV with a multi-sectoral response. However, authorities in all three provinces have found it difficult to identify national and international good practices on DV to support the effective implementation of legislation. Moreover, without access to an effective model of multi-sectoral implementation, many efforts to date have been fragmented along sectoral lines.

Hunan Province

Hunan is located in the central region of China with a total population of 83.7 million people (48.9% women), primarily Han Chinese. On March 31, 2000, the *Resolution of Preventing and Stopping Domestic Violence* was passed. It was the first local law in the field of anti-DV in China and provided a successful example for the future enactment of such provincial laws in China. Prior to this, in January 1996, the Municipal Party Committee and Government of Changsha (Capital of Hunan Province) jointly issued the local public document titled “Regulations of Anti-Domestic Violence”. It was of great significance because it was the first time that the term “DV” had been used in an official document in China and laid the foundation for the provincial DV law in 2000.

The Hunan Women’s Federation has taken some positive steps to implement the anti-DV regulations. In Changsha, the Women’s Federation and the PSB launched “Zero Tolerance to DV” in 2001. The Women’s Federation has also initiated some multi-sectoral collaboration involving the PSB, the Prosecutors Office, Bureau of Civil Affairs, the Court, the Sub-district Administration Office and the community. In 2003, the implementation of anti-DV initiatives became a criteria used in the assessment of the government’s performance.

This Joint Programme will provide a complimentary and comprehensive approach to address DV in Hunan, working with local authorities and community members, including DV victims. Given its central location, it is expected that the good practices that emerge from Hunan will be effectively replicated in neighboring provinces.

Sichuan Province

Sichuan, in southwest China, has a population of about 84.4 million people (48.14% are women) and is home to 55 ethnic minority groups. As mentioned above, Sichuan was hit by devastating earthquake on 12 May 2008, taking the lives of at least 70,000 people and leaving approximately five million people in temporary accommodation.

Sichuan was the second province in China to issue the *Provincial Anti-Domestic Violence Regulation* in 2000. In 2003, the Sichuan Women’s Federation took part in the review of the implementation of the Regulation conducted by People’s Congress. Furthermore, the Women’s Federation has been heavily involved in the revision of the Provincial Implementation of the *Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women*. In the revised version, there is an article that requests different government departments to work together to address DV issues.

Since 2000, the Sichuan Women’s Federation has conducted a number of advocacy activities to raise public awareness on DV, including training for government staff, television and mobile phone campaigns, and a regional lecture series on DV presented by lawyers. The Women’s Federation also used International Women’s Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women Day to coordinate public awareness campaigns.

In addition, the Sichuan Women’s Federation also established legal networks, through which volunteers provide legal aid services and counseling to victims of DV. At present

there are Women's Federation legal aid centers established in all the cities and counties, and in 70% of the townships in Sichuan province.

To follow up on the Decree issued by the National People's Congress in relation to legal processes, various levels of ACWF Legal Department and Women's Federation have been actively involved in the Joint Judicatory Court, a county-level civil judicial system, to make sure that there is full consideration of the rights of DV victims in court.

This Joint Programme will address the increased risk of DV in Sichuan's post-disaster context, and particularly target the Hui, Qiang and Tibetan minorities.

Gansu Province

Gansu is located in northwest China and has a population of 25.4 million people (48.23% are women). Ethnic minorities make up 8.6% of the total population (1.26 million), among whom the Muslim population is the largest (51%). It has been reported that some minority groups in the province socially and traditionally accept DV, and the level of public attention to the DV as a violation of human rights is still low. To date, national and international interventions have been limited in this province, but the local commitment to implement this Joint Programme through the local Women's Federation is in place.

The *Gansu Provincial Anti-domestic Violence Regulation* was issued in 2004. In 2006, the local Women's Federation, in coordination with the Provincial People's Congress, conducted an assessment on the implementation of the Regulation. ACWF, with the help of the Provincial People's Congress, has mobilized the PSB to establish 110 stations that provide assistance to DV victims. In doing so, DV is gradually being considered a legal issue rather than a private, family matter. The Women's Federation has also successfully lobbied to ensure that anti-DV initiatives are a criteria used in the assessment of the government's performance.

In 2008, the Women's Federation, in collaboration with the PSB, launched a campaign entitled "Sunny Police Service to Community," aiming to provide counseling and legal aid services to DV victims. A hotline was set up by Women's Federations at different levels. The Women's Federation, together with law enforcement departments, conducted advocacy events on the protection of the rights of the DV victims to raise public awareness.

5.2 Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the Joint Programme are women and girls who are vulnerable to, or have experienced DV, including those from different ethnic minority groups and those affected by the Sichuan earthquake.

The secondary beneficiaries are:

- a) National government officials, including policy makers and legislators;
- b) Local government officials of different line departments and service providers, including Public Security, Civil Affairs, Justice and Health;
- c) Men, including young men, from different ethnic minority groups and those affected by the Sichuan earthquake.

In the three pilot provinces, the designed activities will be implemented in one county in each of the three selected provinces. The national and provincial women's federations will work with county women's federations to conduct activities designed by this Joint Programme.

The Joint Programme will place great attention to the needs of the ethnic minority population residing in the three target provinces. Good practices will be drawn from one of the CGF project in Xinjiang, which responded to the needs of an ethnically diverse population. There is a lack of DV data specifically disaggregated by ethnic group, but the Joint Programme will target ethnic minority groups in poor, rural, disaster-hit areas of Sichuan province, as these conditions are thought to increase the risk of DV.

Through public gatherings, counseling services, distribution of pamphlets, flyers and other public information dissemination materials, local women's federations and Joint Programme partners will reach out to men and women in neighborhood communities and rural communities, including DV victims, staff at all service centers and all other potential beneficiaries. The activities will also target NGOs and government officials from the concerned line departments at provincial and county levels, such as the Public Security Bureau, Bureau of Justice, Civil Affairs Administration, Women's Federation, Working Committee on Women and Children Affairs, and teachers and students in selected schools and universities. Furthermore, advocacy campaigns promoting a national anti-DV law will target national and provincial legislators.

6. Expected Results and Main Activities

The overall goal of the Joint Programme is to increase the number of women in China that can enjoy their right to a life free from domestic violence.

The expected outcome of the program is the effective prevention and response to DV through implementing a multi-sectoral model and improving relevant policies and laws.

6.1 Joint Programme Outputs and Activities

The Joint Programme has four outputs, and through its advocacy and training activities under those outputs, stakeholders at both national and local levels will enhance their capacity in providing improved service to the DV victims/survivors across various sectors through developing and implementing the comprehensive DV Prevention and Response model. The awareness raising activities will strengthen the enabling environment to prevent DV and mobilize public support to the adoption of the national DV legislation, through building awareness among the wider community.

The following section outlines the specific outputs proposed by this Joint Programme in order to achieve this outcome.

Output 1: A functioning DV Prevention and Response Model established in the three pilot counties.

Activity 1.1: Conduct baseline surveys (All UN agencies and national counterparts).

To address the dearth of information on DV, baseline surveys will be conducted in the programme counties, including research in the earthquake-affected areas of Sichuan. The survey and studies will be conducted with a participatory approach and a close attention to the social and cultural context of the target provinces to ensure that the local situation and needs, including ethnic minority groups', will be fully incorporated to the formulation of the DV Prevention and Response Model. This data, disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnic group, is vital to the development of targeted and effective strategies to prevent and respond to DV. More specifically, the baseline surveys will explore the following:

- Extent of DV experienced by women, including women in ethnic minority groups;
- Levels of understanding among key stakeholders of DV issues;
- Existing systems and services in place to prevent and respond to DV; and
- Progress on the implementation of anti-DV regulations (including the level of awareness among stakeholders of the content of the regulations).

Activity 1.2: Develop DV Prevention and Response Model adapted to pilot sites (All UN agencies and all partners).

A DV Prevention and Response Model that is suited to the local contexts will be developed using the findings of the baseline surveys and the lessons learned from the CGF pilot projects. The team will conduct in-depth analysis and participatory consultation on how to adapt the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Model (DVPR Model) to the pilot sites.

Activity 1.3: Carry out advocacy activities with county and provincial level policy makers in each pilot county (All UN agencies, ACWF, Anti-DV Network, CASS, MOCA, MOH, MOJ)

In order to ensure support for this model, advocacy activities, including workshops, will be organized in each pilot county. The advocacy activities will engage county- and provincial-level policy makers with the aim of:

- Increasing policy makers' awareness about DV issues, including their responsibilities under CEDAW and national and provincial legislation;
- Sharing information collected in the baseline survey, particularly in relation to identified weaknesses in the implementation of the DV regulations;
- Advocating for the implementation of the DV Prevention and Response Model;
- Increasing awareness of the increased risk of DV post-disaster and appropriate community-based responses; and
- Advocating for DV issues to be addressed in national disaster management strategies.

Activity 1.4: Develop implementation strategy for DV Model (UNIFEM and ACWF).

Key stakeholders within each pilot county will then be consulted on the implementation strategy for the DV Prevention and Response Model. In particular, they will discuss how to conduct the activities under Outputs 2 and 3.

Output 2: Capacity of key stakeholders enhanced to ensure the effective implementation of the DVPR Model in 3 pilot counties.

Local partners have indicated that limited capacity is a major challenge in coordinating and strengthening service delivery and effectively implementing the anti-DV regulations. The Joint Programme will develop training programmes and tools to address this gap.

Participatory training will be provided to the key service providers and officials at all levels, including the Women's Federation, police and legal officials, health workers, social workers, etc. The training will include specialized content for each sector, as well as the following common content:

- The nature of DV and needs of victims;
- The DV Prevention and Response Model, including an explanation of the good approaches demonstrated in the initial pilot projects;
- Content of the DV regulation specific to the relevant province and identified implementation challenges;
- Women's rights under CEDAW in relation to gender-based violence;
- The responsibility of men in DV prevention and response.

Activity 2.1: Amend MOH protocol and establish screening system (UNFPA, MOH and Anti-DV Network).

A newly drafted VAW service protocol by MOH will be further enhanced to improve the health sector's response to DV.

Activity 2.2: Establish police protocols (UNIFEM, PSB and ACWF).

A police protocol will be developed to ensure proper monitoring of emergency DV calls, and the maintenance of appropriate documentation.

Activity 2.3 Develop referral protocols (UNIFEM and ACWF)

In order to ensure the quality, suitability and swiftness of DV services, a referral protocol will be developed to be used by all agencies to produce holistic service delivery.

Activity 2.4 Develop and deliver training for Women's Federation staff (UNIFEM, ACWF and Anti-DV Network).

A training of trainers programme, followed by cascade training, will be delivered to Women's Federation staff, including a component on providing appropriate hotline services.

Activity 2.5 Develop and deliver training to shelter staff (UNIFEM, ACWF and MOCA)
Staff from Domestic Violence shelters will receive capacity building training, which will include a component on the 'Jiangsu model' (See Annex 4).

Activity 2.6 Develop and deliver training to police (UNIFEM, PSB and ACWF)

Police will be trained in the newly established protocols on monitoring emergency calls, maintaining documentation, and good practices on responding to emergency calls.

Activity 2.7 Provide training to legal representatives (UNDP, MOJ, and ACWF).

Training will be provided 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.

Activity 2.8 Deliver training to health managers (UNFPA, MOH and Anti-DV Network)

Health managers will receive capacity building trainings which will include components on the MOH Violence Against Women protocol, conducting danger assessments, safety

planning, providing emotional support and improving confidentiality, privacy and safety of hospital settings.

Activity 2.9 Develop and deliver training on DV risks in post-disaster (UNESCO and ACWF).

Community based training materials and manuals will be developed, and a Train the Trainer will be delivered to local Women's Federation staff and social workers to address the issues related to women's DV risks in post-disaster situations.

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 DV.

This output forms the major component of the Joint Programme's prevention strategy.

Activity 3.1 Public awareness campaign (UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNDP and ACWF)

A large-scale public awareness-raising campaign will be implemented using multiple communication channels, including IEC materials and the mass media. The campaign will be aimed at three specific audiences:

- 1) The first part will **target the general population** (including youth and ethnic minority groups) and has the following aims: to challenge traditional beliefs that is acceptable for men to use violence against their partners; to transform the views of both men and women that in some circumstances women "deserve" to be subjected to violence by their partners; and to increase the general public's understanding of the social and health implications of DV.
- 2) The second component of the awareness raising campaign will **target men** (including young men) and will capitalize on the White Ribbon Campaign in order to promote gender-equitable norms and non-violence, and highlight that all men have a responsibility to intervene and speak out against DV.
- 3) The third component will **target victims and potential victims** (including young women from different ethnic minority groups) and aims to increase women's understanding of their rights with respect to gender-based violence and provide information regarding available support, including legal aid.

Activity 3.2: Design and delivery of peer education program (UNFPA and Anti-DV Network)

Another element of the prevention strategy is comprehensive, life-skills-based peer education. This includes gender segregated group work and a variety of teaching methods, and will be delivered by youth for youth. The peer-education aims to:

- Develop young people's skills in decision making, communication and conflict management;
- Promote gender-equitable norms;
- Encourage young men to practice non-violence, intervene where violence is being perpetrated against women and support victims;
- Increase understanding of women's rights under CEDAW; and
- Encourage young women to seek support if they experience violence.

A TOT model will be used to produce quality peer educators who will then conduct peer education activities in various youth centered venues, including high schools, universities, sports venues and community centers. Training materials will be developed following a review of existing materials, and sensitization of teachers will take place to ensure their support for the activity.

Activity 3.3: Sichuan training on domestic violence in post-disaster settings (UNESCO, UNDP, UNIFEM and ACWF).

The third element of the prevention strategy is to deliver training to local community members in the earthquake-affected county in Sichuan. The training will focus on the increased risks that women face post-disaster, including an increased likelihood of experiencing DV; and effective community-based approaches to addressing DV, particularly in post-disaster settings. Training materials and a trainer's manual will be developed following a review of existing materials and an analysis of the findings of the baseline surveys.

Output 4: Increased commitment among policy makers and legislators to adopt the DV Prevention and Response Model into national policy, pass national DV legislation, and address domestic violence issues in national disaster management strategies.

Activity 4.1: End-line survey (All UN agencies and counterparts).

In the third year of the Joint Programme, it is essential that the experiences from the pilot sites are documented and evidence collected to demonstrate the value of the DV Prevention and Response Model and other programme results. An end-line survey will be conducted to measure the change in DV rates, levels of understanding and awareness, quality of services, etc.

Activity 4.2: Joint Communications Kit (All UN agencies and counterparts)

This evidence will be packaged in a joint communications kit on DV and form the basis of the advocacy work that will be conducted among specific policy makers and legislators at the national and provincial level.

Activity 4.3: Advocacy activities (All UN Agencies and counterparts)

The advocacy has four specific objectives:

- The adoption of the DV Prevention and Response Model into national policy,
- The passing of national DV legislation,
- The addressing of DV issues in national disaster management strategies
- The increase of stakeholders' awareness and skill in collection, analysis and management of data disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity at both national and local levels.

Once the framework and guidance is provided from the national level, existing provincial and local level regulations will be revised accordingly, and provinces without regulations will need to enact them within a year.

6.2 Expected Impact of Activities

The positive changes expected to be brought about by the Joint Programme are as follows:

In pilot counties

- Reduced rates of DV as a result of the prevention strategy that involves a community awareness raising campaign and youth peer education aimed at bringing about behavior change among men, including young men. (*Activities 3.1, 3.2*)
- Strengthened implementation of the DV regulations through the adoption of the DV Prevention and Response Model. (*Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4*)
- Increased access to support services by DV victims, including legal aid, through awareness raising activities and enhanced referral systems. (*Activities 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9*)
- Better support services provided to victims as a result of increased collaboration between sectors and services, a greater awareness among service providers regarding DV and women's rights under CEDAW, strengthening of systems through the adoption of new protocols and increased capacity among service providers to respond to DV effectively. (*Activities 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9*)

At provincial level

- Willingness among key provincial policy makers to adopt the DV Prevention and Response Model in other counties using local resources. (*Activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.3*)
- A stronger evidence base for the introduction of DV regulations in provinces that have yet to pass such regulations. (*Activities 1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3*)

At national level

- The multi-sectoral DV Prevention and Response model will contribute to the existing advocacy activities to influence national policy, especially the need for a national anti-DV law. (*Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3*).
- A commitment among key policy makers and legislators to adopt the DV Prevention and Response Model into national policy. (*Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3*)
- Increased willingness among policy makers and legislators to pass national DV legislation. (*Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3*)
- Women's increased risk of DV in post-disaster settings is appropriately addressed in national post-disaster management strategies. (*Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3*)

7. National Capacity Development

A key strategy of the Joint Programme involves the strengthening of systems through capacity development at both the national and local level.

The capacities to be enhanced are detailed below:

7.1 National Level

National policy makers and members of the People's Congress will strengthen their skills in formulating policies and legislation that assist China in meeting its obligations to protect women from violence under CEDAW. In particular, they will gain enhanced capacity to adopt clearly defined, multi-sectoral approaches to preventing and responding to DV.

Staff from ACWF and line ministries will develop their ability to enforce the effective implementation of anti-DV regulations using the DV Prevention and Response Model. This will involve securing strategic policy commitments and budgets for implementation, as well as strengthening and enforcing existing legislation and supporting alignment with human rights standards.

Senior ACWF staff will also strengthen their skills in advocacy through conducting advocacy activities in collaboration with participating UN agencies. They will gain an increased capacity to successfully lobby, jointly with other sectors, for: the scale-up of the model into national policy; the introduction of a comprehensive, national anti-DV law; and for DV issues to be addressed in post-disaster management strategies.

7.2 Local Level

At the local level, the Joint Programme employs comprehensive capacity development training under Output 3 that targets local stakeholders, including government officials, service providers, community leaders and active community members.

This training will challenge the traditional notion that the use of violence by men against their partners is acceptable in some circumstances, and that DV is a private, family matter. The training will strengthen participants' capacity to effectively implement the anti-DV regulations at a local level using the DV Prevention and Response Model. Participants will enhance their skills in employing a multi-sectoral response at all levels, particularly with respect to holistic service delivery. Developing service providers' capacity to consistently implement a referral system across all sectors is a significant priority.

Specific training to be provided to each sector will also enhance participant's capacity to overcome identified weaknesses in service delivery, including through the utilization of service protocols in some sectors.

In addition, through the advocacy and training activities the Joint Programme, the capacity of the stakeholders at the local level in collecting and analyzing disaggregated data and record maintenance and management skill will be enhanced, especially among health workers, police, shelters and social workers.

8. Sustainability

Elimination of DV is a long-term process and thus requires sustained commitment. The Chinese government has shown a willingness and capacity to mainstream effective pilot anti-DV programmes into its own programming and budget cycles and roll them out across the country. This Joint Programme has thus been designed to contribute to the government's vision of creating a harmonious society. Local Women's Federations report that local government officials have the political will to accelerate efforts to address DV and ensure the effective implementation of anti-DV regulations.

The proposed Joint Programme adopts a multi-sectoral approach to responding to DV, promoting multi-sectoral collaboration among various key stakeholders. It fosters ownership and sustainability. The Joint Programme has been developed in close

consultation with a wide range of national partners. These partners are largely institutions selected on the basis of their work history, credibility, and strategic position to influence change. This Joint Programme builds on the UN Agencies' and partners' existing and well-established structures and strong history of collaboration that will continue to promote the objectives of the Joint Programme beyond the three-year term.

The Joint Programme places great importance on the demands and needs of the government of China, local partners, people affected by DV and their communities. The Joint Programme, thus commences with a comprehensive study and needs assessment (including a review of capacity) prior to the establishment of a multi-sectoral model. Accordingly, the model will effectively respond to the exact needs of the community and level of capacity among stakeholders, who will then own the Joint Programme.

Capacity building, especially in the form of training, will be conducted in a manner that creates a pool of local resources. The Joint Programme seeks to ensure that training courses are built into the organizational agendas and institutional capacity-building curricula to sustain local capacity.

The materials developed through this Joint Programme, including the training manuals, communication kits, advocacy strategies and survey results, as well as the strengthened skills of in-country trainers through the Training of Trainers workshops, will also contribute to future campaigns on preventing DV, beyond the life of the Joint Programme.

The Joint Programme includes an advocacy component that involves lobbying policy makers to adopt the DV Prevention and Response Model into national policy and to roll out the model beyond the three pilot counties following the end of this Joint Programme. It also aims to lobby for a specific national anti-DV law and for DV issues to be addressed in long term national disaster management strategies employed in future disasters.

Additionally, the Joint Programme's advocacy activities will directly involve key national partners including the National People's Congress, which is China's top legislature, ACWF and the National Working Committee for Children and Women under the State Council, and strongly influence them to put the National DV legislation as one of the priorities of the next NPC's national five-year legislative plan²⁹. Currently, ACWF is a major force in lobbying various policy makers for adopting National DV legislation and, with their request, the Joint Programme will reinforce their effort through its advocacy activities, also utilizing CEDAW Concluding Comments³⁰ as the tool for advocacy.

9. Partnership and National Ownership

²⁹ NPC issues every five years, a plan and priority for development and reform of national legislation. Current plan covers 2008 – 2012, and the DV National legislation is not one of the priority areas for the current plan. NPC, however, holds annual meeting each year and stakeholders submit proposals for various issues to be considered as the additional priority legislations for the plan at the meeting. The Joint Programme will advocate our national partners for proposing the national DV legislation to be included in the NPC's plan according to its decision making cycle.

³⁰ Paragraph 22 of the Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (August 2006) urges the Government of China's adoption of the comprehensive law and violence against women.

To effectively implement this Joint Programme, different UN agencies (UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP) will work with trusted national government partners and NGOs that adopt rights-based and gender responsive approaches. Organizational information on the key counterparts is as follows:

All China Women's Federation (ACWF): Founded on April 3, 1949, ACWF is a mass organization uniting women from various ethnicities and circles for the empowerment of women. It is the largest NGO for improving women's status in China, and its basic function is to stand for women, protect women's rights and interests, and promote equality between women and men. The ACWF renders services to women and children by strengthening coordination with all sectors of society.

ACWF practices an organizational system of local women's federations and group members. The local women's federations at various levels are set up according to the state administrative divisions. Women workers' committees of trade unions in factories, mines and enterprises, and those at upper levels are all group members of ACWF. At present there are about 60,000 federations at or above the township and neighborhood level, 980,000 women's representatives' committees and women's committees at the grassroots-level, and about 5,800 local group members at various levels. As per the ten year Development Plan for Women in China (2001-2010), combating domestic violence is one of the major ACWF priorities.

In addition, ACWF is expected to work with line ministries including the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Public Security Bureau, the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and National People's Congress etc together to address domestic violence at national level.

ACWF will receive budget allocation from the Joint Programme and also be sub-contracted to take the lead role in coordinating the implementation of this Joint Programme and will contribute to achieving every output.

China Anti-DV Network (CADVN): The network is a non-governmental organization, which was established in 2001 and serves as China's leading civil society organization on DV. It aims to develop the nationwide network to address issues related to domestic violence. The network unites individuals and organizations, and by conducting research and pilot interventions in rural and urban communities, supports continued public information campaigns. This is complemented by engagement with the media and training provided to the media practitioners, to further promote national and local legislation on domestic violence and raise awareness on violence against women.

CADVN will be subcontracted and contribute to the achievement of each output, with a particular focus on advocacy work, the training of hotline staff, the strengthening of the health sector response to DV and awareness raising among young people and men.

Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA): In China, MOCA takes the lead on providing support to disadvantaged groups and coordinating civil society organizations. MOCA is responsible for managing the 400 DV shelters throughout China. As described in

subsection 3.1 “Evidence of Successful Interventions,” MOCA developed a successful model for enhanced services to shelter clients in Jiangsu under the CGF programme. MOCA has expressed a willingness to institutionalize this model in its shelters throughout the country.

MOCA will contribute to this Joint Programme through working with UNIFEM to integrate the Jiangsu approach into the DV Prevention and Response Model, implement the Jiangsu model into established shelters in the three selected provinces and advocate for the DV Prevention and Response Model to be rolled out nationally.

Ministry of Health (MOH): MOH is a member of the State Council with a mandate in health. In this programme, MOH will draw upon the good practices developed in the Beijing pilot and will continue its collaboration with UNFPA and the Anti-DV Network in strengthening the health sector’s response to DV. In particular, MOH will adjust the MOH Violence Against Women protocol, establish a DV screening system in local Maternal Child Health hospitals and train local health managers on the protocol, conducting danger assessments of clients, safety planning, providing emotional support and improving confidentiality, privacy and safety in a hospital setting.

Ministry of Justice (MOJ): MOJ is a member of the State Council with a mandate in justice and law enforcement. Its responsibilities include, providing training and guidance to law enforcement personnel at national and local levels; guiding and supervising lawyers and notary publics; managing the legal aid system; managing the people’s mediation system, community correction, legal services and rehabilitation; and managing the legal medical examination processes.

MOJ will contribute to the Joint Programme through working with UNDP and the ACWF to raise awareness in the community about ways to access legal aid for DV matters and to train key legal players on, among other things, appropriate interpretations of the regulations, methods for effectively monitoring judicial outcomes and the effective provision of aid to DV victims.

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS): CASS is a top academic research organization and comprehensive research center of philosophy and social sciences, and a think-tank of the State Council and the central government. It now has 31 institutes and 45 centers, which cover all the subjects of philosophy and humanities. A number of CASS institutes and centers have been involved in gender studies, including studies on DV prevalence in China.

CASS will contribute to the Joint Programme through collaborating with UNESCO to undertake an assessment of post-earthquake needs in Sichuan, including the needs of ethnic minority groups residing in the province.

Public Security Bureau (PSB): The responsibilities of public security bureaus in China include the prevention, suppression and investigation of criminal activities; combating terrorist activities; maintaining social security and order; fighting against behavior jeopardizing social order; controlling traffic, fire and dangerous objects; administration of household registration, identification cards, nationality, exit-and-entry, stay and travel of foreigners in China; maintenance of border security; protection of state assigned persons,

venues and facilities; management of gatherings, parades and demonstrations; security inspection on public information networks; supervision and instruction of security work in state organizations, mass organizations, enterprises and important construction sites; and instruction of crime prevention work of community security commissions.

PSB will contribute to this Joint Programme by collaborating with ACWF to strengthen the capacity of police officers to provide immediate and quality services to DV victims when they receive emergency calls, in accordance with protocols to be formulated.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management Plans

The Joint Programme will adopt a monitoring and evaluation system that ensures results are produced and documented as designed. The monitoring and evaluation system will be anchored in the Logical Framework (Annex 1). The specific components of the system are as follows:

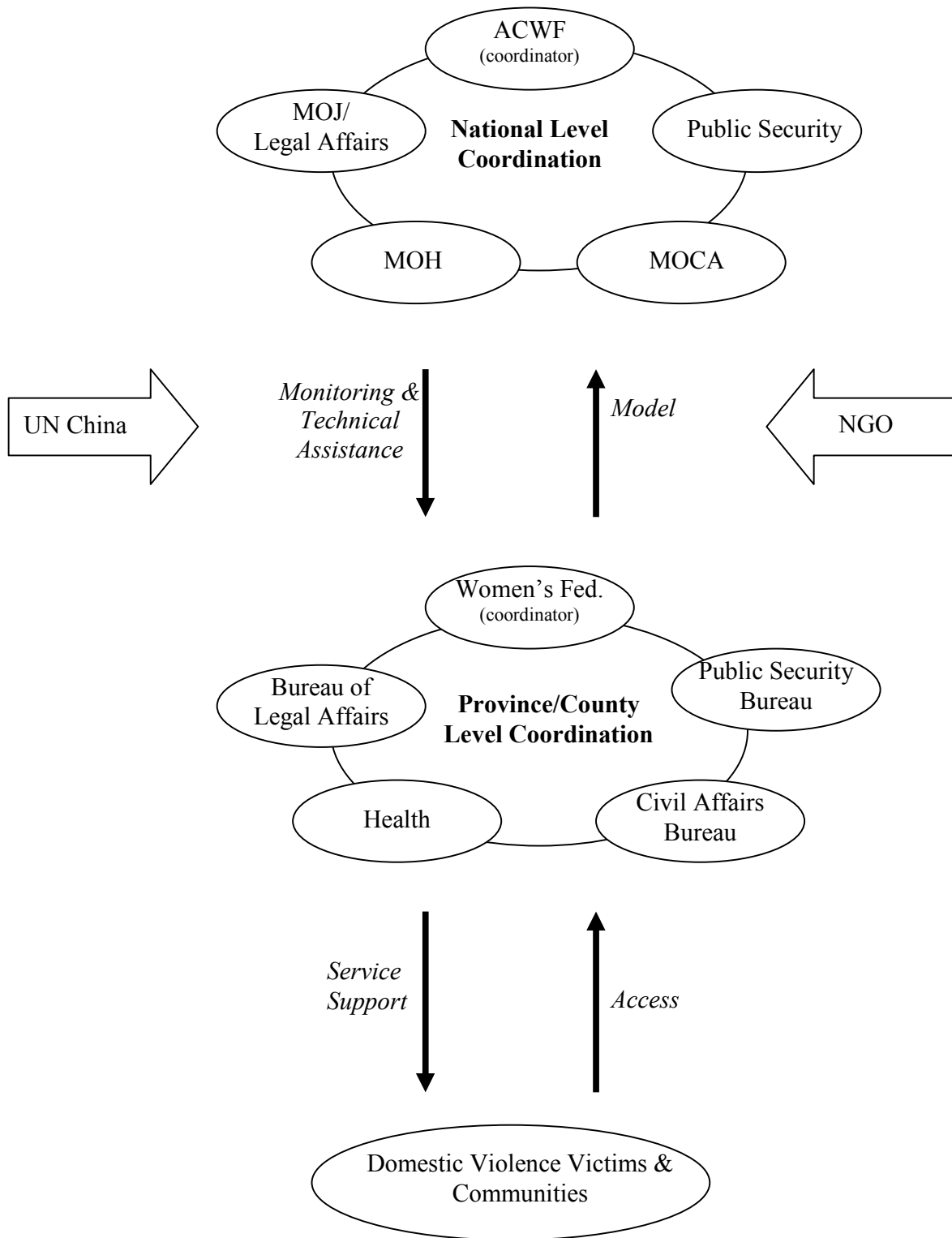
1. Annual workplans will track progress on the activities conducted and assess their contributions to the achievements of the outputs and outcome. Key risks involved in implementation will also be elaborated in the logframe at the design stage and built into the monitoring framework.
2. On an annual basis, all UN agencies will be required to prepare a report on the results achieved and lessons learned, as well as financial expenditure during the reporting period. Such reports will be compiled into the Joint Programme Progress Report and provided to the funding body.
3. Joint monitoring missions will be conducted to ensure the implementation and coordination of the initiatives.
4. Quality documentation will be maintained throughout the implementation process to assist in the collection of emerging good practices, lessons learned and recommended approaches that can later be used for dissemination as evidence for up-scaling.
5. An external final evaluation will be conducted by an evaluation team, consisting of one international and one national evaluator. The evaluation will be based on baseline data collected from the pilot counties to assess the Joint Programme achievements and identify lessons learned.

11. Institutional Arrangements, Management and Administration

11.1 Management arrangements

This programme will be implemented jointly by participating UN agencies and participating national partners. As with other UN China joint programmes, the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) will have overall responsibility for this Joint Programme, and for facilitating collaboration between participating UN Organizations, to ensure that the programme is on track, and that promised results are being delivered.

Diagram 2: Implementation Structure



A Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC) will be established to oversee the programme. Co-chaired by UNTGG Chair and the National Programme Director (NPD), appointed by ACWF, JPMC will be an operational sub-entity of the existing UNTGG, which has responsibility inter alia for overseeing the UN’s broader work in the field of VAW. The committee comprises: the Chair of the UNTGG, the Head of each participating UN Agency, a senior representative of ACWF, MOJ, MOH, MOCA, PSB, and CADVN. The Programme Coordinator (cf. below) and other experts will be invited to the JPMC meetings as needed. The committee will normally meet quarterly, but may meet more often as determined necessary by the co-chairs. The JPMC will normally take decisions by consensus. The specific responsibilities of the JPMC include:

- a. Reviewing and adopting the terms of reference and rules of procedures of the JPMC and/ or modifying them, as necessary
- b. Integrating and agreeing the annual work plans and budgets as well as making necessary adjustments to attain the anticipated outcomes;
- c. Establishing adequate reporting mechanisms within the Joint Programme
- d. Ensuring operational coordination;
- e. Ensuring activities to be aligned with CEDAW, and the UN Strategic Framework or UNDAF approved strategic priorities;
- f. Agreeing on re-allocations and budget revisions and making recommendations to implementing agencies;
- g. Reviewing the consolidated Joint Programme report of the administrative agent, providing strategic comments and decisions and communicating this to the participating UN Organizations;
- h. Suggesting corrective action to emerging strategic and implementation problems;
- i. Approving the communication and public information plans.
- j. Identifying emerging lessons learned;

There will be one full-time Programme Coordinator in Beijing, and one NPD in ACWF in Beijing, and three County Programme Coordinators (CPC) in Women’s Federation in each target county. The Programme Coordinator will be, in close collaboration with National Programme Director and County Programme Coordinators, responsible for daily management of the Joint Programme, and will prepare all documentation required by the JPMC.

11.2 Funds Transfer

The administration of the Joint Programme follows the “pass-through” fund management option, in accordance with the planning and financial procedures as explained in the UNDG guidance note on joint programming. Each organization assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibilities for the funds disbursed to it by the administrative agent and can decide on the execution modality and method of fund transfer to its partners and counterparts following the organization’s own regulations.

The use of cost sharing from UN agencies and national partners and counterparts, both in cash and in-kind shall, be recorded and reported to the UNTF.

11.3 Participating UN Agencies

Specific information regarding each participating UN agency is set out below:

UNIFEM provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. Placing the advancement of women's human rights at the centre of all of its efforts, reducing prevalence of violence against women and HIV/AIDS is one of UNIFEM's key focus areas. UNIFEM has been working with ACWF and other national and local government, women's groups and academia on various anti-DV projects or initiatives in China such as DV shelters, capacity building and advocacy for law enforcement staff, government officials, media and general public to raise their awareness and strengthen their response to DV issues.

UNIFEM China is the lead agency of the Joint Programme and, in close partnership with ACWF, will coordinate the overall implementation of the programme. In particular, UNIFEM will drive capacity building activities for ACWF, and at the local level will work with other partners, including the Anti-DV Network, MOCA and the PSB, on trainings for police, ACWF staff, and DV shelter staff, and to develop referral protocols. UNIFEM, in collaboration with all UN agencies and all partners, will establish the DV Prevention and Response Model in the three pilot counties and guide advocacy activities. UNIFEM will coordinate joint assessment activities and monitoring and evaluation plans, anchored in the logical framework.

UNDP promotes balanced and equitable development targeting vulnerable groups. It has worked on legal review tasks and has partners in legal research institutes and professional lawyers associations. UNDP has supported legal aid initiatives, such as legal aid services, peer training among victims, and legal staff training to support the vulnerable groups, that are being scaled up by its partners such as local authorities of justice and lawyers' associations. Furthermore, UNDP has been promoting great legal literacy on women's rights and the CEDAW concluding comments.

In this Joint Programme UNDP will particularly focus on public awareness activities, advocacy work, and legal training on DV. UNDP will work with other UN Agencies in developing and establishing the DV Prevention and Response Model in three counties, and will collaborate with the MOJ and ACWF in providing capacity building to legal representatives on CV regulations and, monitoring and effective service. UNDP will also provide support for advocacy activities across the program, working closely with all participating UN agencies and partners.

UNESCO has always worked for the improvement of women's status and role in society through multi-sectoral approaches and strong academic networks. UNESCO's programme on gender equality and development puts an emphasis on research, networking, advocacy and knowledge sharing. In particular, it investigates the linkages between social and economic issues and women's rights. The results and findings of research and analysis can serve as tools for promoting public policy change and encourage women's participation in social transformations through their roles in democratic and peace-building process. Through its Community Learning Centers, UNESCO has been working at the community level to disseminate information and increase the capacity at the local level. This platform can be used to bridge the gap between the research and the practice at the community level.

UNESCO's focus in this Joint Programme will be women's DV risks in post-disaster situations. UNESCO will sub-contract CASS and ACWF to carry out activities in Sichuan Province. UNESCO will provide technical assistance to CASS and ACWF and when requested, to other co-implementing partners. CASS will mobilize its technical expertise in Beijing and in Sichuan to carry out the needs assessment and to develop the model. ACWF, working through its local network, will develop training materials, train trainers and provide community level training in selected townships.

UNFPA focuses its work on enabling women to speak out against gender-based violence, and to get help when they are victims of it. The Fund is also committed to keeping gender-based violence in the spotlight as a major health and human rights concern. UNFPA advocates for legislative reform and enforcement of laws for the promotion and the protection of women's rights to reproductive health choices and informed consent, including promotion of women's awareness of laws, regulations, and policies that affect their rights and responsibilities in family life. In China, UNFPA is supporting the training of medical professionals to make them more sensitive towards women who may have experienced violence and to meet their health needs. UNFPA China also builds capacity for sex-disaggregated data collection, improving access to information and availability of maternal/child health and family planning, and promoting gender equality, include the prevention and protection against VAW. The Fund is also working with ACWF and academia on anti DV pilot projects for advocacy and awareness-raising for the general public, including men and boys.

The past experiences and lessons learned from UNFPA's activities on VAW are expected to make a strong contribution to the achievement of each output of the Joint programme. Thus, UNFPA will not only be involved in the strengthening of capacity of the health sector and its response to DV prevention and protection of victims, but also contributing to joint advocacy activities aiming at strengthening the referral, linkages and collaboration between all sectors, and the effort to increase awareness of youth and men of the importance of preventing DV. Further, UNFPA will actively participate in joint assessment activities in line with the UNDAF results matrix, the monitoring and evaluation plan and indicators for the programme, and UNFPA programme policies and procedure with a view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity.

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Overall Goal: To increase the number of women in China that can enjoy their right to a life free from domestic violence.					Budget			
Outcome: The effective prevention and response to DV through implementing a multi-sectoral model and improving relevant policies and laws.					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
Output 1	Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
A functioning DV Prevention and Response Model established in the three pilot counties.	1.1 Conduct baseline surveys in pilot counties, including special assessment of post-earthquake needs in Sichuan (all UN agencies and national counterparts).	Disaggregated data available and used in the design of interventions and advocacy.	Survey report Sichuan's needs' assessment report.	Methodologies for collecting sensitive information can be applied in collecting baseline data.	UNIFEM 10,000 UNFPA 7,500 UNDP 4,500 UNESCO 30,320			52,320
	1.2 Conduct in-depth analysis and participatory consultation on how to adapt the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Model (DVPR Model) to the pilot sites (all UN agencies and all partners).	At least 75% of trained officials at all levels increased their awareness of DV issues and understanding of the DVPR Model by the end of year 1.	JP Annual Progress Report JP documentation Pre- and post-workshop surveys Activity reports	Government partners follow the guidelines requiring them to work together on DV issues	UNIFEM 10,000 UNFPA 1,000 UNDP 4,500 UNESCO 3,900			19,400
	1.3 Carry out advocacy activities with county and provincial level policy makers in each pilot county (All UN agencies, ACWF, Anti-DV Network, CASS, MOCA, MOH, MOJ).	Policy makers agree to implementation strategy by end of year 1.			UNIFEM 10,000 UNFPA 20,000 UNDP 9,000 UNESCO 5,880			44,880
	1.4 Develop implementation strategy for the DVPR Model in consultation with key stakeholders (UNIFEM and ACWF).				UNIFEM 10,000			10,000

Output 2	Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
Capacity of key stakeholders enhanced to ensure the effective implementation of the DV/PR Model in 3 pilot countries.	2.1 Amend the MOH Violence Against Women protocol and establish a DV screening system (UNFPA, MOH and Anti-DV Network).	At least one MCH hospital in each county enabled to provide appropriate services to DV victims, including regular screening and effective referrals, by the end of year 3.	JP Annual Progress Report Training materials, including manuals Pre and post surveys of each training	Local government bodies are willing to adopt specific sectoral DV protocols	UNFPA 27,000			27,000
	2.2 Establish police protocols in relation to monitoring emergency calls, including maintaining appropriate documentation (UNIFEM, PSB and ACWF).	At least one police station in each county enabled to effectively monitor emergency calls by the end of year 3.	Activity reports with training results assessment Service protocol review		UNIFEM 15,000			15,000
	2.3 Develop referral protocols to be used by all agencies as part of holistic service delivery (UNIFEM and ACWF).	At least 75% of referrals of DV victims to other services made by ACWF hotline staff were technically correct and appropriate referrals by end of year 3	Site visits and meetings with stakeholders/beneficiaries		UNIFEM 11,210	UNIFEM 24,000	UNIFEM 5,000	40,210
	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 (UNIFEM, ACWF and Anti-DV Network).	All training resources have been validated by key stakeholders within each sector.			UNIFEM 13,000	UNIFEM 20,500	UNIFEM 4,974	38,474
	2.5 Provide training to shelter staff, including a component on the 'Jiangsu model' (See Annex 4) (UNIFEM, ACWF and MOCA).	At least 80% of all participants in the respective training rate the training as "useful" or better			UNIFEM 14,000	UNIFEM 19,500	UNIFEM 5,000	38,500
	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							

	<p>emergency calls (UNIFEM, PSB and ACWF).</p> <p>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 (UNDP, the MOJ, and ACWF).</p> <p>2.8 Provide training to health managers, including components on the MOH Violence Against Women protocol, conducting danger assessments, safety planning, providing emotional support and improving confidentiality, privacy and safety of hospital settings (UNFPA, MOH and Anti-DV Network).</p> <p>2.9 Develop community based training materials and manuals, and provide TOT to local Women's Federation staff/social workers to address the issues related to women's DV risks in post-disaster situation (UNESCO and ACWF).</p>	<p>Minimum of two master trainers and 10 township level trainers are trained to effectively facilitate community-based trainings on DV in post-disaster situation</p>			<p>UNDP 12,910</p> <p>UNFPA 7,350</p>	<p>UNDP 10,000</p> <p>UNFPA 50,500</p> <p>UNESCO 31,400</p>	<p>UNDP 10,000</p> <p>UNFPA 24,500</p>	<p>32,910</p> <p>82,350</p> <p>31,400</p>
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Output 3	Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
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.	<p>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 (UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNDP and ACWF).</p> <p>3.2 Provide life-skills based peer education in various youth-centered venues (UNFPA and Anti-DV Network).</p> <p>3.3 Organize advocacy workshop for the local community members in the earthquake-affected county in Sichuan, with a particular focus on the increased risks that women face post-disaster, including an increased likelihood of experiencing DV, and effective community-based approaches to addressing DV, particularly in post-disaster settings. (UNESCO, UNDP, UNIFEM and ACWF)</p>	<p>Demonstrated increase in awareness among random sample of all three target groups, by the end of year 3.</p> <p>The advocacy campaign is covered by at least three media outlets in each county.</p> <p>75% of participants who participate in the peer education and community based training demonstrate a much better understanding of DV issues.</p> <p>All community-based training resources have been validated by key stakeholders.</p> <p>Minimum of two master trainers and 10 township level trainers are trained to effectively facilitate community-based trainings on DV</p>	<p>Questionnaires among the population in the pilot areas.</p> <p>JP Annual Progress Report</p> <p>Special report on the effect of awareness raising campaign</p> <p>Pre and post evaluation reports</p> <p>Community-based training materials and trainer's manual</p>	<p>It will be possible to effectively measure the impact of the awareness raising campaign on the general public.</p> <p>School principals, teachers and community leaders support the life-skills based education and public awareness activities for youth and men</p>	<p>UNIFEM 8,000 UNFPA 25,000 UNDP 1,000</p> <p>UNFPA 7,500</p> <p>UNIFEM 5,000 UNDP 5,000</p>	<p>UNIFEM 10,000 UNFPA 5,000 UNDP 1,000</p> <p>UNFPA 7,500</p> <p>UNIFEM 16,000 UNDP 5,000 UNESCO 4,500</p>	<p>UNIFEM 17,000 UNFPA 5,000 UNDP 1,000</p> <p>UNFPA 7,500</p> <p>UNIFEM 6,150 UNDP 5,000</p>	<p>73,000</p> <p>22,500</p> <p>46,650</p>

Output 4	Activities	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
<p>Increased commitment among policy makers and legislators to adopt the DV Prevention and Response Model into national policy, pass national DV legislation, and address domestic violence issues in national disaster management strategies.</p>	<p>4.1 Collect and analyze data and evidence demonstrating the value of the DVPR Model in pilot sites (all UN agencies and counterparts).</p> <p>4.2 Develop a joint communications kit on DV and other advocacy materials (all UN agencies and counterparts).</p> <p>4.3 Organize high-level advocacy events, targeting policymakers and legislators at national and provincial levels (all UN agencies and counterparts).</p>	<p>A set of evidence-based gender sensitive documents and materials produced.</p> <p>Joint communication kit and other advocacy materials developed by the second quarter of Year 3.</p> <p>Number of officials from national level stakeholders interested in scaling-up of the DVPR Model.</p>	<p>Endline survey conducted</p> <p>JP Annual Progress Report</p> <p>Joint Communication Kit</p> <p>Media coverage</p> <p>National Disaster Management strategies</p> <p>Activity reports regarding advocacy</p>			<p>UNESCO 6,000</p>	<p>UNIFEM 16250 UNFPA 10,250 UNDP 8,250</p> <p>UNIFEM 5,000 UNFPA 1,000 UNDP 2,000 UNESCO 1,000</p> <p>UNIFEM 10,000 UNFPA 2,300 UNDP4,000 UNESCO 6,990</p>	<p>47,750</p> <p>9,000</p> <p>23,290</p>

Annex 2 Budget

Annex 2.1 Total Budget

Submitted by : UN Country Team in China

Title of Project: Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach

General Category of Expenditures	Requested to UN Trust Fund			Total (A)	Contribution from applicant/s (B)	Total Cost of Project (A+B)
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
I. Personnel	\$30,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$156,000.00	\$256,000.00
II. Training/Seminar/Workshops, etc	\$100,000.00	\$107,000.00	\$47,100.00	\$254,100.00	\$70,000.00	\$324,100.00
III. Equipment						
IV. Publications and documentation	\$32,460.00	\$17,500.00	\$20,774.00	\$70,734.00		\$105,734.00
V. Travel	\$10,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$32,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$37,000.00
VI. Contractual services (specify)	\$131,110.00	\$51,400.00	\$51,290.00	\$233,800.00		\$259,800.00
VII. Other (in-kind contribution from ACWF)					\$210,000.00	\$210,000.00
VIII. Monitoring (including baseline, travel, other	\$21,500.00	\$21,950.00	\$21,475.00	\$64,925.00		\$64,925.00
IX. Evaluation			\$21,025.00	\$21,025.00		\$21,025.00
X. Audit		\$2,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$15,000.00
XI. Miscellaneous	\$5,500.00	\$3,050.00	\$4,500.00	\$13,050.00		\$13,050.00
XII. Overhead	\$23,139.90	\$17,703.00	\$14,781.48	\$55,624.38		\$55,624.38
XIII Administrative Agency's Fees	\$3,572.00	\$2,733.00	\$2,282.82	\$8,587.82		\$8,587.82
Total	\$357,281.90	\$273,336.00	\$228,228.30	\$858,846.20	\$512,000.00	\$1,370,846.20

Note:

- In order to ensure quality coordination and monitoring and reporting, USD 85,000 shall be allocated for a National Coordinator and USD 32,000 for national coordination activities.
- Joint Programme Evaluation will be made during the second quarter of the year 3. The evaluation team shall consist of one international and two national consultants. The duration of the evaluation will be 15 days. An estimated budget of USD25,000 shall be shared by all 4 agencies and each agency should cover USD6,250 for this evaluation.

Annex 2.2 Detailed Total Budget

Submitted by : UN Country
Team in China

Title of Project: Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach

General Category of Expenditures	Requested to UN Trust Fund				Contribution from applicant/s (B)	Total Cost of Project (A+B)
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total (A)		
I. Personnel						
UNIFEM	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$85,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$115,000.00
UNDP						
UNESCO	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$96,000.00	\$111,000.00
UNFPA					\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
II. Training/Seminar/Workshops, etc						
UNIFEM	\$42,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$32,100.00	\$134,100.00	\$10,000.00	\$144,100.00
UNDP	\$18,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$68,000.00
UNESCO						
UNFPA	\$40,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$82,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$112,000.00
III. Equipment						
UNIFEM						
UNDP						
UNESCO						
UNFPA						
IV. Publications and documentation						
UNIFEM	\$12,210.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,274.00	\$33,484.00		\$33,484.00
UNDP	\$3,750.00			\$3,750.00	\$25,000.00	\$28,750.00
UNESCO			\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
UNFPA	\$16,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$32,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$42,500.00
V. Travel						
UNIFEM	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$9,000.00		\$9,000.00
UNDP	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
UNESCO	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$6,000.00		\$6,000.00
UNFPA	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00		\$12,000.00		\$12,000.00
VI. Contractual services (specify)						
UNIFEM	\$62,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$82,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$87,000.00
UNDP	\$9,160.00		\$10,000.00	\$19,160.00	\$1,000.00	\$20,160.00
UNESCO	\$32,600.00	\$30,900.00	\$4,490.00	\$67,990.00		\$67,990.00
UNFPA	\$27,350.00	\$10,500.00	\$26,800.00	\$64,650.00	\$20,000.00	\$84,650.00

VII. Other (specify)						
In-kind Contribution from ACWF (Human resources and Office facilities)					\$210,000.00	\$210,000.00
VIII. Monitoring (including baseline, travel, other)						
UNIFEM	\$13,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$15,475.00	\$44,475.00		\$44,475.00
UNDP	\$1,000.00	\$2,450.00		\$3,450.00		\$3,450.00
UNESCO		\$3,500.00		\$3,500.00		\$3,500.00
UNFPA	\$7,500.00		\$6,000.00	\$13,500.00		\$13,500.00
IX. Evaluation						
UNIFEM			\$6,525.00	\$6,525.00		\$6,525.00
UNDP			\$5,250.00	\$5,250.00		\$5,250.00
UNESCO			\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
UNFPA			\$4,250.00	\$4,250.00		\$4,250.00
X. Audit						
UNIFEM			\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
UNDP						
UNESCO					\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
UNFPA		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
XI. Miscellaneous						
UNIFEM	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00
UNDP	\$4,000.00	\$1,550.00	\$3,000.00	\$8,550.00		\$8,550.00
UNESCO	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$1,500.00		\$1,500.00
UNFPA						
XII. Overhead						
UNIFEM	\$11,074.70	\$9,100.00	\$7,726.18	\$27,900.88		\$27,900.88
UNDP	\$2,583.70	\$1,120.00	\$2,117.50	\$5,821.20		\$5,821.20
UNESCO	\$2,807.00	\$2,933.00	\$1,259.30	\$6,999.30		\$6,999.30
UNFPA	\$6,674.50	\$4,550.00	\$3,678.50	\$14,903.00		\$14,903.00
XIII Admin. Agency Fee						
UNDP	\$3,572.00	\$2,733.00	\$2,282.82	\$8,587.82		\$8,587.82
Total						
UNIFEM	\$169,284.70	\$139,100.00	\$118,100.18	\$426,484.88	\$45,000.00	\$471,484.88
UNDP	\$43,065.70	\$19,853.00	\$34,650.32	\$97,569.02	\$61,000.00	\$158,569.02
UNESCO	\$42,907.00	\$44,833.00	\$19,249.30	\$106,989.30	\$106,000.00	\$212,989.30
UNFPA	\$102,024.50	\$69,550.00	\$56,228.50	\$227,803.00	\$90,000.00	\$317,803.00
Total	\$357,281.90	\$273,336.00	\$228,228.30	\$858,846.20	\$512,000.00	\$1,370,846.20

Annex 2.3 Detailed Total Budget with Outputs

General Category of Expenditures		Requested to UN Trust Fund					Total (A)	Contribution from applicant/s (B)	Total Cost of Project (A+B)
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 3			
I. Personnel								\$256,000.00	
UNIFEM	(national officer/NOA X 1)	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$85,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$115,000.00	
UNDP									
UNESCO	(national staff)	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$96,000.00	\$111,000.00	
UNFPA							\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	
II. Training/Seminar/Workshops, etc								\$324,100.00	
UNIFEM	Output 1 (first year advocacy activities in 3 pilots counties)	\$7,000.00				\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00	
	Output 2 (training for hotline staff, shelter workers and police respectively each year)	\$27,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$87,000.00		\$87,000.00	
	Output 3 (large-scale public campaigns and community advocacy workshops throughout the three years)	\$8,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$15,100.00	\$15,100.00	\$33,100.00		\$33,100.00	
	Output 4 (high level advocacy event in year 3)			\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00	
UNDP	UNIFEM Total for Training	\$42,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$32,100.00	\$32,100.00	\$134,100.00	\$10,000.00	\$144,100.00	
	Output 2 (training for key legal staff and player each year)	\$18,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$68,000.00	
UNESCO									
UNFPA	Output 2 (Advocacy training for service providers)	\$20,000.00				\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00	
	Output 2 (Routine screening and counselling training)		\$32,000.00			\$32,000.00		\$32,000.00	
	Output 3 (Advocacy for teachers and life-skills education for youth)	\$20,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00	
	UNFPA Total for Training	\$40,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$82,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$112,000.00	

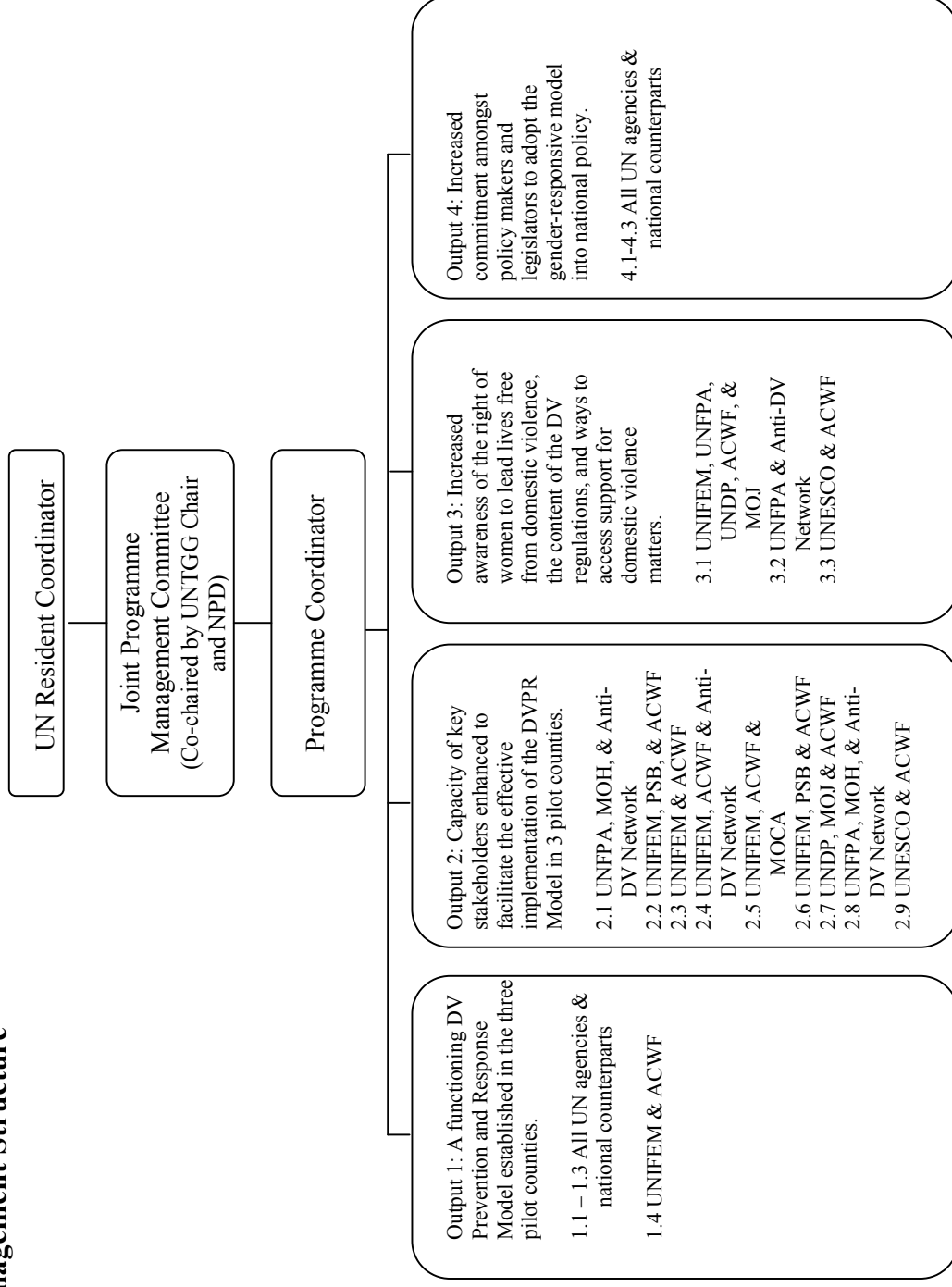
III. Equipment										
UNIFEM										
UNDP										
UNESCO										
UNFPA										
IV. Publications and documentation										
UNIFEM	Output 2 (training materials for hotline staff, shelter workers and police)						\$3,000.00	\$18,000.00		\$18,000.00
	Output 3 (IEC materials)	\$8,000.00	\$7,000.00				\$8,274.00	\$15,484.00		\$15,484.00
	UNIFEM Total for Publication	\$4,210.00	\$3,000.00				\$11,274.00	\$33,484.00		\$33,484.00
	Output 1 (first year advocacy activities through media and other channels)	\$12,210.00	\$10,000.00					\$1,750.00	\$25,000.00	\$26,750.00
UNDP	Output 3 (public awareness campaign and advocacy activity)	\$2,000.00						\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00
	UNDP Total for Publication	\$3,750.00						\$3,750.00	\$25,000.00	\$28,750.00
	UNESCO (joint communication kit and other advocacy materials)					\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
UNESCO	Output 3 (VAW Health training materials)	\$4,000.00						\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
	Output 3 (Awareness raising and life-skills education activities for youth)	\$12,500.00	\$7,500.00			\$7,500.00		\$27,500.00		\$27,500.00
	Output 4 (Joint communication kit - contribution)						\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
	UNFPA Total Publications	\$16,500.00	\$7,500.00			\$8,500.00		\$32,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$42,500.00
V. Travel										
UNIFEM		\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00				\$3,000.00	\$9,000.00		\$9,000.00
	Output 2 (training for key legal staff and player each year by workshops, study tour etc)	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00				\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00

	UNFPA Total Contractual services	\$27,350.00	\$10,500.00	\$26,800.00	\$64,650.00	\$20,000.00	\$84,650.00
VII. Other (specify)							\$210,000.00
ACWF	In-kind Contribution from ACWF (Human resources and Office facilities)					\$210,000.00	\$210,000.00
VIII. Monitoring							\$64,925.00
	Output1 (Monitoring missions and TA* for baseline, establishment of model, advocacy and strategy)	\$5,000.00			\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
	Output2 (Monitoring missions and TA for establishment of protocols and training)	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$15,000.00		\$15,000.00
UNIFEM	Output3 (Monitoring missions and TA for campaign and advocacy workshop)	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$5,475.00	\$17,475.00		\$17,475.00
	Output4 (Monitoring missions and TA for endline, communication kits production, advocacy workshops)			\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00
	UNIFEM Total for Monitoring	\$13,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$15,475.00	\$44,475.00		\$44,475.00
UNDP		\$1,000.00	\$2,450.00		\$3,450.00		\$3,450.00
UNESCO			\$3,500.00		\$3,500.00		\$3,500.00
	Output 1 (Baseline - health care sector)	\$7,500.00			\$7,500.00		\$7,500.00
UNFPA	Output 4 (Endline - health care sector)			\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00		\$6,000.00
	UNFPA Total Monitoring	\$7,500.00		\$6,000.00	\$13,500.00		\$13,500.00

VIII. Monitoring																			\$64,925.00
	Output1 (Monitoring missions and TA* for baseline, establishment of model, advocacy and strategy)	\$5,000.00																	\$5,000.00
	Output2 (Monitoring missions and TA for establishment of protocols and training)	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00																\$15,000.00
UNIFEM	Output3 (Monitoring missions and TA for campaign and advocacy workshop)	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00																\$17,475.00
	Output4 (Monitoring missions and TA for endline, communication kits production, advocacy workshops)																		\$7,000.00
	UNIFEM Total for Monitoring	\$13,000.00	\$16,000.00																\$44,475.00
UNDP		\$1,000.00	\$2,450.00																\$3,450.00
UNESCO			\$3,500.00																\$3,500.00
	Output 1 (Baseline - health care sector)	\$7,500.00																	\$7,500.00
UNFPA	Output 4 (Endline - health care sector)																		\$6,000.00
	UNFPA Total Monitoring	\$7,500.00																	\$13,500.00
IX. Evaluation																			\$21,025.00
UNIFEM																			\$6,525.00
UNDP																			\$5,250.00
UNESCO																			\$5,000.00
UNFPA																			\$4,250.00
X. Audit																			\$15,000.00
UNIFEM																			\$1,000.00
UNDP																			
UNESCO																			\$10,000.00
UNFPA			\$2,000.00																\$4,000.00

XI. Miscellaneous (Communication, Stationeries, Photocopies, Bank fees, etc.)							\$13,050.00
UNIFEM	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
UNDP	\$4,000.00	\$1,550.00	\$3,000.00	\$8,550.00	\$8,550.00	\$8,550.00	\$8,550.00
UNESCO	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
UNFPA							
XII. Overhead							\$55,624.38
UNIFEM	\$11,074.70	\$9,100.00	\$7,726.18	\$27,900.88	\$27,900.88	\$27,900.88	\$27,900.88
UNDP	\$2,583.70	\$1,120.00	\$2,117.50	\$5,821.20	\$5,821.20	\$5,821.20	\$5,821.20
UNESCO	\$2,807.00	\$2,933.00	\$1,259.30	\$6,999.30	\$6,999.30	\$6,999.30	\$6,999.30
UNFPA	\$6,674.50	\$4,550.00	\$3,678.50	\$14,903.00	\$14,903.00	\$14,903.00	\$14,903.00
XIII Administration Fees							
UNDP	\$3,572.00	\$2,733.00	\$2,282.82	\$8,587.82	\$8,587.82	\$8,587.82	\$8,587.82
Total							
UNIFEM	\$169,284.70	\$139,100.00	\$118,100.18	\$426,484.88	\$45,000.00	\$471,484.88	\$471,484.88
UNDP	\$43,065.70	\$19,853.00	\$34,650.32	\$97,569.02	\$61,000.00	\$158,569.02	\$158,569.02
UNESCO	\$42,907.00	\$44,833.00	\$19,249.30	\$106,989.30	\$106,000.00	\$212,989.30	\$212,989.30
UNFPA	\$102,024.50	\$69,550.00	\$56,228.50	\$227,803.00	\$90,000.00	\$317,803.00	\$317,803.00
Total	\$357,281.90	\$273,336.00	\$228,228.30	\$858,846.20	\$512,000.00	\$1,370,846.20	\$1,370,846.20

Annex 3: Management Structure



Annex 4 Summary of Local DV Regulations in 25 Provinces

- ◆ Most regulations include the definition of domestic violence (DV): a pattern of abusive behavior in family relationship in form of physical, emotional and sexual abuses such as beating, tying up, mutilation, humiliation, harassment, isolation from people and so on (except those of Heilongjiang, Guangdong, Qinghai, Jiangsu and Guangxi provinces).
- ◆ Coverage of the regulations: all of the regulations (except Guangdong province) have involved different part of the society in preventing and eliminating domestic violence, including people's court, procuratorate, security bureau, governments at all levels, national institutions, enterprises, social organizations such as women's association, grassroots judicial and administrative institutions, organizations for protecting the rights and interests of marginalized people (especially women, children, the elderly and disabled people), lawyers and citizens; All regulations assign specific responsibilities to different part engaged.
- ◆ All regulations (Guangdong province) encourage promotion and education of laws on prevention of domestic violence to raise citizens' legal awareness and capability of self-protection. They also emphasize the role of media in disseminating the healthy concepts of family relationships and enhance the supervision of domestic violence.
- ◆ 14 out of 25 provinces (Hunan, Sichuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang, Shanxi, Shandong, Zhejiang, Tianjin, Fujian, Guangxi, Guizhou and Hainan) specify that in case of divorce caused by domestic violence, interests of the victims should be safeguarded in accordance with the law on division of property, housing or child custody issues.
- ◆ 11 out of 25 provinces (Sichuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang, Shanxi, Anhui, Shandong, Hebei, Chongqing, Tianjin and Jilin) specify that any organization or individual has the rights and obligations to discourage and stop domestic violence and report the illegal activities to local authorities.

	Province	Title of the Regulation	Issued by	Year issued
1.	Hunan	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Hunan province	2000
2.	Sichuan	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Sichuan province	2000
3.	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	2001
4.	Jiangxi	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Jiangxi province	2002
5.	Shaanxi	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Shaanxi province	2002
6.	Heilongjiang	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Heilongjiang province	2003

7.	Hubei	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Hubei province	2003
8.	Shanxi	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Shanxi province	2003
9.	Anhui	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Anhui province	2004
10.	Shandong	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Shandong province	2004
11.	Hebei	Regulation on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Hebei Province	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Hebei province	2004
12.	Liaoning	Regulation on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Liaoning Province	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Liaoning province	2005
13.	Chongqing	Regulation on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Chongqing Municipality	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Chongqing Municipality	2006
14.	Tianjin	Regulations on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	Tianjin Comprehensive Management of Social Security Committee and other five departments	2000
15.	Guangdong	Opinions on dealing with illegal activities in marriage, property issues and so on (extract)	Higher People's Court of Guangdong Province and other three departments	2000
16.	Qinghai	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	Qinghai Comprehensive Management of Social Security Committee and other five departments	2001
17.	Jiangsu	Opinions on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	Jiangsu Commission of Politics and Law and other five departments	2002
18.	Zhejiang	Opinions on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence	Zhejiang Commission of Politics and Law and other five departments	2003
19.	Jilin	Regulations on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Jilin Province	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Jilin Province	2007
20.	Gansu	Regulations on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Gansu Province	Gansu Comprehensive Management of Social Security Committee and other five departments	2004

21.	Henan	Decision on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Henan Province	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Henan province	2006
22.	Fujian	Notice of Opinions on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Fujian Province	Fujian Commission of Politics and Law and other five departments	2004
23.	Guangxi	Decisions on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	2005
24.	Guizhou	Decisions on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Guizhou Province	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Guizhou province	2005
25.	Hainan	Regulations on Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence in Hainan Province	National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee of Hainan province	2005

Annex 5 Annual Workplan for 2009

Outcome: The effective prevention and response to DV through implementing a multi-sectoral model and improving relevant policies and laws.		Timeline												Responsible entity(ies)	Budget		
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
Output 1 A functioning DV Prevention and Response Model established in the three pilot counties.	Disaggregated data available and used in the design of interventions and advocacy.	Activities 1.1 Conduct baseline surveys in pilot counties, including special assessment of post-earthquake needs in Sichuan (all UN agencies and national counterparts).	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						UNIFEM 10,000	52,320
			X	X	X	X	X	X								UNFPA 7,500	
			X	X	X	X	X	X								UNDP 4,500	
			X	X	X	X	X	X								UNESCO 30,320	
Output 1 At least 75% of trained officials at all levels increased their awareness of DV issues and understanding of the DVPR Model by the end of year 1.		Activities 1.2 Conduct in-depth analysis and participatory consultation on how to adapt the Domestic Violence Prevention and Response Model (DVPR Model) to the pilot sites (all UN agencies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						UNIFEM 10,000	19,400
			X	X	X	X	X	X							UNFPA 1,000		
			X	X	X	X	X	X							UNDP 4,500		
			X	X	X	X	X	X							UNESCO 3,900		

Output 2	Output Indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
Capacity of key stakeholders enhanced to ensure the effective implementation of the DVPR Model in 3 pilot countries.	At least one MCH hospital in each county enabled to provide appropriate services to DV victims, including regular screening and effective referrals, by the end of year 3.	2.1 Amend the MOH Violence Against Women protocol and establish a DV screening system (UNFPA, MOH and Anti-DV Network).									X	X	X		UNFPA 28,500	28,500
	At least one police station in each county enabled to effectively monitor emergency calls by the end of year 3	2.2 Establish police protocols in relation to monitoring emergency calls, including maintaining appropriate documentation (UNIFEM, PSB and ACWF).										X			UNIFEM 15,000	15,000
		2.3 Develop referral protocols to be used by all agencies as part of holistic service delivery (UNIFEM and ACWF).										X			UNIFEM 15,000	15,000
	At least 75% of referrals of DV	2.4 Carry out training-of-											X		UNIFEM 12,210	12,210

community-based trainings on DV in post-disaster situation	documentation, and good practices on responding to emergency calls (UNIFEM, PSB and ACWF).					
	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 (UNDP, the MOJ, and ACWF).	X			UNDP 13,750	13,750
	2.8 Provide training to health managers, including components on the MOH Violence Against Women protocol,	X		X	UNFPA 8,000	8,000

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conducting
danger
assessments,
safety planning,
providing
emotional
support and
improving
confidentiality,
privacy and
safety of
hospital settings
(UNFPA, MOH
and Anti-DV
Network).

Output 3	Output Indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total			
															UNIFEM 8,000	UNFPA 25,000		
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.	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.	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 (UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNDP and ACWF).								X					UNIFEM 8,000	UNFPA 25,000		
					X												UNDP 1,000	
	75% of participants who participate in the peer education and community based training demonstrate a much better understanding of DV issues.	3.2 Provide life-skills based peer education in various youth-centered venues (UNFPA and Anti-DV Network).										X	X		UNFPA 7,500			
	All community-based training resources have been validated by key stakeholders. Minimum of two	3.3 Organize advocacy workshop for the local community members in the earthquake-									X				UNIFEM 5,000	UNDP 5,000		
																	10,000	
																	34,000	
																	7,500	

master trainers and 10 township level trainers are trained to effectively facilitate community-based trainings on DV

affected county in Sichuan, with a particular focus on the increased risks that women face post-disaster, including an increased likelihood of experiencing DV, and effective community-based approaches to addressing DV, particularly in post-disaster settings. (UNESCO, UNDP, UNIFEM and ACWF)

Output 4	Output Indicators	Activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Increased commitment among policy makers and legislators to adopt the DV Prevention and Response Model into national policy, pass national DV legislation, and address domestic violence issues in national disaster management strategies.	A set of evidence-based gender sensitive documents and materials produced.	4.1 Collect evidence demonstrating the value of the DVPR Model in pilot sites (all UN agencies and counterparts).												
	Joint communication kit and other advocacy materials developed by the second quarter of Year 3.	4.2 Develop a joint communications kit on DV and other advocacy materials (all UN agencies and counterparts).												
	Number of officials from national level stakeholders interested in scaling-up of the DVPR Model.	4.3 Organize high-level advocacy events, targeting policymakers and legislators at national and provincial levels (all UN agencies and counterparts).												