

UN TRUST FUND TO END
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Annual Report

2024

COVER PHOTO CREDITS: FIDEICOMISO ECUATORIANO DE COOPERACIÓN PARA EL DESARROLLO (ECUADOR), CAMBODIAN **WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER** (CAMBODIA), INICIATIVA DE LOS DERECHOS DE LA MUJER (GUATEMALA), WESAL ABDULLAH/ARAB WOMEN ORGANIZATION (JORDAN), NINA GUTU/HELPAGE MOLDOVA (MOLDOVA)

Editor in Chief: Abigail Erikson

Produced by: Sara de la Peña Espín

With contributions by the UN Trust Fund team:
Anna Alaszewski, Anna Nemirovsky, Annie Hedlund, Astrid Pertuisel, Diep H N Nguyen, Dilshod Atakhanov, Elimane Bousso, Erika Petillo, Etsehiwot Eguale, Fiona Dalmier, Hisham Obaid, Larissa Alejandra Rosales López, Lorna Mesina, Marie Palitzyne, Marie-Christiane Boa, Marina Gutmann, Mila Ioncheva, Mildred García R., Minji Kim, Morgan Ogenyi, Nathalie Pohl, Nermin Alshaer, Olwan Alhalabi, Paloma Garron, Raissa Vitorio, Regina Salanova, Ruth Prieto Cabello, Senem Aydoğan, Shruti Majumdar, Tanya Ghani, Tirualem Habtegebriel, Valentina LoGiudice, Wafaa Alkafarna

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is the only global, multilateral grant-giving mechanism exclusively dedicated to supporting efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls. Established by the General Assembly in 1996 (resolution 50/166), the UN Trust Fund is administered by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on behalf of the United Nations system. The UN Trust Fund involves United Nations bodies and organs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and experts on ending violence against women and girls in its decision-making processes through its Programme Advisory Committees.[1]

ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action (programme)
AHAC	Amal Healing and Advocacy Center
AWID	Association for Women's Rights in Development
CSO	Civil society organization
CSW68	Sixty-eighth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
EVAW/G	Ending violence against women and girls
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (of the United Kingdom)
GWIHR	Greater Women Initiative for Health and Right
JWF	Justice Without Frontiers
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex plus
NCAV	National Center Against Violence
PETAL	Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women
PYALARA	Palestinian Youth Association for Leadership and Rights Activation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIHA	Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa
SMS	Shakti Milan Samaj
SOFEPADI	Solidarité Féminine Pour La Paix et le Développement Intégral
SVRI	Sexual Violence Research Initiative
UN Trust Fund	UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WONGOSOL	Women's NGO Secretariat of Liberia

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS 4

FOREWORD 6

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 9

1. THE UN TRUST FUND IN 2024 10

1.1 About the UN Trust Fund: More than a donor 12

1.2 Activities and organizational results 16

2. ISSUES AND TRENDS 22

2.1 **Spotlight:** CSO perspectives on backlash 24

2.2 **Emerging trend:** the rise of technology-facilitated gender-based violence 28

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS 30

3.1 Scope and reach 32

3.2 Grantee partners' global results and impact 36

3.3 Key results and programme snapshots by region 39

3.4 **In Focus:** Crisis-affected women and girls 50

3.5 **In Focus:** Women and girls with disabilities 52

4. BEYOND ADDRESSING VIOLENCE: FOSTERING ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE, BUILDING MOVEMENTS AND DRIVING SYSTEMIC CHANGE 54

4.1 The ripple effect 56

4.2 Organizational resilience 58

4.3 Movements against violence 60

4.4 Partnerships and strategic advocacy 62

5. THE WAY FORWARD 64

ANNEXES 67

5.1 **Annex I:** Results framework (2021–2025) progress report 67

5.2 **Annex II:** Summary of knowledge products published in 2024 104

ENDNOTES 108



Credit: UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

FOREWORD

Thirty years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action set the global standard for women's rights, we find ourselves at a defining moment. As I reflect on this past year at the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund), I am both inspired by the progress made by our partners and acutely aware of the growing challenges they face.

Throughout the year, I have been deeply moved by the courage and creativity of our grantee partners. Whether it's supporting women with hearing disabilities in Argentina to co-create sign language to express experiences of violence, assisting communities in Gaza to access life-saving services amid despair and destruction, or facilitating healing for adolescent girl survivors in Kenya through innovative art-based counselling, the impact of our partners' work stays with me daily. They remind us why civil society and women's rights organizations are indispensable in reaching the world we strive for. Grounded in their expertise and communities, they empower lives, offer hope and healing and drive advocacy and action – and do so with empathy, urgency and vision.

Yet the progress and momentum on gender equality these organizations have built is increasingly under threat. Across nearly every region, our partners are experiencing an intensifying backlash against gender equality – legal rollbacks, funding cuts, online harassment and even threats to personal safety.

One in four countries say backlash has hampered progress on gender equality in the past five years.[2] Our Beyond Backlash report shows that more than 70 per cent of our grantee partners faced backlash in 2024. This isn't random. It's a coordinated response designed to push back on both the increasing strength of feminist movements and the visibility of women's rights efforts and progress. And it's having a real impact – shrinking civic space, legal rollbacks, budget cuts, digital disinformation campaigns and threats to personal safety all undermine hard-won gains.

These challenges are compounded by a historic funding crisis. Deep cuts to foreign aid by several of the world's largest donor governments are threatening organizations that provide life-saving services for women and girls, with 90 per cent of women's organizations in humanitarian settings facing devastating reductions and nearly half at risk of closure within months.[3] Many organizations are doing more with less, but some are at risk of disappearing altogether.

Our team listens closely to our partners' concerns. We know how important it is that we evolve and respond as needs emerge. That's why we have extended grant durations, expanded core support and prioritized organizational resilience. We recognize that sustainable change can't happen without strong, resilient organizations and movements to drive it.

In this environment, the role of the UN Trust Fund has never been more critical. We work at the intersection of civil society, the United Nations system, Member States and feminist movements – bringing together diverse actors across the ending violence against women and girls ecosystem. Whether through global convenings, collaborative funding initiatives or inter-agency work, we foster trust, amplify civil society voices and align resources to meet shared goals. These connections are not just strategic – they are essential to sustaining momentum and solidarity across a fragmented landscape.

Despite the scale of the challenge, we at the UN Trust Fund remain hopeful – because we witness what's possible every day through the incredible efforts of our grantee partners.

Their determination gives us direction.

Their strength gives us hope.

I'm particularly proud that we're co-leading an inter-agency initiative, alongside the Spotlight Initiative, to improve how the United Nations system supports women's rights organizations, addressing issues such as underfunding and fragmentation. This effort is aligned with the UN80 vision, grounded in feminist principles and shaped by partners' feedback, having been recognized as a promising practice in the UN System-Wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan.

As we approach our thirtieth anniversary in 2026 and develop our next Strategic Plan (2026–2030), this is a moment for courage, clarity and collective action. The time for incremental, cautious change has passed. If we are serious about accelerating efforts to prevent violence against women and girls, we must remain steadfast in ensuring women's rights and civil society organizations are prioritized and adequately resourced across all contexts.

Feminist movements are the most unyielding force for equality, relentlessly pushing forward for progress with astounding creativity, adaptiveness and inclusivity, creating alliances and coalitions across all sectors.

To our incredible grantee partners: thank you for your resilience, your vision and your daily acts of bravery. To our donors, United Nations colleagues and allies across the ecosystem: thank you for your ongoing partnership.

I hope our 2024 Annual Report not only informs, but inspires renewed commitment to building a world where all women and girls live free from violence and full of possibility.

Despite the scale of the challenge, we at the UN Trust Fund remain hopeful – because we witness what's possible every day through the incredible efforts of our grantee partners.

Their determination gives us direction.

Their strength gives us hope.

In solidarity,

Abby Erikson

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The UN Trust Fund thanks its donors and strategic partners for their generous support, their leadership and solidarity.

DONORS

GOVERNMENTAL

Australia, Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Union

UN WOMEN NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UN Women Australia, UN Women Austria, UN Women Finland, UN Women France, UN Women Germany, UN Women Iceland, UN Women Japan, UN Women Netherlands, UN Women Spain, UN Women Sweden, UN Women New Zealand

PRIVATE SECTOR, FOUNDATIONS & INDIVIDUALS

Conscious Step, Global Impact, SOKO INC., Wellspring Philanthropic Fund

With special thanks to the generous individuals worldwide who supported the UN Trust Fund in 2024, in particular to Karla D. Mundt.

GLOBAL PROGRAMME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Equality Now, Ludwig Maximilian University Of Munich, OCHA, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC, SRVAW, The South African Medical Research Council, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Spotlight Initiative (Observer), Independent expert

The UN Trust Fund is also grateful to all the members of the Regional Programme Advisory Committees, including FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN Women and WHO, (11) CSO representatives and (2) independent experts.

A special thank you to UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman for her continuous support of the UN Trust Fund and the cause of ending violence against women and girls.

Note: Membership of the Global Programme Advisory Committee is described in endnote 1.

1

THE UN TRUST FUND IN 2024

For nearly three decades, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) has served as much more than a financing mechanism – it has been a catalyst for transformative change. As the world's first and only multilateral grant-making mechanism dedicated solely to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, it positions civil society and women's rights organizations at the centre of change.

This section of the Annual Report explores the UN Trust Fund's distinctive role as a feminist-informed mechanism within the United Nations system, showcasing how its comprehensive wraparound support model extends far beyond financial assistance – offering sustained and holistic support services for those at the forefront of progress.



Credit: Women for Women International (South Sudan)



Credit: Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia (Mexico)

1.1 ABOUT THE UN TRUST FUND: MORE THAN A DONOR

A CATALYST FOR CHANGE

The 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action sparked the creation of a dedicated funding mechanism to translate global women's rights commitments into tangible action. A year later, the United Nations General Assembly established the UN Trust Fund, recognizing the need for coordinated and strengthened international support to address violence against women.

For nearly three decades, the UN Trust Fund has remained the only global grant-making mechanism focused exclusively on ending violence against women and girls. Since inception, it has served front-line civil society and women's rights organizations, investing more than US$ 240 million in 706 survivor-centred initiatives across 140 countries and territories.

REACH (1996–2024)

US$ 240M
in funding

706
civil society initiatives

140
countries and territories

Despite these significant efforts, the magnitude of the problem continues to grow: one in three women worldwide experiences violence during her lifetime;[4] female genital mutilation affects 230 million women and girls worldwide;[5] and one in five women aged 20 to 24 years were married as children.[6] Behind these statistics are millions of lives affected by preventable violence, highlighting the ongoing urgency of the UN Trust Fund's mission.

Administered by UN Women, [the UN Trust Fund] stands as a model of inter-agency collaboration across the United Nations system.

UN Secretary-General's Report on the Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (December 2024)


Credit: Women for Women International (South Sudan)

FEMINIST FUNDING PRACTICES

At its core, the UN Trust Fund is a strategic mechanism anchored within the United Nations and continuously deepening its alignment with feminist-informed practices and principles. Its operations are grounded in three core commitments:

BE BOLD

Evolve traditional United Nations grant-making systems towards relationships of mutual enablement, decolonization of knowledge and structural support to civil society and feminist movements.

BE PRINCIPLED

Put civil society organizations (CSOs), especially women-led and women's rights organizations, at the centre and fund their priorities through a demand-driven model with a consistent focus on reaching women and girls most at risk.

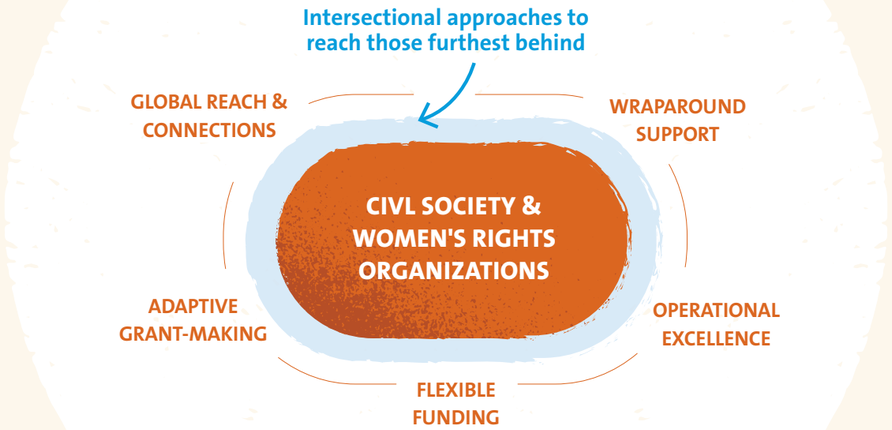
BE ADAPTIVE

Commit to continuous learning by actively listening to partners, assessing and adjusting processes and piloting new approaches to ensure the UN Trust Fund remains responsive to civil society partners and their constituencies.

The UN Trust Fund empowers civil society and women's rights organizations to end violence against women and girls through adaptive grant-making and comprehensive wraparound support.

Organizations are supported throughout the application process and the grant-making system includes specialized funding windows to ensure responsiveness to emerging challenges.

Wraparound support is provided to grantee partners for the duration of their initiatives, combining flexible funding for contingency costs and organizational resilience with capacity development, technical assistance, strategic advocacy and partnership connections with global decision makers, all guided by an intersectional lens and a commitment to operational excellence.



The FCDO would not have been able to support a similar diverse, and localised portfolio of organisations ... at such scale through any other mechanism. The [UN Trust Fund] Secretariat delivers a vast range of activities that extend far beyond administering funds – these include strengthening the long-term capacity of [women's rights organizations], generating and sharing knowledge and learning as a global public good, and playing a key role across the UN system and in wider global advocacy efforts to mobilise attention and resources for ending [gender-based violence].

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom[7]

WRAPAROUND SUPPORT

The UN Trust Fund's signature wraparound support model responds to the complex and evolving needs of CSOs working in challenging and often underresourced contexts. Alongside funding, the UN Trust Fund offers organizational development support; capacity strengthening; tailored accompaniment; visibility and advocacy; and evidence-based knowledge production. In practice, this translates into:

PRE-INITIATIVE
FOR CSO APPLICANTS

- **Multilingual information and proposal writing sessions** for applicants
- **Webinars and technical help** to develop quality, ethical proposals alongside guidance on financial, administrative and safeguarding compliance

DURING INITIATIVE
FOR SELECTED GRANTEE PARTNERS

- **Funding:** long-term, flexible and core allocations aligned with partner priorities
- **Programmatic support** to refine and adapt interventions throughout the grant period
- **Monitoring and reporting** guidance, tools and tailored technical support
- **Operational support** for budgeting, compliance and reporting
- **Onboarding training package** to navigate project management, and operational requirements
- **Knowledge co-production, sharing and collaboration** opportunities
- Strategic **communications, advocacy and knowledge exchange**
- **Co-production** of **practice-based knowledge**
- **Facilitated connections** with UN Women offices and United Nations inter-agency platforms to enhance influence

POST-INITIATIVE
FOR FORMER GRANTEE PARTNERS

- Tailored support for **final evaluation**
- Continued participation in **knowledge-sharing platforms and peer learning events**
- Inclusion in **evidence generation** and dissemination efforts

1.2

ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESULTS

In 2024, facing record-breaking demand,[8] the UN TRUST FUND



Credit: Centro de la mujer peruana Flora Tristán (Peru)

awarded

US$ 15.9 million

to 36 new grantee partners across 41 countries and territories. In addition to welcoming this new cohort, it continued its support for another 144 civil society and women's rights organizations throughout their initiatives' ongoing implementation. This contributed to **80% of grantee partners reporting enhanced resilience**, **50% securing additional funding**, and all maintaining exemplary financial accountability.

MIDTERM REVIEW

The midterm review of the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan,[9] published in 2024, reaffirmed that the UN Trust Fund has a unique role in providing long-term, flexible funding to grass-roots and women's rights organizations, in particular those operating in high-risk and crisis settings. The review emphasized that the UN Trust Fund provides excellent value for money and lives up to its ambition of being more than a traditional donor. The review also found that stronger communication efforts were needed to more effectively convey the UN Trust Fund's distinctive and strategic role as well as to ensure the achievements of grantee partners were fully recognized and amplified.

GRANT-MAKING

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund channelled funding to 36 civil society organizations through two key streams. The first was its **27th annual grant cycle**, which allocated

US$ 13.6 million

to 28 organizations with

70%
dedicated to sustained prevention and response efforts through the general funding window.

and

30%
directed to crisis-affected women and girls through a dedicated special window.

The second stream came through the Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action **(ACT) programme**, an initiative led by the European Commission and UN Women, in partnership with the UN Trust Fund. Through ACT,

US$ 2.3 million

was invested in eight regional initiatives aimed at strengthening feminist movements, organizational resilience and networks across sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. All new grantee partners are women-led organizations, and over half are constituent-led, ensuring that resources reach those with lived experiences and direct ties to affected communities. Notably, 75 per cent of new grantee partners self-identified as women's rights organizations.

> **The UN Trust Fund furthers the localization agenda by providing critical core, flexible, long-term funding that reaches small organizations and women's groups that are often excluded from humanitarian platforms and funding mechanisms.**
>
> *Midterm review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025 (2024)*

2024 **GRANT-MAKING**

36
new partnerships

US$ 15.9M
total investment

41
countries and territories

100%
women-led organizations

WRAPAROUND SERVICES

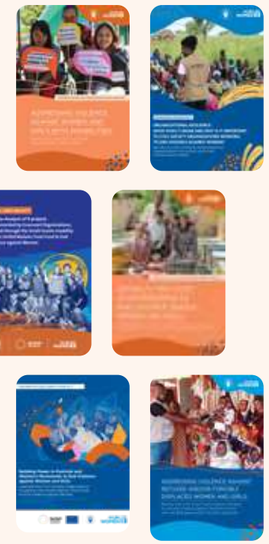
UN Trust Fund support extends beyond funding, offering **tailored technical accompaniment** as part of its signature wraparound services model. In 2024, the UN Trust Fund Secretariat team conducted more than 200 individual consultations with grantee partners, providing hands-on support with programme design, implementation and adaptation, ensuring each organization could maximize their impact with contextually appropriate approaches. This individualized support was complemented by 16 capacity-development webinars covering essential topics from financial management to programming principles, reaching nearly 1,000 participants. The UN Trust Fund further advanced its commitment to inclusion by launching a Disability and Inclusion Helpdesk – a resource designed to support grantee partners in applying disability-inclusive approaches throughout their programming. The UN Trust Fund also resumed in-person capacity development and peer exchange workshops for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic. The comprehensive support model was met with high approval: 90 per cent of grantee partners reported satisfaction with the support provided.

The UN Trust Fund continued to deepen its investment in **evaluations and practice-based knowledge** to inform both policy and programming. It provided guidance and quality assurance on more than 200 evaluation deliverables, such as terms of reference, methodologies, data-collection tools, ethics and safety protocols, data analysis plans and draft reports. This work supported the completion of 30 evaluations in 2024, expanding the robust Evaluation Library in the UN Trust Fund Learning Hub to more than 180 resources. An independent meta-evaluation found that the technical support provided by the UN Trust Fund led to a steady improvement in the quality and rigour of evaluations. The percentage of reports rated as "good" increased from 30 per cent in 2020 to 47 per cent in 2024, while "unsatisfactory" reports dropped from 22 per cent to 10 per cent over the same period.[10]

In close collaboration with grantee partners, the UN Trust Fund produced eight practice-based knowledge products (see annex II). To promote shared learning, it convened two knowledge exchange webinars focused on intersectionality and organizational resilience, further advancing collective understanding of what works to end violence against women and girls. Almost all grantees (99 per cent of respondents in the annual grantee survey) reported using knowledge co-produced by the UN Trust Fund to strengthen their decision-making and programming.

> **For us to use our voice and knowledge, a true partnership of learning and mentoring with donors is so important ... and we felt that this was something that the UN Trust Fund did very well.**
>
> *UN Trust Fund grantee partner representative*

2024 Knowledge Products | Highlights





Credit: Ibrahim Al Alami/Freedom Media Production (Jordan)

SHINE: The UN Trust Fund Multilingual Online Hub for Knowledge Exchange

Produced in collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative, the SHINE Hub enables and facilitates dialogue among CSOs, the United Nations, practitioners, academics and researchers, the private sector, donors, and other partners working to end violence against women. SHINE offers the combined power of a virtual exchange hub, convening platform and multilingual tool to inform global policy, programming and advocacy on ending violence against women and girls.

The UN Trust Fund continued to leverage the platform in 2024. A new mobile app and new partnerships – with UN Women and the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence – expanded SHINE's reach and accessibility, and total registered users increased to 2,638 by the end of the year.

In 2024, the most active discussion in SHINE focused on technology-facilitated violence against women. This discussion helped build a more nuanced understanding of CSOs' experiences with this emerging trend, as detailed in section 2, and will inform future work by the UN Trust Fund and its partners.

Country engagements were led in 22 locations, marking a significant return to in-person outreach to partners. These engagements reached 60 partner organizations and United Nations agencies. Where travel was restricted due to security concerns, virtual engagements ensured continued connection and support. Country engagements create space for more meaningful collaboration, enabling deeper technical dialogue, peer learning and the sharing of best practices among grantee partners and with UN entities. They strengthen feminist movement-building by fostering cross-organizational partnerships, and this was evident with grantee partners in multiple countries forming new alliances and enhancing knowledge exchange.

In Jordan, where the UN Trust Fund supports five CSOs, a multi-stakeholder dialogue convened by UN Women Country Office strengthened coordination among government bodies, United Nations entities and local partners addressing gender-based violence. Similarly, in Kosovo,[11] a dialogue between grantee organizations and authorities focused on advancing access to reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence – highlighting the Trust Fund's role in connecting grass-roots expertise with national policy frameworks.

> **It is essential to ensure that we all work together, hand in hand and in a coordinated manner – government, civil society and international partners... we are delighted to be working closely with the UN Trust Fund... as we scale up support for national efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.**
>
> *Nicolas Burniat, UN Women Jordan Country Representative*

THE WRAPAROUND SERVICES IN 2024

Key figures

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT 1

Feedback provided to 191 progress reports to strengthen accountability, effectiveness, and impact measurement.

32 grantee partners supported with external auditing, management and response.

VISIBILITY & ADVOCACY 4

8 global advocacy events led.

19 events supported including CSW68, Free Future 2024, SVRI Forum, AWID Forum.

25 country- and regional-level networking events held.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT 2

22 webinars engaged 1,522 participants on programmatic, financial and thematic topics.

In-person capacity development workshop for new partners.

Disability and inclusion helpdesk launched to facilitate inclusion.

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION 5

25+ independent grants evaluations supported.

Webinar series on resourcing EVAW/G with 600+ attendees.

Official SVRI forum partner, supporting 35+ grantee partners to attend and present their work.

TAILORED ACCOMPANIMENT FROM PORTFOLIO MANAGERS 3

200+ bilateral meetings with partners to support project management, implementation and troubleshooting.

30+ new partners supported on results frameworks, data collection, ethics and safety and "do no harm" principles.

14 country monitoring visits to support 46 grantee partners.



OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The programmatic achievements of the UN Trust Fund are enabled by a dedicated operational structure and team, combining precision with adaptability. In 2024, the UN Trust Fund achieved 99 per cent budget utilization and contributed to UN Women securing its thirteenth consecutive unqualified external audit opinion. At the grantee partner level, audit findings accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total audited amount – and all were promptly resolved, with full recovery of identified sums. In parallel, the UN Trust Fund provided targeted support to grantees to strengthen their understanding of the underlying issues and reinforce sound financial management practices.

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund achieved 99% budget utilization and contributed to UN Women securing its 13th consecutive unqualified external audit opinion.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE IN GRANTS MANAGEMENT

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund demonstrated its operational resilience and efficiency by successfully managing an unprecedented 81 per cent increase in applications for its 27th funding cycle, with a total of 2,889 applications received. Despite the surge, it maintained close coordination with 24 UN Women country and regional offices and engaged 118 external experts to ensure a rigorous and transparent review and grant selection process. The UN Trust Fund Secretariat also responded to more than 6,000 technical inquiries from partners during the year. A key enabler of this performance was the enhanced and unique Grants Management System, which streamlined application handling, improved data tracking and ensured uninterrupted support to applicant and grantee organizations – reflecting the Fund's commitment to operational excellence, innovation and partner-centred service delivery.

2024 UN Trust Fund Results

STRONGER FUNDRAISING & PARTNERSHIPS

50%
of supported organizations raised an additional **$21 million in 2024.**

INCREASED RESILIENCE & ADAPTABILITY

Nearly **80%** of grantees said their **ability to withstand challenges and adapt** has improved.

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

100%
of grantees implemented programmes **aligned with EVAW/G programming principles.**

HIGH STANDARDS OF FINANCIAL INTEGRITY

Across **US$ 5.5 million** in audited funds, there were **no adverse audit findings.**

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION & THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

65%
of grantees reported producing **new research and knowledge** on EVAW/G.

2

ISSUES AND TRENDS

Throughout 2024, civil society and women's rights organizations navigated rapidly evolving landscapes marked by mounting complexity – from armed conflicts and climate-related disasters to digital threats and deepening financial pressures. In response to these overlapping crises, the UN Trust Fund drew on its extensive network of partners and real-time insights to spotlight two escalating threats: the intensifying backlash against gender equality efforts and the growing prevalence of technology-facilitated gender-based violence. These challenges not only endanger essential services for women and girls, but also threaten the survival of the very organizations working to end violence against them.

By elevating these urgent issues, this section of the Annual Report seeks to raise global awareness, deepen understanding and advocate for expanded, flexible and responsive support.



Credit: Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina (Argentina)



Credit: Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia (Mexico)

2.1
SPOTLIGHT: CSO PERSPECTIVES ON BACKLASH

CSOs working to end violence against women and girls face an unprecedented, coordinated backlash. This has been clearly documented by the UN Trust Fund report Beyond Backlash,[12] which is based on insights from more than 100 grantee partners across 50+ countries gathered during 2024.[13]

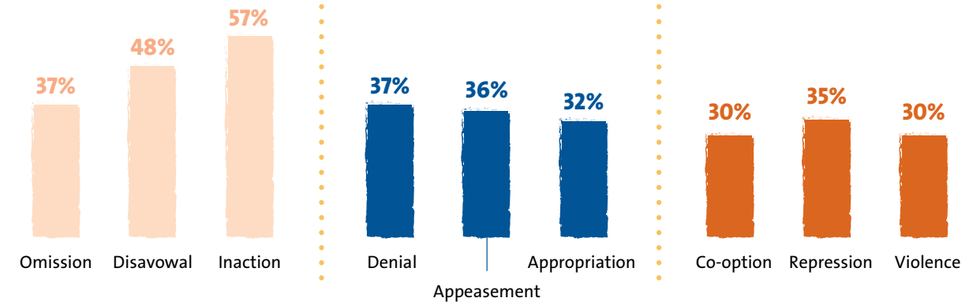
RISING TIDE OF BACKLASH

Data from UN Trust Fund partners has revealed an alarming trend: approximately 70 per cent of grantee organizations experienced backlash in 2024. Unlike past manifestations of backlash, the current phenomenon is more sophisticated and dangerous, as it is a systematic effort – operating through legal frameworks, digital platforms and political systems – to undermine progress on women's rights.

Organizations working on women's rights describe three distinct but interconnected forms of opposition: systemic backlash; deny, distort and distract; and repression and violence.

In 2024, nearly 70% of grantee partners said they had experienced backlash to their work, by both state and non-state actors. Like violence against women and girls itself, backlash is significantly underreported – suggesting the actual prevalence is likely even higher.

Types of backlash reported by UN Trust Fund grantee partners against initiatives to end violence against women and girls (percentages of partners reporting each type of backlash)



41%

SYSTEMIC BACKLASH

Exclusion of violence against women from laws and policies, inadequate budget allocations, defunding organizations and institutional inertia to implement actions to EVAW/G.

31%

DENY, DISTORT & DISTRACT

Denial and minimization of violence against women as an issue, overtly advocating against it but covertly attempting to undermine it, and appeasement to limit the impact of initiatives to EVAW/G.

28%

REPRESSION & VIOLENCE

State tactics used to undermine or dismantle feminist organizations include violence and threats, appropriating the agenda, surveillance, and suppressing change initiatives.

IMPACT ON PREVENTION, IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS AND POLICIES, AND SERVICES

The consequences of backlash directly affect the lives and safety of women and girls, especially those from communities facing structural marginalization. For instance, a grantee partner operating in the Europe and Central Asia region witnessed government budget cuts that severely reduced access to justice for survivors, allowing cycles of violence to continue unchecked. In the Arab States region, some grantee partners encountered backlash from local communities. For example, restrictions were placed on women's participation in awareness-raising sessions, limiting their access to critical information and support. In parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, government restrictions prevented organizations from holding meetings with youth and community groups, severely limiting their work to prevent violence against women and girls.

Partner organizations representing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex plus (LGBTQI+) communities, women with disabilities or women from ethnic minorities all faced multilayered backlash on many fronts, a reflection of the persistent lack of recognition for the specific forms of violence these groups experience.

In several countries across Europe and Central Asia, organizations working with Roma women and girls reported increasing difficulties in securing funding. Across many regions, escalating threats forced CSOs to adopt comprehensive security measures to protect their teams and sustain their work under increasingly hostile conditions.

Despite these mounting challenges, CSOs demonstrated remarkable resilience, adaptability and unwavering commitment to advancing the rights of women and girls – often at great personal and organizational risk.

CALL FOR ACTION

As backlash intensifies, CSOs are calling for concrete, strategic support that matches the opposition they face. The insights from UN Trust Fund grantee partners shape a clear vision of what this means across eight action areas, prioritizing long-term resilience over short-term fixes.

> **We must push back against the pushback.**
>
> *António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General*



SOLIDARITY
Stand with women's rights organizations through public statements, alliance-building and amplification of their messages during critical periods.



CONVENE
Create spaces for alliances and collective action, connecting feminist organizations with broader human rights, climate justice and youth-led movements.



FUNDING
Provide long-term, flexible and core funding rather than short-term project support.



ASSESS RISKS
Develop continuous monitoring systems to identify threats before they escalate, with resources dedicated to risk assessment and response planning.



RESILIENCE
Implement feminist funding models with simplified reporting, budget flexibility and collective care resources to strengthen organizational capacity.



BELIEVE WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND SURVIVORS
Amplify survivor-led narratives and support community-driven messaging grounded in lived experiences.



TECH UP
Invest in digital security and cybersecurity training to counter the weaponization of online spaces.



DOCUMENT BACKLASH
Fund dedicated efforts to track, analyse and respond to opposition patterns.

UN TRUST FUND'S RESPONSE

Guided by its partner data, the UN Trust Fund is enhancing monitoring systems to track the evolving backlash and embed risk analysis into grant-making processes. The UN Trust Fund continues to provide long-term, flexible funding that enables grantee partners to adapt programming in real time and invest in critical areas such as digital security. The UN Trust Fund's strategic response is to both sustain and support efforts to end violence against women and girls while also sustaining the work of women's rights and feminist movements in driving change. This includes through fostering collaboration spaces, amplifying partner voices and supporting survivor-centred and feminist narratives, especially during periods of heightened risk and backlash. The UN Trust Fund's strategic response is to both sustain and support efforts to end violence against women and girls while also sustaining the work of women's rights and feminist movements in driving change.

Effective responses to backlash entail understanding how it plays out in practice and listening and learning from practitioners, especially those leading efforts to end violence against women and girls.



Credit: Ranju Pandey/SETU Nepal (Nepal)

2.2

EMERGING TREND: THE RISE OF TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

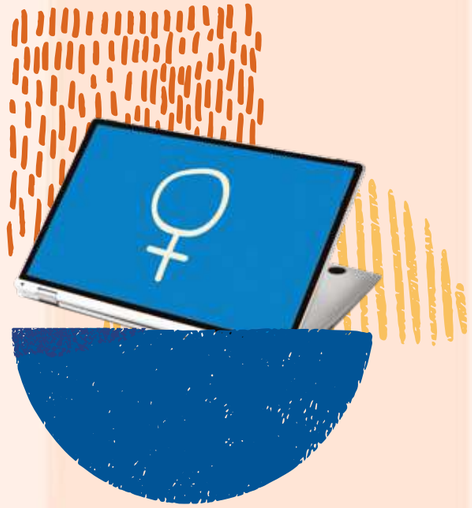
A new digital frontier of violence against women and girls is emerging worldwide. Technology-facilitated gender-based violence-violence committed or amplified through digital means, leading to physical, sexual, psychological, economic or social harm[14] – has become a critical challenge for women's rights organizations globally. Grounded in patriarchal power structures, this form of violence disproportionately harms women and girls, with studies estimating 16 – 58 per cent of women worldwide are affected.[15]

Recognizing this growing threat, the UN Trust Fund introduced technology-facilitated gender-based violence as a distinct form of violence for the first time in its latest Call for Proposals. The response was significant, with 239 applications submitted, collectively requesting US$ 121.6 million in funding – a clear reflection of both the scale of need and the growing demand for feminist, locally driven solutions.

Proposals applied traditional violence prevention approaches to digital contexts, blending awareness campaigns with practical interventions such as digital literacy training, safe reporting mechanisms and legal advocacy.

To better understand this landscape, the UN Trust Fund conducted a comprehensive analysis through a thematic survey of 29 grantee partners, a virtual café attracting more than 90 experts, and dedicated discussions on its online hub, SHINE. The findings were revealing: 88 per cent of survey respondents reported encountering technology-facilitated violence in their work. Partners shared examples reflecting diverse contexts: private photographs used for blackmail in the Arab States and North Africa region, non-consensual sharing of intimate images affecting Indigenous women in Latin America, and restricted access to digital devices as a form of domestic control in certain Central Asian countries.

In 2024 the UN Trust Fund received 239 applications to address technology-facilitated gender-based violence, collectively requesting US$ 121.6 million.



Common manifestations of tech-facilitated gender-based violence identified by partners

- Non-consensual sharing of intimate images ("revenge porn")
- Cyberstalking and online harassment
- "Sextortion" and blackmail
- Online grooming (befriending children for exploitation)
- Identity theft and impersonation
- Digital surveillance and control (monitoring calls, texts, app usage)
- Threats and hate speech
- Sexual exploitation of minors
- Doxing (sharing personal information without consent)
- Creating false profiles to target women and girls
- Targeted attacks on women's rights advocates

CSOs also reported the disproportionate impact of technology-facilitated gender-based violence on women facing intersecting forms of discrimination. Grantee partners described women human rights defenders receiving threats; lesbian, bisexual and transgender women fearing private messages might be used against them in legal cases; and women with limited digital literacy or disabilities facing additional challenges when attempting to report abuse.

Despite legislative progress in some regions and countries – such as the Olimpia Law in Mexico to criminalize digital violence – significant implementation gaps persist. The analysis revealed that social barriers further complicate the landscape, with survivors often being met with victim-blaming attitudes instead of support. Partners noted how shame and fear frequently drive survivors to abandon reporting processes altogether, creating a climate of impunity where perpetrators continue unchecked.

Despite the challenges, grantee partners and stakeholders described three interconnected strategies that women's rights organizations are employing to address this form of violence.

> **People don't think that virtual is real, a lot of men don't [recognize] that kind of violence.**
>
> *Grantee respondent to the technology-facilitated gender-based violence survey*

PREVENTION	PROTECTION	POLICY CHANGE
Strengthening digital resilience in at-risk communities through initiatives such as digital safety education delivered in local languages, particularly for rural women and girls	Specialized safety strategies, such as the use of encrypted communication tools to safeguard LGBTQI+ individuals in criminalized or high-risk contexts	Advocacy for systemic reforms, with women's rights organizations playing a central role in shaping legislation and policy frameworks to ensure women and girls are protected from digital violence

A set of recommendations for comprehensive responses emerged from the consultations:

1. Strengthen legal frameworks and establish specialized law enforcement units to address technology-facilitated gender-based violence, while advocating for legislation that protects survivors and provides emergency services for victims of online abuse.
2. Enhance digital literacy and provide tailored training in local languages for at-risk populations, with a focus on safety and online rights.
3. Build cross-sector partnerships among technology companies, civil society and governments to create effective reporting mechanisms and prioritize user safety through platform design and content-verification tools.
4. Reflect voices from underserved communities in programme design using participatory approaches, and support local organizations in developing context-specific interventions for at-risk groups.
5. Expand research on the prevalence, impact and effectiveness of interventions for technology-facilitated gender-based violence across diverse contexts.
6. Engage men and boys in efforts to address the root causes of gender-based violence.

As this digital landscape continues to evolve, the UN Trust Fund is actively seeking partners to support a dedicated funding window for organizations addressing this growing challenge.

3

PROGRESS TOWARDS ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund's grantee partners achieved measurable impacts in violence prevention, access to specialized services, and improved legislation and accountability systems. This section of the Annual Report highlights these achievements through compelling accounts from the field. This section also showcases dedicated initiatives supporting women and girls affected by crisis and those living with disabilities, demonstrating how civil society and women's rights organizations are driving transformative change in the lives of women and girls at the sharpest edges of risk and exclusion.



Credit: Idowu Bamidele/ Centre for Women's Health and Information (Nigeria)

3.1

SCOPE AND REACH

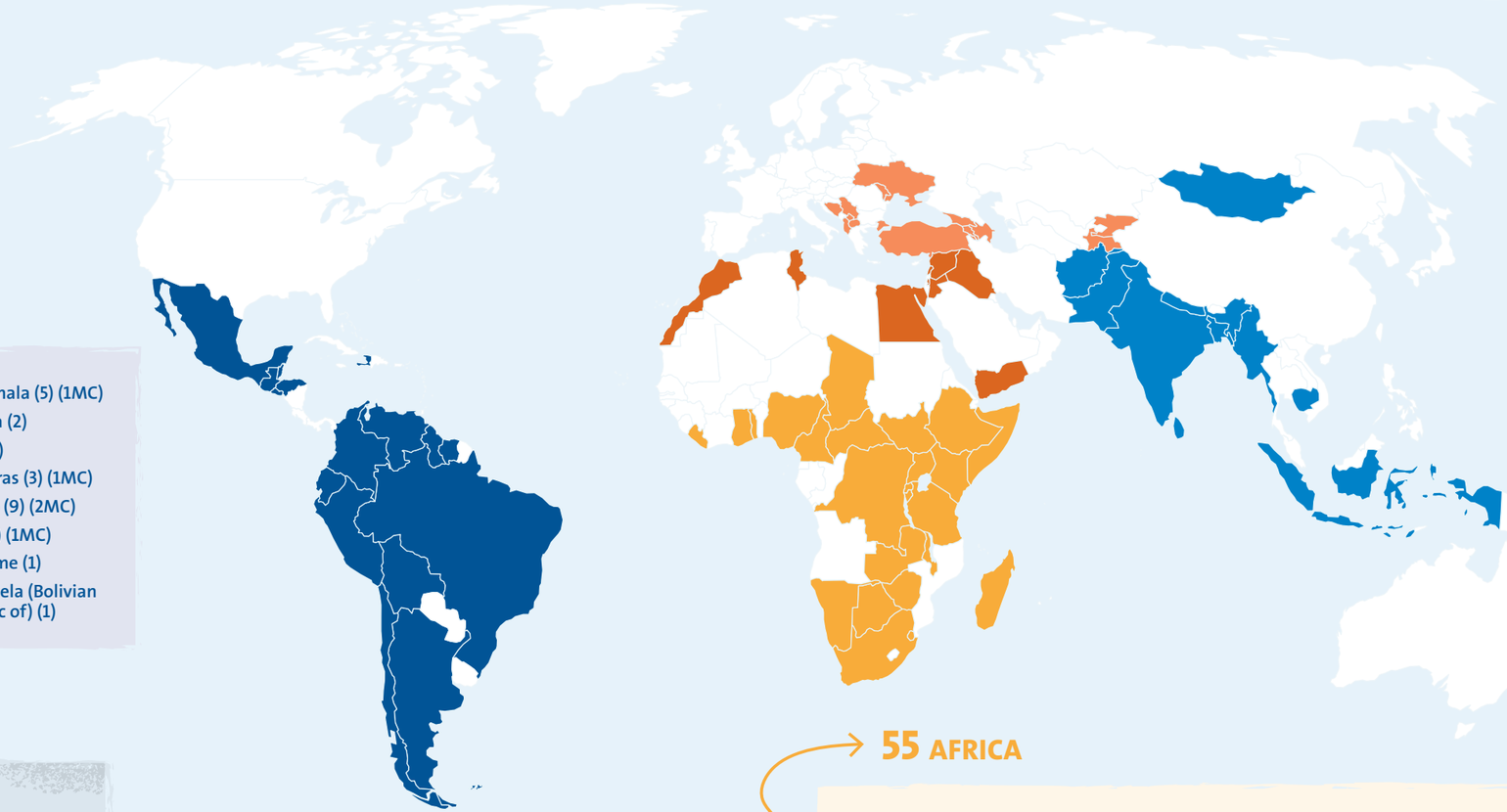
In 2024, the UN Trust Fund's partners created meaningful, life-changing impact for tens of thousands of women and girls around the world. The map below illustrates the global reach of their efforts, showcasing the diverse regions where transformative work is underway.

27 EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

- Albania (3)
- Armenia (3)
- Azerbaijan (1)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (2)
- Georgia (1)
- Kosovo (UN Administered Territory Under UNSCR 1244) (3)
- Kyrgyzstan (1)
- North Macedonia (1)
- Republic of Moldova (1)
- Serbia (5)
- Tajikistan (3)
- Türkiye (1)
- Ukraine (2)

25 ASIA & THE PACIFIC

- Afghanistan (1)
- Bangladesh (1)
- Cambodia (2)
- Fiji (1)
- India (5)
- Indonesia (1)
- Malaysia (1)
- Mongolia (2)
- Myanmar (1)
- Nepal (5)
- Pakistan (3)
- Solomon Islands (1)
- Sri Lanka (1)



24 ARAB STATES & NORTH AFRICA

- Egypt (1)
- Iraq (5)
- Jordan (6)
- Lebanon (2)
- Morocco (1)
- Occupied Palestinian Territory (5)
- Syrian Arab Republic (1)
- Tunisia (2)
- Yemen (1)

49 AMERICAS & THE CARIBBEAN

- Argentina (5) (1MC)
- Belize (1)
- Bolivia (4) (1MC)
- Brazil (1)
- Chile (1MC)
- Colombia (4) (2MC)
- Ecuador (2) (1MC)
- El Salvador (5) (1MC)
- Guatemala (5) (1MC)
- Guyana (2)
- Haiti (1)
- Honduras (3) (1MC)
- Mexico (9) (2MC)
- Peru (3) (1MC)
- Suriname (1)
- Venezuela (Bolivian republic of) (1)

55 AFRICA

- Botswana (1MC)
- Burundi (1MC)
- Cameroon (6) (1MC)
- Central African Republic (2MC)
- Chad (1)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (1) (1MC)
- Eswatini (1) (2MC)
- Ethiopia (2)
- Ghana (1) (1MC)
- Kenya (2) (3MC)
- Liberia (1)
- Madagascar (1) (1MC)
- Malawi (1) (1MC)
- Nigeria (13) (1MC)
- Rwanda (1) (2MC)
- Somalia (1)
- South Africa (1) (2MC)
- South Sudan (2) (1MC)
- Togo (1)
- Uganda (2) (2MC)
- United Republic of Tanzania (2) (2MC)
- Zambia (1) (1MC)
- Zimbabwe (4)

LEGEND

Number of grantee partners

01 REGION

Country (1) (1MC)

Initiatives per country/ territory

List of countries & territories per region

Multi-country Initiatives

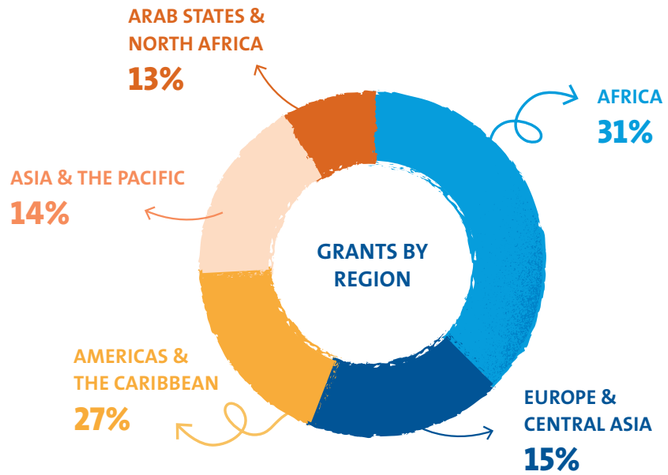
2024 GRANT PORTFOLIO

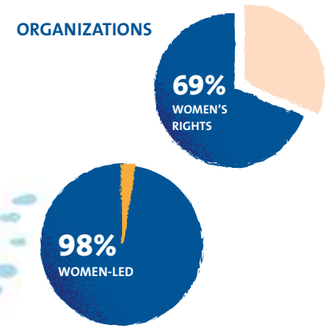
In 2024, The UN Trust Fund worked with:

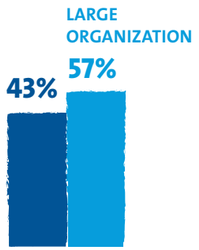
180
CIVIL SOCIETY & WOMEN'S RIGHTS PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS[a]

IN **74**
COUNTRIES & TERRITORIES

WITH GRANTS TOTALLING
US$ 87.5M







(Average annual budget under US$ 150K)

31%
GRANTEE PARTNERS REPORTED FIRST-EVER GRANT FROM THE UNITED NATIONS

a The figure refers to women and girls, inclusive of the sex and gender disaggregation categories "self-identified" and "unable to disaggregate". The UN Trust Fund's definition of primary beneficiaries includes women and girls, regardless of how they self-identify or if gender identity is unknown/difficult to disaggregate. "Unknown" is for those who cannot be categorized due to safety or ethical concerns, or limitations in data-collection systems.

2024 GLOBAL REACH

In 2024, grantee partners reached and impacted change at scale:

14.7M
TOTAL REACH
INCL. **7.7M**
WOMEN & GIRLS[c]

135,362[b]
Women and girls gained agency to transform their lives and strengthen policies

116,351
People involved as partners

60,652
survivors of violence against women & girls

15,411
refugee & internally displaced women & girls

26,760
indigenous women and girls

70,392
women & girls from the lowest income group

8,413
women & girls living with disabilities

5,904
women & girls experiencing racial discrimination

2,426
lesbian, bisexual and transgender women

9,802
women & girls from ethnic minority groups

1,667
women & girls living with HIV/AIDS

In total, the UN Trust Fund has reached more than

119 MILLION PEOPLE

since the beginning of its Strategic Plan, already SURPASSING THE TARGET.

b In 2024, grantees reported that at least 1,312,826 women and girls were reached. The figure 7,723,854 is the estimated total number of women and girls reached through UN Trust Fund initiatives, including primary, secondary and indirect beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries are typically reached by awareness-raising campaigns through television, radio, public events and so on, for which data disaggregated by sex/gender is often unavailable. Where the sex/gender is unknown, the percentage of the female population globally (49.7 per cent) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached.



Credit: Persatuan Sahabat Wanita, Selangor (Malaysia)

3.2 GRANTEE PARTNERS' GLOBAL RESULTS AND IMPACT

GLOBAL OUTCOMES

Civil society and women's rights organizations lead global efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls, yet they continue to be underrecognized and underresourced. In 2024, the UN Trust Fund provided critical, cost-effective support to 180 organizations across 74 countries and territories, managing a global grant portfolio totalling US$ 87.5 million. Notably, women's rights organizations constituted the majority of recipients (69 per cent).

Guided by the principle of leaving no one behind and grounded in an intentional intersectional approach, the UN Trust Fund prioritized inclusive programming. More than 82 per cent of initiatives focused specifically on reaching populations most at risk of being excluded from critical services and information, including women and girls with disabilities; refugees and displaced persons; lesbian, bisexual and transgender women; and Indigenous communities. Additionally, nearly all grantee partners actively engaged young women and adolescent girls in their interventions.

In 2024, more than 82% of the UN Trust Fund portfolio was focused on reaching those most at risk, including women refugees; lesbian, bisexual and transgender women; and Indigenous women.

Grantee partners receive both funding and access to the UN Trust Fund's wraparound support model, enabling them to achieve outcomes across three interconnected areas:

- **Prevention:** Improving prevention of violence through changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes
- **Legislation and accountability:** Increasing effectiveness of laws, policies, national action plans and accountability systems
- **Services:** Enhancing access to essential, specialist, safe and adequate multisectoral services[16]

PREVENTION: CHANGING HARMFUL BEHAVIOURS, PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES

Prevention efforts focus on transforming the harmful behaviours, practices and attitudes that perpetuate violence. In 2024, 276,466 women and girls accessed information, goods and resources and/or services to prevent or address violence through the reach of UN Trust Fund-supported initiatives. Grantee partners engaged 7,069 community leaders, 830 faith leaders, 1,405 traditional leaders and 3,125 youth leaders to publicly advocate for changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes towards violence against women and girls.

PREVENTION

26,621
women and girls increased capacities to participate in public life and exercise leadership in ending violence against women and girls

35,410
women and girls supported to build **skills in self-efficacy, agency** and assertiveness to prevent violence against women and girls

Challenging what is "normal"

Discriminatory social attitudes and beliefs normalize gender inequality and power imbalances that in turn lead to violence against women. These norms often justify violence, reinforce victim-blaming and create barriers to support services. Challenging harmful social norms is essential to creating lasting change.

In 2024, 60 grantee partners developed or implemented 196 practice-based methodologies, approaches and models to change behaviour and social norms. Many created safe spaces for community dialogue and reflection on entrenched beliefs about gender and violence. This often went hand in hand with coalition-building efforts involving women's rights organizations, religious leaders, sports associations and other groups, and several interventions empowered community members to become agents of change.

For instance, Leap Girl Africa used podcast and in-person sessions with couples in Cameroon to foster dialogue and reflection within intimate partnerships, helping challenge harmful beliefs about gender roles and showcase what healthy, equitable relationships should look like. The intervention led to measurable shifts in social norms. Reported rates of emotional and physical intimate partner violence nearly halved within three months. Jan Sahas in India established balika panchayats (girls' councils) that engaged 1,542 girls in leadership development, equipping them with legal literacy and negotiation skills. They also conducted awareness sessions for men and boys addressing crucial issues such as consent. School-based programmes reached 23,498 students.

ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL, SAFE AND ADEQUATE MULTISECTORAL SERVICES

Survivors of gender-based violence need access to life-saving, essential services to recover and heal. These include trauma-informed psychosocial care, specialized healthcare, safe shelter services, protection and legal services, confidential support groups, and economic and social empowerment initiatives. Across regions and countries, grantee partners have developed innovative, multisectoral service models combining immediate crisis response with long-term healing and support. Many initiatives have successfully expanded their reach through community-based providers and mobile outreach to underserved areas. In 2024, grantee organizations developed or improved 659 standard operating procedures to strengthen these essential services.

SERVICES

41,359
women and girls used specialist services to heal and recover from violence

7,543
individual providers **improved services for survivors** and women and girls at risk

EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGISLATION, POLICIES, NATIONAL ACTION PLANS AND ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS

Ensuring survivors of violence have access to justice services and protection requires not only the existence of adequate legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems, but also their effective implementation. This includes robust enforcement mechanisms and accessible, survivor-centred justice services that translate commitments into real, tangible support. Equally important is fostering an environment where civil society and women's rights organizations and advocates can operate freely and safely within progressive legal frameworks – ensuring their voices, expertise and actions continue to drive meaningful change. In 2024, grantee partners directly enabled 13,236 women and girls to access justice, through the provision of legal aid and support to access justice services. Through their collective efforts, 54 grantee partners supported 639 local, subnational and national government institutions, enhancing their capacities to design and implement institutional reforms, strategies and policies for preventing and responding to violence against women and girls.

LAWS AND POLICIES

13,236
women and girls **accessed justice** in cases of violence against women and girls

1,612
civil society and institutional partners increased capacities to develop or implement policies and action plans to end violence against women and girls

276,466
women and girls **accessed information, goods and resources and/or services** to help prevent or respond to violence against women and girls

3.3
KEY RESULTS AND PROGRAMME SNAPSHOTS BY REGION

AFRICA

UN Trust Fund grantee partners reached 4.1 million people in Africa in 2024, including 2.3 million women and girls.[17] More than 70,000 individuals directly benefited from, or partnered in, initiatives that predominantly addressed sexual violence by non-partners; sexual and gender-based violence in crisis-related settings; intimate partner violence; and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation. Most initiatives used a combination of strategies, including providing psychosocial support and safe spaces alongside social and economic empowerment.

The Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) strengthened partnerships with women's and girls' rights organizations in South-Central **Somalia** and "Somaliland" to advocate for legal frameworks that better protect displaced and minority women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by sexual and gender-based violence. SIHA's coalition has advocated for legislation that guarantees their right to live free from violence, access services and see accountability for perpetrators. A research paper exposed the reality of sexual violence in these communities and the rising influence of religious actors opposing women's rights. Public advocacy efforts helped draw widespread attention to these issues.

An intervention by the Greater Women Initiative for Health and Right (GWIHR) in Rivers State in **Nigeria** has enhanced accessibility to services, institutional accountability and legal protection for female and transgender sex workers, who face systemic discrimination. Thanks to peer-driven human rights education, in 2024 more than 2,500 sex workers reported abuses and pursued legal action against perpetrators. GWIHR handled 327 gender-based violence cases and



Credit: Women for Women International (South Sudan)

4.1M
people reached

40,625
women and girls directly benefited



Credit: Thrive Gulu (Uganda)

connected nearly 500 survivors to support services. Its community advocacy efforts have resulted in a new law in Rivers State that protects sex workers from discrimination; a revised violence case management framework that prioritizes survivors' dignity; and violence-tracking systems across five police divisions.

More than 80 adolescent girl survivors of gender-based violence received legal assistance, essential healthcare and innovative counselling, including art therapy, to aid their healing in **Kenya**. The girls found support at Maisha Girls Safe House, the only shelter for young survivors in Makadara and Kamukunji subcounties. The initiative also reached 746 girls through empowerment sessions that built peer support networks and boosted confidence to address sexual violence. Community outreach through local radio and other forums on prevention of violence and response mechanisms reached more than 10,000 people.

The Women's NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL) and Sister's Hand Liberia have established a community network to change attitudes towards female genital mutilation and foster a safer environment for women and girls. The network operates in 34 communities across six counties in 16 districts in **Liberia**. A total of 678 coalition members – including survivors of genital mutilation, supportive zoes (traditional leaders), educators, influential women, and youth – advocate locally against female genital mutilation. By the end of 2024, the initiative had reached 1,325 people through 80 community awareness sessions, and positively shifted social norms, attitudes and practices.

2024 EVAW/G TREND PULSE: AFRICA

A demand analysis from the 2023 Call for Proposals

In response to the 2023 Call for Proposals, 1,506 proposals were received from across Africa, accounting for over half of all global submissions. The highest number of proposals came from Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda. The most frequently noted forms of violence to address included harmful practices, sexual violence by non-partners, and harassment in public spaces.

Adolescent girls, low-income women, and women and girls with disabilities emerged as the most prioritized groups. Prevention dominates as a strategic approach, and there is a strong emphasis on transforming harmful social norms. The region stands out for applications from smaller, women-led and constituent-led organizations, and for a high concentration of proposals addressing crisis settings.

BREAKING THE CYCLE: GIRLS RECLAIM THEIR FUTURE IN MADAGASCAR*

"At 13, I was sexually exploited by a 51-year-old man," shares Faby, now 17. "Because of our financial situation, I dropped out of school and started hanging out with neighbourhood youth, which led to my exploitation."

In Madagascar, such stories are tragically common. In response, ECPAT France has created pathways to recovery across three regions, providing psychological support, socioeconomic rehabilitation and access to justice for survivors of violence.

"Thanks to ECPAT France's support, my abuser was imprisoned," Faby continues. "Through the guidance of zoky [mentors], I took control of my future. I chose to train in cutting and sewing, which I love."

A second grant from the UN Trust Fund enabled ECPAT France to expand the reach of a previously successful initiative supporting survivors to break out of the cycle of exploitation. In 2024, it supported 142 girl survivors, including through psychosocial, legal and educational services, with 31 girls receiving vocational training and 42 young women launching income-generating activities. Sixteen-year-old Saraha says this changed her life: "Thanks to the financial support I received, I've developed my business. My daughter and I eat properly, and I no longer need to resort to prostitution."

Since the ECPAT France initiative began in 2022, it has reached more than 10,000 people through campaigns on sexual violence, changing deep-seated cultural attitudes and creating support networks for girls at risk. The initiative has also reached more than 25,000 children through theatre, radio and school-based campaigns. It has also supported 973 young advocates to adopt gender-equitable behaviours, and engaged 438 men in initiatives that promote non-violent masculinities.

Claudia shares: "My father wanted to force me into marriage in exchange for several zebus [humped cattle]. I refused because, thanks to the training, I understood this was a form of violence." She adds: "I can say that this [project] saved my life."

** All names changed to protect the girls' privacy*



Credit: ECPAT France (Madagascar)

AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN



Credit: Maria Claudia López Gil/ Corporación Colectiva Justicia Mujer (Colombia)

In 2024, organizations supported by the UN Trust Fund in the Americas and the Caribbean region reached 3.9 million people, including 2 million women and girls, through initiatives that mainly concentrated on intimate partner violence, harassment in public spaces and institutions, femicide, and technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Interventions focused on strengthening grass-roots women's rights organizations and government institutions to provide more effective and culturally appropriate responses to violence against women and girls.

For instance, in **Belize**, Promoting Empowerment Through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women (PETAL) has helped lesbian and bisexual women of African and Indigenous ancestry with low socioeconomic status to increase their economic autonomy and build supportive community networks. These women face heightened risks of violence while being excluded from mainstream protection systems, including shelters. By the end of 2024, the initiative had reached 450 lesbian and bisexual women in six municipalities and two villages. After completing financial literacy and entrepreneurship training, and participating in savings clubs, 247 women reported increased control of economic resources and 40 had left abusive relationships thanks to their newly gained financial autonomy.

The Centro de Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer Aymara continued to empower Aymara women as agents of change while fostering a supportive environment in La Paz, **Bolivia**, in response to high rates of femicide, discrimination and barriers to essential information and services faced by Aymara women in the country. By the end of 2024, more than 170 trained Aymara women had shared legal protection information with over 5,000 people in the community, creating robust support networks. The initiative has also strengthened participating women's economic independence, with 24 per cent developing textile businesses and 40 per cent establishing food enterprises. Additionally, extensive awareness campaigns on women's rights and violence prevention reached more than 43,000 people.

Meanwhile, by the end of 2024, Centro de Planificación y Estudios Sociales (CEPLAES) in **Ecuador** had established observatories in Quito, Portoviejo and Morona-Santiago, which had identified 26 cases of political violence against women. Legal assistance has led to 10 cases being processed, with seven women accessing justice and five securing favourable rulings, including a landmark US$ 10,000 compensation for four rural survivors. The initiative has trained 83 women leaders and elected officials on political rights, and 71 lawyers on strategic litigation.

3.9M
People reached

16,789
women and girls directly benefited

2024 EVAW/G TREND PULSE: AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

A demand analysis from the 2023 Call for Proposals

In response to the 2023 Call for Proposals, 434 proposals were received from the Americas and the Caribbean region, with most coming from Colombia, Mexico and Argentina. The most frequently noted forms of violence to address included intimate partner violence, sexual harassment in public spaces and sexual violence by non-partners, and strategies were primarily focused on prevention of violence. The region stands out for the highest share of submissions from women-led organizations (92%). Low-income women (63%), women and girls experiencing racial discrimination, women human rights defenders and Indigenous women and girls were the most commonly prioritized groups.

INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN PERU RECLAIM THEIR VOICE

In the Satipo Province of Peru, where the lush Amazonian landscape belies harsh realities, Dalmida Esteban Porras found her voice through an initiative that is changing Indigenous women's lives.

"Before, I was afraid to speak," says the 33-year-old mother from Ipokiari. "I was afraid to go to the hospital because doctors sometimes discriminate against Indigenous women. I stayed silent because I didn't know what to do."



Credit: Centro de la mujer peruana Flora Tristán (Peru)

This silence is all too common in Peru, where 11 per cent of women report experiencing intimate partner violence. Among Indigenous women, the rates are even higher – driven by intersecting forms of discrimination that deepen the women's vulnerability and marginalization. Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán, a women-led organization, addresses this crisis through their initiative in Satipo, which strengthens services for survivors of violence, reduces discrimination in schools and public settings, and enhances authorities' capacity through workshops, advocacy marches and specialized training.

Dalmida discovered the project through her aunt and began attending empowerment workshops. "At home, things were difficult," Dalmida admits. "I would argue with my son's father because I wanted to study, but he refused, saying I would leave [their son] if I became educated."

The workshops marked a turning point for Dalmida. She now advises other women in her community: "If someone suffers violence, don't stay silent – report it! Staying silent only drowns you and leads to very dark thoughts."

In 2024, the initiative reached more than 2,400 students and teachers, and trained 89 public service providers on gender-sensitive approaches. It successfully advocated for four local policies addressing gender -based violence and trained 163 Indigenous women who have shared their knowledge with 342 more women in their communities.

Dalmida is now planning to start her own business. "Even my son's father now supports my studies," she says. "I want all mothers to understand that whether we're Asháninka or settlers, we're all equal and entitled to a better life."



Credit: Collateral Repair Project (Jordan)

ARAB STATES AND NORTH AFRICA

In 2024, grantee partners in the Arab States and North Africa region reached 200,900 individuals, over half of them women and girls. Nearly 20,000 women and girls directly benefited from initiatives aimed at addressing violence against women through increased access to essential services, promoting economic empowerment and advocating for policy reform. The initiatives focused on prevention of intimate partner violence, harassment in public spaces, and sexual and gender-based violence in crisis settings, especially in contexts of displacement and conflict.

For example, in **Iraq**, 1,347 internally displaced women and girls received essential psychosocial, health and legal assistance, and skill building to improve their economic independence. This helped 60 women develop sustainable businesses by the end of 2024. UN Trust Fund partner oganizations also worked with community leaders, government officials and men, which created an environment where women felt more able to report violence and seek support.

Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling and the Palestinian Youth Association for Leadership and Rights Activation (PYALARA) have responded to similar needs in the **Occupied Palestinian Territories**. In the West Bank, where the escalation of violence has affected access to services, grantee partners have supported women through expanded access to legal and social support, community mobilization and policy advocacy. In 2024, their initiatives secured justice for 357 women and strengthened gender-sensitive litigation by training sharia lawyers. Awareness-raising sessions led by 80 community mobilizers reached more than 1,000 people, while research on femicide and child marriage informed advocacy that helped advance the Family Protection Bill. In Gaza, which has been devastated by the impacts of rising violence and destruction, the organizations launched a legal helpline to providing remote support to women.

In **Egypt**, UN Trust Fund partners continued to address growing critical gaps in services for refugee women and girls primarily from Sudan, Eritrea and South Sudan. In 2024, some 520 young mothers – many of them survivors of violence – received tailored support, including mental healthcare, to improve their ability to cope. The initiatives also provided 872 individuals with psychosocial support, emergency cash grants and referrals, while promoting longer-term recovery through vocational training and small business support. Thirty women-launched income-generating activities, and community engagement efforts to raise awareness of gender-based violence reached more than 370 women and men.

200,900
people reached

19,964
women and girls directly benefited

AND NORTH AFRICA

Demand data from the 2023 Call for Proposals

In response to the 2023 Call for Proposals, 185 proposals were received from the region. The response reflected full participation by all 11 eligible countries, with the most submissions coming from Yemen, Jordan and Iraq. Key areas of violence identified included harmful practices, harassment in public spaces and intimate partner violence, often in the context of displacement or crisis. This was the region with the highest proportion of applications within the special window (39 per cent), indicating a soaring need to support women and girls affected by crises. Nearly 87 per cent of submissions were from women-led organizations. The share of small and constituent-led organizations was lower than in other regions. This suggests that access barriers persist, including the absence of Arabic-language application options.

RECLAIMING DIGNITY: A LEBANESE MOTHER'S PATH FROM SURVIVOR TO CHANGE-MAKER

When Nour* discovered her husband was already married to someone else, her world collapsed. He refused to register their marriage or their newborn child – effectively denying the baby's right to identity, citizenship and social security – and then abandoned them both.

Women like Nour face nearly insurmountable barriers to justice amid Lebanon's cascading crises, which include economic collapse and a devastating conflict that has killed more than 4,000 people and displaced 1.3 million.

Justice Without Frontiers (JWF), a local partner of UN Trust Fund grant recipient Karama, provided Nour with legal assistance, practical support and the means to rebuild her future. As a result, her child gained legal recognition.

But something else also happened during the process. Nour discovered her calling. With JWF covering her travel costs and providing training, she qualified as a paralegal.



Credit: Justice without Frontiers (Lebanon)

Today, Nour works with JWF, facilitating workshops for women facing situationslike hers. "I recognize how important and meaningful it is to have survivors of legal discrimination and violence against women support others," she says. "It shows them there is a way forward."

In 2024 alone, JWF's work provided 175 women, nearly half of them refugees, with education on protection mechanisms and legal rights, and support services in conflict-affected Tripoli and southern Lebanon. Through strategic advocacy, it secured unprecedented permission to operate in every Social Development Center nationwide, significantly expanding its reach to women in the most underserved populations, including Syrian refugees and low-income Lebanese families.

Beyond individual support, JWF brings together judges, government officials and security forces to create lasting change in how Lebanon's institutions respond to violence against women and girls.

In a country where crisis has become the norm, JWF proves that justice remains possible, one woman at a time.

** Name changed to protect her privacy*



Credit: Medical Services Pacific (Fiji)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

In 2024, UN Trust Fund grantee partners in Asia and the Pacific reached more than 6 million people, more than half of them women and girls, through initiatives addressing multiple forms of violence, including child marriage, intimate partner abuse, harassment of domestic workers, trafficking and harmful cultural practices. More than 44,000 women and girls directly benefited from these interventions. By integrating strengthened services, community engagement and policy advocacy, the initiatives are driving sustainable, long-term change.

For example, the National Center Against Violence (NCAV) has enhanced specialized services for survivors of violence with disabilities in **Mongolia** by strengthening 18 local CSOs across five regions. In a country where more than half of women and girls experience gender-based violence, those with disabilities face additional discrimination, further limiting their access to education and family planning. Guided by the needs and capacity assessments of 30 disability rights organizations, the NCAV developed a comprehensive training programme using the SASA! methodology to address the root causes of violence and improve survivor support. It also improved the referral service framework for survivors.

Cambodian Health and Education for Community expanded the use of legally binding administrative decisions to better protect survivors of gender-based violence in **Cambodia**, with 14 rural communes now using this practice. The organization helped transform attitudes through regular discussion groups involving more than 300 men, the majority of whom now recognize that violence against women is never justified. Art exhibitions attracted over 200 participants and community debates engaged more than 1,600 youth and community members in discussions about gender equality and violence prevention.

Meanwhile, Standup Movement Lanka, a small constituency-led organization promoting the rights of migrant workers and self-identified sex workers in **Sri Lanka**, implemented an initiative empowering sex workers in Colombo, Gampaha, Polonnaruwa and Galle to claim rights and access services post-COVID-19. Despite entrenched stigma exacerbated by the pandemic and economic crisis, the initiative trained more than 80 sex workers on rights, safety and health guidelines while connecting them to legal and health services. Strategic engagement with authorities improved accountability, resulting in sex workers' historic first participation in the national Labour Day rally. Health workers who initially demonstrated reluctance, now provide sex workers with family planning advice, vaccinations and check-ups, representing significant progress toward more inclusive, rights-based service delivery.

6M
people reached

44,349
women and girls directly benefited

2024 EVAW/G TREND PULSE: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Demand data from the 2023 Call for Proposals

In response to the 2023 Call for Proposals, 536 submissions were received. The highest numbers of proposals came from Afghanistan, India and Nepal, together accounting for nearly one in five of all applications. The most frequently identified forms of violence to address included harmful practices, sexual harassment in public spaces and child marriage. Proposals commonly prioritized adolescent girls, low-income women and girls, and women and girls with disabilities. Both prevention and access to quality essential services were in demand. Addressing social norm change was the most frequently proposed prevention strategy. A high proportion of submissions were from small organizations (the highest of all regions, with 57 per cent), while the share of submissions from women-led organizations (76 per cent) was lower than in other regions. Several eligible countries did not submit proposals, signalling persistent outreach and access gaps, including language barriers and potential problems in accessing reliable digital infrastructure.

FROM INVISIBILITY TO IMPACT: NATISARA'S MISSION OF HEALING

"I was among 500 women rescued from a brothel in India in 1996," says Natisara Rai, who was just 13 years old when trafficked from her native Nepal.

When finally rescued, Nepal's government rejected her, saying they feared she would spread AIDS. Natisara didn't even know where her home was. "In my village, girls were not sent to school and didn't really leave the house," she explains.

At a children's centre in the capital Kathmandu, Natisara experienced a transformative moment. "I was so proud the day I was able to write my own name. I felt victorious, like I could take on the world."

After being diagnosed with HIV and told she had only five years to live, Natisara established Shakti Milan Samaj (SMS) in 2006. Now serving 125 survivors of trafficking, wives of migrant workers and women living with HIV, the organization has successfully campaigned for universal access to antiretroviral treatment and established vital support networks.

Its current initiative, funded by the UN Trust Fund, aims to support 580 women and indirectly reach 40,000 community members. In 2024 alone, SMS provided psychosocial counselling to 44 women, shelter for 11 HIV-positive girls, and family education sessions that reduced domestic violence. SMS's support groups offer understanding without judgment, and strategies for survival and healing.

For Natisara and the women she serves, knowledge transforms vulnerability into strength, whether it is learning to write or claiming legal rights. The SMS initiative shows that women in the most underserved communities can spark change – and that, with the right support, healing becomes not just possible, but unstoppable.



Credit: Shakti Milan Samaj (Nepal)



Credit: Women's Support Center (Armenia)

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

In 2024, UN Trust Fund grantee partners empowered nearly 14,000 women and girls across Europe and Central Asia to transform their lives through access to specialist services, participation in prevention initiatives, and engagement in advocacy campaigns to improve legal frameworks. The initiatives primarily addressed intimate partner violence, sexual violence by non-partners, sexual and gender-based violence in crisis settings, and early/child marriage. Collectively, these interventions reached 408,600 individuals, over half of them women and girls.

For example, In **Moldova**, HelpAge International is breaking new ground in addressing the often-invisible violence faced by older women, who face double discrimination because of their age and gender. In 2024, it strengthened local protection networks by enhancing collaboration with authorities and training 148 volunteers in 10 partner organizations on older women's rights and services. Direct support reached over 700 women through 8,900 home visits, while 105 women received specialized counselling and legal assistance, including 30 who gained economic independence through financial aid. These efforts increased trust in services among older women. Advocacy campaigns reached over 1,500 people, shifting attitudes about violence against older women.

Medica Gjakova and Medica Kosova are helping women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence inflicted during the 1998/99 **Kosovo** war. Through comprehensive services, including psychosocial counselling, gynaecological care, legal aid and economic empowerment, the two organizations have helped survivors heal, reclaim their rights and rebuild their lives. Since 2022, Medica Kosova has assisted more than 300 women in applying for "survivor status", which gives them access to pensions, healthcare and other reparations. The organization also addresses the rise in intimate partner violence, which in 2024 led to more than 2,900 documented cases and three femicides.

In **Ukraine**, Club Eney's WINGS initiative[18] supported more than 900 women in 2024, including those living with HIV, and those internally displaced, using drugs or raising multiple children – groups who are often excluded from state services and are at heightened risk of violence. Through safety planning, referrals and psychosocial support delivered across 16 regions, more than 600 women accessed vital services, and nearly 60 per cent reported feeling safer within six months. The programme also facilitated legal, medical and HIV-related support for 482 women. In the context of war and deep systemic stigma, WINGS is helping some of the country's most excluded women reclaim safety, dignity and access to justice.

408,600
people reached

13,832
women and girls directly benefited

2024 EVAW/G TREND PULSE: EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Demand data from the 2023 Call for Proposals

In response to the 2023 Call for Proposals, only 170 submissions were received from Europe and Central Asia, with most coming from Ukraine, Moldova and Türkiye. CSOs cited intimate partner violence, sexual violence by non-partners and harassment in public spaces as key areas to focus on. Improving access to quality services was a key priority, particularly through efforts to expand survivor support services. Key prioritized groups included low-income women and women and girls with disabilities. In the submissions, the region had the highest proportion of women-led organizations (94 per cent). The region's relatively small response to the Call for Proposals is likely partially linked to language barriers, as applications are not currently accepted in Russian (they are accepted in English, French and Spanish).

A SAFE SPACE FOR HEALING AND JUSTICE IN SERBIA

At the heart of the University Clinical Center of Vojvodina, a northern province of Serbia, Dr. Ljiljana Mladenović Segedi does extraordinary work.

Every day, Dr. Segedi, a gynaecologist and longtime coordinator at the Center for Victims of Sexual Violence in Novi Sad, meets survivors of unimaginable trauma. Her work begins the moment a woman walks in through the door, often accompanied by police, sometimes entirely alone.

"[The survivor] most often feels helpless, scared, lonely and often ashamed," she explains. By offering a safe space, she transforms medical care into compassionate healing. Like her, healthcare workers in the Center are trained to show understanding from the first minute.

This approach represents a profound shift in Serbia, where large numbers of women and girls are affected by violence, including sexual violence and intimate partner violence.

The UN Trust Fund grantee partner Center for Support of Women has established five facilities across Vojvodina, including the Novi Sad centre, which provide comprehensive care under one roof designed to prevent retraumatization – this includes immediate medical attention, forensic evidence collection, psychological support and pathways to legal and social resources.



Credit: Center for Support of Women (Serbia)

"At the beginning, we faced resistance from doctors who tend to say that gender-based violence is not a medical problem," Dr. Segedi recalls.

Crucially, survivors now do not have to report the violence to the police before accessing the centre, where they can have forensic evidence collected. This survivor-centred approach was used in 143 reported cases in 2024, far exceeding projections. Dr. Segedi played a key role in making this significant shift possible by fostering collaboration between medical staff, police, prosecutors and social services.

The successes extend to policy changes, with new legal protections ensuring that former spouses are recognized in family and criminal law, aligning national frameworks with international standards.

For Dr. Segedi, the most powerful moments are deeply personal. "When the victim finds the strength to face their trauma thanks to our support, it's a reminder of the importance of our work," she says.



Credit: Solidarité Féminine Pour La Paix et le Développement Intégral (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

3.4

IN FOCUS

CRISIS-AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS

In the context of increasingly complex and intersecting crises, where violence against women and girls rises at alarming rates, civil society and women's rights organizations are uniquely positioned to provide life-saving support across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. These organizations often operate in areas beyond the reach of traditional humanitarian actors, providing essential services where they are needed most.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the concept of "polycrisis" has gained prominence – it describes multiple interconnected global crises occurring simultaneously and compounding one another. In response, the UN Trust Fund initiated a knowledge series to inform its approach to women's rights partners to prevent and respond to gender-based violence across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

In 2023, with support from the governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the UN Trust Fund launched a thematic funding window under its 27th Call for Proposals, specifically focused on violence against women and girls in crisis contexts. The term "crisis" was deliberately left undefined, allowing organizations to self-identify their operational environments. By 2024, this special window had channelled US$ 4.6 million to eight organizations across Armenia, India, Lebanon, Mexico, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Venezuela. In total, 43 per cent of funding awarded in the 27th cycle – amounting to US$ 5.7 million – supported initiatives focused on crisis-affected women and girls.

Dedicated funding windows have proven to be an effective strategy for targeted support. In 2024, the UN Trust Fund analysed results from its first special window focused on women and girls who are refugees or forcibly displaced (2016–2022).[19] Through it, 18 CSOs across 13 countries and territories implemented innovative, survivor-centred programs with US$ 8.5 million in funding, directly reaching more than 35,000 refugee and/or forcibly displaced women and girls. These initiatives delivered urgent, life-saving essential services to address immediate needs while establishing foundations for long-term safety and empowerment through awareness-raising, service provider training, economic and social empowerment strategies, and leadership development opportunities.

In 2024, at least 59 per cent of the UN Trust Fund's 180 active grantee partners were implementing interventions for women and girls affected by crisis. These efforts were supported by grants totalling US$ 58.1million and achieved significant, measurable results in communities.

> **It is literally life-saving for women to find networks of women able to find them at the right moment and be there to refer them to the right place, to listen to them, to catch them when they may be in a continued cycle of violence.**
>
> *UN Trust Fund grantee partner at a focus group discussion*

For example, following the 2023 earthquake in **Türkiye**, grantee partner Amal Healing and Advocacy Center (AHAC) adapted its program and relocated from earthquake-affected Hatay to Gaziantep, where, in 2024, it conducted awareness sessions involving 434 women, 90 of whom identified as survivors of gender-based violence. More than 350 women received legal and psychosocial support. AHAC expanded its reach by partnering with community centres and establishing referral pathways for hard-to-reach areas.

With intensifying authoritarianism, shrinking civic space and rising backlash against LGBTQI+ communities in **El Salvador**, COMCAVIS TRANS, a constituency-led organization, has emerged as a critical lifeline for LGBTQI+ women and girls. Through their intervention, they have trained more than 1,500 women in leadership and advocacy, supported 248 survivors with legal and psychosocial aid, and launched powerful community campaigns reaching over 7,000 people.

In **South Sudan**, despite political tensions and security challenges, Women for Women International helped 246 women complete a 12-month social and economic empowerment programme. These women established 10 village savings and loan associations with US$ 2,609 in collective savings. The organization also led gender equality training for 245 men.

2016–2022

Funding for refugee and forcibly displaced women and girls

18
grantee partners

13
countries and territories

US$ 8.5M
in grants

16.5M
people reached

35,000
women and girl refugees and internally displaced persons directly benefiting

51,000+
leaders and providers engaged

Through support to the UN Trust Fund, we hope to provide training, healing and empowerment tools for internally displaced and refugee women and girls who are survivors or at risk of violence: through essential rights information, sexual and reproductive health referrals and safe spaces.

Swedish International Development Cooperati on Agency (Sida), 2025

In the North Kivu region of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** where conflict and natural disasters have displaced 7 million people, the women-led organization Solidarité Féminine Pour La Paix et le Développement Intégral (SOFEPADI) provided medical and psychosocial care to more than 3,000 survivors and helped 135 survivors reintegrate economically. They also reached more than 66,000 community members through awareness campaigns across 18 areas, despite the volatile conflict.

AISHA Association for Woman and Child Protection in Gaza (**Occupied Palestinian Territories**), where 38 per cent of married women experience violence,[20] faced unprecedented challenges with both the COVID-19 pandemic and the devastating war that began in October 2023. Originally designed to provide essential services and challenge harmful patriarchal norms, the initiative demonstrated extraordinary resilience. During the lockdowns, it swiftly introduced hotlines and virtual counselling. When war erupted, it reallocated budgets to provide emergency cash assistance and health kits for displaced women. By adopting new tactics, they maintained critical support despite infrastructure destruction and economic collapse.



Credit: Sofía Minieri/FUSA para la salud integral con perspectiva de género y derechos asociación civil (Argentina)

3.5

IN FOCUS

WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES

Women and girls with disabilities face heightened risks of violence due to intersecting harmful gender norms and barriers to inclusion, which restrict access to specialized services, protection mechanisms and justice.

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund strengthened its commitment to addressing the heightened risks faced by women and girls with disabilities. It launched the Disability and Inclusion Helpdesk, and published two new research instalments of its Disability, Inclusion and Intersectionality Series.[21] The research underscored that initiatives are most successful when women with disabilities lead, design and implement the programmes that affect their lives, reinforcing the important principle of "nothing about us, without us".

In 2024, 30 per cent of the UN Trust Fund's active initiatives focused on supporting women with disabilities, directly benefiting or engaging more than 8,400 women and girls.

These initiatives delivered significant results, particularly by ensuring the active involvement of women with disabilities in the design and implementation of activities. Many also leveraged technology to create accessible solutions and fostered strategic partnerships to enhance impact and sustainability. For instance, a groundbreaking initiative by Enlaces Territoriales para la Equidad de Género in **Argentina** empowered women with disabilities by creating specific signs in sign language to precisely communicate different types of violence. "The project put a name to it," noted one participant, finally able to articulate experiences previously beyond expression. This was co-created with women with hearing disabilities integrated at every level – from design to implementation and assessment. Not only did the intervention foster agency and self-efficacy, but it also fundamentally changed how violence is discussed within both the deaf community and broader society.[22]

More than 620,000 community members in **Nigeria** learned about violence against women with disabilities through the Center for Women's Health and Information. Their initiative established community-led response groups in Lagos and Osun States and trained women with disabilities as psychological first-aiders. Their approach also resulted in the adoption of standard operating procedures in Osun State and improved coordination among service providers to better meet the needs of women and girls with disabilities.

In **Mexico**, where 72.6 per cent of women with disabilities experience violence,[23] Centro Interdisciplinario de Derechos launched the Morada app, which provides an emergency helpline, accessible information and safe digital spaces.

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund received funding requests exceeding US$ 643 million for initiatives engaging women and girls with disabilities, yet only US$ 16 million was available for grant-making. This gap highlights the urgent need for increased investment to ensure no one is left behind in efforts to end violence against women and girls.

2018–2023
Funding for women and girls with disabilities

22
grantee partners

20
countries and territories

US$ 9.5M
in grants

7M+
people reached

50,000
women and girls living with disabilities positively impacted

4

BEYOND ADDRESSING VIOLENCE:

FOSTERING ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE, BUILDING MOVEMENTS AND DRIVING SYSTEMIC CHANGE

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund and its grantee partners demonstrated that their joint efforts extend far beyond immediate survivor services and prevention programming, spawning transformative change across sectors. Together, they generated ripple effects across the broader ecosystem of organizations working to end violence against women and girls – building organizational resilience, strengthening feminist movements and enhancing the visibility and resourcing of women's rights and civil society organizations. Sustaining these organizations and movements is essential to achieving long-term progress toward gender equality, peace and inclusive development.



Credit: Alliance Against LGBT Discrimination (Albania)


Credit: Nina Gutu/HelpAge Moldova (Moldova)

4.1 THE RIPPLE EFFECT

Violence against women and girls is a fundamental barrier to achieving gender equality – and without gender equality the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be realized. In 2024, UN Trust Fund grantee partners demonstrated that preventing and responding to violence is not only essential for the equality, safety and dignity of women and girls, but also critical to advancing progress across all of development.

Across 41 countries, 66 grantee partners implemented multisectoral strategies, policies and action plans that linked efforts to end violence with broader goals in health, education, economic empowerment, justice and peace. Their work increased women's financial autonomy, created safer learning environments to reduce school absenteeism, improved access to essential medical and hygiene services, strengthened access to justice, and fostered social norms rooted in equality and non-violence.

These results highlight a reality: we cannot build peaceful, just and inclusive societies if violence against women and girls continues. Below are some illustrative results from 2024.

UN Trust Fund grantee partners demonstrated that preventing and responding to violence is critical to advancing progress across all of development.

How ending violence against women and girls advances the SDGs

Investing in education to improve knowledge about women's and girls' right to live free of violence

In 2024, grantee partners supported 503 schools to become safer environments for girls.

Promoting women's leadership and community participation in changing social norms to prevent gender-based discrimination and harmful practices

In 2024, 26,621 women and girls increased their capacities to participate in public life and/or exercise leadership in efforts to EVAW/G; and 12,429 community, faith, traditional and youth leaders advocated publicly for changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes to end such violence, including harmful practices.

Securing access to jobs, income and livelihoods to make women safer

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund supported 270 work environments to become safer for women.

Promoting social inclusion and equal access to information, services and participation of structurally marginalized groups

In 2024, 276,466 women and girls had accessed information, goods and resources and/or services to help prevent or respond to VAW/G, including 26,760 from Indigenous communities, 8,413 living with disabilities, 5,904 experiencing racial discrimination and 2,426 LBT women and girls.



Promoting women's health to help to end violence against women and girls

In 2024, 41,359 women and girls used specialist support services, including healthcare and psychosocial, to EVAW/G.

Fostering inclusive, violence-free urban environments

In 2024, UN Trust Fund grantee partners supported 531 public spaces to be safer environments for women and girls.

Improving food security to reduce vulnerability to gender-based violence

In 2024, Club Eney provided supplies to internally displaced women in Ukraine to help them grow vegetables and improve food security, recognizing this as essential for the safety of women and children fleeing violence or living in crisis situations.

Working at the intersection of climate change and violence against women and girls

In 2024, Women for Women International in South Sudan engaged nearly 500 community members, including displaced persons, in activities to help women adapt to climate impacts, protect their rights and decrease the incidence of VAW/G due to environmental disasters and degradation.

Addressing poverty as a risk factor for violence against women & girls

In 2024, 70,392 women and girls in the lowest income groups directly benefited from initiatives to EVAW/G, and 35,410 women and girls gained capacities and agency through economic and social empowerment initiatives.

Unlocking strategic partnerships with civil society (and beyond) for concerted efforts to address violence against women and girls

In 2024, 36 new partnerships were established between the UN Trust Fund and women-led, women's rights civil society organizations to EVAW/G.

Supporting access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence, and integrating prevention of such violence in humanitarian, crisis response and peacebuilding efforts

In 2024, UN Trust Fund grantee partners enabled 72,686 women and girls to access justice services and supported 639 subnational or national government institutions to increase capacities to design and implement institutional reforms, strategies and/or policies to prevent or respond to gender-based violence.


Credit: Ibrahim Al Alami/Freedom Media Production (Jordan)

4.2 ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE

In a dynamic world with evolving challenges for civil society, the UN Trust Fund recognizes that funding alone is not enough – resilience is essential. That is why its Strategic Plan 2021–2025 places a strong emphasis on strengthening the organizational resilience of grantee partners.

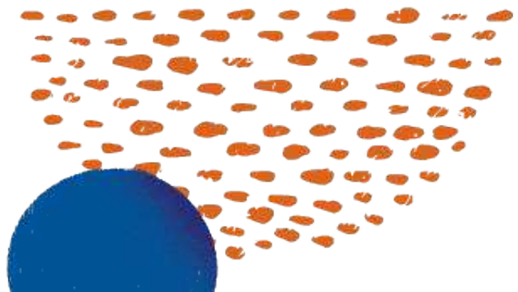
Organizational resilience refers to the ability of organizations to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and adapt to crises while staying committed to their mission of ending violence against women and girls. To deepen its understanding of this vital concept, the UN Trust Fund co-created a comprehensive study with 37 individuals from 34 organizations across 25 countries, grounded in practice-based knowledge.[24]

Published in August 2024, the first part of the study[25] introduces a conceptual framework for resilience built on five interrelated pillars: people and communities; mission and values; networks and partnerships; strategies and systems; and finances and resources.

These pillars are supported by core principles including long-term vision, transparency and accountability, solidarity and collaboration, supportive work environments, continuous learning and creativity. Importantly, the research underscores that resilience is essential for maintaining the momentum of feminist and women's movements.

The UN Trust Fund has taken concrete steps to bolster resilience-building across its portfolio. These include providing flexible funding, enabling access to emergency funds, and supporting staff and collective self-care.

> **The UN Trust Fund's support goes beyond financing its grantees and contributes to strengthening their resilience and sustainability through investments in capacity development, knowledge-sharing and partnership-building.**
>
> *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025 (2024)*





A major milestone in 2024 was the introduction of enhanced grant-making practices to further strengthen resilience, including:

- Extended grant duration from three to four years
- Increased core funding allocation (up to 27 per cent) for small grants
- Raised small grant ceiling to US$ 250,000
- Increased self-care and collective care budgets for all new partners

These changes have had measurable impact. According to the 2024 Annual Grantee Survey, 53 per cent of responding organizations identified flexible, multi-year funding as the single most important factor in strengthening their resilience. Additionally, 80 per cent reported overall improvements in their resilience and adaptability.

Two independent analyses [26] published in 2024 revealed that that the UN Trust Fund's small funding grants modality has been instrumental in supporting grass-roots women's movements and enhancing organizational resilience. Offering up to US$ 150,000 across a three-year grant to small organizations, with almost one third in flexible funds,[27] small grants focus on self-care and capacity-building, empowering organizations serving underserved women and girls. The publications highlight the critical role of the self-care fund in improving staff well-being and retention, and the importance of flexible funding to enable rapid crisis response, organizational stability and long-term sustainability.

Through these strategic efforts, the UN Trust Fund is not only funding programs – it is ensuring that its grantee partners have the tools to sustain in contexts of uncertainty while keeping progress towards ending violence against women firmly on track.

> **The UN Trust Fund supported grantees' organizational preparedness and resilience, adaptivity, self-care, monitoring and evaluation, all of which supported their capacities to prevent and respond to violence against refugee and/or forcibly displaced women and girls.**
>
> *Finding of the synthesis review of the special window on crisis-affected women and girls*

4.3

MOVEMENTS AGAINST VIOLENCE

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund sharpened its focus on

movement-building

as a powerful catalyst to foster leadership, innovation and collective action to push forward efforts to prevent violence against women and girls. A study conducted in collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative[28] showed that feminist movements are not singular entities but dynamic processes – bringing together formal and informal groups of women and girls to amplify voices and calls to action, facilitate collective healing, and challenge the patriarchal and intersecting systems that sustain violence. The study identified seven interconnected types of power that fuel movement efforts across prevention, survivor services and policy reform – increasing reach, sustainability and long-term impact.



Credit: Pamela Huezo/COMCAVIS TRANS (El Salvador)

I can boldly tell you that even if the UN Trust Fund [grant] comes to an end, these women are ready to move forward because they have formed a network of groups.

Focus group participant, Nigeria

Forms of power-building for movements to end violence against women and girls



In 2024, the UN Trust Fund awarded new grants under the ACT programme to eight women's rights organizations. These grants support

18-month multi-country initiatives

focused on collective action to drive systemic change, while also promoting documentation to inform advocacy and foster learning. Most organizations are led by women facing intersecting discrimination, ensuring that the voices and leadership of those most affected are central to the solutions being pursued.

FOR EXAMPLE:

- The Coalition on Violence Against Women is creating an advocacy network of women with disabilities across Kenya, Malawi and Rwanda.
- The Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre is strengthening feminist movements in Kenya and Nigeria by engaging younger women activists to address technology-facilitated gender-based violence.
- Corporación Humanas is leading a seven-country feminist alliance across Latin America to document both gaps and successes in addressing violence against women.

Within the framework of the ACT programme, the UN Trust Fund and UN Women convened an event in Cape Town, South Africa, in October 2024, bringing together grantee partners and feminist allies from across regions to enhance cross-regional movement-building and collective advocacy on ending violence against women and girls. Discussion focused on five priority issues: countering anti-gender backlash, improving state accountability, securing flexible funding, protecting women human rights defenders, and addressing technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Participants identified powerful consensus on strategies for countering the backlash, including building a stronger evidence base against misinformation and developing shared accessible messaging to reclaim feminist language. Institutionalizing practice-based knowledge, prioritizing self and collective care for movement actors, and ensuring both physical and digital safety of activists emerged as critical elements for sustaining long-term progress on ending violence against women and girls. Many activists reflected on the transformative nature of the convening – particularly valuable amid shrinking spaces for feminist gatherings – and committed to maintaining the transnational alliances and movement momentum generated beyond this single event.



Credit: Idowu Bamidele/ Centre for Women's Health and Information (Nigeria)

COLLECTIVE CARE

The women's rights organization Raising Voices is integrating collective care and well-being as political resistance in contexts where the space for civil rights is shrinking, work is increasingly depoliticized and activists face burn-out. Through "rethink and re-energize" sessions across five countries, their newly awarded initiative recognizes that ending violence against women requires sustainable, energized movements to build the collective power needed to challenge patriarchal systems.

Credit: UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women



4.4
PARTNERSHIPS AND STRATEGIC ADVOCACY

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund strengthened its commitment to securing quality, sustainable funding for women's rights organizations working to end violence against women and girls. Through strategic engagement, knowledge-sharing and leadership in United Nations system-wide reform, the UN Trust Fund created new opportunities for collaborative action and policy influence.

Throughout the year, the UN Trust Fund created and harnessed strategic opportunities to foster collaboration and amplify the voices of CSOs. It highlighted the leadership and innovations of women's rights organizations at major global platforms, supporting grantee partners to participate and curating advocacy opportunities in key forums, such as the 68th Commission on the Status of Women, the Free Futures event held in partnership with the Ford Foundation, the Sexual Violence Research Initiative Forum, and the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) International Forum. These spaces provided important visibility opportunities and enabled grantee partners and allies to network, share strategies and showcase community-driven solutions developed under challenging and rapidly evolving conditions.

Sustainable and long-term funding is not just a necessity – it is a lifeline for grass-roots women's rights organizations working tirelessly on the front lines to end violence against women and girls. Their work changes lives.

Ambassador Samuel Žbogar, Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations

The UN Trust Fund also intensified its advocacy by leading and participating in strategic forums worldwide. In June 2024 at a workshop organized in collaboration with UNHCR, it presented strategies to reduce funding barriers for organizations led by displaced or stateless women and girls and those working with refugee populations. It also joined the first global ministerial conference on ending violence against children, hosted by Colombia, the World Bank's event on ending female genital mutilation, and the Building Movements Dialogue conference in Brazil.

Notably, in 2024, the UN Trust Fund strategically leveraged its position within the United Nations system to advance transformative change in how women's rights and civil society organizations are resourced. Responding to long-standing calls from civil society to address the fragmented and insufficient funding landscape, the UN Trust Fund launched a major initiative co-led by the Spotlight Initiative and in collaboration with 11 United Nations entities. This joint effort aims to tackle the institutional barriers that hinder access to funding, particularly for smaller, grass-roots organizations, and to promote more coherent, equitable and sustainable approaches to financing gender equality efforts. As part of this process, an inter-agency taskforce conducted a rapid analysis to identify existing quality funding practices and standout models within the United Nations system. The findings from this analysis will inform the development of a comprehensive "United Nations Funding Framework", designed to guide future efforts in creating more accessible and impactful funding mechanisms for women's rights and gender equality work.

The UN Trust Fund is co-leading an initiative to make United Nations system resourcing of women's rights and civil society organizations more effective and feminist-informed.

5

THE WAY FORWARD



Credit: Alliances for Africa (Nigeria)

As the UN Trust Fund approaches the final year of its 2021–2025 Strategic Plan, it stands at a pivotal moment – grounded in critical insights from its Midterm Review and guided by the evolving needs of the women's rights organizations it serves.

In 2024, grantee partners responded to a complex landscape marked by intensifying backlash, shrinking civic space, digital surveillance, and underinvestment in prevention and response. Despite these conditions, they delivered vital services to survivors, shifted harmful social norms, mobilized communities and held institutions accountable – from rural health clinics to national parliaments.

The Midterm Review reaffirmed what grantee partners and feminist movements have long known: that delivering results, building resilience and achieving this type of impact at scale requires flexibility, trust and long-term support to organizations and movements working on ending violence against women and girls. It also underscored the UN Trust Fund's crucial role in providing this support to the movement, its unique positioning within the United Nations system as a movement-aligned mechanism, and its strong operational backbone and responsive grant-making infrastructure that bridges global policy commitments with community-led action on the ground.

As the UN Trust Fund charts its path toward the next Strategic Plan (2026–2030), it will build on these lessons and the momentum of 2024 to shape a vision that is:

1	2	3	4	5
Agile in responding to crises, backlash and emerging threats – including climate change, conflict, displacement and technology-facilitated violence	Grounded in feminist values, trust-based partnerships and the lived experiences of grantee partners	Bold in the context of the United Nations reform process under way, reimagining funding architecture and co-creating mechanisms that are more equitable, participatory and accessible – especially for small, underfunded and structurally excluded organizations	Using its strategic position within the United Nations system to strengthen coherence and partnership across multilateral, government, civil society and private-sector efforts	Bridging voices and action, amplifying civil society leadership and ensuring that Member States and the broader international community are held accountable to their commitment

The UN Trust Fund will continue to deepen its role as a connector – working across silos and systems to channel resources where they are needed most, and to catalyse the transformative change that feminist movements are driving worldwide.

As the global landscape grows more complex, the UN Trust Fund will remain steadfast in its purpose – and agile in its approach. The road ahead calls for renewed investment, bolder collaboration, and an unwavering belief in the power of women's rights movements in driving social change.

This is not just a plan – it is a call to act with courage, in solidarity, and with the full force of feminist commitment behind us.

ANNEXES

5.1 ANNEX I: RESULTS FRAMEWORK (2021–2025) PROGRESS REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This technical annex to the *UN Trust Fund Annual Report 2024* provides an update on performance against the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021–2025 Results Framework. The Strategic Plan 2021–2025 builds on lessons learned from the UN Trust Fund's work over the previous 25 years and the results of the Strategic Plan 2015–2020. This is the fourth year of the current Strategic Plan in which the UN Trust Fund is publishing a progress update to the Results Framework to accompany its Annual Report.[1]

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund finalized the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, which documented remarkable achievements in the effective and timely implementation of the Strategic Plan. The review confirmed that the UN Trust Fund is on track to achieve its intended results. Additionally, the Midterm Review assessed the Results Framework and provided recommendations to ensure that the milestones and targets are realistic, reflect both under- and overachievement and include results measurements that are more clearly attributable to the UN Trust Fund.[2] These insights are being taken into consideration in the development of the next Strategic Plan and Results Framework, and some midterm adjustments to milestones and targets have already been made.

The Results Framework 2021–2025 is structured vertically into four tiers of results to represent the results chain set out in the Strategic Plan and how organizations funded by the UN Trust Fund contribute to the ultimate vision of a world free of violence against women and girls. The four tiers are: impact, thematic outcomes, development outputs and UN Trust Fund organizational outputs. The structure is also divided horizontally across the three development outputs of the UN Trust Fund's work: (1) grant-giving and capacity development; (2) knowledge and learning; and (3) strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization.

1 For the previous reporting against the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021–2025, see the organization's annual reports and technical annex to the annual reports for 2021, 2022 and 2023.

2 For a summary of the Midterm Review findings, please see the Key Achievements and Lessons Learned From the Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025.

THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE

UN TRUST FUND VISION: A world of global solidarity in which all women and girls live free of all forms of violence and enjoy and exercise their human rights.

TIER 1: IMPACT

More women and girls, especially the most marginalized and those experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination, can exercise their human right to live a life free of all forms of violence.

TIER 2: THEMATIC OUTCOMES

1. Improved prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes.
2. Improved access for women and girls to essential, specialist, safe and adequate multisectoral services.
3. Increased effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

TIER 3: DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS

Output 1: Principled, demand-driven grant-giving and capacity development	**Output 2:** Collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning	**Output 3:** Strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization

UN TRUST FUND MISSION: To enable civil society organizations (CSOs), especially women's rights organizations (WROs) and those that represent the most marginalized groups, to play a central role in delivering survivor-centred and demand-driven initiatives and to support their programmes to achieve sustainable impact on ending violence against women and girls in a manner that contributes to global solidarity, partnerships and inclusive feminist movements.

TIER 4: UN TRUST FUND ORGANIZATIONAL OUTPUTS

Eight outputs covering: (a) grant-selection processes; (b) financial and operational accountability for grants; (c) production of knowledge; (d) capacity development and technical advice; (e) resource mobilization and external relations; (f) communications and convening; (g) team management and operations; and (h) transparency, accountability and financial management.

In addition to the quantitative data that informs the reporting of results in this annex, the UN Trust Fund collects important qualitative evidence through progress reports and project evaluations. The voices of women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as partners, as well as the perspectives of women and girls who are the focus of the initiatives, are the most important results to track. This evidence is summarized in the narrative of the UN Trust Fund's Annual Report, in regular case studies and in independent, external project evaluations available on the UN Trust Fund's Learning hub, especially the Evaluation Library.

TIER 1 (IMPACT) INDICATORS

At the tier 1 level, indicators are grouped into two sets – people indicators and project indicators.

People indicators

People indicators measure the number of people benefiting from projects funded by the UN Trust Fund or acting as critical agents of change and key partners in efforts to end violence against women and girls. This serves as a proxy for impact through the measurement of transformative change in the lives of people, especially women and girls, and whether the results envisioned for projects supported by the UN Trust Fund are reaching the intended target groups or involving women and girls *directly* as co-creators and agents of change.

People indicators are divided into three subcategories:

1. **Women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as agents of change** in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund who report transformative change in their lives, disaggregated by category when feasible (for example, underserved groups). These may also be, for instance, groups targeted at the impact/goal level of grantee partners' projects or involved *directly* as co-creators/agents of change in their own lives.
2. **People *directly* benefiting or involved as partners, as *secondary beneficiaries* or as agents of change to support women and girls** (for example, service providers, teachers or faith leaders) in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund (for instance, groups targeted at the outcome level of grantee partners' projects to influence community, societal or institutional change to end violence against women and girls).
3. **People *indirectly* benefiting or involved** in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund (for example, groups *indirectly* targeted or reached as part of holistic programming) such as members of the public, family, colleagues or acquaintances reached through programming/campaigns to end violence against women and girls.

Project indicators

Project indicators measure the extent to which projects demonstrate impact on reducing or preventing violence against women and girls and/or demonstrate the prerequisites for ending violence against women and girls according to external evaluations (that is, progress on reducing *risk* factors or increasing *protective* factors).[3] Project indicators enable knowledge extraction and learning about what types of projects and interventions are having an impact, from the perspectives of external evaluators.

Interpreting the impact indicators

Grantee partners self-report people and project indicator data based on evidence collected during routine project monitoring or final evaluations.

Results achieved under this tier are *directly* attributable to the grantee partner organizations implementing the projects. While the UN Trust Fund Secretariat **is not *directly* responsible for these outcomes, it plays a pivotal role by providing enabling support** through funding, capacity development, knowledge management and advocacy; all of which strengthens the programming and operations of grantee partner organizations.

3 Inspired by UN Women and World Health Organization (2020) RESPECT Women: Preventing Violence against Women – Implementation Package.

The impact indicators enable the UN Trust Fund to monitor results across *most projects* funded in the same manner and to track how well the projects are reaching and working with women and girls and those most in need, such as women and girls with disabilities, or refugee and internally displaced women and girls. Targets are approximate and projections are based on results achieved by grantee partners on average in previous years. Not all grantee partners are tracking people data (and not all people reached wish to disclose data), hence final numbers are always a sample and probably underestimate the UN Trust Fund's reach.

For the Strategic Plan 2021–2025, the approach to and methodology for data collection was changed slightly from those used for the previous Strategic Plan, with the aim of improving disaggregation of data by sex/gender (inclusive of non-binary identification). Furthermore, the language/terminology was slightly changed in response to feedback during the development of the Strategic Plan suggesting that the term "beneficiaries" is somewhat limited. The new terminology, replacing "primary beneficiaries", is **women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as partners** in UN Trust Fund projects. This wording **fully recognizes and celebrates women's and girls' agency to change and transform their own lives as partners and leaders in efforts to end violence against women and girls.**

TIER 2 (OUTCOMES) INDICATORS

Outcomes refer to the results of projects funded by UN Trust Fund grants under three *thematic outcome* areas:

(1) Improved prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes; (2) Improved access for women and girls to essential, specialist, safe and adequate multisectoral services; and (3) Increased effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

Results are measured through "**common indicators**" that represent common areas of work across grantee partners and the three outcome areas. UN Trust Fund grantee partners are asked to report on one or more of the 16 common indicators[4] in a way that can be aggregated across more than one project. However, if an indicator is not relevant to their project, then the grantee does not have to report against it. The demand-driven approach of the UN Trust Fund ensures that it remains responsive and relevant to the needs of CSOs and WROs worldwide in their efforts to end violence against women and girls. Setting targets for these indicators is therefore not feasible, as the thematic areas and activities of future grantee partners are shaped by their priorities and needs.

The tier 2 indicators were originally developed in 2017 based on those found to be most relevant to the work of grantee partners and the most feasible for aggregation. A process of updating these indicators began in mid-2021 to reflect the focus of the Strategic Plan 2021–2025 and, where possible, the UN Trust Fund's contribution to the indicators in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework of the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025 (this contribution is noted in orange text after each relevant indicator in the tier 2 indicator tables). Indicators that received low "take-up" by grantee partners in previous years have been replaced by new ones tested during baseline setting in 2021. Monitoring of additional common indicators relating to the COVID-19 pandemic was discontinued in 2023.

4 In 2020, five additional common indicators were added to track results relating to organizational and programmatic adaptations to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 and 2022, the UN Trust Fund therefore monitored 21 common indicators. The five additional indicators were discontinued in 2023.

TIER 3 (DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS) INDICATORS

Development outputs refer to results achieved by UN Trust Fund grantees and partners at an *organizational level* to make progress towards ending violence against women and girls. The tier 3 indicators are intended to bridge the results of the UN Trust Fund Secretariat and those achieved by grantee partners. For example, projects need to be managed well to achieve results, and this relies on grantee partners having the institutional capacity to plan and implement projects effectively. Knowledge take-up and the mobilization of support for CSOs, beyond the UN Trust Fund grant, requires work with partners across the United Nations and the ending violence against women and girls ecosystem. The UN Trust Fund makes a significant contribution but is not solely accountable for these results, as some actions are outside the control of the Secretariat. Many of the tier 3 indicators are measured through the Annual Grantee Survey, which was introduced in 2016, and the Annual Partner Survey, which was introduced for UN Trust Fund partners in 2021:

1. **Annual Grantee Survey** – an organizational survey sent to active grantee partners to seek feedback and understand the views of CSOs and WROs funded by the UN Trust Fund.
2. **Annual Partner Survey** – an organizational survey sent to key partners (for example, UN agencies, donors, other women's funds, academic/research institutions and other CSO and WRO partners) to monitor the views of key UN Trust Fund partners.

TIER 4 (ORGANIZATIONAL OUTPUTS) INDICATORS

Tier 4 indicators refer to results *directly* attributable *solely* to the UN Trust Fund Secretariat, including the management of the annual grant-selection process; financial and operational accountability for grants; production of knowledge; capacity development and technical advice; resource mobilization and external relations; communications and convening; UN Trust Fund team management and operations; and transparency, accountability and financial management. **It is not possible to include indicators for the full range of results**; hence the detail is set out in action plans.[5] These action plans include activities and targets that are monitored annually. As the action plans are living, management documents, the indicators and targets for this tier may be subject to change over the course of the implementation of the Strategic Plan. Some elements of these action plans are *internal only*. However, key results are shared and reported in the Annual Report and its associated technical annex.

5 The UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025 described these as: (1) a resource mobilization, communications and advocacy action plan; (2) a capacity development action plan; (3) a knowledge management and learning action plan; (4) a grant-selection and grant-management action plan; and (5) a risk management action plan.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK (2021–2025) PROGRESS REPORT 2024

TIER 1 IMPACT (GRANTEE PARTNER RESULTS)

More women and girls, especially the most marginalized and those experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination, can exercise their human right to live a life free of all forms of violence.

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund managed a grants portfolio of 180 projects aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women and girls in 74 countries and territories across five regions, awarding grants totalling US$ 87.5 million. Grant recipients were primarily CSOs; the majority (69%) were WROs. As in previous years, when collecting data for this tier the UN Trust Fund Secretariat asked grantee partners to complete an online data survey detailing the number of people reached in certain categories during the previous year. Depending on the circumstances each year, not all grantee partners are able to return data sheets; therefore, the numbers presented for this tier **represent a sample of grantee partner results**, not results from the whole portfolio. In 2024, 100 grantee partners responded to the survey of people and common indicators. Table 1 presents the people indicators grantee partner results for 2024 and the earlier years of the Strategic Plan. Table 2 presents the number of women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as primary partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects, disaggregated by target group. Table 3 presents the project indicators grantee partner results for 2024 and the earlier years of the Strategic Plan.

Important note about 2024 data: the number of grantee partners supported by the UN Trust Fund decreased in 2024, mainly because projects across three funding cycles ended in 2023 (Cycles 22 and 23, and Spotlight), resulting in a smaller active grants portfolio. The large portfolio managed between 2021 and 2023 was primarily driven by 35 grants awarded to CSOs and WROs in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa in late 2019, as part of the European Union and United Nations Spotlight Initiative (EU/UN Spotlight Initiative). Additionally, 24 new grants were awarded in 2023, 37 in 2022 and 37 in 2021. In 2024, 28 new grants were awarded to CSOs and WROs.

Table 1

Tier 1 people indicators

		BASELINE	ACTUAL					TARGET[6]
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–2025 (Cumulative)	2021–2025 (Cumulative)
Number of grantees returning data		115	138	159	117	100	Not applicable	Not applicable
1.	**Total number of people[7] benefiting from, involved as partners in or reached overall** by UN Trust Fund grantee projects (Sum of indicators 2b + 3 + 4)	31,071,058	41,782,089	47,578,975	15,353,322	**14,685,108**	119,399,494	**More than 100 million**
of which								
2.	**Number of women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as primary partners[8]** in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	242,569	2a) 260,587 2b) of 276,028 *directly* benefiting	2a) 419,405 2b) of 433,677 *directly* benefiting	2a) 163,087 2b) of 176,246 *directly* benefiting	**2a) 123,298 2b) of 135,559 *directly* benefiting**	2a) 966,377 2b) of 1,021,510 *directly* benefiting	**1.25 million**
3.	**Number of secondary beneficiaries or people involved as partners** in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	192,565	1,306,271	490,190	238,855	**116,351**	2,151,667	**3.75 million**
4.	**Number of people *indirectly* benefiting** or reached in UN Trust Fund grantee projects[9]	30,635,924	40,199,790	46,655,108	14,938,221	**14,433,198**	116,226,317	**95 million**
5.	**Number of women and girls benefiting, involved as partners or reached overall** by UN Trust Fund grantee projects *(primary + secondary + indirect, women and girls only)*[10]	**Not applicable** (new)	22,506,645 (54%)	24,408,861 (51.3%)	7,723,854 (50.3%)	**7,727,854 (52.6%)**	62,366,964 (52.2%)	**51% or more of the total in indicator 1**

6 Targets have been revised since the Results Framework was published in 2021 to take into account actual results achieved.

7 Disaggregation of data by sex/gender is available on request. For the purposes of reporting against the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021–2025, the data included here are focused on benefits for women and girls, in line with the UN Trust Fund's mandate and the goal of supporting more women and girls, especially the most underserved and those experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination, to exercise their human right to live a life free of all forms of violence.

8 Indicator 2a refers to women and girls *directly* benefiting from or involved as agents of change in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund who report transformative change in their lives.

9 People benefiting *indirectly* may include members of the public, family, colleagues or acquaintances reached through programming or campaigns to end violence against women and girls who may also be targeted or reached as part of holistic programming or through public information about the project's benefits. Gender disaggregation for these figures is difficult; the number of women and girls reached is likely higher but reported as unknown or not possible to disaggregate.

10 People benefiting *indirectly* are typically reached by awareness-raising campaigns through television, radio, public events and so on, for which data disaggregated by sex/gender are often unavailable. Where the gender/sex is unknown, the percentage of the female population globally (in 2024, 49.7%, source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached. In 2024, grantee partners reported that at least 3,767,758 women and girls were reached. The figure 7,723,854 is the estimated total number of women and girls reached through UN Trust Fund projects, including women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as primary partners, secondary beneficiaries and people *indirectly* benefiting or reached.

Table 2

Disaggregation of indicator 2a (double counting allowed)

	Women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as primary partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects, disaggregated by target group	BASELINE (if applicable)	ACTUAL				CUMULATIVE
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–2025
i.	**Number of women and girl survivors of violence** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	26,519	54,822	81,866	71,741	**60,652**	**269,081**
ii.	**Number of women and girls with disabilities** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	21,040	22,455	13,737	6,697	**8,413**	**51,302**
iii.	**Number of women and girls who are internally displaced or refugees** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	11,747	16,215	22,915	9,005	**15,411**	**63,546**
iv.	**Number of women and girls living with HIV and/or affected by AIDS** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	6,661	10,803	6,242	3,977	**1,667**	**22,689**
v.	**Number of Indigenous women and girls** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	12,822 *(indicators v + vi)*[11]	39,575	41,780	31,090	**26,760**	**139,205**
vi.	**Number of minority ethnic women and girls** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects		5,979	10,684	6,418	**9,802**	**32,883**
vii.	**Number of lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	297	702	1,900	4,255	**2,426**	**9,283**
viii.	**Number of women and girls experiencing racial discrimination and/or injustice** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	**Not applicable** (new)	13,345	8,941	8,740	**5,904**	**36,930**
ix.	**Number of women human rights defenders/gender advocates** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	2,287	10,681	20,314	5,260	**3,800**	**40,055**
x.	**Number of women and girls in the lowest-income groups** *directly* benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	**Not applicable** (new)	86,551	105,686	51,506	**70,392**	**314,135**

11 In the Strategic Plan 2016–2020, disaggregation categories combined women and girls from ethnic groups and Indigenous women and girls. In the Strategic Plan 2021–2025, these were separated to be (v) Indigenous women and girls and (vi) minority ethnic women and girls.

Table 3 Tier 1 project indicators A and B

		BASELINE	ACTUAL			
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of projects in the sample		30	Not applicable	Not applicable	36	
A.	**Percentage/number of projects included in an external, independent meta-analysis sample that have evidence of <u>impact</u> on violence against women and girls** (for example, observed reduction in rates of violence against women and girls) according to external assessors/evaluators) every two or more years	**50% / 15** projects[12]	**To be measured in 2023**	**To be measured in 2023**	**56% / 20** projects[13]	**Measured in 2023**
B.	**Percentage/number of projects included in an external, independent meta-analysis sample that have evidence of <u>effectiveness</u>** on risk and protection factors to end violence against women and girls (for example, changes in women's self-efficacy, shifts in social norms, changes in laws) every two or more years	**Not applicable** *(new)*	**As above**	**As above**	**100% / 36** projects[14]	**As above**

12 See meta-analysis of the Strategic Plan 2015–2020: *What can we learn from evaluations of projects funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women? A meta-analysis of evaluations managed by UN Trust Fund grantees between 2015 and 2019*, Dr. Monica Biradavolu, Radhika Viswanathan and Lisa Bochey, August 2020, available at https://untf.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2020/10/what-can-we-learn-from-evaluations-of-projects-funded-by-the-un-trust-fund.

13 The UN Trust Fund evaluates its overall impact and effectiveness once every Strategic Plan cycle through an independent meta-analysis. The quantitative component is completed, and a more in-depth qualitative analysis is underway, with publication scheduled for 2025. Early discussions and findings indicate that diverse methodologies are essential to fully capture the impact of grantees' work. In addition to reducing rates of violence against women and girls, many grantees aim to achieve broader impacts, such as reducing discrimination – especially against marginalized women and girls. Furthermore, it is necessary to incorporate qualitative measures that capture trajectories and movements, rather than just isolated instances of violence, as well as those that reflect the progress that grantee partners observe in their own contexts.

14 The evidence of effectiveness on risk and protection factors to violence against women and girls draws on 36 grantee projects that ranked as high quality as per UN Women's GERAAS (see https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Evaluation-GERAAS-guidance-2021-en.pdf). All 36 (100%) of the projects included in the sample show evidence of effectiveness, as measured across various qualitative indicators.

TIER 2 THEMATIC OUTCOMES (GRANTEE PARTNER RESULTS – COMMON INDICATORS)

UN Trust Fund grantee partners are asked to monitor one or more of the following 16 common indicators to enable results under the three outcome areas of the Strategic Plan to be aggregated across projects. The demand-driven nature of the UN Trust Fund grant-giving process means that it is not possible to predict the focus of future grantee organizations and therefore targets are not set for common indicators. Instead, these results are intended as a snapshot of the range and scope of results achieved by grantee partners across the Strategic Plan outcome areas. Table 4 presents the thematic outcomes common indicators.

Table 4 Tier 2 thematic outcomes (grantee partner results) common indicators

		ACTUAL				CUMULATIVE
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–2025
1.	**Number of women and girls using specialist support services** to end violence against women and girls supported by UN Trust Fund grantees	**65,718** (104 grantees)	**62,111** (122 grantees)	**48,959** (95 grantees)	**41,359** (87 grantees)	**218,147**
2.	**Number of (a) individual service providers and (b) institutions[15] that have improved service provision** for survivors and women and girls at risk, supported by UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.4.a)	(a) **11,662** (73 grantees) (b) **1,423** (85 grantees)	(a) **13,288** (88 grantees) (b) **2,195** (99 grantees)	(a) **9,122** (81 grantees) (b) **1,487** (77 grantees)	(a) **7,543** (65 grantees) (b) **1,590** (68 grantees)	(a) **41,615** (b) **6,695**
3.	**Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls reported or referred** to local state service providers (for example, healthcare services, police, social protection) through support provided by UN Trust Fund grantees	**23,921** (100 grantees)	**19,548** (119 grantees)	**17,382** (91 grantees)	**16,682** (58 grantees)	**77,533**
4.	**Number of women and girls who have access to justice in cases of violence against women and girls** (for example, legal aid, facilitation to reach court) through support from UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.4.f)	**19,748** (84 grantees)	**21,113** (108 grantees)	**12,567** (89 grantees)	**13,236** (71 grantees)	**66,664**

15 [Common Indicator 2] Individual service providers are the people who provide services for survivors or women and girls at risk (for example, social welfare, police, CSOs, health providers). Institutions refer to local, subnational or government departments, bodies and agencies, as well as legislative, executive and judicial branches of government.

		ACTUAL				CUMULATIVE
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–2025
5.	**Number of women and girls accessing information, goods and resources and/or services** to help prevent or respond to violence against women and girls through UN Trust Fund supported projects (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.4.d)	**1,912,498** (126 grantees)	**1,275,730** (140 grantees)	**1,468,558** (105 grantees)	**276,466** (86 grantees)	**4,933,252**
6.	**Number of local, subnational or national government institutions that have increased capacities** to design and implement institutional reforms, strategies and/or policies to prevent or respond to violence against women and girls, with support from UN Trust Fund grantees	**1,049** (80 grantees)	**1,544** (90 grantees)	**985** (73 grantees)	**639** (54 grantees)	**4,217**
7.	**Number of local, subnational or national guidelines, protocols and/or standard operating procedures** to strengthen ending violence against women and girls services developed and/or improved, with support from UN Trust Fund grantees	**312** (69 grantees)	**329** (72 grantees)	**235** (67 grantees)	**659** (52 grantees)	**1,535**
8.	**Number of institutional partners (*individuals working for institutions*) that have increased capacities** to develop or implement national and/or local multisectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans to end violence against women and girls (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.1.e)	**2,661** (83 grantees)	**5,983** (103 grantees)	**1,648** (77 grantees)	**1,612** (66 grantees)	**11,904**
9.	**Number of partners[16] (both civil society and institutional partners) that have increased capacities** to advocate for and implement legislation related to ending violence against women and girls with the support of UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.1.d)	**1,645** (69 grantees)	**5,376** (77 grantees)	**1,201** (57 grantees)	**1,086** (54 grantees)	**9,308**

16 [Common Indicator 9] "Partners" include formal local and national government institutions (legislative, executive, judiciary, administrative) and informal non-governmental partners, such as CSOs, trade unions and media. The focus is on organizations and institutions rather than on individuals under this indicator.

		ACTUAL				CUMULATIVE
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–2025
10.	**Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue processes and/or initiatives to promote engagement** between government and CSOs, especially WROs, to advance action on ending violence against women and girls (a) involving and/or (b) led by UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.1.h)	(a) **909** (86 grantees) (b) **725** (79 grantees)	(a) **789** (94 grantees) (b) **502** (82 grantees)	(a) **792** (80 grantees) (b) **492** (68 grantees)	(a) **541** (61 grantees) (b) **496** (56 grantees)	(a) **3,031** (b) **2,215**
11.	**Number of (a) community, (b) faith, (c) traditional and/or (d) youth leaders who advocate** publicly for changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes towards ending violence against women and girls, including harmful practices, supported by UN Trust Fund grantees	(a) **11,656** (87 grantees) (b) **1,614** (87 grantees) (c) **3,303** (50 grantees) (d) **3,605** (67 grantees)	(a) **12,203** (104 grantees) (b) **3,480** (53 grantees) (c) **5,060** (60 grantees) (d) **6,359** (84 grantees)	(a) **8,333** (92 grantees) (b) **1,401** (34 grantees) (c) **2,075** (37 grantees) (d) **3,613** (59 grantees)	(a) **7,069** **(**66 grantees) (b) **830** (27 grantees) (c) **1,405** (36 grantees) (d) **3,125** (56 grantees)	(a) **39,261** (b) **7,325** (c) **11,843** (d) **16,702**
12.	**Number of evidence and/or practice-based methodologies, approaches or models** developed and/or implemented to achieve or advance changes in behaviour and social norms aimed at ending violence against women and girls through UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.3.b)	**371** (84 grantees)	**490** (97 grantees)	**208** (80 grantees)	**196** (60 grantees)	**1,265**
13.	**Number of "spaces" supported by UN Trust Fund grantees to be safer** environments for women and girls, freer from the risk of violence against women and girls, including a) spaces (in general), b) schools, c) public spaces, and d) work environments	(a) **970** (70 grantees) (b) **519** (48 grantees) (c) **570** (46 grantees) (d) **418** (28 grantees)	(a) **1,249** (86 grantees) (b) **607** (50 grantees) (c) **712** (60 grantees) (d) **239** (35 grantees)	(a) **1,781** (67 grantees) (b) **975** (37 grantees) (c) **1,016** (34 grantees) (d) **341** (22 grantees)	(a) **760** (52 grantees) (b) **503** (35 grantees) (c) **31** (31 grantees) (d) **270** (15 grantees)	(a) **4,760** (b) **2,604** (c) **2,329** (d) **1,268**

		ACTUAL				CUMULATIVE
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2021–2025
14.	**Number of women and girls supported to build skills and capacities** in self-efficacy, agency, assertiveness and self-confidence through support from UN Trust Fund grantees (for example, through economic and social empowerment initiatives as a protective factor against violence against women and girls)	**108,968** (100 grantees)	**116,047** (114 grantees)	**100,165** (96 grantees)	**35,410** (79 grantees)	**360,590**
15.	**Number of people supported through strategies to hold gender equitable attitudes** (for example, through skills in interpersonal communication and shared decision-making) from UN Trust Fund grantees	**136,532** (80 grantees)	**119,824** (93 grantees)	**185,362** (78 grantees)	**115,675** (62 grantees)	**557,393**
16.	**Number of women and girls with increased capacities** to participate in public life and/or exercise leadership in efforts to end violence against women and girls supported by UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.5.e)	**59,491** (96 grantees)	**67,620** (117 grantees)	**84,733** (88 grantees)	**26,621** (81 grantees)	**238,465**

TIER 3 DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS (GRANTEE AND PARTNER RESULTS)

Tier 3 indicators represent the results *directly* attributable to the UN Trust Fund Secretariat, including its performance delivering principled, demand-driven grant-giving and capacity development; collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning; and strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization.

Output cluster 1: Principled, demand-driven grant-giving and capacity development

- **Output 1.1:** More CSOs/WROs receive long-term funding from the UN Trust Fund appropriate to meet demand-driven needs, project focus and approach.
- **Output 1.2:** More CSOs/WROs are enabled through UN Trust Fund *organizational* support, accompaniment and capacity development to be resilient and adaptable organizations.
- **Output 1.3:** More CSOs/WROs are enabled through UN Trust Fund *programmatic* support and capacity development to implement principled projects to end violence against women and girls.

The output indicators related to principled, demand-driven grant-giving and capacity development are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 Tier 3 development output indicators, output cluster 1

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
1.1.1	**Number of CSOs awarded a new grant from the UN Trust Fund per cycle** *(disaggregation available by type of CSO, region and grant size)*	**37 new grants awarded in Cycle 24 (2021)**[17] (24 grants for WROs)	**37 new grants awarded in Cycle 24 (2021)** (24 grants for WROs)	**37 new grants awarded in Cycle 25 (2022)** (27 grants for WROs)	**24 new grants awarded in Cycle 26 (2023)** (18 grants for WROs)	**28 new grants awarded in Cycle 27 (2024)** (19 grants for WROs)	**32–37 new grants annually**	**37 new grants by Cycle 29 (2026)**[18] (including at least 30 to WROs)
1.1.2	**Number of CSOs with an active grant (three or more years) from the UN Trust Fund, annually** *(disaggregation available)* (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.5.d)	**150 CSOs with active grants in 2020** (87 for WROs)	**157 CSOs with active grants in 2021** (92 for WROs)	**186 CSOs with active grants in 2022** (116 WROs)	**191 CSOs with active grants in 2023** (125 WROs)	**180 CSOs with active grants in 2024** (125 WROs)	UN Trust Fund will be managing a portfolio size annually of between **150 and 200 CSOs**	**150 CSOs with active grants in 2025**[19] (105 WROs)
1.1.3	**Number/ percentage of CSOs receiving "longer-term" grants** (four or more years)	**Not applicable** (new)	**Not applicable** (longer-term grants to launch in 2022/2023)	**Not applicable** (longer-term grants to launch in 2023/2024)	**Not applicable** (initiated – longer-term grants launched in 2023; first set to be announced in 2024)	**28 CSOs received "longer-term" grants of four years (2024)**	**To be determined** once the first cohort of longer-term grants of four years have been announced	**To increase the number or percentage of longer-term grants**
1.2.1	**Percentage of the UN Trust Fund grant allocation that is flexible funding**[20] **by cycle**	**For small grants 22%; for large grants 12%** (Cycle 24/2021)	**For small grants 24%; for large grants 14%** (Cycle 25/2022)	**For small grants 24%; for large grants 14%** (Cycle 26/2023)	**For small grants 27%; for large grants 15%** (Cycle 27/2024)	**For small grants 27%; for large grants 15%** (Cycle 28/2025)	**To maintain or increase** the percentage for each grant cycle	**To maintain or increase** the percentage each grant cycle

17 [Indicator 1.1.1] The year 2021 has been given as the baseline year for the Strategic Plan 2021–2025 as there were no grants issued in 2020, because a larger-than-expected call for proposals closed in 2019 (Cycles 22 and 23) under the EU/UN Spotlight Initiative. For more information, see https://untf.unwomen.org/en/grant-giving.

18 [Indicator 1.1.1] The UN Trust Fund is revising the 2025 target to maintain, at a minimum, its baseline from 2021 given its grant-giving outlook for 2024 and 2025 and awarding four-year grants to CSOs from Cycle 27.

19 [Indicator 1.1.2] The UN Trust Fund is revising the target from 203 to 150 CSOs, of which 70% would be WROs, taking into account the closure of grants from the EU/UN Spotlight Initiative portfolio that resulted in an unusually large portfolio in 2021–2023 as well as a smaller cohort of grants awarded in 2023.

20 [Indicator 1.2.1] In line with the definition on p. 65 of the Strategic Plan 2021–2025, "flexible" funding refers to financial support that allows CSOs and WROs to set their own priorities (demand-driven needs); respond to changing circumstances, needs and opportunities; and cover their essential operating costs. For UN Trust Fund purposes, flexible funding generally includes the following budget categories: indirect costs, general operating and other direct costs, core funding for small women's organizations and a contingency line.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
1.2.2	**Percentage of grantees that have (a) anti-fraud (b) PSEA and (c) PSHA[21] polices in place within 12 months of grant signing (if not in place already)** *(proxy indicator for compliance with grant requirements)*	(a) **Not applicable** (new) (b) **86%** (c) **91%** (2020)	(a) **Not applicable** (not measurable until 2022) (b) **100%** (c) **100%** (2021)	(a) **97%** (b) **100%** (c) **97%** (2022)	(a) **83%** (b) **100%** (c) **100%** (2023)	(a) **83%** (b) **80%** (c) **75%**[22]	**100%** within first 12 months of project implementation (a, b and c)	**100%** within 12 months of project implementation (a, b and c)
1.2.3	**Percentage of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey that report a change in (a) organizational resilience and/or (b) organizational adaptability** during the UN Trust Fund grant period *(composite indicator – **see Box 1**)*	**Not applicable** (new)	(a) **82% report a positive change** (52% more & 30% much more resilient) (b) **82% report a positive change** (58% more & 24% much more adaptable) **of 96 respondents**	(a) **79% report a positive change** (59% more & 21% much more resilient) (b) **78% report a positive change** (64% more & 14% much more adaptable) **of 150 respondents**	(a) **70% report a positive change** (51% more & 18% much more resilient) (b) **75% report a positive change** (61% more & 14% much more adaptable) **of 103 respondents**	(a) **78% report a positive change** (59% more & 20% much more resilient) (b) **79% report a positive change** (68% more & 11% much more adaptable) **of 97 respondents**	**At least 70%** report a positive change each year	**At least 70%** report a positive change in resilience and adaptability[23]

21 [Indicator 1.2.2] The indicator has been slightly revised for clarity since the Results Framework was published in 2021. Note that "anti-fraud" policies only became mandatory for UN Trust Fund grantees from Cycle 24 (organizations awarded grants in 2021), hence these policies were not expected to be in place until mid-2022. PSEA = prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; PSHA = prevention of sexual harassment and abuse.

22 [Indicator 1.2.2] The 2024 data for "anti-fraud" is applied to six organizations (83% = 5/6), for PSEA to five organizations (80% = 4/5) and for PSHA to four organizations (75% = 3/4) that did not have the policy(ies) in place by the time of grant signing, out of a cohort of 24 organizations.

23 [Indicator 1.2.3] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. See https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2024/07/midterm-review-of-the-un-trust-fund-strategic-plan-2021-2025.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
1.3.1	**Percentage of active grantee projects in the portfolio that are rated for performance** as good, satisfactory, needs improvement or poor, over a six-month period *(monitored every August and February, assessing performance January to June and July to December respectively)*	**Good (42%); Satisfactory (52%);** Needs improvement (6%); Poor (0%) (monitored in February 2021)	**Good (57%); Satisfactory (40%);** Needs improvement (3%); Poor (0%) (monitored in February 2022)	**Good (61.9%); Satisfactory (37%);** Needs improvement (0.8%); Poor (0%) (monitored in February 2023 for January to June 2022. Data incomplete for July to December 2022)	**Good (52.3%); Satisfactory (44.6%);** Needs improvement (3.1%); Poor (0%) (monitored in February 2024)	**Good (58%); Satisfactory (35%);** Needs Improvement (7%); Poor (0%) (monitored in February 2025)	**At least 90%** of grantees rated good or satisfactory	**At least 90%** of grantees rated good or satisfactory[24]
1.3.2	**Percentage of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey that report an ability to implement projects according to programming principles on ending violence against women and girls** (on a range of low, medium and high) *(disaggregated by programming principle)* *(composite indicator – **see Box 2**)*	**To be devised** (new)	**99%** (58% high ability & 41% medium ability) **of 85 respondents** (baseline)	**96%** (57% high ability, 40% medium ability) **of 136 respondents**	**96%** (63% high ability, 32% medium ability) **of 93 respondents**	**100%** (77% high ability, 23% medium ability) **of 79 respondents**	**At least 90%** of grantees report medium to high ability to implement against specific principles (see Box 2)	**At least 90%** of grantees reporting a medium to high ability to implement against specific principles[25]

24 [Indicator 1.3.1] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators.

25 [Indicator 1.3.2] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators.

Box 1 – Organizational resilience and adaptability [Indicator 1.2.3]

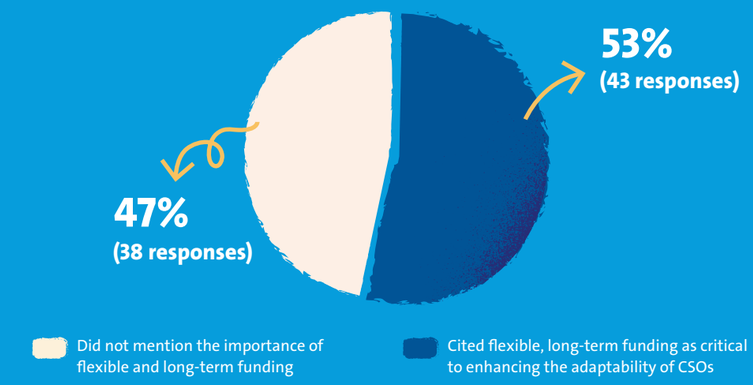
The UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021–2025 includes a focus on supporting CSOs and WROs to improve organizational resilience and adaptability to crises, change and sudden disruptions to keep progress on ending violence against women and girls on track. This indicator is, therefore, intended to inform learning about what determines organizational resilience and adaptability. The working definitions in the Strategic Plan are as follows:

- **Organizational resilience** is the ability of an organization to anticipate, prepare for, and respond and adapt to crises, incremental change and sudden disruptions in their internal and external environment. This means, for example, the CSO or WRO has working mechanisms in place to manage and mitigate both programmatic and operational risks.
- **Organizational adaptability** is the ability of an organization to adapt to changing circumstances, crises or risks either operationally or programmatically. This means, for example, adapting project plans, strategies or methodologies, or adapting the organization, such as enhancing staff capacities, adjusting budgets or adapting ways of working.

In the Annual Grantee Survey, CSOs and WROs were asked: "Has your organization become (a) more or less resilient and (b) more or less adaptable during the UN Trust Fund grant period due to UN Trust Fund support? (For example, through flexible, core and self-care funding; technical advice from portfolio managers; operational support; capacity development/training; knowledge exchange; or advocacy support)?" Grantee partners were asked to rate organizational resilience and adaptability on a 5-point scale: (1) Much less resilient/adaptable than previous years; (2) Less resilient/adaptable than previous years; (3) No more or less resilient/adaptable (neutral); (4) more resilient/adaptable; or (5) much more resilient/adaptable. Those grantee partners reporting a positive change (a rating of 4 or 5) were asked to set a baseline against which change each year can be compared and analysed.

Additionally, the 2024 survey invited grantee partners to define resilience and adaptability within their specific contexts and identify key characteristics and criteria that contribute to these qualities. The most frequently cited factor for strengthening resilience and adaptability was flexible, long-term funding. Out of 81 grantee partners who provided qualitative responses, 43 stressed the critical role of unrestricted, multi-year funding, noting that such funding from the UN Trust Fund has enabled them to respond swiftly to unforeseen challenges and crises.[26] Long-term funding commitments also reduced the pressure of constantly securing short-term grants, allowing CSOs to focus on strategic planning and sustainable impact. In addition, grantee partners highlighted the importance of streamlining reporting processes, adopting tailored approaches that reflect local priorities, and fostering peer learning and collaboration to support CSOs in becoming more adaptable and flexible.

Flexible and long-term funding is the most cited factor for CSO adaptability



The UN Trust Fund has commissioned a two-part study to unpack: (1) the concept of organizational resilience based on various practical knowledge; (2) what key characteristics define organizations' ability to be resilient, by context and region for documentation and sharing with the ending violence against women and girls community to inform decision-making; and (3) how the UN Trust Fund's work has enabled the organizational resilience of CSOs and WROs. One discussion was held on the UN Trust Fund knowledge exchange hub SHINE, and the external independent consultant led two virtual focus group discussions with 34 organizations, of which 24 were UN Trust Fund grantee partners, to collect additional practice-based knowledge on the topic.

The first part of the study was published in August 2024. The second part will be published in Q2 2025. While Part One presented an emerging conceptual framework and a common definition for organizational resilience, Part Two investigates the topic further by focusing on the contributions of the UN Trust Fund to the resilience of CSOs and WROs working to end violence against women and drawing on practice-based knowledge of 179 grantee partner organizations from 68 countries.

From participants' discussions, a consensus emerged on the following definition and will be adopted in the next Strategic Plan (2026-2030):

"The ability of an organization to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and adapt to crises, incremental change, and sudden disruptions in their internal and external environment; for example, your organization has mechanisms in place to manage and mitigate both programmatic and operational risks that are working."

26 Based on qualitative responses from 81 grantee partner organizations to Q9B, Annual Grantee Survey (2024) of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women.

Box 2 – Programming principles on ending violence against women and girls [Indicator 1.3.2]

The UN Trust Fund remained committed to strengthening the application of ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) Programming Principles across its portfolio, ensuring that grantee partners effectively integrate them into project design and implementation. Work in 2024 focused on **assessing gaps, developing strategic tools, strengthening capacity and refining guidance based on feedback** to enhance EVAWG programming.

To understand how grantee partners were applying EVAWG principles, the UN Trust Fund conducted a **review of 23 grantee partner responses to assess their application of** EVAWG Programming Principles, which revealed key insights into their organizational processes. While many grantee partners had formalized protocols and policies to ensure consistency, challenges remained in gender-transformative programming, intersectional approaches, addressing discriminatory social norms, and improving monitoring and evaluation practices. Additionally, the questionnaire format used in the review was deemed too lengthy and insufficiently effective in capturing the "how" behind implementation efforts, underscoring the need for a more structured support system.

Based on these findings, a Portfolio Manager checklist and EVAWG Programming Principles outcome document and recommendations were developed. The checklist was designed to help ensure principled and sound programme design, guiding portfolio managers in reviewing proposals, evaluating projects, and identifying areas for improvement. To support this effort, an EVAWG Programming Principles guidance document was refined, highlighting key implementation challenges and proposing a more hands-on, guided approach to assessing grantee partner practices.

The assessment findings reinforced the relevance of the 10 EVAWG Programming Principles, while also revealing their overlap and the need for them to be integrated into programmes organically. Strengths were identified in human rights-based, participatory, and survivor-centred approaches, while gaps persisted in intersectional analysis, socio-ecological models, and social norm interventions. To address these challenges, a capacity-strengthening approach was recommended, focusing on:

- **Intersectional analysis** to better understand and address multiple forms of discrimination;
- **Application of the socio-ecological model** for a more holistic approach to EVAWG;
- **Social norm interventions** to shift discriminatory behaviours and attitudes;
- **Evidence-based learning on dispute resolution and perpetrator engagement**; and
- **Standardized training and continuous support** to reinforce implementation which are being taken up by the UN Trust Fund in 2025.

As the guidance and checklist were rolled out, Portfolio Managers integrated them into proposal reviews and project evaluations, reducing the burden on grantee partners while ensuring that EVAWG principles were systematically applied. The checklist became a key tool for assessing whether proposals covered all essential elements of EVAWG programming, guiding programmatic adjustments, strengthening monitoring and evaluation, and supporting grantee partners in refining their implementation strategies.

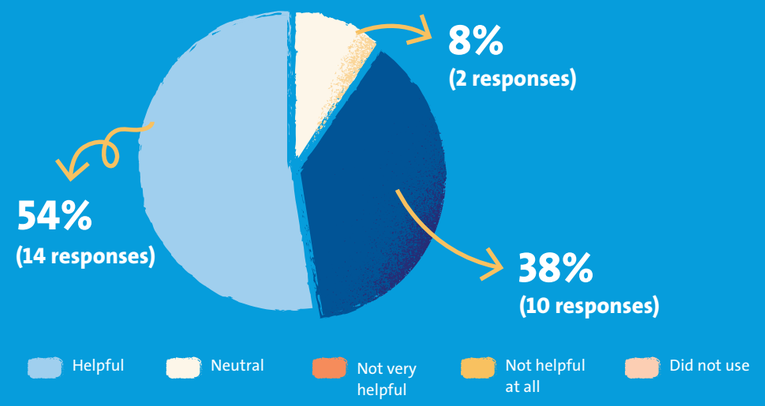
To reinforce these efforts, the UN Trust Fund updated the EVAWG Programming Principles PowerPoint, delivered a tailored webinar to Cycle 26 grantees, and provided follow-up support on the application of the guidance. Early feedback from partners on the guidance demonstrated its high relevance and impact, with 91.67% of respondents rating it as either "very helpful" (37.5%) or "helpful" (54.17%). The overwhelmingly positive response indicated that the guidance effectively provided actionable and practical programming principles.

Moreover, the Annual Grantee Survey revealed that 100% of responding grantees reported having either a "good" or "full" understanding and ability to apply the programming principles.

Beyond assessing familiarity, grantee partners were invited to share innovative approaches they have developed to effectively implement these principles. Their responses showcased a range of strategies, including participatory action research, community-led data collection, artistic methodologies, and tech-driven solutions to enhance survivor-centred and gender-transformative programming. Grantee partners report pioneering creative strategies that holistically integrate the principles into their work. Many emphasized the interconnected nature of these principles – where implementing one inherently reinforces others – demonstrating the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to EVAWG programming.

The UN Trust Fund also evaluated the support provided for proposal development to its new cohort of Cycle 27 grantees. Partners were asked to assess the usefulness of various resources during the proposal development process. Findings from the Cycle 27 partner survey on Full Fledged Proposal (FFP) development and budget structure revealed that the EVAWG Programming Principles were widely utilized and highly valued. Over 92% of respondents rated them as either "very helpful" or "helpful", highlighting their strong relevance and practical benefit in guiding proposal development.[27]

Use and value of EVAWG Programming Principles



27 C27 Survey on FFP Development and Budget Structure, UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women.

Output cluster 2: Collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning

- **Output 2.1:** United Nations and key partners' decisions related to ending violence against women and girls are more informed by UN Trust Fund expertise, knowledge products, data and analysis.
- **Output 2.2:** United Nations and key partners are actively engaged in inclusive knowledge exchange facilitated by the UN Trust Fund, with a focus on practice-based knowledge.
- **Output 2.3:** United Nations and key partners take up knowledge from practice-based learning, monitoring and evaluations from CSOs and WROs funded by the UN Trust Fund in ending violence against women and girls programming.

The output indicators related to collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning are presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Tier 3 development output indicators, output cluster 2

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
2.1.1	**Percentage of respondents to the annual partner and grantee surveys that report (a) being informed and (b) using knowledge** produced by the UN Trust Fund to inform decisions *(disaggregated by type of utility – for example, in discourse, policy, procedures or funding)*	**Not applicable** (new)	(a) **98%** of 125 partner and grantee respondents (b) **97%** of 117 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **95%** of 156 partner and grantee respondents (b) **96%** of 149 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **94%** of 126 partner and grantee respondents (b) **98%** of 120 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **99%** of 97 partner and grantee respondents (b) **95%** of 96 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **At least 90% of respondents informed and using knowledge**	(a) **At least 90% of respondents informed and using knowledge**[28]
2.2.1	**Number of individuals engaging in inclusive knowledge exchange via UN Trust Fund platforms** on operations and programming to end violence against women and girls *(disaggregated by type of individual/partner, location and language etc.)* (***see Box 3***)	**Not applicable** (new)	(a) **604 people** attended webinars in five languages (b) **Zero engaged** in the online hub because it remained in development	(a) **1,746 people** attended webinars in five languages (b) **1,445 registrations** on SHINE	(a) **1,507 people** attended webinars in four languages (b) **2,152 registrations** on SHINE	(a) **1,522 people** attended webinars in four languages (b) **2,638 registrations** on SHINE	(a) **1,500–2,000 people** reached through webinars/in-person events **annually** (b) **Increase number registered on SHINE**[29] by at least 500 per year[30]	(a) **1,500–2,000 people** reached through webinars/in-person events **annually**[31] (b) **At least 3,000 individuals engaged on SHINE by end 2025**[32] (majority from civil society and the Global South)
2.2.2	**Number of knowledge products on programming or operations to end violence against women and girls produced by the UN Trust Fund and percentage co-created with CSOs and partners,** with a focus on practice-based knowledge	**3 products**, but zero co-created (2020)	**8 products (100% co-created)** *Prevention Series*	**8 products (100% co-created)**	**10 products (100% co-created)**	**8 products (100% co-created)**[33]	**11 products in 2022, at least 10 per year** 2023–24 (100% co-created)	**At least 10 products per year** (100% co-created)

28 [Indicator 2.1.1] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

29 [Indicator 2.2.1] The UN Trust Fund introduced SHINE, a new online hub for knowledge exchange on ending violence against women and girls, in March 2022, in collaboration with the EU/UN Spotlight Initiative. See https://www.shinehub.org/.

30 [Indicator 2.2.1] The milestone and target for this indicator have been increased from 250 to 500 to reflect a more realistic estimate, as the initial target was surpassed early in the Strategic Plan period. This adjustment is based on user growth trends observed in the first years following the launch of the SHINE platform.

31 [Indicator 2.2.1a] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

32 [Indicator 2.2.1b] The milestone and target for this indicator have been increased from 1,000 to 3,000 to reflect a more realistic estimate, as the initial target was surpassed early in the Strategic Plan period. This adjustment is based on user growth trends observed in the first years following the launch of the SHINE platform.

33 [Indicator 2.2.2] For the full list of knowledge briefs produced, see the UN Trust Fund learning hub. In addition, the UN Trust Fund also co-produced and published a) 27 programme summaries to support documentation of the work of the small grants portfolio; b) three discussion briefs on Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence, Practice Based Knowledge and Organizational Resilience available on SHINE; and c) six summary briefs on all its series of knowledge products for dissemination purposes available on the Learning hub. These are not counted as knowledge products as per UN Women Knowledge Management policy and procedure as they were not peer reviewed, but the 36 briefs and summaries were 100% co-created with respective CSOs and with the end violence against women and girls ecosystem on SHINE. Finally, in 2024 the UN Trust Fund also produced three internal strategic assessments in preparation for its next Strategic Plan: a) the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021-2025*, an independent evaluation co-created and validated by 80+ stakeholders; b) a meta-evaluation assessing the quality of all grantee evaluations as per UN Women's GERAAS rating ; and c) a grantee survey report summarizing findings from three years of feedback from the UN Trust Fund's active portfolio of grantee partners. Key findings are summarized here, with longer reports available upon request.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
2.2.3	**Percentage of respondents to the annual partner and grantee surveys that report being (a) actively engaged in (b) inclusive knowledge** exchange facilitated by the UN Trust Fund[34] *(Disaggregated by partner type)*	**Not applicable** (new)	(a) **35%** of 93 partner and grantee respondents (b) **97%** of 93 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **28%** of 128 partner and grantee respondents (b) **97%** of 128 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **30%** of 115 partner and grantee respondents (b) **94%** of 115 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **29%** of 91 partner and grantee respondents (b) **96%** of 91 partner and grantee respondents	(a) **At least 25%** of respondents (2022–2024)[35] (b) **At least 90%** (2022–24)	(a) **At least 25% and** (b) **90% of respondents**[36]
2.3.1	**Number/percentage of planned final, external project evaluations (managed by UN Trust Fund grantees) that are produced per year** with support from the UN Trust Fund	**100%** (15 out of 15 planned) (2020)	**100%** (4 of 4 final evaluations were produced)	**100%** (12 out of 12 final evaluations were produced)	**100%** (45 out of 45 final evaluations were produced)	**100%** (18 out of 18 final evaluations were produced)[37]	**100%** of planned evaluations annually[38]	**100%**

34 [Indicator 2.2.3] The indicator has been slightly revised for clarity since the Results Framework was published in 2021, and divided into two subindicators to measure firstly engagement and secondly inclusivity.

[Indicator 2.2.3a] The survey asked respondents to rate their level of engagement in a list of specific global events: (1) at least one person from your organization *attended*; (2) at least one person from your organization *attended and participated* through dialogue or inputs; (3) at least one person from your organization *was actively involved in the event or provided inputs* as a panellist, discussant or contributor; or (4) at least one person from your organization *acted as a co-producer, host and/or designer of the event*. "Actively engaged" is defined as a rating of 2, 3 or 4.

[Indicator 2.2.3b] For this subindicator, respondents were asked to answer "yes" or "no" to the question: "Did you find the knowledge exchange events and webinars hosted by the UN Trust Fund in 2021 *inclusive in terms of languages (interpretation/translation) availability, access and special* arrangements for those with disabilities, diversity and representation of participants?"

35 [Indicator 2.2.3] Active engagement refers to instances where at least one person from the organization participated through dialogue or inputs, was actively involved as a panellist or contributor, or acted as a co-producer or host of the event. Merely attending an event does not count as active engagement.

36 [Indicator 2.2.3] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

37 [Indicator 2.3.1] Although 33 evaluations were expected in 2024, in discussion with grantee partners, two evaluations were cancelled and the deadline was extended for one project that is expected to be finalized in 2025 due to a no-cost extension. Out of the produced evaluations in 2024, 11 were from Cycle 24, three from Cycle 22, one from Cycle 23 and three from the Spotlight Initiative cycle.

38 [Indicator 2.3.1] Given the increasingly complex settings in which the UN Trust Fund and its partners operate, the UN Trust Fund implements flexibility in completing planned evaluations, particularly in ensuring do-no-harm principles. In agreement with grantee partners, some final evaluations may be cancelled due to health and safety risks or shifting priorities such as ongoing conflicts.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
2.3.2	**Number of projects with a research component intended to fill gaps in the ending violence against women and girls evidence base** *(for example, through grants issued in partnership with a key research partner)*	**Not applicable** (new)	**Not applicable** (research grant modality to be designed in 2022)	**Not applicable** (research grant modality designed in 2022 and to be implemented in 2023)	**Initiated**[39]	**8**[40]	**Research grants to be issued in 2024** and targets to be determined then	**Research grants to be issued in 2024** and targets to be determined then
2.3.3	**Percentage of grantees responding to an Annual Grantee Survey reporting an ability to produce knowledge/ learning** on ending violence against women and girls programming with UN Trust Fund support *(disaggregated by type of knowledge, type of CSO etc.)*	**Not applicable** (new)	**55%** of 98 respondents	**51%** of 150 respondents	**64%** of 103 respondents	**65%** of 97 respondents	**Increase the percentage annually**	**75%** of respondents **by 2025**

39 [Indicator 2.3.2] As part of its contribution to the Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action to End Violence against Women (ACT Programme), which is being implemented by the UN Trust Fund in partnership with UN Women, the UN Trust Fund will award grants to emerging CSO and WRO networks, coalitions and movements and practice-based knowledge research intervention grants at subregional, regional and cross-regional levels. Capacity development and knowledge production are integral parts of these grants. The call for proposals process was launched and grants awarded in 2024.

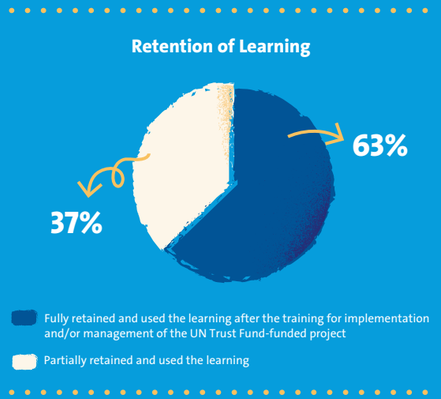
40 [Indicator 2.3.2] The UN Trust Fund awarded US$ 2.34 million to eight groundbreaking subregional, regional and cross-regional initiatives in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa under the ACT Programme (see previous footnote). These initiatives are practice-based knowledge/research grants that will amplify networks and drive feminist movements dedicated to ending violence against women and girls.

Box 3 – Knowledge exchange and capacity development [Indicators 2.2.1 and D.1]

The UN Trust Fund is committed to providing high-touch accompaniment to CSOs and WROs throughout their project life cycle. This support begins at the onset of the grant award, through training and targeted support on project design and formulation, results-based management and reporting, finance and operational requirements to effectively plan, manage grant funds and deliver for women and girls. The aim is to contribute to developing organizational and staff capacity that can lead to more resilient and sustainable organizations. To ensure that CSOs and WROs are able to implement projects effectively and efficiently, the UN Trust Fund provides a systematic training package that has to be attended by at least two people in each organization within the first three months of the project. This training is *directly* provided by the UN Trust Fund through live webinar sessions, delivered in English, Spanish, French, Arabic and Russian. In 2024, the UN Trust Fund registered 1,522 attendances across 20 thematic webinars in four languages. In addition, from 25 to 29 February 2024, the UN Trust Fund brought together its grantee partners from its 26th grant cycle for a capacity enhancement workshop. The in-person event, a UN Trust Fund "tradition" that was paused during the COVID-19 pandemic, allowed grantee organizations to share experiences, network, and foster a sense of community. The grantees also met their UN Trust Fund finance and monitoring and evaluation focal points, and portfolio managers, who will collaborate with them over the lifetime of their projects.

Other than being a risk management strategy for the UN Trust Fund, this approach proved to be successful in developing the organizational capacities of selected grantees, who reported being better equipped to deliver principled initiatives to end violence against women and girls, and undertake future programming even outside the UN Trust Fund.

- The most recent capacity development survey sent to focal points that undertook the mandatory training revealed that in terms of the retention of learning, **63% of respondents indicated they had fully retained and used the learning after the training for implementation and/or management of the UN Trust Fund-funded project. The remaining 37% of respondents said they had partially retained and used the learning.**



In parallel, the SHINE hub continued to serve as a vital online hub for global knowledge exchange on ending violence against women and girls. Combining the functions of a virtual exchange hub, convening platform and multilingual tool with 100+ languages, users co-create and amplify knowledge that is used to inform global policy, programming and advocacy on ending violence against women and girls. For example, during the latest global consultation on tech-facilitated gender-based violence, practitioners shared experiences in tackling various forms of violence and prevention and response strategies.

Engagement on SHINE grew significantly in 2024, with 12,472 new visitors – more than tripling the 3,700 recorded in 2023. The number of returning users also increased from 790 in 2023 to 1,300 in 2024. A key milestone was the launch of the SHINE mobile application, further expanding accessibility. Enabling grantee partner-led discussions was also a critical step towards creating autonomous spaces for discussion. In addition, the UN Trust Fund forged two new partnerships through SHINE in 2024 – with the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence and with UN Women Ending Violence against Women Section Police Network – which have used the hub to create their own discussions and communities of practice, share resources, exchange knowledge, problem solve and advocate for change together.

Output cluster 3: Strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization

- **Output 3.1:** More reliable, flexible and long-term funding is mobilized with the support of the UN Trust Fund for CSOs and WROs for ending violence against women and girls programming.
- **Output 3.2:** Key partners are mobilized through UN Trust Fund advocacy in support of the work of feminist movements, CSOs and WROs to end violence against women and girls.
- **Output 3.3:** The voices of CSOs and WROs and their essential role in ending violence against women and girls are amplified and made visible to a global audience with the support of the UN Trust Fund.

The output indicators related to strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 Tier 3 development output indicators, output cluster 3

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
3.1.1	**Total amount the UN Trust Fund has mobilized for grant-giving in US dollars for each grant-giving cycle**	**US$ 15.1 million** (for Cycle 24, COVID-19 call for proposals, launched 2020)	**US$ 16.7 million** (for Cycle 25, launched in November 2021)	**US$ 11.1 million** (for Cycle 26, launched in November 2022)	**US$ 13.6 million** (for Cycle 27, launched in December 2023)	**US$ 13.3 million** (US$ 2.34 million under the ACT Initiative and US$ 11 million for Cycle 28, identified in December 2024)[41]	**US$ 15 million** (2022) **US$ 17 million** (2023) **US$ 20 million** (2024)	**US$ 25 million** (for Cycle 29, to be launched in 2025)

41 [Indicator 3.1.1] In 2023, the UN Trust Fund received a record 2,889 applications from 130 countries and territories, totalling US$ 1.5 billion in funding requests, marking the highest number of applications and US dollar value in its 27-year history. Based on the unprecedented demand received, it was recommended during the Trust Fund's 2024 inaugural Donor Forum to consider sourcing grantee partners for two funding cycles (2024/C27 and 2025/C28) from the 2023 call for proposals.The recommendation to use the 2023 call for proposals to fund two grantee cycles was primarily driven by the volume of applications received and the limited funding available, and that the pool of quality applications was deemed sufficient to support the selection of high-quality projects without the need for a new call for proposals.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
3.1.2	**Percentage and number of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey that report an ability to (a) mobilize more financing**[42] **and (b) mobilize an increased proportion of flexible, core, long-term funding**, with the support of the UN Trust Fund *(see Box 4 for notes on 3.1.2.b)*	(a) **58%** of grantee respondents (2020) (b) **Not applicable** (new)	(a) **59%** of 98 respondents (b) **54%** of 84 respondents	(a) **55%** of 150 respondents (b) **67%** of 100 respondents	(a) **47%** of 103 respondents (b) **74%** of 100 respondents	(a) **49%** of 97 respondents (b) **62%** of 96 respondents	(a) **50%** of respondents (b) **70%** of respondents	(a) **50%** of respondents (b) **70%** of respondents[43]
3.2.1	**Percentage of respondents to the annual partner and grantee surveys who report joining or creating useful partnerships** in support of their work, through support from the UN Trust Fund[44] *(disaggregated by grantees and other partners, including donors)* (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.5.b)	**86% of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey** (2020) *The Annual Partner Survey was launched in 2021*	**60%** of 108 grantee and partner respondents	**56%** of 156 partner and grantee respondents	**54%** of 126 partner and grantee respondents	**50%** of 120 partner and grantee respondents	**At least 50%** of respondents reporting having joined partnerships	**At least 50%** of respondents reporting having joined partnerships[45]

42 [Indicator 3.1.2a] The indicator has been slightly revised since the Results Framework was published in 2021 to align with the wording of a similar indicator under the previous Strategic Plan. Grantees were asked the question: "During or after the UN Trust Fund grant period, has your organization been able to mobilize additional financing (fundraise) for either the continuation, replication or scale-up of the project funded by the UN Trust Fund or for any other projects working on ending violence against women and/or girls (EVAW/G)?" "Yes" or "no" answers were requested, with 59% reporting "yes" in 2021 and 55% in 2022. [3.1.2b] In 2021 and 2022 grantee partners were asked the follow-up question: "Has any of the funding mobilized and reported on in the previous question, been provided by donors as flexible, core and/or long-term?" "Yes" or "no" answers were requested. See Box 4 for definitions.

43 [Indicator 3.1.2] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

44 [Indicator 3.2.1] The indicator has been slightly revised since the Results Framework was published in 2021 to align with the wording of a similar indicator under the previous Strategic Plan.

45 [Indicator 3.2.1] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
3.2.2	**Number of (a) global advocacy events** to promote CSOs and WROs (including those organized by, facilitated by or featuring the UN Trust Fund and grantee partners) to advance the ending violence against women and girls agenda, **(b) number of UN Trust Fund grantee partners featured** at these global events, and **(c) country and regional level networking events**[46] facilitated by the UN Trust Fund for grantee partners and other partners	(a) **15 events** (2020) (b) **Not applicable** (new) (c) **Not applicable** (new)	(a) **17 events** (b) **26 grantees** (c) **8 events** (37 grantees)	(a) **14 events** (b) **175 grantees** (c) **5 events** (20 grantees)	(a) **13 events** (b) **66 grantees** (c) **8 events** (78 grantees)	(a) **24 events** (b) **102 grantees** (c) **27 events** (149 grantees)[47]	(a) **10–15 events annually** (b) **25–100 grantees annually** (c) **5–10 events annually**	(a) **10–15 events annually** (b) **25–100 grantees annually** (c) **5–10 events annually**[48]
3.3.1	**Number of public platforms co-created by the UN Trust Fund and grantees** that enhance the visibility of CSOs and WROs working to end violence against women and girls and amplify the voices of women and girls (annually)	**103** (2020)	**85**[49] (2021)	**114** (2022)	**106** (2023)	**130** (2024)	**104 (2024)**	**105 (2025)**[50]

46 [Indicator 3.2.2] The indicator has been slightly revised since the Results Framework was published in 2021 to include a third subindicator to measure country and regional networking events that contribute to partnerships under Output 3.

47 The increased number of grantee partners featured is a result of the UN Trust Fund's facilitation of grantee partner participation in the Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) Forum, as well as the organization of more country- and regional-level networking events in which grantee partners were prominently featured.

48 [Indicator 3.2.2] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

49 [Indicator 3.3.1] In 2021, the UN Trust Fund's strategy for an e-newsletter changed in a more strategic direction towards the use of "e-blasts" as focused and condensed newsletters. The number of videos produced during 2021 decreased because of the absence of field missions and in-person events due to COVID-19-related restrictions.

50 [Indicator 3.3.1] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

Box 4 – Core, flexible and long-term funding [Indicator 3.1.2b]

The UN Trust Fund is committed to advocating for more flexible, core and long-term funding for CSOs, which is essential to support autonomous women's and feminist movements in ending violence against women and girls, as part of its Strategic Plan. Indicator 3.1.2b is exploratory and aims to learn more from grantees about how CSOs define flexible, core and long-term funding, and what the gaps are in raising such resources, to inform the UN Trust Fund's advocacy efforts.

The Annual Grantee Survey therefore asked the question:

> **Has any of the funding mobilized and reported under indicator 3.1.2 been provided by donors as *flexible, core and/or long-term*?"**

The answer options were "yes", "no" and "N/A". Although the survey enabled grantee partners to apply and describe their own definitions, the UN Trust Fund defines these funding terms as follows:

- **Flexible funding:** Flexible financial support that allows CSOs to set their own priorities (demand-driven needs); respond to changing circumstances, needs and opportunities; and cover their essential operating costs.
- **Core funding:** Also referred to as unrestricted funding, core funding is flexible funding that can be used for general operations. Core funds should contribute to the realization of the organization's mission and vision and help support social change processes the organization is committed to.
- **Long-term funding:** For the UN Trust Fund, long-term means funding for three or more years.

The answers provided are under review and lessons learned will be shared in 2025.

The flexible, core and long-term funding has not only brought improved resilience but also "multiplier effects", namely progress in partnerships, capacity-building, accountability, and knowledge production. In the 2024 Annual Grantee Survey, **50% reported raising US$ 21 million for ending violence against women and girls interventions, while 54% have joined or created useful partnerships with the support of the UN Trust Fund. Almost 80% noted improvements in organizational resilience and adaptability and 100% reported an ability to implement projects according to ending violence against women and girls programming principles.** Some 99% reported being informed and using knowledge produced by the UN Trust Fund to inform decisions and 65% reported an ability to produce knowledge and learning on ending violence against women and girls.

TIER 4 UN TRUST FUND ORGANIZATIONAL OUTPUTS

Tier 4 indicators represent the results *directly* attributable to the UN Trust Fund Secretariat, including its performance delivering results under each of the three pillars: grant-giving for initiatives to end violence against women and girls; building an evidence hub; and global giving for initiatives to end violence against women and girls. Table 8 presents performance against the tier 4 organizational output indicators.

Table 8 Tier 4 UN Trust Fund organizational output indicators

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
A.1	**Percentage of respondents to the Annual Partner Survey who rate the UN Trust Fund's grant-selection process as satisfactory or above in terms of being (a) fair, (b) transparent, (c) demand-driven and (d) strategic**[51]	**Not applicable** (new)	(a) **70%** (b) **80%** (c) **100%** (d) **90%** **Average = 85% of 10 respondents**	(a) **40%** (b) **40%** (c) **60%** (d) **60%** **Average = 50% of 5 respondents**	(a) **70%** (b) **80%** (c) **75%** (d) **70%** **Average = 74% of 20 respondents**	(a) **44%** (b) **44%** (c) **67%** (d) **67%** **Average = 56% of 18 respondents**	To maintain or increase the percentage across all criteria to **above 75%** (2022–2024)	To maintain or increase the percentage across all criteria to **above 75%** (2025)[52]

51 [Indicator A.1] The average includes those reporting "cannot say".

52 [Indicator A.1] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
A.2	**Number and percentage of CSOs that apply for funding in each call for proposals that are the type targeted by that call** *(for example, WROs)*	1,498 applications, **710 (47%) were from WROs** (Cycle 24/ 2020)	1,396 applications, **589 (42%) were from WROs**[53] (Cycle 25/ 2021)	1,609 applications, **780 (48%) were from WROs**[54] (Cycle 26/ 2023)	2,889 applications, **1,177 (41%) were from WROs**[55] (Cycle 27/ 2024)	2,889 applications, **1,177 (41%) were from WROs**[56] (Cycle 27/2024 and Cycle 28/ 2025)	2,000 applications, **target of 1,000 (50%) to be from WROs** (Cycle 28/ 2025)	2,000 applications,[57] **1,250 (63%) to be from WROs** (by Cycle 29/ 2025)
B.1	**Percentage of grantee partners needing audit action plans to respond to audit findings, that have one in place, with the support of the UN Trust Fund**, within three months of the audit[58]	**71% for 2019 audit cycle by end 2020** (10 out of 14 grantees needing an audit action plan had one in place within three months of the audit)	**100%** (2021)	**100%** (2022)	**100%** (2023)	**100%** (2024)	**100%** (2022–2024)	**To maintain the percentage** of grantees with an audit action plan within three months

53 [Indicator A.2] Although the overall percentage of self-identified WROs applying declined, the number of self-defined youth and girls' rights organizations increased, with a total of 54% of applications coming from WROs and youth and girls' rights organizations. In addition, there was an increase in the absolute number of self-identified WROs applying.

54 [Indicator A.2] The overall percentage of self-identified WROs applying increased in 2022. A total of 56% of applications came from WROs and youth and girls' rights organizations.

55 [Indicator A.2] Although the overall percentage of self-identified WROs applying declined for a second year in a row, the absolute number of WROs and self-defined youth and girls' rights organizations reached an all-time high, with a total 1,467 applications (51%) coming from WROs and youth and girls' rights organizations. In addition, the UN Trust Fund's call for proposals is increasingly focused on constituent-led organizations, resulting in an increased number of applications from self-identified disabled people's organizations, LBTQI+ organizations and those organizations falling under the "Other" category, thus enabling women-led organizations and WROs to further self-define their organization type.

56 [Indicator A.2] In 2023, the UN Trust Fund received a record 2,889 applications from 130 countries and territories, totalling US$ 1.5 billion in funding requests, marking the highest number of applications and dollar value in its 27-year history. Based on the unprecedented demand, it was recommended during the UN Trust Fund's 2024 inaugural Donor Forum to consider sourcing grantees for two funding cycles (2024/C27 and 2025/C28) from the 2023 call for proposals. This recommendation was driven both by the volume and quality of applications received and the limited funding available.

57 [Indicator A.2] While the UN Trust Fund aims to reduce the number of applications in response to its annual call for proposals by improving targeting and outreach to attract applications from priority organizations, it continues to see an increase in applications and has thus revised this target from 750 to 2,000 to be more realistic and in line with recommendations from the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*.

58 [Indicator B.1] Audit cycles are for the fiscal year; therefore the 2023 audit cycle will be carried out (fieldwork) in 2024. Phase 1 through 5 (planning and reporting of the fieldwork) lasts from February to September and, subsequently, audit action plans need to be finalized before the calendar year-end after fieldwork.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
C.1	**Number and percentage of planned corporate evaluations and/ or assessments of the UN Trust Fund's work completed annually**	**100%** **1 of 1** in 2019 (midterm review of the Strategic Plan 2015–2020)	**Not applicable** (to be initiated in 2022)	**150%** **3 of 2** (3 thematic and strategic assessments drafted)[59]	**100%** **1 of 1** (midterm review of the *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*)	**Not applicable (2024)**	**100%** (2 thematic assessments in 2022, 1 midterm review of the Strategic Plan 2021–2025 in 2023 and 1 endterm review in 2025/2026)	**100%**
C.2	**Number and percentage of corporate evaluation or assessment management response actions that are completed or on track** *(referring to UN Trust Fund management responses to agreed recommendations from external evaluations or assessments)*	**33 of 36 (92%)** (14 completed, 19 on track, 3 off track) (2020)	**100%** (2021)	**100%**[60] (2022)	**To be completed in 2024**	**90%** (53 on track, 6 to be implemented in next Strategic Plan)[61]	**At least 95% or above**	**At least 95% or above**

59 [Indicator C.1] Thematic assessments were the Meta-Analysis of Special Window on Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities and the Meta-Analysis of Special Window on Women and Girls in Humanitarian Settings; the strategic assessment was an assessment of options for the call for proposals for Cycle 26.

60 [Indicator C.2] Data for 2022 are relevant to the management response to the call for proposals Cycle 26 options paper, the management response actions for which are on track.

61 [Indicator C.2] In 2024, the UN Trust Fund produced a management response, which has 56 follow-up actions – some actions to be completed in the current Strategic Plan all of which were initiated in 2024 (53) and some to be incorporated into and initiated in the next Strategic Plan.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
D.1	**Percentage of grantee organization members trained in (a) compliance training on project management and (b) optional modules that report retention and use of the learning in implementing the project** (***See Box 3***)	(a) **100%** (2020) (b) **Not applicable** (new)	(a) **97%** (b) **77%** (2021) Cycle 24 grantees	(a) **97%** (b) **88%** (2022) Cycle 25 grantees	(a) **97%** (b) **79%** (2023) Cycle 26 grantees	(a) **100%** (b) **77%** (2024) Cycle 27 & ACT grantee partners	**100%** (2022–2024)	**100%** (2025)
D.2	**Percentage of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey who report receiving advice or support from the UN Trust Fund who were satisfied with the service provided** *(disaggregated by type of service provided by the UN Trust Fund)*	**81%** (midterm review survey in 2019) *(questions differed slightly in 2021)*	**96% of 83 respondents** (43% satisfied and 53% very satisfied)	**93% of 148 respondents** (41% satisfied, and 52% very satisfied)	**95% of 98 respondents** (47% satisfied, and 48% very satisfied)	**90% of 90 respondents** (40% satisfied, and 50% very satisfied)	**Increase or maintain the satisfaction rate to 90% or above**	**Increase or maintain the satisfaction rate to 90% or above**[62]
D.3	**Percentage of the active grants' portfolio (project sites) that receive a monitoring mission from the UN Trust Fund annually**[63] *(disaggregated by region, type of mission etc.)*	**Zero in-person missions** (due to COVID-19) (2020)	**Zero in-person missions** (due to COVID-19) At least 247 virtual meetings held in 2021	**8.6% in-person missions** At least 354 virtual meetings occurred in 2022[64]	**15.7% in-person missions** At least 336 virtual meetings held in 2023	**25.5% in-person missions** At least 246 virtual meetings held in 2024	**20%** (2022) **22.5%** (2023–2024)	**Monitoring missions to 25% of the UN Trust Fund active grants' portfolio** annually

62 [Indicator D.2] As recommended in the *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase the percentage.

63 [Indicator D.3] While in-person missions were not feasible due to safety, security and access issues in the pandemic context during 2021, and quarters 1 and 2 of 2022, virtual check-ins with grantee partners have been ongoing. At least 354 virtual meetings took place in 2022 between UN Trust Fund Secretariat staff (portfolio managers) and grantee partners to discuss project and grant management.

64 [Indicator D.3] Monitoring missions were not possible for quarters 1 and 2 due to COVID-19 and mission planning resumed in quarter 3.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
E.1	**Total value (in US dollars) of all grants managed by the UN Trust Fund** *(as reported in December of each calendar year – that is, total portfolio value)*	**US$ 72.8 million** (2020)	**US$ 74.7 million** (2021)	**US$ 87 million** (2022)	**US$ 91.5 million** (2023)	**US$ 87.5 million** (2024)	**UN Trust Fund will be managing grants with a total value of US$ 70–80 million a year**	**US$ 80 million**[65] (2025)
E.2	**Number of new, retained and returned donors by type**[66] *(for example, United Nations Member States, the private sector, foundations and UN Women National Committees)*	• **2 returning Member State donors** • **1 new National Committee donor** • **2 new corporate and foundation donors** (2020)	• **Retention of 13 Member State donors** from 2020 • **2 new Member State donors** • **1 returned Member State donor** • **2 new corporate and foundation donors** • **2 new National Committees** (2021)	• **Retention of 12 Member State donors** from 2021 • **1 new Member State donor** • **1 returned Member State donor** • **2 returned corporate donors** (2022)	• **Retention of 13 Member State donors** from 2022 • **1 new Member State donor** • **3 returned Member State donors** • **Retention of 2 corporate donors** • **Retention of 1 foundation** (2023)	• **Retention of 16 Member State donors** from 2023 • **1 returned Member State donor** • **Retention of 2 corporate donors** • **Retention of 1 foundation** • **1 new foundation** • **Retention of 11 National Committees** (2024)	**Sustain or increase number annually**	**Sustain or increase number annually**

65 [Indicator E.1] The UN Trust Fund is revising this target from US$ 85 to US$ 80 million given its grant-giving outlook for 2024 and 2025, especially as it moves to awarding longer-term (four-year) grants to CSOs.

66 [Indicator E.2] Retained donors are understood as those who contributed to the UN Trust Fund in the current reporting year as well as the previous year. Returned donors are understood as those who contributed at some point in the past (but not the previous year) and returned to contribute in the current reporting year.

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
F.1	**Number of (a) individuals subscribed to the UN Trust Fund's mailing list, (b) number of unique visitors to the UN Trust Fund website, and (c) followers on UN Trust Fund social media channels (Facebook, X/Twitter and Instagram)**	(a) **7,437** registered users on mailing list (b) **126,985** individual page views (c) **13,766** (2020)	(a) **7,546** (cumulative) (b) **130,399** (annual) (c) **15,344** (as at end 2021) (2021)	(a) **7,950** (cumulative) (b) **232,476** (annual) (c) **18,778**[67] (2022)	(a) **8,762** (cumulative) (b) **243,701** (annual) (c) **25,837**[68] (2023)	(a) **8,305** (cumulative) (b) **158,803** (annual) (c) **34,370** (2024)[69]	**To sustain or increase the number reported annually**	**To sustain or increase the number reported annually**
G.1	**Percentage of fixed term appointments and temporary appointments that have planned staff in place each year, as per the UN Trust Fund's Workforce Plan** to support delivery of the Strategic Plan	**Not applicable** (new)	**Workforce plan in place for 2022–23** (Monitoring to start in 2022)	**100%** (of annual targets 2022)	**90%** (of annual targets 2023)	**88%** (of annual targets 2024)	**100%** (of annual targets, 2022–2024)	**100%** (of annual target 2025)

67 [Indicator F.1] The engagement on UN Trust Fund external channels had an estimated reach of over 700,000 in 2022 (Facebook reach: 100,546; Instagram reach: 44,245; Twitter impressions: 567,900).

68 [Indicator F.1] The engagement on UN Trust Fund external channels had an estimated reach of over 683,000 in 2023 (Facebook reach: 85,917; Instagram reach: 53,610; X (formerly known as Twitter) impressions: 543,600).

69 [Indicator F.1] The engagement on UN Trust Fund external channels had an estimated reach of over 636,000 in 2024 (Facebook reach: 140,166; Instagram reach: 120,284; X/Twitter reach/impressions: 298,622; and LinkedIn reach/impressions: 77,550).

		BASELINE	ACTUAL				MILESTONES	TARGET
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2022–24	2025
G.2	**Number of UN Women business process improvement initiatives**[70] for continuous business transformation, which are relevant to the UN Trust Fund, that are implemented according to plan (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.3.6)	**Not applicable** (new)	**14 business processes improved in 2021**	**13 business processes improved in 2022**	**11 business processes improved in 2023**	**8 business processes improved in 2024**	**Maintain 10 improvements per year as a minimum**	**Maintain 10 improvements per year as a minimum**
H.1	**Number of agreed long outstanding internal and/or external audit recommendations**	**1 external audit recommendation**[71] (2021)	**Zero new** (2021)	**Zero new** (2022)	**Zero new** (2023)	**Zero new** (2024)	**Zero new** (2022–2024)	**Zero new** (2025)
H.2	**Number/ percentage of internal and/or external audit recommendations that have completed actions implemented as per the estimated deadline**	**Not applicable** (no action plan until 2021)	**100%** (1 external audit action implemented in 2021)	**Not applicable** (no audit recommendations in 2022)	**Not applicable** (no audit recommendations in 2023)	**Not applicable** (no audit recommendations in 2024)	**100%** (2022–2024)	**100%** (2025)

70 [Indicator G.2] The business transformation processes that were improved and implemented in 2022 include a wide range of policy and operational dimensions related to the inclusion of UN Trust Fund special provisions in UN Women's policies and procedures, as well as enhancement of financial oversight of grantee partners and other UN Trust Fund specific standard operating procedures and improvements to financial operations of the UN Trust Fund.

71 [Indicator H.1] Identified in the 2020 United Nations Board of Auditors report, p. 36, para. 161.

5.2

ANNEX II: SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS PUBLISHED IN 2024

In 2024, the UN Trust Fund produced eight knowledge products capturing critical insights and learning, developed through co-creation with partners. Emphasizing the value of practice-based knowledge, these products reflect lived experiences and expertise from the field, strengthening the evidence base and contributing to broader learning and impact. In addition to the knowledge products highlighted in this annex, the UN Trust Fund also released the Annual Report and Technical Annex 2023 in June 2024.

Addressing Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities: Results from the UN Trust Fund's Special Window (2018–2023)



In 2023, the UN Trust Fund launched the first paper in its Disability, Inclusion and Intersectionality series. That initial brief, a synthesis review, pulled together the practice-based insights from projects funded through the UN Trust Fund's Special Window on Ending Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities (2018–2023). This second paper, published in January 2024, builds on those findings, and identifies four cross-cutting impacts of grantees' programming: increased visibility of women and girls with disabilities, transformed mindsets, systemic thinking, and capacitating through resources. A total of US$ 9.5 million was awarded through the special window to 22 initiatives across 20 countries, directly reaching more than 50,000 women and girls with disabilities, with nearly 7.5 million people benefiting indirectly.

Access the full publication here.

Disability Inclusion in Programming to End Violence against Women and Girls: Lessons from Civil Society Organizations supported by the UN Trust Fund



As the final piece of the Disability, Inclusion and Intersectionality series, this paper expands critical reflection on efforts to end violence against women and girls with disabilities. It draws on the learnings and experiences of 62 projects funded by the UN Trust Fund, all of which identified this collective as a priority group. The study identified five meta-insights: partnering for collaboration is essential; addressing disability-related stigma requires a cross-cutting approach; meaningful participation of women and girls with disabilities is crucial, but enabling inclusion is complex; engaging with legal and policy systems is vital for long-term impact; and adaptive programming is key for effectiveness – with the most effective pathway being context-specific, and based on organizational expertise and positioning.

Access the full publication here.

Addressing Violence against Refugee and/or Forcibly Displaced Women and Girls: Results from the UN Trust Fund's Special Window 2016–2022



This report concludes the UN Trust Fund's Humanitarian Crisis and Inclusion series. Complementing the 2023 synthesis review that drew practice-based insights from UN Trust Fund special window initiatives, this brief presents key results from the special window for refugee and/or forcibly displaced women and girls. The window awarded US$ 8.5 million over six years (2016–2022) to 18 initiatives across 13 countries, directly reaching 35,324 refugee and/or forcibly displaced women and girls as primary beneficiaries. Interventions addressed the specific needs and violence risk factors facing refugee and/or forcibly displaced women and girls through adaptive programming – critical given the challenging and fluctuating operational contexts, with several projects implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Access the full publication here.

Organizational Resilience: What it Means and its Importance to Civil Society Organizations working to End Violence against Women and Girls



This paper launches the UN Trust Fund's Organizational Resilience series, examining how civil society and women's rights organizations build resilience while working to end violence against women and girls. Drawing on insights from 37 participants across 34 organizations in 25 countries – primarily women's rights organizations in Africa – the study reveals how these organizations conceptualize and strengthen resilience amid global challenges such as COVID-19. The findings champion a feminist approach centred on collective care and mental health support, concluding with actionable recommendations for donors, policymakers and grant makers to better support these vital organizations.

Access the full publication here.

Building Power in Feminist and Women's Movements to End Violence against Women and Girls: Learning from Civil Society Organizations funded by the UN Trust Fund



This paper is the second in the UN Trust Fund's Movement Building series, produced in collaboration with grantee partners funded through the European Union/United Nations Spotlight Initiative. This qualitative study explores the roles and work of grantee organizations in feminist and women's movements to end violence against women and girls. It presents a practice-based framework, highlighting their key contributions to advancing these movements and fostering progress towards their goals. This paper follows a literature review on key frameworks for movement-building in this field published in 2022.

Access the full publication here.

Small and Mighty! (UN Trust Fund and Spotlight Initiative grantee organizations)



This meta-analysis, part of the UN Trust Fund's Small Grants series, examines nine projects led by grass-roots women's rights organizations funded by the UN Trust Fund and the European Union/ United Nations Spotlight Initiative through the small grants funding modality, a mechanism designed to empower small, women-led organizations that have limited access to resources. These organizations, which focus on ending violence against women and are based in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, reached 1.2 million people, benefiting 32,025 women and girls directly and approximately 30,000 others indirectly as partners, agents of change or participants during the project. The Small and Mighty series also includes a five-episode podcast, launched in 2023, and nine small grants project summaries, launched in 2024.

Access the full publication here, in English, French and Spanish.

Small and Mighty! A meta-analysis of 18 projects implemented by grassroot organizations, funded through the Small Grants modality by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women



This meta-analysis, part of the UN Trust Fund's Small Grants series, covers 18 initiatives led by small grass-roots women's rights organizations funded by the UN Trust Fund through the small grants funding modality – a special funding modality to support small women-led organizations focusing on ending violence against women, which often have limited access to resources and funding. These organizations, which focus on ending violence against women and are based in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, reached 5.9 million people, including 44,125 women and girls who directly benefited or were involved as partners in the interventions. The Small and Mighty series also includes 18 small grants project summaries, launched in 2024.

Access the full publication here, in English, French and Spanish.

We Rise 2023: Lessons Learnt and Ways Forward



This document presents the We Rise 2023 co-regional learning exchange convened by the UN Trust Fund in December 2023, bringing together 55 civil society organizations and women's rights organizations supported through the European Union/United Nations Spotlight Initiative partnership alongside key United Nations partners and women's movement leaders from Latin America and Africa. The exchange facilitated knowledge-sharing on effective approaches to preventing and ending violence against women and girls while strengthening feminist movements, with content co-designed by grantees and stakeholders from inception. The report presents key messages, lessons and shared knowledge from event discussions, concluding with takeaways on feminist resourcing approaches and self- and collective-care practices for grass-roots organization practitioners.

Access the full publication here

ENDNOTES

1 In 2024, members of the Programme Advisory Committees at the global and regional levels included representatives from leading CSOs and other experts on ending violence against women and girls, as well as staff members from 16 United Nations organs and bodies who provided strategic input to funding decisions and played a vital role in driving collective efforts to engage the wider community. This included representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the International Labour Organization; the International Organization for Migration; the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences; the United Nations Children's Fund; the United Nations Development Programme; the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; the United Nations Office for Project Services; the United Nations Population Fund; and the World Health Organization. The United Nations/European Union Spotlight Initiative was included as an observer. The Programme Advisory Committees also included intergovernmental organizations, CSOs and other experts at the global and field levels, including representatives from Equality Now, the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich and the South African Medical Research Council.

2 UN Women, *Women's Rights in Review 30 Years After Beijing* (New York, 2025).

3 UN Women, *At a Breaking Point: the Impact of Foreign Aid Cuts on Women's Organizations in Humanitarian Crises Worldwide* (New York, 2025).

4 World Health Organization, *Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates, 2018: Global, Regional and National Prevalence Estimates for Intimate Partner Violence against Women and Global and Regional Prevalence Estimates for Non-partner Sexual Violence against Women* (Geneva, 2021).

5 United Nations Children's Fund, *Female Genital Mutilation: A Global Concern, 2024 update* (New York, 2024).

6 United Nations Children's Fund, *Is an End to Child Marriage within Reach? Latest Trends and Future Prospects. 2023 update* (New York, 2023).

7 Foreign, *Commonwealth and Development Office, Support to the Violence against Women and Girls United Nations Trust Fund, Programme Completion Review 2014–2024* (London, 2025). Available at: https://iati.fcdo.gov.uk/iati_documents/D0007394.odt

8 The UN Trust Fund 2023 Call for Proposals received 2,889 applications from organizations in 130 countries and territories, with a total request amount of more than US$ 1.5 billion. For more information, see the UN Trust Fund Call for Proposals FAQ

9 UN Women, *Midterm Review of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021–2025* (New York, 2024).

10 Charlemagne Gomez, *UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. Meta-Evaluation Report 2024. Internal Report* (New York, UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2024).

11 All references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

12 Abigail Erikson and Shruti Majumdar, *Beyond Backlash: Advancing Movements to End Violence Against Women* (UN Women, New York, 2025). Available at: https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/03/beyond-backlash-advancing-movements-to-end-violence-against-women

13 Data for this brief was collected via a UN Trust Fund annual grantee survey and triangulated with monitoring report data, mission reports and independent evaluations of the UN Trust Fund.

14 UN Women, *Repository of UN Women's Work on Technology-facilitated Violence against Women and Girls* (New York, 2025). Available at: https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/03/repository-of-un-womens-work-on-technology-facilitated-violence-against-women-and-girls

15 Jacqueline Hicks, *Global evidence on the prevalence and impact of online gender-based violence* (Institute of Development Studies, 8 October 2021, p. 2), cited in UN Women, "Intensification of Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of Violence against Women and Girls: Technology-facilitated Violence against Women and Girls: Report of the Secretary-General" (A/79/500). Available at: https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2024/10/intensification-of-efforts-to-eliminate-all-forms-of-violence-against-women-report-of-the-secretary-general-2024

16 See annex I.

17 Figures of the total number of women and girls reached in each region are the estimated total number of women and girls reached through UN Trust Fund projects, including primary, secondary and indirect beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries are typically reached by awareness-raising campaigns conducted through television, radio, public events and so on, for which data disaggregated by sex/gender is often unavailable. Where the gender/sex is unknown, the percentage of the female population globally (49.7 per cent) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached.

18 See https://blogs.cuit.columbia.edu/wings/

19 Erin Stern, *Addressing Violence against Refugee and/or Forcibly Displaced Women and Girls: Results from UN Trust Fund's Special Window on Ending Violence against Women & Girls who are Refugees and/or Forcibly Displaced* (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2024).

20 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, *Preliminary Results of the Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society 2019* (Ramallah, State of Palestine, 2019).

21 Selina Palm and Elisabet Le Roux, *Addressing Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities: Results from the UN Trust Fund's Special Window 2018–2023* (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2023); and Elisabet Le Roux and Selina Palm, *Disability Inclusion in Programming to End Violence against Women and Girls: Lessons from Civil Society Organizations Supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women* (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2024).

22 Valeria Serafinoff, Diego Federico and Carolina Foglia, *Final Evaluation: Eliminando Barreras de Acceso Para Mujeres Sordas por una ida Libre de Violencias* (Argentina) (Argentina, Enlaces Territoriales para la Equidad de Género, 2024). Available at: https://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/01/final-evaluation-eliminando-barreras-de-acceso-para-mujeres-sordas-por-una-vida-libre-de-violencias-argentina

23 National Institute of Statistics and Geography, *National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships – ENDIREH 2021, Executive Presentation* (Mexico, 2021). Available at: https://en.www.inegi.org.mx/programas/endireh/2021/

24 Gemma Wood, *Organizational Resilience: What it Means and its Importance to Civil Society Organizations working to End Violence against Women and Girls* (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2024).

25 The second part is due in mid-2025.

26 Sevinc Rende, *Small and mighty! A meta-analysis of 18 projects implemented by grassroot organizations, funded through the small grants modality by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women* (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2024); and Sevinc Rende, *Small and mighty! A meta-analysis of 9 projects implemented by grassroot organizations, funded through the small grants modality by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women* (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2024).

27 From the UN Trust Fund's 27th cycle, the small grant allocations were between US$ 150,000 and US$ 250,000. In the period covered by the analysis, small grants were between US$ 50,000 and US$ 150,000.

28 Jocelyn Lehrer, *Building Power in Feminist and Women's Movements to End Violence against Women and Girls: Learning from Civil Society Organizations funded by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women* (New York, United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, 2024).

Credit: Okello Denis Lokoroma/Thrive Gulu (Uganda)





220 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017, USA
@UNTrustFundEVAW #UNTF

www.unwomen.org
www.facebook.com/unwomen
www.x.com/un_women
www.youtube.com/unwomen
www.flickr.com/unwomen
www.untf.unwomen.org
www.facebook.com/UNTrustFund
www.x.com/UNTrustFundEVAW
www.instagram.com/untrustfundevaw