Prize ceremony at International Geneva - Giving credit where its due. SEWA received the first WWSF «Rural Women Movements Award» (16 October 2017)

Plus 10 Laureates received the WWSF Prize for women’s creativity in rural life. Empowered rural women can change the world! (432 Awards given to-date)

Creating the power for change - leaving no one behind
2017 Achievements and 2018 Outlook

2017 was a great year for WWSF and we carried out all our annual campaigns and created an additional prize, the ‘Rural Women Movements Award’, which was celebrated on 16 October in International Geneva (P. 28-31).

The Women’s World Summit Foundation (WWSF) seeks foremost to mobilize, empower and contribute with its annual programs to the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 – leaving no one behind.

Its activities are coordinated by a Geneva-based secretariat and convened regularly. The annual Activity Report is a brief summary of our initiatives and you can find out more on our website www.woman.ch

We work globally with women and men, especially in the context of our Swiss White Ribbon initiative, which aims to end violence against women and girls in our country by 2030. To transform our troubled world we need a robust civil society to hold leadership to account and engage with men who can lead the movement for transformation. Not all men are violent and most of them are role models and can make the difference in reducing violence against women and girls.

We have also become very active on social media and weekly published information on all our programs. Over 200 messages and announcements were published during 2017.

During the year, we convened our annual international campaigns:

- “17 Days of Activism” for the Empowerment of rural women and their communities 1-17 October, and awarded our annual PRIZE for women’s creativity in rural life to 10 Laureates (P. 16-25), and added an additional award, the RURAL WOMEN MOVEMENT AWARD 2017, to a first laureate organization in India, the Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) (P. 26-31).

- Our annual international campaign “19 Days of Activism” for the prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November and awarded two coalition member organizations with our innovative prevention of child abuse award (P. 38-47).

- We also organized our annual national Swiss White Ribbon campaign “16 Days of Activism” for the elimination of violence against women and girls in Switzerland by 2030” (25 Nov. - 10 Dec.) 49 Swiss White Ribbon Ambassadors so far declared their leadership by standing at the forefront to create our country free of gender-based violence. (A separate report in French is available online www.ruban-blanc.ch)

2018 Outlook – Always looking forward…

WWSF follows closely the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to inform our grassroots network with good news and also with the challenges in the realization of the relevant Goals for our focused empowerment work.

WWSF follows and participates with the UN Women organized Commission on the Status of Women and will attend the 2018 62nd session, dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of rural women. WWSF sees itself as wind in the sail for the UN Women strategy to succeed especially with the Planet 50-50 campaign and to achieve Gender Equality together with civil society and the media. During the 62nd Session, WWSF convenes with other partners a side event “Women Rise and Rise Together for a 5th World Conference on Women by 2022” in the hope that a UN member state will declare to be the host country.

Elly Pradervand
WWSF President and Executive Director
www.woman.ch

Acknowledgements: Sincere thanks are expressed to all donors, board directors, advisors, consultants, staff and volunteers who make the work of WWSF possible.
Introduction

As an international, not-for-profit, non-governmental, non-confessional organization (INGO), created as a Swiss Foundation on 8 March 1991 in Geneva, WWSF serves by building an international network coalition and by designing programs for the empowerment of women, children, youth and relevant NGOs. With its annual conferences, campaigns, world days and prize awards, WWSF advocates for the implementation of women and children’s rights and the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. Since 1995, WWSF has enjoyed UN consultative status with ECOSOC, UNFPA and DPI and is an active member of several global partnerships and NGO working groups connected to the UN.

Specifically, WWSF seeks to fulfill its mission by organizing annually the following initiatives

1) ● 17 Days of activism for the empowerment of rural women and their communities 1-17 October
   ● International Day of Rural Women – 15 October
   ● WWSF Prize for women’s creativity in rural life (432 prizes awarded to-date)

2) ● Swiss White Ribbon campaign and its “16 Days of activism for the elimination of violence against women and girls by 2030” and to mobilize men and women to pledge not to commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women and girls with main activities during the 16 days of activism (25 November – 10 December)

3) ● 19 Days of activism for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November including the World Day - 19 Nov.
   ● WWSF Prize for innovative child abuse prevention activities
   ● Round Tables, UN side events and working group meetings strategizing for transformative action

Communicating

● With a global network of common understanding, broad solidarity, cooperation and collaboration with NGOs, women’s groups, UN entities, the media and civil society at large.
● Via oral and written statements to the UN Commission on the Status of Women and occasionally to the Human Rights Council, press releases, e-Newsletters, Activity Reports, e-Alerts, video clips, social media, etc.
● Via websites: www.woman.ch and www.white-ribbon.ch
● Publishing on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram
● Networking and partnership building with organizations, institutions and grassroots actors to expand outreach and action

Maintaining

● A secretariat for administration and management of relationships with WWSF Board-and Advisory Panel members, Swiss authorities, donors and partners, coalition member organizations and prizewinners, as well as UN contacts and the media, the Swiss White Ribbon Ambassadors network, including relations with NGOs and civil society actors.

WWSF recommendations to governments and civil society actors for the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030

● Delivering the transformative Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 with a strong rights-based focus
● Reducing the gap between the very rich and the very poor, which continues to rise
● Achieving the full implementation of the binding UN Convention’s CEDAW and CRC, as well as the unfinished business of the Beijing Platform for Action to speed up the realization of a more just and non-violent world
● Achieving the elimination of violence with SDG Target 5.2: “End all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual and other types of abuse and ensure women’s full participation in decision making and equal rights to own land and economic resources”
● Giving value to unpaid work in gender roles by redistributing the unpaid care work and domestic work
● Supporting robust action by rural women and youth addressing extreme poverty and climate change

● Assisting small farmers and especially women farmers who are feeding the majority of the populations and encouraging them to continue to protect local seeds and livestock diversity
● Achieving the elimination of violence against children and youth with the SDG Target 16.2: “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, including harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation”
● Declaring 19 November - World Day for Prevention of Violence Against Children & Youth as an official UN Day now that we have a concrete plan with SDG target 16.2
● Creating strong partnerships between governments and civil society organizations, institutions and groups, engaged in realizing the SDG Agenda by 2030 - Transforming ourselves and our world.
**Introduction**

WWSF

**WWSF main campaign activities**

**Brief presentation of our three annual initiatives**

17 Days for the Empowerment of rural women and their communities 1-17 October

19 Days for prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November


The Campaign and its action

Kits and the Rural Women Prize awards encourage rural women to Rise, claim their rights, mobilize for action, and hold their leaders accountable.

Launched in 2014 you can read about it online, including the profiles of prizewinners who received the annual ‘Prize for women’s creativity in rural life’ annually awarded on 15 October - International Day of Rural Women. (432 prizes have so far been awarded with US$ 1000 per laureate).

The ten 2017 prizewinners are presented on P. 16 to 25 for you to learn about their courage, creativity and compassion in their struggles for a development that includes equality, rights and non-violence.

WWSF launched in 2017 an additional Prize, the “Rural Women Movements Award” (US$ 10'000) for outstanding empowerment of their members to become self-reliant. (More on P. 26 to 31)

The Campaign and its action Kit help create a culture for better prevention of abuse and violence against children and youth, and mobilize civil society actors and organizations to increase programs for robust implementation of the rights of the child, the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and in particular Target 16.2 and hold local and national leaders accountable. The 19 Days Campaign marked its 7th edition in 2017 and the annual Prevention Kit and Global Impact Reports are available online.

In 2017, more than 400 organizations and civil society actors organized activities and events in their communities. WWSF awarded two coalition member organizations with the WWSF Innovation Prize for prevention activities (US$ 1000 per organization) to encourage them to continue in their struggles to end violence. On 19 + 20 November – World Day for prevention of child abuse in synergy with the Universal Children’s Day 20 Nov. was a renewed Call to action to speak out and create change.

The Swiss national White Ribbon Campaign with its tool kits continues to mobilize men and boys, women and girls to build a Switzerland free of gender-based violence.

The campaign convenes monthly meetings to strategize for societal transformation in our country. To-date, 49 Swiss White Ribbon Ambassadors signed a “Declaration for the elimination of gender-based violence in Switzerland by 2030”:

Our 2017 Round Table on the topic «Do not wait for tomorrow, but create it», focused on ending domestic violence and presented various institutions and means on how to eliminate the persistence of such human rights violations and abuse.

The White Ribbon committee presented on that occasion its new website in French and German with the invitation to make a pledge on line: ...not to commit, condone, or remain silent about violence against women and girls - an idea whose time has come.

All year round, WWSF advocates and shares the UN SDG Agenda 2030 to remind everyone that we all have a role to play to help realize this bold promise for development, equality and peace by 2030.
WWSF annually publishes updates on Gender Equality

Gender Equality = Progress For Humanity
Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – Agenda 2030
WWSF Campaign: The Numbers Must Change! - 2017 Edition
Become Aware, Share and Help Change the Statistics.

Why This Campaign?
“Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.” - Kofi Annan

With this updated report, we hope to inspire men and women to commit to gender equality, and to realize the scope of gender equality in human rights issues. All human rights issues must be viewed through the lens of women’s rights and gender equality, as women’s rights are human rights, and gender equality should be a concern even in those human rights issues that are not typically associated with women’s rights, such as armed conflicts, literacy and economic rights. WWSF has compiled various statistics to demonstrate that women bear a disproportionate burden of the world’s most pressing issues. We encourage you to share this report, to add to it, and to contemplate how other issues in the world affect women. To not address gender in all aspects of life is a failure to address the issues fully, and that is a disservice to the progress of humanity.

The concept of mainstreaming gender issues into society was clearly established as a global strategy for promoting gender equality in the Platform for Action adopted at the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). It highlighted the necessity of ensuring that gender equality be a primary goal in all areas of social and economic development.

The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 (World Economic Forum)

The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the global gender gap and of efforts and insights to close it. The Index points to potential role models by revealing those countries that—within their region or their income group—are leaders in having divided resources more equitably between women and men than other countries have, regardless of the overall level of resources available.

The Report’s detailed Country Profiles and online Data Explorer tool—available on the Report website (http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer)—not only allow users to understand how close each country has come to the equality benchmark in each of the four dimensions examined by the Index, but also provide a snapshot of the legal and social framework within which these outcomes are produced. The magnitude of gender gaps in countries around the world is the combined result of various socioeconomic, policy and cultural variables.

The Global Gender Gap Index was developed in 2006 partially to address the need for a consistent and comprehensive measure for gender equality that can track a country’s progress over time. The Index does not seek to set priorities for countries but rather to provide a comprehensive set of data and a clear method for tracking gaps on critical indicators so that countries may set priorities within their own economic, political and cultural contexts.

The Report continues to highlight the strong correlation between a country’s gender gap and its economic performance, and summarizes some of the latest research on the case for gender equality. This year, we also introduced a deeper analysis of gender gaps across industries and the role of gender-based occupational and skills imbalances. The Report highlights the message to policy-makers that countries that want to remain competitive and inclusive will need to make gender equality a critical part of their nation’s human capital development. In particular, learning between countries and public-private cooperation within countries will be critical elements of closing the gender gap.

We hope that the information contained in the Global Gender Gap Report series will serve as a basis for continued benchmarking by countries on their progress towards gender equality, help support the case for closing gender gaps and encourage further research on policies and practices that are effective at promoting change.
### Statistics: Researched in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why is it that:</th>
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<tr>
<td>In a world that is roughly 50% female (49.6%)¹ (49 million more men than women)²</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 out of 10 of the world’s poorest are women³</td>
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<td>70% of detected victims of trafficking are women and girls⁴</td>
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<td>60% of the world’s hungry are women and girls⁵</td>
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<td>35% of all women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner⁶</td>
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<td>From 1992 to 2011, only 9% of people at the table in peace negotiations were women⁷</td>
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<td>On average, women’s wages represent 60-75% of men’s wages⁸</td>
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<td>Women devote 1 to 3 hours more a day to housework than men; 2 to 10 times the amount of time a day for care work⁹</td>
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<td>Less than 20% of landowners worldwide are women¹⁰</td>
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<td>Women hold only 22.7% of parliament seats worldwide¹¹</td>
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<td>In modern warfare 90% of casualties are civilians, and 75% of these casualties are women and children¹²</td>
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<td>Women are 14 times more likely to die from natural disasters than men¹³</td>
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<td>2 out of every 3 people murdered by their intimate partner/family-relation are women¹⁴</td>
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<td>Only 143 national constitutions guarantee gender equality¹⁵</td>
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² [http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/broker](http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/broker)
Chairman of the World Economic Forum.

Rwanda, the Philippines, Slovenia, Switzerland and New Zealand, all of which have made significant progress. The Nordic nations have come very close. Following the Nordic nation’s progress in closing the Gender Equality Gap is men and women over the past ten years. The pillar closest to parity is health and survival, at 96%.

Overall, the 2015 Gender Gap Report 2015 praises the 103 of 109 countries, which have been continuously reviewed over the past ten years for their progress in narrowing the Gender Equality Gaps in their countries. There is still hope that the remaining six countries, which have shown deterioration in the prospects they have for women, will look to other countries which are leading the way in achieving gender parity and grow from there.

In your advocacy work, always try to consider the role gender plays

Question others about the role gender and equality play in their lives and work

Create partnerships across genders, communities and organizations to improve the current statistics

Translate this campaign into your native language, share it and send WWSF a copy of your translations

Add your own statistics in your national campaigns

Call to Action!

Advocate for robust implementation of gender equality in the UN SDGs Agenda 2030

Post on Facebook, Twitter and other forms of social media about the need for gender equality in all issues

Become Aware, Share, Help, Change the Statistics

Participate in discussions and actions to raise awareness in your community about the importance of addressing gender inequalities and of finding solutions

Achieving gender equality is obviously necessary for economic reasons. Only those economies that have full access to all their talent will remain competitive and will prosper. But even more important, gender equality is a matter of justice. As a humanity, we also have the obligation to ensure a balanced set of values.” – Klaus Schwab, Founder and CEO of the World Economic Forum.
2017: Priority theme
Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work.

Review theme
Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls, from the 58th session of the CSW.

Outcomes
Agreed conclusions on the priority theme are negotiated by all Member States, are short and succinct, and identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of previous commitments and make action-oriented recommendations for all States, relevant intergovernmental bodies, mechanisms and entities of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders. They aim to accelerate implementation and are widely disseminated to the public as to encourage follow-up action (resolution 2015/6).

Agreed Conclusions

CSW62 (2018)
The sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 12 to 23 March 2018.

Representatives of Member States, UN entities, and ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from all regions of the world are welcome to attend the session.

Priority theme: Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls;

Review theme: Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women (agreed conclusions of the forty-seventh session);

Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls
Summary
«In the present report, the challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls are examined in the context of the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1). The prevailing gender inequalities in rural areas that comprise the livelihoods, well-being and resilience of rural women and girls are addressed in terms of realizing their rights to an adequate standard of living, to a life free of violence and harmful practices and to land and productive assets, food security and nutrition, education and health, inclusive of sexual and reproductive health and rights. Policies and actions to achieve gender equality and rural women’s and girl’s empowerment and human rights are outlined in the report, and the need is expressed for greater commitment to ensuring that no rural woman or girl is left behind. Recommendations for consideration by the Commission on the Status of Women are set out in the final section of the report.»

WWSF is attending the 62nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women given that the 2018 theme is «Empowering Rural Woman and Girls». WWSF is co-organizing a side event during the CSW 62 on the topic: «Rural Women RISE, RISE TOGETHER for a 5th World Conference on Woman in 2022» with the hope that a UN Member State will declare to host such a conference to deliver the remaining unfinished business for women and girls and to strategize for the SDG Agenda 2030.
We urge the UN General Assembly to support a resolution to convene the Fifth World Conference on Women, to be held within three years. Declarations and resolutions about human rights for women will not be achieved until violence toward women and children becomes morally and socially unacceptable with legal consequences, and until governments take responsibility for implementing their commitments. The only way these goals will be achieved is for women to become activists on their own behalf, which will support political will at the top to implement these goals. All of the Sustainable Development Goals require the empowerment and equality of women in order to be implemented. To achieve gender equality and empower women, political will to make these goals national and international priorities has to exist. Mobilization of women on their own behalf has been the most effective, and often the only reason for the gains made so far. A UN 5th World Conference on Women would accelerate this process.

Women need to become activists on their own behalf; otherwise women are subordinated to men’s needs or the priorities of institutions and political parties. These were the conclusions of the 2012 study on violence against women by the American Political Science Review. The study concluded that only strong feminist movements are able to voice and organize around their top priorities as women. Women want a world fit for children. The study found astonishingly high rates of sexual assault, stalking, trafficking, violence in intimate relationships and other violations of women’s bodies and psyches. The study included every region of the world, varying degrees of democracy, rich and poor countries and a variety of the world’s religions. It covered 85 per cent of the world’s population.

The Fifth World Conference on Women would be the first such conference in the twenty-first century, the first since the widespread use of the Internet and technologies could bring issues and solutions to every city and Internet device. As a United Nations-sponsored conference, the parallel conference of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society, would meet. The focus would be on learning best practices, networking support and implementing the Beijing Platform for Action, Security Council Resolution 1325 and the Sustainable Development Goals. Development of the next generation of women global and local leaders, who will know one another, will grow out of this.

A world conference on women under United Nations auspices would raise consciousness and mobilize networks and circles of women at every level of society and across the world. It would energize a global women’s movement, which is necessary to create the political will needed to bring about gender equality. Together, political will and compassionate action can end violence against women and girls in its many forms and further a “mother’s agenda” whereby all children have what every woman wants for her own child, beginning with living without fear of violence. The holding of such a conference and the effects rippling out from it will be steps towards the creation of a culture of peace in the home and in the world.

Grass-roots efforts to mobilize support for a global conference on women gained the support of the two most important leaders of the United Nations. On 8 March 2012, the Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, and the President of the General Assembly issued a joint statement, proposing a global conference on women by the United Nations. Their context was that women make up half of humanity and given the importance and relevance of women’s issues for global progress, they emphasized that it was time that such a world conference was convened, and that it was all the more important because of the enormous changes the world was going through, with both positive and other implications for women. In their statement, they noted that this conference could tackle emerging issues since Beijing, which would include implementing UN Security Council Resolution #1325, equal access to decent work, aid effectiveness, food, security, trafficking, drugs, migration, environment, climate change and information technology, all of which impact on women.
The Secretary General and President of the 66th General Assembly’s Joint request for a Fifth World Conference on Women led to a proposed resolution which was discussed informally, but it did not gain sufficient support to be brought to a vote. Any member state can bring it to the table again.

We maintain that a world that is safe for women is a world where children are safe and that a world that is safe for children will not breed terrorists in homes or in countries. For this and for peace and sustainability to become possible, women must gain equality and become empowered. Otherwise the dominator model prevails: when power and use of force over others is modeled in families and societies, female children are not important and male children are taught to dominate others or be dominated. They learn that one is either a strong winner or a weak loser and that practicing dominance through ridicule, physical means, intimidation, or acquisitions means you are respected. This is how boys and men are socialized in patriarchy. Boys who are unprotected from being bullied fantasize about getting even. They can grow into men who do to others, what was done to them (identifying with the aggressor). They can seek revenge as a group to counteract feelings of helplessness, lack of worth, or humiliation. When women are defined solely by their relationship to men, they become the means through which men humiliate other men—by raping their women.

At the NGO CSW-Geneva: UN ECE Regional Review in 2014, we expressed the hope that India brings the resolution to the General Assembly and offer to be the host country. On India’s Independence Day, in his first major address (August 14, 2014), Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke of the need to stop violence against women and India’s rape culture. For him to take the lead and propose this would support his words, and his party’s recent successful elections strengthens his position. India has the most active grassroots women’s movement in the world now and Modi has made stopping violence against women a priority. Holding 5WCW and Forum in New Delhi would provide information, inspiration and effective ways of stopping violence and empowering women that would spread worldwide. An estimated 100,000 women came to Beijing for the Forum, they learned from each other, networked, formed friendships, mentorships, and political alliances. Relationship is the basis on which women empower and inspire each other, the means through which women’s organizations and movements grow.

Women came to Beijing for the Forum, they learned from each other, networked, formed friendships, mentorships, and political alliances. Relationship is the basis on which women empower and inspire each other, the means through which women’s organizations and movements grow.

We also look to South America, the only major continent that has not hosted a UN World Conference on Women, where the #NiUnaMenos movement to stop violence against women has brought hundreds of thousands of women to the streets to protest violence against women in Latin American countries.

Plans through 2030 call for high-level and regional meetings to review the Beijing Platform for Action and Sustainable Development Goals, create new documents and goals. None will be able to mobilize grassroots women, or provide the emotional and political impact of a UN World Conference on Women, which is essential to implement goals that concern women.

Women understand “mother’s agenda,” to provide for every child, what each mother wants for her own child. Research found that women have a “tend and befriend,” response to stress, an oxytocin or bonding hormone response enhanced by estrogen as they talk over the situation and possible solutions. Stressed men do “fight or flight,” becoming aggressive or isolating themselves, which is an adrenaline + testosterone response. Equal and empowered women contribute to peaceful solutions at home and in the world.

Stopping violence against women has a ripple effect from home to neighborhood to world. It requires mobilizing grassroots women and political will of the leadership at the top. If the General Assembly authorizes the conference, grassroots activism and top down leadership will come together at the UN 5th World Conference on Women.

Statement prepared by Dr. Jean Bolen and Elly Pradervand - WWSF

Endorsing Organizations:
- Apne Aapworldwide
- Women’s Intercultural Network
- Pathways to Peace
WWSF continued in 2017 to mobilize its network with the annual campaign « 17 Days of Activism for the empowerment of rural women and their communities -17 October 2017 ».

WWSF is convinced that rural women are a force that can deliver extraordinary progress in achieving the relevant Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in supporting them to become grassroots leaders in ending extreme poverty and hunger.

Rural Women movements in particular can become a force to claim from governments their right to credit, training, tools, seeds, development and peace, as well as their right to dignity and a life free of gender-based violence.

The time has come for governments and civil society to forge winning partnerships to speed up the transformation the UN asked the world to create.

WWSF launched in 2017 the additional prize « Rural Women Movements Award » (US$ 10’000) to empower more and more the members of these necessary movements for change. For more information about this new award, see Page 25-31.

17 Themes for the 17 Days of Activism campaign

1 Oct. Claim your right to development as a woman’s right
2 Oct. Claim your right to education
3 Oct. Claim your right to safe water
4 Oct. Claim your right to health and wellbeing
5 Oct. Claim your right to adequate housing
6 Oct. Claim your right to a clean environment
7 Oct. Claim your right to mitigate climate change
8 Oct. Claim your right to economic development
9 Oct. Claim your right to ICTs
10 Oct. Claim your right to land / inheritance
11 Oct. Claim your right to decision-making
12 Oct. Claim your right to an end to violence
13 Oct. Claim your right to peace
14 Oct. Claim your right to hold your leaders accountable
15 Oct. Claim your right - Celebrate Rural Women / Intl. Day of Rural Women
16 Oct. Claim your right to food / World Food Day
17 Oct. Claim your right to an adequate standard of living / Intl. Day for the Eradication of Poverty

Convener: WWSF - Women’s World Summit Foundation
2017 Active Coalition Member Organizations that registered their participation programme online

AFRICA

- **Cameroon**: Cameroon Partnership In Development, Bamenda
- **Uganda**: Federation of Women Lawyers Uganda FIDA, Kampala / Women of Uganda, Kakindu / Women of Uganda, Kampala / Rape Hurts Foundation, Kamuli
- **Kenya**: Rural Women Initiative, Nairobi / Pan Africa Rural Women’s Assembly, Nairobi / Action Aid International, Oxfam
- **Congo Democratic Republic (CDR)**: Coordination pour le Développement de la Femme Rurale – CODEFER, Kinshasa / Femmes Solidaires pour la Paix et le Développement – FSPD / East Eagle Foundation, Kinshasa
- **Nigeria**: Society for the Improvement of Rural People SIRP, Enugu / Great Eagle Foundation and Development Konsult, Ibadan Oyo State

ASIA

- **Afghanistan**: Cooperation for Peace and Development (CPD), Kabul
- **India**: BMI Trust India / Ballerina Management Institute, Kumbharwalan / Asset Trust (Association for Social Solidarity and Empowerment Training Trust), Madurai / Girls Orphanage Kumbharwalan, Pune
- **Pakistan**: SPARC Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Islamabad

THE AMERICAS

- **Trinidad and Tobago**: Network of Rural Women Producers Trinidad and Tobago (NRWPTT), St. Augustine
- **Jamaica**: Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers, Kingston

EUROPE (ECE countries)

- **Azerbaijan**: Center Women and Modern World, Shamakhı
- **Moldova**: Terra-1530, Vorniceni Village
- **Spain**: Asociación Fondo Natural, Zaragoza
- **Switzerland**: Women’s World Summit Foundation, convener of the 17 Days campaign and the Rural Women Movement Award ceremony on 16 October in International Geneva. (YouTube video link here [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDhxD-Tga0])
- **United Kingdom**: 28 Too many, High Barnet
- **Ukraine**: Kyiv Cooperative Institute of Business and Law, Kyiv
Coalition members

17 Days coalition members: Women of Uganda
(the complete report is published separately online)

Executive Summary by WoU CEO
Hajjat Hariimah Nantongo

“Our report explains how this year’s campaign “17 Days of Activism for the empowerment of rural women” and the International Day of Rural Women – 15 October, was celebrated, and how our outreach to thousands of rural women included those who are already connected with our programs and those still outside.

“As we already know that in developing countries 79 % of economically active women spend their working hours producing food through agriculture. Women account for nearly half of the world’s farmers, but this number is more than 60% in some countries. If women had the same access to productive resources as men they would increase yields on their farms by 20-30 percent.

“In North Africa and West Asia, rural women represent fewer than 5 % of all agricultural landholders, and fewer than 15 % in sub-Saharan Africa. These facts have been observed in our rural communities here in Uganda, and that’s why we participate with our global partner, the Women’s World Summit Foundation (WWSF), convener of the 17 Days campaign.

“The Women of Uganda joined the campaign in 2017, which enabled us to reach out to an estimated population of 62,500 people by engaging with them via different media outlets like radio, social media, posters and fliers. 75 % of the participants were young women and adolescent girls between the ages of 15-35 years, and 25 % were adults, mainly caregivers and guardians who organized awareness raising sessions, sensitization debates and trainings with one lead message to « Rise and Claim our Rights ».

P.S. The complete 17 Days Report by the Women of Uganda will be published on our website woman.ch section National Reports from Coalition Members, 17 Days Campagne for the empowerment of rural women.
0. Introduction
C’est dans le cadre de l’accomplissement de l’Agenda 2030, qu’est organisé la 3ème édition de la campagne WWSF « 17 jours d’activisme pour l’autonomisation des femmes rurales et leurs communautés, du 1er au 17 octobre 2017. Il convient d’abord d’indiquer que dans le cadre des ODD, notre ONGD a opté de s’engager dans l’atteinte de l’ODD 1 : « Éliminer l’extrême pauvreté et la faim » et l’ODD 2 : « Éliminer la faim, assurer la sécurité alimentaire, améliorer la nutrition et promouvoir l’agriculture durable ». Dans Aussi, tenant compte de ses domaines d’intervention, la CODEFER a choisi de mener dans le cadre de ces journées, neuf activités qui ont permis d’atteindre les résultats probants que nous relatons dans les lignes qui suivent.

1. Droit à l’éducation pour la femme rurale et ses enfants.
Au cours de cette journée, la CODEFER a organisé une formation sur les pratiques culturelle et l’utilisation des engrais et produits phytosanitaires. Cette formation a été fondamentalement pratique et expérimentale, et s’est déroulée sur le site agricole de Lemba Imbu en exploitant les champs écoles. La formation a touchée 350 personnes dont 225 femmes rurales et 125 paysans.

2. Droit à l’eau potable
La CODEFER a procédé, avec l’appui des partenaires techniques et financiers, à l’aménagement des puits d’eau en installant des pompes aspirantes dans deux de ses sites agricoles, afin de permettre aux femmes rurales d’accéder à l’eau potable. Cependant, les ennemis du développement ont entrepris de saboter cette action et de détruire ces installations par pure méchanceté.
La CODEFER a ainsi revendiqué auprès du Ministre de Développement Rural de prendre en charge les frais de réhabilitations de ces puits d’eau et s’est engagé à y répondre favorablement.

3. Droit à la santé
La CODEFER dispose d’un centre hospitalier qui offre des soins de santé à des coûts accessibles, aux femmes rurales membres de l’organisation. Afin d’élargir l’accès à des soins de santé de qualité, la CODEFER a réclamé que les femmes rurales puissent s’intégrer dans la mutuelle de santé « SIMBA NGAI »
Les démarches entreprises à ce sujet ont conduit à la signature d’une convention de partenariat entre notre centre hospitalier et cette mutuelle. En cette journée, a été organisée la cérémonie de remise officielle des cartes de membres à 125 femmes paysannes qui peuvent dorénavant accéder gratuitement à des soins de santé de base, ainsi qu’à des médicaments prescrits par le médecin traitant.

4. Droit d’atténuer le changement climatique et de s’y adapter
L’engagement de la CODFER à l’atténuation du changement climatique est sans conteste. Des travaux de reboisement sont entrepris dans ces sites agricoles et couvrent déjà plus de 85 HA.
C’est dans ce cadre que la CODEFER a revendiqué auprès du Ministre de l’Environnement et Développement Rural de voir la femme rurale bénéficier des fonds d’appui dans le cadre des fonds verts, fonds carbone, en raison de la contribution des ses espaces reboisés à la réduction du réchauffement climatique. Pour se faire, nous sollicitons une recommandation de la FSMF auprès de cette instance du Gouvernement de la RDC.

5. Droit au développement économique et à une autonomie financière
Conformément à la convention de partenariat signé avec le Ministère du Développement Rural, la CODEFER a saisi le Ministre pour réclamer que son Projet de construction de la maison de la Femme Rurale, pour laquelle le ministère avait posé la première pierre a été déposée par le Ministère du Développement Rural, à travers le Secrétariat Général, en date du 15 octobre 2013, puisse enfin voir un début d’exécution. La CODEFER a obtenu ainsi que l’organisation puisse émargée au budget annexe de l’État pour l’exercice 2019 et permettre le financement de ce projet.

6. Droit à la terre et à l’héritage
Poursuivant ses actions en vue garantir l’accès à la terre à la femme rurale, le Comité de gestion de la CODEFER s’est rendu au cabinet du Ministre des Affaires Foncières et a assiégi le Ministre pour revendiquer la signature des titres de propriété de sa concession agricole située dans la Commune de N’sele, dans les périphéries de Kinshasa, et qui couvrent 43 HA.
L'Arrêté ministériel créant une concession à usage social, a été signé par le Ministre et publié au journal officiel, et transmis au service de cadastre pour l'établissement d’un Certificat d’Enregistrement en faveur de la CODEFER pour une durée de 25 ans. La CODEFER pourra ainsi y ériger des bâtiments à usage divers et développer des activités économiques et sociales pour une autonomisation financière de la femme rurale et un développement durable.

7. Droit à la prise de décision et au leadership
La CODEFER développe un partenariat constructif avec le Parti politique « Parti pour la Promotion Sociale et le Développement Communautaire, PPSDC en sigle » avec lequel elle partage une vision commune et un projet de société. Dans ce cadre, la CODEFER a invité les dirigeants de ce parti politique pour venir présenter ses stratégies de participation aux échéances électorales programmées pour l’année 2018, afin de s’assurer de l’implication de la femmes rurales aux processus de prise de décision et que leurs voix soient portées par ce Parti politique pour être entendus.

8. Droit à la paix

9. Célébration des femmes rurales, Journée Internationale
C’est la Lauréate du Prix pour la créativité des femmes en milieu rural de l’édition 2005 (FSMF), Madame Esther OPANGA NDJOWO qui se trouve être la Présidente du Comité de gestion de la CODEFER, qui était à l’honneur. La manifestation organisée à cet effet en présence du Chef de Localité de LUZIZILA, était ponctuée des champs, des scènes de théâtres, des danses, etc. La manifestation s’est clôturée par un repas partagé avec tous les invités et l’ensemble des femmes rurales présents sur le lieu.

10. Conclusion
Le choix de conduire neuf activités dans le cadre des 17 jours d’activisme pour l’autonomisation des femmes rurales et leurs communautés, du 1er au 17 octobre 2017, est lié à la modicité des moyens financiers et à la difficulté de mobiliser les parties prenantes, qui sont plutôt préoccupées par les échéances électorales programmées pour l’année 2018. Cependant, les activités ciblées ont été conduites avec efficacité et augurent des lendemains meilleurs pour l’autonomisation des femmes rurales et leurs communautés. Toutefois, la CODEFER est confronté à des multiples défis qui nécessite que la Direction de la Fondation Sommet Mondiale de la Femme puisse multiplier des actions de lobbying et recommande la CODEFER auprès des Autorités de la République et des Agences du système des Nations-Unies en RDC, dont la MONUSCO, l’UNICEF et l’UNFPA, pour des appuis matériels et financiers conséquents en faveur de la CODEFER, et permettre la mise en œuvre efficace de ses projets au profit de la Femme Rurales Congolaise.

Fait à Kinshasa, le 21 février 2018
Madame Esther OPANGA NDJOWO
Présidente du Comité de gestion de la CODEFER Dignitaire d’État
Lauréate du Prix pour la créativité des femmes en milieu rural 2005 (FSMF)
WWSF Prizes for women’s creativity in rural life
2018 Nomination process

Awarded since 1994 by WWSF - Women’s World Summit Foundation -, an international, non-profit, humanitarian NGO, serving the implementation of women and children’s rights and the UN development agenda 2030. The Prize (US$ 1000 per laureate) honors women and women’s groups around the world exhibiting exceptional creativity, courage and commitment for the improvement of the quality of life in rural communities (432 prizes awarded so far 1994-2017).

The Prize aims to draw national and international attention to the laureates’ contributions to sustainable development, household food security and peace, thus generating recognition and support for their initiatives and projects.

While rural women are vital in providing examples of sound practices in their communities, they still do not have full access to tools needed for sustainable development, such as education, credit, land rights and participation in decision making.

By awarding creative development leaders and highlighting their work, innovation and experiences enhancing the quality of rural life, WWSF participates in empowering rural women in their contributions to end poverty, improve gender equality, and advance women’s rights to peace and well-being.

Eligibility
Nominees should be women and women’s groups currently active in rural life whose efforts have not yet been acknowledged with an international award. They may not nominate themselves. The nominating organization or individual must have a direct experience of the nominee’s work. The nominator may not nominate a family member, be a member of the nominated organization, nor can an organization nominate its senior officer (i.e. founder, president, etc.). No more than 3 candidates may be presented by the same person/organization in the same year. The nominator commits, if possible, to organize a local award ceremony if his/her candidate is selected and invites the local and/or national media to give visibility to the Laureates’ contributions and work to improve life in rural communities.

Nominations must include the following items
An original signed letter of nomination, indicating how the nominator knows the nominee and for how long.

Biographical data on the nominee (full name, age, address, education, place of work, background) and a detailed history of the nominee’s creative project (written personally by the nominator), including her motivation, innovative aspects, obstacles overcome, and the impact in the community. Nominations must specify whether the nominee has received or is currently being nominated for other international awards, and at least two original and signed endorsement letters from organizations or individuals other than the nominator and additional supporting materials such as newspaper articles or publications. A few labeled photographs clearly showing the candidate for possible publication.

Prize criteria
The long-term impact of the Prize depends on the integrity of the nominators and the quality of their candidates. The Prize is an award for successful accomplishments rather than a fund for future projects. The nominee’s history (2-3 pages) should demonstrate the creativity, courage and sometimes sacrifice in her efforts at the grass roots to improve life in rural communities. Descriptions should be as specific as possible.

Any of the following elements should be emphasized
• Exceptional courage and perseverance in improving rural life
• Creativity in the approach
• Preservation of and respect for the environment
• Continuing impact on the community and supporting the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
• Participating in the WWSF annual 17 Days of Activism campaign 1-17 October.

Prize laureates are selected by an international Jury composed of WWSF Board of Directors and Advisory Panel members.

Announced officially on 1 October each year, and celebrated on 15 October - International Day of Rural Women

WWSF has a commitment to award annually between 5-10 creative rural women leaders and women’s groups around the world.

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WWSF Rural Women Movements Awards
Prizewinners are selected by the WWF Board from a selection of relevant networks, unions, cooperatives and movements who research potential candidates for this new Award (US$ 10’000 per Laureate organisation). To read about the first Prizewinner, see P. 26-31) www.woman.ch
PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT
International Geneva 1 October 2017

Contact: Elly Pradervand, WWSF President / CEO and UN Representative
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I 10 Laureates receive the Prize for Women’s Creativity in Rural Life in 2017, the WWSF award (US$ 1000. - per laureate) which honors annually creative and courageous women and women’s groups around the world for their contributions in improving the quality of life in rural communities, sharing knowledge, protecting the environment, and standing up for women’s rights, sustainable development and peace.

Established in 1994, WWSF has awarded to-date 432 prizewinners in over 100 countries; Profiles are published online: http://womensection.woman.ch/index.php/en/prize-for-rural-women

We hope that their stories inspire you and encourage others to participate in ending poverty and violence against women, preserving the planet, and achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) - Agenda 2030 (Goals 1,2,5,6,13).

II Inauguration! 1st ‘Rural Women Movements Award’ – 2017 (US$ 10’000) for the Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) India, honoring the outstanding contribution SEWA members (1.9 million) make to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goal # 1: “Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere” among other objectives.

III WWSF ”17 Days of Activism for the empowerment of rural women and their communities 1-17 October”. The WWSF campaign is an expansion of our programs for rural empowerment around the world. Aim: Mobilizing rural women leaders and their communities to Rise and Claim their rights to development, equality and peace, promised at the 1994 Beijing Conference, and in the 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda - Transforming our world. To learn about the 17 Days campaign themes, facts and figures, resources and ideas for action, register online at http://womensection.woman.ch/index.php/en/how-to-register-2/login-

IV International Day of Rural Women – 15 October 2017

Save the Dates!
Prizewinners are celebrated during the three relevant world days mentioned below in their respective countries to share their work for the empowerment of rural communities and encourage social action to move the UN Development Agenda forward - in collaboration with the media and governments - Transforming our world.


WWSF cordially thanks its members, consultants, sponsors and the media for their precious collaboration and support to help advance the status and rights of rural women around the world. For more information, visit www.woman.ch.

10 Laureates receive the 2017 Prize

UGANDA
Esther Nakajjogo
A courageous opponent of teenage pregnancy

COLUMBIA
Ana Elvia Arana
A tireless fighter for a balanced environment

INDIA
Choti Kumari Singh
Empowering the powerless

INDIA
Manju Verma
Overcoming all the odds

NEPAL
Apsara Chapagain
Promoting women through forestry management

MONGOLIA
Tugrug Uugan-Erdene
A powerful promoter of women’s rights

PAKISTAN
Mugadas Aabroo
An exceptional champion of women’s rights

AUSTRALIA
Anne Poelina
An exceptional figure among the first nations of the world

FIDJI
Adi VaseLu Meremia
A versatile grass-roots developer

15 October
International Day of Rural Women
WWSF proposes to honor the Laureates in their communities to give visibility to their work and to mobilize the media.

The Prize for rural woman also contributes towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda - Transforming our World!

With gratitude to Jouvence Publishing, which sponsors the 2017 Prize Awards

Women’s World Summit Foundation WWSF
Convener of the Prize for women’s creativity in rural life

www.woman.ch
Already as a teenager, Esther, 21, of Munyonyo, Uganda took upon herself, without any outside prompting, to start the uphill battle against this plague in an area, which has been called “probably Africa’s most complex and difficult place to live”, the Kalangala district in the islands of Lake Victoria. There is a remarkably high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, generally poor health, lack of government services, frequent family breakdown, widespread belief in witchcraft, alcoholism and very high levels of commercial sex work. In addition, strangers from the mainland come there to escape the stigma of HIV/AIDS and the law. There are few permanent houses and most people live in shacks with almost no sanitation and hygiene. Family structure is nearly non-existent, putting women and children at risk of neglect, abuse, and increasing problems due to unwanted pregnancies and the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. Men tend to spend their money on alcohol and women rather than invest in meaningful projects.

The men fish, but women sort and clean the fish. They are poorly compensated and often expected to provide sex favors for their employers. The only job that pays well is commercial sex, which many women resort to as a last means of providing for their children. Add to that the fact that the islands are a spiritually dark and desolate place where witchcraft is at the center of daily life and constantly impacts human relations.

So it needed an exceptionally courageous heart like that of Esther Nakajjigo to take on the challenge of combating this quasi-pervasive culture … and that at the age of 14! Her schoolmate Sonia who attended school on the mainland tried to perform an abortion on herself during the night in the school bathroom. After bleeding the whole night school authorities sent her home to the islands. When she arrived there, instead of being rushed to the health center she was taken to a shrine, as the community believed the angel of death would take people’s soul there just after midnight, which is when Sonia died.

So Esther mobilized the health workers to begin doing community sensitization and would spend her whole school holidays on the island educating the people in the field of health, encouraging women to go to antenatal checks, immunize their children and young people to seek out adolescent health services. She very soon started a Women’s Health Team which would do community outreach work while she was at school, and would then join them during the holidays. They would visit schools and give health talks, especially targeting adolescent girls, as there was a widespread belief that one had to have sex after one’s periods so that the next menses would not be as painful. Boys had a strong allergy to condoms, believing they brought bad luck.

Under the leadership of this remarkable teenager, attitudes on the island started to change, with maternal and infant morbidity and mortality falling drastically. But that is just the beginning. In her second year at university, Esther innovated the “Saving Innocence Challenge” an expedition where 3 girls from 10 city schools (i.e. 30 girls) go to the island to educate the most vulnerable of these isolated, rural girls, those living with HIV, and/or victims of violence and teenage pregnancies. The challenge continues, and Esther plans to reach 5000 vulnerable island girls by the year 2020.

This amazing experience born of the compassion and creativity of a 14-year-old teenager just goes to show the impact one single person can have. Like the proverbial stone thrown into a pool, Esther’s courage, vision and perseverance have reached wide and far and go to show once more that “our only limits are our belief in limits”. Esther, you are an inspiration to a whole continent. Right on!
Ana Elvia Arana - Columbia

Ana Elvia Arana, 57, from Colombia was born in 1960 in the rural part of Tulua, in the Valle del Cauca. Her childhood was intrinsically linked to the world of the countryside and very early she felt a deep attachment to nature. As a child, she learned to read and write thanks to a national literacy program on the radio. Listening to various programs on old civilizations awoke in her a deep yearning to learn. She had a strong desire to go to school. So, when she was 11, her mother moved to a small township where there was a school. Later, the family moved to Cali, and as they could not pay her schooling, Ana started working — first in a cafeteria, then a factory. But her life changed again at 16 and she was able to attend high school. She took classes in ecology, joined a nature protection association and began to understand the links between the history and culture of a community and the environment.

Soon after graduating from university, this pioneer passionate about social justice started working with civil service organizations in the environmental field. Tired of living in the city, she sold her house and emigrated to a rural community where she built her own house in wattle and daub with earth tiles and created a rich garden growing the most varied produce. She still lives there. In 1995, she created her own foundation, The Tropico Foundation, whose aim is the conservation and protection of the environment and social surroundings of vulnerable communities. Due to very modest funding, the start was challenging, but Ana never gave up, doing what she could, either with or without money.

Ana believes the best way for a community to tell and evaluate its history and its way of surviving is to listen to its own voice and write its own thoughts. She trained people to tell their own stores and write them down. This approach was a trailblazer for all similar research developed in this part of the country.

After a brief stint at the university of Andalucía (Spain) where she earned her Masters in agro ecology and sustainable development, she returned home and started work on the creation of protected areas, where she made a significant contribution to the National System of Protected Areas of Colombia (SINAP in Spanish).

Ana talks and listens easily to people and groups. She is constantly inviting and facilitating dialogue between institutions, communities, businesses and government. A main thrust of her work has always been empowering communities on issues surrounding their land and their environment goals. Tropico has worked with hundreds of Afro-Columbian peasant farmers and indigenous families in agro ecological projects that have allowed them to strengthen their organizational processes, agriculture and fishing and reductive and sustainable animal rearing. Last but not least, Tropico’s work with institutions and communities in the Valle del Cauca has generated a national-level model for participative creation of protected areas and this is now being replicated in different parts of the country.

Choti Kumari Singh - Ratanpur, Bihar, India

Choti, now 20, is an upper caste young woman who at 17 started social and educational work in her own village, Ratanpur, in the ranks of Amrita SeRVe, an NGO born of the well-known spiritual leader Amma’s work. She started her activities with the most downtrodden of the downtrodden, the Musahar Dalt (=untouchables) community of Bihar, for which the Bihar government has even coined a new term: mahadalit, which means very oppressed. Only 6 percent of adult men and 2 percent of adult women of the community are literate. Hygiene is almost inexistent, children are never vaccinated. There is no awareness of social welfare programs. Most are landless laborers. Children frequently marry at 10 or 12. School attendance is catastrophic — quite a few children would just come for the midday meal. Cleanliness is a quasi-inexistent notion — many children would bathe about every two weeks.

Choti has evidently had to battle tremendous odds to overcome stereotyped projections about lower casts (including the most difficult of all: those the Mahadalits hold about themselves!) and to empower the community, the main thrust of her action.
Choti started after-school tuition classes in 2014. Getting children to these classes was a herculean task, as parents showed not the slightest interest in educating their children. So Choti took upon herself to go from home to home gathering the children for her classes. The children smelled very bad and motivating them for personal hygiene was still more challenging. So Choti and her colleagues would take the children to the nearby river to bathe them. Slowly, ever so slowly, the children started acquiring new habits.

Alcohol was brewed in homes, and violence and fighting was common among the women. But after endearing herself to the mothers through her selfless work with their children, things started changing here too. Choti started self-help groups where every woman saves 20 rupees a month, which are deposited in a common bank account, in view of starting home-based activities. All pregnant women are now taken to the Primary Health Care center, and mothers educated about their child’s vaccination schedule.

The tuition classes have proven a huge success. 108 children are enrolled and especially there has been a complete change in the parent's mindset concerning education. Choti expects many of the children to go on to college, which would evidently be a first for this community.

Several decades ago, Rosa Parks heralded the process of desegregation in the USA by her resolute NO to segregation in public transport. In Ratnapur village, (District Bhojpur of Bihar), Chota has been instrumental in eradicating the curse of untouchability, segregation and utter socio-economic neglect of the Musahars by her resounding YES to schooling their children.

Choti would be the youngest ever to receive the WWSF prize, and giving it to her would be a powerful sign that, as the French saying goes, “Value does not have to await the adding up of years” to be expressed. The young have also a major contribution to make to a world that works for all.

**Manju Verma - India**

Born in the village of Lawan, not far from Jaipur, Manju Verma, 41, seemed to have all the cards stacked against her. She belongs to the “Regar” community, considered a low cast community of cobbler and untouchables. As her family could not pay for her education, at 17 she was “married off” to a young man of 20. A cobbler, he would spend a great part of his miserable income on alcohol and other addictions, and very soon started beating Manju for any and every reason imaginable.

But Manju, very soon with two children, and realizing she could not offer the minimum to her children on the little her husband gave her for the household, started making fans and brooms to earn a few extra rupees. In the aftermath of massive floods that affected Jaipur and surrounding areas in 1981, she joined a self-help village group (SHG). However, in her community, women leaving their families to attend, alone, outside meetings were severely criticized, and Manju had to put up with many lewd comments, not to mention increased abuse from her husband. Despite all these obstacles, she persisted as she considered it a modest cost to assure a brighter future for her children. She started saving, and then attending various workshops and trainings organized by a Jaipur-based NGO. Through these trainings, she became greatly empowered, and despite the village gossip, she started mobilizing the women of her community about their rights, capacities, health, and education and worked on their political, social, economic and cultural empowerment. In 2003 she started her own SHG and took her first loan. The journey started and she never looked back. She joined the executive committee of a local NGO of which she has been a member for 19 years.

The developments completely altered her status in her community. Instead of being a scorned untouchable, she acquired a dignified position and people started admiring her and calling upon her in times of crisis. Slowly but steadily, the financial situation of her family improved. Her children are receiving a higher education and the family has its own house. Manju is now a key figure in the social, political, cultural and economic upliftment of the women of her village community. Where people once made snide and derogatory comments about her, they now respect her as a role model.

Last but not least, Manju is a firm believer in the education of the girl child. According to Manju, a woman aware of her capacities can work wonders. Coming from a community of untouchables, she makes sure no woman in her neighborhood or community remains unheard.
Apsara Chapagain - Nepal

PROMOTING WOMEN THROUGH FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

It is thanks to the tireless work of people like this candidate that Nepal has become recognized as a world leader in this field due to one of the most successful decentralized forest management projects ever set up. About 8 million people (out of a total population approaching 29 million) are involved in community forestry, and almost a third of Nepal’s forests are protected and managed by over 20’000 Community Forestry User Groups (CFUG) who consider these areas to be hamro ban (“our forest”).

In the 1970’s a series of studies speculated that by the mid-1990's Nepal would resemble Afghanistan in terms of desolate landscapes barren of trees. This somber prediction was reversed, essentially thanks to sound management and protection by local user groups.

Apsara Chapagain, 45 has been an important actor in this whole movement of forestry management, working tirelessly for over two decades with grass roots groups all over the country. Already as a teenager, she worked to help form the local CFUG. Because of her demonstrated leadership and effectiveness, she was selected as a delegate to an initial meeting of forest users from all over Nepal, which ultimately resulted in the formation of the Federation of Community Forestry Users in Nepal (FECOFUN,) of which she has been a tireless activist since its creation. She was nominated the first woman Chairperson of the Federation, and her tenure was one of the most successful in its history. It resulted in a substantial increase in female representatives and office holders (to almost 50%). It is important to be aware of the fact that women are the de facto managers of forests in Nepal, as they are the ones that collect the fodder and fuel wood that supports the integrated farming-forests-livestock system that predominates throughout the country.

With improved forestry conditions, women spend less time collecting firewood, one of their main tasks. One is very far from the 30kms or more some women walk to collect wood in the Sahel region! Also the contribution of community forestry to watershed protection, soil erosion control, protection and restoration of water resources, environmental purification and a healthier living environment has been immense. Through their participation in the CFUGs, women have developed their leadership skills and in some of the groups, even marginalized women and Dalits (untouchables) have become members. Well over 700 such groups are run solely by women, and thanks to them, women are substantially influencing local decision-making.

The social impact of the CFUG has sometimes been remarkable. In one case such a group has been operating an ambulance service, and many of them have been making significant contributions to poverty reduction (by e.g. providing forest free products to the poor).

There are still major challenges to face, such as overcoming elite-capture of forestry control, still improving access of the poor to the fruits of CFUG activities, but despite this, there are very good reasons “to call community forestry management in Nepal one of the most successful decentralized modes of forest governance.”

Tugrug Uugan-Erdene - Mongolia

A POWERFUL PROMOTER OF WOMEN’S RIGHTS

This exceptional candidate, now 42, has made major inroads in an astonishing number of areas of her home province, Khovd.

She grew up as a herds-girl in a remote area of rural Mongolia, working her way up till she occupied a prestigious NGO job overseeing hundreds of thousands of dollars of project funds. Despite the prestigious, extremely well paid job, she quit, as she couldn’t stand the corruption and conflicts of interest inherent in her job.

With a couple of other highly-motivated people, she started the San Tus Center in a tiny 150 sq. feet room tucked in the local bank, accepting at least a 50% drop in income to preserve her integrity and follow her vision. Among her numerous activities (2002-2017) one can mention:

- The promotion of women’s rights, women’s empowerment and their inclusion in local and provincial decision making processes.
- The creation of networks of NGOs focusing on women’s issues in 3 provinces of Western Mongolia.
- Training programs for women of the Kazakh minority group, often victims of domestic violence. The program helped inform women of their rights, started Kazakh language newspapers and radio lessons and created informational booklets and brochures for the 20,000 or so Kazakh women who benefited from the project.
- She organized a training workshop for 385 disabled rural women focusing on health/reproductive rights, preventive healthcare, discrimination and violence, etc. After the training, she created 10 clubs involving hundreds of women with the goal of changing certain lifestyle patterns so as to live healthier existences.
- She supported 80 small and medium businesses in very varied fields from vegetable production and tailoring to the production of felt products, carpentering, embroidery groups, etc. involving over 1200 people, 80% of them women, and numerous other activities in the business field.
- She organized training seminars for Mongolian herdswomen, touching on as varied topics as health, nutrition, domestic violence, gender-based discrimination, living with the consequences of rape, and others. 520 women from 3 provinces attended, all of them herdswomen.
- She involved 2000 extremely poor families in Child sponsorship programs.
- She implemented projects to preserve cultural traditions of 13 different indigenous groups such as the Tuuli (epics) and the Tsuur (music, dancing.)
- Tugrug has also been very active in the field of environmental protection, including combating desertification in her province, Khovd, which led to the creation of 10 youth environmental protection clubs, as well as protecting threatened animal species.

This is but a sample of the innumerable activities this tireless activist of women’s rights and balanced development has been promoting over the years. One of her greatest strengths has been in the areas of local income development projects targeting women, people with disabilities and families with disabled members. She has been participating in the WWSF 17 days program each year since 2014.

One person who worked with her has said of her: “Her professional acumen is just as extraordinary as her integrity. … She is the only person I have met in rural Mongolia who routinely finishes projects exceeding expectations. She is diligent and driven, even by Western standards, but what is more, she truly understands her community and makes them excel too. She knows what it takes to get people to show up and what it takes for them to keep showing up. She has an ability to truly connect with community members, and they respect her and participate because of that. And probably most importantly, she has the sincere desire to always improve herself and her organization.”

Muqadas Aabroo - Pakistan

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHAMPION OF WOMEN’S RIGHTS

Muqadas Aabroo, 26, was born in an area where girls were not welcome nor allowed to attend school. But her mother took a strong stand for her daughters education, and from her early years Muqadas joined the struggle for women’s rights, despite the fact that in the Muzaffargarh district of Southern Punjab, located in a flood-prone area between the Indus and Chenab rivers, girl’s education is very much frowned upon and many women in the area have not even registered to vote. Century old customs prevent women from attending mixed gatherings, associating freely, making their own decisions.

Very early this intrepid pioneer of women’s rights became aware that the fundamental issue was a change of mindset of the whole community and culture and would demand a great struggle. At the same time, she had a great trust in the natural abilities of women, including in their innovative ideas and decision-making skills, which she set sought to promote from a very early age, having made up her mind that her life aim would be to serve women.

Very early she joined the Women’s Social Organization – Pakistan (WSO-PK). Among her early activities was income generating programs and microfinance programs, for which she formed 2300 women’s groups. This had a major impact as many women were living below the poverty line and were now able to start their own businesses.

She introduced the (to the area) new concepts of branding, marking, packing and packaging of products. For instance, women in the area crafted clothes with beautiful hand embroidery, then sold them to middlemen at a very low price. So she organized the women of the area into hundreds of autonomous groups and selected and trained women to take orders and sell the produce on the market, thus completely eliminating the middlemen.

She also introduced waste management in the area, an unknown concept until Muqadas intervened, and low cost sanitation systems.

She has had a continual impact on her community concerning the role of women and women’s rights. More and more women are demanding their right to vote, to make decisions concerning marriages and in the key area of property rights. Many women were deprived of their basic rights in this area out of simple ignorance, and this is now changing, with more and more women demanding their rights in this field. She continues striving for the education of girls, and especially to change social attitudes towards the birth of a girl-child.

By and large, Muqadas has always had a great willingness to take on tough projects and focusing on their completion. Her leadership qualities have constituted the very backbone of her success in so many areas. She is a natural problem solver and handles complex situations tactfully and without problems.

She is a natural problem solver and handles complex situations tactfully and without problems.
Vanja Wallemyr - Sweden

A PIONEER OF CLEAN ENERGY

At the beginning of the millennium, there was a significant rise in the demand for wind power and energy in Sweden, especially in rural communities. Vanja, 58, was part of the early networks that formed around these issues – often as the only woman present. In the Skaraborg region where Vanja lives and works as a farmer, there was talk about starting uranium mining in the area, and many local protests accompanied the early test drillings. Vanja was one of the early opponents of these drillings, given her strong convictions in the field of clean energy and that wind power was one important way of reaching sustainability in this area.

In 2006, she started thinking about the creation of a woman’s cooperative for wind power and windmills - an idea that till then had been completely monopolized by men - as the area where she lived was windy, hence ideal for starting windmills. She felt women needed to get involved in this area which would certainly open up new business opportunities for farmers and other rural people, and hence new avenues for improving village life. So in 2007 she founded her woman’s cooperative for wind power named Qvinnovindar, which means “Women’s Winds” in Swedish.

A woman’s only cooperative in this area was a “première” in Sweden. By starting a cooperative and pooling their energy and resources, the members could gather capital for investments. Initially, it was not taken seriously, even disregarded. At the first open meeting for sustainable energy in the region, they were scornfully called a lady’s sewing club! And when the new cooperative wanted to loan money for further investments, even the bank met them with surprise, as it was not used to women wanting large loans for investments.

But this attitude changed fundamentally when the cooperative created networks and reached significant results. Today a group initially mockingly termed a “sewing club” is well known and respected in the energy sector. Qvinnovindar was an important forerunner in Sweden and has paved the way for women who wish to be involved in the area of wind power and sustainable energy.

Vanja herself has played an important role in sharing the lessons learned and results achieved, not only in her home country, but also internationally. For instance in 2012, she was invited to talk at the AWID International Forum on Women’s Rights and Development, with over 2000 participants from all over the world. She is an archetypal example of what one creative, convinced and energetic woman can achieve in terms of not only improving rural life, but also making a significant contribution to an area - clean energy - which will probably turn out to be a critical factor for our survival as a species on the planet.

Anne Poelina - Australia

AN EXCEPTIONAL FIGURE AMONG THE FIRST NATIONS OF THE WORLD

An exceptionally gifted and culturally grounded woman from the aboriginal population of Australia, now aged 60, Anne Poelina’s contribution to the rural women of her country, especially Western Australia, is deeply inspiring both from a personal and professional perspective. Her work and values, the principles upon which it is based, is a model of community service and advocacy that transcends culture, ethnicity and gender. She has been able to build trust and respect for her work at all levels, from her indigenous grass roots community engagement to the highest levels of government and industry. This world-traveled Ph.D. keeps the closest contacts with the most humble members of her First nation community.

For the past 40 years, Dr. Poelina has played a leading role in indigenous health, education, language maintenance, publishing, empowerment, evaluation, clinical practice, consultancy, kinship and cultural development. Despite many opportunities to move to a capital city and pursue senior career advancement, she has chosen to stay in her own remote region and establish her own NGO so that she could focus on changing policy by demonstrating progressive action on the ground. She has had to battle the acculturated mistrust and uncertainty due to the political and social factors born of the legacy of a colonization, which was exceptionally heavy, handed with the original First Nation occupants of the country.

She is currently in the process if establishing the Mardoowarra College, a residential indigenous community college for young people 13-25 from the Kimberley region. This region has suffered some of the worst examples of conquest, colonization, dispossession and continued subjec-
Anne’s work and studies emphasize the interdependent relationship between cultures, humans, land, water, biosphere and biodiversity. The culmination of her work is trying to coordinate all of the pieces to construct a sustainable economy and loving, caring and sustainable society. She has played an absolutely unique role in her country building skills and methods from Western science, arts and politics to define, interpret and communicate First People’s ancient understandings of land and water stewardship, an understanding so badly needed in our modern world literally running out of water resources in many countries.

Anne has taken a leading role in preventing a number of inappropriate development projects in the majestic Kimberly region wilderness. She played an active and influential role in preventing the proposed gas-processing hub at Walmadany (James Price) point, which would have been one of the most important in the world, if not the most important one. She has been for the past six years battling a coal mining company in court to prevent a new coal-mining precinct starting in the floodplain of the pristine Mardoowarra (Fitzroy River).

Anne works at many levels, particularly as a member of her local Aboriginal community and as a director of the Walalakkoo Native Title governing council. She recently coordinated indigenous leaders from the six First Nations groups that share the Mardoowarra to create the Fitzroy River Declaration to prevent damage to the river from resource extraction and processing or industrial agriculture.

The list of publications and films of this amazing activist and thinker is as impressive as her achievements. Her contribution to the blossoming of women’s creativity in rural life among the aboriginal nation can only be hinted at indirectly through the above, very succinct presentation of her far reaching activities. As one of her nominators, professor Bob Morgan of NSW, Chair of the World Council Indigenous Peoples on Education stated, “throughout the past thirty years I have watched Anne grow into a strong confident knowledgeable and humble woman who passionately engages a wide range of matters relevant to rural Australians, particularly indigenous woman and girls.”

Adi Vasukevu Merelwasi
Levu Chute - Fidji

This nominee, 54, is a champion rural transitional woman leader. Her exemplary leadership as a rural woman has gained recognition at many levels in Fiji. For the past twenty years, she has provided safe spaces for women from different ethnic communities to work together on issues affecting women around peace and harmony.

With great creativity and innovativeness, she has helped multicultural women’s groups develop women led income generation projects in very rural, remote and poor communities. She creatively blends peace building and economic empowerment for rural women, and helps women through action research to analyze and understand their situations of poverty and injustice. She has encouraged women to develop meaningful and creative strategies to promote their own dignity and rights in cultural situations where women are considered second-class citizens by the men in a culture deeply embedded in patriarchal mores and structures.

Adi Vasu’s activities have multifaceted forms, be it as a counselor, mediator, skilled negotiator, radio presenter, community enabler and, last but not least, mother. She is also a skilled businesswoman who supports nascent start-up community businesses by sharing her business acumen. She has for a long time been involved with the rare NGOs operating in Vanua Levu and has ensured a focus on rural areas with marginalized communities. All her projects are linked to social security and peace-building by weaving into broader projects, conflict resolution skills training and/or supporting the use of traditional methods within these communities.

A major achievement has for instance been the development of the Vunicuil Multiracial Women’s forum seed bank and cooperative shop in that location, which included working through issues of cultural misunderstanding between the women over the management of the shop. The provision of advice and skills training to assist the Naleba Multiracial women’s group address poverty in their community through self-identified women run livelihood activities, including egg and chicken farming. On other occasions, she helped a mother’s club identify income generated activities linked to the handicrafts market, assisted another community to enhance water security, to mention but a very few of her activities.

She does not shy in front of speaking truth to power and considers that a key part of her community empowerment work is representing women’s voices, needs and
concerns at the provincial level, where she became member of the Macuata Provincial Development Board. But her most creative and significant work and the one which has had the most immediate and enduring impact is her foundational work in the femLINK’s Women’s Weather Watch (WWW) model. It was after the 2004 cyclone and flooding which devastated whole communities that Vasulevu noticed many women suffering alone. With a colleague she came up with the idea of linking women together around environmental and humanitarian issues. Thus was born Women’s Weather Watch, which was not only to provide weather information but also a space to amplify the experiences of women in their wonderful diversity. Since the idea first popped up, WWW has become an active network of women leaders who are hubs of information in their communities.

Adi Vsu and her colleagues dared dream that women could become agents of their own recovery. Emphasize the interdependent relationship between cultures, humans, land, water, biosphere and biodiversity. The culmination of her work is trying to coordinate all of the pieces to construct a sustainable economy and loving, caring and sustainable society. She has played an absolutely unique role in her country building skills and methods from Western science, arts and politics to define, interpret and communicate First People’s ancient understandings of land and water stewardship, an understanding so badly needed in our modern world literally running out of water resources in many countries.

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A collection of some of the 432 WWSF Prizewinners awarded to date - creating the power for change - leaving no one behind.
2017 Selected Messages from Prizewinners

Following the announcement of their selection for the Prize, Laureates send us messages of joy and thanks for the inspiration this award brings to them. They also inform us of developments of their programs and projects and many of them stay in touch.

Esther Nakajjigo – Uganda

“Dear Women’s World Summit Foundation!

It is with great pleasure and excitement that we receive the Prize for Esther Nakajjigo. I thank you for the tremendous work you have done and identifying her as a young girl impacting women’s lives in rural Africa. This is great motivation and pretty sure not even the sky shall limit her.

Thank you once again.”

Sincerely, Wilson Jaga Child Care & Rescue Programme Nominator of 2017 Prize Laureate from Uganda, Esther Nakajjigo”

Choti Kumari Singh, Ratanpur, Bihar – India

Her Prize generated close to 20 news articles in the Indian Press (see links below) and in Switzerland WWSF was invited to present Ms Choti’s work at the annual meeting with the Spiritual leader from India, Amma (Mata Amritanandamayi Math*) in Winterthur. Choti started at 17 social and educational work in her own village, Ratanpur, in the ranks of Amritaa SeRVe, an NGO born out of the well-known spiritual leader Amma’s work, which aims to deliver 101 Indian villages out of poverty. (* an NGO with Special Consultative Status to the United Nations).

List of media coverage about Choti’s work:

Choti started her work with the most downtrodden of the downtrodden the Musagar Dalit (untouchables) community of Bihar. You can read about her profile on P. 18-19.

- India Samvad - http://www.indiasamvad.co.in/special-stories/bihar-girl-wins-international-acclaim-for-uplifting-downtrodd-25567
- Gaon Connection (Hindi) - https://www.gaonconnection.com/desh/woman-summit-foundation-honored-choti-kumari-singh-for-musah
 ANNOUNCEMENT

1 October 2017

Rural Women Movements Award
Empowered Rural Women end poverty and hunger

In 2017, the Women’s World Summit Foundation (WWSF)* and its annual campaign, “17 Days of Activism for the Empowerment of rural women leaders and their communities 1-17 October”, launched an additional Empowerment Award for visibility and recognition of Rural Women’s Movements that have a track record of leading rural women into self-reliance via training and capacity building to become empowered and creative change makers. The time has come to give credit to the millions of rural women who face numerous challenges and find solutions for their communities.

Rural women deserve to be heard. They are key to achieve the UN Development Agenda.

The Rural Women’s Movements Award seeks to:
• Recognize and honor Rural Women’s Movements and Networks for their contributions to improve the quality of life in rural communities
• Increase membership for participatory action meetings, collaboration,
• Education, leadership training, preserving the environment, peace building and support on many fronts
• Promote and organize development projects that help achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals - Agenda 2030, addressing extreme poverty, hunger, violence and environmental challenges (SDG 1,2,5,13).
• Improve collaboration between Rural Women’s Movements and Governments, UN Institutions, civil society organizations and the media to develop partnerships for transforming our world - leaving no one behind.

The first RURAL WOMEN MOVEMENTS Award goes to the Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA India). The award money - US$ 10’000 - will be transmitted in October at a prize ceremony at the Maison de la Paix in Geneva, Switzerland. The Award Program and a description of the SEWA Movement are published on our website.
SEWA is a members-based organization of poor self-employed women workers. It has a membership of 1.9 million women workers in nine states of India. Founded in 1972 by Ela Bhatt, lawyer, philanthropist and visionary, in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Ela Bhatt is inspired by the gandhian philosophy of service, which expresses the qualities of peace and non-violence. She also believes that the work of rural women leads to the peacebuilding of the nation. Above all, she upholds that poverty is a form of violence.

SEWA women work in the informal sector of the economy and do not have a fixed employer-employee relationship. SEWA’s main goal is to organize the women workers for full employment and self-reliance. Full employment means employment whereby workers obtain work security, income security, food security and social security (at least health care, child care and shelter). By self-reliance SEWA means that women should be self-reliant, individually and collectively, both economically and in terms of decision-making ability.

The SEWA movement is enhanced by a confluence of three movements – the labor movement, the cooperative movement and the women’s movement.

RURAL ORGANIZING
SEWA’s approach to rural organizing is area-specific and demand-driven; the communities themselves are the designers and implementers of all community-based activities, under the leadership of SEWA’s members. SEWA helps women members in rural communities build and operate their own organizations. By organizing themselves into cooperatives and district level federations, the members develop collective bargaining power and create for themselves alternative sources of employment, and thereby, livelihood security for their families.

Livelihood activities are structured according to local needs and regional characteristics. Overall, SEWA members have formed cooperatives or producer groups around a variety of activities from water conservation and dairy production to craftwork, reforestation and salt farming, with each intervention tailored to local conditions.

SEWA believes in the primacy of local ownership and knowledge. Village women are trained in the skills necessary to competently administer their own organizations and cooperatives. As such, spearhead teams are formed to lead each cooperative. Spearhead teams are comprised of local organizers who take charge of all of SEWA’s activities. The spearhead team’s members are in the proportion of 80% leaders and 20% SEWA organizers. The team leaders (aagewans) are selected on the criteria of their long experience in working with SEWA. Spearhead team members, or ‘barefoot managers’ that undergo intensive training in administration, financial management and technical aspects of their trade.

In order to achieve this and help the members achieve economic empowerment, SEWA follows an integrated approach that is based on the following beliefs. There is a surplus of labor and fewer employment opportunities in the rural areas. Therefore, there is a need to collectively organize these members so that they have an increased bargaining power.

I. The poor need collective, organized strength (through their associations) to be able to actively participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring processes of the programs meant for them, and also in all other affairs of the nation.

II. Capital formation can play a key role at the household level through access to financial services (savings, credit and insurance) to build up and create assets in their own name (land, house, work shed, equipment, cattle, bank balance). Asset ownership is the surest weapon to fight the vulnerability to poverty.

III. Capacity building is the true approach to make poor producers stand firm in the competitive market, i.e. access to market infrastructure, access to technology information, education, knowledge, relevant skills (like financial management and planning). Capacity building is also essential for women to run their own organizations.

IV. The poor need social security – at least health care, childcare, shelter and insurance to combat the chronic and acute risks faced by members and their families to enhance their well-being and productivity and to ensure that sickness or sudden crises are not a drain on their fragile household economies.

"Poverty is not God-given; it is most definitely man-made. No one is born poor; society makes one poor." - Ela Bhatt, SEWA - Founder

SEWA organizes these women workers through the strategy of struggle and development. The struggle is against many constraints and limitations imposed on them by the society and the economy, while development activities strengthen women’s bargaining power and offers them new alternatives. Practically, the strategy is carried out through the joint action of union and cooperatives.
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

SEWA believes that the economic power cannot only be left in the hands of those who have capital or to governments; but workers must also conceive, build and expand their own economic strength by establishing their own economic institutions. Over the past three decades, SEWA has been helping its members to form their own economic and community organizations that directly link up with the economic mainstream. To date SEWA has been successful in organizing and empowering poor, self-employed women into more than 3200 self help groups (SHG), more than 110 co-operatives and more than 15 associations/federations. All these Micro Enterprises (MEs) deal in 184 income-generating activities such as craft work, nursery, weaving and making paper stationery out of recycled paper, incense sticks, soap/washing powder, eatables like pickles, etc. Thus, in SEWA’s strategy the workers do not remain workers but become the owners and managers of their trades and organizations. This is the first step in the self-governance. The women get recognized as workers and producers. This gradually brings self-respect and dignity within the household and in the community.

SEWA works to ensure basic human rights for its members, which include:

1. RIGHT TO WORK
When SEWA started organizing in Banaskantha district, the poor women had the skill of embroidery. However, they did not know that this skill was marketable and can earn them a decent livelihood. SEWA member Puriben Aahir, a natural leader and fearless pioneer, came forward to work on embroidery as a means of livelihood. Puriben further organized more women from her region. Today more than 15,000 women from Patan district are organized and earn a livelihood of up to Rs. 10,000 per month (US$ 155.13), have assets – land, water pump, tractor, house, savings, insurance; children attend school and these activities have stopped migration. SEWA followed an integrated approach and worked on solving the major issues faced by the women: access to clean and pure drinking water and water for agriculture. Today the villages in the area have clean water to drink, for crops in their fields, and flowers and fruits growing in their yards. The woman gains confidence by enhancing her skills and the camaraderie of other women. All this is done under the leadership of the women where they themselves are designers and implementers of all community-based activities.

2. RIGHT OF ACCESS TO ENERGY
Access to energy is very important for these women workers who have either no electricity or erratic supply in the villages. SEWA members have access to solar energy, which brings them electricity at minimal costs. SEWA also promotes green livelihoods among the members. SEWA has trained a large number of women in water conservation, well repair, nursery raising, fodder growing, vermicomposting production, and other environmentally friendly and economically beneficial activities. Biomass, which was earlier burnt, is now being used as a source of organic manure. More than 13 lakh farmer families (1.3 million) have benefitted from these eco-friendly campaigns.

3. RIGHT TO ACCESS TO CREDIT
SEWA calls it ‘Savings first’! While the world over, more emphasis is placed on credit at the cost of savings and savings related services such as pension insurance, more than four decades of SEWA’s experience shows that women prefer savings as they are already in debt caused by repeated disasters, lack of ownership of productive tools or assets such as land, house or water. The savings-related services that the group tries to provide include ways of repaying debt, buying new assets such as land or house or a well or cattle; expanding the existing economic activity in volume or diversity deepen the reasons that generate surplus for savings, and helping to mitigate the impact and reducing the possibility of being vulnerable to natural disasters. SEWA promotes the savings group so that the local money is locally saved for local development of individuals or assets.

4. RIGHT TO EDUCATION
SEWA believed that women should demand for education and therefore till 2000, SEWA never forced its members for education. However, during the Annual General Meeting in 2000, the SEWA leaders themselves demanded for education.

SEWA started the life education school, Jeevashala, for the women who felt that illiteracy was the largest roadblock in the path of their progress. Subsequently, SEWA realized that adolescents face huge challenges (which deprive them of opportunities) such as lack of resources, education, financial backing, etc. For these reasons, SEWA begun establishing programs specifically related to their development; these include capacity building, literacy, organizing and livelihood skills among others. SEWA also encourages the girls who have dropped out of school to pursue further studies.
SEWA - Campaigns and other activities

1. AGRICULTURE CAMPAIGN
SEWA’s approach has been to treat agriculture as an industry so that agriculture moves from subsistence to becoming viable and profitable. In order to address the issues of the agricultural workers and small and marginal farmers, SEWA initiated its agriculture campaign, which works with 561,445 farmers at the national level. The agriculture campaign works on (a) Organizing, Capacity Building and Technical Services, (b) Access to Agricultural Inputs, (c) Financial Services and (d) Market Linkages.

Initiative taken by SEWA for Climate Adaptation
The rural poor women workers will play a leading role in designing the climate mitigation strategies for rural India. Major initiatives taken in this direction include Seed banks, Use of Vermi-compost Fertilizers, Setting up a Tools & Equipment Library to ensure access to agricultural and other tools. RUDI—Rural distribution network that procures agricultural produce from marginal farmers at fair prices, processes and packages the produce through trained grassroots women in various rural processing centers, and takes the affordable and unadulterated branded products to remote households via a large team of trained saleswomen drawn from vulnerable households, Rainfall Insurance- and Agricultural Advisory Services.

2. WATER CAMPAIGN
The SEWA Water Campaign was launched in 1994. The Campaign’s focus is on integrating women, water and work by mobilizing women to manage local water resources, which simultaneously enhance their income and create new economic opportunities. The campaign seeks to give poor women access to reliable and safe water supply and to build their capacity to become owners and managers of local water supplies. It also promotes local level awareness about water resources, their use and management for drinking and irrigation purposes. In recent years, many communities in Gujarat have come to rely on piped water schemes or tanker truck delivery for their drinking water. Unfortunately, these external water sources are often critically unreliable and expensive. Thus, to promote internal solutions to communities’ water problems, the SEWA’s Water Campaign focused intensively on water harvesting to ensure sustainable livelihood for its members in their traditional occupation and also reviving traditional water sources.

SEWA initiated participatory micro-watershed development projects through its Watershed Development Teams as a part of the Integrated Land and Water Management Campaign. SEWA worked directly with the Watershed Committees (WCs) to plan and implement village-level soil and water conservation activities. The campaign is built around three main strategies:
- Water harvesting
- Building community capacity to manage and maintain water systems
- Education and awareness building

More than 25,000 women participated in training and awareness programs on saving water and hygiene. 700 Water Committees exist and are responsible for the coordination and other water-related issues at the village level.

3. ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS
SEWA has set-up for members to own Economic Organizations of the poor. Some of them are:

- RUDI - RUDI comprises procurement, processing, packaging and marketing of food grains at the local level. RUDI sells over 131 products, and its annual turnover is currently INR 10 crores ($1,500,000).
- STFC - STFC has been registered as a Section 25 company, owned and managed by the women artisans. It is a unique company where artisans
themselves are the suppliers and shareholders. STFC achieved a turnover of Rs. 4,00,18,890 in the financial year 2015-16.

- **Hariyali** - SEWA’s Green Livelihood Initiative – SEWA experience is that from the meager earnings of the poor members, they have to spend almost 35 to 40% income to meet their energy needs both for cooking as well as other domestic needs. Therefore since 2009 SEWA initiated Hariyali with the aim of providing 200,000 women with access to safe, economical and environmentally friendly cook stoves and solar lights. Carbon trading will be used to make the women’s repayment less of a burden.

- **Nirmaan** - Construction Workers Company - Following an earthquake, SEWA’s approach was not that of just reconstructing the damaged houses but that of an integrated revival of livelihoods and turn this challenge into a livelihood opportunity. Thus the construction-related trainings like masonry, carpentry, and production of construction items was a part of the rehabilitation efforts. Today, SEWA has a trained workforce of nearly 1400 masons who have secure lives and livelihoods. SEWA and its members have formed their own company – Nirmaan, which is registered as a for profit company comprising not just masons but also carpenters, electricians, blacksmiths, plumbers, and construction material producers.

4. **MARKET LED SKILL BUILDING**

SEWA focuses on the traditional trades and occupations using the traditional skills of the members. These trades and occupations include agriculture, nursery raising, para vets, salt farming, artisan support, etc. At the same time SEWA also works on newer skills, which will help in diversification.

SEWA provides market-led skills to enhance the employability of unorganized sector workers. These trainings are conducted for more than 25,000 households who are semi-skilled workers to improve their skills and for the laborers to enable them set-up their own micro enterprises. This leads to an increase in the employability as well as an increase in the income. The trainings include all the aspects like the technical, marketing and financial aspects so that the members can start their own enterprises. The trainees are also provided with market linkages.

SEWA has so far trained the youth in emerging areas such as (1) Vision care management (2) Hospitality (3) Garment structure and garmenting (4) Retailing (5) Paramedical (6) Para veterinary (7) Water technicians. Up till now SEWA has trained and developed a cadre of 2500 master trainers in different sectors across the country. These master trainers earn an income of Rs 5000 to 7000 per month (US$ 50-70 per month).

5. **BUILDING A CADRE OF BAREFOOT MANAGERS**

The SEWA Manager’s School (SMS) began in 2005 as a capacity building institution within SEWA with the goal of facilitating economic self-sustainability through building a cadre of grassroots managers. Currently there are no such institutes who cater to the managerial capacity building of grass roots women.

The objective of SMS is two-fold: the capacity of members will be developed by building the capacity of member’s own economic institutions. In recent years, SEWA has put a new emphasis on economic self-sustainability, and therefore a focus on developing the organizational capacities of District Associations (which are independent, member-run economic organizations) has been paramount. The increase in organizational capacity of District Associations would enable them to increase revenues, improve quality of and increase types of training programs offered, increase the amount of revolving funds available for micro-lending and allow District Associations to move towards financial self-sustainability.

SMS organized TOTs and training programs for various levels and functions in management. Broadly, this included programs in five categories.

The focus of SMS was planned around capacity building in general management, planning and budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and human behavior, particularly leadership and communication skills. The major thrust has been on creating sustainable livelihoods for members and their organizations through trainings in developing a business perspective and micro enterprise management.

Manager’s School imparts business management trainings through a mini MBA course to the group leaders, members and executive committee members of the association. To-date 700,000 members have been trained by the Manager’s School.

6. **GREEN LIVELIHOODS**

SEWA’s green livelihood initiative works on providing women with access to safe, economical and environmentally friendly cooking stoves and solar lights. This initiative also aims at an integrated and eco-friendly development leading towards green skills. SEWA Hariyali also introduced the use of solar pumps in place of diesel pumps for the salt farmers and agricultural workers. SEWA’s green livelihood campaign has generated 100,000 green jobs.

7. **INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

The ICT cell has been established with a view to look at the technological revaluation to connect the rural women with technology and to have an efficient support chain.

The ICT cell has up till now trained about 8000 members in various topics like hardware, tally software, basic use of computer, other trainings for setting up their own micro enterprise like Mobile Repair Training, Rural Entrepreneurship, Data entry, Photography & Videography Training and Screen Printing Training. Out of these about 3200 members have been linked to employment opportunities.

The training modules are prepared in consultation with the experts and in the vernacular language. In addition to this, the members of the ICT cell have also taken trainings by Microsoft and follow the same training module in providing these trainings.

8. **SUPPORT SERVICES**

SEWA also works on providing access to support services for its members. This includes Health Care, Child Care, Savings, Credit and Insurance, and Housing Support.
LINKS TO SEWA SISTER ORGANISATIONS

Shri Gujarat Mahila Lok Swasthya Sewa Sahakari Mandali Ltd.  
www.lokswasthya.org

Shree Mahila Sewa Sahakari Bank Ltd.  
www.sewabank.com

SEWA Academy  
www.sewaacademy.org

Sewa Trade facilitation Centre  
www.sewatfc.org

Sewa Gram Mahila Haat  
www.sewamart.com

Sewa Federation  
www.sewafederation.org

SEWA Bharat  
www.sewabharat.org

Prize Convener  
Women’s World Summit Foundation - WWSF

3 Blvd. James Fazy, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland  
Phone: +41 22 738 66 19 – Fax +41 22 738 82 48  
Email: wwsf@wwsf.ch – www.woman.ch

United Nation Consultative States - ECOSOC  
IBAN: CH92 0027 9279 C811 2823 0  
CCP: 12-100651-8

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2016 Annual Activity Report  

Facebook  
Womens World Summit Foundation

Twitter  
wwsfoundation

LinkedIn  
Elly Pradervand

Link to all WWSF Laureates - 1994-2017  

www.woman.ch
Objectives of the World Day, launched at the Beijing Forth World Conference on Women in 1995 and which was declared an official annual Day in 2007 by the UN General Assembly.

- **Mobilizing** relevant NGOs and grassroots women’s groups, organizations, government networks and international institutions, as well as the media, to mark the Day with transformative action.

- **Raising** awareness of rural women’s participation in the development process with a focus on their needs and rights, highlighting their contributions to sustainable development, household food security, safeguarding traditional knowledge, biodiversity and peace building.

- **Sensitizing** the public at large and lobbying governments on the crucial role rural women play in climate change management and to prioritize action for their support.

- **Encouraging** local and national initiatives via the annual Day and WWSF Calls to action and other networks by using translating/adapting the annual KIT “17 Days of activism 1-17 October”; nominating candidates for the Prize for rural women, and celebrating the International Day of Rural Women – 15 October, giving credit where it’s due.

- **The 17 Days campaign** includes the International Day of Rural Women 15 October, which is also the day when prizewinners are celebrated in their local communities. WWSF shares the profiles of the prizewinners widely to increase visibility and support for their courageous and compassionate work in rural communities.
16 October 2017 - Maison de La Paix, International Geneva

Prize Award Ceremony - Program

10 Prizes for women’s creativity in rural life &
First Rural Women Movements Award 2017
To Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) India

Speakers

Introduction & Moderator: Elly Pradervand, WWSF President / CEO – Convener of the Prize program

Laureate organization: Jyoti Macwan, Secretary-General of SEWA & Video presentation

H.E. Mr. Virander Paul, Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

and other international organizations

David Suttie, IFAD Policy Advisor, Global Engagement, Knowledge & Strategy Div. (GKS) Rome

Monica Ferro, UNFPA Director, Geneva Office

Sue Longley, IUF General-Secretary

Simone Ovart, NGO-CSW-Geneva Committee, President

WWSF has added in 2017 an additional award to its annual Prize for women’s creativity in rural life, and has awarded to-date 432 prizewinners in over 130 countries. The “RURAL WOMEN MOVEMENTS AWARD” needs to shine a light on vital rural women movements such as the Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) in India, which represents with its 1.9 million members great hope for the realization of ending extreme poverty, hunger, inequality and gender-based violence. SEWA change makers transform livelihoods in communities and are powerful implementing partners of the UN Agenda - SDG Targets #1, 2, 5, and 13. They deliver sustainable development and peace. We need to give credit where it’s due.
Recipient of the first Rural Women Movements Award is the Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA), Gujarat, India

After a brief introduction by Elly Pradevand, WWSF CEO, Jyoti Macwan, SEWA Secretary General presented SEWA and the Self Employed Women’s Association.

On behalf of 1.9 million members of SEWA, I wish to thank you for the recognition of our work especially in the rural areas. Rural workers’ survival is a coping strategy because they have to depend on a multitude of work for their survival. Our main aim and objective is to organise the women workers because these workers represent the mainstream of the workforce. SEWA exists because of its contribution to make rural women self reliant.

Our strategy is joined by trade, which does not have the joint strategy of union and cooperatives. Women workers really sustain the livelihoods of the families. By organising the women workers we must work together to build the capacity of these workers, give access to financial services which is at the doorsteps of our members. Child care, house care, most of our members in the rural areas are home-based workers and therefore earn livelihood from that work.

You cannot do organising for 2 years and then build capacity, they must simultaneously go together. We have also developed sister organisations where there is a main tree and the sister organisations are the branches. So besides SEWA there are 105 registered organisations and 15 other marketing organisations or housing organisations. We work on social protection and help the women to develop alternative sources for employment. The biggest cooperative registered in 1974 is the SEWA bank. Economic workers were fighting for sustained livelihoods but needed money so we developed a bank for women. Because these women were illiterate, it took them 2 days to develop a signature. Women now have a bank account.

Asset needs were created in the name of women as this will eliminate their poverty. This is why we now have a union tree, which has developed roots and now has branches. SEWA is very much inspired by the Ghandian philosophy of non violence, which acts as a source of inspiration for us. When we organise our members, we use these values to mobilize our members: Work security - Income security - Food security - Access to income security.

What we hope to achieve. Our second objective of self-reliance is to increase the decision making capacity of these women because that will increase their status within the family and the workforce: Food - Clothing - Housing. With these three things, the family will develop Health - Education - Means of banking.

These are the primary needs. Poverty is a form of violence with the consent of the society. If women have work at hand, they can get involved in peace building.

Working in Kashmiri Afghanistan. Working in these countries alongside the help of the Indian government is to build Collective Strength - Organising - Values.

We hope to upscale ourselves but we do not want to do anything in detriment to our values. Our three V’s are: Visibility - our Voice - Validity of the work we do.

Ideally we would like to acknowledge today that we have started organising in India and we have built our collective strength. But I would like to take this opportunity that it was one international organisation that recognised SEWA and gave us the visibility at the international level and their support has helped us increase our membership on the ground and enabled us to develop policy.

My recognition to Elly Pradervand, who puts in much effort to make us known and thank you for inviting us to join hands globally and to work together. This changes our lives. Thank you on behalf of SEWA for giving us the first Rural Women Movements Award.

Question from a participant: How does a woman become a member of SEWA?

Reply: It is an organising process. There are several meetings with them to make sure they understand the importance of organisation. We enrol them in the process and provided they understand the importance of the organisation, then they can become a member and pay their membership.
H.E. Dr Virander Kumar Paul, Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the UN

«I would like to thank the organisers, WWSF, and all those who have been associated with this important event and inviting the Indian Mission in Geneva to attend. I am grateful to be part of this mission and I bring you all good greetings from India.

I’d like to thank WWSF for developing women’s rights and children’s’ rights for advocacy. The first Rural Women Movements Award goes to SEWA, which is a very well timed occasion because of the International Day for Rural Women celebrated yesterday and today we celebrate World Food Day.

Today we recognize the active efforts supported by the government of India through new laws and schemes as well as an enthusiastic participation from the civil society, which is dramatically improving the situation in India. The government of India has created a scheme of initiatives, which have improved the lives of thousands of women and children. The government has worked to ensure proper, timely and wholesome services with a special focus on financial inclusion, micro financing, etc., areas which augment the efforts of organisations like SEWA especially in rural areas. Also developments in healthcare and education are taking place - working to improve the health of women and children and also working to eradicate violence against women and girls.

SEWA has given hope to millions of people by empowering them. The video gives an accurate description of the incredible work that SEWA is doing. I would like to thank all the laureates, in particular SEWA from India, for improving the lives of women across the world. I would like to thank SEWA for their continuing efforts in the right direction. Thank you very much...»

Mr David Sutti, IFAD Policy Advisor, Global Engagement, Knowledge and Strategy Div, Rome

«Ladies and gentleman,

It is an honour to be here to celebrate the role of women’s empowerment. I warmly congratulate SEWA. Their work is important work. Thank you to the Secretary General for working with small scale groups like SEWA. This work is essential to eradicate poverty and hunger. Organisations like SEWA deserve recognition from the UN and from all over the world. Improving the rights of women and children will help achieve the SDGs. IFAD recognises that woman are the backbone of societies that we work with. It is woman that make sure their families are fed and looked after and making sure that their children are clothed and educated.

Across the world gender inequality exists and particularly women in rural and agricultural areas are adversely impacted by women’s, children’s and men’s food insecurity.

Disempowerment of women contributes to keeping households in situations of malnutrition and poor healthcare. Promoting decent employment for women to be empowered, everyone benefits. Gender equality is not limited to the 5th SDG, it is inextricably linked to all the other goals. Gender is integral to everything that IFAD does. Gender discriminatory social norms and customs lie at the heart of gender inequality and undermine their self confidence.

We must create universal recognition of the human rights of women and pay attention to the vital role they play in the rural economy, improving rural services and security, creating opportunities for economic empowerment - increasing capacity - ensuring rural women have a voice and supporting women’s grassroots organisations.

Women’s participation must be at all decision making levels; household, local and the highest level of government. Through household methodology approaches, transforming social norms and systems, is the way to get members of the household to come up with a common vision. They analyse where they are now and come to realise that gender roles are sometimes the reason they are still poor. Recognition of this allows them to consider how they can achieve their common goals and empowers them to act upon these findings and elevate the whole household out of poverty. We can only solve the problems the world faces today by elevating rural women out of poverty.»
Tomorrow we are launching our annual report, which is precisely linked to what we are discussing now. We are here to celebrate the power of rural women and to celebrate the women who against most odds nurture their families out of poverty.

The SDGs and the strong commitment of not leaving anyone behind challenges us to focus on the ones we have left behind. In order to reap all the benefits we must understand the challenges so we can all work together when it comes to financing technologies and property rights. 43% of women in the global agricultural workforce are left far behind men. We live in a world of persisting and intersecting inequalities despite international commitments that firmly state that women’s rights need to be acknowledged. Yet they are still left behind men and are far more likely to be victims of domestic violence. Our strategic plan was approved a few days ago, building a world with more dignity for all and working with refugees and women living in extreme poverty.

With the collection of sex- and age aggregated data and working with data analysis and alongside statistical organisations, and with the examples these women have brought us today, we can find solutions. Reproductive rights: walk the talk for rural women. Full recognition of their work, let’s walk the talk. UNFPA works alongside the women who are presented at this ceremony here today. Thank you.

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Sue Longley, General Secretary of the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers’ Associations (IUF) a global union federation of trade unions

I am very honoured to be here and thank WWSF and SEWA for their invitation. I have admired SEWA for many years and fully understand why they have been awarded this prize tonight.

IUF is not part of the UN system, but is a global trade union. We currently have 149 affiliated trade unions. The value of rural women for ensuring the world’s food supply is central to our mandate. Celebrating the International Day of Rural Women, rural women still face systematic barriers to the full fulfilment of their human rights.

The importance of Trade Unions. Women have to come together to challenge the powers that landlords have over workers. It is not just traditional trade unions’ systems, but working with women to empower them to challenge these authorities. Trade unions are organising themselves to represent the voice of rural workers.

We are working to give space to women workers for training so they can develop and take on serious leadership roles. We have had our first women’s only conference and elected a strong women’s committee, and for the first time ever we have a majority of women within our movement. The role of women in trade unions has strengthened.

Other colleagues talked about the increasing problems with violence in our communities. For the UIF, the main issue is sexual violence in the workplace. Women sometimes have to give sexual favours to their bosses in order to retain their job. We are currently talking about the scandal within the Hollywood film industry, but we must remind ourselves that women all around the world, in hospitality, hotels, businesses, face the same issue. We must empower women to speak out. Sexual harassment will not be tolerated and we will work together with our partner organisations to eliminate sexual harassment from the workplace.

Delighted that Barbara Duan is amongst us tonight. Women in the informal economy can be organised and through that organisation they can empower themselves to take control of their own lives. This is central to the trade union movement and I think it is an ever important issue for the trade union movement. I look forward to continuing the work with rural workers.
Simone Ovart, President of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women Geneva (of which WWSF is an active member for the past 25 years)

Excerpts from her presentation in French: «the Prize for Women’s creativity in rural Life and the Rural Women Movements Award are important initiatives for the visibility of rural women’s contributions to development, equality and peace.

We have to bring these women out of poverty and that can be done with innovative programs such as the WWSF Prize awards, which are an empowerment and a positive message of rural women’s contributions. Ending poverty can become a reality if we recognize and support rural women’s work to achieve it.» Let’s give credit where it’s due!

Closing

Jyoti Macwan concluded the prize ceremony by saying «SEWA will use this award money to overcome the challenges for the 2nd and 3rd generation of SEWA initiatives and to take this movement forward.

Elly Pradervand acknowledged the principal sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Maire, JOUVENCE SA, Geneva, who attended the Award ceremony. Their commitment for the advancement of rural women’s rights around the world made our Prize Awards 2017 possible.

Elly then concluded by thanking all the panelists and participants for attending and invited them to a reception offered by the Women’s World Summit Foundation.

Reminder

A video of the Prize Award ceremony is available on Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDhxD-Tgja0

Selected photos of the Prize ceremony organized at the ‘Geneva Maison de la paix’ on 16 October 2017.
Introduction to WWSF Children/Youth Section

2017 was a success with over 300 campaign partners organizing activities.

**Highlight**
Po Drugie, a Polish Foundation, and long-term WWSF active coalition member, mobilized alone 263 civil society organizations and associated partners, schools, clubs and businesses, to organize events, sensitize and educate the Polish population to end violence against children and youth in their country.

CONGRATULATIONS! to such an extraordinary example of mobilizing for children's rights and efforts towards the realization of the relevant UN Sustainable Development Goal 16.2.

Partner organizations are published on pages 33 to 37.

We invite you to check out our Global Impact Report, published online, link: [http://19days.woman.ch/images/Global-report/2017-Global-Impact-Report.pdf](http://19days.woman.ch/images/Global-report/2017-Global-Impact-Report.pdf) which includes examples of activities and photos received from coalition member organizations that organized events during the 19 Days campaign and/or on the World Day for prevention of violence against children and youth on 19 November.

**19 Themes for the 19 Days of Activism campaign**

1) Children involved in armed conflict  
2) Sexual abuse  
3) Bullying  
4) Neglect  
5) Child labor  
6) Corporal punishment  
7) Sale of children  
8) Child prostitution  
9) Child pornography  
10) Child trafficking  
11) Child sex tourism  
12) Harmful traditional practices  
13) Street children  
14) Discrimination based on health conditions  
15) Addiction substance abuse  
16) Malnutrition  
17) Dangers of ICTs  
18) Abduction  
19) Juvenile justice and juvenile death penalty

Convener: WWSF - Women's World Summit Foundation

**Sponsors**
We thank our sponsors for their support and enabling WWSF to award the Innovation prizes to local organizations that innovate in mobilizing their citizens for action and transform their communities.
List of active coalition member organizations that registered their 2017 programs

322 active participants and associated members, including the extraordinary outreach by the Foundation Po DRUGIE in Poland with 262 partner organizations alone. Original reports are published in the Global Impact Report: [http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/global-reports](http://19days.woman.ch/index.php/en/global-reports)

**AFRICA**

- **Burkina Faso** - Action communautaire pour le Bien être de l’Enfant et de la Femme au Burkina – ABEFAB, Ouagadougou

- **Cameroon** - Chantier d’Appui, de Loisirs, de Bricolage des Lapinos – CALBRIL, Yaoundé / Association des Femmes Camerounaises Actives Sport - Education AFCASE, Yaoundé / Collectif des Femmes pour la protection de l’environnement et de l’enfant (COFEPRE), Douala / Mother of Hope Cameroon MOHCAM

- **CDR** - Femmes Solidaires pour la Paix et le Développement – FSPD, Kinshasa

- **Congo Brazzaville** - Association Aide aux Femmes et Enfants, Pointe Noire

- **Gabon** - ONG SAMBA MWANAS, Libreville

- **Ghana** - Youth Life Africa, Winneba, Cape Coast

- **Guinea** - Parlement des Jeunes de l’Union du fleuve mano pour la paix, Conakry

- **Sierra Leone** - Network Movement for Youth and Children Welfare NMYCW-SL K, Freetown

- **South Sudan** - Ministry of Christ for all Nations, Juba

- **Uganda** - Giving Children Hope Initiative (GCHI), Mityana Dis / Embrace Every Child Outreaches, Kakindu / Women of Uganda, (WoU) Kampala

**ASIA**

- **India** - UDISHA - Society for education, employment & sustainable development, New Delhi / Association for Social Solidarity and Empowerment Training Trust (ASSET), Madrai / SPERDS, Sangareddy / DORAI FOUNDATION, Chennai

- **Nepal** - Swatantrata Abhiyan, Nepal

- **Pakistan** - SPARC Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Islamabad

- **Middle East - Western Asia** - Palestine - Gaza Community Mental Health Programme, Gaza City
List of participating organizations in Poland

Foundation Po DRUGIE, Poland (recipient of the 2016 Innovation Prize for prevention of violence against children)

The 2017 Po DRUGIE Coalition for the 19 Days of activism for Prevention of violence against children and youth 1-19 November and the World Day for Prevention of violence against children-19 November, undertook many activities all around the country.

Together with their campaign partners, they conducted activities with the main purpose being to build a world in which there is no violence against children and young people, in short, a better and safe world for all our children.

Throughout Poland, various local initiatives were organized, such as workshops, conferences, exhibitions, film screenings, talks, etc. All these activities focused on children, young people, parents and specialists, to allow for better preparation to fight against violence against children and influence its elimination from our daily lives.

List of the 262 Campaign partners and Associated partners in Poland

1. Pracownia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Ostrołęce
2. Pracownia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Myszyńcu
3. Ośrodek Interwencji Kryzysowej w Tychach
4. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Rzepczynie
5. Miejsko-Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Żurominie
6. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Smołdzinie
7. Fundacja Nie Wykluczaj Mnie
8. Ośrodek Kuratorski nr 3 w Poznaniu
9. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Mrągowie
11. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Chojnicach
12. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Rudach
13. Śląskie Stowarzyszenie Kuratorów Sądowych Auxilium w Tychach
14. Gmina Bieruń
15. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Społecznej w Jarocinie
16. Specjalistyczny Ośrodek Wsparcia dla Ośfiar Przemocy w Rodzinie w Rusocinie
17. Ośrodek Wspierania Dziecka i Rodziny w Będzinie
18. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Myśliborzu
19. Centrum Wspierania Rodzin „Swoboda” w Poznaniu
20. Miejsko-Gminny Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Czaplinku
21. Zespół Placówek Resocjalizacyjnych w Brzegu Dolnym
22. Dom Dziecka w Białowiesi
23. Niepubliczny Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy Towarzystwa „RAZEM W PRZYSZŁOŚĆ” w Stobrawie
24. Szkoła Podstawowa Nr 5 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Franciszka Zubryckiego

For your information:
The DRUGIE Foundation campaign in Poland is presented herewith separately, starting on this page.
Tel.: 693 90 40 44; 601 40 55 98
e-mail: fundacja@podrugie.pl
BIURO FUNDACJI: ul. Smulikowskiego 4 00-389 Warszawa

19 DAYS

Coalition members

AMERICAS

- Brazil - Centro Integrado de Apoio Familiar - CIAF, Sao Paulo
- Canada - Addiction Services for York Region, Aurora
- Jamaica, Latin America - Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers, Kingston
- USA - Coalition for Children, Denver / Child Advocacy Center of Rutherford County Inc., Murfreeboro / Project Harmony, Omaha

EUROPE

- Greece - The Smile of the Child - Το Χαμόγελο του Παιδιο, Marousi
- Croatia - Ombudsman for Children, Croatia
- Cyprus - Hope For Children CRC Policy Center, Nicosia
- Macedonia - Centre for Human Rights «Amos», Bitola

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- UK - 28 Too Many, High Barnet / Researching Reform, Virginia Water
- Romania - FICE Romania, Bucurest / Scoala Gimnaziala “Nicola Balcescu” Oradea
- Slovakia - Coalition for Children Slovakia, Bratislava
- Spain - UNAF - Union of Family Associations, Madrid / Federación de Asociaciones para la Prevención del Maltrato Infantil (FAPMI-ECPAT España), Madrid
- Switzerland - Women’s World Summit Foundation, Geneva, Switzerland / Verein «Hol dir Hilfe!», Birrfelden and Zürich

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24. Szkoła Podstawowa Nr 5 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Franciszka Zubryckiego
25. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 35 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Matki Teresy z Kalkuty w Tychach
26. Zespół Szkół Muzycznych im. Feliksa Rybickiego w Tychach
27. Zespół Interdyscyplinarny ds. Przeciwdziałania Przemocy w Rodzinie w Kielcach
28. Specjalistyczny Ośrodek Wsparcia dla Ofiar Przemocy w Rodzinie w Kielcach
29. Zespół Szkół Specjalnych w Lubiążu
30. Zakład Poprawczy w Poznaniu
31. Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Wilczycach
32. Placówka Opiekuńczo-Wychowawcza w Lęborku
33. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 40 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Gen. J. Zietka
34. Zespół Kuratorskiej Służby Sądowej Sądów Rejonowego w Przewsorsku
35. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii Domostwo w Żychlinie
36. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 2 im. Adama Mickiewicza w Złotowie
37. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy im. Ottona Lipkowskiego w Krupskim Młynie
38. Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Połkowicach
39. Zakład Poprawczy w Nowem
40. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Adama Mickiewicza w Brzegu Dolnym
41. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 22 z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. Rafała Pomorskiego w Tychach
42. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 12 im. Kornela Makuszyńskiego w Siedlcach
43. Zespół Szkół Specjalnych nr 8 w Tychach
44. Sportowa Szkoła Podstawowa nr 19 im. M. Kopernika w Tychach
45. Szkoła Podstawowa im. Marii Konopnickiej w Warszawie
46. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Radomsku
47. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy nr 3 w Warszawie im. Grzegorza Maja
48. Niepubliczny Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii 67 w Olsztynie
49. Fundacja Wielkie Serce
50. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 13 z Oddziałami Dwujęzycznymi w Tychach
51. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 5 im. M. Skłodowskiej – Curie w Brzegu Dolnym
52. Zakład Poprawczy w Laskowcu
53. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 w Szczecinku
54. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 11 im. Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej w Tychach
55. Świetlica opiekuńczo-wychowawcza w Boboliczynie
56. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 w Tychach
57. Szkoła Podstawowa im. Św. Jadwigi Królowej w Prandocinie
58. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 17 w Tychach
59. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Kościerzynie
60. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy „Dom na szlaku” im. gen. T. Kutrzeby w Żuławkuszy
61. Zespół Szkół im. I. J. Paderewskiego w Knurowie
62. Zespół Interdyscyplinarny ds. Przeciwdziałania Przemocy w Rodzinie w Przewsorsku
63. Szkoła Podstawowa im. Stefana Czarnieckiego w Rechu
64. Gimnazjum nr 1 w Przewsorsku
65. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Jana Pawła II w Przewsorsku
66. I Liceum Ogólnokształcące w Kościerzynie im. Józefa Wybickiego
67. Szkoła Podstawowa Integracyjna nr 11 w Kielcach
68. Szkoła Podstawowa Nr 39 im. Marii Konopnickiej w Częstochowie
69. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii im. J. Korczaka w Zgorzelcu
70. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Lubinie
71. Zespół Szkół Ogólnokształcących i Zawodowych w Morągkach
72. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 im. Jana Pawła II w Siemiatyczach
73. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 36 im. Narodów Zjednoczonej Europy w Tychach
74. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii w Dobrodzienniu
75. Zakład Poprawczy w Grodzisku Wielkopolskim
76. Szkoła Podstawowa w Ruszowie z oddziałami gimnazjalnymi
77. Zakład Poprawczy w Ostrowcu Świętokrzyskim
78. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii nr 2 we Wrocławiu
79. Zespół Szkół Zawodowych nr 2 w Knurowie
80. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy im. ks. Jana Zieja w Kolonii Ossa
81. Zespół Szkół Ekonomicznych w Nowym Targu
82. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii w Solcu nad Wisłą filia w Szymanowie
83. Świetlica Społeczna w Lęborku
84. Stowarzyszenie Trzeczość Życia w Tychach
85. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 2 w Załasewie
86. Niepubliczny Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Pogorzyńcu
87. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 4 im. Franciszka Stusza w Orzeszu – Jaśkowicach
88. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Janusza Korczaka w Niemodlinie
89. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy Nr 2 w Warszawie
90. Szkoła Podstawowa w Czarnym Lesie
91. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy Nr 2 w Jastrowiu
92. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 3 im. J. Piłsudskiego w Przewsorsku
93. Zespół Placówek Oświatowych im. Kardynala Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Kadźdole
94. Koło Naukowe Resocjalizacji UŁ oraz XXXIII Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Armii Krajowej w Łodzi
95. Komenda Wojewódzka Policji w Rzeszowie
96. Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Marii Konopnickiej w Niemodlinie
97. Biblioteka Pedagogiczna w Siedlcach. Filia w Poddębicach
98. Szkoła Podstawowa im. Kornela Makuszyńskiego w Cieświe
99. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 2 im. Hugona Kołłątaja w Przewsorsku
100. Schronisko dla Nienielatych w Chojnicach
101. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Wojnowie
102. Punkt Konsultacyjny ds. Przemocy w Rodzinie w Wyminach
103. Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Sremie
104. Zespół Szkół nr 2 im. T. Rejtana w Rzeszowie
105. Zespół Szkół im. Oskara Langego w Zawińcu
106. Zespół Szkół im. gen. Józefa Bema w Zawińcu
107. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 109 im. Batalionów Chłopskich w Warszawie
108. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 10 im. Gustawa Morcinka w Tychach
110. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Jędrzejowie
111. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy w Jaworku
112. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Socjoterapii w Solcu nad Wisłą (siedziba główna)
113. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 im. Marii Konopnickiej w Złotoryi
114. Młodzieżowy Ośrodek Wychowawczy Czuchów Pieniężne
115. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 w Złotoryi
116. Wydział Spraw Społecznych i Zdrowia dla Dzieci i Młodzieży
117. Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Przeworsku
118. II Liceum Ogólnokształcące z Oddziałami Integracyjnymi im. C.K. Norwida w Tychach
119. Fundacja na Rzecz Rozwoju Probatii – PROBARE
120. Schronisko dla Nieletnich i Zakład Poprawczy w Falenicy
121. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Gliwicach
122. Zespół Szkół Nr 5 w Ostrołęce

List of associated Campaign partners in Poland

Szkoły objęte wsparciem poradni psychologiczno-pedagogicznej w Myszyńcu
123. Szkoły objęte wsparciem poradni psychologiczno-pedagogicznej w Ostrołęce
124. Urząd Miasta Tychy
125. Stowarzyszenie Aktywności Społecznej „Razem Robimy Wiele” z Żelaza
126. Rada Osiedla Stare Miasto w Poznaniu
127. Fundacja Barka
128. Spółdzielnia Ośrodek Kultury
129. Policja w Mrągowie
130. Sąd Rejonowy w Mrągowie
131. Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Pomocy Rodzinie „Synapsa” w Mrągowie
132. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Bieruniu
133. Gminne Ośrodki Pomocy Społecznej w Powiecie Jarociniskim
134. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Będzinie
135. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Będzinie
136. Myśliwski Ośrodek Kultury
137. Wydział Prewencji Komendy Wojewódzkiej Policji w Poznaniu
138. Czeplincki Ośrodek Kultury
139. Komisariat Policji w Brzegu Dolnym
140. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Brzegu Dolnym
141. Urząd Gminy w Białowiesie
142. Tyska Poradnia Pedagogiczno – Psychologiczna
143. Wydział ds. Nieletnich Komendy Policji w Tychach
144. Wydział ds. Nieletnich Komendy Policji w Tychach
145. Miejski Dom Kultury nr 2 w Tychach
146. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Wilczycach
147. Komisariat Policji w Tychach
148. Samorząd Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Gliwicach
149. Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Bobulczynie
150. Miejski Dom Kultury nr 1 w Przeworsku
151. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Przecławiu
152. Zespół Placówek Specjalnych w Mocarzewie
153. Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1 w Przeworsku
154. Przedszkole Miejskie nr 3 w Przeworsku
155. Przedszkole Miejskie nr 2 w Przeworsku
156. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Przecławiu
157. Przedszkole Sióstr Miłosierdzia w Przeworsku
158. Sąd Rejonowy w Mrągowie
159. Sąd Rejonowy w Przeworsku
160. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Gliwicach
161. Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Pomocy Rodzinie „Synapsa” w Mrągowie
162. Miejska Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Rodzinnych w Przecławiu
163. Gminne Ośrodki Pomocy Społecznej w Powiecie Jarociniskim
164. Miejsko-Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Bobulczynie
165. Televizja Polkowicka
166. Komenda Miejska Policji w Siedlcach
167. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Siedlcach
168. Komenda Policji w Tychach
169. Straż Miejska w Tychach
170. Kuratorzy Sądu Rejonowego w Tychach
171. Miejsko-Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Węglinie
172. Fundacja Zarażamy Radością
173. Fundacja „Cel-zmiana”
174. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Brzegu Dolnym
175. Urząd Miejski w Brzegu Dolnym
176. Światlica środowiskowa „Kultownia” w Ostrołęce
177. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Szczecinku
178. Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Bobulczynie
179. Msłodzieżowa Drużyna Pożarnicza w Bobulczynie
180. Samorząd Uczniowski Szkoły Podstawowej im. Św. Jadwigi Królowej w Prandocinie
181. Szkolne Koło Wolontariatu „Iskierki dobra” Szkoły Podstawowej im. Św. Jadwigi Królowej w Prandocinie
182. Szpital Specjalistyczny w Kościerzynie
183. Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Kościerzynie
184. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Kościerzynie
185. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Kościerzynie
186. Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Kościerzynie
187. Gminny Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej w Brzegu Dolnym
188. Gimnazjum w Łowiczu
189. Zespół Placówek Specjalnych w Mocarzewie
190. Ośrodek Socjoterapeutyczny w Kiernej
191. Starostwo Powiatowe w Gliwicach
192. Sąd Rejonowy w Przeworsku
193. Sąd Rejonowy w Przeworsku
194. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Przecławiu
195. Miejska Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Rodzinnych w Przecławiu
196. Gminna Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Przecławiu
197. Miejska Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Przecławiu
198. Fundacja „Cel-zmiana”
199. Fundacja Zarażamy Radością
200. Poradnia Psychologiczno-Pedagogiczna w Przecławiu
201. Zespół kuratorskiej służby sądowej w Przecławiu
202. Środowiskowy Dom Samopomocy w Przecławiu
203. Świata Wzrastanie w Przecławiu
204. Straż Miejska w Przecławiu
205. Miejska Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Przecławiu
206. Polski Związek Diabetyków w Przecławiu
207. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Przecławiu
208. Powiatowe Centrum Pomocy Rodzinie w Przecławiu
209. Gminna Komisja ds. Rozwiązywania Problemów Alkoholowych w Brzegu Dolnym
210. Miejsko-Gminny Ośrodek Kultury i Sportu w Reczu
211. Telewizja „Orion” w Częstochowie
212. Telewizja Polkowicka
213. Telewizja „Orion” w Częstochowie
214. Telewizja „Orion” w Częstochowie
215. Telewizja „Orion” w Częstochowie
216. Telewizja „Orion” w Częstochowie
Example from the Polish coalition Foundation Po DRUGIE 2017

Contratulations to the Foundation Po DRUGIE and to all its partners.

We share with you a few pictures and a video of some of the events in Poland. You will find more on their website.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=17&v=qvkGzkZX-G4
The 19 Days Global Impact Report 2017 is available online


The report includes examples of activities and photos selected from the reports received from registered member organizations that organized events during the 19 Days of Activism campaign 1-19 November and/or on the World Day for prevention of violence against children and youth - 19 November.
The WWSF World Day for prevention of violence against children and youth -19 November was created in synergy with the Universal Children's Day - 20 November. Today, more than ever before, we have a new opportunity to use the World Days to mobilize civil society into action and demand accountability from governments to implement the Sustainable Development Target 16.2, described below. We thank all coalition members who marked the two Days in 2017 with renewed energy and compassion to deliver a world fit for children & youth.

Journée Mondiale prévention de la violence envers les enfants
Dia Mundial Prevención del violencia contra los Niños
Weitntag Vorbeugung von Gewalt an Kindern

Every 5 minutes a child dies as a result of violence. We all have a role to play in ending abuse & violence.
OUR 2017 INVITATION AND CALL TO ACTION 19+20 NOVEMBER 2017. THE WORLD IS WAITING FOR OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH & to support the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda 2030.

We take this opportunity of sharing with all activists working for a world fit for children our revised poster campaign for the WORLD DAY FOR PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH - 19 NOV., which many partners around the world commemorate and support.

As of this year, we are connecting the 19 Nov. World Day with the SDG Target 16.2 («End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children»), and also with the Universal Children’s Day on 20 Nov., to speed up local, national and international events for better prevention and protection measures and the urgent elimination of violence & abuse against children and youth around the world by 2030.

We invite you to use the attached poster, add your name, logo and program of action on the topic you wish to focus on to increase transformational disruptions of the status quo. With every 5 minutes a child dying as a result of violence around the world, we need to mobilize not only governments, but also all citizens to respect the rights of children to dignity.

In Geneva, we have asked for a special Tent to be erected at the Place des Nations, in front of the UN, and invite you to share your work on this occasion once we have received the final confirmation from the security and police department. We will let you know a.s.a.p. the details of the commemoration.

For those of you who are new to the 19 November World Day, please note that the inauguration of this Day was in 2000, with endorsements received from around the world, including from Kofi Annan, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Desmond Tutu, Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan, Jean Zermatten and Prof. Yang-hee Lee, both former Chairs of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child; Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on violence against children; Najat Maalla M’jid, former UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Polish Foundation Po Drugie, which commemorates the World Day nationwide, to mention some endorsements.

You are free to use the poster, add your logo, sponsors and event programs. Our annual campaign kit “19 Days of activism for the elimination of violence against children and youth 1-19 November” Prevention Kit is available online in English and French with 19 themes and ideas for action.

NOTRE INVITATION ET APPEL À L’ACTION 19+20 NOVEMBRE 2017. LE MONDE ATTEND NOS CONTRIBUTIONS POUR METTRE FIN À LA VIOLENCE ENVERS LES ENFANTS ET LES JEUNES et pour appuyer les Objectifs de Développement Durables (ODD) Agenda 2030.

Nous profitons de cette occasion pour partager avec vous et avec tous les activistes travaillant pour un monde digne des enfants notre campagne d’affiches 19 et 20 nov. révisée pour la JOURNÉE MONDIALE DE PRÉVENTION DE LA VIOLENCE CONTRE LES ENFANTS ET LES JEUNES - 19 NOV. avec la participation des partenaires autour du monde.

Cette année, nous lions la Journée du 19 novembre avec la Cible ODD 16.2 («Mettre fin aux abus, à l’exploitation, au trafic et à toutes les formes de violence et de torture contre les enfants»), ainsi qu’à la Journée universelle des enfants - 20 nov. pour accélérer les activités locales, nationales et internationales pour la prévention et la protection des enfants afin de garantir l’élimination de la violence et des abus envers les enfants et les jeunes dans le monde d’ici 2030.

Nous vous invitons à utiliser l’affiche ci-jointe, à ajouter votre nom, logo et programme d’action sur le sujet de votre choix pour accélérer les transformations urgentes nécessaires du status quo. Avec un enfant qui meurt des suites de la violence toutes les cinq minutes, nous devons mobiliser non seulement les gouvernements, mais tous les citoyens pour qu’ils respectent le droit des enfants à leur dignité.

A Genève, nous avons demandé qu’une tente spéciale soit érigée à la Place des Nations, devant l’ONU, et nous vous invitons à partager votre travail à cette occasion une fois que nous aurons reçu la confirmation finale du département de la sécurité. Nous vous ferons savoir dès que possible les détails de la commémoration avec vous.

Pour ceux d’entre vous qui sont nouveaux à la Journée mondiale du 19 novembre, veuillez noter que l’inauguration de cette journée a eu lieu en 2000, avec notamment des soutiens reçus de Kofi Annan, Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Desmond Tutu et Sa Majesté la Reine Rania de Jordanie, Jean Zermatten et le professeur Yang-hee Lee, anciens présidents du Comité des droits de l’enfant des Nations Unies; Marta Santos Pais, Représentante spéciale du Secrétaire général de l’ONU contre les violences faites aux enfants; Najat Maalla M’jid, ancienne Rapporteuse spéciale de l’ONU sur la vente d’enfants, la prostitution des enfants et la pornographie mettant en scène des enfants, parmi d’autres.

SELECTED ENDORSEMENTS FOR THE WORLD DAY FOR PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE - 19 NOVEMBRE

Created in 2000 by the Women’s World Summit Foundation (WWSF) www.woman.ch Given our vision and the mission to end violence against children, now included in the UN Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 – Goal 16.2, we are empowered to promote the World Day for prevention of child abuse - 19 November with renewed enthusiasm as a tool to create increased results. The World Day is an opportunity to raise your voice against violence against children. We invite you and your organization to take part and commemorate this World Day in your communities and country.

Together we shall achieve what no one can do alone.

2000: - Unicef Geneva Regional Office sent a message of support

2001: - Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary-General, welcomed the WWSF advocacy on behalf of the world’s children...

2003: - Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Independent Expert of UN Study on Violence against Children
- Dr. Yang-hee Lee, former Member of the UN Committee of Child Rights
- The Mayor of the City of Los Angeles

2004: - Vernor Munoz Villalobos, former Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education
- Prof. Jaap E. Doek, former Chair of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
- Juan Miguel Petit, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child pornography and child prostitution
- Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of California

2005: - Desmond Tutu, Archbishop Emeritus, South Africa “I support the Day for Prevention of child Abuse on 19 November most willingly. Tragically thousands of children are abused daily, often by those closest to them. I endorse this campaign enthusiastically and hope that many more will offer their support and encouragement…”

2006: - Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah, Jordan

2007: - Jean Zermatten, former Chair of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
- Prof. Yang-hee Lee, Chair of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, South Korea
- The Government of Argentina passed a law to declare 19 November a National Day

2008: - L’organisation ACPDH avec le gouvernement de Burundi, commémore chaque année la Journée 19 novembre
- The Government of the Republic of Croatia included the World Day in their national strategy for the protection of victims of domestic violence
- Association l’Ecole des Citoyens – ASEC-B de Burkina Faso

2009: - Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of UN SG on Violence Against Children

2010: - First Ladies Save our Youth Campaign, Owerri, Nigeria. “Happy to be associated with such a noble cause…”
- Care Trust Foundation, Itamerom, Nigeria “… this event will surely make a global impact in reducing child abuse all around the world…”

2013: - Najat Maalla M’jid, UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

2014: - Nuestra Escuela, Puerto Rico

2016: - The Foundation Po DRUGIE, Poland, celebrated the World Day and the 19 Days Campagne with 140 organizations

2017: - The Foundation Po DRUGIE, Poland, celebrated the World Day and the 19 Days Campagne with 262 organizations
OTHER WWSF ACTIVITIES

UN-HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL SESSIONS
WWSF staff and interns attend, whenever possible, the Geneva United Nations Human Rights Council Sessions and its Universal Periodic Reviews of Human Rights violations around the world. These sessions are highly technical and provide our university interns with insight on the UN process. WWSF is not set up to participate in all sessions and does not have the competence to intervene except with written or oral statements, delivered as civil society statements. The sessions are for government representatives to hear reports from countries under review with regard to their human rights obligations.

UN-NGO WORKING GROUP MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR
WWSF regularly attends meetings organized by several local NGO committees of which it is a member. The working groups are for information sharing, planning events, preparing lobby papers and statements and convening collaborative panels/side events at the United Nations.

NGO Committee on the Status of Women - Geneva (NGO CSW GE)
Mission: to reach gender equality in all spheres of life by working in partnership with the UN and its specialized agencies; to ensure that governments respect the commitments they have made at world conferences and through international declarations, conventions and principles on non-discrimination; and to monitor achievements, gaps and emerging issues. WWSF participates in the NGO-CSW meetings and other sessions when time permits. It is a member of the Working Group “Committee on Aging” and the “Human Right to Education”.

NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) - under the auspices of “Child Rights Connect”
Mission: to facilitate the promotion, implementation and monitoring of the Convention of the Rights of the child (CRC) by raising awareness, organizing specific programs and actions to promote and facilitate full implementation, and facilitating information exchange between concerned UN bodies and the NGO community. WWSF participates in the Working Group on “Children involved in Armed Conflict – CAAC”, and the Working Group on “Ending violence against children - VAC”.

Since 2016, WWSF and its 19 Days campaign for the elimination of violence against children and youth 1-19 November and its World Day 19 November, is a member of the Global Partnership - End Violence Against Children
The Partnership program was created to put children first, and will hold itself to high standards in the delivery of its strategy.

“Every year, at least a billion children are exposed to violence.
Every five minutes, a child dies a violent death somewhere in the world.
This epidemic of violence can no longer be tolerated or ignored.”

Strategy
“The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children” offers an opportunity for governments, United Nations agencies, international organizations, civil society, including faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, researchers and academics, and children themselves, to work together – with a greater sense of urgency, passion and commitment – to prevent and respond to violence against children”.

How it works
“The Partnership’s three goals will help accelerate action and implement work at scale, sharing and implementing evidence-based strategies by building political will, working with countries to accelerate action to tackle the violence faced by children, and strengthening collaboration between countries.”

Goal 1 - Build political will
Goal 2 – Accelerate action
Goal 3 – Strengthen collaboration

For more information, visit www.end-violence.org

The annual ‘19 Days of activism’ and the ‘World Day for prevention of violence against children and youth – 19 November’, promote, advocate and contribute directly and indirectly to one or more goals of its Strategic Plan and in particular to help realize SDG Target #16.2.
«Je m’engage à ne pas commettre, tolérer, ni rester silencieux face à la violence envers les femmes et les filles»

«Ich engagiere mich keine Gewalt an Frauen und Mädchen auszuüben, zu dulden, noch schweigend geschehen zu lassen»

The third initiative of the Women’s World Summit Foundation is the Swiss White Ribbon Campaign. The annual activity report in French can be downloaded from the website.

www.ruban-blanc.ch
Introduction
The White Ribbon - Swiss Campaign, launched on 14 February 2009 in Geneva, is an initiative of the Women’s World Summit Foundation (WWSF). To date, over 60 countries have launched a White Ribbon campaign and share the same goal: Engaging men and boys in the eliminating violence against women and girls. Our national initiative is spearheaded by a circle of “Swiss White Ribbon Ambassadors,” who are positive role models to other men in the community. To date, 50 prominent individuals involved in the political sphere and civil society have joined the circle of Ambassadors and are signatories in 2014 of the ‘Declaration by the Swiss White Ribbon Ambassadors’ for the elimination of violence against women by 2030.

Vision and Mission
We believe that ending violence against women and girls is an idea whose time has come. Gender-based violence is not inevitable. Our vision is for a masculinity that embodies the best qualities of being human, with women and men working in partnership to create a culture of nonviolence and peace. We envisage that Switzerland be among the first countries in the world to achieve the elimination of violence against women by 2030. Our mission is to mobilize men and boys, but also women and girls to make a pledge “not to commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women and girls.” Our work is to build a movement with relevant partners who share our vision and call for a national action plan for the end of violence against women in Switzerland by 2030 to become a lived reality.

2017 Activities included:
- Expansion of outreach into the German-speaking part
- Translation of core documents into German, such as the Toolkit 16 Days of Activism for Switzerland
- Revamping our French and German websites with a new look and feel and allowing people to make their PLEDGE «not to commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women and girls: Horizon 2030».
- Organization of the annual White Ribbon Round Table “Countdown 2030 – Demain n’est pas à attendre, mais à inventer”. (a brief conference video report is on YouTube)
- Promotion of the White Ribbon School Guides in French, German and English, available on line.
- Twice weekly social media publications in French and German only for the Swiss White Ribbon Campaign
- Fundraising for core funding and outreach support, especially for the updates on the 16 Days Tool Kits (in French and German (55 pages each language) including 16 themes, and published on line www.ruban-blanc.ch - www.weisse-schleife.ch
- Regular committee meetings to discuss projects and ideas for a national campaign ideas
- Regular monitoring of statistics, new laws, and the Swiss ratification of the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. (49 countries).

A complete detailed report in French is available online.
« Demain n’est pas à attendre, mais à inventer »
Pour réaliser une Suisse sans violence de genre - Tous sont concernés.

Programme

Modérateur

• M. Pierre Pradervand, Sociologue/Ambassadeur Ruban Blanc ; Sommes-nous prêts pour transformer notre pays?
• Message de M. Pierre Maudet, Conseiller d’Etat / Ambassadeur Ruban Blanc
• Message de M. Rémy Pagani, Maire de la ville de Genève / Ambassadeur Ruban Blanc
• Mme. Colette Fry, Directrice du Bureau de la promotion de l’égalité entre femmes et hommes et de prévention des violences domestiques
• Mme. Simona Lanzoni, 2ème Vice présidente du Grevio* - Conseil de l’Europe - Présentation de la Convention d’Istanbul
• M. Nicolas Tamayo Lopez, Secrétaire Général - Students’ United Nations (SUN)

Questions de l’auditoire

Remerciements par Elly Pradervand, PDG - Fondation FSMF/WWSF et membre du comité d’action Ruban Blanc

Mercredi, 29 novembre 2017 - 18h30-20h00 - suivi d’une réception - Lieu: Maison de la Paix - Genève

Afin d’augmenter la mobilisation de la société civile durant les 16 Jours d’activisme (25 nov.-10 déc.) notre Kit d’outils pour une Suisse sans violence envers les femmes et les filles avec 16 thèmes est disponible en ligne.

Cette dernière vous invite à organiser des programmes de sensibilisation locaux et les inscrire en ligne sur www.ruban-blanc.ch ou par Email info@ruban-blanc.ch pour les faire connaître.


* Groupe d’experts sur la lutte contre la violence à l’égard des femmes et la violence domestique.
49 Ambassadeurs Ruban Blanc Suisse (2009 - 2017) Par ordre alphabétique

1. Apôtéloz Thierry, Maire de Vernier; Président de l’Association des communes genevoises
2. Arditi Metin, Écrivain, Envoyé Spécial de l’UNESCO pour le dialogue interculturel; Fondation Arditi
3. Barazzone Guillaume, Maire de Genève; Conseiller national
4. Barthassat Luc, Conseiller d’État, République et canton de Genève, ancien Conseiller national
5. Bernasconi Paolo, Prof. Dr. h.c., avocat et ancien procureur public
6. Bourgoz David, Psychologue spécialisé en psychothérapie FSP; ancien Délégué aux violences domestiques, République et canton de Genève
7. Buhler André, ancien Président de l’Association Le Tour du canton de Genève
8. Château Didier, Président de Médecins de Famille Genève; Vice-président de l’Association des médecins du canton de Genève
9. Chowdhury Anwarul K., Diplomate du Bangladesh ; ancien Secrétaire général adjoint de l’ONU; Haut Représentant pour les Pays les moins avancés
11. Dal Busco Serge, Conseiller d’État, République et canton de Genève; ancien Maire de Bernex
12. Forte Fabiano, ancien Vice-président du Grand Conseil Genevois; ancien député
13. Garelli Stéphane, Professor Emeritus of World Competitiveness at IMD; Professeur à l’Université de Lausanne
14. Germanier Jean-René, Conseiller national, Canton du Valais; ancien Président du Conseil national
15. Guenat Olivier, Chef de la police judiciaire du canton de Neuchâtel; ancien Commandant de la police cantonale jurassienne
17. Henzier Patrick, ancien Président du Rotary-Club Genève-Lac
18. Humbert Nago, Président-Fondateur de Médecins du Monde Suisse; Professeur agrégé de pédiatrie faculté de médecine, Université de Montréal
19. Jaffé Philip, Spécialiste en psychothérapie et en psychologie légale; Directeur du Centre Interfacultaire en droits de l’enfant, Université de Genève
20. Jobin Thierry, Directeur artistique du Festival International de Films de Fribourg
21. Kanaan Sami, Conseiller administratif, Ville de Genève; ancien Maire de Genève
22. Kenel Philippe, Avocat spécialisé en droit européen; Président de la LICRA
23. Kolly Pierre, Directeur général de l’enseignement obligatoire (DGEO), République et canton de Genève
24. Longchamp François, Président du Conseil d’État de la République et canton de Genève
25. Longuet René, Président de la Fédération genevoise de coopération; ancien Maire de la Ville d’Onex
26. Loretan Raymond, Président du Club Diplomatique de Genève; ancien Ambassadeur Suisse; Président Swiss Medical Network SA
27. Maillard Pierre-Yves, Président du Conseil d’État vaudois; Chef du Département de la santé et de l’action sociale
29. Maulet Pierre, Conseiller d’État, République et canton de Genève; ancien Maire de Genève
30. Membrez Claude, Directeur général de Palexpo SA, Genève
31. Nordmann Roger, Conseiller national; Président du Groupe PS aux Chambre fédérales
32. Ould Ahmed Abdessalam, ancien Directeur du Bureau de la FAO, Nations Unies à Genève
33. Pagani Rémy, Conseiller administratif, Ville de Genève; ancien Maire de Genève
34. Pradervand Pierre, Auteur et formateur
35. Raemy Pierre-Alain, Commandant de la police municipale de Lausanne
36. Rapp Jean-Philippe, Journaliste et producteur; Directeur du Festival International du film des Diablerets
37. Richard Jean-Marc, Animateur de radio et de télévision, Radio Télévision Suisse
38. Rielle Jean-Charles, Médecin; Député au Grand Conseil Genevois; ancien Président du Conseil municipal de Genève; ancien Conseiller national
39. Rizz Carlo Oliver, Représentant auprès de l’ONU de l’ONG United Network of Young Peace builders (UNOY)
40. Rosselat Daniel, Syndic; Président du Paléo Festival de Nyon
41. Rossi Sergio, Professeur ordinaire de macroéconomie et d’économie monétaire, Université de Fribourg
42. Solari Marco, Président du Festival du Film de Locarno
43. Sommaruga Carlo, Conseiller national; Président de l’Association suisse de locataires (ASLOCA)
44. Steiert Jean-François, Conseiller national, Canton de Fribourg; Président de la Société Suisse de politique de la Santé
45. Subilia Vincent, Conseiller municipal de la Ville de Genève; Président fondateur d’Action pour la Genève Internationale et son Rayonnement (AGIR)
46. Thomet Michel, ancien Président du Gouvernement jurassien
47. Viboire Guy, Président Fondation Au Cœur des Grottes; Président du Conseil d’administration de la Coopérative Migros GE

http://www.ruban-blanc.ch - décembre 2017
contact@ruban-blanc.ch
Table ronde - Ruban Blanc
Compte à rebours 2030
« Demain n’est pas à attendre mais à inventer »

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Entrée libre
Inscription préalable obligatoire
info@ruban-blanc.ch avant le 27/11/2017

Programme disponible sur ruban-blanc.ch

Ruban Blanc
Une Suisse sans violence envers les femmes et les filles
d’ici 2030
info@ruban-blanc.ch
022 738 88 10

The Round Table video report is available on YouTube (23 minutes)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25hzM7veTrA
Women’s Rights & Children’s Rights are Human Rights

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