Intisar Al-Atyal has fought for women’s rights for more than 20 years and is a representative of Iraq Women’s League, one of our partner organisations. In 2020, she was awarded the Per Anger Prize—the Swedish government’s prize for human rights and democracy.
The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation is one of the world’s leading women’s rights organisations. We work directly in areas affected by war and conflict to strengthen women’s influence and power. We work closely together with 151 local partner organisations across 20 countries to end violence against women, reach lasting peace and close the gender gap once and for all. How? By supporting our partners’ programmes, fostering studies and research, and raising public awareness. All without attaching importance to religious, political, national or ethnic affiliation. The future is equal. And together, we are change.

History
We have defended women’s rights since 1993, when reports of mass rapes in the wars in former Yugoslavia reached Sweden. The Swedish peace and women’s movements then organised a series of joint fundraising initiatives to support women in the Balkans.

Vision
Kvinna till Kvinna’s vision is a world of sustainable and just peace built around gender equality, human rights and democracy. Our aim is to reach conflict resolution through civil, non-military means, whereby women have power over decisions and are included in all parts of society. In a peaceful and just society, women live free from threats, fear and exploitation, their human rights are respected, and they enjoy the same social, economic and political opportunities as men.

Focus areas
- Ending violence against women
  We work to prevent and end gender-based violence. Until women can live their lives free from the threat of violence, equality and lasting peace remain out of reach for us all.
- Strengthening women’s participation in peace processes
  When women take part in peace talks, peace agreements are more likely to be sustainable and address inequality. We call for equal participation of women in peace processes and for security policies to be based on the concept of human security.
- Promoting women’s equal participation in society
  Across the world, women are underrepresented in decision-making, peace processes and the public debate. We advocate for women’s full, effective and equal participation in all parts of society.
- Empowering women economically
  Women’s lack of economic empowerment is a major barrier to equality. That is why we strengthen women’s opportunities to get an education, enter the labour market, access financial resources and become financially independent.

Funding

- 76% The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- 12% Fundraising
- 10% Other grants
- 2% Other income

Funding spent

- 91% Operations in conflict regions
- 6% Administration
- 3% Fundraising
- 4% Information; advocacy; research

Operations in conflict regions

- 42% Financial support to partner organisations
- 3% Networking, capacity building, communication
- 51% Coordination, counselling, project administration


A BRIEF OVERVIEW
The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation is a member of the Swedish Fundraising Association (Giva Sverige), which works to ensure Sweden’s fundraising sector is transparent, accountable, ethical and professional. As a member, we annually demonstrate the impact of our operations.

These are the questions Giva Sverige asks us: our answers guide you to specific pages in this report that contain more information about our organisation, work and results.

What does Kvinna till Kvinna want to achieve?
You can find information about what we want to achieve, our vision and focus areas on page 4. Our goals are specified on pages 16–31, where we provide an account of our work around the world.

Why was Kvinna till Kvinna founded?
You’ll find the history of our organisation on page 4.

Where does Kvinna till Kvinna work?
We work in regions affected by war and conflict. On pages 6–7, a map shows which countries we operate in.

What does Kvinna till Kvinna do?
Our methodology and collaboration with women’s rights organisations are described on pages 8–9. Our partner organisations are presented on pages 16–31, per region.

What capacity and knowledge do you possess to achieve your goals?
We provide an overview of our organisation on page 8, where you’ll also find info about our offices and employees. You can read more about our capacity throughout the report, including our Board (page 36) and our development work (pages 10–13).

What are your strategies to achieve your goals?
Our strategies, which we explain throughout the report, vary depending on our goals and the location we work in. Our overarching strategy for the coming years and our principal method of change are explained on pages 8–9.

How is your work funded?
Kvinna till Kvinna is able to support women in conflict-affected regions through grants and private donations (see page 8). An overview of all our funding is provided on page 4. Our private and corporate fundraising activities are described on pages 32–35.

How do you inform the general public about your work?
We inform the public about women’s rights and our work through various communication channels (including print and social media). Our volunteers are an invaluable part of our communication and fundraising work as well (see pages 32–35). On top of this, we engage in advocacy work, which you can read about on pages 14–15 and 32–35.

How do you measure whether your organisation is making progress?
The way we plan and follow up on our work is described in the model on page 9. You can find examples on a more general level on pages 10–13.

What have you achieved so far and which long-term results are you hoping to achieve?
The model on page 9 shows how our work leads to both societal and personal change for women. Our results and long-term goals for each region are described in the regional sections: the MENA region on pages 16–19; Africa on pages 20–23; Europe on pages 24–27; and the South Caucasus on pages 28–31. The results of our advocacy and communication efforts are described on pages 32–35.

How do you know your activities will be effective and how does your organisation work with learning?
We closely monitor and evaluate our operations at our method & development unit and our programme offices to be able to adapt our work. One example from this year is how we adapted our work to the covid-19 pandemic. We also arrange yearly workshops to share lessons learnt across regions and within the entire organisation. You can learn more about development and training on pages 10–13.

Did you know that SEK 1,000 can provide two weeks’ worth of legal counselling and psychological support to 32 GBV survivors in Armenia? Your donation makes a difference!
OUR WORK AROUND THE WORLD

Kvinna till Kvinna operates in the MENA region (Middle East and North Africa), Africa, Europe and the South Caucasus.

AN EXTRAORDINARY YEAR

2020 was set to be an extraordinary year for women’s rights. We were planning on celebrating the Beijing Conference’s 25th anniversary and two decades of the UN Security Council’s landmark Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. But all events we had scheduled suddenly had to be scrapped: just like the rest of the world, our year was dominated by covid-19.

As the virus spread like wildfire, we were not just worried about the physical symptoms it caused. Because a few weeks into the pandemic, we saw that covid-19 would have other, more insidious consequences for women and girls. Consequences that risk continuing to wreak havoc for women’s rights for a long time to come.

All the countries we work in saw a spike in domestic and sexual violence—likely a result of lockdowns trapping women in the same quarters as their abusers. Authoritarian-leaning regimes used the containment measures they implemented as an opportunity to further their own agenda and clamp down on civil society.

Economically too, covid-19 has had dire consequences for women (as well as vulnerable groups like migrants and refugees), who often juggle unpaid household work with jobs in the informal sector that pay abysmal wages. Add to that specific crises in certain regions—like the war over Nagorny-Karabakh in the South Caucasus or the explosion in Beirut this summer—and we can be sure that the work for women’s rights and gender equality in times of crisis will need to continue.

Despite the chaos the world was plunged in, however, the women’s movement achieved stellar results this year.

Our partner organisations kept up their efforts even as they faced curfews and lockdowns themselves. They ran 24/7 GBV hotlines, provided humanitarian aid and covid-19 relief, and digitalised their advocacy campaigns with surprising creativity.

Their voices were also the backbone for our new publication, ‘A Right Not A Gift’, which explores what the Women, Peace and Security agenda and Resolution 1325 have meant for women as champions of peace—and which obstacles still remain. In recent months, we presented the report at no less than 16 different digital seminars, roundtables and workshops.

So, in the end, 2020 did turn out to be an extraordinary year after all—because of the flexibility, resilience and bravery of women human rights defenders across the world.

Petra Tötterman Andorff | Secretary-General
A peaceful and equal world for everyone. That is what we at Kvinna till Kvinna want to achieve. We do this by supporting 151 partner organisations, fostering studies and research, and raising awareness.

For us, our partner organisations come first. We get to know them, listen to them and support their priorities. We help them grow by providing financial support, training and networking opportunities.

Our methods
- Communication: We raise awareness through digital communication, media appearances, events and the activities of our volunteers.
- Advocacy: We influence decision-makers and call for legislative change to improve women's rights.
- Research: We produce studies and reports, both by ourselves and together with researchers and research institutions.
- Training: We offer capacity-building training on women, peace and security.

Our partner organisations
In 2020, Kvinna till Kvinna partnered with 151 women's rights organisations in four conflict-affected regions:
- The MENA region
- Europe
- Africa
- The South Caucasus

Strategic focus
Our focus for 2016–2022 is to:
1. Reduce violence against women.
2. Increase women's political participation.
3. Contribute to changes in security policy that give prominence to women's rights.

Our results
The road to change
We offer our partner organisations financial support, training and access to networks.

Our support empowers women's rights organisations to act and claim space in society.

Stronger organisations have greater impact. They actively participate in society, promote women's rights and prevent gender-based violence.

In the long run, this helps bring about equality, democracy and sustainable peace —which directly improves individual women's lives.

The road to change
We support women's rights organisations in conflict-affected regions to strengthen their knowledge, capacity and autonomy.

We build RWN's capacity and help them become a more sustainable organisation. We also arrange networking events so they can share their experiences with other actors. All this strengthens RWN as an organisation that addresses gender equality, GBV and SRHR.

As a strong women's rights actor, RWN can change institutions and strengthen the position of women. RWN works with various structures, policymakers, local leaders and NGOs. It holds public-speaking workshops for local women and puts them in touch with women MPs.

We work with our partner organisations to analyse their impact on society, so we may learn and develop together. Independent auditors evaluate our partners' work.

How we measure results
We analyse what share of our budget directly benefits partner organisations, whether financially or through training and networking opportunities.

1. RWN receives funding from us to raise girls' awareness of gender equality, GBV and SRHR. They empower so-called 'girl champions' to bring about change by forming action & learning collectives and voluntary saving & lending groups. This allows the girls to earn an income and become financially independent.

2. We build RWN's capacity and help them become a more sustainable organisation. We also arrange networking events so they can share their experiences with other actors. All this strengthens RWN as an organisation that addresses gender equality, GBV and SRHR.

3. As a strong women's rights actor, RWN can change institutions and strengthen the position of women. RWN works with various structures, policymakers, local leaders and NGOs. It holds public-speaking workshops for local women and puts them in touch with women MPs.

4. We work with our partner organisations to analyse their impact on society, so we may learn and develop together. Independent auditors evaluate our partners' work.

5. Jacqueline Mahoko | Western Province, Rwanda
Twenty-year-old Jacqueline is a 'girl champion' trained by RWN. She's from a poor village in rural Rwanda, so her family was unable to pay for her studies. Dropping out of school at an early age affected her self-esteem. When Jacqueline joined RWN’s initiative Women Space, she regained her voice. The other women at Women Space taught her how to sew and lent Jacqueline 100,000 RWF (approx. SEK 870) to buy a sewing machine. Once her business took off, Jacqueline was able to repay the loan. She dreams of owning a sewing school, where she’ll empower other girls who were also forced to drop out of school.
A GENDER ANALYSIS OF COVID-19

Just like the rest of the world, The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation has felt the harsh effects of the coronavirus pandemic. With closed borders and global lockdowns, we were suddenly unable to network, meet our partner organisations or support rights holders as usual.

But it’s not just these practical effects we worry about; it’s the way women and girls around the world may be impacted by covid-19 long after vaccines have stopped the spread of the virus.

Women are hit harder

Pre-existing structural inequality tends to be reinforced by crises. That is why women and girls have been hit harder by covid-19 than many other groups, because they are often already:

• economically more vulnerable, working in part-time, informal jobs with little security.
• de-prioritised by health providers, which the spike in maternal mortality during the Ebola crisis proved.
• carrying the burden of caring for the elderly, children and the household.
• likely to work in the health care sector—a dangerous job these days.
• overlooked when governments provide aid (which usually focuses on the needs of men) without consulting women.

Long-term effects on women

Women and girls’ vulnerability puts them at risk of several long-term effects:

• When the economy goes into recession, it is a particular blow to women, as poverty is already gendered.
• When societies enforce a lockdown, women and girls cannot escape the perpetrators of GBV. Across the countries we work in, we’ve seen how covid-19 has led to an increase in domestic violence.
• When schools close, teenage girls risk being married off and becoming pregnant, which means they’ll likely never enter a classroom again.
• When authoritarian states impose extraordinary pandemic measures, these can be used to permanently violate human rights and silence women’s voices.

Almost 70% of health care workers around the world are female, the WHO reports.

UNFPA estimates global lockdowns this spring caused 15,000,000 extra cases of GBV in just 2 months’ time.

64% of journalists, activists and democracy experts believe covid-19 will negatively impact democracy in their country in the next few years. Source: Democracy Under Lockdown, Freedom House

Our partner organisations

The pandemic has also affected our partner organisations in different ways:

• Restrictions on movements forced some to close down counselling centres and halt their outreach.
• In other cases, organisations set up emergency hotlines, meaning staff sometimes worked around the clock.
• Working from home, often with unstable or unsafe internet connections, isolated activists and even jeopardised their safety.

And those are just some of the preliminary effects we’ve witnessed.

In the months to come, we strongly urge governments and decision-makers around the world to take a feminist approach to (the aftermath of) the covid-19 crisis. Without, women and girls risk suffering the consequences for years to come.

Still, there is light in the darkness. We’ve been amazed at how swiftly the women’s movement has adapted to covid-19—fiercely advocating for a gendered response to the pandemic and using digital tools to network across borders in an unprecedented way.

Whatever the future has in store, those advances are something worth celebrating.

A few days in, my working-from-home desk was covered in juice spills, my son’s homework and post-it notes from my colleagues I had grabbed from the office. I only realised all of this had messed with my sanity when I called one of my colleagues at 9 pm for an invoice. These are now my new working hours...

Natalija Atanasov of Coalition Margins, North Macedonia

As we’re constantly adjusting to the new situation, I’ve experienced a new phenomenon: ‘working twice as hard to get half as far’.

Staff member at Akcija Združenca, North Macedonia

ADAPTING TO COVID-19

Just like the rest of the world, Kvinna till Kvinna had to grapple with the major changes covid-19 brought along. Here are three ways in which we adjusted our work to promote women’s rights across the world:

1. SETTING UP A HELPDESK

During the spring, the method & development unit ran a special helpdesk, to support staff in all regions with adjusting their work to the pandemic’s new reality. The helpdesk received about two dozen requests for advice. Questions ranged from “how do I monitor a team from afar” to “what’s the best way to set up an online GBV hotline” and “how can I adjust my budget to covid-19”.

2. DIGITALISATION

A special working group helped all colleagues safely embrace the sudden switch to digital platforms. It produced guidelines on how to communicate via Microsoft Teams rather than Skype, for example, and published tips & tricks on navigating digital space during the pandemic. Especially in terms of online security, the group’s support proved crucial.

3. WORKING FROM HOME

Just like the rest of the world, working from home became the new normal for us in 2020. Our head office emptied out from March, with our offices abroad following suit around the same time. Many of our partner organisations too started working from home. Here’s a glimpse of what that has looked like for all of us...

Claudine Njirumahire, Francois Mukangwira and Angelique Mukandulire from Kvinna till Kvinna’s partner organisation Réseau des Femmes Oeuvrant pour le Développement Rural in Rwanda.
ITP SUCCESS DESPITE CHALLENGES

This year, our International Training Programme on Gender-Based Violence had to be digitalised due to covid-19. Cancelling wasn’t an option, because the pandemic caused a worrying upsurge in GBV in many places. In spite of these challenges, stellar results were achieved.

- Many participants from the Moldovan health care sector, authorities and civil society had been working for years to strengthen GBV legislation in their country. Their efforts are now bearing fruit: working for years to strengthen GBV legislation in their country. Their efforts are now bearing fruit:
- In early 2021, a new law came into force, increasing harmonisation with the Istanbul Convention and strengthening cooperation between actors working with GBV. Our ITP participants also helped design new national GBV guidelines, which have already been implemented at the local level.
- An associate professor at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Chișinău designed a GBV course for medical students. This year, the first students enrolled. One initial reaction? “This course changed my mind about life and women!”
- Elsewhere in Moldova, another ITP participant set up conversation groups for fathers, to prevent GBV by changing men’s attitudes towards fatherhood. Our ITP participants also helped design new national GBV guidelines, which have already been implemented at the local level.

PIOTERING E-LEARNING

In 2020, we developed our very first e-learning course for partner organisations and staff, on conflict sensitivity and the Do No Harm approach. Jenny Sonesson and Ola Saleh, who produced the course together, tell us more:

Why e-learning?

We wanted to create a democratic and feminist learning space for all Kvinna till Kvinnas staff and partner organisations.

Digital learning makes it easier to share knowledge—which is not always easy for us, because our organisation is so decentralised. It also supports our climate efforts: e-learning means less travelling, and thus less greenhouse gas emissions! In these times of covid-19, it’s a good way to support our partner organisations from a distance.

What has the reaction been?

By early September, our first course was ready to be tested. Thirty members of our Liberian partner organisations spent several days trying out the self-paced course. Their reactions were overwhelmingly positive:
- “Some of the chapters were so exciting, I never wanted it to end. It was very interactive.”
- “I understand the difference between working in conflict and working on conflict.”

What’s next?

Following the success of the pilot, we’re eager to develop more e-learning courses, to explore how we can support the online mobilisation of the women’s movement. Integrated security and activists’ personal safety might be the topic for our next course. First, we’ll need to tackle a few challenges, though. We’re working to secure the right infrastructure, identify partner organisations’ most pressing needs and find ways of combining e-learning with face-to-face learning.

The first course is now available in English for all staff and partner organisations. The goal is to also make it available in the key languages of the countries we work in.

CLIMATE & SUSTAINABILITY

How can we become a greener, more sustainable, environmentally friendly organisation?

This year, the method & development unit sent out surveys to Kvinna till Kvinnas staff to ask them that exact question. Intense discussions took place, both in our country offices and in Stockholm. When the results from those discussions were sent in, one thing became very clear: our staff agree sustainability should be a priority!

Add to that the feedback we got from a climate spot-check Sida conducted over the summer, and we have a whole list of suggestions to work with. There’s a call for greener offices, more conscious travel decisions and environmental discussions with our partner organisations, for example.

To turn these concerns into action, we’re now developing a plan to integrate environmental sustainability into our work. The goal is to start taking practical steps in 2021!

ANNUAL RESULTS WORKSHOP

Since 2016, all staff has participated in a yearly workshop to share achievements, challenges and lessons learnt across Kvinna till Kvinnas regions. One part of the seminar always focuses on a specific theme. This allows for a deeper, more long-term analysis of results and helps us pinpoint our added value. In 2020, the theme was global movement building. As a result of the covid-19, this year’s workshop was held online, which allowed nearly 90 participants in 12 offices around the world to join!

EXPLORING HOW CHANGE HAPPENS

We continued to hold training sessions for our partner organisations and staff, to introduce ‘Theory of Change’ as a tool for sustainable change. Coaching took place remotely with our Liberia and MENA teams, as well as with 15–20 participants from Iraq organisations (including local consultants). The sessions were recorded so they could be shared with others.

A few reactions from Iraq:
- “The workshops made me think more intentionally about change.”
- “We see the bigger picture of the context and how change happens. It’s like a spreadsheet.”
- “The complexity of change becomes manageable. You need to know the fruit you want to reap before you sow the seed.”
- “Thinking with others expands our perspective. We feel we were lifted a step higher.”

SIDA WRAPS UP PERFORMANCE AUDIT

Back in 2018, our main donor, Sida, ordered a large-scale audit of Kvinna till Kvinnas internal systems, processes and control mechanisms. In response to the audit’s findings, we worked hard to adapt and innovate the way we function, reporting back to Sida every six months on improvements we’d made. We updated our programme handbook, for example, drafted new financial guidelines on procurement and anti-corruption, and strengthened our approach to decentralisation. In August, Sida gave us the happy news that the performance improvements we’d made. We updated our programme handbook, for example, drafted new financial guidelines on procurement and anti-corruption, and strengthened our approach to decentralisation. In August, Sida gave us the happy news that the performance audit could finally be wrapped up. In practice, this is yet another stamp of approval for Kvinna till Kvinnas as an organisation!

DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING
Research is an important part of Kvinna till Kvinna's mandate. We both produce our own reports and support our partner organisations' research on women, peace and security. Here are some of the latest publications to roll off the presses...

**REPORT: A RIGHT NOT A GIFT**

In 2000, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. It acknowledged women’s crucial role as peacebuilders and recognised the myriad ways in which conflict affects women—a landmark victory for the women’s movement. To mark the 20th anniversary of 1325, we launched the report ‘A Right Not A Gift: Women Building Feminist Peace’.

We interviewed 91 women peacebuilders and WHRDs from Syria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iraq, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine. As conflict is part of their everyday life, we asked them what the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda has meant for them. They described it as an important tool to mobilise, build coalitions and advocate for peace, saying Resolution 1325 has helped women claim a seat at the table.

But they also shared the challenges they face as advocates for peace, and identified shortcomings in the WPS agenda. Critical policy areas like women’s economic rights, housing, land and property rights, violent extremism and shrinking space are left unaddressed. As long as these issues are ignored, sustainable peace is impossible.

We launched ‘A Right Not A Gift’ at the SIPRI Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development in May. This was followed by additional events and roundtables —including with representatives of the EU, the UN and the Swedish government. Because of covid-19, everything happened digitally—but we were able to reach thousands of viewers around the globe!

We also organised workshops to explore how to address these issues, one which puts people and the planet’s wellbeing at the centre. It was an opportunity for us to advocate a long-term, gender-transformative, macroeconomic approach to covid-19 recovery, with Jordan as an example. But they also shared the challenges they face as advocates for peace, and identified shortcomings in the WPS agenda. Critical policy areas like women’s economic rights, housing, land and property rights, violent extremism and shrinking space are left unaddressed. As long as these issues are ignored, sustainable peace is impossible.

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The report had revealed women’s rights organisations struggle to gain access to IFIs’ corridors of power—so we created inroads for activists to engage in dialogue with these actors. In October, we co-hosted a panel debate at the Civil Society Policy Forum to the World Bank and IMF, attended by high-level representatives from both institutions. It was an opportunity for us to advocate a long-term, gender-transformative, macroeconomic approach to covid-19 recovery, with Jordan as an example. Just weeks later, our Jordanian team invited women’s rights activists, civil society and partner organisations to discuss the World Bank’s activities in Jordan. Participants got to share their concerns about the World Bank’s equality efforts and its lack of consultation of women’s organisations during the pandemic.

Exciting first steps that have the power to amplify women’s voices in an entirely new arena!

**IFI REPORT BECOMES ADVOCACY TOOL**

Last year, we published a report on the gendered implications of international financial institutions’ decisions. Since then, we’ve used the report to advocate greater participation of women in development financing in Jordan, Egypt and Tunisia.

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Exciting first steps that have the power to amplify women’s voices in an entirely new arena!

**WHERE FEMINISM MEETS CLIMATE**

Together with other NGOs from the Concord network, we researched the link between gender equality and climate change. The result is a new report, ‘Feminist Policies for Climate Justice’.

“Climate change disproportionately affects women and girls, not least those who are already living in poverty, conflict or precarious situations,” says Charlotte dos Santos Pruth, Kvinna till Kvinna’s senior advocacy advisor. “The report strongly urges leaders to prioritise women’s participation in climate initiatives. It’s such a crucial part of the puzzle.”

The report, which was launched in June, contains a range of suggestions on how to mitigate the climate crisis’ effects on women and girls. Dos Santos Pruth hopes policymakers will heed the recommendations: “We need a greater focus on equality and climate justice, one which puts people and the planet’s wellbeing front and centre.”

**COVID-19’S GLOBAL EFFECT**

This spring, we witnessed how the coronavirus pandemic hit marginalised groups and women around the world. So we teamed up with six NGOs to publish a joint analysis of the pandemic’s disastrous effects on global development and gender equality. One worrisome finding, for example, is that school closures coupled with covid-19’s economic consequences are feared to result in 13 million more child marriages in the next 10 years... The report’s digital launch was accompanied by an op-ed in newspapers across Sweden (with a reach of 550,000 readers).

**Did you know that SEK 2,500 can provide ten Syrian girls with stationery and textbooks so they can finish their education? Your donation makes a difference!**
GOALS

Long-term goal
A strong and sustainable women’s movement that strengthens wom-

en’s rights and their opportunities to participate in decision-making, at
all levels.

Short-term goals
• Reduce violence against women
• Prevent and combat discrimi-
nation
• Increase women’s participation
in peacebuilding and society
• Support the development of
women’s rights organisations
• Strengthen the protection of
activists

WOMEN ON THE FRONTLINE
IN A VOLATILE REGION

Across the MENA region, we saw political instabil-
ity, economic decline and rising inequality in 2020. Palestine faced gross human rights vio-
lations, Syria and Iraq remain mired in conflict,
and Lebanon— which was hit with a destructive
explosion in August—faces an ongoing, unprec-
edented economic crisis.

Women continued to be excluded from and marginalised in the
labour market: the MENA region has one of the most gender-unequal
unemployment rates in the world.

Covid-19 only exacerbated these challenges. Strict lockdowns were
implemented, with citizens confined to their homes for months in
several countries. In Lebanon and the Gaza Strip (one of the most
crowded areas on earth) the medical system teetered on the brink
of collapse. Tunisia initially managed to halt the spread of the virus
remarkably well, but the fall of several consecutive governments
hampered those efforts.

Many countries also saw increasing surveillance and attacks against
activists and journalists—a trend which, in part, was facilitated by
emergency laws and covid-19 measures.

Despite these worrying developments, however, the women’s
movement continued to display fantastic strength and determination.
Our local partner organisations swiftly adapted to the pandemic:
digitalising instead of postponing events, providing covid-specific
aid, and offering everything from legal help and financial aid to
mental health support when they noted a spike in GBV cases.

They also fought to defend the rights of refugees and internally
placed people—a much-needed initiative, as UNHCR estimates
23.6% of the world’s refugees reside in the Arab world. That number
even increased this year: Syrian government air strikes in January
casted a million people, 80% of which were women and girls, to
flee Idlib Governorate.

The dedication of our local partner organisations is bearing fruit.
We’ve seen new feminist groups emerge and established ones
gaining more power, as mobilisation for women’s rights remains
strong. All of this creates new opportunities for coalition-building
across groups and across generations. So rather than a bleak
picture, we see women standing on the frontlines of resistance
—heralding a new dawn.

Image: Eire Zobaidy is a participant of Karina S8 Kimins’
Palestinian partner organisation PCPD’s feminist forum.

YEARS OF ADVOCACY
FOR MUMS

Jordan is a tough context for women’s economic empowerment: 34% of women are unemployed, and 34% of those who
do have a job quit once they get married. Traditional gender roles, a lack of safe
transportation and low wages for women are all part of the problem.

For over a decade, our local partner
Sadaqa has fought to address another key
cause of women’s high unemployment:
a lack of childcare services. According to
Article 72 of Jordan’s labour law, any
workplace that employs more than 20
women with a total of 10 young children
is required to provide childcare. But with
hardly any penalty for non-compliance,
implementation of Article 72 has been all
but completely ignored.

Back in 2010, Sadaqa started doing
research into the issue as a first step. It
then ran advocacy campaigns, lobbied the
government to make Article 72 more in-
cclusive, provided over 200 companies with
technical assistance and created training
manuals for caregivers. All this shows that
advancing gender equality and achieving
long term results can take time.

This year, Sadaqa helped struggling
childcare centres bridge temporary
lockdowns. And when Jordan announced
it would force childcare centres to close
because of covid-19, Sadaqa and their net-
work worked such a stet the decision was
reversed within 48 hours! In other words:
persistent work pays off.
PARTNER WINS PER ANGER PRIZE

We’re incredibly proud of Intisar Al-Amyal, a representative of one of our Iraqi partner organisations, for winning this year’s Per Anger prize! The Swedish government bestows the prestigious award to exceptional initiatives that advance human rights and democracy.

Intisar has been working to defend women’s rights for more than 20 years. She’s done so in the incredibly difficult context that is Iraq: a country that has faced four decades of totalitarianism, war, invasion and terrorism, where activists face regular death threats from extremist forces. Intisar started out her career as a volunteer for the Iraqi Women’s League, speaking out against GBV, honour killings and child marriage. Today, she’s one of the most powerful feminist leaders in the country. The Per Anger jury agrees: “With her courage and commitment, Intisar Al-Amyal offers strength to those who were doubtful and who’ve now decided to become part of a movement for change.”

On October 15th, Intisar accepted her award during a livestreamed digital ceremony hosted by The Living History Forum.

I can’t imagine my life without helping and defending every person I can.

Intisar Al-Amyal, laureate of the Per Anger prize

IRAQI GRASSROOTS EFFORTS

For years, we mostly worked with well-known, established partners in Iraq. High time to support grassroots organisations to work on the ground. Over the course of several weeks, our Iraqi team mapped out informal women’s rights initiatives across the country. Women who do hands-on work in far-flung, insecure areas. Who run neighbourhood initiatives with great enthusiasm, but don’t have the capacity to respond to calls for proposals. All because they’re too busy doing the work.

That’s how we found Ayadi Alsham, Lahuma, Andh Al-Iraq, Jud for Development and other initiatives. Last summer, we helped them structure their financial systems and put strategies to paper—exciting projects are in the making! We can’t wait to present the results to you.

TRAGEDY IN BEIRUT

On August 4th, a massive explosion ripped through Beirut—leaving the centre of the city in ruins, killing 200 and injuring 6,000. As hospitals were already overflowing with covid-19 cases, and Lebanon faced an ongoing economic crisis, violent protests broke out. Ultimately, the government was forced to resign. Amid this chaos, many mourned great losses—including those working for our partner organisations, who saw their homes destroyed and loved ones hurt. Still, they managed to mobilise: they provided shelter, food and much-needed psychological support. Together, they cleaned up Beirut’s streets and began to rebuild the city. Sadly, their efforts may be needed for a long time to come: “This is one of the most difficult situations we’ve ever faced,” regional manager Marie Wilsröm says. “And that’s saying something.”

STREAMLINING GBV RESPONSE IN TUNISIA

For several years now, our partner AFC has been running a domestic-violence support centre in the small town of Kef—the only centre of its kind in northwest Tunisia. We support the centre’s core functioning, from first-aid support to counseling groups. Because of its expertise, AFC has even been training its peers and providing technical GBV input to the government.

Over the course of several years, AFC noticed authorities were struggling to coordinate their response to GBV. That’s why they set up a GBV coordination committee, bringing together the Ministry for Justice, police, health providers, the Ministry for Gender and social services, and local groups.

This served as a role model for implementation across the country. Using its knowledge and experience, AFC holds trainings to help streamline GBV response at the municipal level. This summer, for example, the organisation arranged a special training on how to collect data on GBV for the members of its committee. Coordination work like this may not be glamorous or swift, but we’re proud to be part of long-term efforts that change society for the better!

MIGRANT WORKER RIGHTS

We began supporting a new partner, Anti-Racism Movement (ARM), which has worked for over a decade to achieve social, economic and gender justice for migrant workers and other racialised groups in Lebanon. Roughly 250,000 migrants—often young women from east Africa and Southeast Asia—work in Lebanon under the oppressive ‘Kafala’ system. This sponsorship system allows Lebanon to import labour from abroad, but severely limits employees’ rights. If a migrant worker wants to quit their job, switch employers or even leave the country, they need permission from their employer. This puts migrant domestic workers in particular at high risk of abuse and exploitation. When covid-19 and the Beirut blast hit Lebanon, matters went from bad to worse for these workers. Many saw their wages slashed or lost their job, ending up paperless and homeless. Alongside its regular casework and advocacy activities, ARM immediately offered emergency aid (housing, food, hygiene and baby supplies) to 420 families. The organisation also set up an evacuation project, helping migrants who were unable to return home.

NEW GENDER CURRICULUM

Our Syrian partner Kesh Malek has created a gender-awareness curriculum, to encourage both its staff and rights holders to apply gender-sensitivity in everything they do.

The organisation created the 165-page Arabic document together with an external expert. It covers key concepts like GBV, CEDAW and gender justice, and discusses the crucial role women played in the Syrian uprising and why gender is such an important factor in conflicts. The entire curriculum is tailored to the context of Syrian society and very user-friendly, featuring exercises and case studies. Kesh Malek’s staff are already applying the curriculum’s lessons when working with women inside Syria. Going forward, the goal is for the document to also help raise gender awareness among Kesh Malek’s target groups.

NEW GRANT FOR ECONOMIC GBV

We are proud to coordinate a new EUR 10.9 million grant from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for a project to tackle economic GBV against young women in Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon and Tunisia. Together with three MENA partners, we form the FEM PAWER consortium, which will address the lack of social protection for young women in the informal sector, whether as farmlands, domestic workers or shopkeepers, and who rarely get health care, pension coverage or maternity leave. FEM PAWER will strengthen 40 local women’s rights organisations’ advocacy skills for five years, to help them create long-term change at the highest level.
The virus itself as the restrictions it led to that deepened the iniquities for the region may not be reliable, it is not so much hard as it did other places (keeping in mind that statistics are often already among the poorest, most vulnerable, and Rwanda made notable progress on women’s rights). Some of those advances, however, have now been undone by the pandemic. Those restrictions differed from country to country —Rwandans are still living with curfews, while life is almost back to normal in the DRC. But we fear the effects of the pandemic. Just like elsewhere, civil society didn’t hit the African continent as hard as it did other places (keeping in mind that statistics for the region may not be reliable), it is not so much the virus itself as the restrictions it led to that deepened gender inequality.

While the coronavirus didn’t hit the African continent as hard as it did other places (keeping in mind that statistics for the region may not be reliable), it is not so much the virus itself as the restrictions it led to that deepened gender inequality. Those restrictions differed from country to country —Rwandans are still living with curfews, while life is almost back to normal in the DRC. But we fear the effects will be long-lasting, especially for women and girls, who are often already among the poorest, most vulnerable, and least protected groups.

Because of lockdowns, many women saw their income dry up: small businesses were forced to close, farmers could not reach the market, domestic migrant workers lost their jobs. This has driven millions more into extreme poverty—a disastrous trend for a continent that is home to nearly 60% of women living in poverty around the world. As families have become economically more insecure, more daughters have been married off. Many are underage and may become pregnant or permanently drop out of school. Just like that, a decade’s worth of educational gains for girls risks being erased. School closures have compounded the problem and forced mothers to juggle jobs with looking after their children and the household. The governments of the African countries we work in have had a hard time protecting women and girls from the effects of the pandemic. Just like elsewhere, civil society stepped up its game instead.

This year, our partners handed out covid-19 protection materials and menstrual products to more than 5,600 women. They offered legal aid and set up hotlines to deal with a sharp increase in GBV, installed handwashing stations in the countryside and provided loans to keep women’s farms afloat. They also raised awareness about women's rights (at a safe distance!) through radio spots. Kvinna till Kvinna will keep supporting this work: when vaccines have eradicated the immediate threat of infection, the hard work of rebuilding society awaits.

Grace Scotland, director of We4Self in Liberia, on the pandemic

We are in a health crisis where half of the population is illiterate and living in poverty. If we don’t reach out with information about covid-19, the virus could spread rapidly as there would be no preventive measures.
AFRICA RESULTS AND FACTS

TEEN MOTHERS BACK TO SCHOOL

Our partner organisation Réseau des Femmes has supported teenage mothers in Rwanda since 2018. Because of the persistent stigma these young mothers face (both from their families and the community at large), the girls often have to drop out of school. Réseau des Femmes helps them return to and complete their education. It urges school leaders and local authorities to ensure teenage mothers get the resources to go to school and encourages the young mothers’ parents to look after their grand-children during school hours. The organisation also educates young mothers about leadership, SRHR, economic empowerment and GBV prevention.

The resulting numbers speak for themselves: the first year, 14 girls went back to school. This year, that number jumped up to 43—despite covid-19 and the challenge of schools being temporarily closed! Several of the girls have graduated and found jobs in their fields of interest. This is particularly true for the girls who received support in the early stages following their pregnancies. Many are now working as teachers or in local government roles. The project has been successful in building their self-confidence and raising their expectations for their future.

Innovative SRHR app

Since the start of the project, many have become advocates of the cause, urging their peers to prioritise their education.

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The app has proved to be very popular, with 51,981 callers in the first month!

INNOVATIVE SRHR APP

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) is a taboo subject in Rwanda that many adolescents struggle to get accurate info about. Kinnna till Kinnna’s partner Save Generations Organisation teamed up with social enterprise Viamo to design a new app to fix that.

The app, which is based on a call-in service, sends adolescents text messages with info about topics they’re curious about. Issues covered include puberty, menstruation, sex, birth control and HIV. Parents can also access the app, to learn how to have open-minded discussions with their children about SRHR.

Since its launch on September 30th, the app has proved to be very popular. The fact that the information sent out is confidential and written in Kinyarwanda (Rwanda’s national language) only contributes to its success.

New partners in DRC

We’re proud to introduce two new organisations we began working with in the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

- AFUCO is an association of Congolese women lawyers. They use their knowledge and expertise to seek justice for victims of gender-based violence in Bukavu and rural communities in South Kivu.
- SEPPAF (Service By, For and With Women) advances women’s economic empowerment by changing gendered norms about work—whether by encouraging men to engage in childcare or women to become carpenters or vehicle mechanics!

Authorities help address GBV

Mirroring a worrying trend we’ve seen across countries during the pandemic, Liberia too faced an upsurge in domestic violence and rape when covid-19 forced families to remain in lockdown at home. In 2019, our partner WPWHDO handled 100 GBV cases. This year, the counter was already at 140 in November... The same happened in courts across the country (in the first six months of 2020, Liberia’s Criminal Court processed twice as many cases as the year before.

To call attention to the problem, WPWHDO arranged consultative meetings with the national police and judiciary. During these meetings, WPWHDO expressed its concern about victims being extorted by the police or ignored by the judiciary when the perpetrator turns out to be a prominent individual.

“I’m happy our whole team is here today at the meeting,” one female police officer reflected, “because GBV cannot be overcome without law enforcers performing their duty.”

Since the meetings, WPWHDO—which works in the poor West Point area of Monrovia—has already noticed that the authorities are referring more GBV cases to the organisation’s support centre.

GENDER BUDGETING BY FARMERS

In Gisagara in the south of Rwanda, our partner Duhozanye trained women farmers to engage in gender-responsive budgeting—and stand up for their needs as citizens!

Through ‘community scorecards’, Duhozanye helped the farmers determine how their district’s budget could be redesigned to meet women’s most pressing needs. The women farmers wanted more funding for green manure, for example, and would like more women to be trained as agricultural advisors. Once they’d prioritised their needs, Duhozanye encouraged the women to discuss the matter with local leaders and hold them accountable.

The women’s advocacy was welcomed: “We highly appreciate this sustainable, participatory approach: it’s a wake-up call for us as leaders,” Gisagara’s joint Action Development Coordinator commented on the initiative.

Photo: Michelle Lemyre

Teens are now lifted off the streets

Photo: Paul Njoroge

Liberia is not alone

Photo: Cheto Jalloh

79.1 MILLION SEK

That’s how much funding we were granted by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for our Rwanda programme! Over the next four years, we will use this grant to welcome new Rwandan partner organisations and continue working with our existing ones to address GBV, advance SRHR and increase women’s participation in decision-making. Murakoze cyane, Sida!

Awards ups the pressure

Positive reinforcement can be a smart advocacy tool. In October, the Rien Sans Les Femmes movement gave DRC President Félix Tshisekedi an award for his commitment to gender equality. Under Tshisekedi’s watch, the government has created a database of women candidates who can be nominated for political positions. The initiative is a great step in the right direction—but so far, it has only been implemented in the west of the country. For why this prioritisation plan was handed over, RSFL suggested with a wink that the president now expand the programme to the rest of the country as well.

Anti-rape protests

In late August, thousands of Liberians—including our partner organisations—gathered in Monrovia for three days of massive protest against a surge in sexual violence during the pandemic. President George Weah declared a state of emergency, citing “an epidemic of rape that mostly affects children and young girls.”

The government responded by setting up a special taskforce, which drafted a road map with suggestions. These included increased subsidies to response centres, making GBV prevention part of the school curriculum, training police officers to avoid traumaising questioning of victims, rehabilitation of perpetrators and awareness campaigns on the radio and TV. The goal is for the measures to be in place by 2022.

A UN report from 2016 highlights how Liberia has struggled to eradicate sexual violence since its civil wars in the 90s and early 00s, during which more than 75% of women were raped. Impunity for perpetrators is widespread.

Photo: Sam Aluko
Covid-19 placed a heavy burden on Europe’s women’s movements this year. As our partners kept up their work for peace and women’s rights in the region, they were inundated with calls from women facing domestic violence. Many activists stepped up to lobby for a more gender-sensitive response to the crisis—one that would not overstep democratic bounds.

Because many are worried about increasing authoritarian tendencies in the Western Balkans: our partner organisations see democracy fray at the corners and women’s rights being questioned. At the same time, threats and violence against WHRDs and women journalists are becoming more frequent, more public and more aggressive—with few consequences.

In the same vein, women’s participation in decision-making is lagging in governments and parliaments across the region—a testament to the democratic challenges the region faces. At the local level, for example, a paltry 7% of mayors are female. Many more young men than young women are elected at this level, hinting at systemic discrimination. Ethnic minorities struggle to be heard.

The Western Balkans are also bogged down by unresolved conflicts, like the ethnic divisions and political stalemate in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or the strained relations between Kosovo and Serbia. These lingering divides hinder democratic development and EU integration.

In this troubled context, and despite the pandemic, our partner organisations determinedly kept up their work this year. They lobbied for legal change (achieving breakthroughs in several countries!), advanced women’s economic empowerment and strengthened cross-border cooperation.

Women’s organisations also had their hands full with supporting victims/survivors of GBV, which skyrocketed during the pandemic. Even as court proceedings were postponed because of covid-19, and victims/survivors struggled to find a place to go (none of the Western Balkan countries meet the minimum number of shelter spaces the Istanbul Convention prescribes), our partners kept offering counselling, running hotlines and helping victims/survivors report abuse to the police.

In a region where human rights and democracy are continuously under attack, supporting our partners’ important work is a given for us. We’re proud to present their achievements on the following pages—and hope it may be a reminder to others of the value of a strong civil society in Europe.
WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

On the eve of Montenegro’s parliamentary elections in August, women’s political participation was in dire straits. Numbers of women in parliament saw a dip, zero political parties were led by women and few women held high-level political positions. Our partner organisation The Women’s Rights Center organised a major campaign to address the issue.

The organisation took to social media to raise public awareness and sent a flurry of advocacy letters to high-level policymakers and politicians. It also gained the support of the EU Delegation and representations of several EU member states. Their efforts paid off.

The Speaker of Parliament assured the public that the new parliament would ‘do its utmost’ to improve gender equality in politics. As a result, the share of women with a seat in a parliamentary committee increased from 33% compared to just 23% of MPs being women. And the Prime Minister-elect appointed 4 women to his cabinet of 12—the first time women make up a third of Montenegro’s cabinet!

SUPPORT FOR ROMA WOMEN

COVID-19 hit Roma women in the Western Balkans particularly hard. Many of them lost their jobs in the food and services sector, and the Roma minority has traditionally had limited access to health care and information. Also, support rarely targets, let alone reaches, these women.

Luckily, our partner organisations DIF (Serbia), Boja Buduront (Bojica and Herzegovina) and HERA/RWI (North Macedonia) stepped in. Together, they knocked on Roma families’ doors to provide humanitarian assistance and update info on the spread of the virus and ways of preventing infection. HERA/RWI also started a special Facebook group to keep women in the Suto Orizari municipality of Skopje informed, and to provide them with support when they faced GBV during periods of lockdown and curfew.

IN SPRING, THE EU AWARDED BILLIONS OF EUROS IN COVID-19 SUPPORT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS.

Although the support was largely gender-blind: no assessment was done of the pandemic’s impact on women and girls, whose needs were all but overlooked.

Our partners in the region responded with a letter to the European Commission, demanding it live up to its commitments to gender equality.

A few weeks later, in June, eight of our Balkan partners published a report that looked at funding trends in the region. They had interviewed 71 donors and 241 local women’s rights organisations. Their findings? Many EU countries and institutional donors claim they want to advance women’s rights, because they provide clear empirical evidence of the struggles women’s rights organisations face.

通通过 advocacy, studies like this can result in long-term change even when there is a backlash against women’s rights, because they provide clear empirical evidence of the struggles women’s rights organisations face.

WHERE’S THE MONEY FOR WOMEN’S RIGHTS?

In spring, the EU awarded billions of euros in covid-19 support to the Western Balkans. To the dismay of the women’s movement, however, the support was largely gender-blind: no assessment was done of the pandemic’s impact on women and girls, whose needs were all but overlooked.

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A few weeks later, in June, eight of our Balkan partners published a report that looked at funding trends in the region. They had interviewed 71 donors and 241 local women’s rights organisations. Their findings? Many EU countries and institutional donors claim they want to advance gender equality in the Balkans, but very little resources are actually ever awarded to women’s rights organisations.

“Up to 82% of these organisations have had periods in which they did not have enough resources. At worst, this forces them to permanently close their doors,” our partners explain. “In light of this, the work these organisations do is all the more impressive!”

IMPLEMENTING THE ISTANBUL CONVENTION

Our Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) partner organisations have years of experience of analysing their country’s response to GBV. They engage in legislative advocacy and monitor the judiciary’s sentencing of perpetrators as well as the police response to GBV cases.

United Women and Center for Women’s Rights have called on the authorities for years to have them align BiH’s laws with the Istanbul Convention. Their efforts paid off in 2020. Republika Srpska’s Criminal Code and Law on GBV Protection were amended in May: the police now have to make a risk assessment of each reported GBV case, and more types of violence are classified as criminal offences. Similarly, the Federation of BiH adopted a legal change around the end of the year to ensure GBV victims may be accompanied by a ‘person of trust’ during trial proceedings.

These changes may seem small—but their impact on women’s rights will be long-term. Because an updated legislative paragraph can make a world of difference for a woman who’s suffered brutal GBV for years.

UKRAINE CONTINUES ON A SMALLER SCALE

After two intense years of cooperating with WHRDs in Ukraine, we were sadly forced to discontinue our activities on the ground in Ukraine due to funding cuts. That said, Krinya’s Krinya has and will stay in touch with local WHRDs, supporting them remotely. As we wrapped up our programme, for example, we took care to invite Ukrainian activists to international meetings and helped them attend crucial networking events. During the covid-19 pandemic, Ukrainian activists participated in panel debates we organised.

And of course, we’ll keep an eye on future funding possibilities. Because the efforts of Ukrainian WHRDs to increase women’s safety and security and empower women politically and economically are too important to be left unsupported.

KOSOVO-SERBIA DIALOGUE

Relations between Kosovo and Serbia have been fraught for years: the latter doesn’t recognise the former as an independent state, and both struggle to find a way of normalising relations. In this tense context, our partner organisations continued their trust-building efforts this year.

Alternative Girls’ Center (Serbia) and Artpolis (Kosovo) overcome covid-19 obstacles and digitalised their Feminist Spring School. For the fifth year in a row, they brought together 20 young activists from both countries to learn about politics, history and feminism. Even sensitive topics like wartime sexual violence were discussed, to increase understanding of each side’s narrative. We’re incredibly proud that they’re not letting a pandemic stand in the way of peace!

RE-GRANTING SUCCESS

This year, Akcija Zdruzenska became the first organisation in North Macedonia in a decade to launch a re-granting scheme for local women’s rights organisations—using Krinya to convince local organisations to (re)start activities, sometimes even opening offices and hiring a new team. In total, they reached up to 1,500 women in 38 villages. Doing all of this during a pandemic was not easy for Akcija Zdruzenska. But thanks to its close online monitoring and mentorship efforts, the team pulled off the launch!

Since I used my garden as an office, I’m quite sure by now all of my neighbors have also become capable of completing a procurement procedure without any mistakes.
Just like in many other regions, covid-19 was a major challenge for the South Caucasus this year. But the situation became truly disastrous when active war broke out over Nagorny-Karabakh in late September. As they carry their own grief and trauma, our partner organisations and individual activists continue their work for women’s rights.

The coronavirus hit Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia hard. Poverty increased in the region as businesses closed and tourism ground to a halt, while state responses to the pandemic virtually ignored the most vulnerable groups. In this unstable context, war over Nagorny-Karabakh broke out like a ticking timebomb. Since a tentative ceasefire in the mid-90s, the territory has been contested—officially part of Azerbaijan, but de facto run as an unrecognised, independent state supported by Armenia. This autumn, the situation escalated: outright war raged for six weeks. During that time, tens of thousands living in and around Nagorny-Karabakh had to flee, often ending up in makeshift shelters. This caused an ongoing humanitarian catastrophe, with many facing a lack of basic necessities. The conflict is thought to have cost almost 6,300 lives across the conflict divide, while many more remain missing.

Eventually, a deal brokered by Russia ended the fighting. Armenian troops were forced to pull out as Russian peacekeepers were deployed. Azerbaijan’s president, Ilham Aliyev, was celebrated as a hero at home. Looking back, WHRDs and peace activists in the region are disappointed with the official peace process. For decades, they’ve decried the way peace negotiators made little to no effort to include diverse voices, including those of women. Many parts of the new peace agreement are unclear. Activists in Armenia and Azerbaijan worry recent developments will make the region even more hostile to civil society.

Georgia worries about the implications of the Russian presence in Nagorny-Karabakh. The country’s parliamentary elections back in October were already tainted by unrest: Georgia’s ruling party claimed victory for the third time, which the opposition fiercely contests. Public protests calling for new elections broke out in Tbilisi and Batumi. The chaos has been a breeding ground for organised crime and corruption.

Despite these worrying developments, our partner organisations and activists continue their work in the South Caucasus: providing gendered humanitarian aid, training young women to become peace negotiators, supporting displaced people, fostering cross-conflict ties, and—more than anything—calling for women’s voices to be heard.

### GOALS

**Long-term goal**
A sustainable women’s movement that influences and advances women’s rights.

**Short-term goals**
- Prevent gender-based violence and improve protection of survivors.
- Increase women’s participation in peacebuilding, governance and decision making.
- Combat and prevent discrimination against women.
- Support the development of women’s rights organisations, feminist individuals and women’s initiative groups.

### THE MISSING PEACE
To learn more about Nagorny-Karabakh, read our gender brief on women’s priorities for peace in the region.

Image: Armanush, GBV survivor, has gained strength through Kvinna till Kvinna’s partner organisation Sputal Helsinki Group Human Rights NGO.
GENDERED HUMANITARIAN AID

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict forced tens of thousands of people to flee to Azerbaijan and Armenia. International donors and both countries’ governments provided some support to displaced people, but their help was often too little, too late. And it was rarely gendered: aid kits included cigarettes for men, but no tampons... That is why brave WHRDs on both sides of the border mobilised to help.

Our Armenian partner organisations FemHouse and the Coalition to Stop Violence Against Women raised money to donate food, hygiene kits, covid-19 protection and clothes to families arriving in Yerevan. They also arranged for women and children to see therapists and legal advisors.

The same happened in Azerbaijan. Schools, wedding venues and even trucks by the side of the road were packed with refugees in dire need of food, medicine and a place to shower. WHRDs set up a network of volunteers across the country to provide relief to displaced families.

In both countries, WHRDs lobbied fiercely to make sure women’s needs were heard. Eventually, they were successful: as their efforts attracted nationwide attention, embassies in both countries finally began to prioritise the needs of displaced women and girls.

INTEGRATED SECURITY IN GEORGIA

With the help of Kulma Gil Kirina, our Georgian partner WISG (Women’s Initiatives Supporting Group) has been organising workshops on integrated security for WHRDs and rights holders for more than seven years. This year, they conducted a major analysis of the results these workshops have had. Their finding? Participants described the workshops as “a positive, emotional, even life-changing experience”.

Being able to discuss their struggles with others had made participants feel less alone. They described how meditative, creative and bonding exercises all offered a space for self-reflection and growth. Many had kept implementing the workshops’ lessons afterwards, to improve their professional and private lives. “The workshops aren’t easy, but they made me all the more determined to remain an activist,” one participant said.

UNPARALLELED ACTIVISM

In a muddy desert in the middle of nowhere in Azerbaijan, there is an IDP settlement called Umid—“hope” in Azerbaijani. Despite its name, there is no infrastructure in Umid and only very basic trade. When a covid-19 lockdown was enforced, many Umid residents lost what little income they had, and families were suddenly unable to afford food.

Despite these obstacles, women's rights activists living in Umid still found the energy to act. They set up a fundraising campaign and clothing drive, managed to get local businesses tochip in, and inspired the men in the settlement to get involved as well. In the end, the Umid activists helped out 200 families—a testament to their unparalleled strength and determination.

SURVIVORS FIND STRENGTH THROUGH CRAFTING

Six Armenian women over the age of 40 form the Shuhel Handicrafts Collective. All of them are survivors of domestic and sexual violence. Together, they’ve created a hub for women’s economic empowerment and a safe space for their generation to heal from their experiences.

During the pandemic, Shuhel’s members sold their creations online—from warm socks and slippers to beautiful jewellery and bags. In the aftermath of the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict, they donated 50% of all sales to initiatives that supported displaced families.

Image Shuhel Handicrafts is part of the Women’s Resource Center.
BBC 100 INFLUENTIAL WOMEN

Each year, the BBC publishes a list of 100 inspiring women from around the world. This year, we were excited (read: ecstatically proud) to see one of our colleagues and a Kvinna till Kvinna partner included on the list! Hayat Mirshad is an activist, journalist and humanitarian. She’s currently the co-director of our Lebanese partner organisation FeMale, where she challenges corruption and the patriarchy in the Middle East. Douce Namwezi N’bamba is part of Kvinna till Kvinna’s DRC team. She founded Uwezo Afrika, a non-profit initiative that empowers women economically, and tackles menstruation taboos by providing young women with sex education and hygiene kits.

@KvinnaKvinnaINT
Join 450+ other women’s rights supporters—follow our new international Twitter account!

SRHR ON NATIONAL TV AND RADIO

As a partner organisation of Radiodjäknen (Sweden’s public service radio’s charity wing), Kvinna till Kvinna joined a live fundraising broadcast on national TV and radio in December. Our advocacy advisor Jessica Poh-Jarrell and Annette Natku-Rudén from the Rwanda office talked about our work to advance SRHR in Rwanda and protect women’s right to their own bodies. Important issues to discuss on air!

AKTIVISTSKOLAN

As the coronavirus threatened to turn 2020 into a very uninspiring year for our volunteers, we designed the brand-new ‘Aktivistskolan’ for them—a series of eight online talks hosted by Kvinna till Kvinna experts to give our volunteers insight into the way we work. The digital initiative turned out to be a huge success: 96 volunteers together spent 400 hours attending the sessions this autumn, learning more about women’s rights in conflict zones and forging closer ties with each other!

DATA-DRIVEN COMMUNICATION

This year, our communication and fundraising teams did a lot of work behind the scenes to ensure our digital communication with donors is powered by data.

We implemented new digital tools like Hojtar and Google Optimize, to test and analyse how visitors use our websites. Finetuning our Google Analytics strategies allowed us to collect even more reliable data. After skimming through the resulting data, we made a range of changes, from tweaking our sites’ user experience and interaction design to enabling new ways of donating and making it easier for web visitors to browse through our online publications. On the fundraising side, we also implemented a new CRM system. This now allows us to automate and optimise the way we interact with donors, making our communication even more tailored.

GEMAKET MANIFESTO

As our three-year Gemaket project for young women who emigrated to Sweden came to an end, we interviewed the girls about their experiences. The result is a manifesto on how to facilitate integration, with a summary of their demands to Swedish policymakers.

The manifesto was launched in March, at an event attended by dozens of Members of Parliament. Together, we discussed what those in power can do to create change for young women with a non-Swedish background. Later that evening, Kvinna till Kvinna hosted a party, celebrating one last time with all Gemaket participants.

In September, we also organised a digital debate about the issue at Sweden’s annual Book Fair. Within a few weeks, more than 1,500 viewers had watched the resulting video on social media—a much higher turnout than real-life seminars at the Book Fair usually have!

CORPORATE PARTNERSHIPS

We greatly value our corporate partners and their contributions to our work. Here’s a glimpse of some of the businesses who’ve teamed up with us:

• Vegan razorblade brand Estrid shaved SEK 700,000 off its profits to donate it to our work for women’s rights.
• Pharmaceutical company Gedeon Richter Nordics made a SEK 100,000 Christmas donation to us.
• Online shopping website Ellos donated part of its sales profits to us and made Kvinna till Kvinna the beneficiary of the newfound Elios Awards, which celebrate women who use their online voice to highlight women’s rights. In total, Ellos raised SEK 125,000.

It goes without saying we’re beyond grateful for these partners’ support!

RECORD-BREAKING FUNDRAISING

We want to shout it from the rooftops: we raised more money from private and corporate donors during 2020 than in any previous year! The numbers say it all: a 60% increase in monthly donors, a 24% increase in corporate donations, and a whopping 50% more funds raised than last year—for a total of SEK 24.6 million! In addition to that, we also sold products for more than SEK 230,000!

Our Christmas campaign, which raised awareness of men’s violence against women, was a big hit as well. This year, we launched an audiobook as part of the campaign, to share the harrowing story of fictional character Jasmina. The recording is still available on Storytel!

Women’s health is incredibly important for us. So of course we want to take proactive steps to ensure women everywhere can have a better future.

Matilda Winderlich, Gedeon Richter Nordics AB
In the midst of this nightmare, Kvinna till Kvinnas presence is like a ray of light. Our partners told me how much they value our support.

In late November, our Stockholm volunteers arranged and moderated a digital debate, ‘Defending Women’s Rights During the Pandemic,’ featuring Alice Bah Kuhnke (EU MP), Åsa Regnér (UN Women), Katařina Bergehed (Amnesty International) and Dijana Stojanovic Djordjevic (our programme officer in North Macedonia).

“It’s so important that you’re arranging this [debate]. At the European Parliament, we’re fighting so citizens, volunteers and organisations like Kvinna till Kvinnas can be part of making the EU more democratic and stopping violence against women.”

(Alice Bah Kuhnke)

Since the debate was broadcast on our Facebook page, it has racked up more than 4,300 views and received 138 reactions. Thumbs up!

“Men’s violence and women’s strength is what I saw in Jerusalem. But I don’t doubt women’s strength is the more powerful of the two.”

From January 27th to 29th, our goodwill ambassador Linnea Claeson travelled to Jerusalem to learn more about the work we do with our partners.

“Jerusalem is a very particular place,” Linnea describes the city. “The conflict looms behind every corner. Weapons are everywhere. Sometimes I felt on edge: the lack of respect for women was tangible.”

That feeling was also reinforced by Linneas conversations with our partner organisations: “I’ll never forget the stories they told me: of sorrow, pain and frustration. Houses being destroyed. Children being tortured. Violence.”

But Linnea left with a feeling of hope: “Civil society felt so spirited. None of these women are ever going to give up. I was very impressed by their work—it was like a shot of pure energy.”

Defending Women’s Rights During the Pandemic

In 2020, we added new products to our webshop, including branded reflectors to stay safe on dark days and a lovely, breast-shaped Empowerment Pendant necklace.

They sold like hot cakes! Grab some of the final ones on kvinnatilkvinna.se/shop, or stay tuned for exciting new products well be launching soon.

SOLD-OUT WEBSHOP GOODIES

Photo: Marcus Frendberg

Almost 1 in 2 Swedes have heard about Kvinna till Kvinnas Glamour Gowns Against GBV campaign.

Women are being raped, abused and murdered in their own homes. I simply couldnt stand by without doing anything. I have a responsibility to act.

In a recent Instagram poll, 64.9% of followers across our channels and 15.5% on LinkedIn joined our mission.

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Kvinna till Kvinna’s Board is appointed by the Swedish section of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society. While the secretary-general runs Kvinna till Kvinna’s daily operations, the Board sets Kvinna till Kvinna’s long-term strategic course. Board members are elected for a period of four years.

**CHAIRPERSON**

1. DEVIRI MAVI
Editor-in-chief and op-ed writer.
Has been involved in the feminist and anti-racism movement for more than 15 years. Board member since 2014.

**DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON**

2. VIOLA FURUBJELKE
Former member of the Swedish parliament, ambassador to Syria/Lebanon and secretary-general of the Olaf Palme International Centre. Board member since 2011.

**SECRETARY**

3. KAJA WEJRYD

**MEMBERS**

4. JOHANNA MANNENGERN
Peace researcher at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs. Former journalist, peace observer (South Africa) and election observer (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

5. LARS JALMERT
Emeritus professor of education at Stockholm University and board member of the Fredrika Bremer Association. Has participated in eight government reviews on gender-based violence.

6. MALIN ALMROTH

7. MARIA APPELÅLM
Police chief superintendent. Former chief of the UN Standing Police Capacity and chairperson of Stockholm’s UN association.

**DEPUTY MEMBERS**

8. LENA BACKHUSSEN
Licensed psychologist, former HR manager and leadership and organisational consultant. Has been involved in WILPF for many years, including as board member.

9. TSHEHAINISH TEKLER
Environmental strategist at the Public Employment Service. Former employment coordinator, Red Cross volunteer and board member of Save the Children’s local organisation.

10. CARINA ANDERSSON
Manager for east and southern Africa at the Red Cross. Significant experience of development cooperation, including through We Effect.

11. LISEN BERGQUIST
Head of communication at 1825, a mental health centre for young adults.

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 2020**

**Content**

- Administrative report... 37–40
- Multi-year overview... 41
- Income statement... 42
- Balance sheet... 43
- Cash flow statement, indirect method... 44
- Notes... 45–47

The Board of The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation hereby issues its annual accounts for the financial year of 2020.

**About Kvinna till Kvinna**

The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation has defended women’s rights since 1993. For every woman’s right to be safe and to be heard.

We are one of the world’s leading women’s rights organisations, with more than 150 partner organisations in 20 countries across the globe. We work in areas affected by war and conflict to strengthen women’s influence and power, end violence against women and highlight women’s struggle for peace and human rights.

**Kvinna till Kvinna’s mandate**

- To conduct projects in war- and conflict-affected regions that promote women’s self-reliance, self-esteem and psychosocial and physical health; or that contribute to promoting women’s participation in building a democratic civil society.
- To foster studies and research on the effects of war and armed conflict on women.
- To publicise facts and information about the effects of war and to build public support for peaceful conflict resolution through civil methods.

When it was founded, Kvinna till Kvinna brought together Sweden’s peace and women’s movements; three dozen organisations have since supported us.

**SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR**

2020 was set to be an extraordinary year for women’s rights: it was the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and the 20th anniversary of UNSC Resolution 1325. To highlight this, we published the report ‘A Right Not A Gift: Women Building Feminist Peace’, for which we interviewed 91 women peacebuilders and WHRDs from six different countries, asking them what the Women, Peace and Security agenda had meant for them. The report was launched in May at the SIPRI Stockholm Forum, which was followed by other online events and roundtables with representatives from the EU, the UN and the Swedish government.

Instead of being dominated by women’s rights, however, 2020 was mainly marked by the covid-19 pandemic, which hit women and girls everywhere particularly hard. To raise awareness of the consequences of the pandemic, we collaborated with six Swedish civil society organisations to produce a joint analysis of the pandemic’s catastrophic effects on global development and equality.

Kvinna till Kvinna itself was also negatively affected by covid-19 this year. As borders were closed and the world went into lockdown, we suddenly found ourselves unable to network, meet our partner organisations or defend women’s rights as usual. Across the countries we operate in, we noted how the pandemic’s long-term consequences would continue to affect women and girls for many years to come.

Our partner organisations were affected by covid-19 in various ways. Lockdowns forced some of them to shut down their counselling centres and halt their outreach activities, for example. In other cases, our partners set up emergency hotlines; as staff worked from home, this step meant some employees found themselves working 24/7. Most of our activities continued despite this year’s challenges, thanks to the remarkable way in which the global women’s movement adjusted to covid-19.
During the spring of 2020, the EU awarded billions in coronavirus emergency funding to the Western Balkans. As this support lacked a real gender analysis, our partners in the region responded with a letter to the European Commission to urge it to live up to its gender-equality commitments.

A few weeks later, in June, eight of our Balkan partners launched a report analysing funding trends in the region. They had identified that very few resources were actually awarded to women’s rights organisations—the ones working the hardest to achieve this goal.

Covid-19 had a particularly detrimental effect on Roma women in several of our partners. Our volunteers in Roma communities worked to provide this minority with up-to-date info on the pandemic. All staff were sent covid-19 guidelines early March this year, we set up a special team to handle a surge in GBV in many places. In early 2020, a new law increased harmonisation with the Istanbul Convention that required states to, among other things, report on the ground that women’s rights organisations had expressed as a concern.

We also noted a 70% increase in reports of violence this year. The recording is still available on Storytel.

In March 2020, we conducted another workshop, this time focusing on women’s economic empowerment. In August 2020, this workshop was held online, which allowed nearly 90 participants to dial in from all over the world. This year, we were proud to see our DRC colleague Douce Namwazi N’Ambaka and Kvinna till Kvinnas partner Hayat Mirshad from Lebanon included on the list.

We’re also incredibly proud of Intisar Al-Amyal, a representative of one of our Iraqi partner organisations, for winning this year’s Per Anger prize, the Swedish government’s prize for human rights and democracy.

Communication, fundraising and non-profit activities

We are delighted that the public’s interest in following and supporting our work continued to increase this year. We gained 15.5% new followers across our social media channels, which allowed us to hit the 100,000-followers mark. On LinkedIn, we saw a follower increase of 64.9%, while we reached 30,000 fans on Instagram (an increase of 24.46% compared to last year). Almost 1 in 2 Swedes have heard about Kvinna till Kvinnas.

We also received more money from private and corporate donors and 60% increase in monthly donors, a 24% increase in corporate donations and 50% more funds raised than last year, for a total of SEK 24.6 million. Our Palestinian partner organisation Sawa runs a support helpline for people of all genders. When covid-19 broke out, the helpline went into emergency mode, with Sawa answering calls around the clock and setting up additional WhatsApp chat support. The organisation noted a 70% increase in reports of violence this year.

Kvinna till Kvinnas financial position

As our three-year Gemaket project for young women who emigrated to Sweden came to an end, we interviewed the girls who had participated with our insights. The result is a new atlas on how to facilitate integration, with a summary of the girls’ demands to Swedish policymakers. The manifesto was launched in March, at an event attended by dozens of Members of Parliament.

The world has been changed forever as a result of the pandemic. In our partners countries, they observed that very few resources are actually awarded to women’s rights organisations—those working the hardest to achieve this goal.

Our partners in the region responded with a letter to the European Commission to urge it to live up to its gender-equality commitments.

For three years now, Fund Sukhumi in Georgia has been working to implement an early warning system for violence and gender-based violence in the South Caucasus. The system, which was designed to help the police and social services detect signs of violence in time, was developed in cooperation with the help of Kvinna till Kvinnas. During the spring of 2020, the EU awarded billions in resources to重建 the city. Our partners in the region responded with a letter to the European Commission to urge it to live up to its gender-equality commitments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The grant will fund a project with our partners invited to share their thoughts on the issue with several ministries.

Kvinna till Kvinnas and qualitative indicators help us evaluate a programme’s impact, using Giva Sveriges template to conduct follow-ups, which allow us to learn from our experiences, update the way we work and remain relevant.

Method, development and quality assurance

The Kvinna till Kvinnas Foundation worked hard to deal with the challenges covid-19 brought along this year. We set up a helpdesk to assist staff with adjusting their work to the pandemic’s new reality. A dedicated working group was formed, including colleagues and representatives of all our organisations, to adapt their strategies in order to keep their programmes running.

In August, we launched a report on the gendered implications of the decisions of the international financial institutions. The report was launched in cooperation with the Civil Society Policy Forum to the World Bank and the IMF, attended by high-level representatives from both institutions. It was an opportunity for us to advocate for a long-term, gender-transformative, macroeconomic approach to covid-19 recovery, using Jordan as an example.

Funding and donations

In 2020, we raised SEK 24.6 million through donations and fundraising efforts; adding free advertising and promotions, the amount totals SEK 27.8 million. Kvinna till Kvinnas has been a beneficiary of The Swedish Postcode Lottery since 2010. This year, we received SEK 13.2 million from them.

In 2020, we supported 151 women’s rights organisations and 58 women’s movements in Africa, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the South Caucasus and Europe. Allocations amounted to SEK 172.5 million in 2020.

Net profit/loss for the year

We made a net profit of SEK 9.569 thousand (in 2019, the corresponding figure was SEK 668 thousand). This increase in profit is mainly due to the increase in donations we experienced this autumn and to a number of activities that could not go ahead as scheduled because of covid-19. For detailed financial accounting, see the following income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes.

Sustainability

Although 2020 was an intensive year during which a range of external factors affected our operations, we not only managed to maintain professional routines and structures but even found time to develop new ones. Back in 2019, we developed new incident-management routines. In early 2020, we adapted our work to the city during the pandemic. All staff were sent covid-19 guidelines containing general advice, HR info and updates about the situation in the regions we work in. We concluded the
incident in August: by then, we deemed our standard procedures sufficient to handle the situation. We ramped up our efforts to become a greener, more sustainable and environmentally-friendly organisation, sending out a survey to all offices while Sida conducted a climate spot-check. Our resulting goals include greener offices, more conscious travel decisions and environmental discussions with our partner organisations. We are currently developing a plan to systematically integrate environmental sustainability into our work. The target is to start taking practical steps in 2021.

The Board decided to keep Kvinna till Kvinna’s current deputy secretary-general left the organisation in August. To fill the resulting gap until a new deputy secretary-general could be recruited, it was decided to make the method & development unit part of the programme department and combine the HR and security units into one single department. In December, this temporary solution was approved by the Board of Directors which centres on the organisation’s internal development.

Future developments
The Board decided to keep Kvinna till Kvinna’s current strategy in place for an additional year because of the pandemic. The strategy, which will now set the course for several years, we will also strive to develop a greater awareness of our internal and external impact on the climate, and take steps to actively address racism.

Administration
Kvinna till Kvinna was initially formed in 1993 as a network of women’s organisations. The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation was founded in 1995 by the Swedish section of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). The organisation is headed by a secretary-general. Kvinna till Kvinna consists of four departments: programme & method, communication, finance and HR & security. The senior management team comprises the secretary-general, the deputy secretary-general and heads of the four different departments. The secretary-general and the deputy secretary-general were co-opted to the Board during the year. A Board secretary and a staff representative, with a personal deputy, were also co-opted to the Board. The secretary-general is appointed and dismissed by the Board, which functions as the former’s employer. The Board is elected every fourth year by WILPF Sweden (6 members) and the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society (1 member). The current Board took up office in May 2019.

The Board’s rules of procedure and annual plan are reviewed and evaluated once a year. The rules of procedure stipulate who is responsible for the organisation’s long-term strategic planning as well as guidelines and evaluations, and specify procedures for internal management & control as well as financial management. The rules of procedure also regulate matters pertaining to the accounts and budget decisions, and require Kvinna till Kvinna’s auditor(s) to attend at least one Board meeting each year, which they duly did in 2020.

We are working on a new strategy for 2023–2028, which the Board is expected to adopt in June 2022. The pandemic once again reminded us of the importance of financial stability, both for Kvinna till Kvinna as an organisation and for women and girls around the world. The senior management team therefore decided the organisation will prioritise private and institutional fundraising and internal financial systems during the next two years, with a greater focus on women’s economic empowerment across our programmes. Our online development, which took a major leap forward in 2020, continues, both in terms of the tools we use internally, our communication and fundraising, and our programme activities. In the coming years, we will also strive to develop a greater awareness of our internal and external impact on the climate, and take steps to actively address racism.

**Board members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Board meetings were held in 2020</td>
<td>1 January – 31 December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devrim Mavi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa Funduljak</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Appelblom</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lars Jeppert</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kajsa Weyr</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lena Bakhusen</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna Malmgren</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mårten Åkerström</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsehainesh Tekleab</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lina Andersson</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisel Bergquist</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Multi-year overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partner organisations</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of employees</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result (thousand SEK)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating income</td>
<td>201 562</td>
<td>200 989</td>
<td>169 716</td>
<td>147 055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>–192 004</td>
<td>–199 786</td>
<td>–163 741</td>
<td>–147 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net operating result</td>
<td>9 558</td>
<td>1 203</td>
<td>3 975</td>
<td>–273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/loss from financial investments</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>–471</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>–218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/loss for the year</td>
<td>9 569</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>3 990</td>
<td>–491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity (thousand SEK)</td>
<td>18 186</td>
<td>8 617</td>
<td>7 949</td>
<td>3 958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Definitions | | | | |
| Equity – The Foundation’s net assets, ie. the difference between assets and liabilities. | | | | |

| Changes in equity | | | | |
| Equity 2020-01-01 | 479 | 7 297 | 841 | 8 617 |
| Allocation of the previous year’s profit/loss | 841 | 841 | | |
| Net profit/loss for the year | – | – | 8 176 | – | 8 176 |
| Donor-designated purpose 2020 | 1 910 | – | – | 1 910 |
| Utilised funds 2020 | –517 | – | – | –517 |
| Transfer from confined equity | | | | | |
| Equity 2020-12-31 | 1 672 | 8 138 | 8 176 | 10 186 |

| Specification of project-specific funds | | | | |
| The following funds are included: | | | | |
| Syrian refugees SEK 131 thousand, Sweden programme SEK 191 thousand, Own contribution to the Framework agreement SEK 350 thousand, Postcode Lottery Georgia SEK 1,200 thousand. | | | | |

The Foundation’s profit/loss and financial position are specified in the following income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement plus notes.
Income statement (thousand SEK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating income</td>
<td>24 813</td>
<td>16 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>172 475</td>
<td>181 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>4 476</td>
<td>3 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income for the Foundation</td>
<td>201 562</td>
<td>200 989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenses</td>
<td>-182 395</td>
<td>-189 608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising expenses</td>
<td>-4 908</td>
<td>-4 465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>-4 701</td>
<td>-5 645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating expenses</td>
<td>-192 004</td>
<td>-199 796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/loss from operations</td>
<td>9 558</td>
<td>1 203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profit/loss from financial items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit/loss from financial investments</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expenses and similar profit/loss items</td>
<td>-159</td>
<td>-1 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total profit/loss from financial items</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>-471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total profit/loss from financial investments</td>
<td>9 717</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit/loss</td>
<td>9 717</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/loss for the year</td>
<td>9 569</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Allocation of net profit/loss for the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/loss for the year according to the income statement (see above)</td>
<td>9 569</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilisation of designated/unrestricted reserves from previous years</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation of designated/unrestricted funds received but not utilised during the year</td>
<td>-1 740</td>
<td>-347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount remaining for the year/funds carried forward</td>
<td>8 176</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance sheet (thousand SEK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2020-12-31</th>
<th>2019-12-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>7 0 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial fixed assets</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other long-term securities holdings</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fixed assets</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total stocks etc.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current receivables</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable – trade</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current receivables</td>
<td>3 363</td>
<td>10 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and accrued income</td>
<td>1 395</td>
<td>2 869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current receivables</td>
<td>5 443</td>
<td>13 384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 800</td>
<td>83 131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td>110 265</td>
<td>96 531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>110 885</td>
<td>97 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity and liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds brought forward</td>
<td>8 617</td>
<td>7 949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/loss for the year</td>
<td>9 569</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>18 186</td>
<td>8 617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>1 979</td>
<td>2 729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax liabilities</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability from received but not utilised grants</td>
<td>20 923</td>
<td>20 293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current liabilities</td>
<td>1 939</td>
<td>1 462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses and deferred income</td>
<td>11 61</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td>5 443</td>
<td>2 869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity and liabilities</td>
<td>110 885</td>
<td>97 151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cash flow statement (thousand SEK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/loss from operations before financial items</td>
<td>9,716</td>
<td>7,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment for items not included in cash flow</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax paid</td>
<td>-1,465</td>
<td>-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital</td>
<td>9,570</td>
<td>6,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from changes in working capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in stocks and ongoing work</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in accounts receivable – trade</td>
<td>-685</td>
<td>1,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in current receivables</td>
<td>8,703</td>
<td>-4,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in accounts payable – trade</td>
<td>-750</td>
<td>1,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in current liabilities</td>
<td>4,837</td>
<td>-1,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from operating activities</td>
<td>21,669</td>
<td>-3,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow for the year</td>
<td>21,669</td>
<td>-3,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>83,131</td>
<td>86,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>83,131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: Accounting and valuation principles

These annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, BFNAR 2012:1 (K3) and BFNAR 2020:1, and with the operating guidelines for annual accounts of the Swedish fundraising Association (SVFA Sverige). These principles have not been changed since last year.

Income statement

Operating income

Only the inflow of economic benefits that the organisation has received or will receive on its own account is recognised as income. Unless otherwise specified below, income is valued at the fair value of the benefit that has been or will be received.

Donations

Donations include donations received from the general public, companies, organisations, associations, private and non-profit funds and foundations, and sponsorship. Donations also include bequests, the value of donated assets, and income from donations with deeds of gift. Funds from the Swedish Postcode Lottery are also classified as donations. Donations received in the form of undertakings by companies to pay a certain percentage of their sales to a fundraising organisation are also deemed funds raised, because the third-party company, not Kvinna till Kvinna, is the seller. As a rule, donations are recognised as income when they are received and valued at their fair value.

Grants

Funds that the organisation has received from the European Union, the Swedish state or formally independent bodies formed by either of these, and which are provided in the form of transfers of resources to an organisation in exchange for the organisation meeting, or pledging to meet, certain conditions relating to its activities, are deemed public grants and are to be reported as grants (K5, Sections 36.8 and 37.10). If these conditions are not met, there is an obligation for such grants to be repaid. The definition of a grant also applies to other organisations that provide funds under these conditions.

Grants are recognised as income once the conditions for receiving the grant have been met. Grants received are recognised as liabilities until the conditions for receiving the grant have been met. Grants received to cover certain costs are reported in the same financial year as the cost they are intended to cover.

Other income

Primary income from completed International Training Programmes (ITP) and the sale of products.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are divided as follows: programme, fundraising and administrative expenses.

Programme expenses

Programme expenses refer to expenses that have a direct connection to the fulfilment of the organisation’s purpose and Articles of Association, namely:

- To support projects that promote women’s self-reliance, self-esteem and psychosocial and/or physical health, or that otherwise help promote women’s participation in building a democratic civil society.
- To publicise facts and information about the effects of war and to build public support for peaceful conflict resolution through the use of civil methods.
- To foster studies and research on the effects of war and armed conflict on women.

Administrative expenses incurred as a direct result of an activity/project are seen as programme expenses. Examples of such expenses are our overseas offices, centralised project management & governance and the administrative handling of grant applications.

Fundraising expenses

Fundraising expenses consist of expenses with a direct connection to fundraising activities that target all of the organisation’s donors.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are expenses that the organisation incurs to fulfil the quality requirements it has for its operations and donors, but that cannot be regarded as programme expenses. Around 7.3% of our allocations finance administrative expenses; these are accounted for as programme expenses. What remains are expenses for certain managers and some staff in the finance and communication departments, as well as expenses to develop our administrative and organisational processes, accounting expenses and some common expenses.

Common expenses

Common expenses include IT, finance and accounting functions, premises and management (Board of Directors and the secretary general).

Leasing

Of the organisation’s leasing costs are recognised as operating costs. Leasing costs include rent for our premises.

Remunerations to employees

Ongoing remunerations to employees in the form of wages and salaries, payroll overhead and the like are recognised as expenses concurrently with the performance of their duties. Since all pension obligations are classified as defined contributions, these costs are recognised in the year in which they are incurred.

Profit/loss from financial investments

Interest income is recognised as it accrues. Dividends received are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Income tax

The tax expense for the year includes tax relating to that year’s taxable income. This applies to our activities within the International Training Programme (ITP), which is classified as an economic activity. There are no temporary differences, which is why deferred tax is not reported.

Balance sheet

Assets and liabilities are valued at their cost of acquisition unless otherwise stated below.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at their cost of acquisition less depreciation according to plan. They are systematically depreciated over their assessed economic life. Tangible fixed assets are derecognised when they are disposed of or when their use is not expected to produce any future economic benefits.

We apply the following depreciation period:

- Equipment/Computers: 5 years
- Some equipment purchases are reported as programme expenses. This occurs when appropriations have been made for their purchase, or when, due to the risk of theft during field work, the equipment is equipped with expendable equipment. This year, equipment purchases totalling SEK 5.3 million were reported as programme costs.

Financial assets

At the moment of acquisition, financial assets are valued at their cost of acquisition plus direct transaction costs.

Receivables

Receivables are reported in the amounts we estimate will be paid, based on individual assessment.

Foreign currencies

Cash, bank balances and other financial assets are valued at the closing day rate.

Equity

The retained earnings include all profits and losses brought forward from the current and previous periods. Designated funds include donations that have not yet been utilised.

Liability for grants received but no utilised

Where the organisation has received a grant but not yet fulfilled its conditions, the grant is recognised as a liability.
NOTE 2 The Foundation’s income

The Foundation’s income is detailed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>24,611</td>
<td>16,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>172,475</td>
<td>181,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>4,476</td>
<td>3,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>201,562</td>
<td>200,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donations are detailed as follows:

- General public: 8,703 3,767
- Companies: 1,928 1,245
- The Swedish Postcode Lottery: 13,210 10,800
- Other foundations: 210 109

Total donations reported in the income statement: 24,611 16,242

NOTE 3 Grants recognised as income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Caucasus</td>
<td>6,127</td>
<td>5,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Balkans</td>
<td>15,615</td>
<td>14,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, Jerusalem</td>
<td>8,285</td>
<td>14,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, Amman</td>
<td>33,628</td>
<td>39,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>9,931</td>
<td>10,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-regional framework grant</td>
<td>48,369</td>
<td>41,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication grant</td>
<td>4,068</td>
<td>4,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resinda</td>
<td>13,375</td>
<td>12,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sida</td>
<td>1,586</td>
<td>1,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida administration grant</td>
<td>11,196</td>
<td>11,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>153,206</td>
<td>161,573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other grants for projects and activities:

- Raddröjaren: 2,381
- Swedish Inheritance Fund: 781
- UN Trust: 71
- EU: 3,347
- Folke Bernadotte Academy: 194
- International Alert EPNK project: 1,402
- Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs: 2,208
- Canada: 6,200
- British Foreign & Commonwealth Office: 1,772
- U2: 772
- SOC: 682
- Swedish Institute: 679
- UN Women: 216
- Other: 4,647

Total grants recognised as income: 172,475 181,199

NOTE 4 Leasing

Future leasing charges fall due as follows:

- Falling due and payable within 1 year: 4,931 5,411
- Falling due and payable within 5 years: 2,009 2,215

Total: 6,940 7,626

Expensed leasing charges during the period:

- 6,203 6,996

Total: 6,203 6,996

Leasing charges include premises and office IT equipment.

NOTE 5 Average number of employees, staff costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of employees (women only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Caucasus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salaries and other employee benefits:

- Secretary-general: 802
- Other employees: 51,208 45,240

Total: 52,060 46,070

Payroll overhead:

- 12,577 15,415
- Of which pension costs: 2,766 2,835

Pension costs secretary general: 291 274

Charged accounting regulations for employee taxes at our programme offices result in lower reported payroll overhead costs but higher salary costs.

Board and senior managers:

- Women: 6
- Men: 1

Total: 7 7

Voluntary work:

During the year, a varying number of individuals did volunteer work for Kvinna till Kvinna (e.g. packing dispatches, raising awareness and street fundraising). The value of these efforts has been recognised in the income statement.

NOTE 6 Tax on the year’s taxable income

Income tax is based on taxable economic activities:

- Pre-tax profit/loss recognised: 688 296

Total: 688 296

Tax calculated at prevailing rate (21.4%): 147 63

Total: 147 63

NOTE 7 Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs of acquisitions brought forward</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>1,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing accumulated costs of acquisitions</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>1,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation brought forward</td>
<td>-1,464</td>
<td>-1,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation for the year: -25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation carried forward</td>
<td>-1,464</td>
<td>-1,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing recognised value: 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 8 Long-term securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs of acquisition brought forward</td>
<td>620 620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing accumulated costs of acquisition value</td>
<td>620 620</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Securities specification:

- Stock value: 541
- Market value: 658

Money market fund: 75 79

Total: 620 737

NOTE 9 Contingent liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental guarantee/deposit</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 849 849

NOTE 10 Liability, received but not utilised grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sida South Caucasus</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Europe/Western Balkans</td>
<td>3,693</td>
<td>3,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Middle East</td>
<td>5,763</td>
<td>4,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Liberia</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>1,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Rwanda</td>
<td>2,844</td>
<td>3,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida framework grant</td>
<td>8,276</td>
<td>4,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida communication</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida other</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Inheritance Fund</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raddröjaren</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other grants</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>1,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26,923</td>
<td>26,253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 11 Accrued expenses and deferred income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holiday pay</td>
<td>-3,183</td>
<td>-2,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>-3,619</td>
<td>-2,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid grants, Sida</td>
<td>-50,720</td>
<td>-53,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repaid payroll fees*</td>
<td>-6,694</td>
<td>-6,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retroactive pension contributions*</td>
<td>3,767</td>
<td>3,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special project costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special equipment costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-61,711</td>
<td>-63,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adjustment made during 2019 and 2020 for staff posted abroad

NOTE 12 Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash assets</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balances</td>
<td>104,609</td>
<td>83,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>104,800</td>
<td>83,137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 13 Significant events after the end of the financial year

The Board closely follows the covid-19 pandemic that is affecting the world. Kvinna till Kvinna monitors the spread of the virus in Sweden and in its programme countries and will take the necessary measures to protect staff. The secretary-general continuously updates the Board on the latest developments and their impact on the organisation.

Authorised public accountant

Monika Wannholm

Chairperson

Malin Almroth

Maria Appelblom

Lars Ja mắt

Johanna Mammelgren

Authorised public accountant

Kajsa Goding

Our audit report has been submitted this day, 2021-05-03

Our audit report has been signed by our team.

Stockholm 2021-03-17

Authorised public accountant

Kajsa Weyryd

Chairperson

Viljem Furdjebjke

Maria Appelblom

Chairperson

Johanna Mammelgren

Stockholm 2021-03-17

Our audit report has been submitted this day, 2021-05-03

Kajsa Weyryd

Chairperson

Viljem Furdjebjke

Maria Appelblom

Chairperson

Johanna Mammelgren
Office translation of original document in Swedish

AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the board of Kicima LLC
Kicima
Corporate identity number 802405-6134

Report on the annual accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts of Kicima LLC for the year 2020. The annual accounts are included on pages 57–59 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kicima LLC as at 31 December 2020 and in financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. This report is an integral part of this audit report and is considered the auditor’s report to investors in the other parts of the annual accounts.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with international auditing standards, including those specified by the Swedish Auditors’ Association, and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the ‘Auditor’s Responsibilities’ section. We are independent of Kicima LLC in accordance with professional ethics for auditors in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and that they give a true and fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The board is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the Board of Directors is responsible for the assessment of the Association’s ability to continue as a going concern. They draw on, an applicable, internal system to monitor and report on the going concerns basis of accounting. The going concerns basis of accounting is not applied if the directors have come to a conclusion that a going concerns situation no longer exists, or when a going concerns situation exists and the going concerns basis of accounting is not applied if the directors have come to a conclusion that a going concerns situation no longer exists. The Board of Directors is responsible for going concerns.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of those annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. It’s also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement arising from fraud is higher than for other misstatements.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts. We also conclude on an audit based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is an audit evidence that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention to our auditor’s report to the annual shareholders in the annual accounts on, if, in our opinion, the matters referred to above do not exist.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors of Kicima LLC for the year 2020.

In our opinion, the Board of Directors has been able to meet the requirements of the Companies Act and the Foundation Act. The Board of Directors fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the administration according to the Companies Act and the Foundation Act.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our objective is to determine the suitability of the administration, and thereby our opinion on whether it is adequately compliant with the Companies Act. We obtain audit evidence to assess the adequacy of the governance of the Board of Directors. We also give an opinion on whether there are any matters in the annual accounts that are material to the financial position or results of operations and financial position or results of operations. We also give an opinion on whether there are any other matters that are significant to the financial statements.

Stockholm May 3, 2021

Kajsa Grenning
Authorized Public Accountant

Monika Wandelhake
Authorized Public Accountant
When covid-19 hit Liberia, Tuppee Nagbo went bankrupt after 25 years of being in business. She wants the world to know that the global pandemic has severely affected women: "The lockdown made us lose all of our money. No one would buy any fish, everything would just rot."

Tuppee takes part in leadership trainings provided by Kvinna till Kvinna’s partner organisation Women Rights Watch (WORWA) and is chairperson for the Fanti Town Community, in Buchanan City, Grand Bassa County.
For all women’s rights, in every corner of the world.