Trial International is one of Kvinna till Kvinnas partner organisations. The organisation’s support to rights holders consists of free legal assistance to victims of the war. It has achieved great victories before national courts and international bodies. This work also goes hand in hand with long-term advocacy—for example structural amendments to the Bosnian law.Amina Hujdurin, Adrijana Hanušić Bećirović and Selma Korjenić all work at Trial International in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
The Kvinnan till Kvinnan 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 140 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, conducting research and publishing studies, 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 during the wars in former Yugoslavia reached Sweden. At the time, the Swedish peace and women's movements 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 based on gender equality, human rights and democracy. Our aim is to resolve conflicts through civil, non-military means, with women having a central role. Only by ensuring that women are central to peace processes and the public debate will we be able to achieve lasting peace without conflict relapse.

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 political 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.
- Strengthening women's economic empowerment
  Women's lack of economic empowerment is a major barrier to equality. That is why we work towards strengthening women's opportunities to access education, enter the labour market, access financial resources and become financially independent.

FUNDING SOURCES | SEK 218 M

- 78% The Swedish International Development Cooperation
- 11% Fundraising
- 11% Other grants

FUNDING SPENT | SEK 195 M

- 90% Operations in conflict regions
- 2% Information, advocacy, research
- 4% Administration
- 4% Fundraising

OPERATIONS IN CONFLICT REGIONS | SEK 174 M

- 47% Financial support to partner organisations
- 46% Coordination, monitoring, project administration
- 7% Networking, capacity building, communication

A BRIEF OVERVIEW

The Kvinnan till Kvinnan 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 have to demonstrate the impact of our operations each year.

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 Kvinnan till Kvinnan 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 16–33, where we provide an account of our work around the world.

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

Where does Kvinnan till Kvinnan work?
We work in regions affected by war and conflict. The map on pages 6–7 shows which countries we operate in.

What does Kvinnan till Kvinnan do?
Our methodology and collaboration with women's rights organisations are described on pages 8–9. Our partner organisations are presented on pages 16–33, 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 40) and our development work (pages 10–13).

What strategies do you use 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 private donations and grants (see page 8). An overview of all our funding is provided on page 4. Our private and corporate fundraising activities are described on pages 45–48.

How do you inform the general public about your work?
We communicate about women's rights and our work through various channels, including printed and social media. Our volunteers are an invaluable part of our communication and fundraising work as well (see pages 36–39). We also engage in advocacy, which you can read about on pages 14–15 and 36–39.

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 specific examples 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 16–21; sub-Saharan Africa on pages 22–25; Europe on pages 26–31; and the South Caucasus on pages 32–34. We describe the results of our advocacy and communication efforts on pages 36–39.

How do you know your activities will be effective and how does your organisation work with learning?
To be able to learn and adapt, our methods & development unit, grants management unit and programme offices closely monitor and evaluate our operations. Our new strategy for 2023–2028, which we finalised this year, puts even more emphasis on organisational learning. We hold regular programme and partnership meetings to share lessons learnt. We also arrange annual workshops to share learnings across regions, and within the entire organisation. For more about development and training, see pages 10–13.

SEK 175 allow a woman in Syria to buy a month’s supply of hygiene products...
Kvinna till Kvinna operates in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA region), sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and the South Caucasus.

The world had barely made it out of the most intensive phases of the COVID-19 pandemic when Russia launched their full-scale invasion of Ukraine—an invasion with horrible consequences for the people of Ukraine that also caused ripple effects all around the globe. In addition, 2022 was a year with increased levels of conflict, an economic crisis coupled with energy and food crises that risk people’s livelihoods. This is predicted to lead to increased poverty levels exacerbating the dire situation for the poorest who are usually women. On top of that, the environmental and climate crisis.

The backlash against women’s and LGBTQIA+ persons’ rights has also been more evident during the last year than any of us would have feared. Not only are women in general more vulnerable to the effects of crises. We can also see the rise of regimes, policies and actions that are outright anti-women. From the gender apartheid in Afghanistan and Iran to the sexual violence in Ukraine and Tigray, violations against women’s rights continue to be perpetrated with little to no accountability. In a more militarised and insecure world, the war on women’s rights and bodies continues. In these times the work of Kvinna till Kvinna and our partners is more relevant than ever.

We are witnessing incredible acts of bravery from Iranian women and girls who stand up against gender apartheid in their country. It is a feminist revolution, with women at its forefront.

The pressure that women human rights defenders are working under is extreme, but so is their resilience and courage. As always, we stand with them in solidarity.

Grounded in our 30 years of working for women’s rights in conflict-affected areas, we will broaden our partnerships, support feminist movements in new ways, and continue our work for equal and meaningful participation—because together, we have the power to be recognised and heard. The work for the protection and promotion of women’s rights and toward a feminist peace is more important than ever.

For security reasons, we can neither mention all the countries we operate in nor provide a complete list of partner organisations we support.

A FEMINIST REVOLUTION IN THE MIDST OF CRISIS

The world had barely made it out of the most intensive phases of the COVID-19 pandemic when Russia launched their full-scale invasion of Ukraine—an invasion with horrible consequences for the people of Ukraine that also caused ripple effects all around the globe.

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Petra Tötterman Andorff | Secretary-General
HOW KVINNA TILL KVINNA WORKS

A peaceful and equal world for everyone. That is what we at Kvinna till Kvinna want to achieve. We do this by supporting more than 140 partner organisations, conducting research and publishing studies, 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 independently and together with researchers and research institutions.
- Training: We offer capacity-development training on women, peace and security.

Our partner organisations

In 2022, Kvinna till Kvinna partnered with 141 women’s rights organisations in four conflict-affected regions:

- The MENA region
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Europe
- 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 funding

We are able to support women’s rights thanks to donations and grants:

- The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is our main source of funding. We also receive grants from the Swedish Inheritance Fund; Folke Bernadotte Academy; the EU; Canada, Ireland; the UK; Sweden’s Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish Institute; the Netherlands, Switzerland and various other UN bodies.
- Our work also heavily relies on donations from private individuals and companies. Our main private donor is the Swedish Postcode Lottery.

The road to change

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

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.

We offer Ahel capacity-development support, help them become more sustainable and invite them to networking and advocacy activities. This strengthens Ahel as an organisation so that in turn can offer people like Dalya support.

We work with our partners 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.

We regularly meet our partners and maintain a close dialogue with them. This helps us monitor their work and understand the local context.

Dalya Mahmood Almaamary

Dalya developed the tools and knowledge she needed during a training by Ahel, one of our Jordanian partners. Afterwards, she teamed up with five other activists and 20 mothers and wives of missing people. Together, they launched a major campaign. During a roundtable discussion organised by Kvinna till Kvinna, Dalya got to meet the Iraqi parliament and voice her demands.

Example | Finding their loved ones in Iraq

We support many women’s rights organisations worldwide, including Ahel in Jordan. Ahel works against gender-based violence and to increase women’s equal participation in society. They provide training across the region to women. One network that Kvinna till Kvinna has supported Ahel to set up is the Ahel Network.

The ‘Ahel Network’ has about 150 members. 2022 marked the end of the network’s training programme on feminism and activism, “Arab Resilience and Mobilisation, Collective Measures for Change”, in which 20 members of the Ahel Network and three of Ahel’s own staff participated. The goal was to train women human rights defenders from Iraq and Jordan to become leaders who bring about change through campaigns.

We follow up on our partners’ ability to:

- plan and evaluate their projects
- operate transparently and efficiently
- network with relevant actors

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

Dalya Mahmood Almaamary

Dalya Mahmood Almaamary is an Iraqi woman who received training from Ahel in the network. After years of seeking justice for her father who went missing, Dalya finally got Iraq’s parliament to allocate more funding to analysing 97 mass graves, conducting DNA tests and identifying missing family members kidnapped by the Islamic State.
In 2010, few actors within rights-based organisations looked at risk and security through a gender lens. Eva Zillén, senior advisor at Kvinna till Kvinna, together with Urgent Action Fund and Frontline Defenders, saw the need for a holistic approach that puts women human rights defenders front and centre. Because security risks can look very different for women activists than for men. Threats can be made even by their immediate family, and burnout is a frequent risk. For many women human rights defenders, our workshops marked the first time they got to meet each other and define security for themselves. The discussions made us realise how rarely women human rights defenders put themselves first. Eva remembers how, after a workshop, one participant said she was much calmer these days and had started taking the time to actually sit down while eating breakfast.

At the heart of the Integrated Security approach is the drive to create a safe space in which participants can discuss threats as well as ways of taking care of themselves—we believe it's important to include both topics. Our workshops usually feature a mix of discussions and exercises to get the conversation going and for participants to learn to relax.

We literally create a “safe” room, with pillows and yoga mats rather than chairs and tables, and with soothing colours and music.

The Integrated Security approach is also a way to start talking about risks, and what risk is, with partner organisations. We view burnout as a safety risk, for example; for us, self-care is political. Eva remembers how nobody talked about this when we started arranging these workshops—and that we were met with quite a lot of resistance. But we stood firm in our belief that you cannot help others if you don't help yourself first. If you're stressed, it is difficult to make decisions, especially if you live in a context marked by threats and conflicts. Now, many others have followed and it is not as taboo to talk about self-care or putting yourself first to be able to support others.

Life may not change in a three-day workshop, but some things might.

In June, the Bosnia and Herzegovina team organised an exchange trip for our local partner organisations to Ireland, to hone their advocacy skills in terms of justice for victims and survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).

For three days, our partner organisations Lara, United Women, Trial, Centre for Women’s Rights and Crvena discussed GBV, peacebuilding and movement-building with prominent Irish women’s rights organisations and feminist activists. They also visited the Rape Crisis Network Ireland, the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre and the National Women’s Council of Ireland. The group returned home brimming with inspiration on how to convince politicians to set up rape crisis centres in Bosnia and Herzegovina and align existing services with the standards of the Istanbul Convention.

Why Ireland? Because the country is one of the EU’s top performers in terms of implementing the Istanbul Convention, because there is a strong women’s rights movement and because Ireland has plenty of experience with conflict-sensitivity.

I’m proud that we were pioneers.

Eva Zillén, Senior advisor at Kvinna till Kvinna
Our International Training Programme (ITP) on gender-based violence has now been running for six years. It continues to support professionals from key institutions and civil society organisations in the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe.

This year, a new cohort of judges, prosecutors, ministry officials, police officers, prison and probation workers and representatives from shelters and women’s rights organisations took part in two trainings. The group united 55 people from Albania, Kosovo, Moldova and Montenegro.

The goal of the ITP is to meet, discuss, receive training and then work on a change project. Because real change can happen if civil society and important institutions work together to combat gender-based violence.

In Kosovo, women’s rights activist Xhulieta Devolli uses the lessons she learnt during the ITP to lobby and conduct campaigns and trainings to raise awareness of marginalised Roma Ashkali and Egyptian women.

Real change can happen if civil society and important institutions work together to combat gender-based violence.

In October, we started working on an exit plan for the ITP, to pass on ownership of the alumni network to its participants, with the help of the Swedish embassies in their respective countries.

SHAPING FUTURE LEADERS

Shilér Al Fouadi on what it was like to be part of Kvinna till Kvinnas feminist leadership programme—a unique forum for young women human rights defenders with an immigrant background in Sweden.

“For the first time, there’s a forum for us and we get to be the majority. I didn’t have to feel different or like a stereotype. I am not just ‘Shilér from Rinkeby’ but a whole person.”

FIVE YEARS OF BREAKING THE SILENCE

It’s been five years since #MeToo went viral. The movement shone a spotlight on sexual harassment and sexual violence around the world. It challenged the culture of silence and gave victims a voice. As such, #MeToo became part of a larger, global movement of change and resistance.

But while it may have spread like wildfire, #MeToo also reminded us that movements need to be inclusive and relevant to all women. Many victims continue to live in silence, with no option whatsoever to share their experiences in public.

19% of women human rights defenders have received death threats.

In Tunisia, Kvinna till Kvinnas partner organisation Aswat Nissa paid tribute to the courageous voices who broke the silence around sexual harassment in Tunisia through the #EnaZeda movement by painting a fresco inspired by women protests to denounce patriarchy.

MEET, LEARN, CHANGE

In October, we started working on an exit plan for the ITP, to pass on ownership of the alumni network to its participants, with the help of the Swedish embassies in their respective countries.

Sida
CLIMATE CHANGE IS GENDERED

Research is an important part of Kvinna till Kvinna’s mandate. We both publish reports ourselves and support our partner organisations’ research on women, peace and security. Here are some of the latest publications to roll off the presses.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS GENDERED

Just like in many other countries, Rwanda’s climate crisis is gendered: it hits women differently—and often harder—than men. Unpredictable seasons, weather fluctuations and natural disasters like floods, erosions and droughts are worsening gender inequalities, causing a spike in gender-based violence, and making women and girls more vulnerable on a socio-economic level. In 2022 we published the report ‘Gender, women’s rights, environment, and climate change in Rwanda’.

Across all ten districts of the study, 82% of respondents agreed that women are more affected by climate change. Most of those working in agriculture in Rwanda are women (86%); the majority of them are smallholder farmers. When small-scale agriculture becomes untenable, women face unrealistic expectations to generate enough income to feed their families. The study also found increased pressure on natural resources and reduced livelihoods due to climate change being a driver of conflict and violence. This together with existing power imbalances and harmful gender norms, has led to an increase in physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence against women and girls.

Things have really changed. You can never know whether it’s going to rain. But when the harvest is bad, people blame women.

NEW POSITION PAPER
In our latest position paper, ‘The Climate, Gender and Conflict Nexus’, we outline the links between environment and climate change and gender-based violence, movement-building, participation, peace-building and economic gender justice. We also showcase some of the work we and our partner organisations are already doing and list our main recommendations.

MENA FEMINISTS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE
Together with Oxfam, we wrote a report on feminist climate justice movements in the MENA region, drawing on data from 22 in-depth interviews with feminist activists, women environmental activists and international organisations, as well as a survey of 140 women’s rights activists from the region.

The report illustrates how overlapping contextual and structural challenges hinder these movements’ work. But it also suggests that regional momentum could be harnessed to make feminist climate activism in the MENA region more organised and strategic. The report explores avenues to make climate justice more central to existing movements in the region.

WESTERN BALKANS BENCHMARK
For the sixth year in a row, we presented a report on how the six Western Balkan countries we work in are doing in terms of women’s rights and influence, as a benchmark for their EU accession progress. We considered women in politics, gender-based violence, movement-building, participation, peace and conflict nexus. Researchers and policymakers have largely ignored the impact of the Second Nagorny-Karabakh War on women. This is problematic, because disregarding women’s perspectives and priorities means international actors and local decision-makers make less of an effort to protect women’s rights.

That is why we brought together women human rights defenders, researchers, activists and experts working on the conflict around Nagorny-Karabakh to identify and explore the issues women in the region face. Women’s access to benefits was highlighted as a pressing concern, for example. In the resulting new policy paper, ‘Strengthening Women’s Access to Benefits After the Second Nagorny-Karabakh War’, we look at specific obstacles that prevent women from accessing benefits in the Armenian, Azerbaijani and Nagorny-Karabakh contexts.

FEMINIST ELECTION COMPASS
In the run-up to Sweden’s parliamentary elections, we published a “feminist election compass” that analysed the positions of the country’s eight major parties on women’s rights. We looked at abortion rights, men’s violence against women, LGBTIQ+ rights and global solidarity, among other issues.

QUEER TRAUMA
In recent years, queer Georgians have been subjected to deadly attacks and near constant harassment. The Women’s Initiatives Supporting Group, which we have partnered with for more than a decade, conducted a study to explore how that trauma affects queer people. The study relies on in-depth interviews with queer persons and discusses their relationship with urban space and the ways they interact in the context of trauma.
Since the beginning of the 2010s, the MENA region has experienced a series of mass uprisings and revolutions. These have exposed growing rates of human rights violations, restrictions on freedoms, weak and ineffective governance as well as challenging and unsustainable socio-economic conditions. These challenges, in addition to past and ongoing conflicts and humanitarian and financial crises—have directly impacted the lives and work of feminist and women’s rights activists and organisations across MENA in 2022.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by these challenges, and their rights are often neglected or overlooked in the broader conversations about the region’s challenges.

In 2022, we have witnessed increasing challenges for women’s rights in the MENA region, with several common trends. One of the most concerning trends is the shrinking democratic and civic space. The MENA region is being impacted by significant restrictions on democratic and civic spaces, including constitutions and parliaments. Women’s rights actors are working to combat destructive gender norms and rhetoric, address corruption, and advocate for the rights of LGBTIQ+ people, face some of the greatest risks.

Efforts to uphold women’s rights in the MENA region have been fiercely pursued at the local, regional, and national levels. We and our partners continue to work tirelessly, and some positive achievements have been made, primarily in the form of progressive legal provisions and increased representation of women in politics and government leadership positions. The fight for positive change continues!

GOALS

Long-term goal:
A diverse feminist movement and diverse women’s rights actors, which collectively fight for equal rights, justice and feminist peace.

Short-term goals:
• Support local women’s rights actors and facilitate mutual learning
• Reduce discrimination, threats and violence against women (including activists)
• Increase access to justice for women
• Promote a feminist economy, including by addressing legal obstacles
• Amplify women’s voices and strengthen their leadership in governance, peace, building and climate justice
• Support diverse women’s rights actors

Our Staff on 2022

I joined Kvinna till Kvinnan in June this year, as the regional consortium coordinator for the FemPawer programme.

I’ve studied, worked and lived in Lebanon all my life. I love this country; if I had to choose any place to live in, Lebanon would be it. Two years ago, I turned thirty, and I have to say, things change when most of your memories suddenly start with “ten years ago...” But I feel more mature and knowledgeable, and blessed. “I’m grateful for my family, my partner and my friends (many of whom were colleagues at some point).

I have a bachelor’s degree in nutrition and a master’s degree in public health. These degrees not only paved my career, but also impacted me as a person. During my studies, I learnt about eating disorders and mental health issues. I recognised myself in them, which made me get professional help. It’s such a beautiful journey healing from things you thought were normal. Removing the dark clouds that blurred your vision and blocked your potential.

But back to Kvinna till Kvinnan. I applied for this job because both Kvinna till Kvinnan and the programme promote women’s economic rights. I strongly believe that women should be independent, and that includes financial independence.

A beautiful thing about Kvinna till Kvinnan is that it “walks the talk”. The organisation is not just out there defending women’s rights; it also ensures them internally to its employees. I’ve found a place that respects me as a woman and a person, that understands employees have a whole other life outside of work hours—a life they can’t always control.

Today, more than ever, I’m grateful for this healthy work environment that makes me want to give back more.

Sincerely,

Melissa Tina Hamati
FemPawer Consoritium Regional Office—Beirut, Lebanon

THE MENA REGION

TAking the space

Visit to our partner Najdeh in Beirut, Lebanon

THE MENA REGION

OUR WORK IN BRIEF

EGYPT
We have been working in the country since 2014/2015.
Partner organisations: Al Tufula Centre & Alternative Coalition (ATCA), Egyptian Organisation for the Human Rights and Development (PHG), Womens Study Center.

IRAQ
We have been working in the country since 2005.
We have an office in Erbil.

PALESTINE
We have been working in the country since 2001.
We have an office in Nablus.
Partner organisation: Amal Centre for Development and Cooperatives.

TUNISIA
We have been working in the country since 2016.
We have an office in Tunis.
Partner organisations: Association femme et citoyenne, Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates, Assawat Nissa, CAWTAR, Joussour de citoyenneté, Association Beity.

ISRAEL
We have been working in the country since 2001.
We have an office in Jerusalem.
Partner organisations: At-Tufa’a Centre & Alternative Coalition (ATCA), Arab League, Arab Women Organization, Sadaqa, National Council of Women of Israel, Palestinian Women’s Action Group, Palestinian Working Women’s Society.

ISRAEL
We have been working in the country since 2016.
We have an office in Jerusalem.
Partner organisation: Amal, Arab Women Organization, Sadaqa, National Council of Women of Israel, Palestinian Women’s Action Group, Palestinian Working Women’s Society.

JORDAN
We have been working in the country since 2005.
We have an office in Amman.

PALESTINE
We have been working in the country since 2001.
We have an office in Jerusalem.
Partner organisations: Al-Ghawad, Association Woman and Child Protection, Al-Qaws, Palestinian Working Women’s Society for Development (PWWSD), Women’s Affairs Center (WAC) Gaza, Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environmental Resources Development (PHG), Women’s Study Center.

LEBANON
We have been working in the country since 2005.
We have an office in Beirut.

SYRIA
We have been working in the country since 2005.
FINDING THEIR LOVED ONES

After years of seeking justice for her father who went missing, Dalya Mahmood Almaamary finally got Iraq’s parliament to allocate more funding to analysing 97 mass graves, conducting DNA tests and identifying missing people. Together, they launched a major campaign. During a meeting with five other activists and 20 mothers and wives of missing people, they decided to work with and support a group of Palestinian mothers. Dalya got to meet the Iraqi parliament and voice her demands.

We did our best and I feel that the voices of the women have become stronger. The parliament members changed their impression about us, especially when we saw that we knew how to organise meetings with the local authorities.

Dalya Mahmood Almaamary, Student and human rights activist

EMPOWERING WOMEN IN NORTHERN SYRIA

Badael is one of the organisations we work with in northern Syria. They supported 202 rights holders this year (the majority of which were women), offering them training to empower them economically. Batoul (a pseudonym) was one of six interns who joined Badael’s trainings.

“When I started the training,” she said, “it was like I was suddenly in heaven. I live in a refugee camp, so never got to complete my university education. That has been difficult. Thanks to Badael, however, I’ve gained new skills. Today, I am strong and confident and find it easier to socialise. I will never again let walls hem in my dreams.”

‘ACKNOWLEDGED BUT FORGOTTEN’

Egna Legna Besidet is one of Kvinn till Kvinnas newest partner organisations. The collective of domestic workers is based in Lebanon, where it works to protect women domestic workers. Sexual violence against migrant workers is rarely talked about in Lebanon, which is why Egna Legna Besidet conducts research on the issue and published a study: ‘Acknowledged But Forgotten: The Gender Dimensions of Sexual Violence Against Migrant Domestic Workers in Post-Crisis Lebanon’. Journalists, diplomats, activists, researchers, university students and members of parliament were all present at the launch, during which survivors and the study’s authors presented their findings.

Egna Legna Besidet also launched a social media campaign to raise awareness of the plight of migrant domestic workers being subjected to sexual harassment.

SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN CIVIL SOCIETY

In 2022, the Israeli authorities intensified their attacks against Palestinian civil society and entrenched their system of apartheid with impunity. International solidarity is needed more than ever. Kvinn till Kvinnas secretary-general travelled to Palestine with five other heads of Swedish civil society organisations, to meet activists who work to hold Israel accountable. Kvinn till Kvinnas support for the Palestinian organisations that was outlawed by Israel to silence civil society. For us, supporting them financially is a way to actively reinforce solidarity, justice and resist shrinking space.

GENDER EQUALITY & CLIMATE JUSTICE

Together with Oxfam, we organised six webinars on climate justice and the link between climate justice and gender equality. We wanted to both increase participants’ knowledge of the climate-gender nexus, and strengthen feminist movements’ engagement with climate justice. We also commissioned a regional study to explore the reasons behind movements’ reluctance to engage with this issue, and drafted recommendations to encourage them to become climate justice activists.

Our biggest learnings:
- Feminist movements need more funding.
- We need to support women’s representation in climate policy and decision-making at all levels.
- We have to make sure the voices of frontline women and women with intersecting identities are heard and reflected in decision-making.
- We need to keep pressuring governments to remove barriers to civic engagement.
- We need to support collective action and alliances by creating inclusive, safe spaces for dialogue among feminists.

“As a mother, the climate crisis isn’t just an issue I work with as an activist. It terrifies me that my child will grow up to live in a world where she’ll have to fight for her share of water, because we’ve not doing enough to stop climate change today. I feel real terror and intense guilt. Climate change is not a luxury, nor is it isolated from gender justice. We have to view it as connected to all other issues: from bread and water in our everyday life, to social and human rights and freedoms.”

Egyptian feminist and climate activist

ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN COALITION

The Alternative Women Coalition for Peace and Security 1325 is a group of Israeli and Palestinian organisations that was formed to implement the women, peace and security agenda in Israel and lift the voices of marginalised Palestinian women citizens of Israel. In 2022, the Coalition did research in Masafer Yatta, a community whose inhabitants live under the daily threat of demolitions, evictions, and dispossession by Israeli occupation in opposition to international law. Families are denied access to their land, roads, sources of water, schools, and hospitals, in addition to nearly daily violence from Israeli settlers. The Coalition interviewed local women about their fears and the threats they face from settlers and Israeli forces. We want to keep supporting the coalition and their research, to lift the often-forgotten perspective of women.

68% of women migrant domestic workers in Lebanon have been sexually harassed.

GIVING OTHER WOMEN STRENGTH

It’s been over a year since Intisar Al-Amyal won the Swedish Government’s prize for democracy and human rights. With bright eyes, she says the award has given other young women the strength to keep fighting.

“It was almost like a carrot for them, ‘wow, we have received international recognition’, and that is very important. When other organisations go to government agencies to pursue women’s rights issues, I am used as a reference: ‘look, she has received an international award’. It shows that women in Iraq are a resource.”

RESULTS AND FACTS THE MENA REGION

The MENA REGION RESULTS AND FACTS

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We’ve been consulted and included in FemPawer in a way that made us feel prioritised.

The regional FemPawer programme supports MENA civil society organisations that lobby to end economic gender-based violence. It is based on flexible and inclusive partnerships and a bottom-up approach. FemPawer is funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A ROADMAP TO RECOVERY
In mid-November, we organised a webinar as part of the FemPawer programme, to develop a roadmap to a just and gender-equal economic recovery in the MENA region following the pandemic. Academics and activists working on feminist economics, debt and sustainable recovery participated and discussed the impact of IMF agreements in the region, and the ways those often disproportionally affect women. The webinar served as a starting point to set up a task force that can monitor IMF decisions and speak up about those often disproportionally affect women.

Afterwards, our partners organised follow-up workshops in Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon, and developed a strategy and action plan for each country.

TACKLING ECONOMIC GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
In September, we hosted a webinar on economic gender-based violence (EGBV). The idea was to provide a safe space to actors from Palestine, Tunisia, Jordan and Lebanon for discussing concrete ways to address EGBV through advocacy.

During the webinar, we got to learn how our partners deal with this issue and assess their advocacy capacity. Together, we explored areas of advocacy, strategies and action plans for tackling EGBV in the MENA region step-by-step.

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ECONOMIC GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, or EGBV, refers to the use of economic control, manipulation or exploitation as a means of exerting power and control over another person, particularly women, in the context of an intimate relationship or within a household. It can involve denying someone access to financial resources, controlling their access to employment, or exploiting their labour. EGBV can have severe and long-lasting effects on the victim’s economic security and independence.

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR CHANGE
These past two years, we’ve worked with our partner organisation Ahel to set up and run a regional network of women human rights defenders and harness their passion, knowledge and skills. The Athar Network now has around 150 members.

In 2022, Ahel completed a training programme on feminism, activism and collective action. Twenty members of the Athar Network and three employees of Ahel attended. The aim was to train women human rights defenders from Iraq and Jordan to be leaders, with the skills to design powerful campaigns.

In Jordan, programme participants Abeer Eleiwah, Eman Abu Khairan, Khawla Dohal and Sanaa Dayem managed to secure a major win after the programme. They lobbied for UNRWA to unfreeze the Women’s Program Centre’s bank account. After 14 centres near Jordan’s Palestinian camps protested, UNRWA’s director visited the Women’s Program Center and agreed to unfreeze its account.

SAFE SPACE IN A WARZONE
Our partner organisation Women Now for Development works in north-west Syria, an active warzone. It offers women and girls a safe space in which they can get psychological support to process abuse, isolation, anxiety, grief and fear.

This year, 47 women attended weekly support sessions, while 143 received self-help training to protect their mental health.

Online violence support
Our Palestinian partner organisation Assiwar from Haifa in Israel provides psychosocial support, a 24/7 helpline and chat support to victims of online violence. This year, they handled 700 cases, including one of a young woman who had been bullied by a man into sharing private videos on social media. Assiwar gave the woman legal aid and helped her contact the police to put an end to the threats.

Life felt completely hopeless before but then I started joining in on activities in the centre. I started getting to know myself better and I discovered my own strengths.

Our partner organisation Knowledge Workshop felt the environmental debate in Lebanon lacked a feminist perspective. So they published a book ‘What Remains: Eco-Feminist Pursuits’ explores the intersection of environmental justice and gender in Lebanon. Knowledge Workshop held talks on environmental degradation, urban planning, the economy and women’s bodily rights. They also organised a webinar with a Mexican eco-feminist movement in order to start a transnational conversation.

ECONO-FEMINISM
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DIALOGUE IS KEY
Two years into the FemPawer programme, we and our Palestinian consortium partner PWWSD have learnt that carrying on an inclusive and cooperative dialogue not only gives everyone access to information, it also helps actors share their experiences. This in turn keeps everyone up to speed with the shifting trends in economic gender-based violence. Dialogue has also made sure power and influence are equally distributed, so no single organisation dominates the agenda. It has brought small and diverse stakeholders to the table. Local, national and international communities have together discussed economic gender-based violence in Palestine and explored bottom-up solutions. All of them are determined to keep engaging in dialogue and to truly bring about sustainable change.
A VIBRANT WOMENS’ MOVEMENT

2022 was another difficult year for women in sub-Saharan Africa due to the social and economic impact of covid-19, a higher inflation than the region had seen in a decade, continued challenges caused by patriarchal norms, and lack off access to power and resources. The African continent is severely affected by climate change, and sub-Saharan Africa is home to nine of the ten countries in the world that are most vulnerable to its effects. Women bear the brunt of this, as our new study from Rwanda on the gender-environment-climate-nexus shows.

Still, sub-Saharan Africa’s vibrant women’s movements managed to bring about important change. They are committed to intersectionality, diversity, anti-racism and decolonialism. And they’re becoming stronger: whether as independent activists, coalitions or community-based organisations, feminists are more vocal than ever, despite shrinking civic space in some countries.

In Liberia and the DRC, we focused on women’s participation as voters and candidates for the elections both countries will hold in 2023. Our partner organisations also kept working to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, to safeguard women’s sexual and reproductive health and rights, and to promote economic gender justice. We see these issues as the key to enabling women to leave abusive relationships and actively participate in politics and society.

Progress may be slow sometimes. But as the Swahili saying goes: “pole pole, or one step at a time.”

I began my career in management consultancy. Like most young Africans returning to their home country, I went where the money was, to be able to pay my bills. But the work I had was not fulfilling... so, I started volunteering with a pan-African, community-based feminist organisation on the side. I participated in various panels discussing the state of the queer community, self-care for activists, and feminism in Rwanda, as well as East Africa and sub-Saharan Africa at large.

Doing so reminded me of the volunteering I did in my teens. I have always been a fervent advocate for the wellbeing and rights of women, girls and other marginalised communities. I always sought out ways to participate in organising: be it as a community dance teacher for primary school girls, or as part of youth groups at university, taking care of the marginalised and vulnerable communities in Cape Town, where I lived.

Today, I get to be a feminist professionally: I joined Kvinnor till Kvinnor in May, as regional programme officer for sub-Saharan Africa. My role is all about planning, monitoring, learning, evaluation and capacity-development for both partners and staff in Rwanda, Liberia and the DRC.

For me, the highlight of the year has been landing this job, period. I enjoy being part of the movement and the work that we do. It is at times heavy to read or hear about what happens to women and girls. But despite the challenges, I am motivated by the work we do and feel fulfilled, because I get to do something I love. People rarely love their job; I am blessed that I get to do something I love in an organisation I share the same values and passion with.

Eunice Twahirwa, Regional programme officer — Kigali, Rwanda

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Left photo Kevine Ineza, 14 years old, and Justine Niyonsuhi, 16 years old, are rights holders and participants in the programme “My Voice, My Right”, by our partner Paper Crown Rwanda and financed by Kvinnor till Kvinnor.
BUILDING BRIDGES IN THE MOVEMENT

In Liberia, several LGBTQIA+ people received physical and verbal threats on social media this year. An anonymous person created an account and began uploading videos of individuals from that community, sharing their sexual orientation, preference, and HIV status. People targeted in the LGBTQIA+ community were disowned by their family members, kicked out of their homes and lived in fear as the penal code is still in effect in Liberia. Kvinna till Kvinnor was informed of the incidents through an advocacy letter shared shortly before an Integrated Security training was to take place. This training came a very crucial time as tensions were high for the LGBTQIA+ community. The workshop was used as an opportunity for Women Human Rights Defenders and LGBTQIA+ defenders to share their experiences and plan for future solidarity as human right defenders. We arranged a meeting during the training, and saw a movement take shape between women human rights defenders and LGBTQIA+ defenders. The executive director of one of our newest partner organisations (Sisters 4 Sisters), who happens to be the co-chair of both networks, will spearhead the movement. Their first goal will be trying to make Liberia’s women’s movement more inclusive.

MAMA RADIO COMBATS VIOLENCE

Mama Radio is a community radio station run by our partner organisation AFEM, a network of women journalists in the DRC who promote women’s rights, gender equality and peace through radio broadcasting.

“Thanks to Mama Radio, we have been able to break the silence on sexual violence, people are better informed and sexual and reproductive health issues are no longer taboo. The authorities are also held accountable on sexual violence issues and the media are mobilised on violence issues.”

Julienne Basake, coordinator at AFEM, explains.

MAPUTO PROTOCOL

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, better known as the Maputo Protocol, is an international human rights instrument established by the African Union that went into effect in 2005. It has been ratified by 49 of 55 African Union countries. The document is considered highly progressive and guarantees African women’s rights in terms of reproductive health and rights, political participation and economic empowerment. It also seeks to end violence against women, including harmful practices such as child marriages and female genital mutilation.

WOMEN’S RIGHTS WATCHDOGS

Four of our Rwandan partner organisations, Réseau des Femmes, Save Generation, Haguruka and Duhoza—analyzed how the government is implementing the Maputo Protocol. This resulted in three shadow reports on women’s rights to health, women’s political participation, and widow rights, all with recommendations for legal reforms, policy changes and other measures our partners suggest the Rwandan government take. In October, the shadow reports were submitted to the African Court for Human and Peoples’ Rights. Working so closely together emboldened our partner organisations and strengthened their ties: they are determined to keep monitoring whether the government fulfills their commitments to women’s rights.

ONE STEP CLOSER TO EQUAL ELECTIONS

In October 2023, Liberians will go to the polls for general elections. Women’s representation in politics has traditionally been low in the country. In 2014, however, civil society managed to get a law approved that stipulates 30% of candidates for political parties must be women. So far, there haven’t been any sanctions for breaking this law. But our local partner organisations, like WONGOSOL, have managed to change this. As of 2022 political parties that disregard the law will now risk fines of up to USD 5,000. Though this law has been passed in the house of representatives and the senate, it is yet to be signed into law by the president.

SELF-DEFENCE TRAINING FOR GIRLS

Rwanda is witnessing a worrying increase in gender-based violence. Girls in particular face threats at home, at school and in their communities on an almost daily basis. Our local partners work hard to reverse this trend. Paper Crown Rwanda, for example, has set up a self-defence programme for girls, teaching them tactics such as self-confidence, assertiveness, verbalisation, de-escalation, negotiation and physical self-defence. Girls who completed the programme have testified that the techniques they were taught helped them escape sexual and physical abuse.

In Rwanda, SEK 2,336 can pay for a DNA test to strengthen a GBV victim’s evidence in court.

Breaking SRHR Taboos

In rural parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, like Miboro and Luvungi, young people often know little about sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Coupled with taboos, this lack of information leads to unwanted teen pregnancies, that force girls to drop out of school. CEDEJ-GL our partner organisation, works to change this. It seeks to raise people’s awareness of SRHR by increasing their access to digital technology and the internet. The idea is that better information will lead to fewer unwanted pregnancies and fewer sexually transmitted infections.

In November we held a workshop in Nairobi for women human right defenders from nine conflict-affected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The aim was to talk about risks and risk management, as well as explore ways of building a more inclusive women’s movement.

They came from contexts as diverse as Somalia, Sierra Leone, the DRC, Ethiopia and Burundi. This made for interesting discussions on what an inclusive women’s movement is, how to develop it, and make sure that the individuals stay safe and last in the struggle.

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Girls are always taught to keep quiet and look down when they are speaking. Even those who try to speak out are labelled as rebellious or too talkative. This mindset is wrong! Girls should know that it is okay to make eye contact, to be assertive, and to use their voice!
This year, the Western Balkans were affected by both global developments such as the pandemic, inflation and the ongoing war in Ukraine, and national and regional instabilities. Escalating tensions between Kosovo and Serbia have led to the latter deploying more troops to the border. Bosnia and Herzegovina remains stuck in a political deadlock, while tensions between North Macedonia and Bulgaria have sparked violent mass protests in North Macedonia. Meanwhile, political turmoil in Montenegro has resulted in the dissolution of the newly elected government and malfunctioning of state institutions. In this context, it will come as no surprise that women’s rights are still disregarded. Violence against women remains widespread, while women’s participation in politics is low, and gendered discrimination on the labour market is a common occurrence. A particularly worrying development in the region, especially in North Macedonia and Serbia, is the rise of the anti-gender movement, which threatens women human rights defenders and their work.

Despite these challenges, our partner organisations courageously advocated for legal changes to strengthen women’s rights. They advanced peacebuilding efforts and spoke out against gender-based violence and warmongering. For Kvinná till Kvinná—whose journey started in the post-war period—this is an illustration of the fact that sustainable peace requires long-term dedication, respect for human rights and the participation of women in post-conflict reconstruction. Otherwise, instability and human insecurity remain.

OUR WORK IN BRIEF

In the five years he has been working as Kvinná till Kvinná programme officer in Serbia, the world has changed a lot. Some rights and freedoms we had won after long struggles are now being questioned again. There are no final victories for women’s rights; it seems, and the fight for a better world never ends.

For me, Kvinná till Kvinná represents an inspiring work environment in which I get to learn and act in line with my values. This type of work is always political; our actions greatly influence our communities and our society. That influence is often positive: we support hundreds of women to overcome situations of violence, become economically independent for the first time, and start a new life. It often happens, however, that it is very difficult to respond to the growing needs for financial, political and feminist support that comes from partner organisations affected by the worsening of political and inter-ethnic tensions and exposed to pressure and attacks by various state and non-state actors. Consistent feminism and peacebuilding in a polarised and militarised world is a great and constant challenge that we face every day.

Mirroring that, I would say our main challenges and victories in 2022 were all tied to our efforts to ensure continuous financial and political support for dozens of partner organisations in Serbia that help thousands of women realise their rights. There are many obstacles on that path, and the general insecurity and crises that keep knocking on our door do not make our work easier.

What makes me (and many others) stay with Kvinná till Kvinná is the opportunity to demonstrate that feminist care and solidarity are not just empty phrases. They are concepts we live by that obligate us to shoulder full human and political responsibility for our words and deeds.

Tamara Smlogging
Programme officer—Belgrade, Serbia

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GOALS

Long-term goal
Ensure peacebuilding work in the region continues and put gender equality, women’s participation and women’s rights on the agenda of the EU accession process.

Short-term goals
• Ensure women are involved in ongoing peacebuilding and conflict-resolution processes
• Improve protection for women subjected to violence
• Support partner organisations’ advocacy efforts

Our STAFF ON 2022

Tamara Smlogging
Programme officer—Belgrade, Serbia

Advocacy for Change

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ADVOCACY FOR CHANGE

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GENDERED EU ACCESSION

With our partner organisations from the Western Balkans, we travelled to Berlin to advocate for a gendered EU accession process for the Western Balkans. In meetings with German institutions and civil society, our partners addressed the current underrepresentation of women in their respective countries’ EU accession talks. They also used the opportunity to emphasize the role of women’s organisations as strategic allies to the EU in furthering the EU-accession agenda, including respect for human rights, non-discrimination and rule of law.

Photo: Advocacy visit to Berlin, Germany. Meetings with MPs in German Bundestag and with reps of international organisations.

SUBVERSIVE WITCHES

‘It’s All Witches’ (Sve su to Vještice) is a widely popular digital feminist youth platform in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Western Balkans. It has around 100,000 followers across Facebook, Instagram and soon also TikTok. Witches sees itself as a feminist, decolonial, anti-racist collective that subverts the patriarchy on a daily basis, using whatever means necessary. They are also our newest partner in Bosnia and Herzegovina!

In line with our strategy for the Western Balkans, which highlights the need to support a broader feminist movement, our Bosnia and Herzegovina team initiated several new partnerships with formal and informal innovative initiatives. Witches is an innovative example of youthful feminist organising; partnering with the collective is a good way for Kvinna till Kvinna to increase support for new, digital ways of organising.

Some of the topics Witches has addressed through multimedia are militarisation as a feminist security issue, the gendered division of housework and emancipation of and through visual arts.

Photo: Visit to Berlin, Germany. Meetings with MPs in German Bundestag and with reps of international organisations.

DIGITAL FEMINIST PEACE CONFERENCE

Together with our partner organisations and other stakeholders, we organised a three-day digital Feminist Peace Conference in June.

Activists from the Western Balkans and Ukraine, as well as representatives of EU institutions, the OSCE, UN agencies and international NGOs, discussed women’s organisations’ role in peacebuilding and conflict transformation. The conference explored feminist peace and what that concept really means in everyday life, citing examples from their own communities and coming up with alternative narratives to militarisation, nationalism and war.

Oksana Potapova, a feminist activist and researcher from Ukraine who works for Kvinna till Kvinna, spoke about the effects of the ongoing war on women. She advocated for including women in decisions about community development and post-war recovery at all levels: “We need to recognise women’s role and have a holistic approach to community security and post-war recovery.”

During the conference, we also addressed the anti-gender movement that has grown stronger in recent years, both in the Western Balkan region and around the world.

LOUD TEXTILE WORKERS

In 2021, about a hundred women textile workers lost their jobs at the Bargal textile factory in Stip, North Macedonia. The factory claimed the workers were terminated for “violating order and discipline”. This wording meant the women lost their health insurance and their right to unemployment benefits.

Sadly, such occurrences are not uncommon in North Macedonia. Kvinna till Kvinna’s partner Loud Textile Workers, which promotes labour rights and decent work in the textile industry, tried to intervene. They initiated a court case on behalf of the Bargala workers, but lost in the Court of Appeals. When Kristina Ampева, who leads Loud Textile Workers, publicly pointed out that this was an indication of corruption in the justice system, she was hit with a defamation lawsuit herself.

In an obvious effort to silence Kristina, Bargala demanded she pay EUR 5,000 in damages. This, however, only made Kristina and Loud Textile Workers more determined to continue their work.

The power we have is where we can start from to make the change in an unequal world. We have the power for peace.

Irena Cvetković and Lana Bobić, two activists from North Macedonia and Croatia, spoke about their persistent fight for gender equality. They illustrated how the anti-gender movement has negatively affected democratic society and the work of women’s organisations in their countries.

“They use fake news and fictional constructs and use them as if they were legitimate. Hate speech is part of this derogatory mechanism and it affects our work and our reputation,” says Lana Bobić.

In Serbia, SEK 500 can cover the costs of one court hearing for a woman who has been the victim of violence.
When you hear women testify about Russian soldiers equipped with viagra, it’s clearly a military strategy.

A THREAT TO SEX EDUCATION

In late 2020, North Macedonia’s government reformed the primary school system, and made comprehensive sex education a subject available to children between 13 and 14 years old, as long as they have the written consent of their parents.

The anti-gender movement loudly opposes this change. Andrija Papic Mancheva is part of Kvinna till Kvinnas partner organisation HERA, that has been working with sexual and reproductive health and rights for more than 20 years. “They believe the reform will sexualise children. They’ve spread false information, including false translations of international documents, and manipulated and provoked people to create more fear and panic,” she says. HERA now raises awareness of the importance of comprehensive sex education, because it is not just education that has come under threat in North Macedonia: it is all of the country’s achievements for gender equality.

BREAKING THE SILENCE

In patriarchal Kosovo, women and girls are regularly sexually harassed—even in public spaces like universities. Unfortunately, distrust in the country’s institutions leads to many victims remaining silent, so cases go unreported. This is why Kvinna till Kvinnas partner organisation Artpolis has been raising awareness, creating infrastructure for reporting, and increasing public trust in institutions since 2012. Their goal is to have sexual harassment reported and punished. The organisation has held anti-harassment workshops at all public universities in Kosovo, trained young people to identify and address harassment, and taught them about the country’s harassment laws as well as the psychological consequences of the crime.

We successfully wrapped up a four-year regional programme funded by the EU and Sida that addressed gender-based discrimination (GBD) in the labour market through research, strategic litigation, sub-granting and advocacy. The programme covered all six of the Western Balkan countries we work in and was run by our partner organisation Kosovo Women’s Network, in close cooperation with several other partners and Kvinna till Kvinn.

Here are a few of the results we achieved:
- The coalition partners handled 199 cases of GBD, providing legal advice and helping the victims approach the relevant institutions.
- Together, we published 14 country/regional reports with evidence of GBD.
- Together, we held 299 meetings with stakeholders to raise awareness of the issue, and additional meetings to empower women to report discrimination.
- The media mentioned GBD 558 times, thanks to the programme.

40% of women human rights defenders have been harassed.

EMERGENCY FUND ACTIVATED

Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine has led to a large-scale humanitarian crisis, with millions of people being displaced. From the early days of the invasion, there have been horrifying testimonies of sexual abuse, assault and rape. As soon as Russia launched their full-scale invasion, Kvinna till Kvinn activated our emergency fund to provide immediate support to women’s rights organisations and activists both inside and outside of Ukraine.

A FEMINIST RESPONSE TO WAR

Ten months into the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, we published a feminist response with recommendations for the international community on how to prevent gender-based violence; organise a gendered, intersectional, locally-driven humanitarian response; and include women’s voices in the recovery.

Our response also advocated for special protection of the LGBTQIA+ community, which is at particular risk of being attacked by both the Russian military and their own society, as discrimination of LGBTQIA+ people is common in Ukraine.

At our biggest shelter, close to the train station, we welcome women and children. They usually stay for one or two nights before moving on to cross the border.

In March, at least 200,000 internally displaced persons where living in Lviv. Our emergency fund allowed Centre Women’s Perspectives to swiftly react to the situation.

The organisation specialists in dealing with gender-based violence, but now provides humanitarian support to refugees. It turned its biggest shelter into a temporary home for between 30 and 50 refugees, and converted its own office to shelter an additional ten people. Apart from beds, food and bathing facilities, Centre Women’s Perspectives also provides psychological support; many arriving in the city are traumatised by the effects of the war.

Since the full-scale invasion in early 2022, the organisation has seen a spike in domestic violence and abuse. “At first, there were zero calls about domestic violence. But then there were increasing reports every day, especially of sexual domestic violence,” says Halyna Fedkovych, a lawyer at Centre Women’s Perspectives.
Since joining the Tbilisi team last year, I’ve noticed how easy it has become for me to breathe. It’s a real privilege to work with fellow feminists who devote their energy to supporting women to lead the change. I have been actively involved in queer feminist activism in Georgia since my teenage years and was trying to find a job that would let me fight for queer feminist movement-building. Everyday, I realise how important it is to do work you’re passionate about.

One of the best things about working at Kvinna till Kvinna is that even during heated debates, we know where we’ve come from and where we are headed. This common understanding, these shared values and this trust in each other’s intentions is the foundation that allows us to move freely, knowing we have each other’s back.

My best memories of Kvinna till Kvinna are from gatherings with our partners. Hearing and seeing how peacebuilding happens, witnessing the potential of solidarity and being with powerful feminists has had a healing effect on me. Those in-person meetings bring us closer, sharpen our strategies and help us (re)imagine our shared future.

The past couple of years have been extremely challenging for the South Caucasus region. Both the pandemic and frozen and ongoing wars have had a devastating effect on us. It has been difficult to survive, let alone fight for a feminist future. But we keep our hopes high, because we know how powerful the resistance of our feminist sisters is.

I look forward to all the challenges we will overcome together in the coming months, and the transformative change we will bring about.

Mari Kurtanidze
Programme Officer—Tbilisi, Georgia

Patriarchal norms remain deeply entrenched in the South Caucasus. The region as a whole struggles with a humanitarian crisis in the wake of the Nagorny Karabakh conflict, while Georgians faced spiralling prices this year due to inflation and a sudden influx of refugees from Russia.

Women are excluded from key decision-making processes and prevented from meaningfully participating in politics and the labour market. This is particularly true for economically, socially and geographically marginalised groups, and those who are extra vulnerable because of their disability status, displacement, age, ethnicity, sexuality or marital status.

We continue to strengthen our presence in the region and have become a powerful mediator and feminist ally. One of our main goals in the South Caucasus is to bridge the gap between conflict borders and create spaces for women human rights defenders to meet.

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THE SOUTH CAUCASUS RESULTS AND FACTS

When I listen to you, I realise I know nothing about what is going on in the region.

DIALOGUE AND CO-CREATION FOR PEACE

How do you build peace in a region plagued by drawn-out and active conflicts?

Kvinna till Kvinna’s new transformative programme in the South Caucasus aims to build peace in a conflict-affected region by gathering diverse feminist organisations, including those uniting younger and older women. The programme takes a holistic approach to explore practical applications of feminist peace and women’s security concepts, with a focus on marginalized groups impacted by gender-based violence and domestic violence, sexual and reproductive health rights, women’s political and socioeconomic participation, and justice. The partners will work with local decision-makers, challenge established conflict narratives, raise awareness, provide critical support to marginalised communities, establish gender-responsive early warning systems, create queer feminist safe spaces, and conceptualise the women, peace and security agenda more holistically.

INTERGENERATIONAL FEMINIST SOLIDARITY

The youth, peace and security agenda is enshrined in the UN Security Council Resolution 2250. In 2015, that resolution became the first international policy document to recognise the positive role young people play in preventing and resolving conflict, countering violent extremism and building peace.

The goal of our Feminist Peace Seminar programme is to deepen understanding of the youth, peace and security agenda among women in the South Caucasus. We want to encourage different generations to talk with each other and strive for peace in solidarity.

In practice, we organised five online sessions this year, where younger and older peace activists got to share information and learn more about UNSCR 2250 and the youth, peace and security agenda. We explored inter-generational solidarity and dialogue tools to encourage young people to engage in peacebuilding, including mentorship by more experienced actors, setting successful precedents, capacity-development and empowerment.

One of the most significant accomplishments of these online sessions was that they gave participants from conflict-sensitive areas a safe space. This was exemplified during the planning of the first session, when the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan escalated and fighting broke out. We were unsure whether the participants would still want to talk about peace and security with each other. But all women rights activists turned out to be very eager to engage in dialogue. Sometimes, discussions were difficult and uncomfortable. But the sessions counteracted geopolitical propaganda. Participants got to talk directly to “the other side”, without war rhetoric interfering in their conversations.

DISCUSSING LOADED WORDS

In Armenia, “peace” is a loaded word. The country has a history of conflict with neighbouring Azerbaijan over the disputed territory of Nagorny Karabakh. “Peace” can easily be used in propaganda. One way to change this is peace education for young people.

After the fighting in 2020, the Armenian grassroots organisation Frontline Youth Network developed a peace education handbook for teachers and a mobile app for students. Gender, too, was on the agenda. With the cooperation of the country’s Ministry of Education, Frontline Youth Network started training secondary school teachers in the Tavush region.

The organisation did face pushback. But co-founder Lusine Kosakyan and her colleagues kept talking about peace and gender with women and young people affected by the conflict. Their approach seems to work: “Our peace education is now being implemented in other regions too,” says Louise.

The problem is that there is little knowledge of LGBTQIA+ issues. No government or political party is doing anything to change that.

The South Caucasus is a conflict-affected region where LGBTIQ+ issues are not well represented. While these mechanisms are not defined, WISG has also produced a key policy document detailing specific recommendations for setting up such a mechanism and procedures.

25% of women human rights defenders have been threatened with violence.

SEK 190 covers the cost of a woman’s meals for one day at a shelter in Georgia.

Interpersonal security and the women, peace and security agenda

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ENGAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY

Climate change is one of the most acute challenges of our time. In 2022, we stepped up our advocacy efforts on the intersection between climate, gender and conflict by supporting our partners’ work, organising events, and drafting reports and policies.

Women’s rights activists play a crucial role for addressing environmental degradation, climate change and climate insecurity. Yet, they face a host of barriers: according to the OECD, just 3% of climate finance was spent on women and girls in 2018.

STEPPING UP CLIMATE ADVOCACY

We interviewed five activists this year:
• Equality expert Ida Östensson talked about consent culture in schools;
• Goodwill ambassadors Linnéa Claeson, Fanna Ndow Norrby and Alexandra Pascalidou discussed how Kvinna till Kvinna can support local women’s rights organisations during war;
• Sarah Dawn Finer reminisced about growing up in a feminist family and saying yes to becoming our new goodwill ambassador;
• Asabea Britton is known for talking about reproductive rights and maternity care. When Russia launched their full-scale invasion of Ukraine, her initiative spread information about how to give birth without a midwife;
• Writer and influencer Attila Yoldas spoke out against destructive masculinity norms.

QUALITY FUNDING FOR WOMEN PEACEBUILDERS

Women’s peacebuilding work is woefully under-funded: sadly 0.2% of bilateral aid to conflict-affected countries goes to women’s organisations. In April, we participated in a high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly on financing for peacebuilding.

Ahead of the meeting, we joined GPPAC, ICAN, GNWP, MADRE and WILPF in producing a background paper and organised expert discussions to call for increased funding and better systems to finance women’s peacebuilding work. During the meeting itself, we co-organised a side event with UN Women and The Compact on Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Action, co-hosted by Sweden, Bangladesh, Ireland and Sierra Leone.

A few months later, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the issue, calling for funding for initiatives that support women’s full, equal and meaningful participation in peacebuilding programming. The new resolution encourages both the UN itself and others to dedicate a larger share of their peacebuilding funding to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

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Just 3% of climate finance was spent on women and girls in 2018.

32% of women human rights defenders have been slandered.

NEW MERCH

Our webshop now features two exciting new items: an equality pin and a toiletry bag.
We are thrilled to receive this funding, which is needed more than ever. Sadly, the pandemic caused a backlash for women’s rights across the world and the needs continue to be immense.

12 MILLION FROM THE POSTCODE LOTTERY
We are immensely grateful to the Swedish Postcode Lottery for continuing to support us and our partner organisations, who prevent gender-based violence, affect social change and lobby for women to be part of decision-making processes. Your support is vital for gender equality.

NEW BRUSSELS OFFICE
In January, we opened the doors to our first-ever EU-focused office—the result of 15 years of EU advocacy work by our regional and thematic teams. We share the Brussels office with several other peacebuilding and human rights organisations. Our new office serves as a watchdog that monitors, analyses and influences the EU’s development of policies that could affect feminist peace, sexual and gender-based violence, women’s and LGBTQIA+ rights, human security in conflict, and the women, peace and security agenda. We also actively discuss the EU’s role as a mediator, countries’ EU accession processes, and the EU’s humanitarian and development funding.

THE BODY SHOP DONATES TO EMERGENCY FUND
The Body Shop in Sweden donated SEK 300,000 to Kvinna till Kvinnas emergency fund. It was created so that Kvinna till Kvinnan could rapidly respond to emergencies. In 2022, the fund supported women human rights defenders in Ukraine.

NEW GOODWILL AMBASSADOR
We’re proud to introduce our new goodwill ambassador: Sarah Dawn Finer. Sarah is a Swedish artist, TV host and actress who wants to use her platform to defend the rights of women and girls.

ENGAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY

Petra Tötterman Andorff, Secretary General, Kvinna till Kvinnan

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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.

**THE BOARD**

**CHAIRPERSON**

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

2. MALIN ALMROTH

3. KAJSA WEJRYD

4. JOHANNA MANNERGREN
   - Associate Professor in Peace & Development Research and Senior Lecturer at Södertörn University. Former journalist, peace observer and election observer.

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

7. LENA BACKHAUSEN
   - Licensed psychologist. Former HR manager and leadership and organisational consultant. Has been involved in WILPF for many years, including as board member.

8. TSHEMISE Tsekela
   - Environmental strategist at the Public Employment Service. Former employment coordinator, Red Cross volunteer and board member of Save the Children’s local association.

9. CARINA ANDERSSON
   - Head of unit MENA and Europe at the Red Cross. Significant experience of development cooperation, including through We Effect.

10. LISEN BERGQUIST
    - Head of communication at 1825, a mental health centre for young adults. Formerly worked at Friends, the Alumni Stonebridge Group and the Swedish Institute of International Affairs.

**MEMBERS**

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

**DEPUTY MEMBERS**

1. 2. 3. 4.

**REGISTERED NUMBER 802401-6134**

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 2022**

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- Income statement 42
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- Notes 45-48

The board of The Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation hereby issues its annual accounts for the financial year of 2022. The annual accounts use Swedish crowns (SEK). Unless otherwise specified, all amounts are reported in thousand SEK. Figures between brackets are from the previous year.

**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 leading women’s rights organisations, with more than 140 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/or 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 Kvinna till Kvinna was founded, it brought together Sweden’s peace and women’s movements. Three dozen organisations have supported us ever since.

**Significant events during the year**

Several events this year had a major effect on our operations, including the ongoing war in Ukraine and the economic developments around the world.

The global women’s rights movement continued to face headwinds, focusing a great deal on physical and digital security. Kvinna till Kvinna supported Ukraine with our own emergency fund and resources from Radiohälpen. Deductions from Sweden’s development budget to fund in-country costs (including costs for the reception of refugees) forced us to reprioritise and suspend some activities, pending more information from the government. Sweden’s elections dominated the autumn; the result of these elections and the abovementioned cuts is raising concerns at Kvinna till Kvinna ahead of 2023.

Our head office moved to a new location in Stockholm, Hammarby Sjöstad. In January, we opened our first EU office located in Brussels—the result of 15 years of EU advocacy work. All in all, despite the cuts to Sweden’s development cooperation budget, we managed to develop as an organisation and conducted a series of successful activities.

**Strengthening the women’s rights movement, advocacy and political participation:**

We supported our partner Ahel in founding and running a regional network of human rights defenders in the Middle East and North Africa. The ‘Athar Network’ has about 150 members. 2022 marked the end of the network’s training programme on feminism and activism, “Arab Leadership and Mobilisation, Collective Measures for Change”, in which 20 members of the Athar Network and three of Ahel’s own staff participated. The goal was to train women human rights defenders from Iraq and Jordan to become leaders who bring about change through campaigns. One of the programme’s participants successfully campaigned to get the Iraqi parliament to allocate resources to exhuming 97 mass graves and conducting DNA tests to identify long-lost family members kidnapped by the Islamic State.
In the Western Balkans, three local women's rights organisations increased their capacity and raised funds to be able to offer marginalised communities an innovative combination of legal and psychosocial support. They registered and set up legal aid centres, provided more than 300 services to 239 clients, and initiated court proceedings in 27 cases.

**Women in peacebuilding:**
In the South Caucasus, we run the "Feminist Peace Seminar", which raises awareness and deepens understanding among young peacebuilders and security stakeholders.

The goal is to promote dialogue and foster intergenerational solidarity to build peace. We did so through five webinars ("The Voices of Youth and Intergenerational Solidarity"), which during younger and older peace activists got to talk with each other and learn more about UN Security Council Resolution 2250, which first defined the youth, peace and security agenda.

Together with some of our partner organisations and other stakeholders, we arranged a digital feminist peace building conference. Activists from the European Union and the Western Balkans, Ukraine and other regions discussed the role of women and feminist organisations in peace-building. They talked about the concept of "feminist peace" and what it means to them in their everyday lives and communities, and offered alternative narratives to militarisation, nationalism and war. Representatives of several EU institutions, the OSCE, UN bodies and international civil society organisations made statements at the end of the conference.

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has led to a devastating humanitarian crisis. Ten months after the launch of the full-scale invasion, we published a feminist response, with recommendations to the international community. It centred on preventing and protecting women from gender-based violence; ensuring a gendered, intersectional, locally-driven humanitarian response. Following the full-scale invasion we set up an emergency fund for Ukraine. The first donations went to women's rights activists in the country, to support with shelter and offer psychosocial support to women and children.

**Gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health and rights:**
Young people's awareness of their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) tends to be low in rural areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. That is partly because the subject is taboo, and because information on the subject is scarce. This leads to consequences like unwanted teen pregnancies, which in turn forces girls to drop out of school. Our partner CEDEJ-Glac works to change this, using digital technology to improve adolescent SRHR knowledge. Access to the internet is usually anything but a given in rural communities. Ensuring young people get to use the internet makes it easier for them to access information about SRHR.

In Rwanda, there has recently been a spike in gender-based violence. Our partners work hard to prevent such violence and support victims and survivors. Paper Crown Rwanda combats this by teaching self-defence skills and tactics, including better self-esteem, verbalisation, de-escalation, negotiation and physical self-defence. Girls who participated in the programme have testified that what they learnt has prevented them from being sexually or physically abused.

**Economic empowerment:**
We hosted online seminars on awareness-raising and economic gender-based violence (EGBV) this year, providing participants with a safe space to meet, discuss and come up with concrete ways to tackle EGBV in Palestine, Tunisia, Jordan and Lebanon. The goal of the seminars was to identify awareness-raising areas and develop EGBV strategies for the MENA region. The discussions allowed participants to pinpoint concrete ways of reducing EGBV by raising awareness at the grassroots, regional and global levels. Afterwards, our partners organised follow-up workshops in Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine, developing an action plan for each country.

**Communication, fundraising and non-profit activities:**
We kept raising more funds from private and corporate donors in Sweden. In 2022, our monthly donor base expanded by 18% compared to the year before, resulting in 24.5% more funds donated by our monthly donors. This year, Kvinnan till Kvinnan raised a total of SEK 23,848,000.

We also strengthened our online presence. Our Swedish website, kvinnatillkvinnan.se, attracted 231,514 visitors this year—an increase of 41.16% compared to the year before, when 151,253 people navigated to the site. Our global website, kvinnatillkvinnan.org, received 23,667 visitors—15.82% more than in 2021, when the number was 20,435.

**Social media:**
14.3% (144,039) new followers across our channels (Swedish and international, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and others) compared to the year before.

**Fundraising:**
We conducted three big fundraising campaigns: one around International Women's Day, focusing on the legacy of historical women human rights defenders; a summer campaign on men's violence against women, run by our goodwill ambassadors Fanna Ndow Norrby, Linnéa Claeson and Sarah Dawn Finer; and a Christmas campaign that centred on sexual violence during war and conflict. Together, these campaigns raised a significant amount of money, attracted new monthly donors, and increased our visibility among influencers and in major media outlets.

We hosted our so-called Femdefenders Talks. We interviewed equality expert Ida Östensson, who talked about the importance of developing a culture of consent in schools. On International Women's Day, our goodwill ambassador and actor Sarah Dawn Finer, Alexandrina Pascaldou talked about how Kvinnan till Kvinnan reacts during outbreaks of war and how we support women's rights organisations. Next, Sarah Dawn Finer, our brand-new goodwill ambassador, talked about what it was like to grow up in a feminist family and why she didn't have to think twice when we asked her to represent us. Then Asabea Britton discussed women's reproductive rights and maternal healthcare. When Russia launched their full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Asabea helped spread information about how to give birth without a midwife. Last but not least, we spoke with writer and influencer Åttila Yoldas, who is passionate about challenging toxic masculinity norms.

Kvinnan till Kvinnan has a new goodwill ambassador: Sarah Dawn Finer. A Swedish artist, TV host and actor, Sarah Dawn Finer uses her platform to speak out about the rights of women and girls.

The Body Shop Sweden donated SEK 300,000 to Kvinnan till Kvinnan's emergency fund to support women's human rights defenders in Ukraine. In total, private and corporate donors donated SEK 1.7 million this year.

We published five new reports and studies. Ahead of the elections in Sweden, we launched a "feminist election compass", which analysed the politics of the country's eight biggest parties in terms of women's rights. Two of the reports we launched focused on climate and environmental change. In the Middle East, we joined Oxfam in analysing the link between climate justice and feminism. In Rwanda, we focused on the gender dimension of climate change in the country. Our research shows that women have been hit harder than their male counterparts.

We also analysed how the six Western Balkans countries we work in are doing in terms of women's rights and influence, publishing a report on this for the sixth year in a row, as a benchmark for the countries' EU accession processes.

Since the Second Nagorny-Karabakh War between Armenia and Azerbaijan, which broke out in 2020, women's needs and voices have largely been ignored in the region's recovery process. We released a study to report on what life has been like for women during and since the conflict.
Allocations and grants
In 2022, we supported 140 women’s rights organisations in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa (the MENA region), the South Caucasus and Europe. Allocations amounted to SEK 192.7 million.

Net profit/loss for the year
We had a net loss of SEK 272,000 this year. In 2021, we made a net profit of SEK 1,001,000. We will continue to sharpen our fundraising work, to raise more funds from private sources and attract additional institutional donors. Unfortunately, our private fundraising efforts have suffered from the economic downturn in Sweden, which meant we did not achieve our fundraising goals this year. For detailed financial accounts, see the following income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes.

Sustainability
Kvinna till Kvinna cares about the environment. Our offices have implemented measures to become greener, and a more limited pulse survey a few months.

Discussions in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa (the MENA region), the South Caucasus and Europe. Kvinna till Kvinna was initially formed in 1993 as a network of women’s organisations. The actual 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, communications, finance, and HR & security. The senior management team is comprised of the secretary-general, the deputy secretary-general and the heads of the four departments. The secretary-general and 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 revisited and evaluated once a year. The rules of procedure stipulate who is responsible for the organisation’s long-term strategic planning and guidelines and evaluations, and specify procedures for internal management & control and for financial management. They 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 2022.

Future developments, key risks and elements of uncertainty
In 2023, our focus will be on implementing our new strategy and strengthening our private and institutional fundraising. Funding is currently the main element of uncertainty Kvinna till Kvinna faces, given the Swedish government’s new development cooperation policy. We plan on expanding our Ukraine programme, to give opportunities to affect their society and take part in peace potential negotiations.

Employees and regional offices
At the end of 2022, we had a total of 154 employees. Adjusted for those on leave of absence, substitute employees and employees on short-term contracts, we employed an average of 134 employees. Of our 77 employees in Stockholm, 70 worked at the head office, while the remainder were deployed in our programme countries. An average of 62 employees worked in our programme countries: they are stationed in Erbil, Beirut, Jerusalem, Tunis and Amman in the MENA region; Tbilisi in the South Caucasus; Monrovia, Bukavu and Kigali in sub-Saharan Africa; and Belgrade, Pristina, Sarajevo and Skopje in Europe. At our programme offices, an average of 70 staff members were locally or nationally employed.

Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board members</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of partner organisations</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of employees</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating income</td>
<td>217 516</td>
<td>196 370</td>
<td>281 162</td>
<td>200 989</td>
<td>169 716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising and donations</td>
<td>23 846</td>
<td>22 845</td>
<td>24 611</td>
<td>16 242</td>
<td>17 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations and grants</td>
<td>192 671</td>
<td>172 569</td>
<td>172 475</td>
<td>181 199</td>
<td>149 869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net turnover (webshop)</td>
<td>255 349</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources of income</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>4 260</td>
<td>3 316</td>
<td>2 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>-218 511</td>
<td>-195 535</td>
<td>-192 004</td>
<td>-199 786</td>
<td>-165 741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net operating result</td>
<td>1 035</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>9 558</td>
<td>1 203</td>
<td>3 975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/loss from financial investments</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/loss for the year</td>
<td>-272</td>
<td>1 001</td>
<td>9 569</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>3 990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity (thousand SEK)</td>
<td>18 916</td>
<td>19 188</td>
<td>18 186</td>
<td>8 617</td>
<td>7 940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Definitions | Equity = The foundation’s net assets, i.e. the difference between assets and liabilities.

Changes in equity
| Project- | Retained | Profit/loss | Total |
| specific | capital | for the year | capital |
| donations | | | |
| Equity 2021 | 1 058 | 1 813 | -272 | 18 916 |
| Allocation of the previous year’s profit/loss | 1 001 | -1 001 | |
| Net profit/loss for the year | -272 | -272 | |
| Donor-designated purpose 2022 | -900 | -900 | |
| Designated funds to Emergency fund | -900 | -900 | |
| Utilised donor-designated funds 2022 | -118 | -118 | |
| Utilised funds from the Emergency fund 2022 | -900 | -900 | |
| Equity 2022-12-31 | 1 058 | 1 813 | -272 | 18 916 |
| Specification of donor-designated project funds | The following funds are included: Swedish programme SEK 109 thousand, South Caucasus SEK 178 thousand, Emergency fund SEK 823 thousand. The Foundation’s profit/loss and financial position are specified in the following income statement, balance sheet and cash flow statement plus notes.
## Balance sheet (thousand SEK)

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2022-12-31</th>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, tools and installations</td>
<td>11 154</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial fixed assets</td>
<td>12</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>1 774</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total stocks etc.</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable – trade</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current receivables</td>
<td>24 450</td>
<td>14 085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and accrued income</td>
<td>2 146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current receivables</td>
<td>28 415</td>
<td>16 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank</td>
<td>13 184</td>
<td>127 053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td>110 681</td>
<td>143 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>112 455</td>
<td>143 967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds brought forward</td>
<td>18 130</td>
<td>17 534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/loss for the year</td>
<td>-272</td>
<td>1 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor-designated project funds</td>
<td>1 058</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity</td>
<td>18 916</td>
<td>19 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>3 665</td>
<td>3 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax liabilities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liability from received but not utilised grants</td>
<td>55 275</td>
<td>61 727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current liabilities</td>
<td>1 978</td>
<td>2 026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued expenses and deferred income</td>
<td>57 538</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td>93 539</td>
<td>124 779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equity and liabilities</strong></td>
<td>112 455</td>
<td>143 967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Income statement (thousand SEK)

### Operating income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>23 848</td>
<td>22 845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>192 671</td>
<td>172 589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net turnover</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income for the Foundation</td>
<td>217 516</td>
<td>196 371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operating expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenses</td>
<td>-202 643</td>
<td>-181 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales expenses</td>
<td>-264</td>
<td>-946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising expenses</td>
<td>-7 794</td>
<td>-5 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>-7 914</td>
<td>-8 293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating expenses</td>
<td>-218 551</td>
<td>-195 535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/loss from operations</td>
<td>-1 035</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Profits/loss from financial items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profits/loss from other securities and receivables that are fixed assets</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income and similar profits/loss items</td>
<td>1 125</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expenses and similar profits/loss items</td>
<td>-189</td>
<td>-168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total profit/loss from financial items</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total profit/loss after financial items</td>
<td>-272</td>
<td>1 038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit/loss</td>
<td>-272</td>
<td>1 038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit/loss for the year</td>
<td>-272</td>
<td>1 001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow statement (thousand SEK)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total profit/loss after financial items</td>
<td>-272</td>
<td>1 038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment for items not included in cash flow</td>
<td>-163</td>
<td>-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax paid</td>
<td>-251</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital</td>
<td>-886</td>
<td>1 018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in accounts payable</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>-11 472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in current receivables</td>
<td>-24 652</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in accounts receivable</td>
<td>-52</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/decrease in stocks and ongoing work</td>
<td>-310</td>
<td>1 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from operating activities</td>
<td>-44 078</td>
<td>22 073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>-1 513</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow from investment activities</td>
<td>-1 513</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow for the year</td>
<td>-45 591</td>
<td>22 073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>127 053</td>
<td>104 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange difference for cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange difference for cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>127 053</td>
<td>127 053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 1 Accounting and valuation principles

These annual accounts were prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, BFA 2013:1 (Kk) and BFA 2020:1, and with the operating guidelines for annual accounts of the Swedish Fundraising Association (GfK). 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 from the general public, companies, organisations, associations, private and non-profit funds, foundations; sponsorship; 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 donate a percentage of their sales to us are also deemed funds raised, because the company in question, not Kvinn till Kvinn, 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 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 pleading to meet, certain conditions through its activities, are deemed public grants and are to be reported as grants (K, 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; until then, grants are recognised as liabilities. Grants required to cover certain costs are reported in the same financial year as the cost they are intended to cover.

Net turnover

Income from the sale of products via the webshop.

Other income

This primarily refers to income from consultancies and trainings Kvinn till Kvinn conducts. In previous years, it also included income from the International Training Programme. Unless otherwise specified below, income is valued at the fair value of the benefit that has been or will be received.

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 international offices, centralised project management & governance, and the administrative handling of grant applications.

Funding expenses

Funding expenses consist of expenses with a direct connection to fundraising activities that target all of the organisation’s donors. Examples of such expenses are staff salaries, system expenses and donor management.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses are costs that the organisation incurs to fulfil the quality requirements it has for its operations and donors, but that cannot be regarded as programme expenses. We use about 7.3% of our allocations to cover such administrative expenses; these are accounted for as programme expenses. What remains are expenses for certain managers and 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

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

Employee remuneration

Ongoing remuneration 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

Tax expenses for the year include tax relating to that year’s taxable income. It applies to product sales and any consulting assignments and trainings we conduct. In previous years, it also included income from our International Training Programme. 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, and 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: 5 years
- Computers: 3 years

Some equipment purchases are reported as programme expenses. This is the case when appropriations have been made for their purchase, or when the equipment is regarded as expendable, due to the risk of it being stolen in the field.
Merchandise stock
Merchandise is valued according to the first-in first-out principle at its lowest cost of acquisition and its net realisable value on the balance sheet day.

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 assessments.

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

Equity
Retained earnings include all profits and losses brought forward based on individual assessments.

Grants
Grants may be recognised as income, the uncertain valuation of which is reflected in the income statement. The exercise of an option to extend a grant contract until 2023 has not been recognised in the income statement.

NOTE 2 The Foundation’s income

Accounting estimates
Estimates on the balance sheet day are based on assumptions about the future and other important variables, such as whether there has been a discussion on the conditions under which a grant may be recognised as income, the uncertain valuation of certain financial assets and whether allocated grants will actually be utilised.

NOTE 3 Grants recognised as income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public grants, Sida</strong></td>
<td><strong>Public grants, Sida</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisam (SIFO)</td>
<td>48 809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication grant</td>
<td>2 832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>11 411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, Amman</td>
<td>32 860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, Lebanon</td>
<td>13 484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>15 649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Caucasus</td>
<td>7 538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Balkans</td>
<td>25 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sida</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida administration grant</td>
<td>12 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>170 499</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other public grants</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other public grants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk Bernadotte Academy</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Police</td>
<td>2 913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Institute</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>4 799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>1 485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Foreign &amp; Commonwealth Office</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>6 812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>2 909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Affairs Canada</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMDP</td>
<td>1 914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Institute of Development Studies</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22 172</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private grants</strong></td>
<td><strong>Private grants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiodjupen</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>–</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total grants according to the income statement</strong></td>
<td><strong>192 671</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</strong></td>
<td><strong>172 569</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 4 Leasing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future leasing charges fall due as follows:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Future leasing charges fall due as follows:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling due and payable within 1 year</td>
<td>7 094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling due and payable within 5 years</td>
<td>16 917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling due and payable after 5 years</td>
<td>4 851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28 863</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expensed leasing charges during the period</strong></td>
<td><strong>Expensed leasing charges during the period</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6 457</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leasing charges include premises plus office and IT equipment.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Leasing charges include premises plus office and IT equipment.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 5 Average number of employees, staff costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of employees (women only)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of employees (women only)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Macedonia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Caucasus</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine and Israel</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>134</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salaries and other employee benefits</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salaries and other employee benefits</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary-general</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other employees</td>
<td>58 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total salaries and benefits</strong></td>
<td><strong>58 978</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payslip overhead</strong></td>
<td><strong>52 657</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>of which pension costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>3 224</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pension costs secretary-general</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 970</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Changed accounting regulations for employee taxes at our programme offices result in lower reported payroll overhead costs but higher salary costs.</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 313</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Board and senior managers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteer work</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All through the year, a varying number of individuals volunteered for Kvinna till Kvinna (e.g. packing dispatches, raising awareness and raising funds in the streets). The value of their efforts has not been recognised in the income statement.</td>
<td><strong>–</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 6 Purchase of equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consumable equipment</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 258</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 258</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 7 Profit/loss from other securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 8 Other interest income and similar items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest income, bank</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate gains</td>
<td>1 098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 125</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 9 Interest expenses and similar profit/loss items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate losses related to accounts receivable and operating liabilities</td>
<td>–387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other financial expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>–1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>–389</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 10 Tax on the year’s taxable income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income tax is based on taxable economic activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net profit/loss for the year</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>– 272</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TAXABLE income</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 004</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>– 127</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax calculated at prevailing rate (20.6%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 179</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>– 37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 11 Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs of acquisitions brought forward</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 047</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acquisition</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 513</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salaries/disposal</strong></td>
<td><strong>–1 047</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>–417</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing accumulated costs of acquisitions</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 513</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation brought forward</strong></td>
<td><strong>–1 047</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salaries/disposal</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 047</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>This year’s depreciation</strong></td>
<td><strong>–358</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>–358</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing recognised value</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 154</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 12 Long-term securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Costs of acquisition brought forward</strong></td>
<td><strong>620</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing accumulated costs of acquisition value</strong></td>
<td><strong>620</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Securities specification</strong></td>
<td><strong>Stocks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Book value</strong></td>
<td><strong>Market value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>620</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Money market fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>777</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>620</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES 13 Other current receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit for tax and fees</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security deposit</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>1,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid donations</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>1,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current receivables, partner organisations</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current receivables, consortium (DIAPA)</td>
<td>21,290</td>
<td>9,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current receivables</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,450</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,085</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES 14 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid rent</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>1,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid insurance premiums</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid support to partner organisations</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other prepaid expenses and accrued income</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,908</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,146</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES 15 Liability, received but not utilised grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sida South Caucasus</td>
<td>4,783</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Europe/Western Balkans</td>
<td>4,587</td>
<td>3,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Middle East</td>
<td>4,291</td>
<td>4,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Liberia</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Rwanda</td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>4,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Cream</td>
<td>8,077</td>
<td>8,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sida Communication</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Institute</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Inheritance Fund</td>
<td>1,316</td>
<td>5,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55,275</td>
<td>61,721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES 16 Accrued expenses and deferred income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holiday pay</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>5,261</td>
<td>6,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid grants</td>
<td>20,834</td>
<td>45,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repaid payroll fees</td>
<td>6,994</td>
<td>6,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospective pension contributions</td>
<td>-3,767</td>
<td>-3,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,621</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,538</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adjusted made during 2019 and 2020 for staff posted abroad.

NOTES 17 Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash assets</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balances</td>
<td>81,635</td>
<td>126,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>82,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>127,053</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES 18 Significant events after the end of the financial year

After the turn of the year, we received information regarding reductions in grants from Sida based on the current government’s decreased budget of the total grant to Sida. For Kvinna till Kvinna’s part this means that our communication grant will be terminated immediately, the agreement applied from 2022 to 2025 for approx. SEK 4.5 million per year. We also received a reduction in our grant from Cevam for 2023 by 10.5% and our regional grant for MENA by 20%.

Kvinna till Kvinna has also had its Dream Project granted by the Swedish Postal Code Lottery. This means that we have received SEK 9,990,000 to create a feminist leadership training for young women with a migration background and connection to vulnerable areas in Sweden. The project will last for four years.

Office translation of original document in Swedish

AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the board of Kvinna till Kvinna

Corporation identity number 602401-6134

Report on the annual accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts of Kvinna till Kvinna for the year 2022. The annual accounts are included on pages 40-51 in the activity report.

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 Kvinna till Kvinna as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flow for the fiscal year ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The annual accounts report is consistent in all the annual accounts.

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 provide a reliable basis for the annual accounts.

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 believe, on the basis of such evidence as they have been able to examine, that the Association is able to continue as a going concern.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our objectives in conducting the audit were 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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sida 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, individually or collectively, when in the auditor’s judgment, the effect of such misstatements on the annual accounts is material to users of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sida, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. As a result:

- 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the Association’s internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association’s internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the Association’s internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors’ use of the going concern basis in accounting in preparing the annual accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association’s ability to continue as a going concern. Where applicable, we describe those uncertainties in our auditor’s report.

We have not received written representations from the Association’s directors that the Association’s directors are aware of any other information or documentation relevant to our audit that was not available for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association’s internal control.

We obtained all the information and access to records and materials we considered necessary in the course of our audit.

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

Monica Wahlström

Auditor's review

(10)
Opinions
In addition to our audits of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors of Kvinnor till Kvinnor for the year 2022.
In our opinion, the Board of Directors has not acted in breach of the Foundation’s Act, the Foundation regulations or the annual accounts.

Basic for Opinions
We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities” section. We have audited the Kvinnor till Kvinnor’s accounts and have conducted an examination of the board’s responsibilities during the years ended on December 31, 2022, and have expressed our opinion on these responsibilities.

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 annual accounts according to the Foundation’s Act and the Foundation regulations.

Auditor’s responsibilities
Our objectives were to form an opinion of the annual accounts of the administration, and thereby our opinion of Kvinnor till Kvinnor’s accounts (so-called financial report) to determine whether the annual accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position at the end of the year and of the result of the operations for the year.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect errors or omissions that may give rise to liability in the Association.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed based on our professional judgment with varying points in mind and material. This means that there are significant uncertainties about which additional audit procedures are material for the opinion and which decisions and estimations would illustrate particular importance in the Association’s situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning adherence to accounting standards.

Stockholm, April 1, 2023

Kajsa Kolding
Authorized Public Accountant

Monika Wachtin
Authorized Public Accountant

The Kvinnor till Kvinnor Foundation | 2023
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Alex Victua Ishimwe, 1, Janneti Iribori, 17 and
other their friends, participants in Empower Rwanda’s programme for teen mothers.
Photo: Gloria Powell
For all women’s rights, in every corner of the world.