AnnuAL RePoRt APRil 2007 – mARCh 2008

CHANGING LIVES CHANGING COMMUNITIES

ANNUAL REPORT APRIL 2007 – MARCH 2008
With the support and encouragement of many wonderful women from YWCAs across the world, donors, partners and volunteers, the World YWCA has advanced its global priorities on HIV, violence against women, economic justice, peace with justice, human rights and women’s leadership.

In 2007-2008, we consistently called for adequate resources to respond to the feminisation of the HIV pandemic, drew attention to the link between HIV, poverty and violence and demanded women’s equal participation in conflict resolution and the peace building process.

Inspired by our Christian basis and our commitment to the human rights of all women, we have built on the great YWCA traditions of advocacy at the highest levels and service to women in their local communities. Everywhere we work, the YWCA continues to demonstrate the passion, vision and ability of young women in leadership.

Through the inspiring talents of the World YWCA staff, the YWCA of Kenya and numerous volunteers and donors, we successfully held the World YWCA Council in Nairobi, Kenya. The historic Council passed a revised constitution, elected new leadership and inspired thousands of people to respond to HIV and AIDS through the Nairobi 2007 Call to Action. The outcomes of the Council are documented in the Popular Report.

The Council also adopted a strategic framework that will inform the work of the YWCA in the next quadrennium.

Recognising that it is with friends and fellow travellers that we will change the world, the World YWCA nurtures its relationships with partners: youth movements, women’s organisations, human rights and development NGOs, the ecumenical network, UN agencies, core donors and other funders and supporters. We continue to participate in important ecumenical and interfaith conversations, representing the voice of diverse grass roots women of faith.

Our movement is richly resourced with volunteers willing to share their time, expertise and skills—without their commitment and contribution we could not achieve such great results.

It is only through sharing our stories of success and the wisdom learned from our experience that we will continue to flourish...
Susan Brennan
World YWCA President

Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda
World YWCA General Secretary
ABOUT THE WORLD YWCA

The World YWCA is a global network of women leading social and economic change in 125 countries worldwide. It advocates for peace, justice, human rights and the environment, and has been at the forefront of raising the status of women for over a century.

The World YWCA develops women’s leadership to find local solutions to the global inequalities women face. Each year, it reaches more than 25 million women and girls through work in 22,000 communities. This grassroots development experience shapes the organisation’s global advocacy agenda. The World YWCA is a volunteer membership movement inspired by Christian principles and a commitment to women’s full and equal participation in society. It is inclusive of women from many faiths, backgrounds and cultures.

VISION:
A fully inclusive world where justice, peace, health, human dignity, freedom and care for the environment are promoted and sustained through women’s leadership.

PURPOSE:
The purpose of the World YWCA is to develop the leadership and collective power of women and girls around the world to achieve justice, peace, health, human dignity, freedom and care for the environment.

GOALS:
- To achieve cultural, economic, political, religious and social justice for all women and girls
- To develop and sustain women’s leadership and to promote women as decision-makers
- To increase the effectiveness of the World YWCA as a global women’s movement with an informed and active membership at local, national and international levels

PRIORITIES:
- Human rights of women and children
- Sustainable development (including women’s economic justice and the environment)
- Women’s health and HIV and AIDS
- World peace with justice

ACTIONS WE VALUE:
- Self-determination of women and girls in all areas of life
- Leadership that improves the status of women and girls around the world
- Young women’s leadership
- Care for the environment
The XVII International AIDS Conference—the largest and most comprehensive gathering of organisations focused on HIV—will be held in August 2008 in Mexico.

In 2006, the World YWCA was elected to the Conference Coordinating Committee (CCC) of the XVII International AIDS Conference to represent civil society (women, youth and faith-based organisations). Committed to increasing the number of women and young women at the IAC, the World YWCA held a series of workshops that prepared women and young women for meaningful and successful participation at the conference. With more women meaningfully participating in the conference, the World YWCA hopes to ensure that women and girls remained on the global AIDS agenda and that the challenges women living with HIV face are raised and addressed, not only during the conference but beyond.

Through outreach workshops, the World YWCA trained women on how to successfully write and submit abstracts to ensure that local voices are taken to the global platform and heard throughout the conference programme.

The first workshop, ‘Communicating Positively’, was held in Mexico City from November 22 - 26, 2007. Participants came from the YWCA of Mexico DF, YWCA of Guadalajara, YWCA of Naulcalpan, YWCA of Costa Rica, YWCA of Brazil, and YWCA of Honduras. Participants are expected to submit abstracts to the IAC. Additional regional workshops are planned for Ghana and Albania.

In April 2007, a delegation of eight women represented the World YWCA at the IV Latin America and Caribbean Forum on HIV and AIDS and STD. The Forum took place in Buenos Aires and at least 4000 delegates attended. The Forum helped the World YWCA delegates to identify issues women and girls in Latin America face so as to strengthen their programmes on HIV and ensure meaningful participation at the IAC.

The World YWCA will continue to promote the IAC through workshops, the World YWCA website and articles in its quarterly magazine, Common Concern.
WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

Violence against women is a pandemic that affects all rungs of society and is prevalent in every region of the world. The World Health Organisation (WHO) calls it a ‘major health problem’.

Violence against women not only affects women – but the whole society. This is why the YWCA Week Without Violence involves the whole community to find solutions to make the world a safer place for women and girls.

In 2007, member association around the world held activities to highlight violence against women including:

**YWCA of Angola**, in partnership with Norwegian Church Aid and women’s groups from local Christian churches, held a skills building training on how to recognise and respond to various forms of domestic and psychological abuse;

**YWCA of Finland** held an event that invited community members to trace their hands on pieces of cardboard and write peace messages that were then displayed in libraries, markets and other public areas to remind the community of the gravity of violence against women and girls;

**YWCA of Canada** held a successful Week Without Violence with 16 local associations hosting the renowned Power of Being a Girl conference at which young women received tools and tips on how to live safe, healthy and happy lives free from all forms of violence.

PROMOTING RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE YWCA

A CD-Rom version of the Standards of Good Management and Accountability was launched in June 2007. The CD features a Power Point version of the Standards that is easy to use in presentations to donors and board members or in workshops with staff and volunteers.

The Standards were developed between 1999 and 2003 and outline the level of management and practice the World YWCA would like to develop to ensure member associations exhibit quality, responsibility and accountability in their work. Since it was launched in 2003, the tools and checklists included in the Standards have supported member associations and their local associations and branches in assessing how well they are meeting basic standards of good management and accountability.

Such self-assessment provides the association’s leadership with information

1 WHO Fact sheet No 239 Revised June 2000
on how well an association is managing and accounting for its work. As a result, the association has sufficient information as it prepares its strategic plans, annual programmes, budgets and organisational development plans.

**REBUILDING WOMEN’S LIVES IN KENYA**

Violence erupted in Kenya after disputed election results were announced on December 30, 2007. The World YWCA immediately responded with a Call to Action and mission visit. Nyaradzai Gumbonzvanda, World YWCA General Secretary, urged Kenyan leaders to listen to the voice of grassroots communities. “There needs to be a deeper sense of understanding between political leadership and the ordinary people. There is also a role for the church to play, and they must raise the voice of young people and women and engage in dialogue.”

The World YWCA, in close collaboration with the YWCA of Kenya and partners, continued to respond to the situation in Kenya by ensuring women’s needs are catered for, women are included in any mediation efforts and community peace is built by promotion mutual respect and tolerance. YWCAs around the world sent in messages of solidarity and financial contributions to support the response.

**CHANGING LIVES: TURNING HOPELESSNESS INTO HOPE**

Following the political unrest in Kenya, the World YWCA in partnership with YWCA of Kenya and Kenya Red Cross Society, carried out a Rapid Needs Assessment in camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Hundreds of women were interviewed, including those seeking refuge at a makeshift camp at the YWCA of Likoni. The purpose of the analysis was to identify the immediate needs of women and girls.

The report recommends that humanitarian assistant in Kenya includes financial, material and technical assistance to help businesswomen rebuild their livelihood.

The World YWCA, in close collaboration with YWCA of Kenya and partners, continues to respond to the crisis by advocating for women to be involved in the mediation efforts and promoting peace building in communities.

“My house was torched, two vehicles burnt, my hardware shop was broken into and looted,” a woman taking refuge at the YWCA of Likoni in Mombasa, Kenya said in a face-to-face interview, “We were robbed of everything.”
The World YWCA Council is the quadrennial legislative meeting of the World YWCA; it has primary responsibility for determining the policy, constitution, strategic directions and budgets of the World YWCA.

Hosted in Nairobi by the YWCA of Kenya, the 2007 World YWCA Council included an extraordinary Council to vote on constitutional change and the ordinary Council that determined the strategic direction, policies and leadership for the coming four years.

REVISED CONSTITUTION

With the theme ‘Changing Lives, Changing Communities’ and 2000 women gathered from around the world, change was definitely in the air at the 2007 World YWCA Council. One of the notable changes was an updated preamble and basis of the World YWCA constitution that reflect a more inclusive interpretation of the YWCA’s founding Christian principle.

The revised constitution firmly secures young women’s place in the decision-making of the YWCA, ensuring that a minimum of 25% of all board members are 30 years old or less.

NEW LEADERSHIP

The World YWCA Council concluded with the election of Susan Brennan as the new World YWCA president and Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda as the appointed General Secretary. Both will lead the World YWCA for the next four years through the 2011 World YWCA Council to be held in Zurich, Switzerland.

Brennan, from Australia, is a barrister practicing in town planning and environmental law. Gumbonzvanda, from Zimbabwe, previously worked as the regional programme director for the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for East and Horn of Africa.

Brennan succeeds Mónica Zetzsche who served the World YWCA as President from 2003 - 2007; Gumbonzvanda succeeds Dr Musimbi Kanyoro, General Secretary from 1998 - 2007. During their tenure, the World YWCA successfully adopted HIV and AIDS as its priority issue and held the first-ever international conference on women’s leadership on HIV and AIDS. Zetzsche and Dr Kanyoro oversaw the revision of the World YWCA constitution, the successful launch of the Power to Change Fund and introduced the Standards of Good Management and Accountability among many other accomplishments.

The Council also elected a new Board. For the first time in YWCA history, 55% of the World YWCA Board consists of young women 30 years old or under.

“In a global culture that keeps shifting its priorities, the YWCA has endeavoured to keep up with the times. Over the past 150 years the YWCA has adjusted its focus in order to remain relevant to women and the communities they serve.”

Mónica Zetzsche, World YWCA President 2003-2007
**YOUNG WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP FORUM**

Bringing together young women from diverse cultures and backgrounds, the Young Women’s Leadership Forum explored issues of global concern to young women including HIV and AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights, young women’s leadership, violence against young women and economic justice.

Challenging speakers and thought-provoking sessions identified solutions and developed skills for young women to be effective agents of change. The two-day event ensured young women’s issues were integrated into the broader agenda of the YWCA movement, and offered opportunities to build networks and discover new cultures.

The outcomes of the forum reveal that young women want relevant quality information on sexual reproductive health and HIV and AIDS; to be included at decision-making tables; and to feel safe and secure.

**NEW ASSOCIATIONS**

Seven associations were affiliated to the World YWCA during the Council.

**The YWCA of Congo Brazzaville**, founded in 2001, runs a programme that provides free meals to women living with HIV and undergoing antiretroviral treatment.

**The YWCA of Honduras**, founded in 2003, has 100 active members and young women play an active role in leadership.

**The YWCA of Sudan in Yambio**, founded in 1997 with support from the Norwegian YWCA/YMCA, offers women a safe place to meet and support each other.

**The YWCA of Russia**, registered in 2003, now has seven branches. The YWCA advocates for the rights of non-traditional families including single mothers and orphans.

**The YWCA of Mozambique**, registered in 2006, responds to the HIV epidemic with income generating projects for women living with HIV, and support for orphans and vulnerable children.

**The YWCA of Indonesia**, formed in 2001, now has five local branches. The association has identified four focus areas: leadership development, gender awareness, HIV and AIDS, and peace building through interfaith dialogue.

**The YWCA of Burundi** began its activities in 2001 and runs programmes that empower women disenfranchised by the civil war through training and education.
POWER TO CHANGE FUND LAUNCHED WITH OVER USD 10 MILLION

During the 2007 World YWCA Council, the movement celebrated a milestone in the YWCA Global Campaign launched in 1999 to raise USD 25 million for the Power to Change Fund. Thanks to the generosity of thousands of women and men in 89 countries, the YWCA Power to Change Fund reached the USD 10 million mark – the point at which interest generated from the fund can be used to expand opportunities for women’s leadership development.

The Power to Change Fund will invest in the leadership development of women and girls to advance social change around the world. By investing in young women, women’s leadership from generation to generation will be sustained and assured.

PARTNERSHIP SAFARI

YWCA’s in 12 countries hosted ‘safaris’ designed to foster sustainable partnerships in the future and promote global solidarity. The participants had a chance to experience first hand the impact HIV and AIDS has on communities in Africa and how local women’s leadership is responding to the pandemic. Many participants reported that the safaris had transformed the way they see things, and as one participant who visited Uganda said, “What lifted our spirits is that despite it all, there is hope”.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S SUMMIT HIGHLIGHTS WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP ON HIV AND AIDS

The International Women’s Summit, organised in partnership with the International Community of Women living with HIV (ICW), was held from July 4 - 7. The theme for the Summit was ‘Women’s Leadership on HIV and AIDS’ and it was the first-ever international conference to focus on women’s leadership on HIV and AIDS; at least 2000 people attended. The President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Mwai Kibaki, officially opened the summit on July 5.

The Summit begun on July 4 with the Positive Women’s Forum—a one day
meeting organised and attended exclusively by HIV-positive women. Three days of workshops, plenary sessions and side events, such as the well-attended Town Hall meetings, informed, inspired and mobilised women to take leadership in the response to HIV and AIDS. Experts, activists, world leaders and women working at the community level addressed delegates on a wide range of HIV-related topics such as economic security, trade, sexual and reproductive health rights, and female-initiated HIV-prevention methods. Seventy workshops including sessions on ‘How to tell your story’ for HIV-positive women and ‘Creating mutually supportive inclusive communities for HIV prevention, care and treatment’ for associations and organisation equipped participants with practical information.

WOMEN LEADING CHANGE AWARDS

Fourteen selfless and outstanding women leaders from around the world were presented with the YWCA Women Leading Change Award during the opening plenary session of the International Women’s Summit at the Kenyatta International Conference Center in Nairobi on July 5. Presented by the President of the Republic of Kenya, Honourable Mwai Kibaki and the President of World YWCA, Mónica Zetzsche, the award honours the leadership and extraordinary efforts of community women and organisations that demonstrate outstanding impact and innovation in responding to HIV and AIDS.
“We cannot solve any challenge facing our world without looking at how women are affected and how they can be part of the solution,” Dr Asha Rose Migiro, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations said, ”Change is needed that will enable women to take their full place at the decision making table.”

PositVe women’s forum

Held on July 4 as part of the International Women’s Summit, the Positive Women’s Forum brought together 281 HIV-positive women from every region of the world—the largest gathering of positive women to date. Many positive women’s networks contributed to the planning of the event. The intensive one-day programme provided space for sharing, networking, building partnerships and developing an advocacy agenda.

Together, HIV-positive women identified urgent advocacy needs for what are, in many cases, basic human rights that remain unmet. The Forum provided an opportunity to share strategies and build stronger networks to effect change for the benefit of positive women worldwide.

Changing communities: turning words into action

Throughout the Summit, women showcased their ability and willingness to lead—on panels, through workshops and in the Sokoni (a marketplace for exchange of ideas and goods). Unprecedented in many ways, the Summit drew the largest number of executives from international organisations to a non-governmental conference, as well as the largest number of positive women. Women working at the grassroots and global advocates met, shared, laughed and cried together. For some, this was the first time they really understood the impact HIV has on women worldwide, and many vowed to take up the issues when they returned home. “This is the most important event on the HIV and AIDS calendar this year,” said Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS.

But it was not all talk. The International Women’s Summit concluded on July 7 with the launch of the Nairobi 2007 Call to Action. Based on existing knowledge and evidence about the life experience of women and girls around the world, the Nairobi 2007 Call to Action identifies 10 key areas that if addressed, will drastically reduce the prevalence of HIV among women and girls. Over 5000 people have signed the pledge and their accounts of personal action will be featured on the World YWCA website and publications to inspire others to also turn their words into action.

The Call to Action is now available online on the World YWCA website and on the online social network Facebook.
POOR COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE INFECTED AND AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS. WE NEED RESOURCES TO EMPower THEM. ECONOMIC ISSUES WHEN YOU SPEND YOUR OWN MONEY, YOU CAN BE FORCED TO MAKE DECISIONS FOR WOMEN THE SPACE.
Everyday in the heart of local communities, women are transforming lives, families and entire villages and towns. They are providing extraordinary leadership on HIV and AIDS, Human Rights, peace with justice, sustainable development and women’s role in decision-making.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The policy framework that guides the World YWCA’s advocacy on the human rights of women and children recognises the fundamental human rights and freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Beijing Platform for Action, and other international and regional human rights covenants. It calls on the YWCA movement to embrace all human beings and highlights how gender inequalities have resulted in unjust economic, political and social structures that fuel women’s poverty, lack of access to education, exclusion from decision making and heightened vulnerability in times of conflict.

The World YWCA was one of the first organisations to bring women’s human rights onto the United Nations agenda and has continued to advocate with the United Nations and on the global platform for action that will improve women’s status in society.

INSECURITY THREATENS WOMEN’S HUMAN RIGHTS

In a statement released on Human Rights Day, December 10, 2007, the World YWCA noted that the status of women has improved—as a result, in large measure, to the resilience of the women’s movement and through normative instrument that enshrine women’s human rights. However, the statement also highlighted that due to extreme poverty and insecurity, many women and girls do not enjoy their rights.

In many countries, women continue to earn less pay and work longer hours than men and are over represented in the informal work sector. These conditions can leave women vulnerable to human rights violation.

The statement called for civil society, intergovernmental agencies and governments to work towards eradicating extreme poverty, eliminating violence against women, promoting sustainable development and reducing the impact of HIV and AIDS on women and girls.

In February - March 2008, the World YWCA participated at the Commission on the Status of Women in New York with a delegation of 11 lead by World YWCA President Susan Brennan. The 2007 World YWCA Council passed a resolution calling on the movement to implement and promote the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. As such, the delegation called for women’s full participation in negotiating peace and resolving conflict.

The World YWCA challenged member states to increase funding for specific issues not fully addressed by the Commission, particularly to finance women’s empowerment in the context of HIV and AIDS; allocate adequate resources through flexible and accessible financing mechanisms for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325; and to acknowledge women’s investment in their own movement by committing to match contributions to and for women’s organisations.

CHANING LIVES, CHANGING COMMUNITIES
Marie lived an idyllic life in Lebanon. A respected mother, wife and Christian, she had studied law, drove her own car and owned a savings account.

One day, after 35 years of marriage, Marie’s husband stormed into their bedroom and ordered her to leave the house. Marie did not know where to turn. “I never expected this would happen to me. I found myself on the streets in my nightclothes,” says Marie. Seeking refuge, Marie was referred to the YWCA of Lebanon Shelter for Abused Women and Children.

The Shelter provides refuge and support to many women like Marie. “While it is disheartening to face the reality of increasing domestic violence in Lebanon, we are happy to provide an immediate response to the needs of destitute women and their children,” says Mona Khauli, YWCA of Lebanon National Executive Director.

Domestic violence is taboo in Lebanon. Although the Lebanese Constitution pledges to adhere to the International Human Rights Declaration, women are still fighting for their rights to be implemented. Many women’s organisations in Lebanon, including the YWCA, have started to campaign for a legal framework to protect women from violence and force the country’s judicial authorities to take women’s complaints seriously.

Women who arrive at the shelter come from all walks of life. “Referrals came from foreign embassies that need temporary residence for their citizens who are survivors of abuse. We also get women from different organisations that offer counselling and legal services to abused women. Some women seek assistance on their own having heard about the shelter from friends or the media,” Khauli explains.

One-on-one counselling is provided for all women in the shelter. Basic computer training and assistance with job placement are also provided and offer the women the opportunity for a new beginning. “I am advancing in English and computer skills. Soon I will buy a laptop so I can be in touch with my daughters,” says Marie.

The YWCA of Lebanon is renovating the shelter and plans to organise non-violence workshops for disadvantaged children in the slums of Beirut. Khauli can see the difference the YWCA is making for women who call the shelter home. “Sometimes we encounter difficulties, but when you hear stories like Marie’s, then we see women’s lives are changing because of the shelter.”
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development, including women’s economic justice and the environment, is a global priority for the World YWCA movement. The YWCA policy on sustainable development calls on the movement to take action in building just and sustainable communities, taking into account a gender and human rights approach, and acknowledging that social equity and care for the environment are critical elements in the development process.

During the Trade Week of Action, October 14 - 21, 2007, the World YWCA joined the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA) in highlighting how enforced free trade is inflicting misery on millions of poor people.

All over the world, women still carry the main responsibility of looking after households. They are on the frontlines in trying to feed their families; women produce between 60-80% of the food in most developing countries and are responsible for half of the world’s food production. Despite this, their crucial role often goes unrecognised.

Currently, YWCAs in 67 countries run programmes addressing women’s economic justice and world debt. Over 40 associations are addressing issues on care for the environment.

The first goal of the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is eradicating poverty and extreme hunger. The World YWCA believes that poverty and hunger cannot be eradicated while many women around the world are underprivileged. Sustainable development, as a means to economic stability, is therefore a priority and the YWCA movement continues to call for women to be involved in finding and implementing solutions that will ensure their economic security.

Women face specific gender-related barriers to accessing safe, secure and affordable accommodation and are more likely to experience poverty, unemployment and lower rates of pay than men. Single mothers run the overwhelming majority of sole-parent households. Women are also more likely to be victims of domestic violence and, often as a direct result of this, are more likely to be made homeless.

Stress due to lack of stable housing affects around 15% of households in Australia and is particularly evident among women with low-income, disabilities, from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

To address the housing crisis the YWCA of Australia produced materials distributed throughout the country that raise awareness on the issue. Policy statements were drafted along with issue sheets that highlight the facts about housing in...
Australia. The YWCA of Australia also drafted letters addressed to Members of Parliament that outlined how the lack of housing was affecting the health and well-being, education and employment outcomes of women and girls in the country.

YWCA of Australia also presented a submission to the federal government’s Homelessness Green Paper and that encouraged the government to fully assess the issue of homelessness in Australia within a human rights based framework. The YWCAs across Australia work to alleviate the housing crisis that women and girls experience everyday. In Victoria, NSW, Queensland and the Northern Territory, YWCAs provide crisis, short-term, medium and long-term accommodation.
HIV AND AIDS

In 2007, an estimated 15.4 million women were living with HIV—a 1.6 million increase from 2001. In Sub-Saharan Africa, almost 61% of adults living with HIV in 2007 were women. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, it is estimated that women accounted for 26% of adults with HIV (compared with 23% in 2001), while in Asia that proportion reached 29% in 2007 (compared with 26% in 2001). Globally, women make up almost half of the 39.5 million people living with HIV.

As one of the largest women’s organisations in the world, the World YWCA is committed to an effective response to HIV and AIDS as the number one priority for its advocacy and action. As HIV increasingly affects women and girls, a gender-balanced approach to the pandemic would ensure an overall reduction in HIV prevalence, better access to treatment and care for those who need it and a reduction of the burden on caregivers—who are all-too-often women.

The World YWCA advocacy in this reporting period focused on:

SAFETY AND SECURITY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Many women in regions most affected by HIV and AIDS face constant threat of infection, discrimination and stigma augmented by rape, war and poverty. “Social, cultural and economic factors that put women at risk of violence must be addressed as a matter of urgency,” Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, World YWCA General Secretary, told participants to the International Women Leaders Global Security Summit on November 15, 2007 in New York.

To live in constant personal insecurity is a violation of human rights. Gumbonzvanda reminded the women leaders attending the Summit urging them to take collective action to address the violence women may face after an HIV-positive diagnosis. Recognising the potential dangers women face if diagnosed HIV-positive, the World YWCA has called on women leaders to ensure pregnant women’s human rights are not violated.

WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS

The theme for World AIDS Day, December 1, 2007 focused on the role of leadership in bringing sustainable solutions to the HIV and AIDS pandemic. In line with the global theme, the World YWCA released a statement that emphasised women’s leadership as essential in changing the course of the HIV and AIDS pandemic. Burrowing from the recently launched Nairobi 2007 Call to Action, the statement cited points of action that if addressed would drastically reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS on women and girls.

Since 1999, the World YWCA has mobilised women and girls in local communities to respond to HIV and AIDS; YWCAs in over 70 countries have developed a solid base of programmes that address the pandemic at multiple levels.
Self-esteem is the focus of the training on young women’s sexual health and reproductive rights offered by the YWCA of Benin. Over 4000 young girls from Bantè, Bohicon and Cotonou have participated in the training and learnt the importance of high self-esteem as a method of staying safe from HIV and AIDS.

By tackling issues such as sexual and reproductive health and rights, the training has helped the YWCA of Benin identify issues young women in Benin face daily. Although many young women were aware of sexually transmitted diseases, the training reinforced the dangers of unprotected sex and the measures they could take to keep themselves safe.

Information on HIV and AIDS is difficult for young women to access in Benin, but a visit to meet people living with HIV inspired over 50 young women to go for HIV testing. “After the young women had training, they understood it would be better to know their status than to live in ignorance and risk developing AIDS. They are no longer afraid of an HIV test,” says YWCA of Benin General Secretary Florie Goutandij.

The training also includes classes on sexually transmitted diseases and sexual and reproductive health.

“The topic of self-esteem was important because it enabled the girls to accept themselves as they are, as young women. Because of our culture, a girl cannot affirm herself easily when it comes to making decisions. Now they are more confident when they are in front of a man. They know about their rights”, says Goutandij. The young women who participated in the training have also encouraged others to participate in future sessions.

The YWCA of Benin is committed to continue the training and will focus on peer education, skills training for self-reliance and education on HIV.

UNAIDS reported in 2005 that 58% of HIV cases in Benin occurred among women ages 15-49.
PEACE WITH JUSTICE

Peace has always been an important priority for the World YWCA. Founded in 1855 in the context of the industrial revolution and the Crimean War, the YWCA has for over one and a half century been sensitive to the particular situation women and girls face during conflict and war.

The World YWCA policy emphasises the global movement’s unique role in strengthening programmes that work to promote peace and avoid war. The organisation’s policy also recognises that peace is not merely the absence of war, but that fear and lack of freedom for individuals or nations also threaten peace and security.

In 2007 the World YWCA continued advocating for peace in the Middle East. The World YWCA Council in July 2007 passed a resolution calling on the movement to promote negotiations of a just and sustainable settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and elimination of military occupation of Middle East territories. In a statement delivered to the United Nations in November, the World YWCA noted that women and girls are particularly affected by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East and urged the United Nations to consider recent reports on the Middle East as it develops solutions for peace in the region.

Women are often the primary care givers in Palestinian families and are responsible for the home, care of children, the elderly and those in poor health. As such, gender-responsive humanitarian actions must take into account the special needs of women and children.

No nukes. Peace wins. As one of the earliest advocates for peace in post World War II Japan, the YWCA of Japan has been a strong lobbyist for peace with justice on a national and global level. As the only country that has experienced the devastation of two atomic bombs, the YWCA of Japan is committed to peace education throughout the country.

In August 2007, 108 young people, including guests from Korea and China, gathered in Hiroshima under the theme ‘Building a community where everyone is respected.’ “Participants learn from the facts and discuss what real peace is. The initiative has launched the Peace Education Fund, to support peace projects for youth,” says Tomoko Negishi from the YWCA of Japan.

The YWCA of Japan also raised the serious issue of health effects for women and children caused by exposure to ‘depleted uranium’ to the attention of the World YWCA Council participants and the Japanese government. “Many women and children have illnesses caused by the exposure to depleted uranium. In areas where uranium munitions are found there have been increased reports of cancers, leukemia and birth defects,” says Negishi, “We lobbied our government to help the United Nations General Assembly pass a resolution for further research into the health effects from depleted uranium and on the International Day of Action Against Depleted Uranium we appealed to the YWCA movement to take advocacy action on this issue.”

Local YWCAs in Japan also run peace activities which include the Atomic Bomb art exhibition that features YWCA of Japan’s original peace cards and material, Nagasaki Peace Messengers, study tours, seminars and film festivals.

“YWCA of Japan’s major focus and commitment has been to peace ever since 1945 after the devastating experience of the Second World War. Peace doesn’t come unless we create it and doesn’t last unless we continue fighting to protect it. Peace cannot be achieved by military power,” says Negishi.
LEADERSHIP

“A long term vision requires a long term commitment that spans across generations, which is why the YWCA invests in the leadership of young women. By providing the space for young women to develop leadership in supportive and enabling environments we are sustaining the visions and actions necessary for social change. We are also creating a powerful asset: a pool of analytical, informed and well trained women leaders who can move into other sectors of society and influence change.”

Dr Musimbi Kanyoro, General Secretary, World YWCA 1998 - 2007

The World YWCA is made up of women leading change. Through the YWCA, women are able to discover their potential, become leaders and use their power to create change.

The World YWCA equips young women for leadership through internships and exchange programmes, leadership training for young women at regional and global events, and an electronic forum designed to provide a support and information network for young women leaders at all levels. The YWCA has always affirmed the importance of partnership across generations, and therefore, also encourages both formal and informal mentoring relationships.

With a crucial role at the heart of families and communities, women’s leadership is essential in finding sustainable solutions to global problems and injustices.

The programme continues to raise funds for the Power to Change Fund.

World YWCA one-year interns for 2007 were Caterina Lemp from the YWCA of Chile and Sarah Davies from the YWCA of Aotearoa/New Zealand; short term interns were Brenda Mwiinga (Zambia), Anita Hepsibah Manoharan (India) Icilda Humes (Belize) and Katie E. Peltier (USA)

HONOURING WOMEN LEADERS

The World YWCA launched the ‘Honouring Women Leaders’ campaign on World YWCA Day, April 24, 2007. The programme invites member associations and individuals to honour, on an on-going basis, exceptional and exemplary leaders in the YWCA who have made a difference in the lives of their community. Over 200 nominations were received by June 2007; these were then compiled into an honour roll of women leaders and displayed at the World YWCA Council held in Nairobi, Kenya in July 2007. The honour roll will be kept permanently at the World YWCA so that the contributions of the exemplary women will always be remembered.

Donations received through ‘Honouring Women Leaders’ went towards the Power to Change Fund, a permanent fund launched in July 2007 to build the leadership of women and girls.

Listen to Caterina and Sarah discuss their internship on a World YWCA YouTube video www.youtube.com/worldywca
An innovative mentoring programme run by the YWCA of Berkeley in Oakland, California is matching female university students with underserved girls to foster positive relationships through the use of technology.

TechGYRLS is a dynamic group changing the lives of elementary school girls who do not have access to computers in their homes. The programme works with three elementary schools in Oakland and is part of an after school initiative that runs weekly with around 20 participants.

Mentoring is key to TechGYRLS club and the UC Berkeley University female students volunteer as leaders in the programme. Barneithia Banks is a second year law student and a volunteer at TechGYRLS. “I volunteered because I wanted to help promote self awareness of young girls and aid in their development towards them becoming effective leaders in the community.”

The TechGYRLS curriculum also involves science and maths projects to encourage the girls to have fun while learning. “We ask local professional women from the fields of math, science, technology, and computers to come and speak to the girls about their life journey and career. This shows the girls that people that look like them and who went to the same schools as them can be incredible women despite life’s challenges,” says Jana Hiraga, Director, TechGYRLS.

The girls who participate in TechGYRLS say their lives have changed. Leticia Villavicencio is in the fourth grade and likes learning about technology. “It’s more fun that I thought it would be. I used to just go on the Disney Channel website, now I know how to do more fun stuff like make calendars, type fast, e-mail my friends and Jana. I know how to do things on the computer by myself now.”

Having positive role models is inspiring for students like Mauricia Morgan, a fifth grader. “I like the people that talked to us about science and technology. I want to do something with science when I go to college.”

As Programme Director of TechGYRLS, Hiraga is honoured to be part of the programme. “Seeing these girls’ knowledge and skills improve on the computer, science, math, in critical thinking, in teamwork, and in communicating with others is inspiring. Knowing we are helping them open new doors of opportunity in computers and technology gives me hope one day these girls will inspire others to succeed in these fields.”
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT FUNDS 2007-2008*

**EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES FUNDED BY THE WORLD YWCA**

**YWCA of Angola:** Training for young women on counseling, raising civil and election awareness in the community and raising awareness on HIV and AIDS.

**YWCA of Lesotho:** Training at nine branches on sales and marketing skills, HIV and AIDS advocacy and care and support to orphans and vulnerable children.

**YWCA of Nepal:** Nine-month non-formal education training for illiterate women, skills training for hostel guests and trauma awareness training for board, staff and members.

**YWCA of Belarus:** Eight local associations strengthened due to newly elected local coordinator who carried out needs analysis and assessment of each branch and then used for developing the Strategic Plan.

**YWCA of Ukraine:** Programme to reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV through education and dialogue with HIV-positive people.

**YWCA of Peru:** Two workshops on HIV and AIDS for members of YWCA of Lima and HIV-positive women.

**YWCA of Uruguay:** Train-the-trainer workshop on HIV and AIDS, reducing stigma and encouraging collaboration with HIV-positive networks.

**YWCA of Guyana:** Assisting the government and other NGOs in reducing the level of illiteracy among young men and women through a sustained literacy programme.

* World YWCA funding mechanisms include the Women and Development Fund and the Resource Sharing Programme.
## BALANCE SHEET (SWISS FRANCS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 31, 2008</th>
<th>March 31, 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements, net</td>
<td>301,772</td>
<td>324,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>381,013</td>
<td>1,443,338</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available-for-sale financial assets</td>
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<td>13,789,701</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>446,823</td>
<td>1,817,707</td>
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<tr>
<td>Withholding tax receivable</td>
<td>100,544</td>
<td>65,198</td>
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<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>35,618</td>
<td>50,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>17,373,193</td>
<td>17,166,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>17,674,965</td>
<td>17,491,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUND BALANCES AND RESERVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unrestricted funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td>5,151,722</td>
<td>5,193,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Reserve Fund</td>
<td>75,187</td>
<td>150,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Reserves</td>
<td>660,479</td>
<td>942,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total unrestricted funds</strong></td>
<td>5,887,388</td>
<td>6,286,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restricted funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Programme Funds</td>
<td>7,702</td>
<td>716,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership Permanent Funds</td>
<td>10,689,266</td>
<td>9,064,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Building Fund</td>
<td>210,134</td>
<td>244,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J &amp; U Porter Fund - Capital</td>
<td>191,360</td>
<td>191,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J &amp; U Porter Fund - Interest</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total restricted funds</strong></td>
<td>11,098,462</td>
<td>10,231,384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>March 31, 2008</th>
<th>March 31, 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts held on behalf of member associations- long term portion</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>391,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations received in advance - Long term portion</td>
<td>149,722</td>
<td>162,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for pension benefits</td>
<td>21,835</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>581,557</td>
<td>553,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>285,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</td>
<td>59,188</td>
<td>87,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts held on behalf of member associations</td>
<td>35,893</td>
<td>35,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations received in advance – Short term portion</td>
<td>12,477</td>
<td>12,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td>107,558</td>
<td>420,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Liabilities, funds balances and reserves**

|                                | 17,674,965     | 17,491,647     |

The full audited accounts are available on request.
## Statement of Support, Revenue and Expenditure and Changes in Fund Balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</th>
<th>UNRESTRICTED FUNDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Core Programme”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Contributions</td>
<td>2,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecumenical Support</td>
<td>675,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>361,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations for New Headquarters</td>
<td>12,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>200,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,252,793</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Affiliation Fees</td>
<td>625,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>20,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total support and revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,898,917</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>“Core Programme”</th>
<th>“Other Reserves”</th>
<th>“Capital Reserves”</th>
<th>“Endowment Fund”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs</td>
<td>(520,585)</td>
<td>(21,835)</td>
<td>(1,644,725)</td>
<td>(2,187,145)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration costs</td>
<td>(410,100)</td>
<td>(40,052)</td>
<td>(32,722)</td>
<td>(67,437)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(758)</td>
<td>(758)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds distributed to member associations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(551,069)</td>
<td>(551,069)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>(930,685)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(61,887)</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NET FINANCE COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>“Core Programme”</th>
<th>“Other Reserves”</th>
<th>“Capital Reserves”</th>
<th>“Endowment Fund”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividend income</td>
<td>181,865</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of available-for-sale</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,644</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of available-for-sale</td>
<td></td>
<td>(94,445)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on foreign currency exchange</td>
<td>(25,403)</td>
<td>(561,920)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net finance costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>156,462</strong></td>
<td>(561,920)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(53,801)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SURPLUS (DEFICIT) before changes in funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>“Core Programme”</th>
<th>“Other Reserves”</th>
<th>“Capital Reserves”</th>
<th>“Endowment Fund”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus (Deficit) before changes in funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,124,694</strong></td>
<td>(608,964)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(53,801)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Changes in Fund Balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>“Core Programme”</th>
<th>“Other Reserves”</th>
<th>“Capital Reserves”</th>
<th>“Endowment Fund”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund balances - beginning of year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>942,996</td>
<td>150,133</td>
<td>5,193,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment for Marketable Securities Reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td>511,959</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Fund transfers</td>
<td>(1,167,359)</td>
<td>(185,512)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Fund transfer (to) / from Capital Reserve</td>
<td>42,665</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(74,946)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fund Balances - End of Year</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td><strong>660,479</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,187</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,151,722</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement of Support, Revenue and Expenditure and Changes in Fund Balances for the Year Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 (Swiss Francs)

### Restricted Use Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Leadership Permanent Funds”</th>
<th>“Specific Programmes”</th>
<th>International Building Fund</th>
<th>“J &amp; U Porter Funds”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>428,172</td>
<td>512,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,785,876</td>
<td>812,569</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2,214,048</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,109,384</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,24,048</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>475,039</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2,214,048</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,584,423</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,644,725)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32,722)</td>
<td>(67,437)</td>
<td>(758)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,974,963)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,019,174)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32,722)</td>
<td>(4,706,299)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(758)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>282,695</td>
<td>15,951</td>
<td>986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64,056</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(148,843)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(745,108)</td>
<td>(41,640)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(547,200)</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,951</strong></td>
<td><strong>(34,026)</strong></td>
<td><strong>986</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1,634,126</strong></td>
<td><strong>(2,105,925)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(34,026)</strong></td>
<td><strong>228</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,064,918</td>
<td>716,569</td>
<td>244,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>244,160</td>
<td>205,737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9,778)</td>
<td>1,364,777</td>
<td>(14,605)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>32,281</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10,689,266</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,702</strong></td>
<td><strong>210,134</strong></td>
<td><strong>191,360</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total All Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership Contributions</td>
<td>2,718</td>
<td>428,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecumenical Support</td>
<td>675,159</td>
<td>784,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>361,714</td>
<td>1,785,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations for New Headquarters</td>
<td>12,477</td>
<td>12,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2,22,786</td>
<td>2,08,426</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,08,766</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Affiliation Fees</td>
<td>625,541</td>
<td>639,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>20,583</td>
<td>14,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,712,231</td>
<td>6,180,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs</td>
<td>(520,585)</td>
<td>(21,835)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration costs</td>
<td>(410,100)</td>
<td>(40,052)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>(1,974,963)</td>
<td>(595,532)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,019,174)</td>
<td>(1,052,061)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32,722)</td>
<td>(4,706,299)</td>
<td>(4,198,192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>282,695</td>
<td>15,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64,056</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(148,843)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(745,108)</td>
<td>(41,640)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(547,200)</td>
<td>15,951</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(34,026)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,634,126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2,105,925)</td>
<td>(34,026)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,064,918</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>716,569</td>
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<td>244,160</td>
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<td>(9,778)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,364,777</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>32,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10,689,266</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,702</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>210,134</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>191,360</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The full audited accounts are available on request.
LEADERSHIP

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Membership

Local Associations and Branches

Member Associations

World YWCA Council

Governing Board

World YWCA Office

WORLD BOARD MEMBERS (ELECTED IN JULY 2007)

OFFICERS
Susan Brennan, President, Australia
Comfort Ani, Vice President, Nigeria
Anna-Kaisa Ikonen, Vice President, Finland
Ping Lee, Vice President, Taiwan
Reem Najjar, Vice President, Jordan
Jessica Notwell, Vice President, Canada
Deborah Thomas, Vice President, Trinidad and Tobago
Maureen Bell, Treasurer, Canada

WORLD BOARD MEMBERS
Arda Aghazarian, Palestine
Valeria Amiga Mejia, Honduras
Silvanna Ayaiapoma de Mattos, Peru
Carolyn Flowers, USA
Maria Morena Galvelo, Philippines
Icilda Humes, Belize
Kirsty Kelly, Great Britain
Juliate Keya Malakar, Bangladesh
Alice Mirimo Kabetsi, Democratic Republic of Congo
Constance Shumba, Zimbabwe
Sepora Tagaloa, American Samoa
Geeske Zanen, The Netherlands
Monica Zetzsche, Argentina (ex-officio)
WORLD YWCA STAFF

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, General Secretary, Zimbabwe
(from November 2007)
Dr Musimbi Kanyoro, General Secretary, Kenya
(until August 2007)
Daniela Schwiefert, World Council Coordinator, Switzerland
(until December 2007)
Juliarty Soejarman-Masson, Assistant to the Deputy General Secretary, Indonesia
Ana Villanueva, Assistant to the General Secretary, Argentina

PROGRAMMES
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INVESTMENT ADVISORY GROUP

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