

Domestic Violence: Research, Intervention and Prevention
First-year Work Report
February-December 2000

According to the Grant Application Report, the project was to start in February 2000. However, the implementation of the project was delayed because the grant did not arrive until June 2000. Immediately after the arrival of the grant, the project got underway. In last six months (June to December 2000), apart from the sub-project on website, international and national seminar on violence against women, which are to be implemented in 2001 and 2002, all the other sub-projects have been smoothly carried out in accordance with the plan and very good results have been achieved.

I. Operation and Achievements of the DVRIP Project.

1. The establishment of a network for the implementation of the project and anti-domestic violence networks both in and outside Beijing

(1) A network for the implementation of the project has been basically established

- A general office has been set up. Rules have been worked out for the office and the Project Management Committee.
- Fund for each sub-project has been allocated in accordance with the grant application report.
- All the members of the networks both in and out of Beijing have been linked up through e-mail, fax or telephone.
- Three plenary meetings of the members of the project and of members of Beijing Anti-domestic Violence Network have been held.
- Through coordination with various Government departments, now the members of the project-implementation network include officials from public security organs, people's procuratorates, people's courts, the judicial administration departments, the people's congresses, and public health departments, thus creating a good environment for the implementation of the project in the future.
- A Project Documentation Center has been set up.

(2) The following basic rules for the network have been adopted:

- Two-way choices: members are free to join and free to leave the network;

- Sharing of resources and information among the members of the DVRIP project;
- A relationship of openness, equality, sincerity, and cooperation among the members of the network;
- Holding of regular group update meetings to review progress of the DVRIP project. Keep the network members (including collective members) well informed about the progress and accomplishments of the project through newsletters and e-mails.

(3) Networks network against domestic violence have been established both in and outside Beijing

- At the end of 2000, the Beijing network against domestic violence consisting of 52 members had been established. According to the original plan, the network would only consist of 36 members. However, more people would like to join than we had expected. In order not to dampen their enthusiasm, we expanded the membership of the Beijing network from 36 to 52. All the members of the Beijing network have participated the three network meetings and contributed to the implementation of the project.
- The first meeting of the network against domestic violence outside Beijing was held on 25 November 2000. The meeting was participated by the relevant NGOs from seven provinces, including Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Lanzhou City of Gansu Province and the representative of the mass media in Shangxi Province. Most participants of the meeting have expressed their wishes to join the network against domestic violence and to jointly carry out research and intervention activities relating to domestic violence against women.

(4) A commemoration meeting was held to mark the World Day against Domestic Violence towards Women. The meeting was attended by about 100 persons, including members of the Project, members of Beijing Network against Domestic Violence, members of the Network against Domestic Violence outside Beijing coming from seven provinces, relevant persons coming from Shanxi Province and Sanxi Province, representatives from public security organs, people's procuratorates, people's courts and women's federations in Beijing, and the Secretary-general of China Association of Women Judges. Project consultants, special consultants, representative of UNDP Beijing Office, Ms. Chen Lanyan, Ms. Phyllis Chang, former program officer of the Ford Foundation and Ms. Mi Xiaolin have also attended the meeting. The meeting was reported by many newspapers. Some newspapers, such as China Women's News, dedicated a special page on the event. The meeting has produced certain effects on the society.

(5) Between June and December 2000, three issues of the network newsletter were published and distributed to the network members and relevant organizations in and outside Beijing. The newsletters have played a positive role in increasing the understanding among the members of the network, in sharing of resources and in facilitating the implementation of

the Project.

- (6) Through coordination with the government and law enforcement organs, the network now has accepted as new members officials from public security organs, procuratorial organs, courts, judicial administration departments, people's congresses and public health departments. This will create a better political environment for smooth operation of the project in the future.
 - (7) A Project Research Group was set up at the end of 2000. A list of experts for the drafting of legislation proposal and for the evaluation of the project has been basically determined. The main task of the Research Group is to draft a legislation proposal on combating domestic violence, to study proposals on countermeasures against domestic violence and to evaluate the results of the Project.
2. The Documentation Center of the DVRIP Project was established in June 2000 and began to take shape at the end of 2000. Now it already has a collection of 438 Chinese books and 56 English books on domestic violence. It has translated 200,000 words of related materials. The center has subscribed to four magazines and 12 newspapers. In addition, it has now 671 reference materials available for the users. The center is open to the network members and readers both at home and abroad. It has received foreign students, journalists, medical professionals from the Beijing University Hospital, and the network members across the country.
 3. Last June and November, training program on gender and violence were given to the members of the Project Management Committee and to the supervisors (three males included) of each sub-project. Forty-four people along with some 50 project coordinators participated in the training program. The training program has not only raised the social-gender consciousness of the project administrators, thereby establishing a common basis for the cooperation of the members of the project in their work, but also formed a basic framework and contingent for the training on social-gender issues and on combating violence against women in the future.
 4. The Sub-project on the Investigation and Research on Current Situation of Domestic Violence in China. In the process of designing questionnaires, we felt that the survey on judicial intervention was a very complicated issue that must be dealt with separately. Therefore, in August 2000, the Sub-project on the Investigation and Research on Current Situation of Domestic Violence in China was divided into two smaller sub-projects: one on comprehensive survey and one on survey of judicial intervention. The expenses of the two sub-projects are mainly paid from the fund for the Sub-project on the Investigation and Research on Current Situation of Domestic Violence in China and partly from the fund for unexpected expenses in the General Project. Currently we have completed the work of designing the questionnaires, the training of personnel (including training on survey techniques and on social-gender issues) and pilot study for both sub-projects. We have also

completed the preparation for the interview work of the focus group (See the working reports on the two sub-projects for details).

5. A sub-project involving a case study of a women's hotline has been basically completed. The research report on the case study will be completed soon. The sub-project is expected to complete by the end of March 2001.
6. Sub-project on Media, we have finished a whole year's work within six months. The work included the setup of a network for the media to cover domestic violence issues. More than 20 representatives from all the leading media in Beijing were included in the network. Outside Beijing, a network for the media was set up in Inner Mongolia. Additionally, a media database concerning the mission against domestic violence was established. A special page on combating domestic violence was set up in China Women's News, while CCTV (the Chinese Central Television Station) ran a special program on the subject. More than 200 articles (with a total of more than 120,000 Chinese characters) pertaining to domestic violence were published. Tens of millions of people benefited from the media sub-project.
7. The sub-project on oral accounts of women victims of domestic violence is going very well. Although it is a brand-new subject for the participants of the DVRIP project, they have been well trained and have formulated the guidelines for the interviews with the victims and selected victims of domestic violence to talk to. Test interviews were conducted, which benefited 26 persons, including the project workers.
8. Under the teaching materials sub-project, more than 250,000 words worth of reference materials have been collected and translated from English into Chinese. The work to write the teaching outline and textbooks has started. However, a lack of research materials on the media involvement in the campaign against domestic violence makes the writing job somewhat difficult.
9. The sub-project of community intervention was divided into two smaller sub-projects: urban community and medical intervention. The situations in these two fields are basically good. The community authorities have attached great importance to the project and medical professionals are very conscientious in their work. A community work network has been established and the questionnaire survey on those two fields was completed. Both the training program on gender and violence for medical professionals and the compilation of the teaching materials are under way.
10. The pilot rural community for the DVRIP project was chosen. In the rural community, coordinating teams were organized at levels of the county administration and the village administration. More than 300 questionnaires were distributed to various rural public security organs, the procuratorial organs, the courts, and judicial administration organs to investigate the situation of domestic violence in the countryside. A good working

relationship was developed between the network members and workers in the fields, thereby creating a good social and work environment for the implementation of the project.

11. The sub-project of legal aid is a new project which started in August 2000. Approved by Ms. Michaela Raab, project official from the Netherlands (the Netherlands will grant money for its operation), this sub-project has chosen ten cases to study. Three of them were completed. But the money currently available in the budget is not sufficient for the study of all the 15 planned cases.

II. Experiences Gained from the Past Sixth Months of Work

1. In both the Project Application and the Project Network Chart, the gender-based training program has been taken as the personnel quality guarantee for the implementation of the project. During the past six months, we have implemented this part of the project in strict accordance with the plan. From the very beginning, we have taken the participation of the social-gender training program as the basic requirement for the participants of the project as well as the personnel quality guarantee for the implementation of the project. The fact that the members of the Project Management Committee and the persons in charge of the sub-projects were the first group of persons to receive such training has ensured the smooth implementation of the project. This is a brand-new mode of operation to the Chinese society, which has serious problems of gender blindness, to the women's circle, as well as to projects on women's studies and its has produced immediate effects. Although the trainees have different opinions as to the methods of social-gender training, they have all agreed that such training is very necessary, even a prerequisite, for any project on the protection of women's rights and interests and that the training program have raised their social-gender consciousness and provided them with a new way to look at women's issues in China as well as a participative methods of work, all of which will play an important role in the design and implementation of the project.
2. From the very beginning, we have attached great importance to the coordination with government institutions, including public security organs, procuratorial organs, courts, judicial administration organs, people's congresses and public health departments. As a result, authorities from those institutions are engaged in the DVRIP project. And now we have started to enjoy the power of the combined governmental and non-governmental organizations, which will safeguard the project's success.
3. Abiding by the principles of equality, openness, and freedom (to join and leave), the network members have treated each other with sincerity, supported and cooperated with each other, and it is important to note that all of the members have volunteered their time for the project. Now we can proudly say that we have created a new model of democracy, equality, openness, and solidarity for the development of NGOs in China. By the end of 2000, when the project had been implemented for half a year, the network had attracted 50 members in Beijing, 14 members more than the working plan had expected for the first year.

Besides Beijing, NGOs in seven provinces have become network members. Also, the system of round-table conference of multi-organizations has been established to combat violence against women.

4. During the past six months of implementation, the Project has drawn great attention from the mass media. It has been covered and publicized by numerous newspapers and TV programs and produced very good social effects. This success is due not only to the hard work and dedication of all the members of the project, but also to the mass media sub-project, which through the network of the Association of Women Journalists, united the journalists of the leading media, both in and outside Beijing, enhanced their consciousness of domestic violence and drawn their attention to the activities of the project. In this way, the information about the activities of the project have been widely disseminated among the general public which have, in turn, drawn the attention of more mass media to the project. This has not only facilitated the implementation of the project but also enhanced consciousness of domestic violence among the government officials and the general public. At the next stage, we will further carry out the social-gender training for journalists and strengthen the monitoring of the reporting activities of the media so as to better use the media to raise the consciousness of combating domestic violence against women among the general public.
5. The work during the past six months has enabled us to have a better understanding of the logic relationship between the various sub-projects, strengthened the liaison, communication and mutual support among these sub-projects, and become the key to the successful implementation of the whole project. During the past six months, through enlarged meetings of the Project Management Committee, the three meetings of network members and the project newsletters, mutual understanding has been reached among the members of the network and a cooperative relationship established among various sub-projects. For example, close relationship between each sub-project and the General Project Group (the Center of the Network), the Project Documentation Center and the Media Sub-project and between sub-projects on urban community intervention and rural community intervention. A relationship for the exchange of cases and information has also been established between the Legal Aids Sub-project and the sub-projects on rural community intervention, urban community intervention and oral accounts...

III. Beneficiaries

During the past six months, the project has produced very good social results. The beneficiaries of the various activities of the General Project include: the 7 members of the Project Management Committee, the 30 persons in charge of the various sub-projects and the 12 staff members and accountants of the General Office and various sub-projects; 4 advisors and special advisors of the Project; 60 members of anti-domestic violence networks both in and outside Beijing; and about 100 persons participated in the meeting commemorating the anniversary of the World Day against Domestic Violence towards Women. Among these

beneficiaries, about 14.4% are male.

Besides, each sub-project has a group of beneficiaries. The followings are introductions of the main beneficiaries of each sub-project:

1. The Sub-project on Documentation Center

- (1) All individuals, groups, organizations and institutions that receive the newsletters edited by the Center are beneficiaries of this sub-project. The newsletters enabled them to keep abreast of the latest developments in the area of combating domestic violence against women through the sharing of information, promoted the democratic management of the project by the Project Management Committee and facilitated the participation of all members of the network in the decision-making of the project. Up to date, about several hundred people have benefited from this sub-project.
- (2) With the opening up of the Center to the society, beneficiaries will further increase, including all those who do research or are interested in the issue of domestic violence against women. As this category of beneficiary is hard to reflect in detailed figure, we may say that it is our hope that the whole society will benefit from our Documentation Center..

2. The Sub-project on Social-gender Training

Number of persons directly benefited from the sub-project: about 90 persons have received 1-2 training on social gender issues and on the issue of domestic violence, including:

- (1) The first social-gender training program for members of Project Management Committee, persons in charge of sub-projects and staff members, held on 16-18 November 2000 and participated by 27 persons;
- (2) First social-gender training program for members of the Sub-project on the Survey of the Current Situations of Domestic Violence against Women, held on 26-28 November 2000 and participated by 19 persons;
- (3) The second social-gender training program for members of Project Management Committee, persons in charge of sub-projects and staff members, held on 9-10 February 2001 and participated by 22 persons;
- (4) Social-gender training program for members of Community Intervention Sub-project, held on 16 February 2001 and participated by 22 persons.

Beneficiary Groups

- (1) Participants of the training programs. The training programs have enhanced their social-gender consciousness and their sensitivity and operative ability to incorporate social-gender perspective into the activities of their respective sub-projects.
- (2) The target groups of various sub-projects. For example, the victims of domestic violence against women helped by Community Intervention Sub-projects and Medical Intervention Sub-project.
- (3) Members of the Social-gender Training Sub-Project. The training activities have also enhanced the social gender consciousness of the trainees themselves and their ability to apply the framework of social-gender analysis.
- (4) The sub-project will also promote the protection of the rights and interests of women in China. Influenced by the sub-project, some work units begin to pay attention to the invention in domestic violence against women and expressed wish to receive social-gender training.

3. The Sub-project on the Survey of the Current Situation of Domestic Violence in China.

The beneficiaries for this sub-project at present are: (1) Principal investigators in the survey sites and local investigators, about 100 persons. (2) Principal investigators of sub-project on survey on judicial intervention. (3) Investigators and participants of other sub-projects, and members of the national network, about 100 persons, who benefited through participating in our seminars and reading our articles published in the newsletters, which help them to increase their understanding of the problem of family violence.

4. The Sub-project on Survey of Judicial Intervention.

- (1) The social-gender training program has enhanced the human rights, equality and social gender awareness of the 8 members of sub-project on the Survey of Judicial Intervention.
- (2) After the training, 5 persons involved in the test survey got an understanding of the survey methods and of the domestic violence issues.
- (3) About 300 persons in Xuanwu District of Beijing Municipality, including the leaders of people's congress, people's courts, public security organs, people's procuratorates and judicial administration departments of the District as well as judges, procurators, and policemen have participated in the test survey and, through answering the questionnaires, begun to pay attention to the problem of domestic violence.

5. The Sub-project on Hotline Case Study

- (1) The hotline's counselors have already benefited from this sub-project even before the completion of the analysis of the cases. Since all the dialogues of 100 cases were transcribed in written materials, the interaction between the counselors and the callers can be clearly observed: successful counseling can give victims of domestic violence spiritual and information supports which reduce their psychological pressure while unsuccessful counseling can aggravate the psychological pressure on, even result in secondary trauma to the victims. On the basis of these written materials and using social-gender analytical methods, we have carried out four case analyses in seminars and training courses on hotline counseling, all of which have enhanced the social-gender sensitivity and awareness of the hotline counselors. Before the case analysis, some counselors believed that hotline counseling was not effective in combating domestic violence. But after the training course, they said to me: "Now I have not only understood the role of hotline counseling in the fight against domestic violence, but also learned how to use hotline counseling to combat domestic violence."
- (2) Three members of the sub-project have also benefit from these analyses. One of them is a lawyer and associate research fellow who is very familiar with the relevant legal provisions, while the other two are experts in sociology and women's issues. Through participation in the sub-project, they have read lots of materials on the relevant laws in China, on domestic violence in other countries and on Chinese traditional culture. Though many discussions, they have deepened their understanding of the psychological and social conditions of the victims of domestic violence. They have realized that the empowerment of women is a long process. In order to achieve this goal, the society must provide female victims of domestic violence with support, solve their concrete problems, e.g. provide them with shelters when necessary, raise their subject consciousness and tap their potentials.
- (3) Initial achievements have already been made in the analysis of the cases. For example, on the basis of the results of case study, we published an article in the newspaper China Women's Daily in which we put forward proposals on new provisions on domestic violence in the revised Marriage Law. We have also written a paper titled the Role of Hotline Counseling in the Combat against Domestic Violence, which expounded the importance of psychological and emotion supported for victims of domestic violence. This paper was read at the Seminar on "Legal Aids and Development" organized by Women's Legal Research and Legal Aids Center of the Law School of Peking University in December 2000.

6. The Sub-project on Mass Media

- (1) The sub-project has raised journalists' consciousness and understanding of their social responsibility and their consciousness of the problem of domestic violence, established and expanded their network, increased their confidence in their work and broadened the space for their self-development. Especially, the mass media working group established outside Beijing has provided opportunities of study, training, even visiting foreign countries to journalists in the provinces who lack the financial aids and the access of information. The

activities of the media network have strong appeal to the journalists because it aims not only at the dedication, but also at creativeness and information sharing of the participants. For example, an editor of the English magazine Women of China, after participating the activities of the media network, has realized the important role played by the mass media in combating domestic violence and voluntarily undertaken some of the translation work for the project and many members of the media network have given up their leisure time to participate in activities organized by the project in the weekends. The activities of the members of the media network have gradually won the support of the media they are working for. For example, Beijing Youth Daily, Beijing Evening News and CCTV have all given extensive coverage on the issue of domestic violence.

- (2) The main aim of media sub-project is to raise the public consciousness on domestic violence and create a good social environment for the elimination of domestic violence through the reporting and coverage of this issue in mass media. Therefore, the main beneficiaries of this sub-project are the readers and audiences of the mass media. In 2000, report and coverage on domestic violence increased evidently in the media where members of media network work. China Women's New, for example, have published over 200 pieces or 120,000 word worth of news stories, brief news, commentaries, articles, and investigation reports on domestic violence issues in the past year. Other news media, including China Women's Daily, People's Daily, Overseas Edition of People's Daily, China Central Television, Beijing People's Radio, Legal Daily, Procuratorial Daily, China Daily, Women of China (English), Beijing Youth Daily, China Youth Daily, Beijing Youth Daily, Beijing Evening News, Shanxi Daily, Inner Mongolian Daily, Inner Mongolian People's Radio, etc, all have given extensive coverage on the issue of domestic violence. The audience of the CCTV program "Half-the-Sky" alone has exceeded ten million. Plus the readers or audiences of other mass media, the beneficiaries of this sub-project amount to tens of millions.

7. The Sub-project on Oral Accounts

The main tasks at the first stage of the implementation of the sub-project were to determine the participants of the sub-project, provide training to the participants and seek for interviewees. In this process, the main beneficiaries were the participants of the sub-project. 26 participants received project training. Over a dozen books have been purchased and large amount of materials photocopied for their study. While participating in the test survey in Beijing area carried out under the Sub-project on Survey of Judicial Intervention, the members of the Oral Account Sub-project held informal discussions with the Vice-chairman, the Director of the General Office, and the presidents of the Civil Division, the Criminal Division and Juvenile Division as well as other relevant adjudicatory personnel of the People's Court of Xuanwen District, Beijing Municipality, explained to them the national and international significance of combating domestic violence against women and the special role played by the Oral Accounts Sub-project in raising the public consciousness on domestic violence. This has not only increased their sensitivity of the issue of domestic violence in handling criminal and civil cases

but also laid a sound foundation for us to obtain typical cases from the Court in the future. During the test interview, we have also got into contact with the relatives of victims of domestic violence so as to solicit their opinions and obtain more information about the cases. All of them have promised to cooperate with us in our work.

8. The Sub-project on Training Materials

Since the main work of the sub-project in the past year was translation of relevant materials and books, it is difficult to calculate the beneficiaries of the sub-project at this stage. However, the potential beneficiaries will be: (1) those who implement and those who benefit from the community intervention sub-project in urban and rural areas. (2) Abused women who seek help from the society and their abusive husbands. (3) Readers of the training materials and trainees of the projects. The total number of the beneficiaries will exceed 100,000.

9. The Sub-project on Legal Aids

- (1) About 50 lawyers, consultants, and members of the expert group who dealt with the legal aids cases have greatly benefited from their personal involvement in this sub-project. Through the social-gender training, their social gender consciousness and consciousness of gender equality have been greatly enhanced.
- (2) About 40 clients and their relatives have directly benefited from this sub-project. The legal aid services have not only upheld their lawful rights and interests but also greatly enhanced their consciousness of human rights and gender equality, their social gender awareness as well as their ability to uphold their own rights and interests.
- (3) Judges, prosecutors, police and other persons (e.g. witnesses, victims' colleagues, leaders of their work units as well as their neighbors) involved in the legal aids cases are also beneficiaries of the sub-project. While handling the legal aids cases, the lawyers involved have actively disseminated legal knowledge among these people and made great efforts in raising their social gender awareness.
- (4) The audiences and readers of media. The Center has cooperated with BJTV in a TV program titled "Violence Behind the Wall", which introduced a homicide case triggered by the family violence. The women in this case murdered her husband after being subjected repeated violence. She later received legal aids from our Center. This TV program was re-broadcast several times and caused enormous public attention. As a result, many women victims came to our Center for help. Once the program was re-broadcast when the National Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference (CPPCC) was in session and it caused great concern among the members of the CPPCC. The Center's legal aid services were also widely reported by many other media. In addition, the Center also plans to publish all its research results. 3,500 copies will be printed and the estimated readers would be over 10,000.

(5) Generally, all those who participated in this sub-project are beneficiaries. Since its establishment, the Center has received great support from Chinese and foreign media and continued to receive such support after it undertook the sub-project. In turn, the media workers have also greatly benefited from their active involvement. And through dissemination of the information about the sub-project among the general public, they have further widened the scope of the beneficiaries of the sub-project.

10. The Sub-project on Urban Community Intervention

(1) Members of the Community (40,000 people). Through various forms of publicity and lobbying activities among people of all walks of life in You'anmen community, we have greatly enhanced their consciousness of women's human rights and foster their awareness of domestic violence.

(2) Community workers (185 persons). We have given training to all kinds of community workers (including government functionaries, medical workers, law enforcement personnel, public security personnel, procurators, judges, personnel in charge of work concerning youth, women, and civil affairs, and other social workers and media workers) on how to provide protection and support to women victims of violence within their professional fields and encouraged them to establish an alliance against violence against women. This will, to a certain extent, give new meaning to their professional work and make them more creative in their work. By using participative training method, we teach community workers various social work methods, such as methods of community work, group work, and case work and help them to apply these methods in their future work.

(3) Women victims of violence in communities (It is not possible to give an exact number of beneficiaries, but the 32 people who have participated in the four supporting groups are certainly the most direct beneficiaries).

Women victims of domestic violence in the community are the direct beneficiaries of the sub-project.

(4) Those who have committed domestic violence (It is not possible to give an exact number of such people, but the 8 persons who have participated in the treatment group are certainly the most direct beneficiaries).

The offenders have also become the most direct beneficiaries by receiving education and psychological treatment offered by the sub-project.

(5) Children victims of domestic violence in communities (It is not possible to give an exact number of such children, but the 5-10 people who have participated in the psychological counseling group are certainly the most direct beneficiaries).

The sub-project will provide psychological counseling to children injured by family violence and this will make such children direct beneficiaries of the sub-project.

(6) The general public in Fengtai District and in Beijing as a whole (It is not possible to give an exact number, but it is estimated at 100,000 people).

The sub-project has mobilized mass media to carry out broadest possible publicity campaign against domestic violence against women in Fengtai District and in Beijing Municipality as a whole. This has greatly enhanced citizens' consciousness of women's human rights and their awareness of opposing and intervention in domestic violence, thereby making them the beneficiaries of the sub-project.

11. The Sub-project on Medical Intervention

The beneficiaries of the sub-project in its first year of implementation can be divided into the following categories:

- (1) The early survey covered 97% of all the medical, administrative and other personnel (317 persons in total) of Tieying Hospital. Through the training, we have provided them with the basic idea of combating domestic violence against women.
- (2) The training on gender and domestic violence have further raised the consciousness of 49 members of the medical and management personnel from Tieying Hospital, You'anmenwai Hospital and Hospital of Women and Children's Health, who have expressed the opinion that medical workers should take an active part in combating domestic violence against women.
- (3) The training course on gender and domestic violence in the medical system was extensively reported by newspapers, journals, broadcasting station, and TV station. The information transited by the media is beneficial to a great number of audience and thousands of abused women.
- (4) After the intervention project in Tieying Hospital was reported by the media, more than a dozen abused women called or visited the Hospital for treatment.

12. The Sub-project on Intervention in Rural Community

Beneficiaries of our pilot rural intervention sub-project so far include:

- (1) Officials from the city, county and township government departments, women's federations, public security organs, courts, judicial administrative agencies and directors and participants of the sub-project (there are totally 25 participants, 9 of them are male), who's awareness of domestic violence and social gender consciousness have been markedly

enhanced through the participation in the sub- project.

- (2) Those covered by survey sub-project (approximately 300 people), including 150 officials working with the public security organs, procuratorates, courts and judicial administrative organs and 150 villagers who are also covered by our surveys. Their awareness of domestic violence has been evidently raised by participation in our surveys.

From the above we can see that the direct beneficiaries of the Project have totaled 2,319 persons. Among them, 31.11% are male. About 140,000 persons have benefited from the urban and rural intervention sub-projects and tens of millions benefited from the mass media sub-project.

IV. Existing Problems and Solutions Thereof

1. Gender blindness exists at all levels of society, especially in the minds of government authorities, law enforcement officers, and policy-makers. That means social gender training will be a long and difficult task. Therefore, we plan to strengthen the social-gender training program in various sub-projects, especially among media workers, participants and the leaders of community intervention sub-project so as to ensure the smooth implementation of the project.
2. During the past six months' implementation of the project, we feel that there are still many misunderstandings among various social groups concerning domestic violence, especially concerning domestic violence against women. For example, During a publicity campaign in a neighborhood in Fengtai District, some women saw the picture posters and exclaimed with great surprise: "So, husbands are not allowed to beat their wives!" During the test survey, many respondents believed that wife-beating should not be considered as a form of violence because it exists in every family. Therefore, providing training on combating domestic violence to people of various social groups and at various levels and strengthening publicity is still a very important work in the future. To this end, we plan to publish the results of the investigation and research work as soon as possible so as to raise the people's awareness. At the same time, we should strengthen the training on domestic violence under the urban and rural community intervention sub-projects by investing more funds into the training programs so as to create a social environment of intolerance of domestic violence.
3. As the project progresses and as our understanding of the importance of the project increases, we have realized that the original working plan is not comprehensive enough to meet the development needs. A shortage of fund has become an essential problem. For instance, the budgets for sub-projects like legal aid and surveys of judicial intervention need to be re-estimated, and the funding sources are problems as well (detailed explanations are included in a special document). The money shortage also places the data collection of oral accounts of domestic violence in jeopardy. The same problem confronts the social-gender training program. All these have become serious obstacles to the implementation of the

project. For example, the Sub-project on Oral Accounts is a totally new research subject to us and never has such a project been carried out in China before. Therefore, at the beginning we did not have a clear idea of what specific work need to be done and what should be the amount of workload. As a result, the work plan we have designed was over-simplified and the budget far from meeting the actual need. Now we have realized that at least USD30,000 is needed even if only 30 cases were to be published.

In view of this problem, the Project Management Committee called for an enlarged meeting to discuss the issue of rational utilization of the project fund. The followings are the main conclusions we have made at the meeting:

- (1) The members of the Project Management Committee shall reduced the number of their meetings and instead use telephone as the main means of communication among themselves, so as to reduce the spending.
- (2) The number of network meetings shall be reduced and emails and the project newsletters shall be fully utilized as the major means for the exchange of information and ideas among the network members. The money saved thereby shall be used on various sub-projects.
- (3) The payment of the lawyer's fee for the coordinators shall be suspended. The matter shall be decided according to the actual needs at the final stage of the implementation of the Project. The money saved thereby shall be used to support those sub-projects which have the problem of insufficient fund.
- (4) The number of participants and the standard of meals of the national seminar shall be reduced. No hotel accommodation shall be provided to the participants and efforts shall be made to find a cheaper seminar room. The money saved thereby shall be used on the sub-project on survey on judicial intervention.
- (5) We hope that the program officers at NOVIB will take into consideration the progress of the Sub-project on Legal Aids and transfer the fund needed for this sub-project to our bank account as soon as possible. We also hope that the program officers in various donor countries will take into consideration the great significance of the Sub-project on Oral Accounts in China and increase their financial support to this sub-project (USD15,000 additional fund is needed) so as to ensure its successful implementation.

V. Financial Report

1. Report on Receipts of Funds in the Year 2000

Income and Expenditures of the Project in the Year 2000													Transfer in 2001	Transfer in 2002	Total	
Donors*	Receipts of Fund in the Year 2000												USD	USD	USD	USD
	Bank of China				Exchange			Exchange			Bank Account of CLS					
	Date	Currency	Amount	Exchange rate	currency	Amount	Exchange rate	currency	Amount	Service fee	Date					
Ford Foundation	12 th July	USD	165000	-	-	-	-	USD	165000	-	12 th July	165000	165000		330000	
NOVIB	18 th April	Guilder	200000	1: 0.45378	Euro	90756.04	1: 0.94939	USD	86163	-	1 st August	86163	50160	41800	178123 *	
NIHR	10 th July	USD	33301	-	-	-	-	USD	33301	66.60	14 th July	33234	33300	33300	99834	
SIDA	14 th Nov.	USD	39984	-	-	-	-	USD	39984	-	17 th Nov.	39984	40000	20000	99984	
												Total	324381	288460	95100	707941
Expenditures in the Year 2000																
Items	Date	USD											Total (A)	707941		
First withdrawal	6 th July	69187														
Preliminary expenditure	26 th July	19007														
Second withdrawal	14 th September	127455														
Administration fee		22757														
Total Expenditure (B)		238406														
													C balance (A-B)	469535		

Notes:

* According to the agreement among the four donors, the Ford Foundation will provide USD330,000, NOVIB USD220,000; SIDA USD100,000 and NIHR USD100,000 to the Project. The Ford Foundation, SIDA and HIHR will transfer the funds in accordance with the agreement.

* According to the agreement, NOVIB should transfer USD220000 to the project. However, the above chart shows that it will only transfer USD178,123 to the Project within a period of 3 years, USD41,877 less than the amount it has promised.

The amounts of fund (in USD) to be transferred in the year 2001 and the year 2002 were calculated according to the current exchange rate between Dutch Guilder and USD (1:0.418).

2. General Financial Report of the Project for the Year 2000

(1) Budget Items	(2) Operational Budget		(3) Actual Income or Expenditures		Balance (4) = (2) -(3)		Notes
	RMB	USD	RMB	USD	RMB	USD	
I. Fund from the Ford Foundation			1364055	165000			
II. Fund from NIHR			274516.14	33234.40			
III. Fund from NOVIB			711709.68	86163.40			
IV. Fund from SIDA			33027.84	39984			
V. Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
A. Total Income			2679393.67	324381.80			
I. Preliminary expenses	123450	15000	157000	19007.26	33099.96	4007.26	B
II. Network Center expenses	287916.92	34983.83	338966	41037.05	51049.08	6053.22	C
III. Documentation Center Expenses	111859.94	13591.73	112268	13591.76	0.24	0.03	
IV. Website expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	
V. Social gender training Expenses	84275.20	10240	84582	10239.80	1.65	0.20	
VI. Expenses on Survey & Research	442549.73	53772.75	414163	50140.80	29999.91	3631.95	D
VII. Expenses on Survey on Judicial Intervention	28910	3500	30000	3631.96	1089.98	131.96	E
VIII. Expenses on Hotline Cases analysis	125507.50	15250	125965	15250	—	—	
IX. Expenses on Mass Media publicity	67563.44	8209.41	67810	8209.44	2.25	0.03	
X. Expenses on ral Accounts	8857	1076.19	12600	1525.42	3710.64	449.23	F
XI. Expenses on community Training textbooks	116820.57	14194.48	117246	14194.43	0.41	0.05	
XII. Expenses on national Conferences	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XIII. Expenses on International conferences	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XIV. Expenses on urban Community intervention	101115.51	12286.21	101368	12272.15	120.60	14.60	
XV. Expenses on medical Intervention	108813.35	13221.55	109327	13235.71	120.60	14.60	
XVI. Expenses on urban community intervention	29858.44	3628	29967	3627.97	0.25	0,03	
XVII. Expenses on legal aid			80000	9685.23	80000	9685.23	G
XVIII. Auditing expenses	53495	6500	-	-	53495	6500	H
XIX. Unexpected expenses	49862.28	6058.60	-	-	49862.28	6058.60	I
XX. Management fee	136955.95	16641	187972.82	22757	50518.16	6116	J
B. Total expenses	1848900.47	224653.75	1969234.82	238406.15	113594.82	13752.40	
C. Balance between A and B (A-B)			710158.85	85975.65			

Notes:

- a. Interest arising from bank deposit is now temporarily left on account of China Law Society as the amount of interest for the year 2000 is too small to be used at present. A separate report on the interest will be presented after consultation with the financial section of China Law Society;
- b. The overspending is due to large amount of preliminary work, which was explained in detail with financial report already presented. The payment for the balance due is to be made up by the "unexpected" item of the budget for the present year. Preliminary expenses are to be covered by fund from the Ford Foundation rather than by fund from the Netherlands;
- c. The deficit of RMB51049.08 yuan as shown here was due to transfer of the same amount of money from the Network Center for the purpose of funding the delegation to the San Diego Conference. In fact only a little more than RMB 10,000 yuan was used and was covered by the lawyer's fee. Actually the RMB 51049.08 is now retained by the Network Center as net balance which is to be used for activities of the Center for the year 2001. Therefore no real deficit exists.
- d. The significant balance as shown here is because that survey through questionnaire is too complicated to be finished within half a year. Final financial statement cannot be made until March of 2001 when all responses to questionnaires are collected;
- e. Survey on judicial intervention was indeed a small sub-project. It was originally designed to be accomplished through personal visits as part of the Survey & Research sub-project rather than a separate sub-project of its own. After repetitive deliberations of the Project Management Committee in response to suggestion of some network members, it was decided that survey on judicial intervention be conducted through questionnaire to 1300-1500 respondents which make it necessary to be organized as a separate sub-project. US\$3,500 was transferred from the Survey & Research budget as initial input into the survey on judicial intervention operations in the year 2000. Another USD 131.96 was used for survey judicial intervention under the "unexpected" expenses of the year 2000. Other money necessary for the sub-project is proposed to be covered by the "unexpected" expenses of the year 2001.
- f. Oral accounts is a completely new sub-project that we have never experienced before. An unreasonable budget was made which excluded a lot of necessary expense items. That accounts for the significant overspending. The deficit of US\$449.23 is proposed to be made up by the "unexpected" item of the general project;
- g. The sub-project of legal aid had been at late stage added to the project after an agreement was obtained from former project official Ms. Michaela Raab through consultation with her. All money spent on this sub-project was borrowed from other sub-projects and thus the expenditures were shown here as mere deficit.
- h. Project evaluation was conducted in February of 2001 and the month of March of 2001 was occupied by training activities. Auditing is not to be organized until late March, 2001. So no money has been spent on auditing;
- i. There is still a balance of US\$1470.15 with the "expected" item after expenditures on

preliminary, oral accounts and survey on judicial intervention were made up and the balance is to be used for oral accounts and survey on judicial intervention in 2001.

- j. The management fee was not paid on the basis of 8% of the total annual expenditures. Consultations with the Financial Section of China Law Society are to be arranged for soon and the matter could be properly solved in the year 2001.

3. Financial Report on Income and Expenditures of All Sub-projects

(1) Budget Items (sub-projects)	(2) Income		(3) Expenditures		(4) Balance		Notes
	RMB	USD	RMB	USD	RMB	USD	
Preliminary Expenses	157000	19007.26	156873.37	18991.93	126.63	15.33	
I. Network Center	338966	41037.05	278067.35	33664.33	60898.65	7372.72	
II. Information Center	112268	13591.76	68269.14	8265.03	43998.86	5326.747	
III. Internet Pages	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IV. Social gender training	84582	10239.80	40165.20	4862.60	44416.80	5377.30	
V. Survey & Research	414163	50140.80	87599.50	10605.27	326563.50	39535.53	
VI. Survey on judicial intervention	30000	3631.96	25321.60	3065.57	4678.40	566.39	
VII. Hotline cases	125965	15250	90059.75	10903.12	35905.25	4346.88	
VIII. Mass media publicity	67810	3209.44	53693.27	6500.40	14116.73	1709.04	
IX. Oral Accounts	12600	1525.42	10935.30	1232.89	1664.70	201.45	
X. Community training textbooks	117246	14194.43	55353.60	6701.40	61892.40	7493.03	
XI. Domestic Conferences	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XII. International Conferences	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XIII. Urban Community	101368	12272.15	41083.28	4973.76	60284.72	7298.39	
XIV. Medical Intervention	109327	13235.71	70194.95	8498.18	39132.05	4737.54	
XV. Countryside Community	29967	3627.97	7952	962.71	22015	2665.25	
XVI. Legal aid	80000	9685.23	6829	826.76	73171	8858.47	
Total	1781262	215649.15	992397.31	120144.96	788864.70	95504.20	

4. Financial Report of the Network Center for the Year 2000

(1) Budget Items	(2) Annual Operational Budget		(3) Actual Income or Expenditures		(4) = (2-3) balance between (2)and (3)		Notes
	RMB	USD	RMB	USD	RMB	USD	
I. Receipt of fund for the first time			110928	13429.54			
II. Receipt of fund for the second time			228038	27607.51			a
III. Interest							
A. Total Income			338966	41037.05			
I. Expense for Network Office	154140.70	21523.57	144301.30	17469.89	9839.40	1191.21	
1. Purchase of equipment	44427.20	5398.20	43434	5258.35	993.20	120.24	
2. Room rent	50000	6075.30	20000	2421.31	30000	3631.96	b
3. Salary of staffs	29855	3627.57	39900	4830.51	10045	1216.10	c
4. Administrative expenses	29858.5	3628	40967.30	4959.72	11108.80	1344.89	d
II. Lawyer's fee	23000	2794.50			23000	2784.50	e
III. Regulations making & translation of material	1646	200	5596	677.48	3950	478.20	f
IV. Network activities	54647.72	6640.10	48176	5832.45	6471.72	783.50	
1. Regular exchange activities of the first group of network members	41277.72	5015.52	44804.80	5424.31	3527.08	427.01	g
2. Working meetings of Management Committee	13370	1624.56	3371.20	408.14	9998.80	1210.51	
V. Expense on establishment and activities of network group	4856.50	590.10	1867	226.03	2989.50	361.92	
VI. Commemorative Conference on Inter-national Day Against Domestic Violence 2000	9966.64	1209.19	20026	2424.46	10059.36	1217.84	h
1. working meals	3600	435.60	4014	485.95	414	50.12	
2. transportation	3283.8	399	8520	1031.48	5236.20	633.92	
3. Conference rooms	1990.34	241.87	1000	121.07	990.34	119.90	
4. Mass media publicity			5500	665.86	4407.50	533.60	
5. Miscellaneous			992	120.10	992	120.10	
VII. Expense on net-works outside Beijing	27734.19	3369.89	23982.55	2903.46	3751.64	454.19	
1. Expense on conferences for network members coming from outside Beijing	14628.99	1777.52	11470	1388.62	3158.99	382.44	
2. Expense on activities of networks outside Beijing	13105.20	1592.37	12512.55	1514.84	592.65	71.75	
VIII. Translation of general annual report of the project	11941.80	1451	14952	1810.16	3010.20	364.43	i
IX. Unexpected			19166.50	2320.40	19166.50	2320.39	j
B. Total expenses	287933.55	34983.85	278067.35	33664.33	9866.20	1194.46	
C. Balance between A and B(A-B)			60898.65	7372.72			

Notes:

- a. A total of Renminbi 50,000 yuan was taken out from the Network budget for funding of a delegation to San Diego Conference (upon approval of funding organs);
- b. Only half year's room rent was paid as the project was started in mid-June;
- c. The overspending is because that the original budget failed to cover salary for accounting staff;
- d. Expenditures on administrative expenses (including transportation, communication, duplication, stationery, working meals etc) were originally underestimated;
- e. No law firm has ever been approached due to our tight working schedule and we'll do this in 2001 ;
- f. Expenditure on translation was much more than budgeted as translation of the Newsletter and correspondences where necessary upon request of relevant project officials was not covered by original budget;
- g. The expenditure was much more than budgeted because there are actually 52 network members, which is a even larger figure than the original planned 36, and each time the network conference was convened, there were always additional representatives from the mass media and other relevant agencies (the public security organ, the procuratorate, the court etc.);
- h. The expenditure was much more than budgeted because the conference was originally planned on the basis of 60 people but there were almost 100 participants and another 20 people from the mass media and leaders of relevant agencies;
- i. Expense on translation of the general project proposal and working schedule for the first year was not included in the original budget;
- j. We did not have the item of "unexpected" expenses in the original budget. The expenses of the San Diego conference delegation can be made up by lawyer's fee which has not yet been spent.

VI. A list of Appendices

- 1. First-Year Report on Sub-project "Documentation Center" (June, 1, 2000 - Dec. 31, 2000)

2. The Sub-project on Anti-domestic Violence Website will start in the year 2001
3. First-year Report on Social-gender Training Sub-project (February-December 2000)
4. First-year Report on the Sub-project “National Survey and Investigation on Domestic Violence” (February-December 2000)
5. First-year Report on the Sub-project “Survey on Judiciary Intervention and Research” (August-December 2000)
6. First-year Report on the Sub-project “Survey and Research on Judiciary Intervention” (August-December 2000)
7. First-Year Report on the Media Sub-project (February-December 2000)
8. First-year Report on the Sub-project “Oral Accounts of Women Victims of Violence” (February-December 2000)
9. First-year Report on Training Material Sub-project (April, 2000-Dec. 2000)
10. The sub-project “National Symposium on Anti-domestic Violence-against-Women” will begin in the year 2001.
11. The Sub-project “International Symposium on Anti-domestic violence-against-women” will begin in the year 2002.
12. First-year Report on the Sub-project “Legal Aid & Research on Domestic Violence Cases” (February-December 2000)
13. First-year Report on the Sub-project “Urban Community Intervention Against Domestic Violence against Women” (February-December 2000)
14. First-year Report on the Sub-project “Test Intervention in Domestic Violence against Women in Medical System” (February-December 2000)
15. First-year Report on the Sub-project “Intervention Against Domestic Violence In Rural Areas” (February-December 2000)