

**Anti-Domestic Violence Network of  
China Law Society (Research Center)**

**2008 Project Progress Report**

**Project Title: Network to Combat Domestic Violence**

**Executive Agency: Anti-Domestic Violence Network of China Law  
Society (Research Center)**

**Project Timeframe: January 1st, 2008 – February 28th, 2009**

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**Report Date: May 31st, 2009**

The Year 2008 is the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of Anti-Domestic Violence Network of China Law Society (the “Network”) phase 3 project. For the Network, this year has seen substantial progress upon previous years’ adjustment, planning and initiating. For China as a whole however, 2008 was an eventful year, with the 2008 Beijing Olympics, the unprecedented snow in South China, the earthquake in Sichuan, bird flu and the economic crisis, impacting on China’s politics, economics, culture and environment. The work capacity and the project management capacity of the Network staff have been built and improved, with many other gains.

## **1. Changes in the internal and external environment**

Since the commencement of the Network project in 2000, the Network has witnessed and influenced the development of China’s anti-domestic violence undertaking. The anti-domestic violence efforts in China have evolved into a movement, and the view that domestic violence issue is a private matter has been changing. Previously nonexistent laws and regulations to prevent domestic violence have been established and adopted. Terms such as “domestic violence is prohibited” were incorporated into the Chinese laws (the Law on the Protection of Women’s Rights and Interests, the Marriage Law). Local legislations to prevent and prohibit domestic violence were adopted by 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Agencies that are necessary in the prevention and prohibition of domestic violence have started taking measures and responsibilities. Meanwhile, preventing and prohibiting domestic violence have been listed as a top priority by All China Women’s Federation (ACWF) – the biggest quasi-governmental social organization. These positive changes have signaled the spread out and deepening of China’s anti-domestic violence effort. They have also indicated that, with further promotion and advocacy efforts, it can be predicted that the Chinese government will incorporate anti-domestic violence into national level policies with earmarked budget appropriated for it.

Factors that had major impacts on the Network in 2008 include:

### **1.1 Several provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions promulgated local Measures for the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, in which details to combat domestic violence are specified, serving as specific legal support for the local anti-domestic violence efforts.**

The Resolution on the Amendment of Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests (the “Women’s Law”) was adopted by the People’s Congress in August,

2005. The amendment has incorporated anti-domestic violence with responsibilities of respective agencies. The local implementation measures were promulgated by local governments following the adoption of the amendment.

Updated implementation measures were promulgated by another eight provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in 2008. By the end of 2008, 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions promulgated implementation measures for the Women's Law, among which 17 resulted from the advocacy and promotion effort of the Network. The new implementation measures provided detailed clarifications of principles within the Women's Law, and identified respective responsibilities of related agencies, such as justice, administration, propaganda, police, the procuratorate, the court, civil affairs and grass root organizations. Some implementation measures have also stated responsibilities of medical and health institutes, e.g. the implementation measures promulgated by Hebei Province. The implementation measures of Jiangsu Province adopted in January, 2008 specified the responsibilities of health administrative agencies, reflecting the ideas advocated by the Network on the medical intervention of domestic violence. The adoption of implementation measures by local governments indicated that the intervention model of domestic violence in China is moving towards a long-term solution with multi-agency cooperation among government agencies and social organizations.

### **1.2 Seven ministries co-signed the Opinions on Preventing and Deterring Domestic Violence, a new instrument for anti-domestic violence advocacy**

The Opinions on Preventing and Deterring Domestic Violence (the "Opinions"), co-signed by ACWF, the Supreme Procuratorate, Ministry of Propaganda, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Civil Affairs and Ministry of Justice, was adopted in July, 2008. The Opinions has specified that all seven signatory ministries are accountable for the prevention and termination of domestic violence, with detailed descriptions on the responsibilities of each ministry. The Opinions emphasized the important role played by the police in the intervention of domestic violence. The Opinions co-signed and co-issued by the seven ministries indicated Chinese government's emphasis on the prevention and termination of domestic violence. It also indicated that the Chinese government had adopted a long-term approach with multi-agency cooperation model to address domestic violence issue. Such an approach brought light to the specific legislation of domestic violence.

This Opinions co-signed by seven ministries was the ultimate outcome of the 2007 proposed opinions intended for nine ministries to sign. Several compromises were made in the final Opinions, and no breakthroughs were made in the responsibility description of various government agencies. Currently, improvements

are still needed in the distribution of government directions by ACWF and government agencies, and the implementation capacity of local government agencies needs to be further developed. The actual implementation of the Opinions still needs active efforts of women's organizations.

### **1.3 Guidelines on the Processing of Cases Related to Domestic Violence issued by the China Applied Law Institute of the Supreme Court, and pilots of the Guidelines started, indicating that judicial intervention of domestic violence entering a new era**

“Guidelines on the Processing of Cases Related to Domestic Violence” (the “Guidelines”) was issued by the China Applied Law Institute of the Supreme People's Court. The President of the Supreme People's Court contributed the preface to the Guidelines, indicating that the Guidelines reflected Supreme Court's position and trial direction while processing domestic violence marriage cases. The Guidelines provided specific guides to various issues concerning the processing and trying of marriage cases related to domestic violence, e.g. the evidence using, cautious use of mediation, division of property, child rearing and visit, etc. The Guidelines also recommend the judicial officer to adopt personal safety protection order (protection order) to protect the personal safety of the victims. In order to promote the implementation of the Guidelines, the Applied Law Institute has selected 9 local courts as pilots for implementation. In September, 2008, one of the Network members, Changsha grass root court of Hunan Province issued the second ever personal safety protection order in China, causing strong repercussions in Hunan and all over China.

“Guidelines on the Processing of Cases Related to Domestic Violence” is a judicial instrument for the trial of domestic violence related marriage cases, with strong gender perspective incorporated. In the “Purpose of the Guidelines” it was pointed out that the Guidelines was to improve judges' “awareness on gender equality” and “theoretical knowledge on domestic violence”. Meanwhile, the practice and implementation of the Guidelines brings positive signals and opportunities for the promotion and advocacy of anti-domestic violence legislation and judicial practices.

### **1.4 The delay in the finalization of medical reform package leads to ambiguity in advocacy plan for medical intervention in domestic violence**

The new medical reform package has been under discussion since 2006, in order to improve equality of medical services and improve cost effectiveness of health investment at macro level. However, the final draft of the reform has not been introduced as expected. In the process of the discussion of the medical reform package, there were ongoing reforms and changes among the health departments in

correspondent to the surveys, studies, restructuring and personnel changes. Frequent personnel changes and the long-delayed finalization of the reform scheme has significantly impacted the cooperation between the Network and the health department, and the implementation of advocacy plans for medical intervention of domestic violence. The uncertainty of the medical reform package made the future prospect of medical department intervention of domestic violence equivocal, increasing the difficulty of Network's operations.

### **1.5 New Director for the Network's management, increasing number of Network members, and steady development of the Network organization**

In order to maintain the momentum of the Network, and to stick to the principles of openness, democracy and participation, the Council Board of the Network has adopted the term system for the office. In March, 2009, the Network's Executive Director handed over her office to the new Director, who has been working on women's rights and interests and in public organizations for several years, and will bring new prospect for the development and management of the Network.

According to the council article, three new council members were recruited, so that now the council represents a wider range of members.

By the end of February, 2009, the Network has 120 individual members and 64 organization members. Geographically, the organization members have covered 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Currently, not only provincial level organizations have become members of the Network, but members at municipal, county and community levels are making contributions too.

## **2. Impact**

As an advocacy organization, the Network's projects have been focusing on the promotion of anti-domestic violence policies and improvement of public gender awareness. The Network has been actively utilizing its projects and research results to conduct strong advocacies and campaigns, generating greater and greater impact in anti-domestic violence and gender equality.

### **2.1 Direct or indirect dialogue with the decision makers to promote the adoption and implementation of public policies on gender equality and domestic violence intervention**

In July 2008, The Opinions on Preventing and Deterring Domestic Violence (the "Opinions"), was issued and co-signed by seven ministries including the Ministry of Public Security. During the Network annual meeting in December 2008, special

workshops were organized to discuss the Opinions and “Implementation Framework for the Seven Ministries’ Opinions” were drafted as an outcome of the workshops. The “Implementation Framework” has provided Network members with specific and practical instruments to promote domestic violence intervention with Opinions serving as the basis. Meanwhile, in order to ensure that the police departments shoulder their fair share in the domestic violence intervention, the Network has developed a proposal based on its experience of training policemen on domestic violence intervention. The proposal has been submitted to the People’s Congress and the Political Consultative Committee, and is now in the process of review and deliberation.

A tragic domestic violence case happened in Tongcheng City of Anhui, in January 2009. The Network responded rapidly by using internet to appeal to the public and to advocate for the implementation of protection order. The Network immediately organized experts to draft the judicial interpretation and proposals for the Regulations on the Issues Related to the Application of Protection Orders in Processing Domestic Violence Related Cases by the People’s Court. The proposal was submitted to the People’s Congress and the Political Consultative Committee through the NPC and CCPC representatives. Shang Shaohua, a member of the People’s Congress who has a keen interest in women’s interests and rights, put the proposal on her blog of people.com. Thousands of visits were paid to this proposal. Currently, the NPC and CCPC are reviewing and processing the proposal.

In order to have governments paying more attention on the legislation of domestic violence prevention and elimination, the Network and ACWF jointly submitted legislation proposals on the NPC and CCPC conferences in 2009 with regard to the legislation of Law on the Prevention and Deterring of Domestic Violence. The proposal is being processed by the authorities.

## **2.2 Proactively liaising and cooperating with women’s organizations, so that women’s federations of all levels become important partners of the Network**

2/3 of the Network members are women’s federations at various levels, in charge of direct interventions of domestic violence. Meanwhile, the Network took all efforts to synergize women’s federations with advanced anti-domestic violence experiences with women’s federations that are in urgent needs of these experiences. The Network spares no effort to support and liaise various women’s federations on the sharing of intervention experiences, promoting advanced models and providing related trainings. The Network also has the Director of the Department of Women’s Rights and Interests of ACWF as Network’s special consultants, and sends out experts to participate in anti-domestic violence workshops and discussions held by ACWF.

Anti-domestic violence has become a major task of ACWF and women's federations at various levels. Currently, the Network has established good partnerships with various local women's federations to jointly promote the anti-domestic violence campaign in China. In September 2008, the regional Network meeting was co-held with the second "Longjiang Women's Forum" by Heilongjiang Women's Federation in Heilongjiang Province. The participation of the Network was widened through this forum, and members from ACWF Department of Women's Rights and Interests and the legal aid center were invited to take part in this forum. The Network successfully expanded its advocacy campaign into various local women's federations.

### **2.3 The Network promoted male participation by using public figures in public campaigns**

The Network utilizes image ambassadors, government officers, and social celebrities who participate in the anti-domestic violence campaign to generate impact on the public. For example, the male participation action team established in Changsha in February 2008 had the secretary of Political and Law Committee of Changsha as consultant of the team. Chairman of Changsha Women's Federation was the director of the team. A public launching ceremony was held for the team. Six medias including Hunan Daily, Xiaoxiang Morning News, Changsha Evening News, Hunan TV, Changsha News Channel, Political and Law Channel provided live report of the launching ceremony. An anti-domestic violence campaign was launched all over the city.

### **2.4 Cooperated with education institutions to organize groups of young people to fight against gender-based violence**

The Network proactively cooperates with education institutions, to incorporate anti-domestic violence into juvenile educations and activities, to ensure the sustainable development of the anti-domestic violence campaign.

Women's Federation of Danzhou City, Hainan, joined by the local education bureau, organized activities on "Fighting against Domestic Violence and Preventing Juvenile Delinquency". They utilized various activities, such as performances, trainings and lectures and had over 26,000 participants including students, their parents and people from all walks of life.

In the "Anti-domestic Violence Training for Middle and Elementary School Students" organized by Women's Legal Service Center of Qianxi County, Hebei Province, the gender experts and teachers worked together and developed a "Gender and Anti-Domestic Violence Training Manual for Middle and Elementary Schools of Qianxi County". Direct impacts were generated on over 18 schools' 5000 teachers,

students and their families of Qianxi City.

The School of Politics and Laws of Capital Normal University, joined by other 7 universities, organized a debate contest with anti-domestic violence as its main topic. The debate contest attracted young students, their parents, lawyers, scholars and staff of women's federations. Contestants from 8 universities competed in 7 contests in front of thousands of audiences. Two major TV stations of Beijing reported on the contest, and strong repercussions were caused among the public with regard to gender-based violence.

### **2.5 A questionnaire survey of battered women filled in the gaps in such area in China**

The Network sticks to the principle of combining research with advocacy to keep exploring on proper domestic violence intervention models for China. From January to July, 2008, one of the co-bidding project of the Network, "Joint Advocacy for Support of Battered Women", conducted a joint questionnaire survey with 7 organizations from Beijing, Hubei, Liaoning, Shandong, Henan, Hebei and Jiangsu, targeted at battered women's needs. 473 valid responses were received. The survey was aimed to assess battered women's needs, identify gaps in the current services provided to the battered women, and provide evidence for researches and policy advocacies to support battered women. This survey is the first such kind in China.

During the survey, we were glad to see that the local project agencies took the initiative in looking for support and cooperation from local governments or other organizations. Some tried to establish supporting system for battered women. One of the seven cooperating agencies, Liaoning Women's Federation indicated that the provincial government of Liaoning would set aside 300,000 yuan as ear marked fund for domestic violence intervention and they planned to use the fund on this survey.

### **2.6 A democratic, open and transparent management to support the development of China's NGOs and civil society**

The Network adopted international financial standard of openness and transparency. In 2008, we gained support from the NPP, a professional financial consultation institution. The Network cooperated with the NPP and developed a standardized financial management manual, which was presented and promoted on several NGO financial management experience workshops as best practice of China NGO's financial management.

### **2.7 Promoted the Network's practice and ideas of combating domestic violence within gender equality areas both in China and abroad**

As an advocacy agency, the Network has been watching closely the development and progress of advanced ideas and practice concerning gender equality, and tried every way to make our voice heard in all gender equality movement. In 2008, the Network members were invited to participate in the EU NGO Human Rights Forum, with the focus of combating violence against women.

In May, 2008, the Network and members from five provinces and cities were invited, representing mainland China's anti-domestic violence NGOs, to the first workshop between mainland China and Taiwan region on combating domestic violence. Strong repercussions were received on the presentation made by the Network. The presentation also encouraged colleagues in mainland and Taiwan region working on domestic violence and gender based violence.

In October, 2008, the Network was invited by Dutch NGO, Aims (Aim for Human Rights), representing China's domestic violence intervention organizations, to participate in the seminar on Application of Human Rights Instruments to Combat Domestic Violence. The Network joined 15 representatives from 11 countries of EU, Asia, South America and Africa in drafting anti-domestic violence policy analysis and advocacy instruments on the basis of international human rights framework.

### **3. Outcomes**

Based on previous year's outcomes, the Network continues its execution according to the work plan and substantial progress, innovations and breakthroughs have been obtained. Upon reviewing this year's work, we are excited and encouraged, with some regrets and weakness.

#### **3.1 Expected outcomes**

##### **3.1.1 Integrated resources of anti-domestic violence website and the information center, so as to establish anti-domestic violence resource center with a team of correspondents**

In 2008, the resource center completed the redesign of the website. The redesigned website is easier to use. The columns of the website have been changed so that visitors can find information they need more easily. The new website improved its news channel with daily news updates with the focus expanded to issues related to gender-based violence.

The backstage of the new website incorporates a library information management system. Currently the Network is working on the arrangement of the books in order to establish a resource center. The goal is to achieve e-management for books by 2009.

In order to make full play of the Newsletter serving as a platform for information exchanges, the Network recruited correspondents from its members and provided trainings to them on gender and domestic violence news report.

A new section, “Member’s Blog” was added to the new website, so that Network members and visitors can visit the blogs of the members by clicking on the links, improving interactions and understandings among members. A “Message Board” section was added to the website. In 2009, experts will be invited to answer the questions left on the board and to interact with the visitors.

### **3.1.2 Implemented project competitive bidding and project management, improved mechanisms for Network members to tender and execute the project, and established a new resource sharing model among Network members**

In 2008, the Network conducted effective management over 10 projects operated by 16 organizations that won the bids. Most of the projects are in steady progress, and some of them are completed smoothly. The Network’s management and monitoring efforts over the project encouraged the development of the local member’s anti-domestic violence undertakings. The members’ participation and enthusiasm were motivated, with more solidarity. In 2008, the Network organized another competitive bidding with new projects identified.

### **3.1.3 Completed the first stage for the development of financial management manual**

Under the guidance and numerous training provided by the NPP, the Network completed the first draft of its financial management manual. The manual will further standardize the financial management practice of the Network, so that it will meet international accounting standards. The manual will also directly guide the execution and management of the Network’s tendering projects. In the process of drafting and revising the manual, the Network held two workshops with several NGOs. NGOs that participated in the workshops asked for the manuals. Currently, the manual is under revision. We are sure that the finished manual would further improve the financial management capacities of China’s NGOs, and help increase public credibility of the NGOs.

### **3.1.4 The Network, joined by ACWF, submitted the legislative proposal on Law on the Prevention and Determent of Domestic Violence, after a series of legislative, judicial and law enforcement studies.**

To promote the Law on the Prevention and Determent of Domestic Violence to be listed into the legislation agenda by the 11<sup>th</sup> NPC is a top priority in Network’s

legislative and judicial advocacy project. The legislative team completed 2 surveys in Hebei Province in 2008, held numerous internal discussions, and completed the first draft of the legislative proposal of the Law on the Prevention and Determent of Domestic Violence. The studies and amendment of the proposal is still under way.

It's worth mentioning that the ACWF asks the legislative experts for their opinions on the anti-domestic violence legislation for several times. In February, 2009, the ACWF, joined by the Network, submitted the Anti-Domestic Violence Legislative Proposal to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Assembly of the 11<sup>th</sup> NPC. It is now being processed by related authorities.

### **3.1.5 Advocated for medical intervention of domestic violence, utilized resources of health departments to develop medical advocacy plans, and developed feasibility plans for first step medical intervention of domestic violence**

In the context of national medical system reform, the medical intervention advocacy's emphasis is to look for the entry point to have domestic violence concept be incorporated into medical system reform. In 2008, the medical intervention advocacy expert team took into consideration the complex and changing advocacy environment, and developed advocacy plans for medical intervention of domestic violence. They conducted surveys and interviews in Zhangjiakou City of Hebei Province, to summarize experiences, challenges and counter measures of domestic violence medical interventions. They studied the feasibility of domestic violence medical intervention based on existing system and mechanisms, and gained valuable experiences and suggestions.

### **3.1.6 Established a male volunteer group with public figures as leaders of the group**

To invite public figures to participate in the White Ribbon Campaign was one of the major activities of male participation of the project. On February 22, 2009, the "Anti-Domestic Violence Male Participation Action Team" was established in Changsha City, Hunan Province. The action team had the secretary of Political and Law Committee of the City, Mr. Zhang Xiangtao as consultant, and chairman of the local women's federation, Ms. Tan Huihui as the head of the team. Over 20 male volunteers participated in the campaign and made their statement. The campaign received wide coverage from local and national media, and published recruitment ads on media such as Xiaoxiang Morning News and the rednet.com. Strong repercussions and participations were received. Several medias were attracted to the scene of the launching of the volunteer group and reported on the event.

### **3.1.7 A number of domestic violence interveners in legislation, justice and the protection of women's rights and interests were trained and developed through gender and anti-domestic violence training sessions**

In 2008, the Network recruited 5 new organization members and 8 individual members. Before the annual meeting in December 2008, the Network conducted gender and anti-domestic violence trainings to members outside Beijing, so that they could better utilize the Network's resources and participate in domestic violence interventions.

Training sessions were conducted by Network's local executive agencies to their partner organization and project participants. For example, project executive agencies in Hunan and Hubei Province conducted gender and anti-domestic violence training to the local judges and policemen. Executive agencies in Qianxi of Hebei Province and Danzhou of Hainan Province conducted trainings to schools and education administrators.

It's worth noting that from February 19 to 22, 2009, the Network held a four-day full time workshop in Beijing, the "Seminar on Trainers for Police Intervention of Domestic Violence". The seminar provided trainings to frontier police officers of Hebei Province and Liaoning Province (including the police stations, public security and patrol officers, and public security educators). During the process, the Network tried to develop training models for police intervention of domestic violence.

### **3.1.8 Two regional meetings were held, serving as effective information exchange platform for members at different locations**

In 2008, the Network successfully held two regional Network member meetings, through public announcement made to the Network members. One is a seminar on community judicial intervention of domestic violence, called "Harmonization between Men and Women – to Keep Violence out of the Family", held in Harbin of Heilongjiang in September, 2008. Another is a seminar held in Xi'an of Shaanxi Province to discuss the application of criminal punishment on women who fought violence with violence. The previous one was co-held with the second "Longjiang Women's Forum" with a wider participation. Six organization members, the Department of Women's Rights and Interests and the Legal Aid Center of ACWF participated in the seminar. Over five organization members of the Network participated in each of the event, which promoted resource sharing and information exchanges among local Network members.

### **3.1.9 Close attentions were paid to social focuses and timely appeals were made on the internet. The Network also submitted proposals to members of the**

### **NPC and the CCPC.**

A tragic domestic violence case happened in January, 2009, in Tongcheng City of Anhui Province. The Network made proactive and rapid responses, and appealed for the promulgation of personal safety protection ruling (the protection order). The Network immediately organized experts to draft the judicial interpretation and proposals for the Regulations on the Issues Related to the Application of Protection Orders in Processing Domestic Violence Related Cases by the People's Court. The proposal was submitted to the People's Congress and the Political Consultative Committee. Currently, the NPC and the CCPC are reviewing and processing the proposal.

The Opinions co-signed by seven ministries in 2008 was a major advancement of government's effort fighting against domestic violence. In order to make full play of police's role in domestic violence interventions, the Network collected its experiences on training police officers on domestic violence interventions, organized experts and drafted the proposal "Work Standards for Police Department in Preventing and Deterring Domestic Violence". The proposal was submitted to representatives and committee members to form into proposal for NPC and CCPC. Currently, the proposal is in the process of reviewing.

#### **3.1.10 The Network organized special workshops as part of the annual meeting, and developed advocacy strategies for the Opinions co-signed by seven ministries, serving as a powerful tool for the members.**

In December, 2008, the Network held its annual meeting. Over 170 participants, representing 61 organization members took part in the meeting. One of the major task of the meeting was to organize targeted workshops to discuss the Opinions on Preventing and Deterring Domestic Violence co-signed by seven ministries. The "Implementation Framework for the Seven Ministries' Opinions" was drafted as an outcome of the workshops, in which advocacy priorities for women's federations, police, civil affairs, and health departments were developed, together with specific measures to implement and realize these priorities. The "Framework" provided members with specific and practical instruments to implement the Opinions.

### **3.2 Unexpected outcomes**

The Network also paid close attention to new development in gender during its operation and made continuous adjustment of its position so as to better carry out the anti-gender based violence campaign and gender mainstreaming. In 2008, we made new developments in the following areas:

### **3.2.1 Development and making of anti-gender based violence campaign materials, which were widely disseminated among the members**

In 2008, the Network participated in the “16 Days Action to Combat Gender Based Violence” organized by Oxfam HK, in order to advocate anti-gender based violence among young people. The Network was in charge of the design, collection and analysis of the questionnaires, the design of the campaign logo, the making of campaign materials and the dissemination of the material among Network members. As a result, members all over China utilized the same campaign material to advocate the same ideas and slogans during the 16 days campaign, and received positive feedbacks.

### **3.2.2 Organized seminars of gender mainstreaming capacity building and established online resource center**

In order to summarize and share advocacy knowledge and experiences in China’s gender mainstreaming, to promote consensus forming and actions in this area, and to promote exchanges among the Network members and increase the Network’s advocacy capacity, funded by Ford Foundation, the Network organized the Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Building Seminar (on Advocacy Experiences and Strategies) in November, 2008. The seminar had three main topics, namely “Gender Mainstreaming in a Macro Perspective – From International to Domestic”, “From Gender Analysis to Legal and Policy Reform”, and “Multi-Discipline Mainstreaming”. Over 60 participants from over 20 provinces of China were invited and participated in the discussions. And updated resource center on gender mainstreaming was thus established centered on three main areas, namely law/policy, development/poverty alleviation and education/research. The papers and research materials submitted to the seminars will be transformed into e-forms and shared on the website.

### **3.2.3 Cooperated with NGOs and developed proposals on same retirement age for men and women, on the basis of the Implementation Measures of the Women’s Law of Beijing, and submitted the proposal to related government agencies**

Same retirement age between men and women has been an issue of hot debate in recent years. Beijing solicited public opinions of the amendment of the Implementation Measures of the Law on the Protection of Women’s Rights and Interests, on the issue of whether or not same retirement age shall be incorporated into the amendment. In order to safeguard equal working rights for both men and women,

the Network cooperated with several women's organizations, including the Gender and Development Network, Women's Legal Research and Service Center of Peking University, discussed this issue, drafted a proposal and submitted the proposal to the Law Office of Beijing Municipal Government and Beijing People's Congress.

### **3.3 Works not yet accomplished:**

**3.3.1. Training project.** The Network has been recruiting staff, and adjusting current staff's job responsibilities. However, due to the shortage of hands, the training target of 2008 was not met.

**3.3.2 Research on the evaluation mechanism.** It was previously planned that this activity would be accomplished in the first two years of the phase three project. However, it now seems unrealistic. The Network just finished with its new round of competitive bidding in 2008, and the projects just started to operate. If we were to develop evaluation manual, we would need to incorporate this information. Therefore, this target was not met. It is planned to postpone this activity for one year, starting from 2008 and finishing it by 2009.

**3.3.3 Capacity building.** Because the Network had been recruiting new staff all through 2008 and adjusting current staff's job responsibilities, it did not accomplish the capacity building activities as planned.

**3.3.4 Ear marked fund for capacity building.** In 2008, we provided our staff with trainings on "leadership" and "gender" provided by individual members of the Network free of charge, without spending the capacity building fund. We hope to utilize this fund in 2009 when new staffs have reported to work.

**Table 1. Project Outcomes**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>	<b>Related media coverage</b>
The legislation team of Law on the Prevention and Determent of Domestic Violence conducted series seminars and interviews in Hebei Province	Representatives and staffs of Hebei Women's Federation, Provincial Higher Court, Women's Federation of Zhangjiaokou, Municipal Intermediate Court, District Court, Municipal police station, municipal health bureau, relief station., representatives and staffs of Qingdao women's federation, intermediate court, district court, relief station, police station, forensic station, Xingtai community domestic violence victims and their families	Totally 60 people (20 male participants)	
Feasibility studies of medical interventions	Zhangjiakou women's federation, municipal government, health bureau, judicial departments	14 people (5 male and 9 female)	
Seminar on Community Judicial Intervention of Domestic Violence (including interviewing 110 commanding center and community police)	Staffs of dpt. Of Rights and Interests and Legal Aid Center of the ACWF, Heilongjiang and municipal level women's federation, justice departments, law enforcement departments, academic research institutes, media, Network members	49 participants from over 20 agencies and departments, 11 male and 38 female 30 participants in the interview with 110	Detailed coverage by several media, including Xinhua News Agency, People's Daily, the Legal Daily, China Women's Daily, Heilongjiang TV news channel, Heilongjiang TV today's focus, Heilongjiang Daily,

Activity	Beneficiaries	No. of participants	Related media coverage
		commanding center, 30% were male. 20 participants in community police station, 25% male	Heilongjiang Life Daily, Heilongjiang Morning News, Heilongjiang Legal Daily. The Today's Focus of news channel of Heilongjiang TV did an in-depth interview and Heilongjiang Satellite TV made news coverage of the event.
The Application of Criminal Punishment over Women of Violence against Violence in Domestic Violence Cases	Network members of Shaanxi Women's Federation, court, police station, lawyer, academic research institute, media, Shanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, Inner Mongolia	40 people (29 female, 11 male)	China Women's Daily, Xi'an Evening News
2008 Network annual meeting	Network member	170 people (140 female and 30 male)	
Judicial interpretation proposal seminar on the protection order	Scholars of research department of the Supreme Court, Renmin Univ, Univ. of Politics and Laws, CASS	13 people (12 female and 1 male)	
Seminar on the Proposal of Work Standards of Police Intervention of Domestic Violence	Police and scholars from Police University and University of Public Security	10 people (9 female and 1 male)	
Changsha Male Participation	Leaders of Standing Committee and Committee of	100 people directly	Public recruitment notice was sent out

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>	<b>Related media coverage</b>
Action Team	Politics and Laws of Changsha CPC, male volunteers	benefited from it. Over 80% were male	<p>by Hunan Rednet and local media Changsha Evening News (Page A2, Feb. 4<sup>th</sup> 2009). Media, such as the News Broadcast of Hunan Satellite TV, 8 o'clock news of Politics and Laws Channel, Changsha Evening news, proposed that they would like to do follow-up report or develop series futures.</p> <p>The launching ceremony of the “Changsha Anti-Domestic Violence Male Participation Action Team” was covered live by 6 media, including Hunan Daily, Xiaoxiang Morning News, Changsha Evening News, Hunan TV, Changsha new channel, Changsha politics and law channel, etc.</p>
Training of new Network members	Network members	20 people ( 19 female and 1 male	
Seminar of Trainees for Police	Policemen	22 people directly	

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>	<b>Related media coverage</b>
Intervention of Domestic Violence		benefited, (9 female and 13 male	
The anti-gender based violence campaign in Capital Normal University and another 7 universities in Beijing	college students and teachers	Direct beneficiary: over 1000, 50% were male	“Special Focus” “Legal Report” of Beijing TV and other media covered this campaign
The Network members went to Taiwan for exchanges and visits	Civil affairs officers, judges, media reporters, women activists	14 people went to Taiwan, among whom 3 were male	Covered by various media and TVs of Taiwan
16-Day Anti-Gender Based Violence Campaign	Network members, young students, general public	25 organizations participated directly. About 60 people directly benefited from it. Male were 10%.	
Training of correspondents	Staffs of women’s federations	14 people in total, among whom 2 were male	
Seminars on Gender Mainstreaming Capacity Building	Scholars, women’s federation staffs, social activists	58 people (48 female and 10 male)	

**Table 2: Total of Project Participants and Beneficiaries**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Number of participants</b>	approx. 201	approx. 1,493
<b>Ultimate beneficiaries</b>	approx. 11.51million	approx. 11.51 million
<b>1. General public</b>	approx. 11.50 million	approx. 11.50 milliom
<b>2. Perpetrators and victims of domestic violence</b>	1	500
<b>3. Police officers, lawyers, judges, women’s federation staffs, teachers, students</b>	approx. 10,000	approx. 10,000
<b>4. Scholars, experts and others</b>	approx. 150	approx. 1,000

**Note:**

1. Project participants include: people who participated in our activities or received services or materials
2. Ultimate beneficiaries include: project participants + indirect beneficiaries. Among the beneficiaries, a large number are TV audiences. The content of Heilongjiang community judicial intervention of domestic violence seminar was broadcasted on Heilongjiang News Channel and Heilongjiang Satellite TV that was received by audiences all over China. The length of the program was 15 minutes, and it was broadcasted at 7:30 pm. A conservative estimation is that at least 8 million people watched the news. The anti-gender based violence campaign of 8 universities in Beijing was covered by Beijing local TV stations. For instance, it was broadcasted at 12 o’clock at noon by Beijing Channel 3’s Legal Report, which has an average penetration rate of 8.8% in Beijing. A conservative estimation is that at least 3 million people indirectly benefited from the TV report.
3. Estimation of beneficiaries: Number of beneficiaries is counted at 50% of the estimated TV audiences who watched the program, due to the uncertainty of TV penetration.

## **4. Lessons and risks**

As the only anti-domestic violence NGO of China that has a countrywide coverage, the Network sets development goals that are aimed high and standardized. With the ever changing and developing situations, the planning and management of the Network are faced with new challenges. The year 2008 for the Network was a year full of uncertainties. The earthquake relief and the holding of the Beijing Olympics impacted the execution of the project activities. Adjustments have been made to facilitated effective management and timely accomplishment of the project. We have achieved a lot of outcomes, with lessons gained and risks foreseen. We believe that:

- a). In 2008, South China was hit by snow storms at the beginning of the year. Then there was the massive earthquake relief in May. Starting from June, the whole nation was motivated to prepare for the Beijing Olympics. All these events impacted the project execution to various extents, and caused delays of some activities. China will celebrate its 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Foundation in 2009. A series of nationwide activities will be held. We shall be prepared at early stages, adjust project timeframe and avoid the celebration period.
- b). The ongoing reform and personnel changes in the medical system have made it more difficult for medical advocacy. It serious impacted the progress of medical advocacy in 2008. We adjusted our strategies afterwards, started to do researches and studies at grass root level and made some progress. The impact will continue in 2009. We will adjust our planning according to the actual situations, create new resources and lower the risks.
- c). In 2008, the Network has been recruiting talents that are keen to anti-domestic violence undertaking with some professional skills. Regrettably, however, there are few young NGO people in China who are experienced and dedicated. Hence, it was difficult for us to find the right persons. In 2009, we will keep on looking for new lateens, and provide trainings to current staffs on risk management and financial management, so as to improve the execution capacity of the project.

## **5. Major progress to be made next year**

- a). Experts will evaluate the “Need Assessment Report of Battered Women”. The Report will be compiled, printed and distributed to Network members.
- b). Concluding management of the bidding projects.
- c). To complete the legislative proposal on the Law on the Prevention and Determent

- of Domestic Violence, to hold large-scale seminars and press release and to submit the proposal to NPC and CCPC through NPC representatives and CCPC members.
- d). To complete feasibility studies on medical intervention of domestic violence and put forward related proposals
  - e). To organize a regional Network member meeting, discussing and exchanging ideas on hotspots of domestic violence interventions
  - f). To recruit male volunteers, and to utilize more various forms to recruit more male volunteers to combat domestic violence
  - g). To organize seminars on the promotion of judicial works, so as to promote the anti-domestic efforts of judicial departments
  - h). To organized local legislation workshops in order to summarize difficulties and hotspots in domestic violence legislation
  - i). To solicit opinions on the Financial Management Manual among Network members and finalize the draft
  - j). To collect experiences, challenges and counter strategies on police officer trainings. To establish training database, which includes information both on human resources and training materials, and to train the first batch of police officer trainers.
  - k). To continue expand the e-data sharing capacity of the online resource center
  - l). To establish a volunteer database and organize two activities for Network volunteers
  - m). To organize 4 capacity buildings for staffs and volunteers
  - n). To organize bi-monthly forums on hotspots and tough issues
  - o). To organize dialogues between Network members and media on the issue of how media can play a role in the promotion of anti-domestic violence.

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