

the equality effect



Annual Report
2013—2014





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Our Human Rights Work

Our Mission & Vision

The equality effect (e²) uses the law to make women's and girls' rights real. E² unites leading international human rights experts from Canada, Kenya, Ghana, and Malawi to conduct ground-breaking advocacy initiatives to ensure girls/women are safe from sexual violence, have access to education, and can fulfill their economic potential.

E² seeks increased government accountability for the protection of women and girls' rights, and the enforcement of existing human rights guarantees.

E² uses human rights law to achieve systemic, concrete change in the lives of women and girls internationally. The primary focus of e²'s work relates to violence against women, the feminization of HIV/AIDS, and women's property rights.

Our Strategy

E² provides knowledge leadership and human rights education to advance women's and girls' human rights, develop and implement creative legal advocacy strategies, and promote their empowerment.

Our collaborative teams of international experts (i.e., lawyers [practitioners and law professors], social scientists, rape crisis workers, grassroots community members, artists, film makers, teachers, public relations advisors, and journalists) work cooperatively to challenge discrimination.

We develop equality research and strategic action plans, and also implement practical equality initiatives (e.g. public legal education, policy reform, police and judicial training, test case litigation etc.) that result in tangible change.

E²'s "160 Girls" Kenya project is motivated by a group of over 160 girls between the ages of 3-17 from Meru, Kenya. These girls were not protected by police following their "defilement" (the Kenyan legal term for rape of a child under 18 years old) and no justice was meted out to their perpetrators. The "160 Girls" goal is two-fold: to deliver access to justice for these "160 girls", as well as legal protection from rape for all 10,000,000 girls in Kenya, where a woman or girl is raped every 30 minutes.





Our Team

E² is comprised of some of the lead human rights advocates in the world, including Cherie Blair, Q.C., as Honourary Counsel, as well as multiple Ph.D's, honorary doctorates and individuals who have earned international awards for their human rights work. Some have won landmark VAW cases in the Canadian context, and others are counsel who have years of experience working in the VAW field in the African context. E² relies on over \$1.5 million in pro-bono legal hours per year, from our generous team of pro bono lawyers.

E²'s local partners include: the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR); The Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) Kenya; Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA-Malawi); Human Rights Network Ghana; Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF-Ghana); and Ripples International (Kenya); KARE (Kenya Alliance Rural Empowerment), Shining Hope, International Centre for Reproductive Health - Kenya, Sauti Ya Wanawake - Magarini, Picha Tamu.

E² - Making Girls' and Women's Rights Real

E² has a proven record of working to address violence against women. The equality effect is responsible for the landmark "160 Girls" decision which made legal history in Kenya, and set the high water mark for girls' rights internationally.

On December 27, 2011, eight year-old Mary was abducted from her family homestead and raped by three men in a neighbour's field; at the time, the police refused to investigate Mary's case. Now, thanks to the "160 Girls" decision, the precedent-setting legal victory in Kenya that found police guilty of failing to protect girls like Mary from rape, Mary is finally getting the justice she deserves. The lead perpetrator in Mary's case has been investigated, arrested and convicted; on November 25, 2014, the second perpetrator's trial commenced; and the third perpetrator is under investigation. The equality effect uses domestic, regional and international human rights law to make girls'/women's rights real, and is committed to ensuring that the full effect of the Court's legal protection order is achieved, for all the Mary's of the world.

To enhance the protection of girls, the equality effect has begun a pilot police training program in Kenya that will include a "160 Girls" police investigation phone app, and is embarking on community legal education and a public awareness campaign. This work is informing the equality effect's newest projects in Malawi and Ghana. Peter Odek, Executive Director of KARE (Kenya Alliance for Rural Empowerment), an equality effect partner, identifies an example of the equality effect's work, making girls'/women's rights real: "Every time a raped girl and her family are treated with dignity and respect by police authorities or the community because of the "160 Girls" decision it is an example of girls' rights being made real."

Message from the Executive Director and Chair

The equality effect has made great progress in 2013-14, making girls' and women's rights real. Access to justice was achieved for many of the "160 Girls", resulting in arrests and convictions of defilement perpetrators. We established the '160 Girls' training program with Kenyan police. We made important steps towards implementing "160 Girls" litigation in Malawi. And we have begun to set the stage for the '160 Girls' Ghana project. There is lots more work to do, of course, before human rights become 'real' for girls and women throughout Africa.

We are partnering with the Kenya National Police Service and Kiganjo Police College, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, 6 Kenyan rape/defilement rescue centres and experts from the Vancouver Police Department to implement the '160 Girls' police training program. The "160 Girls" defilement training program is designed to achieve compliance with the "160 Girls" decision. It focuses on the practical, concrete steps to be followed in a defilement claim to ensure every girl has access to the justice she deserves, and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable for their violence.

In Malawi, the equality effect and its partners, Women and the Law Southern Africa – Malawi and The University of Malawi Women's Legal Team, are developing a strategic advocacy plan for the '160 Girls' Malawi project. We have done extensive research on the access to justice barriers faced by sexual assault complainants in Malawi and we are in the process of collecting evidence to support litigation to address these barriers. And in Ghana, we continue to work towards both achieving the full criminalization of marital rape, as well as securing access to justice for defilement victims.

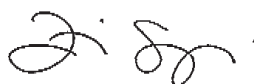
2014 has brought us some wonderful new relationships. We are excited to have added a new member to the equality effect team in Kenya – Anne Ireri, Barrister and Solicitor, is our

new '160 Girls' National Coordinator. Welcome, Anne! The equality effect also created new partnerships this year with five grassroots defilement shelters in the Kenyan communities of Nairobi, Naivasha, Kakamega, Kibera and Mombasa; and we continue our partnership with Ripples International in Meru, Kenya.

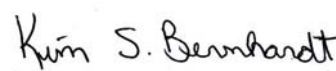
We are happy to announce new partnerships with two universities. We are working with behavioural economics experts at Duke University's Centre for Advanced Hindsight, to develop effective police training materials and other public legal education strategies. The University of Toronto Rotman School of Business Management is helping develop mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of the police training and other interventions. We are fortunate to have also added advertising agency BBDO to our growing list of partners working with us to ensure the "160 Girls" decision is implemented. The agency's work is truly inspired and we look forward to their creative input in the future.

All of the equality effect's work is made possible thanks to the generous donations of time and resources from our passionate volunteers and supporters. We are honoured to helm such an incredible and devoted team of dedicated, skilled individuals; and we look forward to working with all of you over the year ahead as we work to make human rights real for girls in Kenya, Ghana and Malawi. Thank you/Asante Sana/Zikomo/Yeda Mo Ase!

Yours Truly,



Fiona Sampson
Executive Director



Kim Bernhardt
Board Chair

Faith's Story

Faith (not her real name) was raped by a neighbor at the age of 14. Faith became pregnant as a result of the rape. Faith's aunt attempted to conduct an abortion on Faith when she was 6 months pregnant. Faith received care and treatment at the Tumaini Rescue Centre, and joined the "160 Girls" legal protection against defilement project. When Faith's case was first reported to the police they were uncooperative, and in fact repeatedly treated Faith in an insulting manner. Faith's was one of the lead cases in the equality effect's "160 Girls" Constitutional claim. Following the release of the "160 Girls" decision, the police have effectively investigated Faith's case and arrested the perpetrator; he has been prosecuted and was convicted on February 28, 2014. The perpetrator in Faith's case received a 15 year sentence, which sends a strong message to the community that this violence will not be tolerated. This result constitutes a "160 Girls" justice success!

Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland, and former U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights, in an endorsement of the equality effect's "160 Girls" project, has stated

"Access to justice is the most empowering thing that can happen for a victim. It's the one thing that can really change their lives."



“160 Girls” Kenya

In the months following the landmark May 2013 legal victory, the equality effect has been dedicated to ensuring the full potential of the “160 Girls” decision is reached.

Here’s what we’ve accomplished:

Access to Justice Marathon

In September 2013, we honoured the courage of the girls in the “160 Girls” Access To Justice Marathon in Meru, Kenya. The girls themselves were overjoyed to participate in the race and run alongside their legal team and famous elite marathoners from Kenya, as well as the United States, Canada, and other countries. We were also honoured to have the Governor of Meru, at the event, offering his support, as well as local M.P.’s, Senators, the CEO of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, and other dignitaries

Celebrated as the legal champions that they are, the girls personified empowerment as they climbed the podium with the marathon winners, awash in the cheers of the crowd. They then stood proudly above a banner reading, “The Real Victory is Justice for Child Rape Victims”. The girls posed for photos, and returned the crowd’s cheers of support by chanting “Number 1” repeatedly. In that moment the girls’ transformation from rape victims to equality victors was cemented.



“160 Girls” Public Education & Awareness

This year the equality effect has begun to strategize and work towards public education in Kenya around the “160 Girls” decision, the rights of defilement victims, and duties of police – next year will see an increased focus on this public education work.

On February 18, 2014, a conference was held at the University of Nairobi on “State Responsibility for Investigation of Sexual Violence Cases: The ‘160 Girls’ Decision”, which explored the significance of the “160 Girls” decision. Speakers included Fiona Sampson, e2’s Executive Director, Muthomi Thiankolu, lead counsel in the “160 Girls” case; Patricia Nyaundi, the CEO of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Hon. Lady Justice Kalpana Rawal, Deputy Chief Justice of Kenya, and Dr. Winifred Kamau, Professor of Law at the University of Nairobi.





Training Kenyan Police Officers

In an unprecedented and very positive development, e² was asked in 2013 by the Kenya National Police to train and educate police officers on their duties in defilement cases, pursuant to the High Court's decision in the "160 Girls" case.

We appreciate the great opportunity in working collaboratively and supportively with Kenyan police to ensure the enforcement of existing defilement laws. We are working in collaboration with the Kenyan National Commission on Human Rights to develop and deliver training in the investigation of defilement claims, consistent with international best practices of policing, and consistent with the High Court of Kenya's decision in the "160 Girls" decision. The goal of the training is to support the Kenya Police to better fulfill their critical role in protecting the safety and security of children and enforcing the existing laws intended to protect children from defilement, so that the constitutional rights of children are honored and protected. The ultimate goal of the training, and the improved Police treatment of defilement claims, will be to increase the accountability of perpetrators, and contribute to the prevention of future sexual assaults through deterrence. The achievement of this goal will create a shift in behavior and diminish the occurrence of defilement.

The training will focus on the practical, concrete steps to be followed in a defilement claim, according to international standards and best practices, as recognized by the Court in the "160 Girls" decision (including best practices relating to possible resistance). The training will be provided to senior, mid-level, and front-line Police, through a "train the trainer" model.

The "160 Girls" police training is unique in that it has not been designed as a single or limited instructional opportunity; the "160 Girls" police training is being developed through a unique, collaborative relationship involving Kenyan and Canadian police and human rights lawyers. The "160 Girls" training is being developed for delivery throughout our four pilot districts over a one year period. On going monitoring and evaluation will allow for improvements to be made to the training to ensure its full value is realized. The project will also include the development and implementation of the "160 Girls" police defilement investigation phone app (the first of its kind internationally).

Grassroots Partnerships Established

In addition to our partnership with Ripples International Girls' Rescue Centre in Meru, we have established partnerships with 5 other grassroots defilement centres across the country: Picha Tamu, Shining Hope for Communities, The Kenya Alliance for Rural Empowerment (KARE), and the International Center for Reproductive Health (ICRH-Kenya). We are now also focusing on the Kenyan coast, where child marriage and sex trafficking is common. We have established partnerships with rape centres across Kenya to monitor and document the police treatment of defilement before and after the delivery of police training. We have provided these partners with training on the rights of defilement victims', police obligations pursuant to the "160 Girls" decision and the law, and provided the tools, instruction and on-going support to monitor and document the police treatment of defilement.

Measurement and Evaluation

E² is working in collaboration with measurement and evaluation experts at the Rotman School of Business at the University of Toronto, in order to develop mechanisms to evaluate the "160 Girls" police training and public education initiatives. These experts have assisted us in developing evaluation and monitoring mechanisms for police and community members in order to establish baselines prior to the implementation of these initiatives.



“160 Girls” Petitioners’ Status and Rose’s Story

We are celebrating the great strides that have been made towards protecting girls’ rights, as a result of the “160 Girls” decision. Since the release of the “160 Girls” High Court decision access to justice has been achieved for many of the “160 Girls” petitioners. There have been investigations and/or prosecutions in many of the girls’/petitioners’ cases, including most recently the perpetrator in the case of Rose (an 8 year old girl raped on her way to collect water) who was finally pursued, convicted and received a life sentence. Previously, the inaction of police made Rose and her family to feel like the legal system did not recognize abused girls as worthy of dignity, equal protection of the law and access to justice, but this successful prosecution has restored their faith in the legal system, as well as validated their belief in their own dignity and equal citizenship.



The man in the prisoner box in this photo (far left), is the accused in the rape of one of the “160 Girls” – Eunice was 12 years old when she was raped, and became pregnant as a result of the rape. This accused, a police officer, has been investigated, arrested and is now facing jail as a result of the victory achieved through the “160 Girls” landmark High Court decision.

“160 Girls” Malawi (Salima Strategy Workshop)

In August 2013, the equality effect’s legal team – human rights experts from Malawi, Kenya, Ghana, and Canada, met in Salima, Malawi. The workshop was attended by 17 lawyers from e²’s partner countries, as well as one law student intern from Canada, and one social worker from Kenya.

The workshop provided the opportunity for the legal team to review and analyze the progress made to date in “160 Girls” Kenya, and strategize about how to address the challenges associated with the legal protection against rape and defilement in Malawi. The group also strategized about how to move forward with the equality effect’s “Three to be Free” criminalization of marital rape project, now that project research is complete.

Following the August meeting, the team began implementing next steps. (please see below)

“Once, in a very long while, maybe once in a lifetime, you get to witness a story that shifts the way an entire country or continent sees itself. The process of change is usually daring, certainly time-consuming, invariably costly, occasionally heart-breaking, and eventually an exercise so rewarding that it is the stuff of legends; this is the story of the equality effect.”

- Sally Armstrong,
Amnesty International
award winning journalist
and author



“160 Girls” Malawi

Alice and Esther’s Stories

At the August 2013 Workshop in Malawi, the legal team closely analyzed the legal treatment of sexual violence in Malawi, and developed a strategic plan to address a distressing requirement in the current legal system in Malawi: the need for corroborative evidence to prove a sexual assault claim, i.e.: a witness or medial evidence. Either one is often impossible to provide in sexual assault cases. This common law corroboration rule amounts to a burdensome evidentiary hurdle that is generally not applied to other types of criminal offences, and which is based on discriminatory notions about women and girls’ alleged tendency to lie about sexual assault. The rule impedes access to justice by rendering prosecution of these cases difficult and leading to higher rates of acquittal. It also perpetuates this violence by failing to hold perpetrators accountable and by maintaining the climate of impunity for defilement/rape.

The elimination of the discrimination perpetuated by this corroboration requirement has been adopted as the priority of e²’s “160 Girls” Malawi work.

Elimination of the corroboration requirement will ensure that the evidence of rape and defilement victims are treated the same as any other witness, in any other crime. State enforcement of laws in Malawi intended to protect girls/women from rape would result in increased safety and security for the 11,100,00 girls and women in Malawi.

Prior to the August workshop, in partnership with Women and the Law Southern Africa (WLSA) and the Women and the Law Network at the University of Malawi, the equality effect carried out extensive community-based research on the legal treatment of defilement in Malawi. This research was conducted across 4 regions (central, southern, northern, and eastern regions) and 8 districts across Malawi. E²’s Executive Director travelled to Malawi in early August 2013 to work with our partners—connecting directly with survivors in order to contribute to our understanding of the victims’ and grass roots experience, and to canvass their needs and interests in reform.



“The beneficial consequences of providing opportunities for African women to network, plan, share, and plot with their women colleagues in other countries could turn the continent on its head”

- Stephen Lewis, Former U.N. Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS in Africa

An example of the kind of evidence collected is Alice's story. Alice (not her real name) was 11 years old when she was abducted from her family's home in the middle of the night by a neighbor. The perpetrator allegedly acted on the belief that having sex with a virgin would make him rich (his rich brother had encouraged the attack). Alice's father has dedicated himself to Alice's health (she spent 4 months in hospital recovering), and to getting justice for Alice. Alice's defilement case was dismissed by the Court because of lack of corroboration, despite existing evidence that did constitute corroboration (this demonstrates that the corroboration requirement leads to injustice in different ways as it is applied and mis-applied). Alice's father has lost his business as a result of the time he's dedicated to Alice (he does not seem bitter about this, just determined to get justice for Alice). Alice's mother told the e² team that she wants justice to create deterrence and to ensure the security of all girls. Both of Alice's parents want to see the corroboration rule done away with.



Here I Come
Walking down through history to eternity
From paradise to the city of gods
Victorious, glorious, serious and pious
Elegant , full of grace and truth
The centerpiece and the masterpiece of literature
Glowing, growing and flowing
Here, there and everywhere
Cheering millions every day
The book of books that I am.

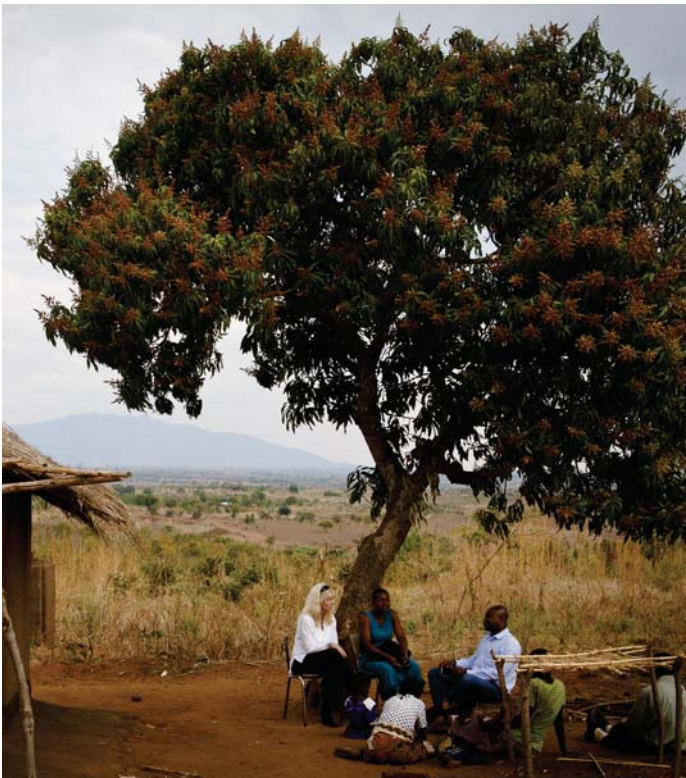
- "160 Girl" Luckline, Age 15

Sasha Hart, spent four highly productive and action-packed weeks in Malawi, working with e²'s local partners, WLSA (Women and the Law in Southern Africa) - Malawi and the Women and the Law Network at the University of Malawi, to help lay the groundwork for "160 Girls" Malawi. This work included collecting evidence of the detrimental impact of the common law corroboration rule - a discriminatory rule that requires a higher evidentiary burden in sexual offences. Interviews with experts and rape survivors brought her to places as varied as the chambers of

High Court judges, to police stations, to the hospital where survivors go for medical examinations, and to the homes of survivors in some remote villages. We met with women and girls whose rape cases risk being acquitted due to lack of corroboration and documented the details of these cases. We have continued to work with our local partners to track these cases and to collect evidence of how the corroboration rule is impeding access to justice at the police, prosecutorial and court stages of the process.

In Esther's case for example, despite that police investigations into her brutal gang rape concluded that Esther's testimony was strong enough to prosecute the case, the court nonetheless discharged the case on the basis that corroborative medical evidence is needed. That medical evidence is no where to be found because the Hospital has lost Esther's medical report outlining the injuries she sustained as a result of the rape. Without this evidence, the court has refused to proceed with the case. Esther's testimony alone is seen as insufficient because the Corroboration Rule requires the Court to treat the evidence of sexual assault complainants with caution. The Corroboration Rule has therefore resulted in Esther being denied access to justice, while her perpetrators enjoy impunity and are free to rape again.

We also conducted legal research to support the claim that the corroboration rule has a detrimental impact on sexual assault survivors. With the help of our local partners, and as a result of the consultations with other local experts, we now have a clear legal strategy going forward, and a methodology for continuing to identify claimants. This important progress, coupled with all of the local enthusiasm about the project that we have encountered, makes e² confident we'll make "160 Girls" legal history in Malawi!



"160 Girls" legal team members collecting evidence in the field (the victim in this defilement case was 8 years old when she was repeatedly raped by her step-father in her home)

“160 Girls” Ghana

This year we have worked towards laying the ground work for the implementation of a “160 Girls” Ghana initiative. We have established a partnership with the Human Rights Network of Ghana (born out of the NGO formerly known as WiLDAF Ghana). This newly formed organization is collaborating with the Kenyan-based Ripples International on establishing a shelter for defilement victims in Ghana, that would provide the same kind of medical, legal, and psycho-social support that Ripples provides in Meru, Kenya, and which would work with e² to address access to justice barriers faced by defilement victims in Ghana.

E² conducted background research on the prevalence of sexual violence in Ghana and the access to justice barriers faced by defilement victims. That research revealed that Ghanaian women/girls are said to be most at risk of sexual violence in all its forms between ages 10-18 years; and child victims of defilement in Ghana can be as young as 3 months old. Ghana has a strong legal framework in place to address defilement

and gender-based violence including: mandatory imprisonment for defilement, specific legislation on domestic violence, and a specialized police unit to handle domestic violence and sexual abuse complaints.

However, in practice, these laws fail to be enforced. Many cases do not enter the criminal justice system due to lack of reporting to police; the vast majority of cases that are reported to police end up being discontinued or withdrawn before getting to court; and very few reported cases result in prosecution or conviction.

E²'s objective is to ensure that the women and children of Ghana are adequately protected from rape and defilement under the existing criminal laws. Next steps will include a mission to Ghana to strategize further about the directing of this project and further lay the ground work for a combination of public legal education and possible litigation work around these issues.



“3 to be Free”

Marital Rape Project

The equality effect’s “3 to be Free” is an action plan to address the legal impunity for marital rape in 3 countries, Kenya, Ghana and Malawi, in 3 years, using 3 strategies: education, policy reform, and litigation.

This year, the equality effect team made good progress towards accomplishing this ambitious goal. For example, in August 2013, both a strategic plan for “3 to Be Free” and next steps were formally established at the legal team workshop held in Malawi. These next steps include focusing the criminalization of marital rape work on Ghana in the upcoming year. We have started to lay the foundation for this work by conducting further background research on the legal treatment of marital rape in Ghana; and in the upcoming year we hope to begin consultation with groups in Ghana in order to build a coalition around this issue and strategize about how to tackle it.

We were also pleased that this year, two members of our Kenyan team – Dr. Winifred Kamau, lecturer at the University of Nairobi, and Patricia Nyaundi, CEO of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, jointly completed a research paper on the legal treatment of marital rape, which is available on the equality effect’s website, along with other papers other members of our team have written on this topic.



Sasha Hart, Legal Counsel for the equality effect, also had her article on “Rape, Marriage, and Rights”, which highlights the equality effect’s work on the “3 to be Free” project, published on the Open Democracy website.

Media Coverage and Public Awareness

Media coverage throughout this year was far reaching and helped to bring the equality effect story to new audiences. A sampling of publications included: Elle Magazine “Little Voices, Big Message” Jacquie Labatt; Law Times “African Project’s Success an Example of Why We Went to Law School” May Cheng and Stephen Rosenheck; Globe and Mail “Innocence Lost” Jacquie Labatt; New York Times “In Kenya, A Victory for Girls and Rights” Sally Armstrong; The Guardian “160 Girls’ A Feisty Tale of Hope” Liz Ford.

The “160 Girls” Kenya decision and our work in Malawi received excellent media coverage in top media outlets like the Globe and Mail, and we were also profiled in magazines like Elle Canada. Our foray into social media was fruitful, with over 1300 followers on our Facebook page.

E² was invited to a number of high profile speaking engagements this year, to share about our groundbreaking “160 Girls” human rights work. E²’s Executive Director, Fiona Sampson, spoke at the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, which was co-chaired by UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague, and Angelina Jolie, Special Envoy for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. E² also gave public lectures at the University of Nairobi, Syracuse University; McMaster University; Ottawa University (Shirley Greenberg lecture).

Additionally, our team published 2 articles on the Open Democracy regarding the “160 Girls” and the “3 to be Free” marital rape project, which attracted readership of over 9000.



Internships

E² is pleased to have established internships through the international human rights internship programs at the University of Toronto and McGill University. During the summer of 2013 (May–August 2013), e² benefited from having two law student interns from these universities. Silvia Neagu (McGill University) and Alison Mintoff (University of Toronto) travelled to Malawi where they worked collaboratively with our partners to conduct research regarding the access to justice challenges faced by sexual assault victims in Malawi.



Reuben Chipeta,
President, University
of Malawi,
Law Students'
Association, with
Alison and Silvia
(left to right)

“My internship with the equality effect gave me the unique opportunity to contribute to women’s rights and empowerment on the ground in Malawi. I was especially inspired by the efforts of the victims’ families and Malawian women’s rights activists and lawyers to seek justice, despite overwhelming institutional barriers and discrimination. Looking back, the e² internship was one of the most formative experiences in my law school career and solidified my commitment to human and women’s rights.”

- Silvia Neagu,
McGill University School of Law

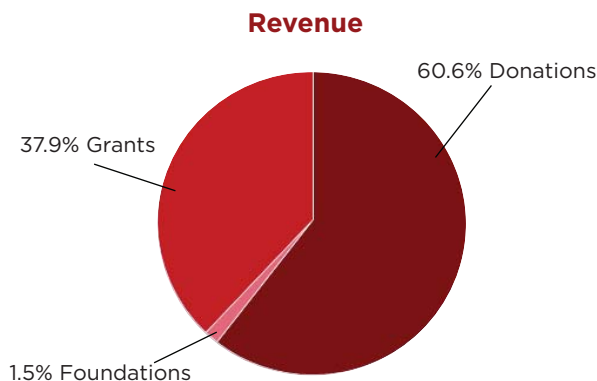
“As an intern with e², I was given an incredible opportunity to gain first-hand experience in the rewarding and challenging realm of human rights work in my first year of law school. Conducting field research, interviewing magistrates and police officers, and working closely with prominent human rights lawyers and activists were just some of the invaluable experiences I had. I remember being in Malawi when the ground-breaking “160 Girls” Kenya High Court decision was released, and it was extremely inspiring to be part of a project that had proven its ability to empower women and girls, and to achieve concrete change. My internship with e² was, without a doubt, a major highlight of my law school experience.”

- Alison Mintoff, University of Toronto Law School

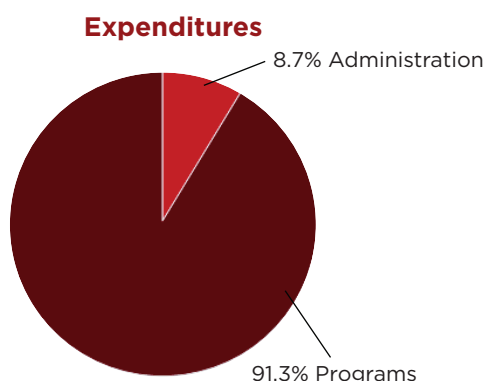
Financials

(The equality effect year end is June 30)

Financial Summary



The equality effect's main sources of revenue include private donations from individuals, law firms, and grant-making entities committed to supporting the e² vision of making the rights of women and girls real internationally.



The equality effect spends a minimal amount on administrative and overhead costs. During the 2013-2014 year, these costs represented only 8.7% of our total expenditures. We are proud of the fact that the vast majority of our expenditures goes directly to program costs.

Statement of Financial Position

The Deferred Revenue identified in our financial statements refers to unspent grant funding at the year end. This amount represents funds being held in reserve as contingencies for potential costs awarded against the equality effect and/or its partners in future litigation.



Statement of Operations

The equality effect's financial statements have been independently audited by a Chartered Professional Accountant and found to be in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for non-profit organizations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2014

	2014
ASSETS	
CURRENT	
Cash	\$ 627,968
Accounts Receivable	43,872
GST/PST Receivable	16,140
	\$702,254
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$11,565
Deferred Revenue (note 4)	138,200
	\$149,765
NET ASSETS	\$552,489
UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$702,254

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	2014
REVENUE	
Donations	\$288,887
Foundations	7,000
Grants	180,583
Total Revenue	\$476,470
EXPENSES	
Administration	
Admin/fund Development Services	\$15,092
Bank, PayPal and Transfer Charges	1,892
Fundraising	1,247
Insurance	1,431
Membership Fees	565
Office Supplies and Expenses	202
Professional Fees	5,835
Rent	1,600
Website	331
Programs	
Conference and Workshops	\$36,383
Contract Services	60,366
Honouraria	8,411
Legal Services	91,700
Research	600
Travel and Accommodations	\$99,182
	\$296,642
Total Expenses	\$324,837
NET REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	\$151,633

Acknowledgements and Thanks

OUR PEOPLE

Board

Dr. ELIZABETH ARCHAMPONG
KIM BERNHARDT
MARCIA CARDAMORE
SEANA IRVINE
Dr. FIONA SAMPSON

Advisory Committee

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Dr. NGEYI KANYONGOLO
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Kim Bernhardt
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Mary Eberts
Dr. Winnie Kamau
Dr. Ngeyi Kanyongolo
Jennifer Koshan
Mzati Mbeko
Patricia Nyaundi
Dr. Melanie Randall
Elizabeth Thomas
Chantal Tie

LOCAL PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

FIDA-Kenya
Human Rights Network - Ghana
The International Center for Reproductive Health (ICRH- Kenya).
The Kenya Alliance for Rural Empowerment (KARE)
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