



QUARTERLY PROJECT REPORT [FIRST QUARTER 2009]

**United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Institutional Capacity Building for Gender Equality
(GEP)
[01-01-2009 – 31-03-2009]**



International Women's Day Celebrations
Mazar-e-Sharif • 8 March 2009

Project ID: 00054320
Duration: 36 months (March 2007 – February 2010)
UNDP Strategic Plan: Gender equality and empowerment of women
Total Budget: US\$10,628,500
Unfunded: US\$1,976,451
Implementing Partners/Responsible parties: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Economy

GEP DONORS

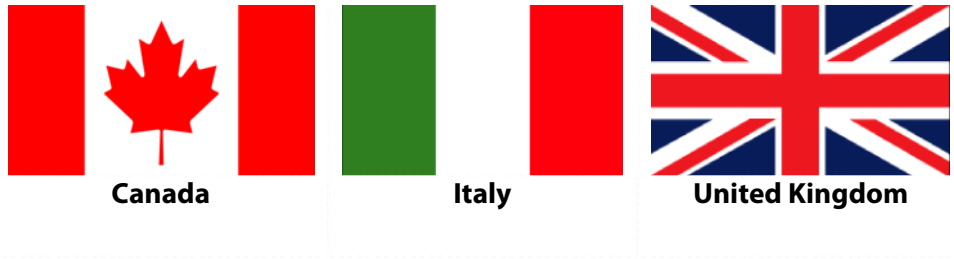


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I. Implementation progress

Component 1: Modelling gender mainstreaming through selected ministries:

Output 1.2: Capacity of Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) and selected ministries enhanced

GEP has been engaging with MoWA to support their proposed Regional Conference on Women and the Quran. GEP evaluated MoWA's initial proposal both to identify linkages with project outputs and to provide feedback on implementation, and promised financial support upon MoWA's revision of the proposal. GEP will also provide technical support that will build MoWA's capacity to organise conferences of this size and scope.

The Regional Conference on Women and the Quran will bring together eight Islamic scholars from neighbouring countries to present new research analysing women's rights and gender roles in the Quran and the Hadith, in order to identify new approaches for women in development from an Islamic perspective. Select conference papers will be published and disseminated widely. The conference is expected to be held in the second quarter, and will bring together 200 Afghan women scholars, and 100 Afghan Islamic scholars.

GEP also met with the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) at MoWA's request to identify areas for possible UNDP assistance to their ongoing livelihoods project in Bagh-e-Zanana, the women's garden.

1.2.(d) Develop national action plan for Security Council Resolution 1325 with Ministry of Interior (MoI)

GEP held coordination meetings with LOTFA, UNIFEM and UNFPA to identify entry points for work on SCR 1325 with MoI. It was agreed that GEP would take the lead on the development of a detailed national action plan to support the Ministry to implement the resolution, and to follow up on LOTFA's general SCR 1325 trainings for Ministry leadership. These activities will commence in the second quarter.

1.2.3 Nine gender budgeting and planning trainings in three ministries (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, MoWA, Ministry of Haj and Religious Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior)

From 22 to 26 February 2009, Patricia Alexander, UNDP-Colombo Regional Gender Coordinator, conducted orientation sessions for MoWA, MoF, MoEc, MRRD, MoC, parliamentarians, donors, civil society organizations, and UNDP managers and staff on the importance and impact of investing in gender equality. She held seven lectures, one workshop and one planning meeting over the course of the week. Sessions in MoWA, MoF and MoEc were attended by the Technical Deputy Minister and officers and staff from various departments. A session for members of the Afghanistan Wolesi and Meshrano Jirgas were attended by Members of Parliament from both houses.

Ms. Alexander's lectures were tailored to meet the specific knowledge needs of participants: her lecture to MoEc dealt, at the Ministry's request, with growth theory, growth and development, and the Asian experience, and in this context she outlined seven short-term, affordable, practical and high-impact priority investments (as identified by the UN Millennium project); her session with MoWA, in contrast, looked at the oversight and advocacy roles of a women's machinery in supporting gender-responsive budgeting and investments in other line ministries.

The session on “*Growth Theory, Development and Gender*” for MoEc resulted in a list of steps for investing in gender equality: (1) calculate the unit cost of investments; (2) assess which among these investments are the most strategic; (3) link these priorities to an explicit framework within the annual budget estimates; and (4) defend these priorities.

Coordination with the UNDP-SEAL project to organize the session with parliamentarians from both houses enabled GEP to reach actors key to sustaining gender-responsive budgeting and investment initiatives. The activity provided an opening for another area of gender capacity building for parliamentarians.

Output 1.3: Gender responsive planning and practice in place and use

1.3.1 Participatory development of an inventory of existing tools, guidelines, data, inputs, and availability of trained personnel

The Ministry of Economy (MoEc) Website Development Project, started in October 2008, was successfully completed and handed over to the MoEc in January 2009, when the MoEc Deputy minister (Admin), head of human resources and IT staff officially took over the website, configured on two PCs, and other technical documents. Hard and soft copies of the following documents were presented and handed over: Risk Mitigation Plans; Database Diagram; System Design Overview; Application UML Diagrams; Website Modular Structure; Website Handover Note; Rack space Overview; How To Take Back Up; CSS Document; Focal Point ToR; Points To Be Checked.

A complete data entry tutorial movie was also given to the IT Manager to be used if any problems are encountered during the data entry process. The website developer showed the IT team how to access local data entry and display pages.

The website was launched (soft-launch) in January 2009.

1.3.3 Training in methodology (ToT) for national and provincial planners based on the plan designed

This ToT is anticipated to take place at the sub-national level in the second quarter, targeting the departments of economy in Balkh and Herat.

Output 1.5: Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) framework and methodology established and accepted (MoF)

1.5.1 Setting of up of office at the Ministry of Finance

In order to keep close relationships with all GRB oversight ministries, the GEP consultant engages equal time with MoEC, MoF and MoWA. Key relationships with Ministry officials have maintained and/or strengthened in the first quarter. These efforts will continue throughout 2009.

1.5.2 Hiring of national and international staff

UNDP-Colombo Gender Regional Coordinator Patricia Alexander was brought to Kabul for one week to serve as a resource person on the evidence-based effectiveness of investing in gender equality (IGE) to raise development indicators. (For more details, see 1.2.3.)

1.5.3 Clarification of roles of institutions, individuals and process

GEP conducted a workshop for representatives of the MoF, MoEc and MoWA on 25 February, led by Patricia Alexander, to establish the need for collaboration among ministries with oversight function on gender-responsive planning, budgeting and policy, and to identify their respective roles in the management and monitoring and evaluation of government’s gender initiatives. Representatives from MoF, MoEc and MRRD participated. Two representatives from MoWA confirmed their participation but did not attend. The result of the workshop was the following breakdown of responsibilities (note that MoWA’s role was suggested by participants from other ministries, based

on their vision of the kinds of support they hope to receive from MoWA as an advocacy and policy ministry):

- MoWA: (1) Educate other ministries on their respective NAPWA commitments;
 (2) Examine line ministries' budget proposals to determine if they contain gender priorities of ANDS and NAPWA;
 (3) Based on NAPWA implementation, consult with line ministries to bring changes in the policy.
- MoEc: (1) Ensure the integration of gender in the project preparation guidelines that MoEc formulates/revises yearly;
 (2) Analyze line ministries' proposals to ensure that gender has been integrated in line ministry submissions for review and approval of MoEc.
- MoF: (1) Ensure the integration of gender in the budgeting guidelines that MoF formulates/issues yearly;
 (2) Ensure that the budget allocations for projects that address gender issues, as approved by the MoEc, will be approved.
- MRRD: (1) Ensure women's participation in the preparation and implementation of the district/community development plans;
 (2) Raise awareness of people regarding gender priorities, through local mechanisms (i.e., DDAs, CDCs).

Through the ministries' recognition of their respective responsibilities, this workshop served as a first step for identifying top-level advocates for GRB/IGE in oversight ministries.

GEP also assisted representatives of civil society organizations and government ministries in setting up a consultative and monitoring mechanism for GRB and in drafting their next steps. This included identifying capacity development gaps to support and monitor real investment in gender.

And GEP held a coordination meeting on plans to form a task force among oversight ministries (MoWA, MoF, MoEc and CSO) to manage and monitor gender mainstreaming and to coordinate data collection and analysis for priority sectors that will make investments in gender equality.

1.5.4 Undertake gender assessment of present budgeting (revenue, expenditure) exercises

GEP is in the process of preparing tools that will support this activity. They are expected to be finalised in the second quarter, at which time the activity will be carried out.

1.5.5 Development of instruments, guidelines, process-related material

GEP prepared ministry-specific GRB forms for 20 of 49 ministries: Attorney General's Office (AGO), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), Afghan National Army (ANA), Afghan National Police (ANP), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB), Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC), Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG), Independent National Legal Training Center (INLTC), Kabul Municipality, Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN), Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI), Ministry of Information and Technology (MoCIT), Ministry of Defense (MoD), Ministry of Economy (MoEc), Ministry of Education (MoEd), and Ministry of Finance (MoF).

1.5.6 Conduct trainings: budget analysis and methodologies for national and sub-national levels

GEP assisted the MoF, in coordination with the Department of Budgets, to undertake an initial analysis of the Government's budget proposal. This analysis will be included in the 1388 [2009/10] budget statement as a section on GRB.

Output 2.1: A Gender Studies Institute is operational

2.1.1 Secure self-sustainability of GSI

GSI's self-sustainability is dependent on the construction of the physical facility and the training of Kabul University (KU) faculty to fill the Institute's key teaching positions. Activities 2.1.2, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 are thus critical to the realisation of this goal. As well, a second recruitment effort to identify the national GSI Coordinator proceeding (by the end of the first quarter: candidates are being shortlisted for interview).

2.1.2 Construct physical facility

The architectural firm sub-contracted to design the physical GSI facility has been requested to submit a revised bill of quantities in order to lower the estimated cost. In the meantime, GSI collaborated with procurement to recruit a national civil engineer (the post was advertised and is ready to be shortlisted) and advertise the invitation to bid, which will proceed in the second quarter. All documentation in this regard has been completed. With the assistance of the UNDP donor-relations officer, a concept paper to raise funds for actual construction was drafted and has been disseminated to donors.

2.1.3 Integration of existing faculty members to the GSI

As stated in 2.1.1, the GSI is anticipated to be primarily staffed by KU faculty, and they, rather than international experts, will in the long term bear the principal responsibility for teaching the GSI's courses and programmes. An assessment by GEP, however, found that currently KU faculty lack the capacity and gender knowledge to serve as GSI teachers. Their integration into the GSI will therefore take place after this capacity has been built through targeted training and knowledge building (which will include practical experience building as they integrate gender perspectives into their current teaching); this activity is not expected to be achieved before the last quarter of 2009.

2.1.4 Faculty training for gender-related teaching

On 30 March 2009 GEP launched its pilot Certificate Course on Gender & Conflict at KU. This course is being offered to 28 participants, primarily consisting of KU faculty members, as well as UNDP project staff (ANBP, NABDP and Justice), MoWA and staff of the Afghan Women's Network. It forms the foundation of training in gender concepts that will be built on to implement activity 2.1.3.

The course consists of seven three-hour sessions plus one evaluation session that will generate feedback for future courses. The sessions are: Gender Equality in Afghanistan, by Wazhma Frough (Director, Global Rights); Gender and Development, by Homa Sabry and Ernie Valdeavilla (UNIFEM); Gender and Conflict, by Indai Sajor (Project Manager, UNDP-GEP); Gender Analysis and Policy Frameworks, by Cecilia Iguiron-Fantastico (GRB Specialist, UNDP-GEP); Sexual and Gender-based Violence, by Stella Makanya (Gender Advisor, UNAMA); International Humanitarian Law, by Caroline Blay (UNAMA); Women's Rights in Islam, by Palwasha Kakar (Programme Officer, ASGB).

Interest from KU faculty, UN project staff (ANBP, NABDP, Justice, etc.), MoWA and others has been acute, suggesting both a need for this kind of training and strong participation for future courses. CSOs have also requested to participate, but space is still limited in the pilot phase. The next course is planned for July.

2.1.5 Curriculum Development for and actual conduct of professional training and certification courses

The curriculum framework for the Certificate Course on Gender & Conflict is being tested through the pilot course (see 2.1.4, 2.1.10). It will be amended based on the feedback received from participants, resource persons and observers.

2.1.6 Curriculum development for academic courses

GEP is engaged in ongoing networking with the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in the Hague, as well as other universities in Europe and Asia, to gain their support in developing curricula for the academic, specifically graduate, programmes on gender studies.

2.1.7 Developing and maintaining gender sensitive research programme

In partnership with UNESCO, the GSI finalised and raised funds for research on SGBV to be conducted in four universities in Afghanistan (Kabul, Herat, Balkh and Jalalabad). Trainings for researchers will be held in April and the research will be conducted in the second quarter. GEP also held an exploratory meeting with JRS to look at their work in Herat University and possible linkages to upcoming GSI research.

2.1.9 Gender Resource collection building

GEP continues to collect online and open-source resources for future use by GSI and KU faculty and students. GEP is also drafting a concept note on resource requirements for the GSI and identifying online journals and websites to which the GSI should have access in future. It is anticipated that the concept note will be finalised in the second quarter, allowing focused acquisition (hard copies dependent on available space).

In its second meeting, the UNDP CT Gender Working Group discussed instituting a policy of sharing UN resources on gender and women with KU and other universities across Afghanistan, to expand the resources and information available to local institutions.

2.1.10 Commence academic courses/programmes

See Certificate Course (2.1.4) Feedback from participants will be incorporated into subsequent courses, and the one-month pilot will be expanded to an ongoing three-month course, whose launch is anticipated in the last quarter of 2009.

Output 2.2: A model framework for data collection and analysis on the status of women established

2.2.1 Set up a CSO Technical Committee for project implementation

GEP coordinated with the Central Statistics Office, in partnership with UNIFEM, SIDA, UNFPA and UNDP, regarding financial support for the Survey on Women and Men in Decision-Making.

Output 3.1: Communities sensitised/capacitated for the promotion of women's rights

3.1.1 Recruitments of provincial coordinators and UN Volunteers

Recruitment for the Provincial Coordinator for Nangahar progressed in the first quarter and a first choice candidate was selected; final steps for recruitment are being undertaken and the candidate is anticipated to be brought on board in the second quarter. During that recruitment process, no candidates were interested in the posts open for Bamyan, Kunduz and Badakhshan. A new vacancy announcement was therefore posted, and applicants are being shortlisted for the written test.

A national UNV (Project Assistant/Translator) was recruited for the Balkh provincial office. Candidates were shortlisted and interviewed for a parallel post in Herat, but no suitable candidate was identified. GEP revised the TOR developed for an SC4 position; the vacancy was announced and is now in the shortlisting stage.



3.1.3 Developing of awareness-raising materials for communities

GEP provided technical, coordination and resource mobilization support to DOWAs in Mazar and Herat for the celebration on and around 8 March of International Women's Day (IWD). The celebrations aimed not only to mark the day and honour women, but also to function as an opportunity to advocate for women's protection vis-à-vis the public, the government and the media.

In Mazar, over 650 women—including government officials, members of parliament from Balkh and four neighbouring provinces, representatives from civil society organizations, religious elders, provincial councils, UNAMA and other UN agencies took part in the celebrations, which included speeches by high-level members of the provincial government and performances by local women and girls. At the celebration, the head and deputy of Balkh DOWA was honoured with an appreciation award from the Provincial Council for their good service to the women of Balkh. The walls of the hall, where the function held, were decorated with GEP posters stating WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFGHANISTAN. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 recognizes women as active agents in the development of sustainable peace and security. “The government

goal is to women, develop their leadership and equal in Afghanistan.” function were National and round the followed shortly handicrafts to visitors to Mazar



eliminate discrimination against their human capital and promote in order to guarantee their full participation in all aspects of life (ANDS) The reports of the broadcasted largely by most local radios and TV channels country. These celebrations were by a 10-day show of women’s coincide with the thousands of for the celebration of Nawruz.

In Herat, GEP

supported DOWA to implement its plans for IWD, which included: television broadcasts covering issues women face in the province and the work of NGOs and civil society to address these issues; a national-level conference with participation by the Minister of Women’s Affairs and parliamentarians to assess what the Government has achieved for women in the last seven years, and to identify next steps; an official ceremony to commemorate the day. Other activities included a handicrafts exhibition, the establishment of points across the city to collect charitable donations for destitute women, and a request directed to President Karzai for an annual amnesty for women prisoners, signed by all local CSOs and NGOs.

supported DOWA to implement

The Herat and Mazar Provincial Coordinators participated in a training by UNAMA on gender mainstreaming to be better able to build capacity among Gender Working Group members and other counterpart organizations at the sub-national level.

Concept notes for the planned training packages targeting local media and mullahs have been developed. In Mazar, GEP coordinated with the heads of DoWA and the Human Rights Commission (HRC) to develop the strategy for the training of the 250 mullahs from across the province, who were selected in 2008. In the second quarter, a one-day workshop will be held bringing 25 senior mullahs together from across Balkh, alongside national and international gender experts, DoWA, HRC and GEP, to work out the details of the training programme and how it will be implemented.

3.1.4 Developing linkages and insights into local NGOs

The Mazar Gender Working Group continues to meet and develop linkages among its members. It met for the third time on 22 Feb 2009, and all 30 member organizations participated. The Gender Working Group (GWG), as the strongest coordination mechanism on issues relating to gender equality, is actually acting like a gender advisory board at the provincial level to help organizations and sub-national governments implement the usual recommendation made during each GWG meeting. In Balkh, GWG meetings were initially conducted on quarterly basis, but due to the high interest of the member organizations and/or having several agenda-points, it was agreed that the group should meet once every two months.

UNDP GEP in Mazar also attended several relevant coordination meetings to support linkages with both NGOs and other implementers in the area, e.g. ACBAR, PDC, UNRT, Civil Society and HR network meeting, AIHRC meeting and protection working group meeting. And GEP has held discussions with local NGOs in Mazar to strengthen working relationships and ensure better coordination among gender stakeholders. In 2009, this included providing mentoring and

technical support to three GWG member organizations each in Balkh and Herat on their administrative, financial and programmes systems. GEP furthermore recommended the development of a strategic organizational and business plan to support fundraising.

In Herat, GEP has drafted a TOR that will guide the selection of NGO partners for implementation of GEP activities. Likewise, in collaboration with UNAMA, GEP created a gender and human rights training package for provincial council members (male and female). The training will be conducted alongside UNAMA and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, and aims to increase council members' understanding of and ability to defend women's rights. The training is planned for the second quarter.

Following the mission to Kabul of Patricia Alexander to engage in GRB training, a planning meeting was held to identify entry points to and/or replicate the training at the sub-national level in Herat and Balkh.

3.1.9 Setting of up of new provincial offices (Bamyan, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Badakhshan)

See 3.1.1. The new offices will be set up upon the recruitment of strong candidates for provincial coordinator.

Output 3.2: Communities and local institutions capacitated to promote a women-friendly local-level gender justice system and facilitate women's access to justice in selected provinces

In both Herat and Balkh, GEP supported the development of DoWA's coordination mechanism policies, as well as plans for DoWA's coordination with its stakeholders. GEP provides ongoing technical support to the Balkh and Herat DoWAs to continue building their capacity to implement their strategies, plans and programmes.

In Balkh, weekly consultation and coordination meetings are held between DoWA and GEP with the aim to exchange views and share ideas on issues relating to GEP work at the provincial level. In addition, since the GEP team holds office within the DoWA compound, GEP offers technical and logistical support to DoWA even for events and programs that don't relate directly to GEP's outputs, but that help to build DoWA's internal capacity. For example GEP supported Balkh DoWA to conduct the group marriage of 21 vulnerable couples under one hall in the presence of government officials and other relevant organizations on 5 February 2009. The event was sponsored by 18 local Mazar businessmen. This initiative was meant to counter the inability of too many young affianced couples to marry due to poverty, to celebrate their wedding party traditionally and/or to eliminate the culture of wasting vital funds on traditional Afghan Wedding parties.

GEP conducted a capacity-building and planning workshop with DoWA in Herat, supporting them to formulate a strategic annual work plan, with participation from GWG members and other key stakeholders, and in line with national commitments on women (e.g., the NAPWA, the ANDS). This plan ranges from direct implementation and livelihoods projects, such as the creation of a women's garden and gym facilities for women, to strategic campaigning and capacity building on women's empowerment and women's rights. GEP is also supporting DoWA with resource mobilisation, and has already secured \$1 million in support of DoWA's 2009 strategic plan.

GEP also provided support and input to a WFP mission to Mazar that looked at protection, gender and humanitarian intervention in context of natural food shortages and similar emergencies; these inputs could contribute to increasing women's access to both protection and resources in crisis situations.

3.2.2 Set up coordination mechanism with key partners

In February, GEP collaborated with UNFPA and UNAMA to hold a three-day training on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Herat, which outlined the roles and responsibilities of

stakeholders in fighting SGBV, built coordination among stakeholders, and clarified the meaning of SGBV in human rights and humanitarian settings.

Each one-day session was targeted towards a specific group of partners: first, 25 members of the Gender Working Group, drawn from UN agencies, civil society organisations, and national and international NGOs; second, 25 representatives from justice and law enforcement agencies, including prosecution, police, juvenile justice, juvenile rehabilitation, courts, etc.; and third, 25 local media professionals (see 3.3.8).

Feedback from participants was very positive, particularly with regard to the definition of gender and SGBV concepts and the outlining of practical steps towards improving protection for women. Participants from each session committed to forming an SGBV committee with broad stakeholder representation that will formalise and facilitate coordination; this committee will come under the leadership of the GWG.

A parallel training is planned for Mazar in the second quarter.

Output 3.3: Gender-sensitive media established

3.3.8 Through campaigns on women's rights sensitise media partners

The inclusion of local media in the three-day SGBV training in Herat described above contributed to GEP's goal of establishing gender-sensitive media at the sub-national level. The session focused on the media's active role in shaping community perceptions of SGBV, and identified ways in which media coverage could at least do no harm, and at best contribute to public education on SGBV, its impact on individuals and communities, prevention, and effective response. This media training will be replicated in Mazar.

Other activities under this output have been moved to the second quarter.

II. Project implementation challenges

Updated project risks and actions

As in 2008, the security situation has been one of the major challenges to delivery on project outputs, especially in Kabul. Partner ministries have been targets of anti-government attacks, resulting in restricted movement. The GSI team relocated from Kabul University to the GEP project office due to insecurity and sexual harassment on campus, following the recommendation of a UNDP security focal point.

Security also affected work in the provinces, where periodic attacks on soft targets sometimes prevented staff movements. UNDP-GEP in Herat responded to the security threat by following UNDSS procedures and conducting security assessments before selecting the districts in which the project would be implemented.

Updated project issues and actions

The UNDP-GEP 2009 annual work plan for 2009 (AWP) was signed by MoEC in December 2008, but by MoWA only at the end of February 2009. This delayed the project's access to funds for much of the first quarter. The issue was resolved through extensive communication with MoWA by the Project Manager, GEP staff and staff from the Programme Unit.

Although progress on recruitment is ongoing, the project remains short-staffed. Key operations and programme posts, e.g., the GSI Coordinator, are hoped to be filled in the second quarter, which will enable implementation to move forward more quickly. GEP staff and the Project Manager are collaborating on recruitment to ensure that these key posts are filled in good time.

III. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution Overview [2007 – 2010]

Donors Name	CONTRIBUTIONS		CONTRIBUTION BALANCE
	Committed	Received	
CIDA	4,787,486.05	2,824,777.51	1,962,708.54
UNDP	630,000.00	630,000.00	0.00
Italian	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	0.00
DFID	100,715.71	100,715.71	0.00
Total	8,718,201.76	6,755,493.22	1,962,708.54

Table 2: Expenditure by Activity (1 January 2009-31 March 2009)

Activity	Budget for Q1 2009	Expenditure (Q1)	Balance	Delivery Rate
ACTIVITY 1: Roles/Responsibilities for GM	-	83,114.48	(83,114.48)	-
ACTIVITY 2: Capacity MoWA & selected Ministries	-	11,279.94	(11,279.94)	-
ACTIVITY 3: Gender Responsive planning/practice	-	34,591.08	(34,591.08)	-
ACTIVITY 4: GM Strategy for MoA	649,732.25	180,703.49	469,028.76	3.60
ACTIVITY 6: Gender mainstreaming M&E	-	-	-	-
ACTIVITY 7 : Gender Studies Institute	-	69,169.67	(69,169.67)	-
ACTIVITY 9 : Sensitization on women's rights	-	20,321.46	(20,321.46)	-
ACTIVITY 12 : Project Management	-	106,028.48	(106,028.48)	-
Grand Total	649,732.25	505,208.60	144,523.65	78%

Table 3: Expenditure by Donor (1 January 2009-31 March 2009)

Donor	Activity	Budget for Q1 2009	Expenditure (Q1)	Balance	Delivery Rate
UNDP (0012)	ACTIVITY 1: Roles/Responsibilities for GM		-	-	
	ACTIVITY 2: Capacity MoWA & selected Ministries		(561.55)	561.55	
	ACTIVITY 3: Gender Responsive planning/practice		-	-	
	ACTIVITY 6: Gender mainstreaming M&E		-	-	
	ACTIVITY 7 : Gender Studies Institute		(63.71)	63.71	
	ACTIVITY 12 : Project Management			16,312.08	
Sub-total UNDP		-	15,686.82	(15,686.82)	
Italy (00137)	ACTIVITY 1: Roles/Responsibilities for GM		83,114.48	(83,114.48)	58%
	ACTIVITY 2: Capacity MoWA & selected Ministries		525.11	(525.11)	
	ACTIVITY 3: Gender Responsive planning/practice		3,741.74	(3,741.74)	
	ACTIVITY 4: GM Strategy for MoA	649,732.25	169,090.29	480,641.96	
	ACTIVITY 7 : Gender Studies Institute		62,404.99	(62,404.99)	
	ACTIVITY 9 : Sensitization on women's rights		20,321.46	(20,321.46)	
ACTIVITY 12 : Project Management			37,688.96	(37,688.96)	
Sub-total Italy		649,732.25	376,887.03	272,845.22	
CIDA (00550)	ACTIVITY 2: Capacity MoWA & selected Ministries		11,316.38	(11,316.38)	
	ACTIVITY 3: Gender Responsive planning/practice		30,849.34	(30,849.34)	
	ACTIVITY 4: GM Strategy for MoA		11,613.20	(11,613.20)	
	ACTIVITY 7 : Gender Studies Institute		6,828.39	(6,828.39)	
	ACTIVITY 12 : Project Management		52,027.44	(52,027.44)	
Sub-total CIDA		-	112,634.75	(112,634.75)	
Grand Total		649,732.25	505,208.60	144,523.65	78%