

United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Gender Equality Project (GEP)
Annual Progress Report – 2010



(Training of women paralegal volunteers in Dehdadi district, Balkh Province to strengthen the functioning of Legal Help Centres)

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Project Period: March 2007 to December 2010

Strategic Plan Component: Gender Equality & Empowerment of Women

CPAP Component: Deepening Democracy (CPAP Outcome #2)

ANDS Component: Good Governance (Pillar 2) & Gender Equality (cross-cutting theme)

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Acronyms

ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC),
APR	Annual Progress Report
CDC	Community Development Council
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DoWA	Department of Women's Affairs
EVAW	Elimination of Violence against Women
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GSI	Gender Studies Institute
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
MoEc	Ministry of Economy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHRA	Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
NAPWA	National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan
NPP	National Priority Programme
PAC	Provincial Advisory Council
TAD	Training and Advocacy Department of MoWA
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEP	Gender Equality project
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women

Executive Summary

During 2010, the UNDP-Institutional Strengthening for Gender Equality Project (GEP) experienced several challenges and new opportunities. The project continued with the implementation of its key activities, whilst simultaneously fine-tuning the Second phase of the Project Document.

On both fronts, the project's initiatives were in line with *UNDAF's area of cooperation 2: promote representative public administration at the national and sub-national levels for the delivery of gender equitable, efficient and effective services and its Indicator to encourage the development and implementation of a framework of rationalization of ministries/agencies*. They were also aligned with *CPAP Outcome VI: Structures, mechanisms and processes in place to impact practices and projects and to ensure that a gender perspective is brought to bear on policymaking and development planning and its output to build institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming and promote women's empowerment*. These efforts also reinforced indicator 6.1: *Gender mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation system in place and gender planning and budgeting methodology in use*. Moreover, the project's different initiatives contributed towards strengthening the national policy announcements on the central role of gender equality as highlighted in the *Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)* and the *National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA)*.

Against this background, the project's interventions for Component 1: *modeling gender mainstreaming through selected ministries* were achieved through the development of innovative tools for integrating gender concerns into policy and capacity development initiatives of partners ministries through the organization of training programmes and workshops. These efforts sensitized the concerning officials about the significance of including a gender focus into their official responsibilities. Two key results obtained are:

- **Result 1:** Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit at MOWA established for performing the role of an oversight body to supervise the implementation of NAPWA indicators by other ministries.
- **Result 2:** Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) cell established in the Ministry of Finance and inclusion of gender specific elements in the budget statement and circulars.

In the context of Component 2: *sustainable knowledge building and management on gender*, the following are the main results achieved:

- **Result 3:** Certificate course in , **"Gender, Conflict and Development"** organized in Kabul, Herat and Balkh universities; a core group of trainers on gender mainstreaming in academic institutions was formed and courses have been facilitated in other academic institutions.

- **Result 4:** The report on “Gender-based Violence in 3 universities: Kabul Herat and Balkh” was published to inform policy-makers about the steps to be taken to eliminate the occurrence of this crime in university campuses.
- **Result 5:** The template for the collection and analysis of gender sensitive data in collaboration with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) was finalized, which helped facilitate the collection of gender-disaggregated data for underpinning the impact of development interventions on women and men and their specific contribution to development.

In an effort to deepen the impact of the interventions of Component 3: *Towards women’s empowerment: conflict resolution, justice, security and peace at the sub-national level enhanced*, specific the specific activities that were undertaken attained the following results:

- **Result 6:** Completed Training of 500 religious leaders from Herat and Balkh and organization of exposure visits to Malaysia and Turkey, which sensitized the participants from the religious community about gender issues; on completion of the training programme, a network among the mullahs has been established and they have begun to preach in their sermons about the Islamic principles they have learned during the training in order to change mindset of communities about the status and role of women in Afghan society.
- **Result 7:** Establishment of two gender sensitive media centres in Herat and Balkh; training of local media personnel on gender sensitive which has resulted in increased reporting on gender sensitive issues for effective advocacy of key gender specific issues.
- **Result 8:** Establishment of 8 Legal Help Centres (LHC) in Herat and Balkh. The LHCs have enhanced the capacity of skilled personnel who are managing the Centres as well as female members of Community Development Councils (CDC) and paralegal volunteers who in turn undertook awareness raising programmes about women’s legal rights among communities. These efforts resulted in an increased sense of confidence among the vulnerable women; each month nearly 100 cases of domestic violence are being registered in the LHCs of each province.
- **Result 9:** Two income-generating activities (IGA) in Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif were implemented, which provided economic opportunities to over 200 women and equipped them with necessary skills to start their own enterprise and become economically empowered.

Some of the key lessons learned during the implementation of the above mentioned activities were the need to establish partnerships with other organizations engaged in similar efforts. For instance, the collaboration with GTZ for bridging the gap between Islamic tenets and gender issues which is being attempted through the mullahs training programme received a strong support during the course organized in Lahore, Pakistan, on the same topic by the two organizations for selected participants from the community. Similarly, a close alliance with key ministries, especially MOWA, facilitated the organization of gender mainstreaming workshops

in other ministries and the establishment of the monitoring and evaluation M&E Unit at MOWA. Other key lessons learned were: development of need-based activities especially for generating income for women and the provision of an integrated package of support that would cover the main aspects of enterprise development. Some of the major risks experienced during this year were the frequent change of venues of training programmes due to security threats, mainly in the provinces. This was addressed by postponing the timing and location of the respective programmes. Another risk experienced was the departure of project staff due to the uncertainty of the project's duration. This was overcome by the launch of the recruitment process for new staff required for the project's next phase. The planning for the activities of the Initiation Phase was another issue that needed considerable attention, but this was accomplished before the end of the year.

I. Context

The activities of UNDP-GEP reflect a commitment to translate into action the national policy announcements on gender equality and promote it as a cross-cutting theme in all sectors of the Government. This is in accordance with the vision that has been envisaged in the ANDS and the NAPWA. To achieve this objective, the project has been focusing on capacity-building of relevant stakeholders, public sector institutions as well as other partner institutions engaged in enhancing the integration of women into the development process and mobilizing community leaders including influential persons from the religious community for improving the mindset of communities about women's status in society.

Rationale: The *raison d'être* of the project is to go beyond the conventional raising of gender-awareness through training programmes and other similar efforts to the next level of gender mainstreaming by introducing innovative channels of interventions for an improved and sustained capacity-building of concerning partners and ensuring a long-term impact of its specific interventions for the socio-economic empowerment of women.

Intended objectives: The three main objectives are: **i)** institutional strengthening and capacity-development of partner ministries and other agencies, **ii)** development of gender-sensitive knowledge-based products through research and building the capacity of academia and **iii)** the mobilization of communities through the sensitization of religious and social leaders for improving women's position in society .

Intended beneficiaries: The main beneficiaries of the project are: staff of partner ministries, members of academia (universities), representatives from civil society organizations, and community-based organizations. Others include religious leaders and socially influential community leaders. In addition, the target groups include women and men especially in the rural sector of the two provinces of Herat and Balkh.

Main project stakeholders: The line ministries (details given below), Kabul University, officials of different Government Departments at Provincial level, civil society organizations, and community-based organizations.

Implementation arrangements: UNDP-GEP's key implementing partners include: Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Economy (MoEc), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs (MoHRA), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), Central Statistics Office (CSO), Kabul University (KU) and ANDS Secretariat. The project is being implemented in close collaboration with UNAMA, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO and different civil society organizations (CSO).

The development of the **National Priority Programmes (NPP)** following the Kabul Conference and the formation of 5 key Clusters: Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD), Security, Justice and Rule of Law, Human Resources Development (HRD), Economic and Infrastructure Development (EID) and Security have impacted the implementation of UNDP-GEP. Since its inclusion in the Human Resources Development (HRD) Cluster, the project has been tasked with the preparation of specific interventions to assist MOWA in achieving the targets of the specific NPPs that have been selected for the HRD Cluster for an accelerated achievement of the key development goals. As part of this process, UNDP-GEP has been focusing on building the capacity of MOWA to implement monitoring and evaluation of the progress achieved by the different ministries regarding the implementation of the NAPWA indicators and for mainstreaming gender into their policies and development programmes.

II. Results and Impact

Output 1: *Modeling gender mainstreaming through selected ministries (MOWA, MoEc, MAIL, MoF, etc)*

Indicators:

1. *Number of workshops, seminars held on mainstreaming gender into line ministries*
2. *Number of officials from line ministries sent of exposure trips in the region.*

Target 2010:

1. Development of clear guidelines on roles/ responsibilities of ministries for Gender mainstreaming
2. Implementation of different initiatives for mainstreaming gender into line ministries.

Matrix:

Activity Result	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
1.1 Roles, responsibilities & co-operation for gender mainstreaming among ministries clarified	Organized focus-group discussions with concerning Deputy Ministers (Technical) of line ministries and their officials for identifying the specific role of each ministry vis-à-vis the gender mainstreaming goals of MOWA; supported the establishment of M&E Unit at MOWA to specify roles of each line ministry for gender mainstreaming & implementation of NAPWA indicators; developed TORs for linking Gender Units of 19 ministries with MOWA & organized workshops for clarifying their roles; developed mechanisms for collection of data on NAPWA indicators and linkages with line ministries.	72%
1.2 Enhanced capacity of officials of MOWA & other lines ministries	Capacity built of 30 officials (17 women and 13 men) of line ministries (Economy, Finance, Agriculture, Haj & Religious Affairs) and MOWA through training, workshops, seminars; 5 officials (1 women and 4 men) from the Ministries of Economy and Women's Affairs participated in an international training programmes on " Gender and Macro-Economic Planning " and 19 officials (7 women and 12 men) from the Ministries of Women's Affairs, Economy, Agriculture, Budget Directorate and Provincial Governors' offices in Herat and Balkh attended a training programme on " Gender Mainstreaming & MDGs " in Manila and Bangkok; followed up on the trained officials at regular intervals to ensure there is sharing information and experiences at regular intervals and practical application of the knowledge gained.	70%
1.3 Gender responsive budgeting framework and methodology established & accepted	Assessment of previous initiatives in GRB undertaken in line ministries; prepared final report & organized workshop on future course of action, established GRB cell in Budget Directorate, trained 45 (15 women & 30 men) officials of line ministries on GRB with external experts, included GRB in Budget Statement, BC1 & BC2 and Budget Training Manual; GRB initiatives being integrated into line ministries in a sustained manner for gender sensitive budgeting that would promote	80%

	equal allocation of budget for women & men and promote gender equality. Training on GRB was organized for 30 (12 women and 18 men) planning & budget officials of the Ministry of Economy for including the key GRB principles into their preparation of the Ministry's budget.	
1.4 Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Ministry of Agriculture in place	Reinforced existing Gender Mainstreaming Strategy of MAIL by strengthening capacity of Gender Unit ; organized workshop on "Rural women's entrepreneurship development, value chain analysis and market development" for Ministry's extension officials (17 women and 13 men); held focus group discussions with gender focal points in Ministry; developed plan of action for the technical departments to implement priority projects. Strengthened capacity of the Directorate of Women's Extension through provision of technical support for implementing gender-focused projects in the provinces. Facilitated the training workshop of MAIL on Gender and Food Security for 45 officials (18 women and 27 men) to provide the participants with skills in promoting food security interventions from a gender perspective.	75%

Output 2: **Sustainable knowledge-building and management on gender**

Indicators:

1. GSI housed in proper premises at Kabul University,
2. Number of certificate courses held on "Gender, Conflict and Development" And number of participants attended,
3. Number of initiatives undertaken to establish linkages with other GSIs in the region,
4. Development of gender-sensitive template for collection and analysis of Gender-disaggregated data

Target 2010:

1. Organization of workshop for launch of report on Gender-based Violence in 3 Universities,
2. Organization of first certificate course on "Gender, Conflict and Development"

3. Establishment of resource base at GSI,
4. Establishment of 2-3 linkages with other GSIs in the region,
5. Finalization of gender-sensitive data collection template.

Matrix:

Activity Result	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
2.1 A Gender Studies Institute is made fully operational	Organization of certificate courses on "Gender, Conflict & Development" for faculty members in 3 universities with the majority of the participants being women led to the formation of a core group of master trainers for facilitating gender mainstreaming courses in other academic institutions; networking established with other institutions in the region for increased flow of information and sharing of experiences; survey report on "Gender-based Violence in Universities" published; CISCO Academy trained over 130 girls students in IT skills.	77%
2.2 A model framework for data collection and analysis on the status of women established	A gender-sensitive template for the collection and analysis of data was finalized for future application to promote the use of gender-disaggregated data.	80%

Output 3: Towards women’s empowerment, conflict resolution, security and peace at the sub-national level.

Indicators:

1. Capacity-building of officials at the sub-national level,
2. Number of mullahs trained and sent on exposure visits,
3. Number of training programmes undertaken to establish Legal Help Centres (LHC),
4. Number of schemes implemented through CSO grants
5. Number of initiatives undertaken to strengthen gender sensitive media reporting.

Target:

1. Completion of second phase of mullahs training programme,
2. Completion of activities of CSO grant,
3. Effective functioning of LHCs,
4. Gender sensitive reporting established in local media.

Matrix:

Activity Result	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
3.1 Sensitized communities & equipped for the promotion of women's rights	Mullahs training programme (500) in 2 provinces with exposure visits to Malaysia & Turkey which resulted in increased women's presence in development activities & broadening of vision by religious leaders about women; income-generating activities implemented for nearly 200 women for improving their standard of living with better access to markets, trained potential women candidates for parliamentary elections in collaboration with MOWA for empowering them about their political rights & increased participation in the elections.	70%
3.2 Enhanced capacity of communities and local institutions to promote a women-friendly local-level gender justice system to facilitate women's access to justice.	Established 8 Legal Help Centres (LHC) in the two provinces for providing support to vulnerable women and provided training for staff and paralegal volunteers to raise awareness about women's legal rights and access to justice system. Made an impact on the communities and the affected women who were able to receive legal advice/protection and supported to take legal action.	65%
3.3 Gender-sensitive media established	Established two gender sensitive media centres in Balkh and Herat for increased publication of women's rights in the print media and in the television; trained local journalists and staff of media centres on techniques of gender-focused reporting; resulted in an increase in the publication of articles on women's rights that raised awareness of the communities and the launch of new television programmes on women in society contributed to a better understanding about women's position in the context of prevailing religious and cultural values.	60%

III. Implementation Arrangements

The implementation arrangements of the project are based on the lessons learned from previous initiatives of UNDP and in conjunction with the project's primary aim: build the Government's capacity for stronger policy formulation and implementation of gender mainstreaming initiatives to overcome deep-rooted gender inequalities prevalent in the country and achieve the goals set out in the ANDS and NAPWA.

The major implementing arrangements of the project focused on undertaking a *comprehensive approach* towards gender mainstreaming and its management and the building of practical tools with workable examples to model after. It strengthened *collaboration and partnership* (horizontal) between government institutions both on national and sub-national levels to ensure increased and sustainable capacity of partner organizations with an emphasis on the *four key components* of gender mainstreaming: attitudes, knowledge, skills and management. The *five main components* of the implementation process included: *piloting* of context-specific steps for scaling up gender mainstreaming in partners' institutions; establishing a *comprehensive approach* towards gender mainstreaming; enhancing *partnership and synergies* with key organizations from different backgrounds; promoting a *consensus-based and Afghan led approach*; and promoting *sustainable learning* to integrate institutional memory into the partners' organizations for a long-term impact.



In all these focus areas, the emphasis was on the adoption of a *participatory process* with partner organizations at the national and sub-national levels to enhance their capacity and also instill a sense of ownership for sustainability of the project's interventions. This included holding regular meetings of the Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC) and the provincial level Gender Working Group (GWG) for closer consultations with different stakeholders. It provided necessary guidance to deal with the challenges of the project at the provincial level that improved the quality of delivery and extended a sense of ownership to national partners, especially the Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA) in the two provinces. A *close coordination mechanism* was also established to liaise with community-based organizations in the districts of the two provinces and the appointment of Outreach Officers created a network of contacts for a regular flow of information for taking necessary actions. At the national level, this was extended to close consultations with partner ministries and organization of regular monthly meetings with donors engaged in providing technical support to MOWA.



These initiatives created a sense of partnership among the stakeholders for working towards the common goal – increasing the capacity of national organizations for sustainability of the project’s interventions.

To encourage *national ownership* and *sustainability* of the project’s interventions, the key focus of the implementation process was to ensure that knowledge transferred to the development partners is integrated into their respective institutions. As such, the training programme of the mullahs, the legal awareness-raising training of women Community Development Committees (CDC) members, development of the certificate course for faculty members of Kabul University and others were undertaken with the objective of transferring the ownership of such inputs to national partners. The plan was to develop the interventions and implement them by following a careful strategy that would enable the national partners take on the responsibility of continuing with similar exercises based on the institutional knowledge which was transferred.

The *delegation of responsibilities* to the national institutions was another significant step undertaken during the implementation of the project’s activities for promoting *sustainability* of the project’s outputs. The different channels adopted were training of resource persons, utilization of national resource persons, development of appropriate tools for enhancing their capacity and the development of in-built mechanisms to ensure a system is established for retaining and improving the knowledge that has been transferred. These efforts were testified through the establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in partner ministries, development of innovative tools for mainstreaming gender issues into their officials responsibilities (Gender responsive budgeting, inclusion of gender sensitive components into MOHRA’s mainstream activities), setting up of Legal Help Centres, establishment of gender sensitive media units, and other similar initiatives.



Some of the *changes* suggested based on the lessons learned during the implementation process are: to adopt a flexible approach and provide adequate space for adapting the interventions to emerging demands and changes in the environment such as the mullahs training programme, which had to be revised to meet the local context; focusing more on building the capacity of MOWA’s officials especially in policy development and supervision of activities of line ministries; more emphasis on promoting women’s entrepreneurship development; and a closer linkage between national and sub-national government institutions for an united and well coordinated line of action.



IV. Risks/Issues

Risks

The security situation, especially during the Kabul Conference and the parliamentary elections and declaration of White City movement restrictions were the major risks to contend with during the implementation of the project's activities. This also led to the withdrawal of the project's soft skin vehicles which impacted on the mobility of staff for undertaking key activities of the project and at the provincial level for implementing some of the vital community-based activities especially in the rural districts. The venues of some training programmes at the provincial levels – the second phase of the mullahs training programme at Herat, capacity-building programmes for the staff of the Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA) and the Department of Hajj and Religious had to be postponed and the venues changed.

Issues

Some of the major issues during 2010 which the project faced were concerns expressed at the beginning of the year regarding the capacity of MOWA to function as an oversight body for the implementation of NAPWA indicators through the different line ministries. This was addressed during the second half of the year with the establishment of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) unit in the Department of International Coordination and building its capacity. Another major issue was a delay in the utilization of the CSO grant for demand-driven activities at the provincial level, however, this was also addressed with the identification of needs-based income-generating activities in the two provinces. Another issue that needs to be addressed in 2011 is the establishment of 2 new Provincial Coordinators' offices in Bamyan and Nangahar.

V. Lessons Learnt

Some of the key lessons learnt can be listed as follows:

1. The need to establish **strategic alliances** with development partners especially with the Government. Their support and understanding can be valuable factor for the successful implementation of the project's activities.
2. Development of a **clear road map** from the very beginning for the allocation of responsibility among the implementing partners to ensure accountability & transparency,
3. Design of a **flexible approach** with room for **adaptability** to incorporate the necessary improvements that may come up during the implementation process,

4. Importance of **innovative interventions** to address specific needs of women,
5. The necessity to develop an **effective monitoring and evaluation** in-built mechanism into the project's delivery process so that impact assessment of interventions are undertaken without spending much time or effort. This was especially brought home during the impact evaluation exercise of the mullahs' training programme.
6. The **recruitment process** for new staff of the project opened a number of new dimensions: careful screening of candidates and their state skills, more in-depth checking about the availability of the selected candidates in order to avoid losing them soon after joining, need to recruit more women at the professional level and the need for some flexibility in revising the terms and conditions of specific positions in view of the difficulty to recruit suitable women candidates,
7. The value of establishing close **working relationships with MOHRA and other religious community leaders** for implementing a pragmatic strategy towards sensitizing communities about the status of women in society,
8. The necessity to **consolidate the gains** achieved in the present project to serve as a spring-board for new activities during the implementation of the new project,
9. Acknowledgement of the value of **networking** with development partners to reinforce the impact of interventions which needs to be nurtured over a long period of time,
10. Development of a broad range of partnerships with **different ministries** to replicate the best practices achieved.

VI. Future Plan

Based on the experiences of 2010, some of the key activities for future planning are:

- Finalization of the Initiation Phase document for an early start of the implementation process,
- Preparation of an operational manual as a point of reference and guidance,

- Establishment of 2 new Provincial Coordinators' offices in Bamyan and Nangarhar
- Development of innovative initiatives with an appropriate transfer of skills to partner organizations for a sustainable impact,
- Provision of full support to the activities of MOWA under the National Priority Programme for achieving the target of national policies as well as the fulfilment of the MDGs.

Based on the above and if a coordinated action plan is developed, then majority of the activities that have been identified during the course of implementation in 2010 can be achieved for an effective impact on the women of Afghanistan.

VII. Financial Information

Financial Section:

Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure

Donor	INCOME			EXPENDITURES				BALANCE	Remarks
	Total Commitment (a)	Total Received (b)	Total Receivable c= (a-b)	Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2009 (d)	Current Year 2010 (e)	Funds Transfer	Total Expenditures f= d+e	Total Received minus Total Expenditures g=(b-f)	
UNDP (00012)	1,731,121	1,731,121	-	1,199,491	177,232		1,376,723	354,399	
Italy (00137)	3,262,411	3,262,411	-	1,578,559	1,185,932		2,764,490	497,921	
CIDA (00550)	2,824,778	2,824,778	-	1,825,086	221,905	661,491	2,708,482	116,296	
DFID (00551)	100,716	100,716	-	56,393	12,365		68,757	31,959	
Total	7,919,026	7,919,026	-	4,659,528	1,597,433		6,918,452	1,000,574	

Note:

- i) Expenditure reported for 2010 is provisional.
- ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN exchange rate.
- iii) The remaining balance of CIDA to be transferred to MBAW upon approval of the CIDA.

Table 2. Expenditure by Major Outputs (2010)

Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Expenditure (provisional)	Delivery Rate*	Remarks
Output 1:	130,000	66,459	51%	
Sub-total Output 1.	130,000	66,459		
Output 2:	177,322	129,846	73%	
<i>GMS</i>		8,991		
Sub-total Output 2	177,322	138,837		
Output 3:	631,151	584,311	93%	
<i>GMS</i>		43,980		
Sub-total Output 3	631,151	628,291		
Output 4:	906,640	717403.63	79%	
<i>GMS</i>		46,443		
Sub-total Output 4	906,640	763,846		
Grand Total	1,845,113	1,597,433	87%	

Note:

*Delivery Rate = 2010 expenditure/2010 AWP budget

Table 3. Expenditure by Donors (2010)

Donor	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Expenditure (provisional)	Delivery Rate*
UNDP Core Fund (00012)	Output 01: Modelling Gender Mainstreaming through selected Ministries (MoWA, MoEC, MAIL, MoF).	130,000	66,459	51%
	Output 02: Sustainable Knowledge Building and Management on Gender.	27,600	10,394	38%
	Output 04: Project Management Cost	161,912	100,378	62%
Total		319,512	177,232	
Italian Fund (00137)	Output 03: Towards Women's Empowerment; conflict resolution, Justice, Security and Peace at Sub-national level	631,151	584,311	93%
	Output 04: Project Management Cost	522,859	518,606	99%
<i>GMS</i>			83,015	
Total		1,154,010	1,185,932	
CIDA (00550)	Output 02: Sustainable Knowledge Building and Management on Gender.	150,322	119,452	79%
	Output 04: Project Management Cost	175,269	86,920	50%
<i>GMS</i>			15,533	
Total		325,591	221,905	
DFID (00551)	Output 04: Project Management Cost	46,000	11499.2	25%
<i>GMS</i>			866	
Total		46,000	12,365	
Grand Total		1,845,113	1,597,433	87%

*Delivery Rate = $\frac{\text{2010 expenditure}}{\text{2010 AWP budget}}$