

Annual Report 2005 - 2006

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VISION

UN-INSTRAW is a leader in strategic and innovative actions that make a difference in women's lives.

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From
Carmen Moreno
 UN-INSTRAW's Director

Since the First World Conference on Women held in Mexico City in 1975 gender equality, development and peace have become key components of sustainable development efforts throughout the UN system and beyond. Subsequent Conferences in Copenhagen (1980), Nairobi (1985) and Beijing (1995) have highlighted both positive results and persistent obstacles to the empowerment of women. As the historic ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action demonstrated, we are currently at a crucial moment of political challenge and potential change.

2005-2006 was a time of change and progress for UN-INSTRAW, which saw the implementation of a new Strategic Framework and Programme of Work designed to renew and reinforce the Institute's capacity to be a catalyst for gender initiatives and women's empowerment worldwide. The revitalization of UN-INSTRAW has taken place within the context of a renewed support to the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Through the

review and appraisal of these commitments, we learned that significant challenges remain for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Though the new, globalized and interdependent world presents unprecedented opportunities for cooperation and change, it also presents new challenges to equity, social justice and the protection of women's rights.

It is a great pleasure for me to introduce the first-ever UN-INSTRAW Annual Report, which is another step in our ongoing attempt to revitalize and strengthen the Institute and its work. The UN-INSTRAW Annual Report fulfils several objectives; first, it allows the Institute to systematize and reflect on its experiences over the past two years, celebrate its accomplishments and consider the challenges it faced along the way; second, it allows the Institute to report to a growing body of UN-INSTRAW stakeholders, supporters, and friends on the progress made in implementing its programme of work; and finally, it allows the Institute to concisely and comprehensively present itself as a United Nations entity to those who are new to UN-INSTRAW

and its work.

The review of the Beijing and MDG processes provided us with a unique opportunity to strengthen our commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment and to launch coordinated and concrete efforts for gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN-INSTRAW's task now is to carry forward the new priorities we established in 2004, consolidating our research and training programmes in specific areas and enhancing our knowledge management capacity to ensure that research results have a concrete impact on policy and programme formulation and implementation. This is particularly important within the context of the current UN reform process – which should give rise to a strengthened gender equality architecture that is capable of responding both to the existing challenges and to new and emerging issues for women and gender equality.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Carmen Moreno". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Carmen Moreno

UN-INSTRAW OF

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MISSION

UN-INSTRAW is the leading United Nations Institute devoted to research, training and knowledge management in partnership with governments, the United Nations System, civil society and academia to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment

In 1975, the First World Conference of Women recommended the creation of a research and training institute dedicated to the advancement of women. The following year (1976), the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) created the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW). In 1979, the Council recommended that UN-INSTRAW be located in a developing country and in 1983, UN-INSTRAW's headquarters were officially opened in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Since its inception UN-INSTRAW, in collaboration with governments, civil society and the United Nations System, has carried out research and training activities on different topics at the national, regional and international levels. Specifically, the Institute highlights the gender perspective as an essential element in the analysis and implementation of programmes and projects aimed at achieving peace, sustainable development and good governance.

Among its many research activities over the years, UN-INSTRAW has developed conceptual frameworks and

methodologies for measuring and valuing women's household production and including such contributions into the system of national accounts, for tracking women's migration and the gender dimensions of remittances, for looking at women's access to credit and water in Africa, Asia and Latin America; and for monitoring governance and women's political participation at local, national, regional and international levels. Many of the studies conducted by UN-INSTRAW have highlighted the gendered effects of globalization in processes such as migration, the impact of structural adjustment policies on women's access to work, health and education, and violence against women as an obstacle to development and the achievement of international commitments such as the MDGs.

UN-INSTRAW's work has also focused on human rights, gender-based violence and the role of women in conflict resolution and peace processes through different research and training projects.

UN-INSTRAW's training programmes have highlighted gender dimensions and women's

participation in the collection and analysis of data and statistics, the use of new information and communications technologies (ICTs), environmental management including water supply and sanitation and new and renewable sources of energy, gender-sensitivity and the portrayal of women in the media, women's political participation and governance at the local level, violence against women, and women, peace and security, including the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

In December 2003 UN-INSTRAW initiated a process of revitalization and strengthening designed to focus the Institute's work on certain key areas and re-establish its position as a recognized and respected body within the fields of research and training on women's and gender issues, and as a central component of the United Nations' gender equality architecture. This process was guided by the Institute's Strategic Framework 2004-2007, which sets out the vision, mission and guiding principles of UN-INSTRAW.

In 2004 the United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed its commitment to eliminating gender inequalities by approving UN-INSTRAW's Strategic Framework 2004-2007, and the Institute's newly-constituted Executive Board also charged the Director of UN-INSTRAW with the active pursuit of funding from external partners to implement projects and

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revitalize the Institute within the framework of the United Nations reform process and in order to make it a sustainable, sound and innovative organization that applies good governance.

UN-INSTRAW's Strategic Frameworks emphasizes the importance of articulating research, training and information distribution in a continuous cycle of analysis, learning and action, so that research results feed into the distribution of information and the design of training and capacity-building programmes, as well as the formulation of policy.

Through its applied research programmes, the Institute aims to make policies and programmes gender-responsive on the basis of concrete research results, the application of lessons learned, and the replication of best practices.

This approach allows for flexibility in responding to both existing challenges and new and emerging issues.

In all of its work UN-INSTRAW promotes an interactive dialogue between civil society, governments and international organizations through the creation of networks and the continual dissemination of gender-related information.

The Institute has created networks, working groups and other associations of practitioners and stakeholders on various issues, including gender and security sector reform, ending violence against women,

women's political participation, gender and remittances and other issues.

Mandate

UN-INSTRAW is governed by an Executive Board composed of ten Member States. These Member States are elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations for a three-year term. They can be reelected for one further term. The Director of the Institute, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, a representative of the Host Country, Dominican Republic, and a representative of each of the regional commissions of the ECOSOC serve as ex-officio members of the Board.

Functions

The Executive Board meets at least once a year at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York in order to:

- Formulate principles, policies and guidelines for the work of the Institute;
- Consider and approve the work programme and budget of the Institute based on recommendations submitted to it by the Director;
- Make recommendations as appropriate on the operations of the Institute;
- Consider methods for enhancing the financial resources of the Institute with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its future operations; and
- Report periodically to ECOSOC and, when appropriate, to the General Assembly.

Membership

Two governmental representatives from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations are elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

During ECOSOC sessions held on 10 May 2006, 30 July 2006, 15 December 2006, and 5 February 2007, the following Member States were elected for terms beginning on 1 January 2007 and expiring on 31 December 2009:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| - Egypt | - Grenada |
| - Honduras | - Zimbabwe |
| - Israel | - Philippines |
| - Spain | - Syria |

EXECUTIVE

Board
Board
Board
Board

REMITTANCES and DEVELOPMENT

Programme Overview

For many years migration has been used as a means to alleviate poverty and increase development opportunities for households in the developing world. In 2002, some 175 million people lived outside of their countries of origin and these numbers are expected to reach 230 million by 2050. According to the International Labor Organization women now represent half of migrants worldwide, and in some countries they account for seventy to eighty percent of the total migrant population.

One of the defining characteristics of migration in the twenty-first century is its increasing feminization. Even though women have constantly been present in migration flows, the numbers and the nature of their migration has changed over the last decade. More and more women are migrating independently as the main economic providers for their households. The Beijing Platform for Action approved during the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995) recognized the important economic contribution of women migrants to their countries of origin. Remittances, money sent home by men and women migrants, are the most visible result of international migration. In the last decade, remittances have become the second largest capital flow to developing countries after foreign direct investment; far surpassing official development assistance. Despite the growing importance of remittances to

2006 HIGHLIGHTS

- Publication of the qualitative research methodology on gender, remittances and development;
- Completion of the first in a series of case studies on the gender dimensions of remittances, focusing on Dominican women's migration to Spain;
- Production of a documentary video on gender migration, remittances and development in the Dominican Republic;
- Case study research in Colombia and the Philippines.

the economic well-being of many families in developing countries and the ever-growing number of working migrant women there is little systematic research on the gender dimensions of remittances. Little is known about gender differences in the sending and utilization of remittances, the contribution of migrant women to the development of both countries of origin and destination, or the changes in gender roles within households and communities as a result of women's migration.

In response to this information gap, UN-INSTRAW has initiated a series of case studies with the aim of analyzing gender dimensions in the sending, utilization and impact of remittances. Specifically, this research programme seeks to increase knowledge and understanding, in order to impact policy and programme formulation, through a gender analysis of three broad areas:

- The contribution of women migrants to the development of their countries and communities of origin, and the relevance of that contribution to poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- How the migration of women is affecting gender roles, power relations and decision-making processes in households and communities of origin; and
- Policies and programmes aimed at increasing the development potential of remittances that include gender perspectives and women's contribution, needs and priorities.

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UN-INSTRAW Activities
2005-2006

In 2004, UN-INSTRAW prepared various research materials as well as a website section that provided a conceptual introduction to our work on remittances, which culminated in 2005 with the publication of the UN-INSTRAW Working Paper *Crossing Borders: Gender, Remittances and Development*. The paper presents a preliminary framework that strengthens our understanding of the interrelationships between migration, gender, remittances and development and aims to establish the basis for formulating a more adequate response to questions such as: How does the growing feminization of migration affect remittance flows? How can remittances contribute to the achievement of gender equality? and How can remittances be mobilized to achieve sustainable development that includes women? The working paper was launched in June 2005.

As a follow-up to *Crossing Borders* and in an effort to answer some of the very questions raised by the paper, UN-INSTRAW, with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), developed a qualitative methodology for conducting case-study research on the gender dimensions of remittances. The methodology was published in early 2006 after validation through a case study conducted in the Dominican Republic. The objective of this first in a series of case studies was to contribute to maximizing the potential of remittances in developing countries through the integration of a gender perspective in the study of the flows, uses and socio-economic impact of remittances within recipient households and communities. The study analyzed gender dynamics in households, and the impact of remittances in Vicente Noble, a rural and primarily agricultural community in the southwest of the Dominican Republic.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UN-INSTRAW has developed a methodology for research on remittances and their development potential from a gender perspective.

This methodology was tested through a case study conducted in the Dominican Republic, and is now being utilized in case studies in Albania, Colombia, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, and Southern Africa. The methodology will be refined and enriched each time it is utilized in subsequent case studies.

The methodology focuses on qualitative research, capturing discussions, attitudes, perceptions, and motivation. In this research participatory observation techniques will be used as well as open interviews and group discussions. Specific tools have been developed in order to interview all those involved in the sending and utilization of remittances: migrants, recipients, migrant organizations, development organizations, local leaders, authorities and key informants etc.

REMITTANCES and DEVELOPMENT

The major conclusions of this first study are that:

- Dominican migration to Spain is highly feminized
 - a significant proportion of Dominicans with legal residence in Spain are women, and many of these women are heads of households as a result of single parenthood;
- This feminization of migration is a result of economic crisis, particularly of the agricultural sector, which has raised significant obstacles to men's ability to maintain employment and provide for their households;
- Male unemployment and high rates of female headship have forced women to seek alternative sources of income, of which migration has become the most lucrative and sustainable;

In terms of remittances, the study revealed specifically that:

- 54% of remittances received in the Dominican Republic (through official channels) are sent by women;
- When a Dominican woman migrated to Spain, in 90% of cases she left her household in the charge of another woman (in general a mother or a sister);
- In 80% of cases, women migrants sent their remittances to other women – in order to be spent on household necessities and family well-being;
- Both productive and reproductive activities in the recipient community are almost exclusively carried out by women -there has been no participation of men in reproductive tasks, even when they are left in charge of the household;
- In adopting their new role as economic providers for the household, women have gained a certain autonomy and have increased their negotiating power within the household;
- In the hands of women, remittances tend to be channelled towards family well-being, including basic needs, household improvements, health and education;
- Remittances sent by women are contributing to increasing girls' access to higher education;
- Only a small percentage of recipient families – about 5% - have used the income for productive activities, which have been limited to opening general stores, beauty salons, or small communications centres. In 70% of cases these businesses are run by women;
- One particularly significant finding of the study is that 100% of the migrant women who returned from Spain set up their own business;

The research methodology is currently being employed in various other case studies on the gender dimensions of remittances: in three contexts:

Colombia

This project is being undertaken in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) of Colombia and a number of organizations that have joined together to form Alianza País specifically for the study. UN-INSTRAW has taken the lead in providing the research methodology, conducting part of the field work in Madrid, and analyzing the data acquired from research in both Spain and Colombia. The results of this case study will be released in early 2007.

Guatemala

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW received partial funding from UNFPA to carry out a case study on Guatemalan migration to the United States, with the objective of generating information on gender dimensions in the sending and utilization of remittances, as well as their impact on gender roles within recipient households and communities. In addition to the research phase, which will begin in early 2007, the project also comprises a capacity-building phase that will include training workshops with migrant associations, NGOs, academia, international cooperation agencies, United Nations agencies and financial institutions, in order to strengthen the integration of gender issues into programmes that focus on remittances and development.

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Philippines

With support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and in collaboration with the Filipino Women's Council, UN-INSTRAW has initiated a project on the gender dimensions of remittances from Italy to the Philippines, which includes both a research and capacity-building component. The project began in September 2006 with the aim of analyzing the impact of remittances sent by migrants in Italy on recipient households in the Philippines, supporting capacity-building activities with migrant associations, increasing the participation of Filipino migrants in the rural development of their communities of origin, and increasing their knowledge of alternatives means for sending remittances.

Southern Africa

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW also received partial funding from UNFPA to initiate a case study in the Southern African region in collaboration with the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), which will begin in early 2007. The objective of the project is to assess the impact of remittances sent by migrants from South Africa on household food security and community development in rural areas, as well as migrants' access to financial and other services in South Africa. The preliminary list of remittance-receiving countries that will participate in the study includes Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, and Swaziland.

Remittances and Gender-Responsive Local Development In 2006, UN-INSTRAW established an agreement with the Gender Unit Team and the Capacity Development Group of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to carry out a regional project on "Gender and Remittances: Building gender-responsive local development." The project consists of case studies in six countries - Albania, Dominican Republic, Lesotho, Morocco, Philippines and Senegal - using UN-INSTRAW's existing research methodology. The project aims to: (i) increase awareness and improve access to productive resources for female-headed households that receive remittances; (ii) support local and national governments in formulating policies to optimize the utilization of remittances for sustainable livelihoods and building social capital; and (iii) enhance capacity of key stakeholders to integrate gender into policies, programmes, projects and other initiatives linking remittances with sustainable livelihoods.

The main objective of UN-INSTRAW's research on gender, remittances and development is to place women's and gender issues at the centre of the international migration agenda, ensuring that policy, programming and projects which seek to harness the development potential of remittances take women's participation, contribution, needs and priorities into account. The results of UN-INSTRAW's research will thus be used to establish a comparative global mapping of the gender dimensions of remittances that can contribute to the formulation of more equitable and sustainable policies, and the preparation of more effective capacity-building materials and programmes.

A GUIDE FOR PUBLIC POLICY, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

UN-INSTRAW's research on gender and remittances will produce specific guidelines, tools and other instruments to address the integration of a gender perspective in policies and programmes that link remittances and development.

Once a sufficient number of case studies have been completed a comparative analysis will be prepared highlighting lessons learned and making concrete recommendations for strengthening projects, programmes and public

UN-INSTRAW
PROJECTS
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Overview

Conflict provokes terrible suffering for those who are involved in it, not only for men but also for women, boys and girls. Women and girls experience and take action differently in the context of armed conflict, peacekeeping, peace-building and reconstruction. In particular, they have become strategic targets in armed conflict, to the extent that “their bodies have become the battlefields.” Women and girls endure everything from beatings, rape and forced prostitution to the extreme hardships that come with having to flee their homes or suddenly becoming the sole economic provider for an extended family.

Women and men shoulder the burdens of armed conflict in different ways. However, rather than portraying all women as helpless victims of war and violence, it is essential to take into account the active roles they play as combatants, peacebuilders, politicians and activists:

- There is not a single country in the world that is free from violence against women, which affects millions of women globally within their own homes, streets and communities.
- Gender-based violence has been systematically used against women and girls during nearly every armed conflict in recent years;
- International peace missions face gendered obstacles on the ground, including cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) committed by UN peacekeepers;
- As educators, combatants, survivors of violence, refugees, internally displaced people, or peace promoters: women play diverse and active roles during a conflict. However, when the conflict ends their voices are rarely heard;
- Almost six years after its adoption, UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security has yet to be systematically or sustainably implemented. In addition, other mandates that address women, peace and security issues, including the Beijing Platform for Action and the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action have not been fully realized.

Women living in countries at peace are not free from threats to their security and well-being. Peace does not guarantee the absence of violence. Due to a prevalent culture of silence and impunity, violence against women is often hidden from sight, underestimated and dismissed. It is very difficult to obtain reliable statistics since a large proportion of violent acts are not denounced due to shame, stigma and the fear of reprisal. It is common to blame the victim by holding women responsible for the violence they have suffered and for causing dishonour to their families. The majority of health, security, education and other institutions are not equipped with the human, financial or information resources necessary to provide an adequate response to women living in violent situations.

UN-INSTRAW's Gender, Peace and Security Programme promotes gender equality and women's full and equal participation in the realms of peacekeeping, peace processes, post-conflict reconstruction and the reform of security institutions. UN-INSTRAW's innovative research and capacity-building initiatives focus specifically on security sector reform, violence against women and the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (SCR 1325). Working with other UN bodies, international and regional organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and the media, UN-INSTRAW

2006 HIGHLIGHTS

- Publication of *Securing Equality, Engendering Peace: a guide to policy and planning on women, peace and security*;
- Publication of a tool for working with the security sector to improve the response to violence against women;
- Conclusion of a project with youth in the Dominican Republic on addressing gender and violence;
- Establishment of the Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group;
- Creation of a Global Directory of Gender, Peace and Security Research Institutions.

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prioritizes initiatives that ensure the right to peace and security for women, men, girls and boys. In addition, UN-INSTRAW actively works to increase information distribution and networking in the area of gender, peace and security.

UN-INSTRAW Activities
2005-2006

Promoting gendered security sector reform
So that the institutions primarily in charge of security, such as the military and the police, will ensure the full and equal participation of women, effectively prevent and respond to violence against women and successfully mainstream gender issues.

In 2005, UN-INSTRAW developed a conceptual framework on Gender and Security Sector Reform (SSR) that aims to guide an analysis of security institutions, policies and processes (including the military, the police, border guards, private security firms, civil society and other actors) and facilitate effective mainstreaming of women's and gender issues. The conceptual framework was presented to and validated by a Gender and Security Sector Reform Network, comprised of some 170 organizations and individuals working on gender and SSR issues. The Network remains active as a forum for discussion and information exchange.

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW, in collaboration with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), established the

Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group, which brings together key groups and individuals working on gender and reform of security institutions, and serves as an initiator, resource and facilitator for efforts to mainstream gender issues into SSR initiatives, policies and tools. The objectives of the GSSR Working Group are to:

- Create practical research, training and assessment tools on gender and SSR;
- Build the capacity of SSR practitioners, security policy-makers, and parliamentarians to mainstream gender into SSR initiatives;
- Promote the mainstreaming of gender in SSR policy and programming;
- Strengthen understanding of linkages between the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and SSR, and dialogue between the 'Women, Peace and Security' and SSR communities;
- Bring together those working on gender and SSR in southern and northern countries

Contributing to the eradication of violence against women

So that men as well as women are able to effectively prevent and respond to violence against women

In 2005, in collaboration with UNDP's Sub-Regional Resource Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC-SURF), UN-INSTRAW developed a manual and training tool for improving the response to violence against women provided by public security institutions, including government, the police, the judiciary and other relevant actors. The manual aims to facilitate the formulation of public security policies which recognize that insecurity exists in the home as well as in the street. The tool aims to help users successfully assess the existing response to violence against women, and design, implement and monitor more effective and appropriate policies and programmes. The tool also generated a training module that has been implemented with security-sector actors in El Salvador and the Dominican Republic.

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW concluded a project with Juventudes y Violencia, a Dominican youth organization, to develop a guide for working with youth to address gender identities, discrimination and violence. The guide is currently available in Spanish and will be translated to English and adapted to other national contexts in 2007. The main purpose of the guide is to encourage youth to address these issues through educational programmes and the development of strategies for including their participation in policy and programming on violence.

UN-INSTRAW
PROJECTS
and
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and SECURITY

Promoting UN Security Council Resolution 1325
So that the Resolution will be fully implemented,
including the full and equal participation of women
in peace and security initiatives and gender
mainstreaming

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW developed a practical,
in-depth guide for the creation of effective policies
and plans on women, peace and security issues.
Securing Equality, Engendering Peace: A guide to
policy and planning on women, peace and security,
looks at a crucial step on the path towards the full
implementation of existing laws - namely the formu-
lation and implementation of concrete action plans.
More specifically, this guide concentrates on the
creation of women, peace and security (WPS)
action plans through the provision of good prac-
tices, specific recommendations and a six-step
model process.
The guide is designed as a resource for govern-
ments, United Nations and regional organizations as
well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
who are interested in developing plans and policies
on women, peace and security issues.

Working in coordination
with other stakeholders

So that we join forces in
order to make human
security for all a reality

With the objective of
increasing collaboration
and
coordination, in addition to
coordinating the Gender
and SSR Network and the
Gender and SSR Working
Group, UN-INSTRAW is
part of the United Nations
Inter-Agency Task Force on
Women, Peace and Secu-
rity, The Task Force for the
Secretary-General's Report
on Violence against
Women, The 16-days of
Activism Campaign against
Gender Violence, and the
Women's Network of the
International Action Net-
work on Small Arms
(IANSA).

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SECURING EQUALITY, ENGENDERING PEACE: A GUIDE TO POLICY AND PLANNING ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

What must be done in order to transform written words into reality? From United Nations mandates to municipal laws, we have failed to implement an enormous body of written imperatives. This is especially the case in the realm of women's rights and gender equality, where the commitments made at the international level remain far from the day-to-day realities of women's lives.

This guide concentrates on the formulation and implementation of concrete action plans. Examples exist of everything from national gender action plans encompassing all the different branches of the government to policy recommendations for how small businesses should prevent sexual harassment. The incentives for taking the time to formulate action plans are many, including comprehensive and strategic implementation, the building of awareness, ownership and accountability, and the ability to include effective monitoring and evaluation for increased sustainability.

The purpose of the guide is to help facilitate the development of realistic action plans on women, peace and security through the provision of good practices, specific recommendations and a six-step model process. The guide is designed as a resource for governments, United Nations and regional organizations as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who are interested in, or in the process of, developing plans and policies on women, peace and security issues.

The specific objectives of the guide are:

- To present the advantages of creating action plans on women, peace and security issues;
- To provide examples of good practices and concrete recommendations on how to carry out a participatory action planning process; and
- To serve as a platform for capacity-building processes.

The guide consists of four sections. The introduction includes a review of women, peace and security issues; an analysis of why action plans are essential for the implementation of international mandates on WPS; and a global overview of WPS policy and planning. The section on theoretical foundations focuses on the theories behind WPS action plans, delving into planning methods and recapping the lessons learned from a decade of gender action plans. The how-to section outlines a practical six-step process for developing WPS action plans including concrete recommendations and good practices. Finally, the concluding section provides preliminary advice regarding the process of implementing WPS action plans.

and WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Overview
 Women's right to participate in power and decision making was one of the feminist movement's first demands for women at the individual level. Women's right to participate in the processes and institutions of social, political, and economic decision-making at all levels and in different sectors has been firmly established in diverse international instruments: the Universal Declaration of the Human rights (1948); the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952); the Civil and Political Rights International Pact (1966); and the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), among others.

In 1995, the Beijing Platform for Action identified women's full participation in the exercise of power as one of its critical areas of concern, recognizing that it must be incorporated at all levels and decision making as a necessary requisite for the attainment of the goals of equality, development and peace. Since then different resolutions, campaigns and declarations have reinforced and/or completed the Platform for Action, turning women's participation in power and decision making into a high-priority issue on the international development agenda. In this regard, the Millennium Declaration (September 2000) reaffirms the centrality of women's participation in development and declares, for the first time, the urgent need to promote gender equality and the

2006 HIGHLIGHTS

Launch of the Strengthening governance with a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level project in Latin America;

Creation of the Political Participation and Governance Web portal;

Publication of three comprehensive studies on women's political participation at the local level, national machinery for gender issues, and indigenous women's political participation.

achievement of women's empowerment as the most effective ways to fight poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate truly sustainable development.

Women's political participation is a complex process that implies the analysis of several factors, among them: national and local electoral systems that guarantee or limit democratic participation, particularly of traditionally marginalized groups and sectors; political parties and their representative mechanisms; women's forms and levels of organization, and their incidence in spaces of political agreement, gender relations and culture that hinder or facilitate women's participation in decision making positions (at the institutional and household level); and resistance to the recognition of women as peers.

In spite of the international agreements, the efforts made and the many initiatives in progress, women's political participation in decision making at the local level continues to be significantly and unjustly lesser than men's. At the same time, women's interests and needs are not being adequately considered in local planning and management. We know that the formulation of policies to promote women's participation and the inclusion of a gender perspective in governance processes at the local level and ensure that women's needs and interests are taken into account requires adequate tools, mechanisms and institutions. It also requires an analysis of these processes through research and studies that bring to light the obstacles faced and the most appropriate strategies for overcoming them.

Within the framework of good governance, many women, especially from the Global South, propose a transformative policy that centers on and emphasizes gender equality and women's empowerment, but that also advocates the transformation of existing institutions, processes and political values. It supposes a redefinition of democracy, the state, policy, citizenship, and its principles and values so that they favour women and men's full exercise of their citizenship.

In order to foment and guide these transformations, UN-INSTRAW considers that the different stakeholders to the political participation and

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good governance agenda must favour and encourage dialogue and establish alliances in the short, medium, and long-term. To that end, UN-INSTRAW works at four levels: deepening and extending knowledge; favouring the exchange of ideas and the articulation of actors; capacity-building; and promoting the adoption of gender-sensitive and transformative public policies. UN-INSTRAW considers that integrating a gender perspective into participatory processes, governance, and the current decentralization initiatives is fundamental to obtaining an equitable and inclusive sustainable human development.

UN-INSTRAW Activities 2005-2006

With funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and the Institute of Women (InMujeres) in Mexico, in February 2006 UN-INSTRAW launched a three-year project "Strengthening governance with a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level," whose main goal is to contribute to promoting women's rights, gender equality and women's political participation and leadership in local government planning and management.

Given the importance of research and training to the attainment of progress in this area, and the centrality of these activities to UN-INSTRAW's mission, with this project the Institute seeks to accomplish three specific objectives which, taken together,

could greatly contribute to the achievement of the project's main goal. These objectives are: the construction of a useful and updated knowledge base on ongoing processes in gender, governance and women's political participation through the compilation of research and studies and the exchange of experiences. Based on the results obtained and parallel to the identification of strategic actors in these processes, the project will prioritize the formulation of strategies for capacity-building among stakeholders in order to increase the effectiveness and coordination of their participation.

To that end, a capacity-building programme that is specific and adequate to the nature and profile of the stakeholders identified will be designed and implemented. The enhancement of knowledge on the current situation and capacity-building among the project stakeholders will generate a scenario through which the project aims to advocate for the formulation of public policies from a gender perspective at the local level.

These objectives will be attained in three distinct phases:

-During the first phase, which corresponds to the first year of the project (2006), studies, reports, experiences and other materials on women's political participation and the integration of gender issues in governance at the local level were collected and analyzed. The information collected included diagnostics and filed work in all the countries involved in the project (Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru). Simultaneously, the systematic identification and articulation of actors was carried out through mapping exercises in each country, which have produced accurate and updated information on the stakeholders that are working in the project's main areas of focus. National-level workshops were organized in January and February 2007 so that the information collected could be shared, discussed and appropriated by the project stakeholders and for the participatory design of the capacity-building programme that constitutes the second phase of the project.

-The second phase, which corresponds to the second year of the project (2007), includes the design and implementation of a capacity-building programme based on the work carried out in 2006 and the progress made in terms of coordination among stakeholders. Based on the intervention strategies identified through the studies and diagnostics a series of activities can be put into place by project stakeholders themselves, which will contribute to increasing and improving governance from a gender perspective and women's participation in local decision-making spaces.

-The third and final phase, which corresponds to the third year of the project (2008), includes the promotion and/or strengthening of the identification, formulation and implementation of public policies that promote women's political participation in local government and the integration of a gender perspective in decentralization and governance processes at the local level.

and WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The project will maintain a regional and participatory focus throughout its execution. Regional, because the analyses of the principal themes of the project - governance from a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level - will be conducted from an integral view of historical and socio-political processes (democratic consolidation, decentralization, State modernization, legislative advances, international commitments, the appearance of new social actors, etc.) that have influenced these themes. These regional, or in some cases sub-regional studies will be complemented by other studies that present specific realities, such as the situation of indigenous populations. The participatory nature of the project will be ensured in various ways: through the use of qualitative research methods that aim to bring to light the visions and perspectives of the project stakeholders and their interrelationships; through a communications strategy that allows for permanent dialogue between institutions and access to the information produced; the strengthening or creation of strategic alliances; and the exchange of experiences and lessons learned.

In August 2006, the Project website was launched with the aiming of: (a) creating a store of knowledge and information on governance and women's political participation at the local level in Latin America; (b) facilitating the exchange of information and establish networks among project stakeholders; (c) developing and disseminating tools and other capacity-building materials; (d) sensitizing public opinion; and (e) guaranteeing transparency in the implementation of project activities.

In December 2006, the project published its first three studies: Political Participation of Women at the Local Level in Latin America, New local gender machinery in Latin America, and Participation of Indigenous Women in Governance Processes and in Local

Government. These studies are available through the project's website in Spanish, and Executive Summaries are available in English.

With funding from the Government of Mexico - through the National Institute of Women (InMujeres) - activities for the first phase of the project have been completed in Mexico. These activities included two workshops, held in Queretaro and Hermosillo, with women political representatives, and the development materials for strengthening the capacity of the project partners. These materials comprise the "Agenda desde lo local" [Agenda from the Local Perspective] - a practical tool that allows governments to carry out a self-assessment of municipal management, including indicators of good governance, economic development and environmental management as well as social indicators - and a leadership guide for women's political participation at the local level - which addresses democracy, good governance, and political participation in municipalities and political parties within the context of strengthening women's leadership.



<http://www.un-instraw.org/participacionpolitica>.

In November 2006, UN-INSTRAW concluded a comparative study of affirmative actions to promote women's political participation in Europe and Latin America, which looks legal measures designed to foment equal participation of women and men in political life. The study analyzes these measures, their application and effectiveness in different contexts, and their concrete impact on women's political participation, identifies opportunities and challenges to women's political participation and proposes a series of indicators for measuring women's political empowerment, particularly in relation to their political participation.

UN-INSTRAW is a leader in strategic and innovative actions that make a difference in women's lives.



A FOCUS ON INDIGENOUS WOMEN

One of the principal social changes that have taken place in Latin America since the early 1980s is the emergence of indigenous movements at the local, national and international levels. Over the same period, Latin America made increasing headway with two significant political processes: democratization and decentralization. One of the indigenous movements' most important successes has been the increase in their capacity to promote and support their candidates' access to many local governments in many Latin American countries.

The percentage of indigenous members of lower legislative chambers or single-chamber legislatures in 2001-2002 was 0.8 per cent (1 out of 120) in Peru; 3.3 per cent (4 out of 121) in Ecuador; 12.4 per cent (14 out of 113) in Guatemala; and 26.2 per cent (34 out of 130) in Bolivia.

With access to local government, indigenous communities obtain political legitimacy and power over crucial public services and resources. Governance often improves as well, since such access tends to lead to more transparent and participatory decision-making processes. These processes include innovations such as participatory strategic planning and budgeting, people's assemblies as mechanisms of social control over elected officials, and negotiation tables to settle disputes and build consensus. Democratic control of local governments has also helped to improve governance, since it increases indigenous communities' access to information and advice regarding their legal rights and the government programmes and policies from which they could benefit.

With regard to indigenous women's political participation, an analysis was conducted of mechanisms such as quota laws and systems, their scope and problems in implementing them from the national to the local level. The findings show that while these mechanisms are essential, they do not redress indigenous women's low levels of representation or guarantee the exercise of their democratic rights. Rather, the scarcity and dispersion of information and analyses on this subject confirm that indigenous women are largely invisible in this sphere.

There is a broad and diversified institutional environment that can represent an opportunity for increasing indigenous women's participation and providing more appropriate systemic responses to their demands in terms of public policies and investments. However, in order for this to be feasible, a number of conditions must be met. The first is that indigenous women and their organizations must increase their capacity to engage in dialogue and design their own agendas. The second is that external entities must be permeable, flexible and open enough to allow for genuinely horizontal, democratic and non-discriminatory processes of dialogue.

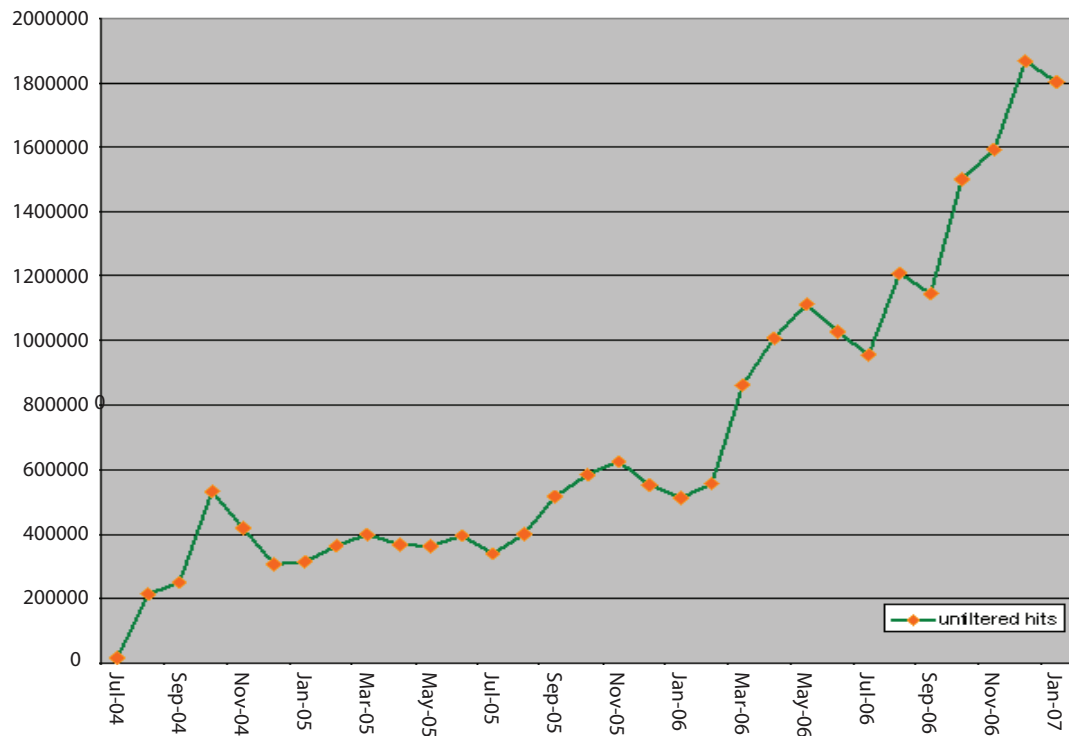
DEVELOPMENT

The UN-INSTRAW Website

In December 2006, the UN-INSTRAW Website received 1,867,442 hits, which is an almost five hundred percent increase from the 315,908 hits that the Website received in January 2005. The significant growth in visits to the Website throughout 2006 (see chart) has been a result of the launch of a number of publications, as well as interactive online tools, including the Gender, Peace and Security Research Network, the Gender Training Wiki, the Gender and Political Participation portal, the Gender, Peace and Security Quiz, and the Violence against Women timeline.

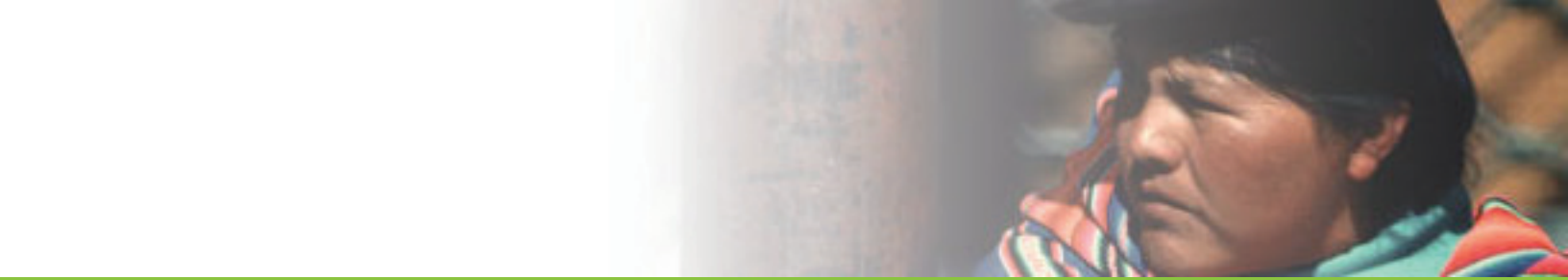
In 2006, UN-INSTRAW also signed an agreement with the Agence International de la Francophonie, which provides the Institute with translation services that allow us to update the French content on our Website, thus reaching a wider audience of stakeholders with information on women's and gender issues.

Monthly hits to www.un-instraw.org (2004-2006)



Cooperation and Networking

In 2005 and 2006, UN-INSTRAW signed cooperation agreements with a number of UN System and other entities, including the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).



UN-INSTRAW PROGRAMMES PROJECTS and

In 2006, the Institute signed a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Foundation and the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP). As a result of this agreement, the UN Foundation will conduct important donor outreach, further engaging the corporate world in the fight for women's rights; and providing greatly needed support for UN-INSTRAW's activities world-wide.

The Institute also signed agreements with UN System and other entities for specific projects, including:

- The Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI - Gender, Governance and Women's Political Participation at the Local Level in Latin America);
- The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Logistics Service Division (DPKO/LSD - Attracting and Retaining Professional Women in Logistics Support for UN Peacekeeping Operations);
- The Instituto Nacional de la Mujer in Costa Rica (INAMU - Gender, Governance and Women's Political Participation)
- The Instituto Nacional de Mujeres in Mexico (InMujeres - Gender, Governance and Women's Political Participation);
- The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD - Gender, Migration and Remittances in Italy and the Philippines);
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM - Gender, Remittances and Development in Colombia);
- The Sub-Regional Resource Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/LAC-SURF - Improving the Security Sector Response to Violence against Women);
- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA - Gender, Migration and Remittances in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Southern Africa);
- The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), for which INSTRAW now serves as the disaster recovery site, providing logistical support and access to facilities for UN peacekeepers in Haiti.

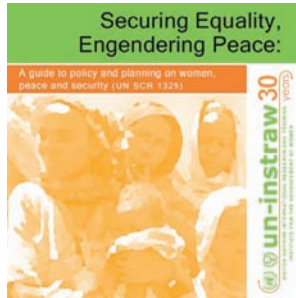
Advisory services

One of INSTRAW's central mandates is to support and further gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, UN Member States, and other organizations. To that end, the Institute provides assessment, advisory and evaluation services that aim to review the extent to which gender and women's issues have been included in a particular organization, and strengthen the consideration, incorporation and evaluation of gender concerns in its work. Some of the issues INSTRAW looks at include:

- Hiring, retention and promotion of female personnel in order to meet the UN-mandated target of 50/50 at all levels;
- Incorporation of gender and women's issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects;
- Gender concerns in organizational environments, including such issues as sexual harassment and work/life balance;

INSTRAW recently concluded an assessment for the Logistics Support Division of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations DPKO recruitment project

MANAGEMENT RESOURCES



[Securing Equality, Engendering Peace: A guide to policy and planning on women, peace and security \(2006\)](#)

Securing Equality, Engendering Peace: A guide to policy and planning on women, peace and security (UN-INSTRRAW, 2006) is a hands-on tool that concentrates on the creation of action plans on the issue of women, peace and security (WPS). The guide aims to facilitate the development of realistic action plans through the provision of good practices, specific recommendations and a six-step model process. The guide is designed as a resource for governments, United Nations and regional organizations as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).



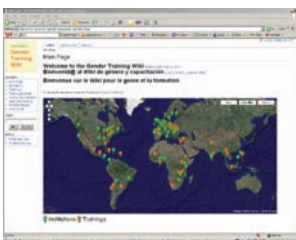
[Gender, Remittances and Development: The case of women migrants from Vicente Noble, Dominican Republic \(2006\)](#)

This first in a series of case studies is based on a theoretical framework that looks at the feminization of migration as part of a new international division of reproductive labour brought about by globalization. UN-INSTRRAW has these case studies with the aim of understanding the gender dimensions of the migratory phenomenon, remittances, and their potential for development. The case of Dominican migration to Spain was chosen as an initial study because it is uniquely appropriate for an analysis of the links between migration, remittances and gender: it is a predominantly female migratory flow from rural areas, with women migrating as the main economic providers for their households.



[The Development Potential of Remittances: A gender perspective \(Qualitative Research Methodology\) \(2006\)](#)

The purpose of this paper is to define a qualitative research methodology for the development potential of remittances from a gender perspective. The methodology was used for the first time in a case study of the Dominican Republic, which focused specifically on the migration of Dominican women to Spain. The methodology is adaptable to different contexts and regions with distinct migration patterns in order to ensure the development of a comparative global framework mapping of the gender dimensions of remittances. The methodology will also be applied to subsequent UN-INSTRRAW case studies in such countries as the Philippines, Guatemala, South Africa and Morocco.



[Gender Training Wiki \(2006\)](#)

Gender training and capacity-building are key elements in raising awareness of the different ways in which men, women, boys and girls experience poverty and development. The UN-INSTRRAW Gender Training wiki uses the popular wiki software to map gender training course, materials and centres throughout the world. The wiki offers a comprehensive database of gender trainings and training materials offered by international, governmental and non-governmental organizations on all of the topics mentioned above, and more.

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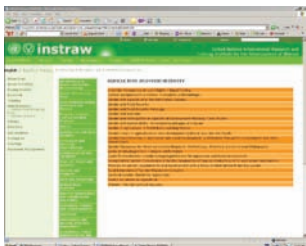
Gender Research Guide (2006)

UN-INSTRAW, in collaboration with other organizations, promotes and produces knowledge and information on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Gender Research Guide is intended to help both researchers and development practitioners integrate gender issues into their work and includes an overview of gender research methodologies, a practical guide on "How to Gender Your Research," a searchable database of gender research materials, and a glossary of terms.



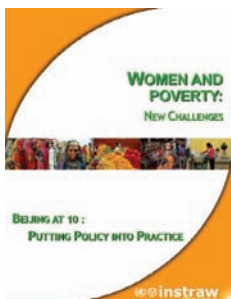
Gender, Governance and Women's Political Participation at the Local Level (2006)

With funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and the Institute of Women (InMujeres) in Mexico, in February 2006 the UN-INSTRAW launched a three-year project on governance with a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level. The main goal of the project is to contribute to promoting women's rights, gender equality and women's political participation and leadership in local government planning and management.



Gender Mainstreaming Guide (2005)

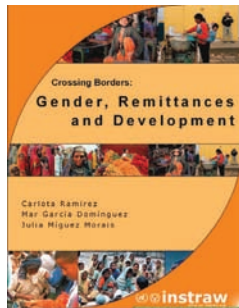
The Gender Mainstreaming Guide is an extensive online collection of resources on gender mainstreaming, including introductions, policies and plans, guidelines and manuals, lessons learned and best practices, as well as resources on specific topics such as agriculture, water, migration, conflict, communications, etc. These resources were produced by various agencies and organizations, and compiled by UN-INSTRAW in order to promote and facilitate gender mainstreaming throughout development cooperation.



Beijing at 10: Putting Policy into Practice (2005)

UN-INSTRAW has joined the global movement to review the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) by preparing overview reports on each of the Platform's 12 Critical Areas. Building on the wealth of information available from various sources, the reports were prepared with two objectives in mind: i) to highlight successful experiences, or "best practices" for addressing gender equality issues at the local, national and international levels, and ii) to identify priority areas for future action.

MANAGEMENT RESOURCES



Crossing Borders: Gender, Remittances and Development (2005)

This paper presents a preliminary framework that will strengthen the understanding of the interrelationships between migration, gender, remittances and development and also serve as an entry point for future research and project proposals. This framework aims to establish the basis for formulating a more adequate response to questions such as: How does the growing feminization of migration affect remittance flows? How can remittances contribute to the achievement of gender equality? and How can we mobilize remittances to achieve sustainable development that includes women?



Lend a Caring Hand: Tips for Home Health Care (2005)

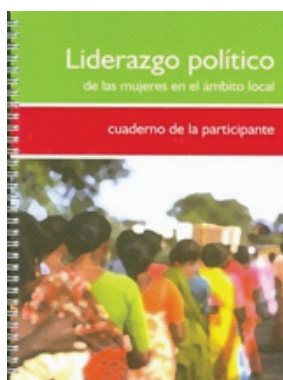
This manual aims to support home-based caregivers of people living with HIV/AIDS in low-resource settings. Using pictures and simple texts, it provides instructions on safe and hygienic ways to store and prepare food, dispose of waste, change bed linens or dressings, watch for and treat opportunistic infections, as well as nausea and other common side-effects.



New Voices, New Perspectives Paper Series (2005)

In order to create a space for new voices in the spheres of academia, policy-making and practice, UN-INSTRRAW is launching a research-paper series directed towards post-graduate students worldwide. The first group of papers includes the following titles, among others:

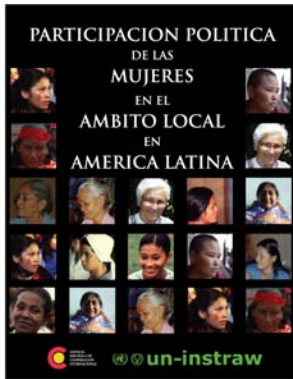
- Female migrant workers and household welfare: Some evidence from Sri Lanka
- Creating Spaces for Change: A study of empowerment in the case of women in Panchayati Raj in India
- Mujeres y Participación Política: El desencanto por la política o la nostalgia por lo comunitario



Guide for Women's Leadership at the Local Level (2006) Available only in Spanish

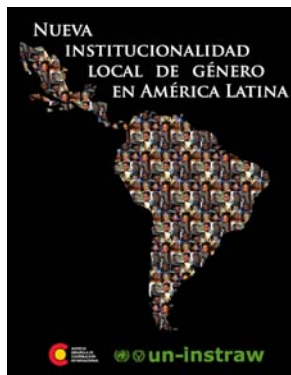
One of the challenges to achieving gender equality in Mexico and the rest Latin America is guaranteeing the participation of women in the representative institutions and decision-making processes. In Mexico, the municipal level has been identified by women themselves as a field of both possibilities and obstacles for gender equality. Strengthening women's leadership at the local level has become an essential measure, complemented by the growing application of affirmative actions that bolster a culture of democracy in the countries of the region. The National Institute of Women of Mexico, in collaboration with INSTRRAW, have prepared this guide, which includes both a Facilitator's Manual and a Participant's Manual.

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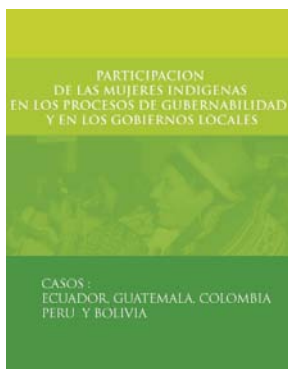
Women's Political Participation at the Local Level in Latin America (2006)

Women's political participation in municipalities has received little attention until recently, though the chronic under-representation of women in mayoral and other local elected positions is increasingly recognized as a significant challenge to gender equality. This working paper is part of the first phase of the project: Strengthening governance from a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level in Latin America, and contains information, analysis and conclusions synthesized from various sources with the aim of providing a panoramic view of knowledge, information and reflection on the question of women's political participation at the local level.



New Gender Machinery at the Local Level in Latin America (2006)
Available only in Spanish

Local governments in Latin America have not been characterized by their capacity to design their own public policies - beyond the service-delivery and infrastructure functions traditionally assigned to the local level - which do not leave much room for a holistic view of gender concerns. This working paper is part of the first phase of the project: Strengthening governance from a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level in Latin America, and contains information, analysis and conclusions synthesized from various sources with the aim of providing a panoramic view of the status of the new gender machinery which has been established at the local level as a result of recent decentralization processes in the Latin American context.



The Participation of Indigenous Women in Governance Processes and Local Governments: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru (2006)
Available only in Spanish

This working paper is the result of a desk review conducted within the context of the project: Strengthening governance from a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level in Latin America on the participation of indigenous women in governance processes and local government in various countries, with the aim of systematizing lessons learned and identifying critical areas of intervention. A number of practical and concrete recommendations are also proposed based on the information reviewed.

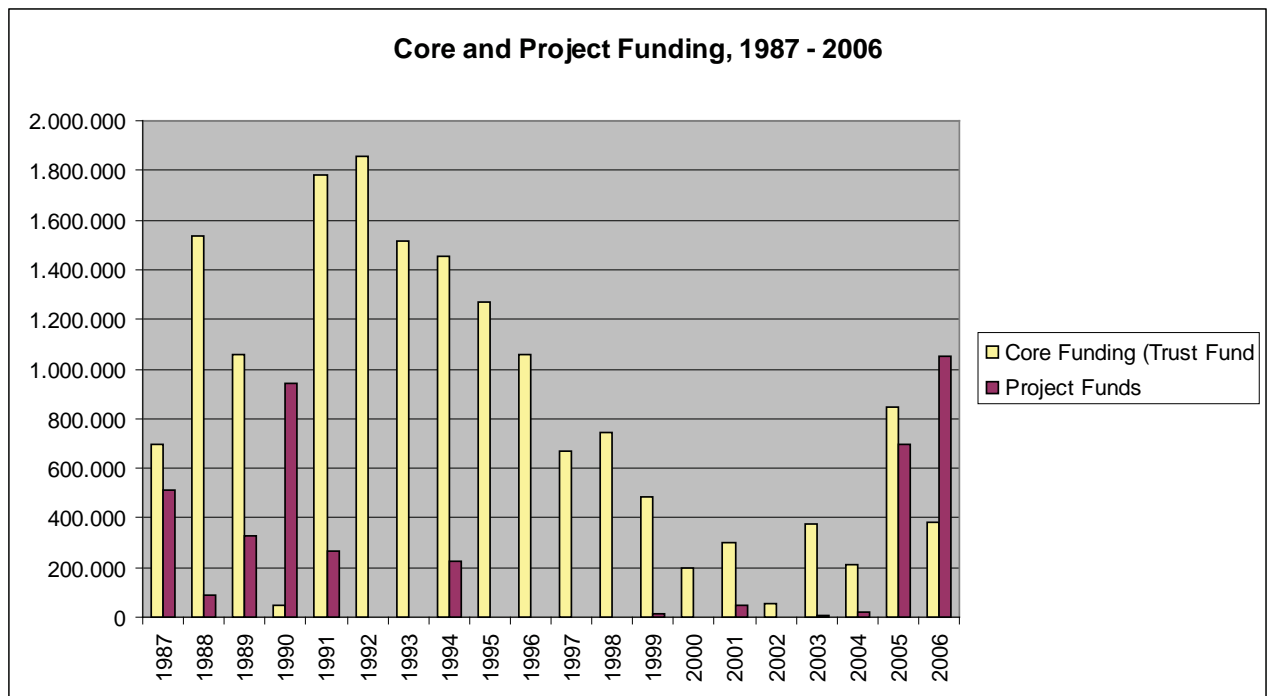
STATEMENTS

Trust Fund for the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the
Advancement of Women

Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances for 2006 as at 31 August 2006 (US dollars)	
A. Income	
Voluntary contributions*	413,245.66
Interest income	35,646.83
Other/miscellaneous income	1,077,404.97
Unassigned	299.65
Total income:	\$1,526,597.11
B. Expenditures	
Staff and other personnel costs	1,030,059.65
Travel	81,979.49
Contractual services	96,269.81
Operating expenses	21,490.08
Acquisitions	\$1,288,853.10
Total direct expenditure:	72,765.26
Programme support costs	\$1,361,618.36
Total expenditure:	164,978.75
Excess/shortfall of income over expenditure	164,978.75
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	1,244,087.90
Reserves and fund balances, end of period	\$1,409,066.65

STATEMENTS

Voluntary Contributions to UN-INSTRAW for Core and Project Activities 1987-2006 (in US dollars)		
Year	CORE	PROJECTS
1987	694,100	509,774
1988	1,538,464	91,500
1989	1,054,643	330,800
1990	48,492	941,773
1991	1,784,604	265,073
1992	1,855,762	
1993	1,517,957	
1994	1,455,117	226,839
1995	1,267,429	
1996	1,057,188	
1997	666,279	
1998	744,159	
1999	483,006	15,000
2000	195,944	
2001	298,876	50,000
2002	54,626	
2003	378,023	6,154
2004	208,472	22,071
2005	843,162	695,193
2006	381,059	1,049,912



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actions that make a
difference in women's lives.*



Voluntary Contributions to INSTRAW Trust Fund 2005 – 2006 (US\$)
As per correspondence and cash receipt vouchers received at INSTRAW Headquarters

COUNTRIES	2005			2006		
	PLEGDED	PAID	OUTSTANDING	PLEGDED	PAID	OUTSTANDING
Barbados	--	1,000	--	--	1,000	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chile	--	10,000	--	--	3,000	--
China, People's Rep. of	--	--	--	--	9,980	--
Costa Rica	--	3,456	--	--	3,542	--
Cyprus	--	4,120	--	--	--	--
Czech Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	--	241,263	--
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	--	20,000	--	--	20,000	--
India	--	1,100	--	--	1,100	--
Italy	--	604,400	--	--	--	--
Korea, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maldives	--	500	--	--	500	--
Mexico	--	100,000	--	--	--	--
Mexico	--	51,984	(***)	--	100,000	(****)
Morocco	--	3,000	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	3,000	--
Panamá	--	6,472	--	--	--	--
Philippines	--	2,144	--	--	--	--
South Africa	--	--	--	--	3,743	--
South Africa	--	16,375	--	--	16,032	--
Spain	--	596,834	(*)	--	--	(**)
Spain	--	71,971	--	--	636,050	--
Thailand	--	2,980	--	--	76,760	--
Tunisia	--	3,303	--	--	2,994	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	3,228	--
Venezuela	5,520	11,040	--	--	10,000	--

NOTE: The contributions of South Africa for 2003 and 2004 are earmarked to INSTRAW Training Activities
REF: HIV/AIDS in Africa.

(*) Spain contribution for 2005 earmarked for the AECI Project of Political Participation (AECI)

(**) Contribution from Spain for 2006 for the AECI Project of Political Participation

(***) Mexican contribution for 2005 earmarked for the Project of Political Participation (In Mujeres- Mexican Component)

(****) Mexican contribution for 2006 earmarked for the Institutional Development Project