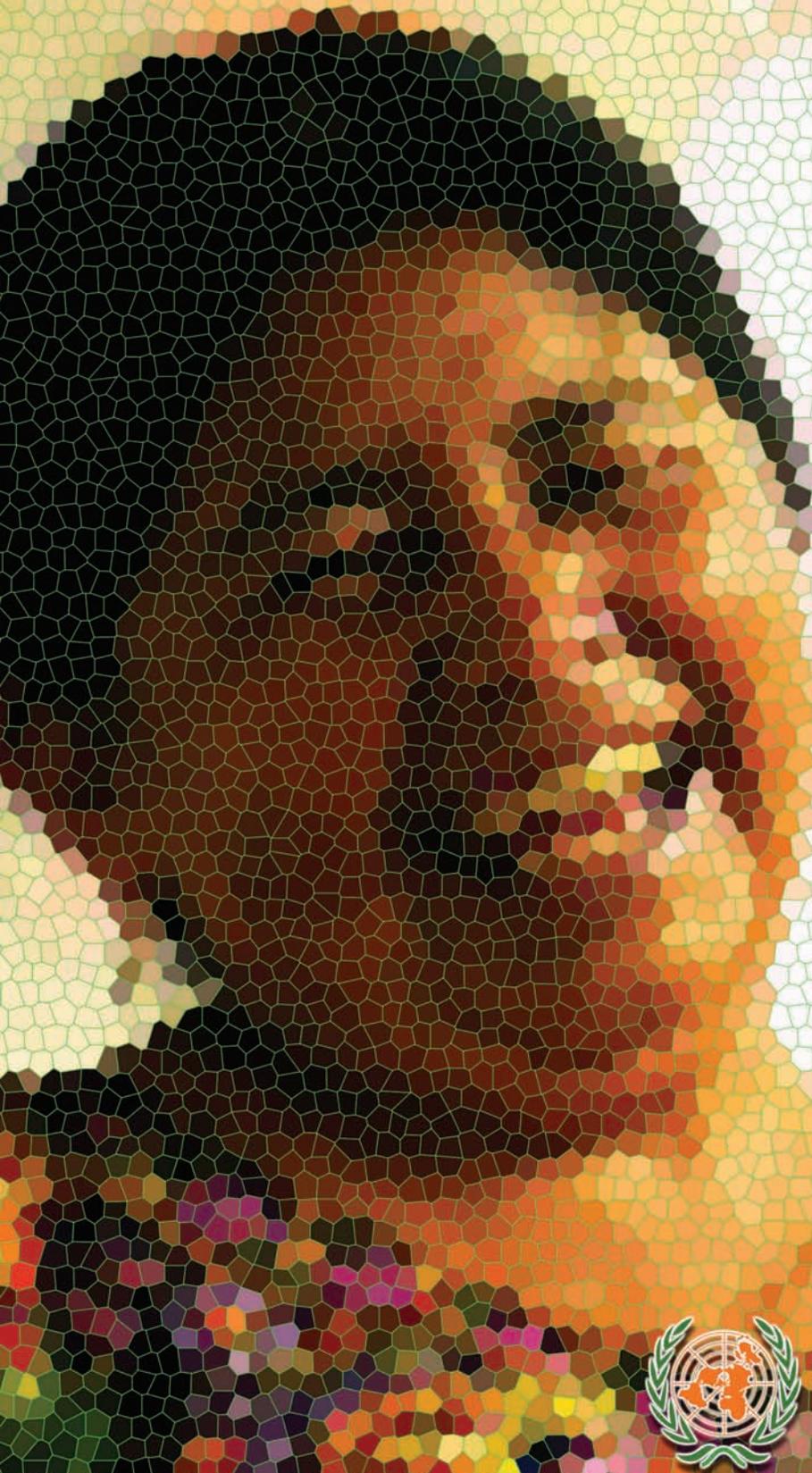


# ANNUAL REPORT 2007



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From  
**Carmen Moreno**  
UN-INSTRAW's Director

2004 to 2007 represents a turning point for UN-INSTRAW in terms of institutional revitalization. With a complete turnover in staff, the establishment of the UN-INSTRAW Executive Board, strengthened alliances with the UN System, Member States, and other stakeholders, and a gradual but steady increase in project funding over this period, the Institute is once again on solid ground.

The UN-INSTRAW Strategic Framework 2004-2007 set the parameters for the Institute's pioneering research in areas such as migration and development, security sector reform from a gender perspective, and women's political participation at the local level. In collaboration with its many partners, UN-INSTRAW has developed its programme of work within the context of the three pillars of the United Nations: Development, Peace and Security, and Human Rights, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other mandates.

The UN-INSTRAW Strategic Framework 2004-2007 emphasized the importance of articulating research, training and information-sharing 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. Four years later, the UN-INSTRAW Strategic Framework 2008-2011 will carry forward the priorities established in 2004, consolidating the Institute's research and training programmes and enhancing its knowledge management capacity to ensure that research results have a concrete impact on policy and programme formulation and implementation

In July 2007, ECOSOC adopted by consensus a resolution endorsing the UN-INSTRAW Strategic Framework 2008-2011 and recent decisions of ECOSOC, the Fifth Committee of the General

Assembly and the ACABQ have recognized and congratulated UN-INSTRAW for the revitalization efforts implemented and the progress achieved.

The move from confrontation to consensus has been a watershed achievement for the Institute, which has required:

Rebuilding trust in the Institute and its capacity to deliver;

- Generating recognition of the value of UN-INSTRAW's research and training work both within the UN System and externally through programmes and products that are reliable, innovative, and opportune;
- Improving the financial situation of the Institute by securing financial (core and extra-budgetary) and other resources
- Establishing cooperative partnerships with other UN entities in order to strengthen the Institute's position within the UN System and support system-wide coherence.

Within the UN Reform process and the attempt to ensure system-wide coherence, UN-INSTRAW now has the potential and the capacity to serve as a central focal point for research and training on gender issues. This unique role within the UN System means that the Institute can contribute to the work of the United Nations on gender equality and the empowerment of women, leading to measurable changes in the lives of women and a stronger UN that delivers concrete results as one.

The first phase of the UN-INSTRAW revitalization process is thus complete, and the Institute will move on to the second phase. Its work will be consolidated, strengthened and expanded in collaboration with UN agencies, Member States and other key stakeholders. On behalf of UN-INSTRAW, I thank the many partners who have supported the Institute over the last four years and urge those who haven't yet contributed to join this common effort to make a difference in women's lives.

Carmen Moreno

Message

# Brief History

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 has emphasized the importance of articulating research, training and knowledge management in a continuous cycle of analysis, learning and action, so that participatory research results feed into knowledge management 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.

Among its 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 CEDAW or 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. 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 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, in collaboration with institutional partners, developed the Strategic Framework 2008-2011, which aims to consolidate and carry forward the priorities established and achievements made during 2004-2007, and establish new and emerging areas of work for



the Institute. The Strategic Framework 2008-2011 was approved by the UN-INSTRAW Executive Board and ECOSOC in 2007.

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 communities 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.

## UN-INSTRAW Executive Board

### Mandate

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UN-INSTRAW is governed by an Executive Board composed of ten Member States. 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

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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

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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 6 February 2007, and 25 April 2007, the following Member States were elected for terms beginning on 1 January 2007 and expiring on 31 December 2009:

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| • Belarus  | • Philippines |
| • Egypt    | • Slovakia    |
| • Grenada  | • Spain       |
| • Honduras | • Syria       |
| • Israel   | • Zimbabwe    |

## VISION

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

## 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.

## a. 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 recent decades the number of women (and men) migrants has increased significantly in response to changing labor markets globally, particularly the massive demand for cheap female labor from poor countries to fill the growing demand for caregivers in rich countries.

Gender affects every aspect of migration: its causes, patterns, processes and impacts at every level, including the subjective personal experience of migrants. It also affects the research priorities, conceptual frameworks, and explanatory models of migration scholars and policy-makers. Despite the growing importance of female migration and in particular, remittances to the economic well-being of many families in developing countries, as well as the ever-growing number of working migrant women, there is little systematic research on the gender dimensions of migration and remittances, or their impact on development.

In response to this information gap, UN-INSTRAW initiated a series of case studies in 2004 with the aim of analyzing gender dimensions of migration and, in particular, the sending, utilization and impact of remittances on community and national development in the countries of origin. Specifically, the Gender, Migration and Development 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 feminization of migration in terms of the changing role of women within migratory flows;
- 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 positive link between migration and remittances, and their impact on development, that include gender perspectives and women's contribution, needs and priorities.



In 2004, UN-INSTRAW prepared various research materials as well as a website section that provided a conceptual introduction to its 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.



## b ■ UN-INSTRAW Activities 2006-2007

As a follow-up to Crossing Borders and in an effort to answer some questions raised by the paper, UN-INSTRAW undertook a series of case studies in various countries. Though each case study has posed different questions in response to the local context, the overall aim of the series is to contribute to maximizing the potential women's migration and remittances for community and national development in both countries of origin and destination. In 2006, the first UN-INSTRAW study of female migration from the Dominican Republic to Spain 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.

### Colombia

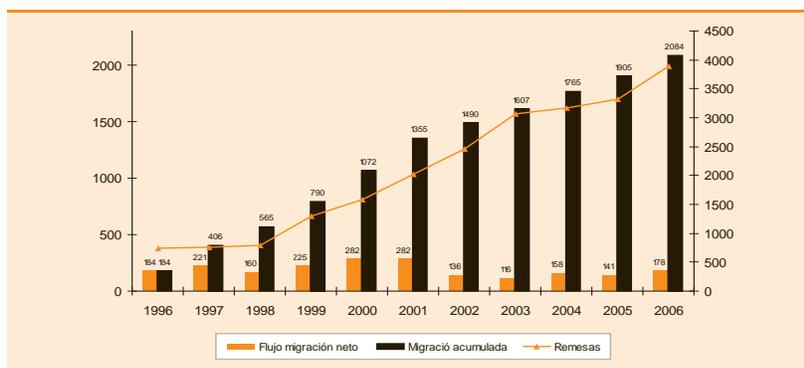
In 2007, the UN-INSTRAW study of female migration from Colombia to Spain revealed that:

- Migration is characterized by a marked social, economic, cultural, regional and political heterogeneity that affects the nature of migrations as well as migrants' insertion into the labour market. Within the limited labour market available to migrants, Colombians have managed to position their formative capital, diminish their levels of irregularity and promote accelerated processes of family reunification;
- Initially, Colombian migration to Spain was highly feminized (mid-1990s), linked to the migrant labour market in Spain and to the formation of regional and familial networks of migrant women.
- Other non-economic factors influenced women's decision to migrate, such as gender inequalities or the need to flee conflict (gender-based violence, forced displacement, widowhood, etc.);
- On the one hand, there has been a progressive empowerment both of women who migrate as main economic providers and those who receive remittances in the country of origin. On the other hand, there has been a marked increase in the participation of men in reproductive and household labour in both Colombia and Spain

### 2007 HIGHLIGHTS

- Case study research completed in Colombia, Guatemala, Philippines, and Southern Africa (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe).
- Initiation of new case studies in 15 countries around the world;
- Establishment of the Global Care Chains project
- Formation of strategic alliances with AECID, IDS, IFAD, SAIIA, UNDP, and other key partners.
- Publication of the Gender, Migration and Development Working Paper Series

Comparación entre la evolución de la migración neta y acumulada y la evolución de las remesas



In terms of remittances, the study revealed specifically that:

- Monthly or bi-weekly remittances are the most common. This implies that remittances constitute a permanent and regular source of income to recipient households. In the case of Colombia, men and women sent similar quantities of money, though this involved more effort and sacrifice on the part of women, who tend to concentrate in lower-paying sectors and earn less money
- Women constitute 70.7% of remittance recipients, which shows a marked preference for female administration of the funds.
- The utilization of remittances tends to focus on regular household expenses (food, housing, services), as well as education and health. In terms of investment, a tendency towards the purchase of property in Spain was observed.

This study was completed in 2007 in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Alianza País, which brings together a number of governmental, non-governmental and academic organizations in Colombia.

## Guatemala

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW received partial funding from the United Nations Population Fund (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 2007, UN-INSTRAW joined with the IOM in Guatemala to develop specific questions for the Guatemala Census Survey that related to female migration and the receipt and utilization of remittances. The study was published in November 2007 in collaboration with the IOM.

## Philippines

With support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and in collaboration with the Filipino Women's Council, UN-INSTRAW completed a research study of the gender dimensions of remittances sent by female migrants in Italy to the Philippines. The study analyzes the impact of remittances sent by migrants in Italy on recipient households in the Philippines, in particular their impact on rural development and food security.

## Southern Africa

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW received partial funding from UNFPA to initiate a case study of female migration, remittances and development in selected countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The case study was carried out in collaboration with the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) and published in February 2008. The study assessed the changing nature of migration in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, as well as women's increasingly protagonistic role within migration flows. As a result of challenges, in particular information and data gaps, encountered during the project, the study also identifies a number of research gaps that will guide UN-INSTRAW's future work in this area.

## 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, which were initiated in September 2007. The project aims to: (i) increase awareness and improve access to productive resources for female-headed households that receive remittances; (ii) support local and



## GENDER, MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: SOME FINDINGS

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.’

### Global Care Chains

In 2007, UN-INSTRAW received funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation to Development (AECID) for a project that looks at the organization of care from a transnational perspective, and aims to gather information on the (re) creation of global care chains and their role in the reorganization of care in origin and destination countries. The project also aims to establish transnational dialogue platforms that bring together women involved in different components of global care chains in each project country (Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Spain)

The main objectives of UN-INSTRAW's research on gender, migration and development are: i) to identify continuing research gaps, ii) place women's and gender issues at the centre of the international migration agenda, and iii) contribute to the formulation and implementation of policies that promote a positive impact of migration and remittances on development from a gender perspective.

- Research suggests that although the number of women migrants in South Africa has increased, with the exception of Zimbabwe, temporary migration in SADC to South Africa is still male-dominated. Female migrants are more likely to be married and older than their male counterparts, as well as being better educated. It seems that lack of education inhibits women from migrating. This may be due to different employment opportunities available to unskilled and less educated men and women.
- Women are more likely to migrate to visit family and friends, to trade and shop (usually for informal businesses at home), be self-employed in the informal sector, as well as to seek employment.
- Although domestic work comprises a significant area of employment for migrant women in other parts of the world, research undertaken in Johannesburg in 2004 suggests that this may not be the case in SADC. The survey found that although over 80% of the women interviewed were migrant workers, only 6% were international/cross-border migrants.

The screenshot shows the INSTRAW website interface. At the top, there is a logo for 'instraw' with the United Nations emblem and the text 'United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women'. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Research, Knowledge Management, Capacity Building, Donate, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled 'Remittances and Development'. On the left, there is a sidebar with two sections: 'Remittances' and 'Case Studies'. The 'Remittances' section includes links for Introduction, Framework, Case Studies, Publications, Presentations, Resources, and Events. The 'Case Studies' section lists various country pairs such as Dominican Rep. - Spain, Philippines - Italy (2006-2007), Guatemala - USA, Colombia - Spain, South Africa - SADC, Dominican Rep. - USA, Philippines - Italy (2007-2008), Albania - Greece, Senegal - France, Morocco - Spain, and Lesotho - South Africa. The main content area features a world map titled 'MIGRATION BY COUNTRY' with a list of countries: Albania, Botswana, Colombia, Philippines, Guatemala, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Dominican Rep., Senegal, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. Below the map, there is a text box that reads: 'Consequently, in 2003 INSTRAW started the research area of Gender, Remittances and Development, acknowledging that inequality between men and women needs to be considered as key issue when researching about remittances and development. This kind of analysis has to consider:'. At the bottom left, there is a language selection dropdown menu set to 'English'.

## a. Overview

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. Women and men experience situations of both peace and conflict differently, and have different vulnerabilities, needs and coping mechanisms with respect to their security. In addition, situations of armed conflict and transitions can place gender roles and relations into question as both women and men adapt their behaviours and change their perceptions.

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. In line with UN-INSTRAW's institutional objectives, the programme promotes applied research, facilitates knowledge management, and supports capacity-building in order to promote an inclusive peace and human security for women and men, girls and boys, around the world.

The Gender, Peace and Security Programme's specific objectives include:

- To promote the full and sustainable implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.
- To promote the inclusion of a gender perspective in all spheres of Security Sector Reform (SSR) processes.
- To promote more effective gender training and capacity-building for security sector personnel.

Working with other UN bodies, international and regional organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), policy makers, practitioners, academia and the media, UN-INSTRAW prioritizes initiatives that ensure

the right to peace and security for women, men, girls and boys. In addition, UN-INSTRAW actively works to increase knowledge management and networking in the area of gender, peace and security.

## 2007 HIGHLIGHTS

- Production of the Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit (with DCAF and ODIHR)
- Establishment of the Gender and Security Sector Reform Working Group;
- Creation of a Global Directory of Gender, Peace and Security Research Institutions;
- Creation of the Global Mapping of Gender Training for Peacekeepers
- Two virtual discussion on gender training for security sector personnel, and assessment, monitoring and evaluation of SSR

## b. UN-INSTRAW Activities 2006-2007

Promoting gendered security sector reform

Security sector reform (SSR) opens a window of opportunity to transform security policies, institutions and programmes by integrating gender issues and perspectives. Increasing the recruitment of female staff, preventing human rights violations and collaborating with women's organisations, for example, contribute to creating a security sector that is effective, accountable and meets the needs of men, women, boys and girls.

In 2006, UN-INSTRAW completed a study for UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations



(DPKO) Logistics Support Division (LSD) on “Attracting and Retaining Professional Women in Logistics Support for UN Peacekeeping Operations” This assessment identified barriers to women’s recruitment to LSD, as well as specific entry points for increased female recruitment. The study resulted in the establishment of a Gender Outreach Officer within LSD, and a number of the study’s recommendations have already been implemented.

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

In 2007, UN-INSTRAW in collaboration with DCAF and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) produced the Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit, which is an initial response to the need for more information and analysis on gender and SSR processes. It is designed to provide policymakers and practitioners with a practical introduction to why gender issues are important in SSR and what can be done to integrate them. Through comprehensive full-length tools and shorter, more concrete practice notes, the Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit:

- Sets out why gender is important to SSR processes
- Presents practical strategies to integrate gender into SSR
- Suggests gender-responsive SSR policy approaches
- Provides material from which to develop training on gender issues
- Compiles international laws and standards on gender relevant to SSR

## GENDER AND SECURITY SECTOR REFORM TOOLKIT

- Security Sector Reform and Gender
- Police Reform and Gender
- Defence Reform and Gender
- Justice Reform and Gender
- Penal Reform and Gender
- Border Management and Gender
- Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector and
- National Security Policy-Making and Gender
- Civil Society Oversight of the Security Sector and
- Private Military and Security Companies and Gender
- SSR Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation and
- Gender Training for Security Sector Personnel

As part of the production of this toolkit, UN-INSTRAW hosted two virtual dialogues during 2007, one on Gender Training for Security Sector Personnel: Good and Bad Practices (April 2007), and another on Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation of Security Sector Reform from a Gender Perspective (June 2007). These two discussions provided concrete inputs for the Gender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit, which includes cross-cutting tools on the same topics. They also generated significant interest in the development of a Gender Training Community of Practice, which UN-INSTRAW will launch in 2008 in order to continue exchange of experiences and good practices in gender training.

In 2007, UN-INSTRAW received partial funding from the Governments of Norway and Austria for the inter-agency project: “Ensuring Security for All: Gender and Security Sector Reform in Haiti.” This project, which will be implemented jointly by UN-INSTRAW, the MINUSTAH Gender Unit and UNIFEM, aims to assess the status of the Haitian security sector, in particular the response to violence against women, and identify existing capacity-building needs, challenges and actors from a gender perspective.

#### The Gender and SSR Toolkit contains:

- User Guide
- Security Sector Reform and Gender
- Police Reform and Gender
- Defence Reform and Gender
- Justice Reform and Gender
- Penal Reform and Gender
- Border Management and Gender
- Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector and Gender
- National Security Policy-Making and Gender
- Civil Society Oversight of the Security Sector and Gender
- Private Military and Security Companies and Gender
- Security Sector Reform Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation and Gender
- Gender Training for Security Sector Personnel: lessons learned and good practices
- Annex: International and Regional Laws and Instruments related to Gender and SSR

## Full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325

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 formulation 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 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 developing plans and policies on women, peace and security issues.

Based on recent meetings on the implementation of Resolution 1325 at the national level, UN-INSTRAW is compiling a review of good practices and lessons learned regarding national action plans and other initiatives that have already been implemented. This working paper and virtual platform aim to complement the UN-INSTRAW guide and highlight concrete examples and case studies.

## 1325 in Somalia

In 2007, UN-INSTRAW received funding from the Government of Italy to assess and strengthen the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Somalia, and in particular with women of the Somali diaspora living in Italy. The project is being implemented in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Somali women's organizations in Italy and Somalia, with the aim of highlighting the contribution of Somali Diaspora women's organizations to conflict-resolution and peace-building processes and enhancing cooperation between Diaspora women, and women in Somalia.



## 1325 in Burundi and Liberia

In 2007, UN-INSTRAW received funding from the Government of Austria to support the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Burundi and Liberia. This project aims to conduct an assessment of the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Burundi and Liberia, raise awareness of women, peace and security issues among key stakeholders, and establish mechanisms for the formulation of a women, peace and security action plan.

## Promote more effective gender training and capacity-building for security sector personnel

In order to build effective, non-discriminatory and representative security sector institutions, it is essential to provide security sector personnel with effective and sustainable gender training and capacity-building. Preventing sexual harassment and gender-based violence perpetrated by security forces, as well as creating a respectful and healthy work environment for male and female staff are just two of the main objectives of these training processes.

In 2007, UN-INSTRAW began documenting experiences and best practices and formulating guidelines and recommendations for the promotion of systematic and effective gender training within the security sector, in particular with peacekeeping personnel. In this area the Institute's focus has been on participatory and inclusive development of action-oriented tools for practitioners. The experiences collected, in collaboration with DPKO and the Gender Units of UN peacekeeping missions, led to the development of a Global Mapping on Gender Training for Peacekeepers, as well as a Working Paper on Gender Training for Peacekeepers: Preliminary overview of United Nations peace support operations.

The screenshot shows the UN-INSTRAW website interface. At the top, there is a logo for 'instraw' (United Nations Institute for Women's Peace and Security) and a banner with photos of women. Below the banner is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Research, Knowledge Management, Capacity Building, Donate, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled 'Gender Training for Peacekeepers' and features a world map with various colored markers. A red box labeled 'Zoom Out' is visible on the map. Below the map, there is a caption: 'Global overview of gender training for peacekeepers. Explore the world map to learn about gender training opportunities for peacekeepers. Click on different regions and countries to zoom in. Click on the symbols for training centres and UN peacekeeping missions to access information on their gender training.'

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Observations from participants in the UN-INSTRAW virtual discussion on gender training for security sector personnel

"It is paramount to encourage the security sector personnel that participate in gender training to analyze their own situations and institutions from a gender perspective"  
-Gunhild Hoogensen of the University of Tromsø, Norway

"If police officers understand that gender will help them do their job, they will listen"  
-Tilly Stroosnijder cited by Angela Mackay

"In situ" discussions where training facilitators go to the participants' workplace are a good way of creating interaction and showing respect and interest in their work and opinions. It also conveys that the trainer is a partner and not an outsider"  
-Anette Sikka

"A great deal of security sector personnel considers gender issues and gender training to be important"  
- Ximena Jimenez'

# Governance & Women's Political Participation

## a. Overview

Women's right to participate in power and decision-making is one of the outstanding demands for women's empowerment and gender equality. 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 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 of decision-making as a pre-requisite to the attainment 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 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.

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.





## **b** ■ UN-INSTRAW Activities 2006-2007

### Strengthening governance with a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level in Latin America

With funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation to Development (AECID) 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.

In 2007, the project issued a series of conceptual and capacity-building publications, including:

- Guide for Women's Leadership at the Local Level in Mexico
- Women's Political Participation at the Local Level in Latin America
- New Gender Machinery at the Local Level in Latin America
- The Participation of Indigenous Women in Governance Processes and Local Governments: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru
- Regional diagnostic studies (Central America and the Andean Region)
- Two capacity-building guides on women's political participation and planning from a gender perspective at the local level

In February 2007, UN-INSTRAW completed a series of ten national discussion workshops in each of the project countries. These workshops brought together over three hundred women representatives of civil society, local government, political parties, and the UN System in order to debate the results of the studies carried out by the project and identify concrete steps forward, such as how to

### 2007 HIGHLIGHTS

- Series of conceptual and capacity-building resources from the Strengthening governance with a gender perspective and women's political participation at the local level in Latin America project;
- Virtual Forum on Women and the New Society of Debate ;
- Launch of the Strengthening women's leadership and participation in politics and decision-making in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia project, with funding from the Government of Spain/AECID

# Governance & Women's Political Participation

overcome the challenges to accessing and remaining in political posts. In several countries, these workshops represent the first time that civil society and State institutions have come together to address the issue of women's political participation.

In October 2007, UN-INSTRAW organized the virtual forum "Women and the New Culture of Debate" Women participants highlighted the importance of promoting legislation to fight against political violence and implementing affirmative action compliance measures in order to ensure an increase in women's political participation.

In November 2007, UN-INSTRAW co-organized the seminar "Gender in Local Development", which brought together women representatives of Municipal Associations from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. As a result of this event, a committee to promote the Regional Network of Municipal Associations was created. UN-INSTRAW organized this seminar in conjunction with international cooperation agencies including Progressio, Volens, Friedrich-Ebert- Stiftung (FES) and International Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECI) as well as the Dominican Republic National Council for State Reform (CONARE). As a result of this collaborative work, UN-INSTRAW strengthened partnerships with organizations that share a common interest: encouraging women's political participation.

In the same year, guided by the results of the research phase (2006), UN-INSTRAW initiated the capacity-building phase of the project which includes activities in four countries. In Costa Rica, the project is supporting the creation of a nationally-based organization of municipal women, and in Guatemala the project is strengthening the management capacities of municipal women with a focus on the use of ICTs. These activities are being carried out in partnership with UNIFEM, national women's/ gender machinery and NGOs. In Bolivia, the project is supporting the management and communication capabilities of municipal women.

In Ecuador, the programme includes support to women in the Constituent Assembly through training on political leadership and TICs.

The project has maintained 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 - was 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.

The participatory nature of the project is 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.



Women participants in the seminar Gender in the Local Development. In the picture from left to right: Juana Tzorin, Representative of the Association of Women in the Municipal Government of Guatemala (ASMUGOM); Maria Cándida Sánchez, representative of the Union of Municipal Dominican Women (UNMUNDO); Alba Márquez, Representative of Syndics and Councilwomen of El Salvador (ANDRYSAS); Carmen Rivera, President of the municipal women's association of Honduras (ANAMMH); and Elvia de Villalobos, Councilwoman of San Isidro de Heredia in Costa Rica.



## Strengthening women's leadership and participation in politics and decision-making in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia

The absence of equality and balance in the representation of women in politics and decision-making in the Maghreb region can be attributed to a number of causes, including, inter alia: lack of awareness and decreased opportunities for women to organize themselves and participate in politics; the lack of national strategies compounded by a lack of commitment on the part of political parties to incorporating women; and the absence of resources and financial support for the campaigns of women.



Against this backdrop, UN-INSTRAW, in collaboration with the Centre for Arab Women Training and Research (CAWTAR) is beginning to implement a project in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia that aims to help strengthen the political participation and leadership of women by analyzing the current situation, with a specific focus on the barriers to women in politics. It further seeks to boost generate dialogue and support collaborative efforts among key stakeholders who work in this area; promote the creation of political spaces for women and men from different backgrounds; and, in a final stage, work with key stakeholders with a view to increasing and improving women's participation in politics and decision-making.

## WOMEN'S BRIEF HISTORY IN POWER

“In the Ayacucho region there were about 150 women in the previous government (2003-2006). Of those women, only three ran for re-election and only one was actually re-elected. In the new government, all the women elected are new to municipal governance and have had to begin a whole learning process in order to be able to exercise their functions effectively. While many men see participation in municipal government as a long-term career, most women are so exhausted, oppressed or disillusioned that they decide not to continue.”

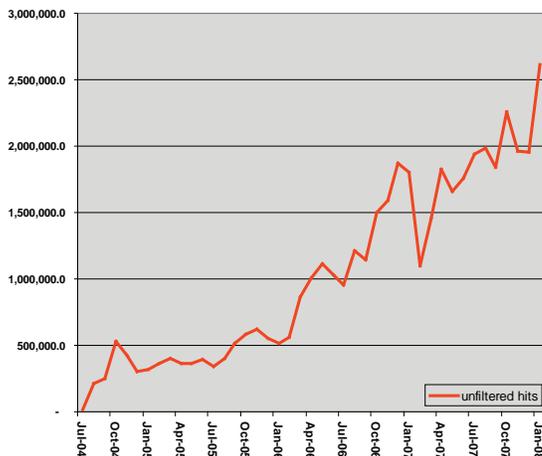
- Rosa Mendoza, participant in the UN-INSTRAW virtual forum on Women and the New Culture of Debate

## a. The UN-INSTRAW Website

In November 2007, UN-INSTRAW launched its re-designed Website. The new site aims to be more user-driven by including more interactive features, and more dynamic through the use of multimedia tools.

During 2007, hits to the UN-INSTRAW Website continued increase, with an overall increase from December 2006 of 500,000. The significant growth in hits to the Website throughout 2006 and 2007 has been largely 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 virtual Forum, and the Global Mapping of Gender Training for Peacekeepers, among others.

Monthly hits to <http://www.un-instraw.org>



## b. UN-INSTRAW Virtual Discussions

### Political Participation Virtual Forum

In October 2007, UN-INSTRAW hosted a virtual dialogue on Women and the New Culture of Debate, which brought together 30 participants from various institutions in order to discuss key issues surrounding the political participation of women in Latin America. The discussion focused on three issues in particular: i) political violence against women; ii) quota laws and their impact; and iii) laws on equality of opportunity between men and women and their impact. This virtual dialogue was the first in a series planned throughout 2008.



### Good and Bad Practices in Gender Training for Security Sector Personnel

Gender training is meant to sensitize and raise awareness among security sector personnel and improve their ability to respond to gender specific security needs. The security sector is broad however, and embraces various actors, including institutions such as the police, the military and rule of law agencies, to policy-making bodies and non-statutory security actors. Country-specific contexts also reflect different needs and practices with regard to gender training.



In order to generate an overview of experiences in gender training for security sector personnel, UN-INSTRAW organized a dialogue on this subject in April 2007. The issues, views, and recommendations raised during this lively discussion will serve as one of several inputs to the preparation of a comprehensive tool on gender training for security sector personnel. The tool was published as part of the Gender & Security Sector Reform Toolkit, a joint project of UN-INSTRAW, the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the (ODIHR).

### Integrating Gender in Security Sector Reform Assessments, Monitoring and Evaluation

Assessing the condition and context of security before implementing SSR initiatives, measuring the success of reform efforts, and monitoring the process of SSR demand a gender perspective in order to respond adequately to the diverse security needs of men, women, boys and girls. In order to begin a dialogue on how to integrate a gender dimension into systematic assessment of security needs, actors and entry points for reform, UN-INSTRAW organized a platform for discussion on this subject in June 2007. The issues raised during this discussion will serve as an input to a comprehensive tool on this topic, which was also published as part of the Gender & Security Sector Reform Toolkit.

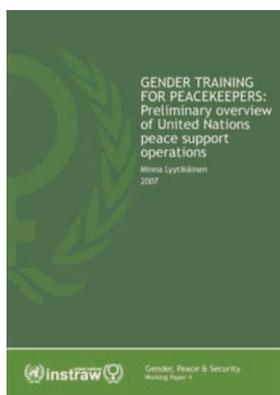
### Website Media Center

Among the new initiatives for the Knowledge Management Area, a media center was launched in order to provide easy access to news, press releases, events, newsletters and other information relating to the institute's goals and programme of work. The new multimedia gallery provides visitors with access to documentary videos, audio recordings such as interviews with UN-INSTRAW staff and up-to-date photos. Moreover, the section "UN-INSTRAW in the press" was developed in order to visibilize the articles published in various printed and digital newspapers, academic journals, magazines and other UN entities' web sites.

The screenshot shows the UN-INSTRAW website interface. At the top, there is a logo for 'instraw' with the United Nations emblem and the text 'Instituto Internacional de Investigación y Capacitación de las Naciones Unidas para la Promoción de la Mujer'. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Research, Knowledge Management, Capacity Building, Donate, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled 'Media Center' and contains a list of links: Press Releases, INSTRAW News, Multimedia, Instraw in the Press, Global Gender News, Newsletter, and Contact Us. There is a language selection dropdown set to 'English' and a search bar. The 'Press Releases' section displays two articles: 'Women act for sustainable peace and gender equality in Africa' (8 February, 2008) and 'Local governments need to work harder for women' (22 November, 2007). Each article has a 'Read more...' link and icons for print, email, and social media.

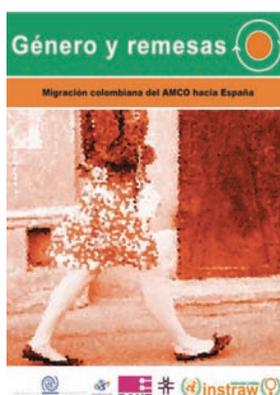
## 2007 HIGHLIGHTS

- News posted on the web site about UN-INSTRAW work and activities
- Press releases created to visibilize UN-INSTRAW publications of news studies and projects
- Articles published about UN-INSTRAW in different local, regional and international mass media
- Monthly Newsletter about UN-INSTRAW programmes and global gender news
- Networking activities with several UN entities NGOs and academia



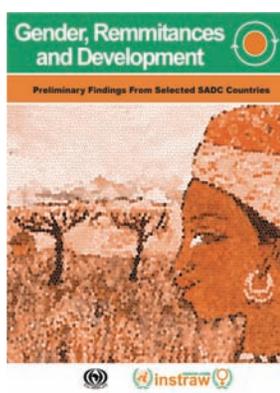
## Gender, Peace and Security Working Paper Series (2007)

This working paper series brings together various papers on different topics in gender, peace and security, including Gender and Security Sector Reform; Gender Training for Peacekeepers; Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Security Sector; and Gender Training for Security Sector Personnel, with the aim of describing and analyzing ongoing trends in peace and security studies from a gender perspective, providing policy recommendations and other tools to facilitate analysis and programming from a gender perspective, and advocating for the importance of including women and gender issues in peace and security work.



## Gender and Remittances: Colombian migration from AMCO to Spain (2008)

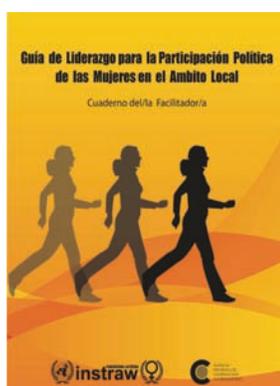
This study, carried out in collaboration with the IOM, aims to generate greater understanding of the context and nature of migratory and remittances flows, as well as their impacts on development, from a gender perspective. The study combines analysis of qualitative and quantitative information on migration from the Área Metropolitana Centro Occidente (AMCO) region of Bogota, Colombia to Spain in order to assess the development potential of remittances in Colombia from a gender perspective.



## Gender, Remittances and Development: Preliminary findings from selected SADC countries (2008)

Available only in English

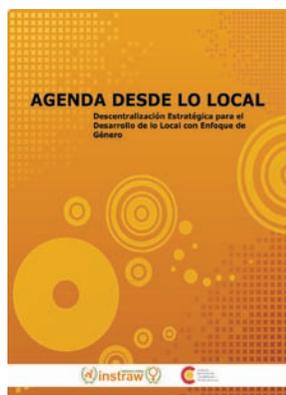
This study, carried out in collaboration with the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), offers a general overview of the changing nature of migration and remittances flows in selected SADC countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe), and in particular the evolving role of women in migratory flows. On the basis of this synthesis and analysis of information, the research gaps identified are oriented towards supporting the formulation and implementation of policies that promote a positive impact of migration and remittances on development from a gender perspective.



## Leadership Guide for Women's Participation at the Local Level (2007)

Available only in Spanish

This guide aims to support the development of capacity-building processes for women leaders in order to strengthen their participation in the political arena. The guide is based on an analysis of the reality of women's participation in politics, the exercise of their rights and an assessment of their potential, and encourages participants to develop their own strategies for participation, as a precondition to the development of citizenships that respect diversity. Strengthening the position of women in the political arena requires the establishment of processes that promote the symbolic construction of their identities and their capacity for mobilization within the new political, social, cultural and economic context of Latin America.



## The Local-Level Agenda (2007)

Available only in Spanish

This study is the result of an assessment process carried out in Central America during 2006. The aim of the assessment was to identify, describe and analyze governance processes and women's political participation at the local level from a gender perspective in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. The study highlights lessons learned on institutionalization and capacity-building at the national and sub-regional levels. In particular, the study describes and analyzes whether the actors involved in these processes at the local level work in collaboration with one another in building a common agenda that would allow them to formulate effective public policies.



## Governance, Gender and Women's Political Participation at the Local Level in Central America (2007)

Available only in Spanish

This study is the result of an assessment process carried out in Central America during 2006. The aim of the assessment was to identify, describe and analyze governance processes and women's political participation at the local level from a gender perspective in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. The study highlights lessons learned on institutionalization and capacity-building at the national and sub-regional levels. In particular, the study describes and analyzes whether the actors involved in these processes at the local level work in collaboration with one another in building a common agenda that would allow them to formulate effective public policies.



## Quota Mechanisms for Women's Political Participation: Experiences from Latin America (2007)

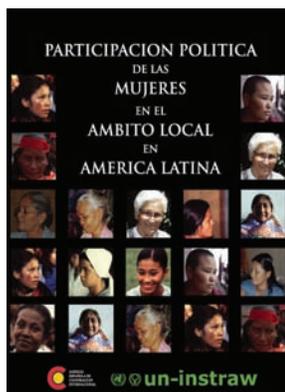
This document is a revision of Latin American experiences with the implementation of quota laws, which confirms that over the last years there has been a significant increase in women's political participation at both the executive and legislative levels. Quota laws are present in the majority of Latin American countries, though other affirmative actions have also been identified for increasing women's participation in the public sphere.



## Governance, Gender and Women's Political Participation at the Local Level in the Andean Region (2007)

Available only in Spanish

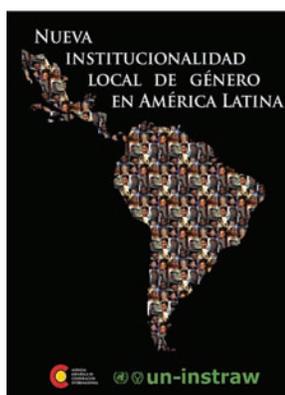
This study is the result of an assessment process carried out in the Andean region during 2006. The aim of the assessment was to identify, describe and analyze governance processes and women's political participation at the local level from a gender perspective in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The study highlights lessons learned on institutionalization and capacity-building at the national and sub-regional levels. In particular, the study describes and analyzes whether the actors involved in these processes at the local level work in collaboration with one another in building a common agenda that would allow them to formulate effective public policies.



## **Women's Political Participation at the Local Level in Latin America (2007)**

Available only in Spanish

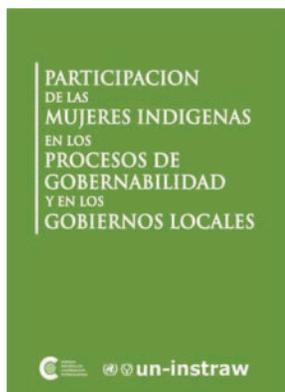
Women's political participation in municipalities has received little attention until recently, though the chronic under-representation of women in mayoral and other local elected positions is increasingly recognized as a significant challenge to gender equality. This working paper is part of the first 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 (2007)**

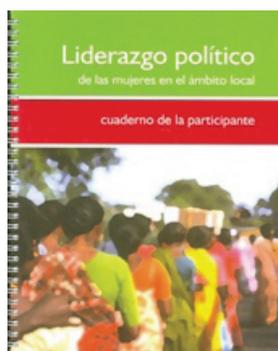
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This report is the product of a broad bibliographic review, as well as consultations with various stakeholders on the participation of indigenous women in governance processes and local governments in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru. The report aims to systematize lessons learned and identify critical entry points for intervention. In order to contextualize the information, the report also discusses: i) the definition of the "indigenous;" ii) the relationship between indigenous peoples and poverty as a crucial influence on the issue of participation; and iii) the relationship between indigenous peoples, local governments and governance, including the tensions that can arise from differing conceptions and practices.



## Indigenous Women's Political Participation in Latin America: The Zapatista movement in Mexico (2007)

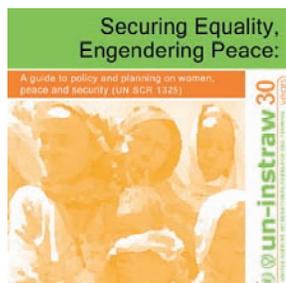
This study is based on doctoral research carried out between 1997 and 2005 in a tolojabal Zapatista community in las Margaritas, Chiapas. The author visited the community as a participant observer and discussed the Ley de Mujeres with the women of the community, as well as their participation in the Zapatista movement. The study presents part of the results of this research, within the context of the complex relationship between ethnicity and the Zapatista discourses on gender and development. The final part of the study looks at the tensions and points of difference between Zapatista “indigenous feminism” and urban feminism in Mexico, with the aim of broadening the underpinnings of the feminist critique of the current Latin American gender and socio-political order.



## Guide for Women's Leadership at the Local Level in Mexico (2006)

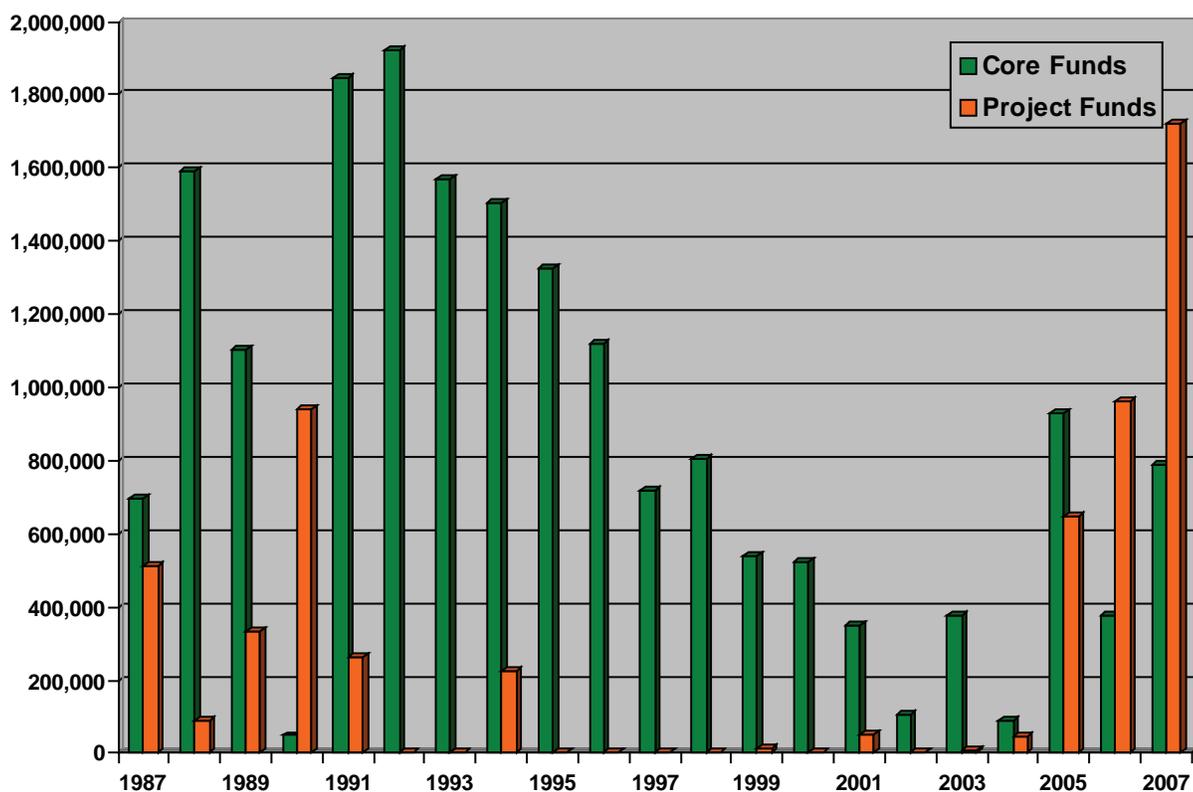
Available only in Spanish

One of the challenges to achieving gender equality in Mexico and the rest of 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 UN-INSTRAW, have prepared this guide, which includes both a Facilitator's Manual and a Participant's Manual.



## 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-INSTRAW, 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).



Contributions to UN-INSTRAW Core Budget (2006-2007)

Country	2006	2007
Barbados	1,000	1,000
Chile	3,000	5,000
China	9,980	10,000
Colombia	--	2,000
Costa Rica	3,542	--
Dominican Republic	241,263	--
Greece	20,000	20,000
India	1,100	--
Israel	--	10,000
Italy	--	175,600
Maldives	500	--
Mexico	--	100,000
Morocco	3,000	5,000
Pakistan	1,039	--
Philippines	3,743	3,656
South Africa	16,032	--
Spain	76,760	83,436
Thailand	2,994	3,010
Tunisia	3,228	3,160
Turkey	10,000	30,000
Venezuela	--	5,520

Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances for 2007 (at 6 December 2007, in US dollars)

A. Income	
Voluntary contributions*	1,638,158.38
Funds received under inter-organization	1,038.53
Interest income	45,403.35
Other/miscellaneous income	1,726,155.76
Prior/future revenues	51,610.00
<b>Total income:</b>	<b>\$3,462,366.02</b>
B. Expenditures	
Staff and other personnel costs	1,634,646.92
Travel	184,487.73
Contractual services	166,744.04
Operating expenses	139,368.13
Acquisitions	24,741.78
<b>Total direct expenditure:</b>	<b>\$2,149,988.60</b>
Programme support costs	84,411.20
<b>Total expenditure:</b>	<b>\$2,234,399.80</b>
Excess/shortfall of income over expenditure	\$1,227,966.22
Reserves and fund balances, beginning of period	\$564,176.51
Reserves and fund balances, end of period	<b>\$2,064,642.73</b>