

Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization

Implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan

An Assessment

March 2014

Project Report

موسسه مطالعات عامه
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Acknowledgements

A consortium of three organizations commissioned this assessment initiative of the implementation of the National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA): Oxfam GB, ActionAid with support from the Italian Cooperation, and the Embassy of Canada in Afghanistan. The purpose of this assessment was to take stock of the progress made in the implementation of NAPWA since its ratification, identify the key challenges, and suggest possible ways forward.

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APPRO is grateful to all governmental and non-governmental individuals who agreed to be interviewed for this research and/or participated in the focus group discussions. APPRO is particularly indebted to Nuria Beneitez of ActionAid for her support and tireless input into the various versions of this report and Nathalie Besèr for the final edit and formatting.

About APPRO

Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization (APPRO) is an independent social research organization promoting social and policy learning to benefit development and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan. APPRO is a non-profit, non-government organization, headquartered in Kabul, Afghanistan. APPRO's mission is to measure development progress against strategic reconstruction objectives to provide insights on how to improve performance against the development milestones set by the Afghan government and international donors. APPRO conducts applied research, carries out evaluations, and provides training on policy analysis, research methods, Monitoring and Evaluations, and research methods.

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List of Abbreviations

ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ANP	Afghan National Police
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program
AWN	Afghan Women's Network
BHC	Basic Health Center
BPHS	Basic Package of Health Services
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHC	Comprehensive Health Center
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
DoWA	Department of Women's Affairs
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women law
HP	Health Post
HSC	Health Sub Center
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
NAPWA	National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan
NESP	The National Education Strategic Plan
TTC	Teacher Training Center
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan

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Executive Summary

This study was undertaken to examine and document the extent to which the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) has been implemented since coming to effect in 2008 until 2013. The findings from this assessment are intended to contribute to the broader discussion on the transition planned for 2014 and provisions made to protect women's rights in Afghanistan. The findings are also aimed at assisting the Government of Afghanistan and its international donors in how to best serve the many needs of Afghan women through development programming.

The scope of this study does not cover all three pillars of the NAPWA document. This research focuses on pillars 2 and 3: access to justice under pillar 2 and access to education, healthcare and work under pillar 3 of NAPWA. These key areas were selected as proxies to establish successes, failures and missed opportunities that have transpired in the past 5 years since NAPWA's endorsement. Pillar 1, Security, was not included in the scope of this assessment due to time and resource constraints.

Access to education and healthcare has improved significantly for women in Afghanistan since 2008. Numerous schools and health facilities have been built and staffed with trained personnel, resulting in improved overall access to essential services. This has led to significant, though insufficient, gains in terms of quantity. The gains in quality are much less evident, however.

Despite the increased numbers, there remains a notable shortage of female teachers and health staff, which continues to hinder women's access to educational and healthcare services. Women from both rural and urban communities feel that schools and clinics are lacking competent staff. Many teachers are under qualified with only a 12th grade certificate and are lacking formal teachers' training. Similarly, it is not uncommon for basic health facilities to be short on competent staff, equipment, and sufficient medicine to provide satisfactory care for women. Communities across Afghanistan continue to be in need of school buildings, facilities and learning material. Lack of proper classrooms and equipment compel schoolteachers to teach in open air, which creates major impediments to learning, particularly during the colder months.

Women have a higher degree of access to work in urban areas as compared to rural areas. In more general terms, Afghan families have grown more accepting of girls' education and of women working in public spaces. However, there continues to be a general lack of work opportunities for all, affecting women much more than men. There is also a concern among women that the availability of vocational training has decreased as compared to previous years.

The recruitment process in most work places, including government offices and vocational training courses, is far from equitable and prone to clientelism.

While awareness raising campaigns by the Ministry of Justice and civil society organizations have been effective in improving women's awareness of their rights, law enforcement institutions responsible for protecting women's rights and enabling them to exercise these rights remain

weak. Little progress has been made in terms of increasing women's access to justice services and the protection of their rights within the formal justice system.

A key deterrent to women exercising their rights is the weak formal justice system susceptible to corrupt practices and insufficiently sensitized to women's special needs. The incapacity of the justice system to protect and serve the most vulnerable leaves women with no option other than relying on traditional forms of justice.

The stated intention of NAPWA is to build on the Government's commitments to meet the Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals and the objectives set out in the Afghanistan Compact and ANDS. The steps, resources, and timeframes required to meet these goals and objectives are absent, however. NAPWA states a commitment to work towards dismantling individual and institutional gender biases and patterns of inequality without providing a detailed description of the means to overcome these challenges.

Despite the claims about NAPWA being a major political accomplishment, in practical terms it remains a well-intended statement of goals and objectives on women's many needs. As a policy document NAPWA is unclear on the scale(s) at which actions need to be taken, who or what is supposed to take them, the resources and time required, the manner in which coordination with similar objectives in different programs will be managed, and the sequence of actions to be taken based on agreed upon prioritization criteria.

Finally, NAPWA's implementation has been directly, and adversely, affected by developments in the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) as the key agency charged with the oversight of NAPWA's implementation. Since being founded in 2002, the Ministry has struggled with shortages of capacity and lack of access to adequate resources to lead in the implementation of NAPWA and other women-centered programs.

The security situation has been deteriorating since 2006. A number of earlier gains in gender mainstreaming have come increasingly under the threat of being rolled back. The steps taken to negotiate settlements with armed opposition groups, as part of the process to effect a transition of responsibilities for national security from international to national security forces, carry the risk of further weakening the gains made for and by women since 2001. These developments add to the urgency of the findings from this and related studies for women-centered programming in Afghanistan beyond 2014.

1. Background

There has been significant progress for women in Afghanistan since 2001. There also remain major challenges in sustaining and building on the gains made, particularly with the prospect of the transition planned for 2014.

Afghanistan remains the most dangerous country for women and the lowest ranking country in terms of health, non-sexual violence, and poor or inadequate access to economic resources.¹ Fertility rate was estimated at 6.48 children per woman in 2009, along with a maternal mortality rate ranked as one of the highest in the world.² Access to primary education for girls remains a major issue with high dropout rates and a shortage of teachers and other resources (see section on education). Afghan women's role in and contribution to the economy continue to be underestimated and unrecognized despite the fact that a significant portion of value adding activities in agricultural production is carried out by women as free or extremely cheap labor.³ The legal provisions for women to have inheritance rights over land and control over income remain ill enforced at best and socially and domestically resisted.⁴ The courts and the society at large consistently rely on often arbitrary interpretations of Islamic Sharia Law to limit women's rights in economic and political spheres despite a range of legal provisions and policy documents that call for the protection of these rights.⁵

Gender is a crosscutting component in most of Afghanistan's development and reconstruction plans and programs. The Government of Afghanistan, with support from the international community, maintains gender equality as one of its principal concerns. Gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution while the Government of Afghanistan has signed a range of international legal instruments aimed at protecting gender equality, including the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Since the 2001 Bonn Agreement national policy mechanisms in Afghanistan have formally embraced and promoted gender equality.⁶ These mechanisms have included the establishment of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) in 2002, approval of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) in 2008, endorsement of the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) in 2008, and the signing of the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW) by the President in 2009.⁷ Each of these mechanisms emphasizes gender mainstreaming as a crosscutting theme in all government activities and policies.

¹ Thomson Reuters Foundations (2011), available at: <http://www.trust.org/item/?map=factsheet-the-worlds-most-dangerous-countries-for-women>

² The World Bank, available at: http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators?cid=GPD_WDI

³ Parto, S. A. Hozyainova, and R. Mihran (2011). Gender and the Agricultural Innovation System in Rural Afghanistan: Barriers and Bridges. (Kabul: APPRO), available from: <http://www.appro.org.af/Publications.html>

⁴ Akbar, S. and T. Pirzad (2011). Women's Access To Property In Afghanistan: Law, Enforcement and Barriers. (Kabul: Qara Consulting Inc.)

⁵ A number of legal aid and women's rights NGOs. Interviews conducted by APPRO in June 2011.

⁶ Kandiyoti, D. (2005). The Politics of Gender and Reconstruction in Afghanistan. (Geneva: UNRISD).

⁷ Though there have been serious threats to this decree from within the Parliamentary process since May 2013 with the outcome as yet unclear.

The declaration that women and men are equal in rights and duties in the Constitution, the approval of ANDS and NAPWA, the promotion of female leadership opportunities, the protection of women against discrimination through CEDAW, and the signing of the ERAW law by the President are formal expressions of acceptance by the Government of women's rights in Afghanistan. The existence of a ministry with the sole responsibility for women's affairs, MoWA, is significant in and by itself despite its weak position in the still predominantly patriarchal system of government.

NAPWA is formally the key mechanism for the promotion of women's advancement in Afghanistan. It is a policy document formulated under ANDS and in line with the Government's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment. NAPWA is a ten-year action plan to guarantee continuity and consistency in the Government's efforts to protect women's equal citizenship rights.⁸ With support from UNIFEM/UN Women, MoWA was a key actor in formulating NAPWA and is expected to monitor and guide its implementation.⁹ NAPWA is to:

[A]ctively promote institutions and individuals to be responsible implementers of women's empowerment and gender equality by providing clear focus and direction, coordinated action, and shared commitment to the Government's vision. ... The full implementation of NAPWA is the main measurable benchmark through which government seeks to realize its three-pronged goal on gender equity and thus address the difficult situation of women.¹⁰

The three goals specified under NAPWA are the elimination of discrimination against women, development of women's human capital and promotion of women's leadership.

The policy document focuses on seven sectors perceived as critical in accelerating the improvement of women's status in the country. These are: Security, Legal Protection and Human Rights, Leadership and Political Participation, Economy, Work and Poverty, Health, and Education.

Since 2006 security has steadily deteriorated and a number of earlier gains in gender mainstreaming have come under serious threat, particularly in more remote areas. The steps taken to negotiate settlements with armed opposition groups, as part of the process to effect a transition of responsibilities for national security from international to national security forces, risk further weakening the gains made since 2001. A round of interviews conducted by APPRO in June 2011 revealed that women's rights groups in Afghanistan felt excluded from and uneasy about joining the peace negotiations. The women expressed concerns that there was a serious lack of transparency in the peace negotiations, reconciliation talks, the Bonn II Conference and the various dialogues about transition. They also felt that MoWA had been marginalized and not sufficiently empowered to represent women's interest and that NAPWA remained a document with no practical implications for protecting and improving women's conditions in Afghanistan.¹¹

⁸ Wordsworth, A. (2007). *A Matter of Interests: Gender and the Politics of Presence in Afghanistan's Wolesi Jirga*. (Kabul: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit).

⁹ Larson, A. (2008). *A Mandate to Mainstream: Promoting Gender Equality in Afghanistan*. Kabul: Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit.

¹⁰ NAPWA (2009).

¹¹ Twenty-three women's rights organizations were interviewed by APPRO as a part of Oxfam's "Promoting Community Peace Building Through Mobilization and Capacity Building of Civil Society Institutions" Project implemented in Herat, Balkh, Daikundi, Kandahar, and Kabul provinces.

There have been no publicly available evaluations of NAPWA's impact in the protection of women's rights. There is a general worry that the lack of coherent action to serve women's needs as stated in NAPWA will result in removing women's rights from the reconstruction agenda, particularly in the post-2014 period. Given the prospect of the 2014 transition, assessment needs to be made of the adequacy of the policy document and the ability of MoWA to implement it. The assessment of NAPWA in this report is intended to serve as the basis on which to support MoWA in taking the lead on implementing NAPWA as a crucial cornerstone of gender mainstreaming in Afghanistan.

2. Objectives

This research was undertaken to examine the governance dynamics of service provision in the key areas of health, education, women's access to work and justice as a proxy for establishing success, missed opportunities, and future possibilities for gender mainstreaming in Afghanistan. The findings from this research are expected to contribute to the broader discussion on transition, women's rights, and the Bonn process to ensure higher investment and prioritization of women's rights and for the effective implementation of NAPWA. To this end, the following objectives were set for this research:

1. Document progress made in the implementation of NAPWA.
2. Establish the role MoWA does and can play in the implementation of NAPWA.
3. Assess the consequences of not supporting the implementation of NAPWA, with a focus on the availability of, access to, and use of basic services in health, education, public life, and justice.
4. Identify the key barriers to the full implementation of NAPWA and generate a series of recommendations to feed into evidence-based advocacy by stakeholders engaged in the promotion and protection of women's rights in Afghanistan.

3. Methodology

The provinces included in this assessment are Badakhshan, Bamyan, Jawzjan, Herat, Kabul, and Kandahar. A team of eight researchers collected primary data while two researchers conducted a review of the available literature including:

1. Key policy and strategy documents
2. Development plans at the district and provincial levels
3. Thematic reports relevant to the focus of this research, and
4. Statistical data from the Central Statistical Organization and the World Bank to generate graphs for illustrative purposes.

Primary data was collected through interviews and focus group discussions, held with community members, district offices of relevant line ministries, and key informants. The research team also conducted spot checks on the basic services available for women in the

areas of health, education, and access to justice.¹² 128 key informants were interviewed and 93 site visits were made as follows:

- 36 interviews with government officials
- 8 interviews with 5 ministries in Kabul (MoE, MoPH, MoLSAMD, MoJ and MoF)
- 84 individual interviews with women working in the public sphere including women's rights advocates.
- 50 visits to girls' high schools
- 33 visits to clinics
- 5 visits to provincial hospitals (only Kandahar was not visited)

In addition, 584 women were engaged in focus group discussions. A total of 12 focus group discussions were conducted in each of the provinces – six in urban settings and six in rural areas (Table 1).

Table 1: Focus group discussions per province

Province	Rural		Urban		Grand Total	
	Women	Focus Group Discussions	Women	Focus Group Discussions	Women	Focus Group Discussions
Badakhshan	59	6	45	6	104	12
Bamiyan	51	6	47	6	98	12
Herat	44	6	49	6	93	12
Jawzjan	26	6	70	6	96	12
Kabul	55	6	41	6	96	12
Kandahar	52	6	45	6	97	12
Grand Total	287	36	297	36	584	72

Women interviewed were drawn from two age categories – those old enough to remember the Taliban's rule (roughly over 30 years old) and those who had little or no memory of living under the Taliban (roughly under 25 years old). This division in age groups was made to allow for comparing the perceptions and expectations of women in different age groups of the roles of the government and the international community. The segregation according to the ability to work also helped in establishing whether socio-economic status had a visible impact on the perceptions and expectations.

Table 1: Categories of focus group discussions

Category	Respondents	Urban Area	Rural Area
Under 25 years of age:			
1	Illiterate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
2	Literate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
3	Literate women, working	1	1
Over 30 years of age:			
4	Illiterate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
5	Literate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
6	Literate women, working	1	1
Total		6	6

The remainder of this report is organized as follows. The next section presents the key findings from a review of the relevant documents and reports. Sections 5-8 evaluate achievements made

¹² For the full list interviewees and visits see Annex 13.

since NAPWA's endorsement in 2008 and highlight some of the remaining challenges faced by women in terms of access to education, healthcare , work and public life, and justice. Section 9 concludes while Section 10 provides the recommendations.

4. Findings from Document Review

4.1 Education

The National Education Strategic Plan II (NESP II) defines specific benchmarks to be achieved between 2008-2014 while emphasizing the need for improving opportunities for girls and women. Key national targets in NESP II are improved education quality through better-trained teachers, improved school infrastructure, and increased girls' enrollment by 2014.¹³ Increased access to education is a function of two processes. The first is the supply of educational services, such as availability of school buildings, basic amenities on the school premises, teaching materials, and qualified and professional teachers. The second process involves the establishment of trust and cooperation between schools and the communities. This second process also entails engaging with communities through awareness raising initiatives and creation of school *shuras*, both of which are to serve as tools to increase understanding about the value and importance of girls' education in Afghanistan.

Despite significant progress in access to education, Afghanistan still has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world, with a 26 percent overall literacy rate among the total adult population (12 percent for women and 39 percent for men) while girls and women wanting education continue facing major challenges.¹⁴ In 2012, 31 percent of the teachers in Afghanistan were female while girls' enrollment in general education reached 39 percent the same year (Graphs 2-3). In the meantime, the quality of education in Afghanistan remains low with poor school facilities, lack of learning materials, high student teacher ratios, insufficient number of female teachers, and under qualified teaching staff.¹⁵

4.2 Health

Afghanistan ranks as one of the lowest in the world in terms of healthcare services and human development, positioned as 175 out of a total of 187 countries ranked in 2012.¹⁶ Decades of armed conflict along with drought and population displacement have left Afghanistan with a shattered health infrastructure and some of the worst health indices in the world. The poor health situation of women was additionally exacerbated during the Taliban rule, following the civil war from 1996 to 2001. During the Taliban rule restrictions were put on women's freedom of movement, employment, and education. A large number of female health professionals fled

¹³ MoE, National Education Strategic Plan II (NESP II), 2010-2014, available at: http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/format_liste1_en.php?Chp2=Afghanistan

¹⁴ See Ministry of Education, National Education Strategic Plan, 2010-2014, p. 2-3 and European Union, National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/2008

¹⁵ Joint Briefing Paper (2011), "High Stakes, Girls' Education in Afghanistan", available at: <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/afghanistan-girls-education-022411.pdf>

¹⁶ Human Development Report (HDR) (2013), available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2013/>

the country while those who remained were limited in their ability to work and offer their services. These developments seriously undermined women's access to healthcare, as women were not permitted to see male physicians. By the time the Taliban's rule ended in 2001, the maternal mortality rate in Afghanistan had reached a record level with an estimated 15,000 women dying every year due to pregnancy related health complications. In 2002, the infant mortality rate was estimated as high as 165 per 1,000 live births and only 23 percent of the population had access to clean water, with serious health implications for the very young and elderly.¹⁷

Much progress has been made since 2001 in improving the availability of healthcare in Afghanistan. Some of the most noteworthy accomplishments are the improved coverage of basic health care and reduced child mortality.¹⁸ However, despite significant advancements in the health sector, major challenges remain. One of the most critical shortcomings of the current healthcare system is poor and uneven quality in service, caused mainly by insufficient numbers of physicians, midwives and other trained professionals and lack of medicine. Combined, these shortcomings have serious repercussions on women.¹⁹

The Ministry of Public Health's (MoPH) National Gender Strategy of 2012 states that its goal is "to improve the health and nutrition status of women and men equitably and to improve gender equity within the health sector." To this end, the Strategy outlines four strategic objectives: to incorporate a gender perspective in all MoPH's programs, to promote gender sensitivity in all the administrative policies and procedures of MoPH, to ensure equal access for women to health services, and to create a gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation system.²⁰

4.3 Access to Work

Afghanistan's Constitution and Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) both make explicit references to gender equality as a crosscutting theme under which commitment is made to ensure women's access to work and public life. ANDS's "Gender Equity Cross Cutting Strategy" provides guidance on improving conditions for women as an integrated component of development programming in Afghanistan and in line with Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The implementation of the strategy for gender equality is considered as a shared responsibility among the different entities of the government at the national and sub-national levels.²¹

¹⁷ UN (2002), available at: www.un.org/events/women/2002/ecn620025eng.pdf

¹⁸ Afghanistan Mortality Survey (2010), available at: <http://measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/FR248/FR248.pdf>

¹⁹ Coleman and Lemmon (September 2011), "Maternal health in Afghanistan: Improving health and strengthening society", available at: <http://www.cfr.org/afghanistan/maternal-health-afghanistan/p25915>

²⁰ MoPH (2012). National Gender Strategy 2012-2016, available at: http://moph.gov.af/Content/Media/Documents/MoPH_National_Gender_Strategy_Final_English_2012164201212934246553325325.pdf

²¹ Government of Afghanistan (2008), ANDS, Executive Summary, available at: <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/79333/85254/F436573039/AFG79333.pdf>

4.4 Access to Justice

In addition to the Constitution and ANDS there are a number of other strategies and policies under which women's rights are promoted and protected, and to which the Government of Afghanistan has committed. These include the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law.

UNSCR 1325, adopted by the UN Security Council in October 2000 supports and encourages women's participation in peace-building efforts in countries undergoing post-conflict reconstruction. Since women and children make up the majority of the victims of war, the resolution reiterates the importance of women's equal participation in the peace-building process as a means to ensure long-term security and the prevention of recurring conflict. The resolution calls for institutional arrangements to protect women and girls and to ensure their full participation and contribution to the peace process.

UNSCR 1325 stresses the need for increasing women's representation at all decision making levels for effecting peace. It also calls for reintegration and reconstruction programs to incorporate the special needs of women while efforts are made to include local women's peace initiatives in the peace process. Women's participation would ensure the protection of women's rights as articulated in the Constitution, the electoral system, the law enforcement mechanisms, and the judiciary as a whole.²² UNSCR 1325 was first introduced in Afghanistan in the early days of the peace process along with the Bonn Agreement in 2002, with the United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) tasked with overseeing its implementation.²³

Women's representation in areas such as the justice and security sectors, and the government, remains relatively limited in Afghanistan. In the justice and security sectors, for example, women rarely have decision-making roles or senior positions while within the relevant ministries conservative elements have questioned women's ability to make sound decisions, declaring women as unfit for acting as judges.²⁴

In practical terms, women's representation in the reintegration and peace-building efforts remains very weak. The High Peace Council, tasked with overseeing the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP), has only nine women out of 70 members. Although attempts to implement UNSCR 1325 have been made, sufficient effort and commitment by the justice and security institutions remain lacking.

CEDAW is an international agreement adopted by the UN in December 1979. CEDAW was endorsed in Afghanistan in 2003, obligating the government and related actors to ensure that women enjoy equal rights as citizens and that no laws discriminate against women and girls on

²² United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, available at:
http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf

²³ Working Group 1325 Report (December 2008), available at:
http://www.womenpeacemakersprogram.org/Newsitems/Final_Report_Eval_NAP_1325_12Dec2008.pdf

²⁴ Ibid.

the basis of gender.²⁵ However, despite the ratification of CEDAW, there remains a lack of allocated responsibility and actions to protect women against violence and assault, directly undermining women's equal access to justice.²⁶ According to some of the stricter interpretations of the Sharia, women cannot work and their access to education and health services should not be allowed without their husbands' consent.²⁷

EVAW criminalizes brutal acts against women such as forced marriages, rape, and forced self-immolation along with other harmful practices against women. A recent monitoring study by UNAMA on EVAW finds that although there are noticeable improvements due to the implementation of the law by prosecutors and primary courts in their handling of violence against women cases, the application of EVAW remains limited.²⁸

A key finding of the UNAMA report was the increased number of women that report violence crimes. While this finding indicates a positive development, it has to be noted that in most cases the crimes reported by women to the provincial Departments of Women's Affairs (DoWAs) and Afghan National Police (ANP) never reach the prosecutors or the courts because they are resolved through traditional mediation. Traditional mediation is not based on gender equality and thus likely to be biased against women's equal rights. Despite this, most women and families prefer not to go through the formal justice system due to lack of familiarity with formal procedures and sometimes fear of becoming victims of extortion. The study also finds that the police is hesitant to arrest people accused of harming women if they are influential individuals in the communities. Corruption, impunity, and general discrimination against women or dismissal of their complaints by male police allow the perpetrators of violence against women to remain out of the reach of the formal justice system and the police.²⁹

²⁵ UNIFEM, CEDAW Briefing Kit, available at: http://cedaw-seasia.org/docs/general/CEDAW_Briefing_Kit.pdf

²⁶ Human Rights Watch (HRW) (July 2013), available at: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/07/11/afghanistan-failing-commitments-protect-womens-rights>

²⁷ The Telegraph (March 2009), available at: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/5080797/Hamid-Karzai-signs-law-legalising-rape-in-marriage.html>

²⁸ UNAMA (December 2012), available at: <http://unama.unmissions.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Qy9mDiEa5RW%3D&ta>

²⁹ Ibid.

5. Women's Access to Education

Box 1: NAPWA on Women's Access to Education

Goal:

To increase the enrollment and retention rates of girls and women at all levels of education, including vocational and non-formal education, and to create an enabling environment where girls and women have equal access to all levels of education, equal treatment in the classroom and equal opportunity to complete the highest possible level and quality of education within the appropriate time period.

Key Indicators:

- 50% increase in girls' enrollment share in primary, secondary and tertiary schools
- At least 70% net enrollment in primary schools for girls
- 50% female net enrolment in universities
- 50% increase in retention rate of females in education
- 50% reduction in female illiteracy
- 50% representation of women in teaching and non- teaching positions including policy and decision-making

Key Objectives:

- a) Reducing the constraints to girls' and women's access to education, with special emphasis on early child marriages, sexual harassment, and physical access;
 - b) Increasing girls' and women's access to quality education in rural and urban areas;
 - c) Implementing a public outreach campaign to raise awareness in communities of the importance of female education to the well-being of girls and women, families and the development of Afghanistan;
 - d) Attaining equal participation of women in all positions and levels of the education system, from teaching to policy making;
 - e) Adopting and implementing affirmative action policies for the recruitment of female teachers and for the entrance examination of girls and women in tertiary education; and
 - f) Strengthening the quality and quantity of in-service training for teachers, especially female teachers
-

5.1 Key Accomplishments

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has made significant strides in working toward meeting its objectives since 2008, which appear to be consistent with NAPWA's education strategy. The women included in this study (with the exception of Kandahar) confirm that there have been visible improvements in the education system including the construction and renovation of school facilities and classrooms. They also confirm that the number of girls enrolled in schools has increased:

Before girls were not going to schools, but since awareness about education has been raised, more families allow their girls to go to schools now, compared to five years ago.
- FGD, illiterate women under 25 in central Jawzjan

It has to be noted, however, that the progress in the availability of girls' schools is more prevalent in the provincial centers as compared to rural districts.

A recurring comment voiced by women in all six provinces was that the perception of girls' education had changed in their communities for the better. More parents now recognize the value of education for their daughters and the fact that education increases the likelihood of securing employment and thus additional income for their household. Educated young women often find employment as teachers or as health staff, both viewed as respectable professions among the communities. In the less conservative and more secure provinces such as Bamyan and Herat, parents encourage their children (girls and boys) to pursue further education by sending them to private classes in the cities to enhance their chances of passing university entry exams.

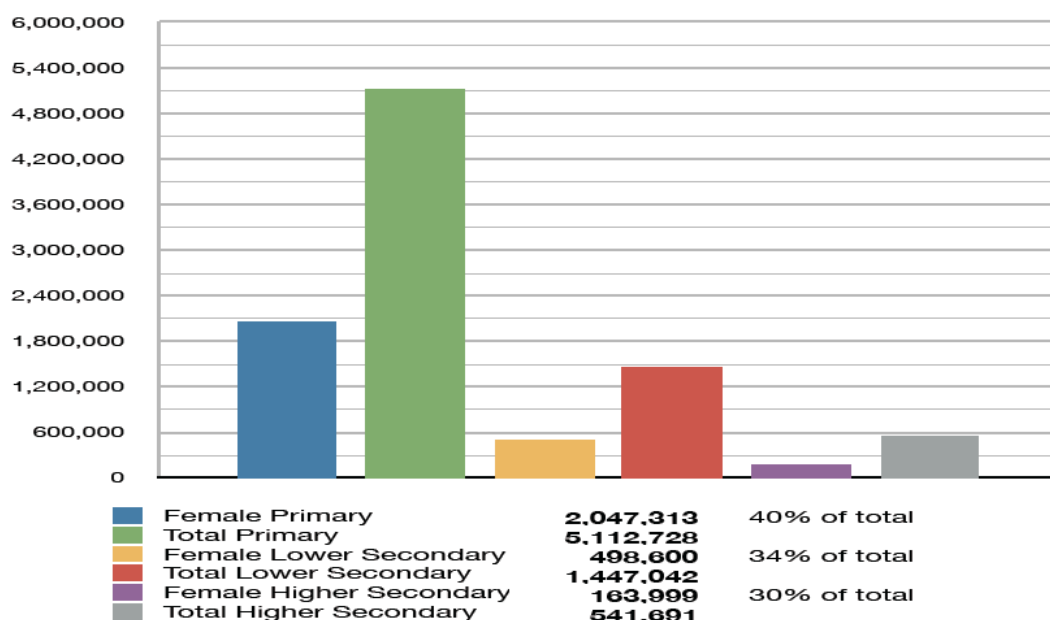
Some of the focus group participants indicated that parents who are able to read and write are more likely to value education and thus are more likely to have a positive view of girls' schooling. The women in the provinces frequently stated that it had become more common for girls to complete their education up to grade 12 and to continue their education at Teachers' Training Centers as prospective new teachers.

In the city of Faizabad, there are private courses where our daughters go to strengthen their school subjects and to do well to enter University...Now people have become smart and know the benefits of education, so they push their children for education.

- FGD, illiterate women over 30 in central Badakhshan

Improved infrastructure, timely and sufficient distribution of school textbooks, and increased number of qualified teachers have also contributed to the successes in the education sector. Numerous female focus group discussion participants stated that asphalted roads made it easier for students to access schools on foot from remote villages. More textbooks have been made available at schools, enhancing the learning ability of the students. MoE's ability to pay the teachers' salaries on a regular basis along with its efforts to fund the construction and renovation of school facilities were also cited as positive developments by those consulted for this evaluation.

Graph 1: Female Enrollment, General Education by Level - 2010



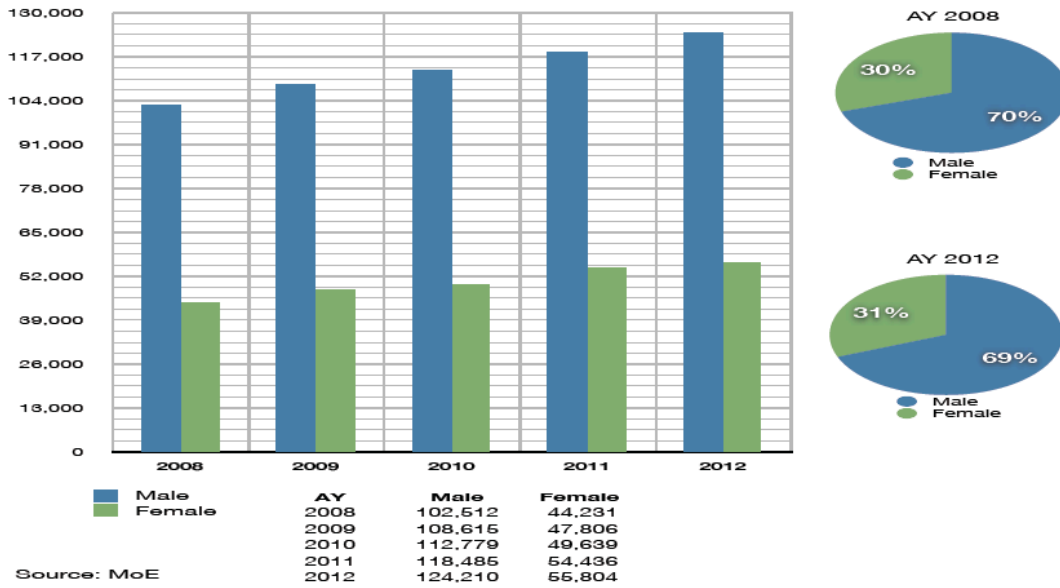
Source: MoE

According to the statistics from MoE, female school enrollment in 2010 reached 40 percent at the primary level, 34 percent at the lower secondary level and 30 percent at the higher secondary level (Graph 1). Considering that the main target of MoE is to reach a 50 percent female enrollment in general education, these percentages represent significant improvements in girls' enrollment.

The overall enrollment of female students in general education has increased from 37 percent in 2008 to 39 percent in 2010. A similar trend can be observed in the case of male students (Graph 2). With regard to retention rates, primary school completion rate for girls is reported as 13 percent, while 32 percent of the boys manage to complete their primary education. According to some sources, only 30 percent of the female students reach up to 5th grade.³⁰

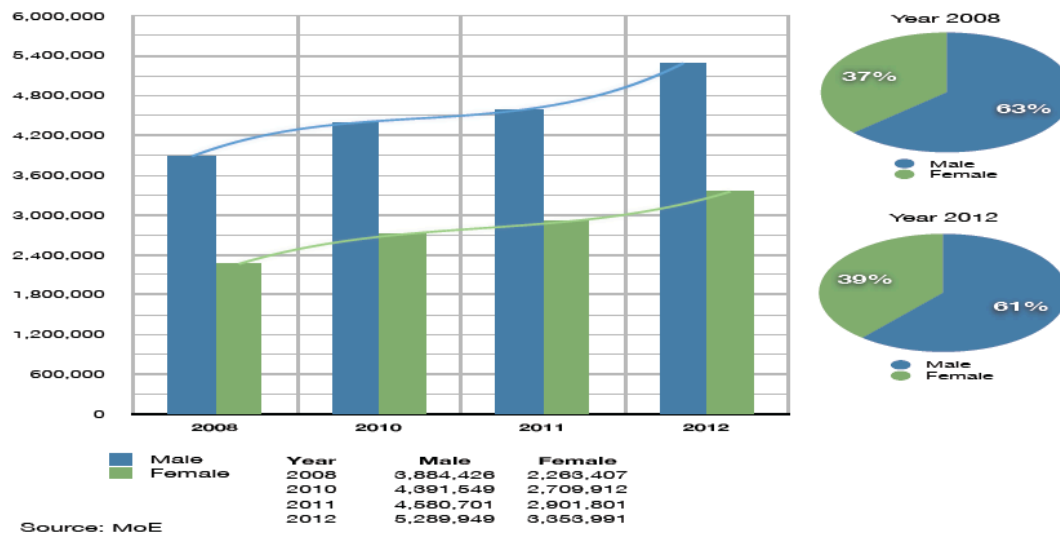
³⁰ UNESCO (2010), The Education For All, available at:
<http://unama.unmissions.org/LinkClick.aspx?link=Afghan+Update%2FAU+Education+English+No.+23.pdf&tabid=12321&mid=15818&language=en-US>

Graph 2: Enrollment, General Education – 2008 - 2012



MoE’s statistical data shows that Teachers’ Training Centers (TTCs) have been established in provincial capitals since 2008 in an attempt to increase the number of female schoolteachers and to improve the quality in the education system. The number of trained male and female teachers has gradually increased from 2008 to 2012 (Graph 3).

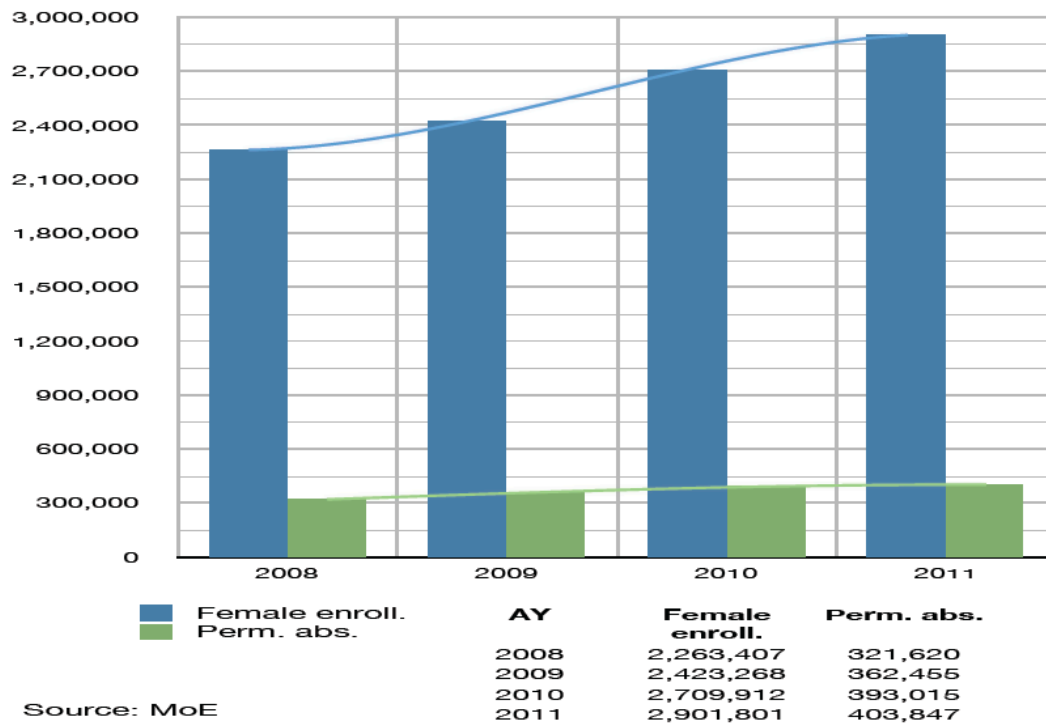
Graph 3: Teachers, General Education – 2008 - 2012



In 2008, MoE had 102,512 male and 44,231 female teachers on their payroll. By 2012, the number of male and female teachers had increased to 124,210 and 55,804 respectively (Graph 3). The majority of newly recruited teachers were reported as being grade 14 graduates while some are still graduates of grade 12. In addition, more in-service trainings are being offered to teachers already in the teaching workforce.

Data from MoE show that the girls' enrollment trend is higher than the permanent absence trend (Graph 4). Improved literacy among adults through literacy courses may be a contributing factor to their increased approval of their daughters going to school.

Graph 4: Female Enrollment and Permanent Absence – 2008 - 2011



The literacy rate among adult women in Afghanistan is estimated to be 12 percent.³¹ This figure is considerably lower than the literacy rates in Afghanistan's neighboring countries. For example, in Iran and Pakistan the literacy rates of adult women are 81 and 42 percent, respectively.³²

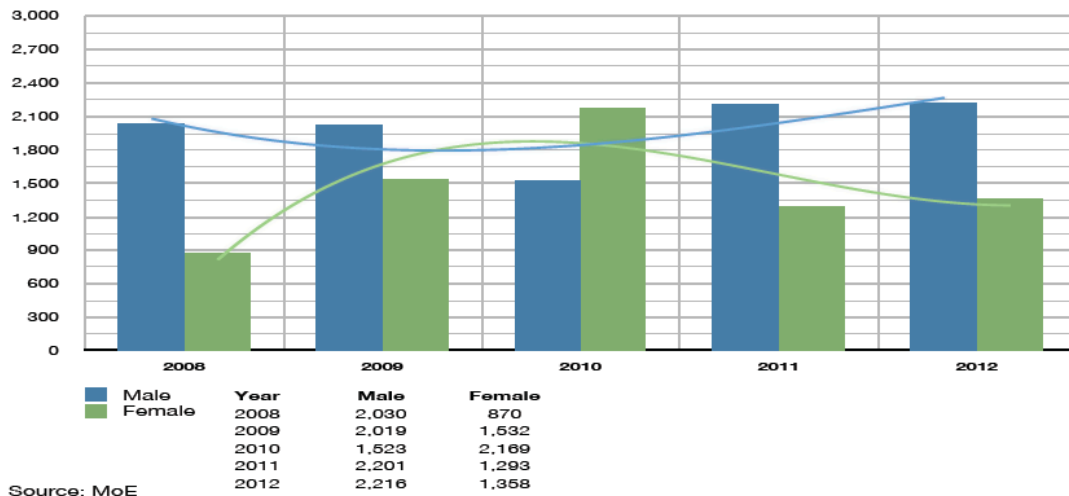
Graphs 5-6 show that the number of literacy courses and the availability of female literacy teachers increased steadily between 2008-2012 but, notably, decreased between 2010 and 2011. The reason for this is unclear, but may be related to a lack of funding.³³

³¹ UN (July 2013), UNCEDAW Afghanistan Shadow Report, available at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/AFG/INT_CEDAW_NGO_AFG_14232_E.pdf

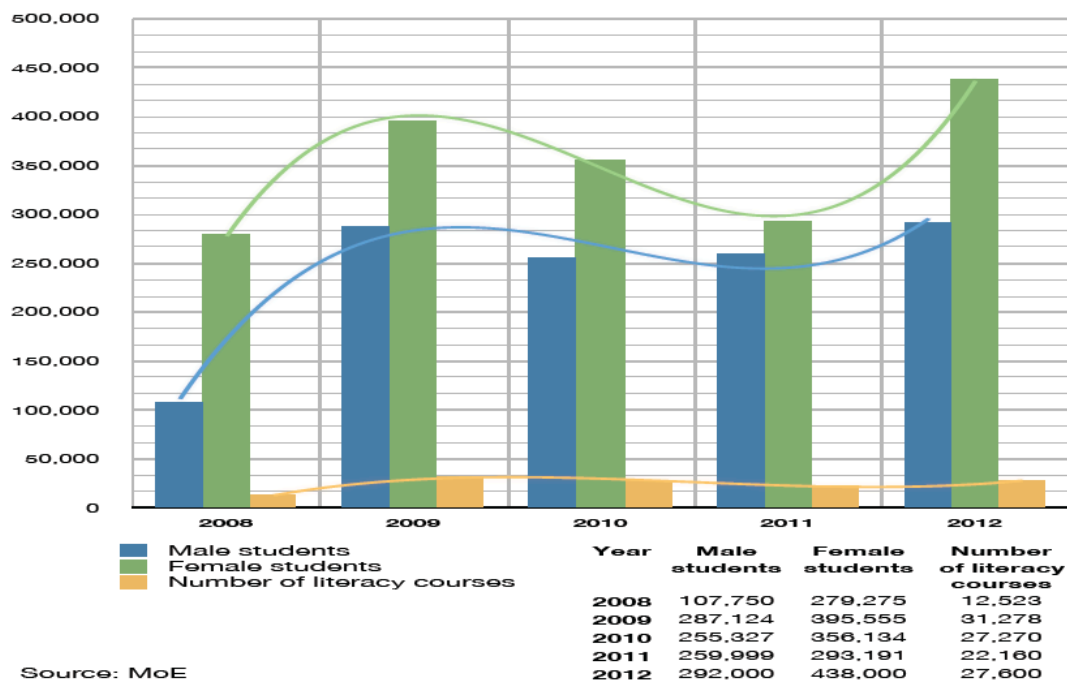
³² The World Bank Statistics, available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS> and Aroosa Shaukat, Education for all: literacy rate rising but Pakistan needs to do more, The Express Tribune, October 25, 2012, available at: <http://tribune.com.pk/story/456401/education-for-all-literacy-rate-rising-but-pakistan-needs-to-do-more/>

³³ The MoE's Department of Literacy was unable to provide an explanation for this decline.

Graph 5: Literacy Course Teachers – 2008 - 2012



Graph 6: Literacy Courses and Participation – 2008 - 2012



To address the shortage of female teachers, especially in the rural parts of the country, MoE has adopted an affirmative action policy to provide urban female teachers with incentives to work in rural districts. The Planning Department of MoE stated that married female teachers that agree to move to rural locations are currently permitted to move together with their spouses, where job opportunities for the husbands are also made available.

5.2 Persisting Challenges

Despite the progress made in increasing women's access to education in Afghanistan, a number of challenges remain. The most significant challenge identified in the field visits and according to those consulted was poor or non-existent buildings and amenities. Many of the schools, especially in the rural parts of the country, still consist of tents and plastic rugs that teachers lay under trees for students to sit on. There is also a serious lack of sanitary facilities for boys and girls, with the girls being most affected. In many of the schools the classrooms lack basic provisions such as chairs and desks.

Yes, there is a school here, but it has no classrooms for the first, second and third grades. They sit in tents. They have no chairs or desks and they have to sit on the ground for writing, which is difficult.

- FGD, literate women over 30 in rural Badakhshan

Although road conditions in the centers are reported as having improved, children from the remote villages still walk long distances on poorly maintained or unpaved roads to access schools.

Security conditions have a direct influence on girls' access to education in Afghanistan. In areas where there has been a surge in insecurity, the willingness of the parents to send their children, particularly the girls, to school has declined significantly.³⁴ Teachers also tend to be reluctant to work in provinces and districts where armed conflict is prevalent, and where education for girls is a contentious issue, making it difficult for MoE to deploy teaching staff, especially female teachers, in those locations.

More generally, there is a persistent shortage of female teachers in the education system. Due to cultural sensitivities, parents are less willing to send girls to school when the teachers are male. The quality of education also remains low, as newly recruited teachers are often fresh high school graduates without sufficient knowledge of teaching or handling groups of students. Some of the focus group participants stated that the recruitment process for teachers operated based on personal relations and not qualifications. People with personal connections were said to be favored in the recruitment process, resulting in unqualified teachers being recruited and perpetuating the low quality standard of education being provided. The parents also complain that low quality of education discourages many parents from continuing to send their children to school.

Low wages act as a deterrent to recruiting sufficiently qualified female teachers. Educated women often opt for non-teaching jobs, as the pay is often higher than in teaching jobs. A teacher's salary is around 5,000 AFA (approx. 100 USD) per month. The teachers are expected to cover their transportation and lunch costs. In some cases, the parents offer to pay for the transportation fees of teachers and send them lunches to keep encourage them to continue teaching in their communities. Despite these efforts, there is high absenteeism among schoolteachers in some schools:

³⁴ APPRO (June 2013) "Afghanistan: Monitoring Women's Security in Transition", commissioned by AWN and Cordaid, available at: <http://www.cordaid.org/en/publications/>

Our daughters go to Zarghona Ana high school, but their school has a lot of problems, like one day the teacher is not coming, another day there is no lesson, and the third day school is closed due to security issues. Students also complain about not having chairs and desks.

- FGD, literate women over 25 in central Kandahar

The shortage of textbooks in the provinces continues to be a major challenge. The inability of the education departments to deliver textbooks in a timely manner causes irregularity in the learning process of the school children. In some cases, 50 students end up sharing 10 textbooks, while in other cases half the students in a classroom do not have their own books.³⁵ Sometimes parents try to solve this problem by purchasing books from local bazaars. The books from the bazaars do not have the same content as the ones distributed by MoE and such efforts often create further confusion and inconsistency in the learning process.

Poverty also plays a major role in preventing girls from attending school. Two of the major adverse impacts of poverty on girls are early marriages and child labor.³⁶ Even if the decision is made to allow young girls to go to school, most are discouraged from continuing to higher levels of education after they complete primary school. Many of the women engaged for this assessment stated that increased awareness had resulted in fewer early marriages, but that early marriages and child labor still remained very common. No references were made by the women to awareness raising campaigns by MoE or other governmental entities to promote girls' education or reduce absenteeism, however.

There is strong evidence of demand among some young girls to continue their education at the university level. However, the girls' ability to succeed in university entry exams is undermined by the poor standard of education in schools due to ongoing lack of qualified teachers, facilities and textbooks, especially in the rural areas. The geographical distance to universities and the unwillingness of families to send their girls away from home is also a critical obstacle to girls' access to higher education.

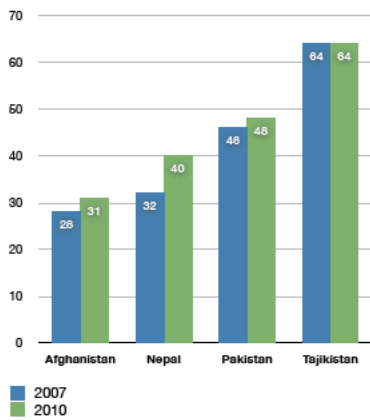
5.3 Education in Afghanistan in a Regional Context

Afghanistan is considerably behind its regional neighbors in almost every aspect in the education field. Despite the notable efforts and significant progress having been made so far to improve access and quality of education in Afghanistan, the number of female teachers remains relatively low compared to Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Nepal.

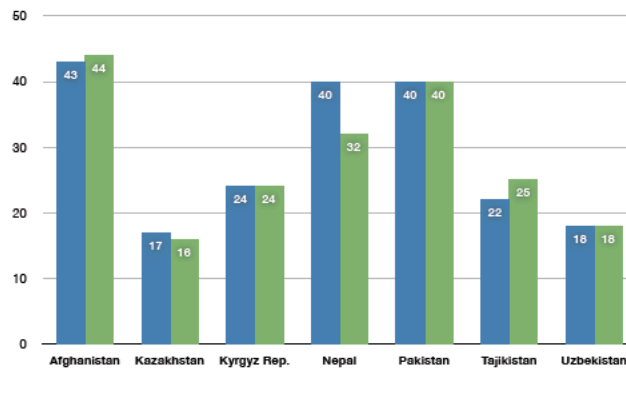
³⁵ It is also telling that in the annual budget of MoE, only one year has specific allocated funds for books while other years do not. See Annex 1.

³⁶ Families living in very poor conditions are often forced to marry off their young daughters in return for dowry and fewer mouths to feed. Also, poor families in rural areas have to carefully consider the trade off between sending children to school (and costing the family money) versus using children as domestic helpers and/or earners of income through a variety of paid occupations including carpet weaving, livestock keeping, and agricultural work.

**Graph 7:
Primary Education, Female Teachers**



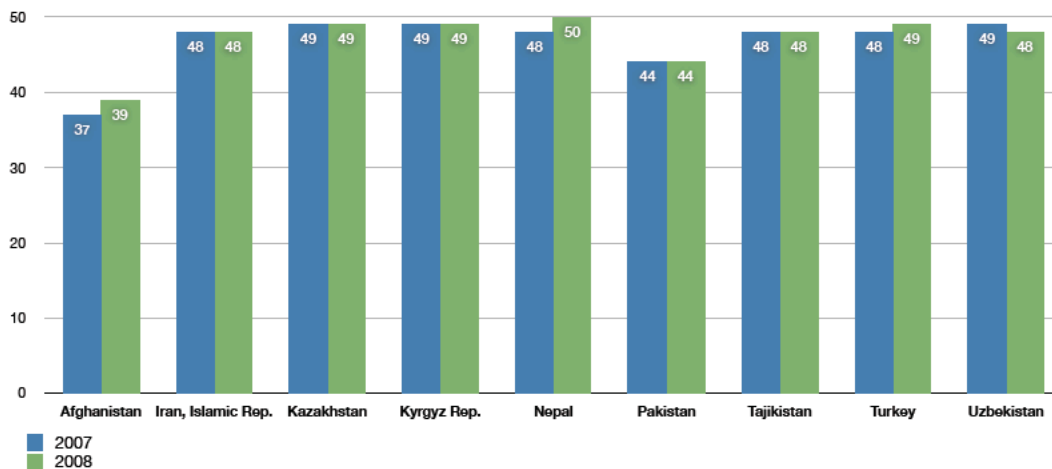
**Graph 8:
Pupil / Teacher Ratio – Primary School**



Source: World Bank

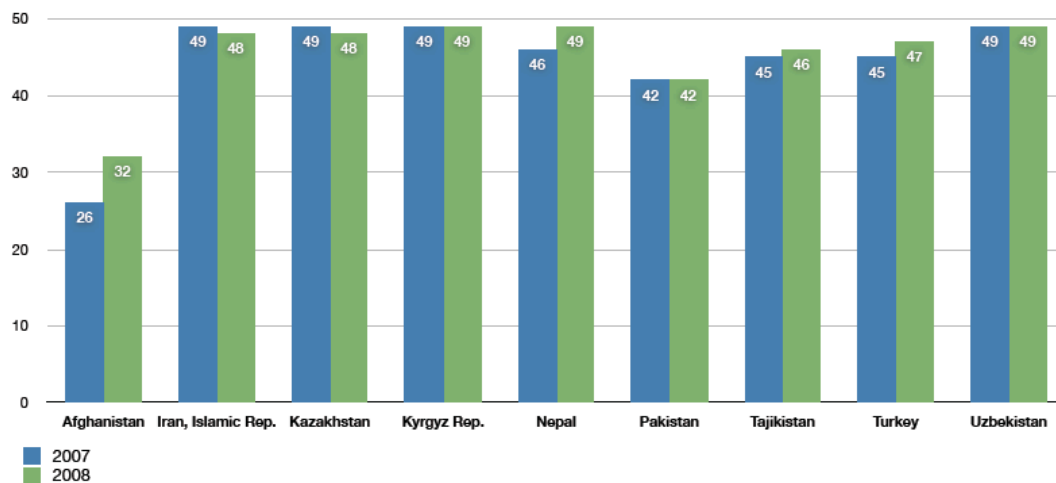
Additionally, the teacher-pupil ratio appears to have climbed for Afghanistan from 43 to 44 students per teacher between 2007 and 2010 (Graph 8). This indicates that the enrollment rate is rising faster than teacher recruitment and that efforts must be intensified to train and recruit more teachers. Graphs 9 and 10 display a corresponding image. While most of the countries in the region have reached the ideal threshold of 50 percent female students at the primary and secondary levels, Afghanistan is still a long way from catching up with its regional peers. Moreover, a closer look at Graph 10 reveals that girls are even less enrolled at the secondary level of education. Boys' enrollment at the secondary school level continues to remain high as girls drop out early after the initial years of the primary school.

Graph 9: Percentage of Girls in Primary Education



Source: World Bank

Graph 10: Percentage of Girls in Secondary Education



Source: World Bank

5.4 MoE's Budget Allocation and Expenditure

According to MoE's Planning Department, the ministry does not exercise women-centered budgeting in compiling its annual budget. The rationale given is that 39 percent of MoE's beneficiaries are women and that women benefit from MoE's planning and budgeting by default.

A closer examination of MoE's annual budgets between 2010-2013 (Annex 1-3) confirms that very few projects are gender explicit. MoE's budget between 2010-2013 does not include specific allocations for awareness raising or community engagement actions. One of the concerns frequently raised by the women during the focus group discussions was the need for more awareness raising efforts to reduce early marriages of girls and permanent absenteeism from schools.

In 2010, MoE spent close to 12.5 million USD in projects that benefited women by default, out of a total annual budget of around 166.5 million USD. In 2011, roughly 1.5 million USD appears to have been spent on projects related to literacy, informal education and vocational training, despite the fact that close to 16 million USD was available for such project that year (see Annex 2 for details). In 2012, the expenditure on projects such as female employment opportunities, literacy and vocational training increased to approximately 8 million USD.

MoE's total budget for 2013 is close to 277 million USD, which is a significant increase compared to previous annual budgets in 2010, 2011 and 2012. 42.6 million out of 277 million USD is earmarked for literacy and informal training, basic education and literacy, female employment training, support to girls' high schools in rural areas and vocational training amongst other related projects (Annex 3).

Projects such as basic education and literacy, informal education and vocational training, female employment training, and funds allocated to girls' high schools in rural areas no doubt benefit

women and girls. While efforts to increase access to schools and improve the quality of education benefit women and men, without gender-sensitive budgeting and planning, the social factors that impede women's equal opportunities are likely to be left unchallenged.

5.6 NAPWA's Relevance and Effectiveness in Education

MoE has the responsibility for the provision of primary and secondary education services in Afghanistan. The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) is mandated to advise and support MoE in the provision of gender sensitive education services. According to NAPWA, MoE is responsible for implementing projects and programs to reduce and ultimately eliminate the disparities between men and women in access to education, while increasing the quality of education. According to this division of roles, MoWA should provide leadership and policy advice on gender mainstreaming, coordinating actions between relevant ministries, and encouraging the adoption of affirmative policies. According to NAPWA, MoWA's task list also includes the initiation of the planning process of the implementation of NAPWA by issuing planning guidelines and holding consultations with the relevant departments of the ministries and other stakeholders, to make sure that annual priorities and targets are met. MoWA is also to monitor progress against NAPWA objectives.³⁷

The key informants interviewed stated that the main challenges for MoE are insecurity, early marriages, and the lack of female teachers. Although MoE considers NAPWA as a useful policy, the ministry's own gender mainstreaming mechanisms and efforts predate NAPWA by a few years. NAPWA's education section is said to have been developed through consultations with MoE, increasing NAPWA's relevance and legitimacy as a practical policy instrument.

Although the relevance, and in the case of education also the legitimacy, of NAPWA are distinct, its effect in practice is uncertain. Very few individuals within the MoE are aware of the existence of NAPWA and even fewer know about its content and purpose. It appears that the progress made to date by MoE in reducing gender disparities have been by default rather than conscious planning. It also appears that there have not been sufficient consultations, information sharing, and coordination between MoWA and MoE in the past five years on NAPWA. While guidelines for the implementation of NAPWA has been shared with the gender unit of MoE in written form, no consultations have taken place to discuss the practical implications of the NAPWA guidelines for education.

³⁷ NAPWA, p. 95, available at: http://www.unifem.org/afghanistan/media/pubs/08/NAPWA_EN.html?

5.7 Recommendations

To the Government of Afghanistan:

1. MoWA should be offered more support and encouragement from the other ministries to assert itself as the lead ministry responsible for the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming and promotion of gender equality.
2. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation should prioritize and increase its efforts to provide school transportation for teachers and students.
3. The Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs should play a central role in promoting women's access to education and awareness raising against early marriages.

To the Ministry of Education:

4. The quality of education should be improved, mainly through the recruitment of well-trained and professional teachers, raised teacher salaries and the provision of suitable learning material to all schools.
5. MoE should publish school textbooks for every child/student and deliver them timely, before the start of the school year to increase quality and consistency of education.
6. School transportation is an important service with a significant impact on safe access to school for girls, particularly in the remote areas. Efforts should be made to provide school transportation, particularly for girls.
7. Schooling on human rights, with particular emphasis on women's and child rights, should be included in the national curriculum of Afghanistan.
8. More incentives for deploying female teachers, especially, in remote areas should be created, by for example increasing the salaries of women who agree to teach in the rural areas and by supporting family postings through work provision for husbands of female teachers.
9. Oversight mechanisms to monitor the recruitment process of new teachers and other staff should be established with MoE to minimize recruitment based on personal relations rather than qualifications.
10. More girls' secondary and high schools should be established in the remote areas.
11. Awareness raising campaigns to promote girls' education and to prevent early marriages should be implemented in the remote areas outside the district centers, especially.

12. MoE should establish closer cooperation with religious leaders for stronger impact in raising community awareness about sending girls to high school and preventing early marriages of young girls.
13. More resources should be allocated to adult literacy campaigns, as there is a high demand from women and given that there is a positive correlation between literacy among parents and the willingness to send girls to school.
14. The ministry should adopt women-centered budgeting to have a stronger impact on reducing disparities between men and women in education.

To the Ministry of Women's Affairs:

15. Stronger collaboration between MoE's gender unit and MoWA should be established for improved efficiency in the implementation of NAPWA in education.
16. MoWA should work with MoE to define milestones and clear guidelines for the individual departments of MoE that can play a role in gender mainstreaming.
17. MoWA should consider institutionalizing follow up and consultation meetings with MoE's gender unit to receive progress updates on a regular basis.

To Donors and International Community:

18. Increase funding for school buildings, equipment, learning material, teacher trainings and school transport to improve the quality level of and access to education, especially for girls.
19. The international community should increase its support to MoWA by assisting it in boosting its internal monitoring and evaluation skills.

6. Women's Access to Healthcare

Box 2: NAPWA on Women's Access to Health

Goal:

The Government aims to ensure women's emotional, social, and physical wellbeing and to protect their reproductive rights.

Key indicators:

- Reduction from 1,600 to 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 births by 2015
- Increased reproductive health services in country health facilities
- 30% increase in participation of women in the health sector
- At least 90% of women have access to the Basic Package of Health Services

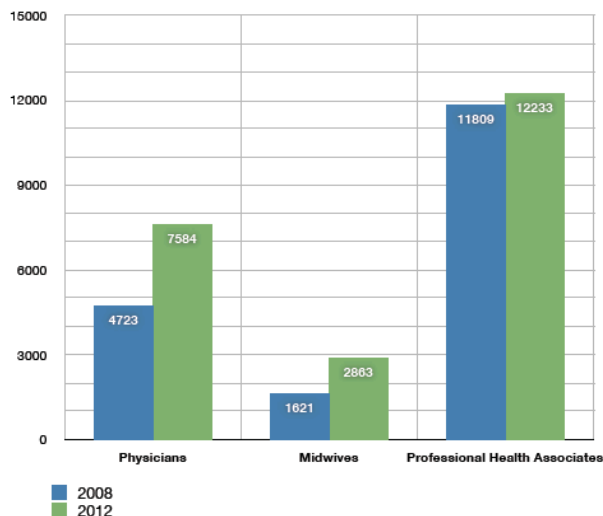
Key Objectives:

- a) Strengthening the quality and improving women's access to the Basic Package of Health Services;
 - b) Increased investment in training women health workers including doctors, nurses, and midwives;
 - c) Increased resources for and effective implementation of the National Reproductive Health Strategy, placing particular emphasis on reduction of fertility rates; and
 - d) Enforced policy of mandatory capacity on reproductive health services, family planning and handling of violence against women cases in all health facilities.
-

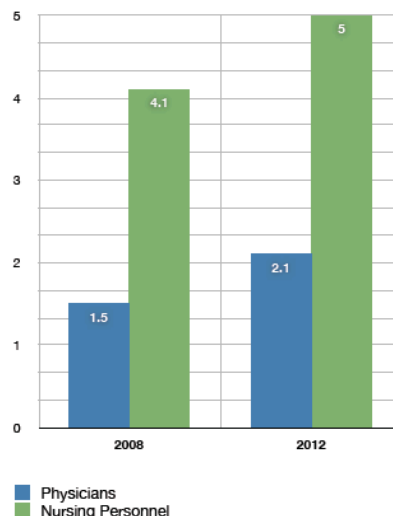
6.1 Key Accomplishments

The Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) is often referred to as one of the most significant accomplishments of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). BPHS is a key pillar in MoPH's goal to rebuild the national health system with the aim of ensuring the availability of quality basic health services nationwide. BOHS is being delivered through four standardized health facilities: Health Posts (HP), Basic Health Centers (BCHs), Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs), and District Hospitals (DHS).

Graph 11: Number of Health Personnel – 2008 - 2012



Graph 12: Health Personnel Density Per 10,000



Source: Central Statistics Organization

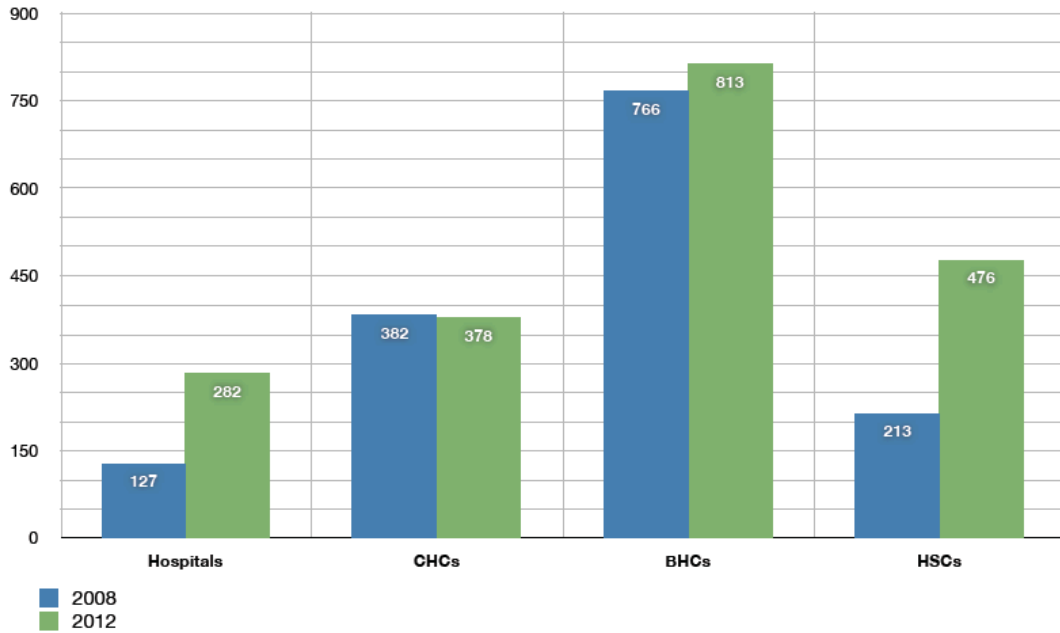
According to official figures, the number of trained physicians has increased by roughly 38 percent between the years 2008 and 2012 while the number of trained midwives has gone up by almost 43 percent (Graph 11). Also, the density of health personnel per 10,000 individuals has gone up substantially (Graph 12).

The focus group participants stated that they felt the availability of basic health centers (BHCs) had increased substantially in the past five years. It was also stated that transportation and long walking distances between settlements and the nearest health clinic remained as serious impediments to women’s access to basic healthcare. Compared to the years before 2008, most women felt that the health staff had become more professional and there was generally more confidence within the communities about the ability of their health staff.

We have good clinics and physicians where women are working. Midwives have increased in the clinics, women are better treated in vaccination and medical services and clinics have been established in villages.
- FGD, literate women over 30 in central Herat

The number of Health Sub-Centers (HSCs) in the rural areas, typically staffed by a male nurse and a midwife, has more than doubled (Graph 13). The female focus group participants confirmed that there was increasingly more preference for delivering under the supervision of skilled birth attendants now, compared to 2008. This was due, according to the focus group participants, to the fact that there are now more facilities, but also general acceptance by the community at large of the benefits of receiving professional medical help in child delivery. The participants also underlined the importance of pre- and post-natal care being offered by the clinics in rural districts and the life saving benefits of receiving professional care.

Graph 13: Number of Health Facilities, 2008 - 2012

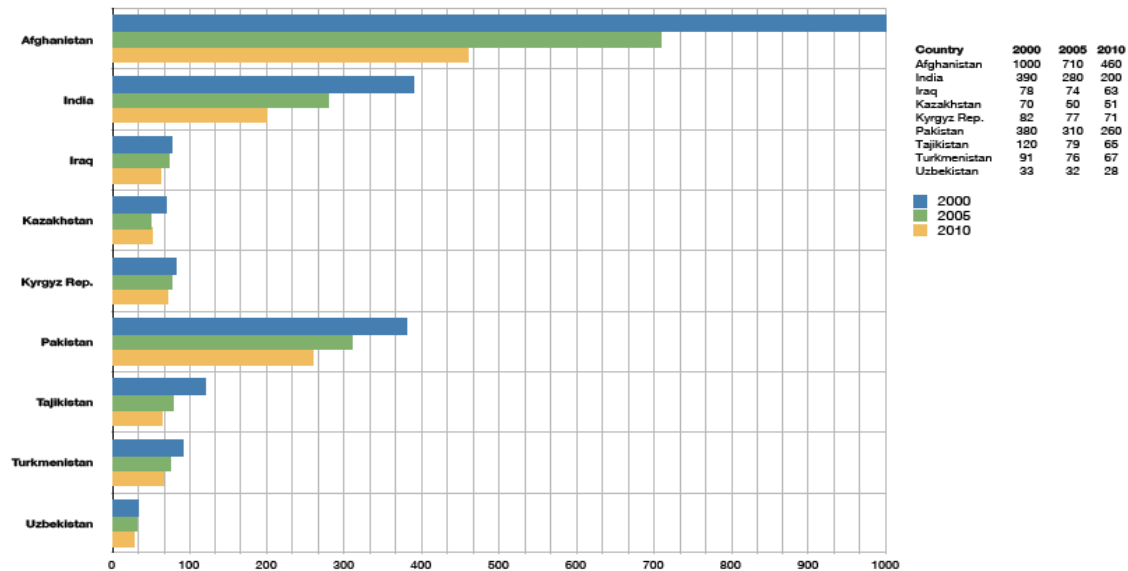


Source: Central Statistics Organization

The coverage of BPHS reached 75 percent nationwide by November 2011.³⁸ A key benefit for women from MoPH's accomplishments has been the significant drop in maternal mortality rate from 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births in the year 2000 to 460 in 2010 (Graph 14).

³⁸ UNFPA (2011), available at: http://countryoffice.unfpa.org/afghanistan/2011/11/13/4190/reproductive_health_health_services_in_remote_areas/

Graph 14: Maternal Mortality Ratio (Modeled Estimate, Per 100,000 Live Births)



Source: World Bank

Considering NAPWA’s target of 90 percent of women accessing health services by 2017, MoPH appears to be well on track to meet this target.

6.2 Persisting Challenges

According to the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), there were 930 BHCs, 383 CHC and 679 HSCs in all of Afghanistan in 2012.³⁹ Although statistical numbers indicate a steady increase in the number of professional health staff (Graph 11), slow but steady progress in the density (Graphs 12), and the increase in the number of health facilities (Graph 13), much more progress needs to be made to bring Afghanistan’s healthcare system on par or comparable with its regional neighbors (Graph 14).

The official data indicate that MoPH has focused more on establishing HSCs in recent years. The main objective of HSCs is to provide basic healthcare to underserved populations in the remote areas. However, HSCs are not as equipped to deal with serious ailments and more complicated medical cases as CHCs.⁴⁰

The emphasis placed on increasing the number of HSCs, rather than CHCs and hospitals, is practical, given the shortage of more qualified medical personnel. The emphasis on HSCs may also be driven by the desire to increase the number of health facilities nationwide regardless of the level and quality of the service being provided. While HSCs could serve as convenient means of addressing the high maternal mortality rate in Afghanistan by increasing the physical

³⁹ According to CSO, there were less CHCs available in 2012 compared to 2010 because some health facilities were run as semi private in 2010, but were later covered under public sector in 2012.

⁴⁰ Afghanistan Mortality Survey (2010)

outreach of basic health services, the necessity to address other serious health related issues remain, including increasing the trust by the communities in the health service:

Most people do not trust the clinic staff because the nurses and doctors are not behaving kindly toward them. A lot of people are not treated well by the clinic personnel.
 - FGD, literate women under 25 in central Kandahar

Findings from the focus group discussions and site visits suggest that there remain serious flaws in the quality of the healthcare being provided. One of the most critical deficiencies in the healthcare is the discrimination against the poor by health staff. Women in the provinces repeatedly reported incidents of verbal insult and, in some extreme cases, physical mistreatment of poor patients by clinic and hospital staff. It was suggested that the mistreatment was a product of patients traveling long distances to get to the medical centers, overcrowded clinics, and overworked medical staff. It is, for example, not uncommon for heavily pregnant women to pass away while traveling long distances to reach clinics.

It is also not unusual for women to walk long hours back home without even seeing the doctor because the clinics are overcrowded and only open until lunch time. Many of the doctors refer patients to their own private clinics in the afternoons where they charge a fee for seeing patients. Since most women cannot afford even transportation fees, they simply walk back home without receiving care and attempt to revisit the public clinic the following day. Women believe that the main reason behind the ill treatment of patients is the poor working conditions of the doctors and health associates including being underpaid and having heavy workloads as a result of understaffing. It was also stated that clinics are not sufficiently equipped to treat complicated health cases and that there is a lack of hospitals as well as hospital beds. Women often share beds at the hospitals, which creates poor hygiene conditions and allow illnesses to be easily transmitted.

Table 3: Number of pharmacies and pharmacists

#	Indicator	2008	2012
1	Total Pharmacies	9,018	10,602
2	Government Pharmacies	50	47
3	Total Pharmacists	830	836

Source: Central Statistics Organization

In addition to the shortages in the various categories of health facility staff, there is a shortage of qualified pharmacists. Of the 10,602 pharmacies registered in 2012, only 836 had trained pharmacists (Table 3). There is also a need for monitoring the prescription and sale of pharmaceutical products, to ensure that medicine is used safely and does not cause adverse impact on public health as a result of misuse.

According to the accounts given by the women, health workers have been active for some years now, raising awareness in the communities and informing women about basic hygiene and reproductive health. Despite this, there appears to have been a drop in the usage of family planning methods in 2012, compared to 2008 (Table 4). BHCs and HSCs reported that there were adequate supplies of contraceptives in the facilities and the reason for the decrease was not known.

Table 4: Usage of family planning by method

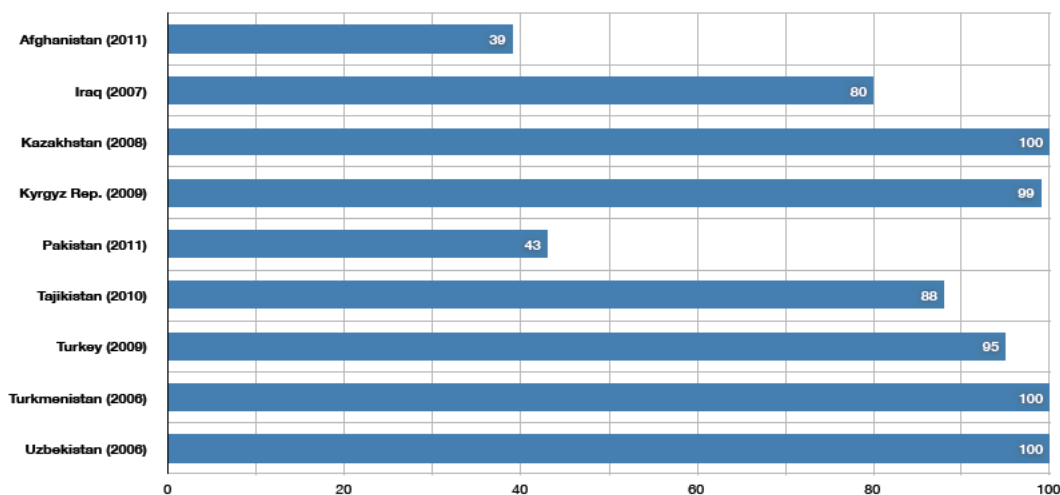
#	Indicator	2008	2012
1	Sterilization	1,428	5,500
2	Intrauterine Devices (IUDs)	20,316	20,477
3	Condom	217,163	177,793
4	Injection	357,335	198,382
5	Pill	337,864	274,063
	TOTAL	934,106	676,215

Source: Central Statistics Organization

6.3 Health in Afghanistan in Regional Context

Afghanistan has undoubtedly made significant strides in decreasing maternal mortality and general improvements in healthcare provision. However, compared to the other countries in the region, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, a discouraging picture emerges. The maternal mortality is still six to sixteen times higher in Afghanistan compared to countries such as Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (Graph 14).

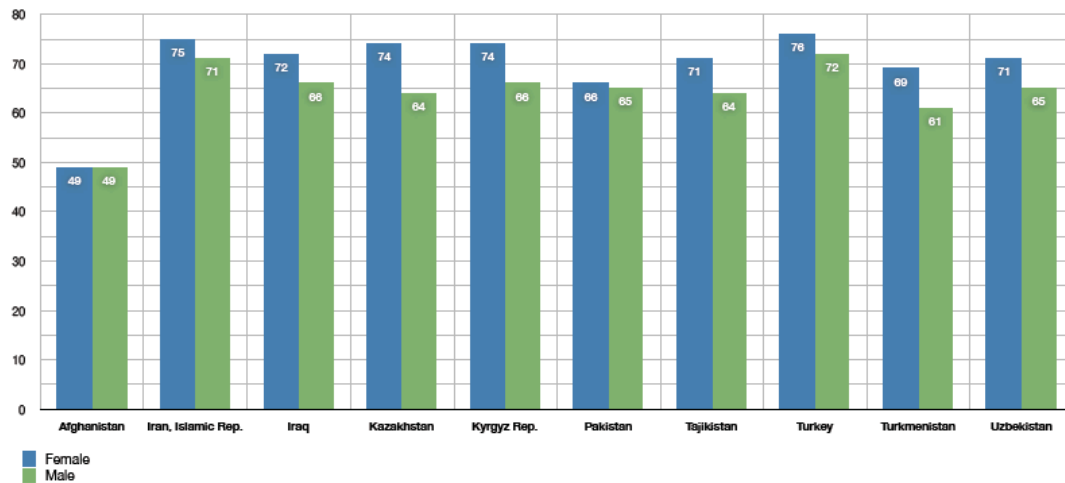
Thirty nine percent of women were estimated as delivering under the supervision of professional health staff in 2011. This compares to between 88 and 100 percent of the deliveries in some of the neighboring countries (Graph 15).

Graph 15: Births Attended by Skilled Health Staff (of total %)

Source: World Bank

According to the World Bank the average life expectancy for both men and women in Afghanistan has increased by two years since 2008, from 47 years in 2006 to 49 years in 2011. This, however, is significantly lower than in the neighboring countries (Graph 16).

Graph 16: Life Expectancy at Birth (Years), 2011



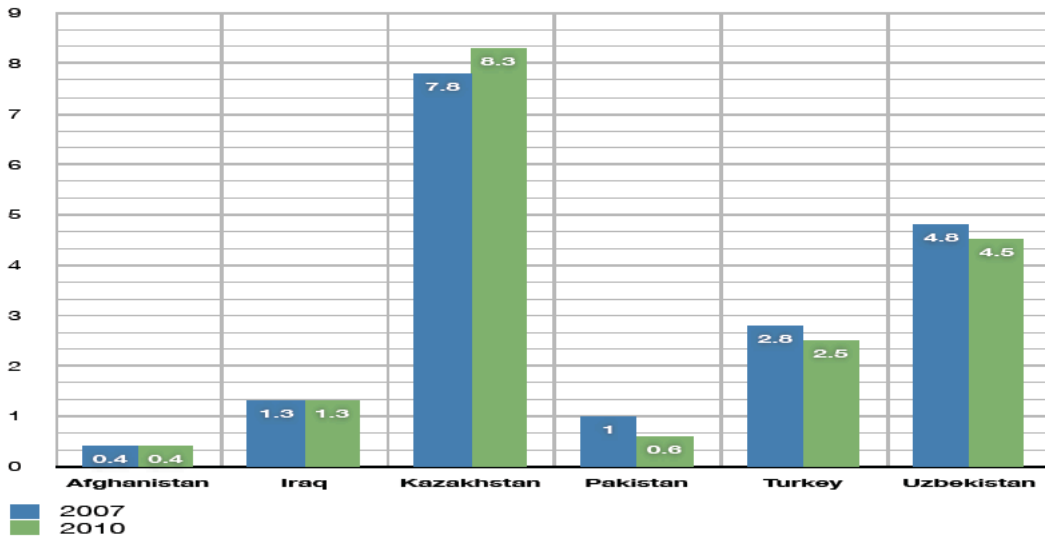
Source: World Bank

6.4 MoPH's Budget Allocation and Expenditure

MoPH has very few projects that are budgeted exclusively for women (Annex 4-6). However, it is also clear that MoPH's services directly benefit women. Many of the women who participated in the focus group discussions, for example, made references to clinics that had obstetric units and midwives, indicating that the BPHS program in Afghanistan prioritizes women's reproductive health. Between 2010 and 2012, MoPH was given more than 174 million USD by the international donors for the implementation of BPHS.

Women in focus group discussions stressed the need for additional hospitals and hospital beds. Between 2007 and 2010, hospitals in Afghanistan had 0.4 beds available per 1,000 people while other countries such as Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan had five to eight beds per 1,000 people. Iraq, which has a similar recent history to Afghanistan's, had 1.3 beds per 1,000 people during the same time interval (Graph 17).

Graph 17: Hospital Beds Per 1,000 Persons – 2007 and 2010



Source: World Bank

6.5 NAPWA’s Relevance and Effectiveness in Health

According to the key informants interviewed at MoPH, the ministry is well aware of the importance of NAPWA as a policy for gender mainstreaming and for the achievement of the targets set to improve women’s access to healthcare in Afghanistan. While many of the women-centered programs at MoPH were initiated before the existence of NAPWA, NAPWA has served as an accelerator in MoPH’s efforts to achieve its gender mainstreaming targets.

MoPH has adopted an affirmative action strategy to encourage female employment in the health sector by increasing the salaries of women, especially of women who agree to serve in remote locations. According to MoPH’s gender unit, 26 percent of all of the ministry’s current employees are women. The key informants from MoPH felt that MoWA’s role in the implementation of NAPWA should be one of coordinating efforts on promoting and protecting women’s rights among the various ministries and NGOs. It was also suggested that more monitoring should be conducted by MoWA to measure progress toward NAPWA’s objectives.

6.6 Recommendations

To the Government of Afghanistan:

1. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation should increase its efforts to provide public transportation, especially in the rural districts to ease women's access to clinics and hospitals.

To the Ministry of Public Health:

2. The behavior of physicians and medical staff should be monitored and disciplinary action taken as and when appropriate to ensure that patients, especially women and girls, are not discriminated against or treated badly in any way.
3. Health staff should receive improved training in medical ethics before being stationed in health posts.
4. Policies and regulations should be put in place by MoPH to prevent doctors from closing the clinics at lunchtime.
5. A complaint desk should be placed in every department of public health to accept and follow-up on complaints of ill treatment and lack of health service quality by patients to increase accountability.
6. The pharmaceutical sale and prescription practices of the doctors should be closely monitored to prevent harmful use of medical products.
7. All pharmacies should be licensed and employ at least one professional pharmacist.
8. More awareness raising campaigns about family planning, reproductive health, and general hygiene is needed, especially in the rural areas.
9. Hospital construction in rural Afghanistan should be prioritized and accelerated while the number of hospital beds should be increased.
10. MoPH should ensure that all BPHS facilities, especially in the rural areas, are equipped and staffed with enough human resources to meet the child and maternal care needs of every community.
11. Salaries of doctors and health associates should be increased to meet the cost of living in Afghanistan as well as to improve the job satisfaction of the health staff.

To the Ministry of Women's Affairs:

12. Stronger coordination between MoPH's gender unit and MoWA should be established for improved efficiency in the implementation of NAPWA in health.
13. MoWA should support the gender unit of MoPH in increasing awareness about NAPWA within the other departments of the ministry.
14. MoWA should increase its efforts to monitor progress against key objectives within MoPH's relevant departments and come up with joint strategic solutions to possible obstacles to women's access to quality healthcare.

To Donors and International Community:

15. The international community should support MoPH in establishing an internal monitoring and oversight mechanism to make sure that the health staff is held accountable for unethical behavior towards patients.
16. The international community should accelerate the establishment of fully equipped health facilities to improve women's access to quality healthcare, with adequate oversight to ensure earmarked funds are appropriately allocated and accounted for.

7. Women's Access to Work

Box 3: NAPWA on Women's Access to Work

Goal:

To create an enabling economic and social environment through conducive to the full development and realization of women's economic potential

Key Indicators:

- A gender sensitive legislative and regulatory framework, including inheritance, property and labor
- Equitable access of women to skills development programs and vocational training
- Progressive increase in the access of women to gainful employment
- Progressive increase in the access of women to micro- finance and business services

Key Objectives:

- a) Gender analysis of macroeconomic policies, including trade policies, to make them responsive to women's particular needs as economic agents;
 - b) Adoption of affirmative action policies in recruitment and allocation of opportunities for skill and vocational trainings and provision of financial and other business services to gradually bring parity in terms of economic opportunities available to women and men;
 - c) Development of gender sensitive socio-economic surveys that pay special attention to sex disaggregated data and unconventional definitions of work in order to enable counting of women's productive work and non-monetized contributions to the economy;
 - d) Development and strengthening of institutional mechanisms and reform of policies, procedures and laws to create an environment more conducive to women's economic empowerment; and
 - e) Incorporation of critical gender concerns into the planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programs and activities designed to increase women's access to employment and income generating activities.
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7.1 Key Accomplishments

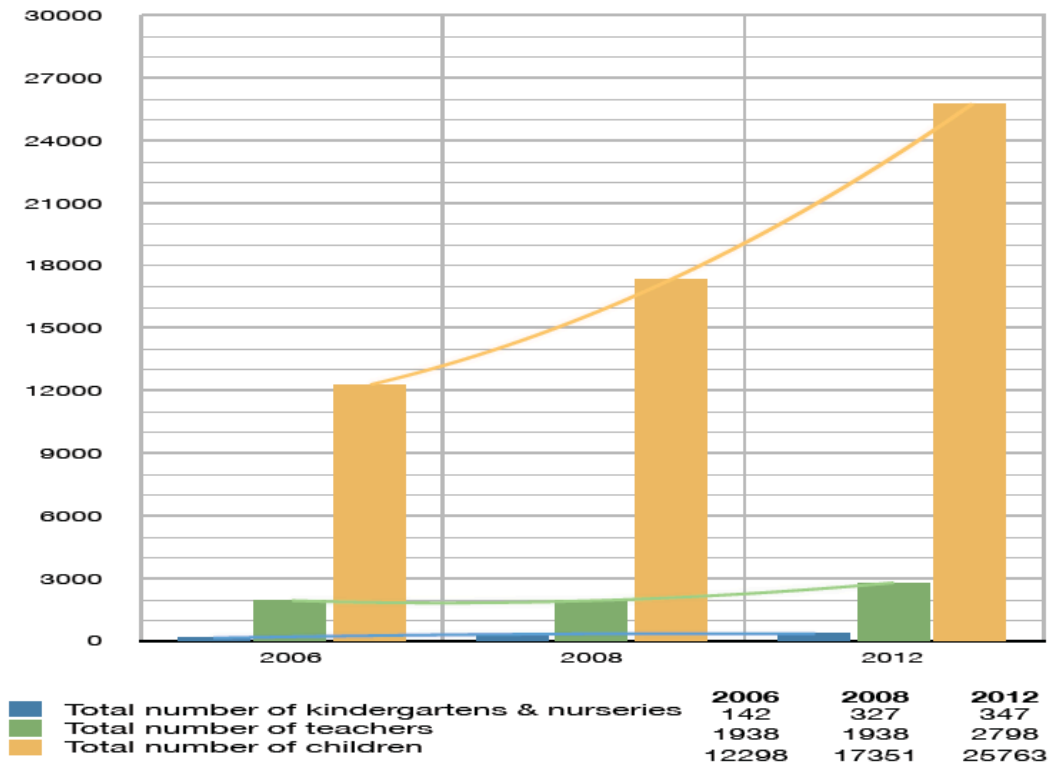
Data collected during field visits for this assessment reveal that people's perceptions about women working outside the home and in public spaces have improved notably since 2008. The most widely accepted occupation for women is teaching in girls-only schools. The society at large remains skeptical of non-segregated working places where women and men share the same space. Despite the general skepticism, there is a sense of pride among some of the women about the changed status of women because of work. For example:

- ... in the past women were washing clothes in neighbors' houses or doing their household work. But now they work for schools and organizations.
- FGD, housewives under 25 in rural Kandahar

Factors contributing to women's ability to work outside the home include the various vocational training courses offered by a number of international donors. These courses include carpet weaving, embroidery, tailoring, and jam and pickle making. Tailoring seems to be the most popular among the women, especially those who were provided with a sewing machine on completing their training.

In Kabul and Jawzjan, women have received training in marketing, alongside vocational training in various skills. Many of the women interviewed in Kabul and Jawzjan expressed appreciation for their knowledge of marketing after taking the courses and felt empowered to independently generate incomes for their families.

Graph 18: Access to Kindergartens and Nurseries



Source: Central Statistics Organization

Women’s statements from focus group discussions in all six provinces, both in rural and urban areas, suggest that the number of women who participate in public life by working outside the home has increased in the past five years. For example:

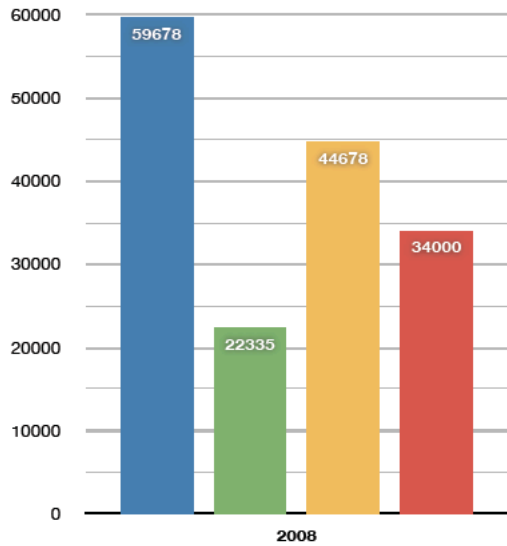
In the past people would cause problems and bother these [working] women. But now these things are considered normal and people are proud of the women working in public and who serve their communities.

- FGD, housewives under 25 in rural Herat

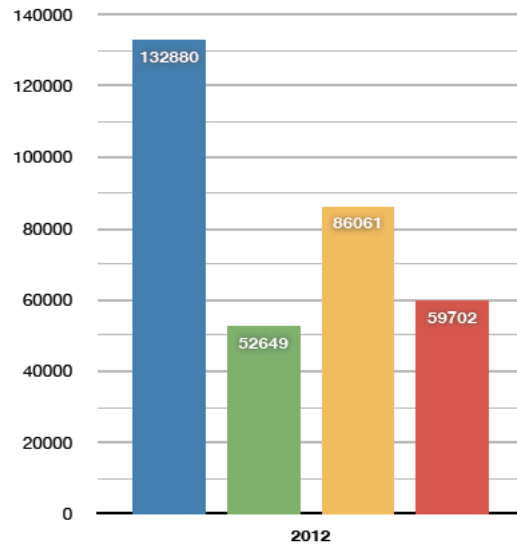
The number of children enrolled in kindergartens and nurseries has more than doubled from around 12,000 in 2006 to close to 26,000 in 2012. But, the availability of teachers and kindergarten facilities has not kept up with the enrollment levels, resulting in overcrowded kindergartens. This discrepancy is indicative of a strong demand for new facilities and teachers (Graph 18). The fact that more women enroll their children in kindergartens could be interpreted as a confirmation of women’s increased desire to work outside the home since 2008.

Similarly, the male and female membership of unions and associations has increased significantly since 2008. In 2008, a total of 22,335 women were union or association members in rural Afghanistan. This number rose to around 53,000 in 2012. Male membership increased from around 60,000 in 2008 to almost 133,000 in 2012 (Graphs 19 and 20).

Graph 19: Union Membership in 2008



Graph 20: Union Membership in 2012



■ Male Rural
■ Female Rural
■ Male Urban
■ Female Urban

■ Male Rural
■ Female Rural
■ Male Urban
■ Female Urban

Source: Central Statistics Organization

Male union membership has seen a sharper increase in comparison to women’s membership, indicating that more men have joined the work force in Afghanistan compared to women. The activities, effectiveness and impact of unions and associations in increasing women’s ability to work outside the home are unclear, however, and require further assessment.

Table 5: Unions and Associations with Female Members in Afghanistan

2008	2012
1. Central Council of National Union of Afghanistan's Employees	1. Central Council of National Union of Afghanistan's Employees
2. Afghanistan Journalist Union	2. Afghanistan Journalist Union
3. Afghanistan Craftsmen Union	3. Afghanistan Craftsmen Union
4. Afghanistan Women Union	4. Afghanistan Women Union
	5. Union of Solidarity for the Defense of Disabled & Martyrs
	6. Afghan Women's Social and Cultural Services Union
	7. Afghanistan Doctors and Health Staff Union
	8. Afghanistan Union of Retired Persons

Source: Central Statistics Organization

Note: Only unions with female members were included in the graphs 20-21 and table above, while the Youth Union was excluded.

7.2 Persisting Challenges

Lack of work opportunities for men and women is a general challenge for the Government of Afghanistan and its international donors. In the case of women, however, the implications of not being able to find employment are different. As the number of educated women increases, the lack of work opportunities can lead to a sense of frustration and desperation. This situation also weakens the positive perception of those who favor education and access to public spaces for women.

The most socially acceptable employment for women is teaching, followed by working as medical personnel. Although there is an improved image of women working in governmental offices, a number of obstacles remain for women to play full roles in the workplace. Two of the main obstacles are cited as discriminatory recruitment processes favoring men over women and the lack of promotion opportunities for women once employed.

Another serious impediment is the continuing social stigmatization of women that work outside the home. The perception of the working-woman is a function of family and community attitudes and pressures. The women consulted for this assessment stated that the families with some degree of education often recognize the benefit of allowing their women and girls to work, as this would bring additional income to the household income, whereas in families and communities with relatively less literacy women were prevented from leaving home for education or work.

Men who know that women go to earn a lawful income, they say it is good, but those who have dirty hearts talk badly about women who work. They spread rumors about women who work outside home as having many boyfriends.

- FGD, working women over 30 in rural Kabul

Low pay, inferior jobs, and lack of public transportation also hinder women from benefiting from work opportunities. Even if families are agreeable to female family members working outside the home, the lack of public and affordable transportation, combined with other factors, is a serious impediment:

Women in our district do not work for education department or clinics. They also do not go from the more remote locations to the center for work because it is a long way and the salary is not enough for them to pay for transportation.

- FGD, working women over 30 in rural Kabul

The availability of vocational training courses for women at the community level, especially in the rural areas, is insufficient. There is a high demand among women in rural areas that is currently not being met. Even when there are training courses for women in the more remote areas, the distribution of opportunities is not managed fairly. There are allegations of local committees and shuras deciding arbitrarily on how to allocate training resources to the women in the community:

When sewing machines came to our village, the heads of male and female shuras divided all of the machines amongst themselves and registered their relatives to the project as recipients.

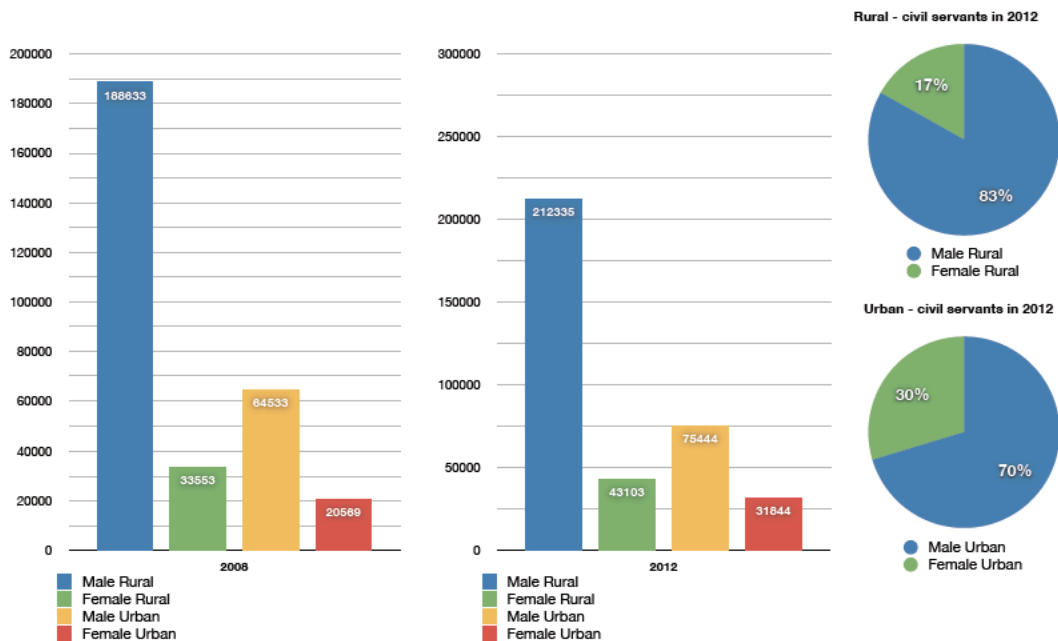
- FGD, housewives over 30 in central Jawzjan

Many of the women who have taken vocational training courses feel that there is insufficient after-training support for them to utilize their new skills. Support is needed for acquiring start-up equipment and material, for example:

In our village we need employment opportunities. Most women in our village know vocations such as tailoring, carpet weaving, and embroidery. But there are no markets for them. Also, we want a women’s factory where raw material is provided and where women can manufacture their own products.

- FGD, housewives over 30 in rural Jawzjan

Graph 21: Rural and Urban Civil Servants – 2008 – 2012

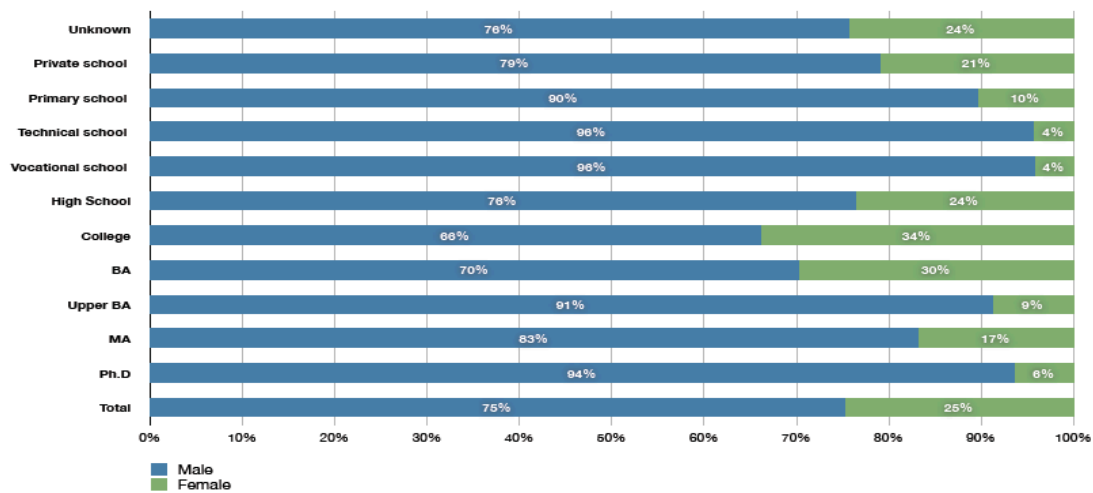


Source: Central Statistics Organization

There is an evident gender disparity between the number of male and female government employees. This is especially the case in the rural areas compared to urban centers. In 2012, 30 percent of urban civil servants were women compared to 17 percent in rural areas. Also, the number of female civil servants has increased by 6 percent between the years 2008 and 2012 (Graphs 21).

NAPWA’s key indicators to measure progress in women’s access to work make references to “progressive increase” in women’s access to “gainful employment” (Box 3, above). A two percent increase in women’s access to government employment in rural areas in the course of five years is a relatively low figure, considering that the majority of the population is located in rural areas.

Graph 22: Education Levels of Government Officials in 2012

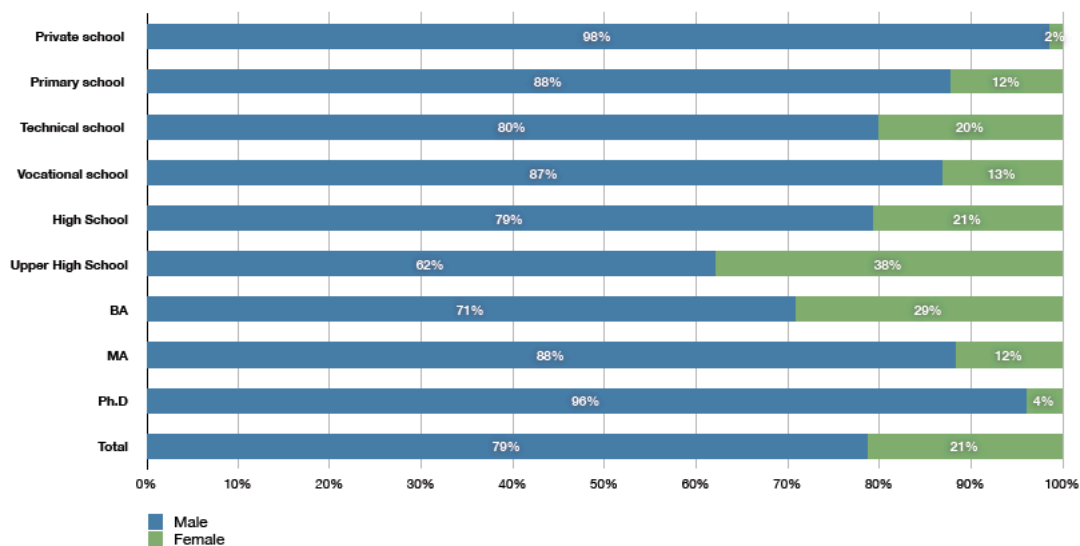


Source: Central Statistics Organization

The majority of women employed as professionals in the civil service has high school, college or a bachelor’s degree. Between 2008 and 2012 the portion of female employees in the ministries with technical and vocational school education has decreased visibly. In 2008, 20 percent of officials with technical education level were women while the share of women with same educational background dropped to 4 percent in 2012.⁴¹

⁴¹ Central Statistics Office.

Graph 23: Education Levels of Government Officials in 2008



Source: Central Statistics Organization

Similarly, 13 percent of government employees with vocational education were women in 2008, compared to only four percent in 2012 (Graphs 22 and 23). This indicates that the disparity between the number of female and male employees has increased among government employees with lower levels of education. Overall, the percentage of women in all categories of government employment remains low.

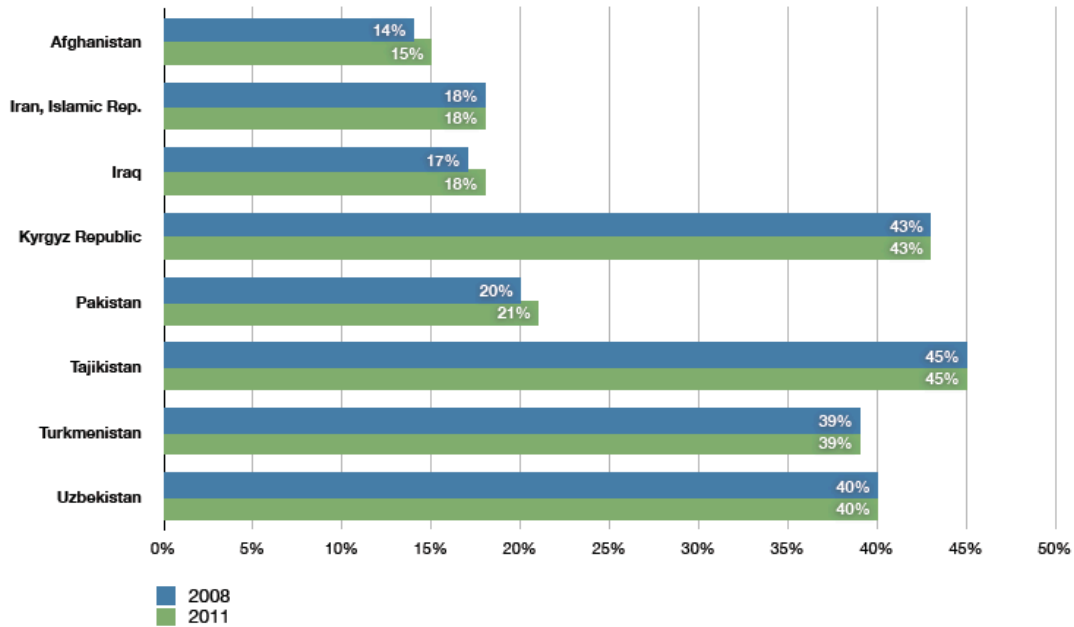
Lack of right to property and inheritance continues to present a challenge for women. Although the Constitution of Afghanistan, the civil code, the land law, and the holy Quran (Al-Nisa, Verse 12) recognize women’s right to inherit, own and sell property, the right is often not exercised due to weak enforcement mechanisms combined with social and cultural constraints.⁴²

7.3 Women’s Access to Work in a Regional Context

Women made up around 15 percent of the labor force in Afghanistan in 2011, compared to around 40 percent in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Other countries in the region such as Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan display similar differences (Graph 24). In part, the difference between Afghanistan and the other countries in the region can be explained as a product of a higher degree of social conservatism in Afghanistan, combined with the long-lasting conflict and insecurity.

⁴² Harakat (2011), Women’s Access to Property in Afghanistan: Law, Enforcement and Barriers, available at: http://www.harakat.af/site_files/13623054771.pdf

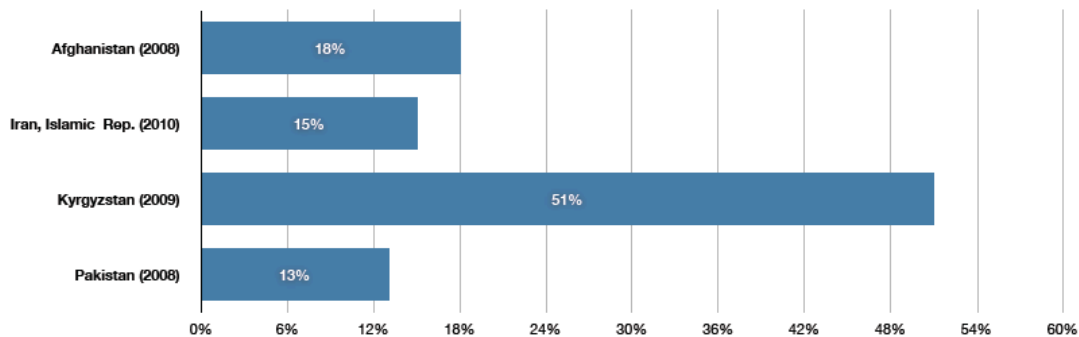
Graph 24: Women in the Labor Force



Source: World Bank

Women’s representation in the non-agricultural sector in Afghanistan is lower compared to some, but not all, of its regional neighbors. The World Bank’s data indicates that women represented 18 percent of the non-agricultural labor force in Afghanistan in 2008. Iran and Pakistan had even lower percentages (Graph 25).

Graph 25: Women Employed in Non-agricultural Sectors



Source: World Bank

According to these figures, Afghanistan was in a somewhat better position than Iran and Pakistan with regard to women’s economic participation and contribution during the years 2008-2010, albeit with a small margin.

7.4 MoLSAMD's Budget Allocation and Expenditure

Compared to MoE and MoPH, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled (MoLSAMD) has received considerably less funding during the years 2010-2013. According to the Ministry of Finance's National Budget catalogues for 2011, 2012 and 2013, MoLSAMD's budget between 2010-2011 was close to 9 million USD. Its budget almost doubled between 2011-2012 to 17 million USD but decreased again for 2013 to approximately 13.5 million USD.

In the budget allocated for the fiscal year 2010, only two projects were specified as women oriented. These were projects on skills development/vocational training for women and the construction of kindergartens. These two projects had close to 870,000 USD budgeted. A similar pattern is revealed in the subsequent budgets of MoLSAMD. Very few projects are specifically stated as focusing on the needs of women. The majority of MoLSAMD's projects are related to skills development and vocational training, which benefit women by default, but there are no earmarked funds to support women in specific projects (Annex 7-9).

7.5 NAPWA's Relevance and Effectiveness in Women's Access to Work

Key informants interviewed at MoLSAMD stated that one of the major challenges women face is the lack of work opportunities, a general problem that affects women more adversely than men. Although some opportunities to learn vocations through trainings are made available for women, possibilities to apply the skills learned and generate income remain very limited. There are no known strategic guidelines on how to create work opportunities for women after they qualify from vocational training. In addition, concern was expressed by some of the key informants about the lack of cultural and contextual relevance of policy documents such as NAPWA, modeled on experience from other countries, for the Afghan context.

There is insufficient awareness of NAPWA and its purpose among officials at MoLSAMD. Where there is awareness, there is a lack of clarity about the division of roles and responsibilities between the various departments of the ministry. The provincial departments of MoLSAMD are even less familiar with NAPWA and its purpose. This unfamiliarity with NAPWA combined with the lack of guidance from the center to the provinces was cited as a key impediment hindering the implementation of programs to increase women's access to work and economic empowerment.

The gender unit at MoLSAMD submits a quarterly report on its gender mainstreaming activities to MoWA though there are no visits or face-to-face meetings on women's issues between the two ministries.

7.6 Recommendations

To the Government of Afghanistan:

1. A more transparent recruitment system with affirmative action to support women's employment in the ministerial departments is needed to increase the number of women civil servants in all government offices.
2. The government should promote women's employment in the private sector by creating incentives for companies to give preference to women in their recruitment policies.
3. Affordable women only public transportation should be provided in the rural parts of Afghanistan especially, to encourage commuting to district and provincial centers among women living in remote areas.
4. Future policy and planning should be more systematically guided by the findings from the available research on the specificities and challenges of the Afghan context.

To the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled:

5. More vocational training centers/courses should be opened at the district level to reach out to women in rural Afghanistan, as there is a high demand, which is currently not met.
6. Enrollment to vocational trainings and concurrent resource distribution must be monitored and checked to make sure that the most vulnerable women are enrolled in a transparent manner and clientalism is avoided.
7. Business and marketing opportunities should be created for women to improve their access to various markets.
8. MoLSAMD should strive to provide production materials to women that have successfully completed their vocational trainings and help them to identify markets for their produced goods.
9. The role, effectiveness and impact of Afghan unions in increasing women's empowerment in the labor force should be examined to come up with innovative ways to utilize these unions more effectively.
10. Awareness raising activities on the provincial and district levels should be organized more frequently and extensively to promote women's access to work and participation in the labor force.
11. At least 30 percent of the ministry's annual budget and planning should be earmarked for project with focus to benefit and empower women.

To the Ministry of Women Affairs:

12. MoWA should work more closely with MoLSAMD's gender unit to spread information within the respective departments of MoLSAMD regarding the content and objectives of NAPWA as a policy, as well as the role and responsibilities of MoLSAMD in its implementation.
13. A suitable monitoring and evaluation strategy should be developed by MoWA in consultation with the other ministries to attain a more effective monitoring appliance of NAPWA's implementation.
14. MoWA's representatives should increase their engagement with MoLSAMD's gender unit by having regular meetings in person to provide additional support and advise regarding gender mainstreaming and an effective implementation of NAPWA.

To Donors and International Community

15. The Donors and international community should assist in increasing work opportunities for women by supporting projects, which involve vocational trainings, women's access to markets and women cooperatives.
16. More projects to fulfill women's inheritance and property rights should be initiated and supported by the donors and international community.

8. Women's Access to Justice

Box 4: NAPWA on Women's Access to Justice

Goal:

The goal of the Afghan Government is to revise its legislative framework and judicial system to guarantee equality and non-discrimination as enshrined in the Constitution, as well as within international conventions and standards thereby enabling women and girls to exercise their rights on equal terms with men and boys.

Key indicators:

- Absence of gender discriminatory provisions and procedures in the legal framework
- Enactment of gender specific legislation, including family law and an anti-VAW law
- Minimum 30% increase in participation of women in the justice sector and law enforcement bodies
- Increased number of judicial officials trained on citizen's rights, with particular emphasis on women and children's rights
- Inclusion of human rights, particularly women and children's rights in the curricula of schools and universities
- Establishment of shelters, referral centers and transitional houses
- Increased access to free legal aid and representation for women and girls
- Increased availability of legal awareness programs
- Increased reporting and prosecution of violence against women cases

Key objectives:

- a) Strengthening women's participation in law making and administration of justice on equal terms with men;
- b) Criminalizing and prosecuting traditional practices harmful to women's emotional, social, and economic wellbeing, and reducing the occurrence of such activities, including early and forced marriages;
- c) Instituting formally defined boundaries within which traditional dispute mechanisms can be utilized for disputes pertaining to civil matters;
- d) Improving knowledge and awareness of Islamic and human rights, particularly the rights of women and girls, for people mediating disputes within traditional mechanisms;
- e) Institutionalizing gender analysis, gender programming, and gender indicators in the processes of legislation and administration of justice, and the linking of these to the budget processes;
- f) Improving knowledge and awareness of Islamic and human rights, particularly the rights of women and girls, among members of the judiciary, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, legal aid providers, as well as law enforcement agents and penitentiary staff;
- g) Enhancing the accessibility of information to women for their better understanding, assertion, and defense of their rights and increased demands on state mechanisms for defending women's rights; and
- h) Implementing long term, inclusive, and consistent public campaigns on women's rights, targeting both women and men to reduce social acceptance of violence and impunity.

8.1 Key Accomplishments

One of the most significant developments in terms of women's access to justice has been the signing of the EVAW law by the President in 2009, despite the fact that the law has come under attack in its parliamentary readings during 2013. Other key achievements have been awareness-raising campaigns to promote women's rights and to prevent violence against women.

In the past five years, the human rights office organized a few workshops about women's rights. These workshops were really useful because six or seven years ago

there were a lot of violence against women such as self-burning, elopements and repression... Now we feel that those problems have decreased.

- FGD, working women over 30 in rural Kandahar

Women have gained a considerable degree of awareness about their legal rights and recourse in situations requiring legal assistance. Focus group participants cited the media and the local religious leaders as having been instrumental in raising awareness about women's rights in different communities.

Efforts to prevent early marriages of young girls appear to be the very successful, according to a large number of the women interviewed. The women claimed that it has become less common for parents to marry their girls as child brides. For example,

The women's rights organizations came to our village and gathered other women in my house. They advised these women that they should not marry off their young girls and that men should not beat women and that Mehr should be given to women. Yes, we all have awareness about women's rights. We all know that we should not let our girls get married off in young ages and women should get their Mehr from their husbands.⁴³

- FGD, illiterate women over 30 in rural Jawzjan

Women in Jawzjan stated that since awareness raising campaigns about women's rights in the media, there were fewer fights and domestic violence among the families they knew:

There are not many fights in our village between husbands and wives, mothers in law and daughters in law, because people now have access to TVs and media. Now both men and women know that we should not fight with each other and that we should instead live happily together. Now such fights have decreased in the villages through awareness campaigns either by organizations, TV or radio. We want more awareness raising campaigns.

- FGD, literate women over 30, rural Jawzjan

Other studies also confirm that women's awareness of their rights have improved, as more women report and file legal cases, especially cases of violence against women. However, most of the cases reported by women to the Department of Women's Affairs and Afghan National Police never reach the prosecutors or the courts since they are often dropped or resolved through mediation.⁴⁴

8.2 Persisting Challenges

A weak judiciary with many unqualified judges lacking proper legal education and a police force with a literacy rate of 28 percent severely undermine attempts to reform and improve the

⁴³ Mehr is a form of dowry money or property, promised by the husband as part of the marriage contract. Mehr is considered as a right of women according to Islam and is meant to provide financial stability in case of divorce or death of the husband. Source: Harakat (May 2011), Women's Access to Property in Afghanistan, p.10

⁴⁴ UNAMA (2012), Still a Long Way to Go: Implementation of the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan, available at:

<http://unama.unmissions.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Qy9mDiEa5Rw%3D&ta>

judiciary system in Afghanistan.⁴⁵ Although attempts have been made to utilize help from religious leaders and elders to spread awareness about women's rights, the impact of such efforts remains limited. Many of the workshops organized to promote women's rights do not last more than a few days and are only available to a small portion of the women in different communities.

Legal awareness raising campaigns have focused mainly on raising the awareness of women regarding their own rights while men have been overlooked and left uninformed about the importance of rights for women. Women are concerned that knowledge of their rights is not sufficient for practicing their rights as uninformed husbands and brothers often resist changes demanded by the women:

Legal awareness messages should be delivered to men as well as women, so that men understand that women have equal rights as men have... men should get more awareness messages because men are leading the society. For example, if a man does not allow his wife to go out, how can that poor woman insist to go out by just saying it is her right to go out?

- FGD, illiterate women under 25 in central Bamyan

Attempts to raise women's awareness of legal and human rights vary in different provinces. In Jawzjan, Kabul, and Herat where security is relatively good and with a population where women have greater mobility, awareness-raising programs and workshops appear to be more common, even in the rural communities. In provinces such as Kandahar it is more challenging for women to claim their legal rights or oppose injustice, mainly because of a much higher level of social conservatism.

Women face a number of serious obstacles when attempting to exercise their legal rights. In case of a serious domestic grievance, for example, women have to be courageous enough to stand up to their families and risk becoming ostracized by their families and communities. Many women feel that the government authorities do not offer official investigation in cases of suicide, self-immolation and honor killings. The laws to protect women are often not enforced as violence against women is still considered as a domestic issue.

There are insufficient shelters and legal aid entities that cater for women, leaving women with no option but to endure injustice. Often, male family members prevent women from accessing governmental entities since this is considered as highly inappropriate and a source of dishonor. Women's only effective recourse is the advice of community elders on how to resolve the conflict. For example,

We cannot defend our rights. Because of our family honor we are not able to go to courts or other legal departments. We are not allowed by our men to go to any government department for any business. We always try to solve our problems with advice from the white beards.

- FGD, illiterate women over 30 in central Kandahar

And,

⁴⁵ Jensen (2011).

There are women who are troubled by their husbands and their families. But they do not have the courage to go to anywhere because they know that they will be beaten more if they go to any place to complain or to run away. Therefore, they accept this cruelty and stay.

- FGD, literate women over 30 in central Herat

Inheritance rights continue being denied to women in Afghanistan. The overwhelming majority of Afghan women have their family inheritances usurped by their male family members.

8.3 Women’s Access to Justice in a Regional Context

Unequal representation of women in the judiciary and law enforcement is a global phenomenon, with South Asia showing the lowest representation of women in these institutions.⁴⁶ When comparing Afghanistan to some of the other countries in the region it is possible to see that, with the exception of Turkey, Afghanistan is comparable to its neighbors in terms of women’s representation in the judiciary (Table 6). Afghanistan’s Central Asian neighbors on the other hand have a reasonably high representation of women in their judiciary systems. More than 40 percent of the judges and close to 30 percent of the prosecutors in Central Asia are reported as being women.⁴⁷

Table 6: Women’s representation in the justice system (in %):⁴⁸

Country	Judges	Prosecutors	Attorneys	Police
Afghanistan	5	6	6	1
India	8,5	...	5	5
Turkey	24	8	35	...
Iraq	5	...	28	0,5

⁴⁶ UN WOMEN (2011), In Pursuit of Justice, Progress of the World’s Women, available at: <http://progress.unwomen.org/pdfs/EN-Report-Progress.pdf>

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Sources:

Afghanistan: Civil – Military Fusion Center, available at:

https://www.cimicweb.org/cmo/afg/Documents/Afghanistan-RDPs/CFC_Afghanistan_Women-and-Gender_Feb12.pdf and UNDP Afghanistan, available at:

http://www.undp.org.af/undp/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=257:afghan-police-force-recruits-women-to-fight-crime-and-stigma&catid=42:success-stories&Itemid=53

India: Time of India available at: http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-04/india/35593606_1_women-judges-indian-women-urban-women, University of Indiana available at:

http://www.indiana.edu/~emsoc/Publications/Michelson_Lawyer_Feminization.pdf, New Indian Express:

<http://newindianexpress.com/magazine/voices/Representation-of-women-in-police-force-is-first-step-towards-equality/2013/04/21/article1550342.ece>

Turkey: Hurriyet Daily News, available at: <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/75-pct-of-judges-are-men-data-reveals.aspx?pageID=238&nID=6886&NewsCatID=339> and University of Indiana available at:

http://www.indiana.edu/~emsoc/Publications/Michelson_Lawyer_Feminization.pdf

Iraq: Niqash, available at: <http://www.niqash.org/articles/?id=2885>, SIGIR, available at:

<http://www.sigir.mil/files/audits/11-003.pdf> and University of Indiana available at:

http://www.indiana.edu/~emsoc/Publications/Michelson_Lawyer_Feminization.pdf

8.4 Ministry of Justice's Budget Allocation and Expenditure

In comparison to the other ministries, the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has been allocated much less funds in its annual budget. For 2011, MoJ was granted roughly 4 million USD. For the subsequent two years the ministry's annual budgets were doubled to approximately 8 million USD. The National Justice Program, funded by Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, is the program that women are most likely to benefit from more directly and is also the program with the highest budget. The few other projects listed in MoJ's budget are mainly related to the construction of facilities and purchasing of equipment (Annex 10-12).

These figures are very low, compared to the funds for MoE and MoPH, for example. Considering the potentially important role that could be played by MoJ in promoting and protecting women's rights in Afghanistan, the funding and resource allocation could be much improved.

8.5 NAPWA's Relevance and Effectiveness in Access to Justice

Interviews with key informants from the Ministry of Justice reveal that although notable efforts to increase women's access to justice have been made since 2008, the relevance of NAPWA as a policy and its impact on these efforts and developments are not clear. The officials of MoJ admitted that they were not very familiar with the content of NAPWA. Efforts were said to have been made in raising legal awareness by the Legal Aid Department of MoJ, for example, but this process was not guided by NAPWA. According to MoJ's Department of Legal Aid, their tasks and work are guided by MoJ's own awareness policy and strategy, which is compatible with NAPWA.

According to some of the interviewees from the Ministry of Justice, the main problem MoJ faces with the implementation of NAPWA and the key obstacle to women's access to justice is the continuing insecurity in Afghanistan. For example,

In Helmand, where the armed opposition has a strong presence, judges, attorneys and prosecutors are under constant threat and are coerced by local power holders to abuse the law instead of providing justice.

- Key Informant, MoJ

Conservative traditions in the communities were mentioned as a second major obstacle to MoJ's efforts to protect women's rights. The effectiveness and impact of NAPWA is considered as limited since the policy was said to never have made it beyond the government offices in the capital. The provinces are not aware of the contents and purpose of NAPWA. It appears that it was never brought to or discussed with the provincial departments. In addition, there has been insufficient monitoring and evaluation of the policy's implementation.

MoWA is said to receive monitoring reports from MoJ on activities related to women's access to justice. The reports include the number of women's cases that reach the ministry. MoJ reports to MoWA every four to six months about the implementation and progresses made against key indicators as stated in NAPWA. There have been four meetings in two years between MoWA and MoJ officials on women-related issues but the number of these meetings is insufficient, according to MoJ officials.

8.6 Recommendations

To the Government of Afghanistan:

1. To enable women and girls to exercise their rights on equal terms with men and boys, the government should publicly and unreservedly support the implementation of the EVAW law.
2. The position of community religious leaders such as mullahs should be formalized with an assigned salary to enable accountability to governmental authorities.
3. The government should publicly and morally support existing women's shelters while additional protection at an institutional level should be provided for women to safeguard them when they are ostracized.

To the Ministry of Justice:

4. MoJ should organize internal roundtable discussions with relevant departments to re-raise and discuss NAPWA and its relevance for their existing programs and strategies.
5. More legal awareness-raising workshops should be offered at schools to teach the young women at an early age about their rights, but also to use their knowledge as a means to access their families.
6. Awareness-raising programs for men about the rights of women should be emphasized.
7. Religious leaders should be engaged and involved further in the awareness-raising work that is conducted by MoJ.
8. Community based legal awareness-raising initiatives should last more than a couple of days to maximize the impact and make sure that the participants fully grasp what is being conveyed.
9. MoJ should provide training for law enforcement officials such as the police, judges and prosecutors on the EVAW law and women's rights in general.
10. Oversight mechanisms to monitor the law enforcement should be put in place to hold the law implementers accountable when laws are not respected and justice is neglected.
11. Any law enforcement or justice official that mistreat, or in any other way disregard, women and girls who approach them, should be punished according to established procedures and policies.

To the Ministry of Women Affairs:

12. MoWA should increase its efforts to conduct a more regular monitoring progress against indicators of improved access to justice as specified in NAPWA.
13. Regular feedback and comments should be provided to MoJ's relevant departments regarding their work and its significance to the successful implementation of NAPWA.

To Donors and International Community:

14. More earmarked funding should be offered to MoJ's relevant departments in their efforts to improve women's access to justice by the donors and international community.
15. Increased technical support and reinforced coordination resources should be offered to MoJ for improving women's access to justice and the implementation of NAPWA.

9. Conclusion

Progress consistent with NAPWA's objectives has been made to varying degrees within the four sectors reviewed in this assessment. Positive changes are most visible in the education and health sectors. Extensive efforts to raise community awareness about the need for and benefits of girls' education, women's reproductive health and hygiene, and women's legal rights have been made since the ratification of NAPWA in 2008. These efforts have proved effective in the sense that communities have improved understanding, recognition, and perceptions about women's rights in society in many respects.

Girls' enrollment in general education stood at 39 percent in 2012. Although female students continue to drop out more frequently than their male counterparts at the higher levels of education, more girls are now graduating 12th grade compared to previous years since 2001. Similarly, more women deliver their children under the supervision of skilled birth attendants now, compared to the pre-2008 period. Families appear to have a better understanding of the value of, and appreciation for, permitting their female family members being cared for by professional health staff.

Since 2001, there have been a number of major efforts to reconstruct the education and health sectors of Afghanistan and to increase access to these services throughout the country. Since 2008 MoE and MoPH have intensified their efforts to construct and renovate school buildings, basic health centers, and hospitals with hundreds of millions of dollars having been allocated by international donors mainly for these purposes. Despite these investments, however, many of the facilities in both education and health are lacking basic amenities, especially in the more remote areas.

The budgets of MoE and MoPH, being two of the largest, do not appear to have adequate numbers of gender specific projects as recommended by NAPWA. In the case of MoE, many senior officials reason that since 39 percent of the budget is allocated for the benefit of women, there is little or no need to link such allocations to NAPWA or other legal and policy commitments to increase women's welfare. This view undermines the rationale behind affirmative action and the fact that women need additional support for equal access.

The poor quality of service delivery is another major challenge that needs to be addressed. Teachers and health professionals such as doctors, nurses, and midwives are extremely underpaid. This creates resentment among these professionals and undermines their commitment to service provision. The education and health professionals are also overworked. There are high student/teacher ratios and overcrowded hospitals and clinics. The lack of educated and motivated professionals in health and education remains a major cause of the low quality of service being offered.

Many of the teachers have only 12th grade graduates and do not have teachers' training certificates. Teaching for many men and women is a last resort profession as it is poorly paid and the work is relatively demanding. There are numerous cases of individuals being recruited as teachers not based on their personal merits and education, but on personal relations with

people in charge of recruitment. There is an evident need for a more transparent recruitment system, not only to increase women's access to employment in fair competition, but also to make sure that qualified personnel are recruited.

The most tangible progress in women's access to work is indicated by the increased presence of women in public life. The demand for kindergartens and women's representation in various professional associations has increased significantly. Despite this positive development, the absence of women in decision-making positions in various sectors remains a major obstacle to women's proportional professional advancement.

In rural areas women report that communities are more accepting of women working outside the home, especially if they work in gender segregated environments such as girls' high schools. Segregated work environment for women is viewed by the males of their families as acceptable and economically beneficial to the household's wellbeing. However, the ability of a woman to work in public depends heavily on the awareness and education levels of the other family members and the level of conservativeness of their communities.

Vocational training offered by MoLSAMD and other entities has been very much appreciated by the women who have participated in such trainings. However, follow up programming to enable the vocationally trained women to find jobs and generate incomes has not been as extensive. Many women who learn new skills from vocational training do not have job opportunities to match their skills. Additional support in the provision of raw material and equipment for production and identification of markets for goods produced by the trained women are crucial for ensuring that women will generate income from working after completing their training.

The justice sector appears to have experienced the least progress in terms of women's presence in, and women benefiting from, the sector. Awareness-raising campaigns have proved fruitful in improving women's knowledge about their legal rights and about whom to approach when in need of legal aid. However, little has changed in terms of women's willingness and ability to exercise these rights. One important reason given for women not exercising their rights is the weak judiciary system staffed with unqualified, undereducated, and sometimes corrupt officials. Insufficient support is being offered to protect female complainants seeking justice. Women fear ostracization, and in some cases even death, if they seek justice in the formal system. The lack of protection for women in exercising their rights and shelters to support women in their quest for justice, combined with inadequate law enforcement to punish perpetrators of violence, force women to rely on the traditional forms of conflict resolution, which is almost always biased against equal rights for women.

There is a noticeable difference between the various ministries in how they allocate their budgets to women-centered programming. MoJ and MoLSAMD receive considerably less funding than MoE and MoPH, with the latter two ministries being especially favored by the international donors. As none of the four ministries has women-centered budgeting, despite having some form of a gender policy and gender units, it appears that in practice formal policies and structures are not adhered to through the provision of adequate and earmarked financial resources to support these policies and structures.

NAPWA was developed in consultation with at least some of the ministries. However, not many departments within the ministries in the capital are aware of the content or the purpose of

NAPWA and its role in gender mainstreaming. This lack of awareness is even more apparent at the provincial level and in the line ministries.

The progress in terms of women's access to education and health do not appear to be deliberate outcomes of NAPWA, but rather results of strategies and programs that existed before NAPWA came into effect. The gains made for women can be attributed largely to the fact that higher level of service provision generally is likely to include more women than lower levels of service provision.

That NAPWA is not the main cause of the recent relative progress in women's wellbeing in Afghanistan should not imply that NAPWA has failed. Rather, the current programming by the various ministries, which serves women by default, should be reconciled with NAPWA's objectives. This reconciliation and realignment of women-centered programming with NAPWA can be accomplished, to a large extent, through regular and widely disseminated evaluations of programming using NAPWA's objectives and milestones. Assessments and evaluations should be conducted systematically and more frequently to inform the implementers about the progress made against key indicators of NAPWA. Where these indicators are inadequate, more appropriate ones should be devised based on empirical evidence.

While efforts to increase access to schools, healthcare, justice, and public spaces benefit women and men, without gender-sensitive budgeting and planning the social factors that impede women's equal opportunities are likely to be left unchallenged.

Since 2006 security has steadily deteriorated and a number of earlier gains in gender mainstreaming have been rolled back, or are under the threat of being as a possible outcome of peace negotiations with the armed opposition groups. The current state of affairs, characterized the planned transition in 2014 of security responsibilities from international to national security forces, Presidential Elections planned for early 2014, and ongoing attempts to negotiate peace with armed opposition groups add to the urgency of the findings from this and related studies for protecting the rights of Afghan women and women-centered programming in Afghanistan beyond 2014 by the government and the international donor community.

10. Recommendations

Women's Access to Education

To the Government of Afghanistan:

1. MoWA should be offered more support to assert itself as the lead ministry responsible for the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming and promotion of gender equality.
2. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation should prioritize and increase its efforts to provide school transportation for teachers and students.
3. The Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs should play a central role in promoting women's access to education and awareness raising against early marriages.

To the Ministry of Education:

4. The quality level of education should be improved, mainly through the recruitment of adequately trained professional teachers, raising teachers' salaries, and the timely provision of learning materials and equipment to all schools.
5. MoE should publish school textbooks to ensure quality and timely delivery to the students to coincide with the start of the school year.
6. School transportation should be prioritized for safe access of girls to schools, particularly in the remote areas.
7. Curriculum content on human rights, with a particular emphasis on women's and child rights, should be developed and incorporated in the national curriculum of schools throughout the country.
8. More incentives should be provided to recruit female teachers, particularly in remote areas of the country by, for example, increasing the salaries of women who agree to teach in the rural areas and supporting family postings through providing employment for husbands of female teachers.
9. Oversight mechanisms to monitor the recruitment process of new teachers and other staff should be established by MoE to minimize recruitment based on personal relations rather than qualifications.
10. More secondary schools for girls' should be established in the remote areas.
11. Awareness raising campaigns to promote girls' education should be intensified as part of the package to act as deterrent to early marriages, particularly in more remote areas.
12. MoE should establish closer cooperation with religious leaders for raising community awareness on the value of girls' education to high school level.
13. More resources should be allocated to literacy, as there is a high demand from women and given the fact that literate parents are more likely to send their daughters and sons to school.

To the Ministry of Women's Affairs:

14. Stronger collaboration between MoE's gender unit and MoWA should be established for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of NAPWA in education.
15. MoWA should work closely with MoE to agree on activities and clear guidelines for those departments of MoE that can play direct roles in gender mainstreaming.

16. MoWA should seek ways of institutionalizing consultation meetings with MoE's gender unit to provide guidance and receive progress updates on MoE's efforts to attend women's educational needs.

To Donors and International Community:

17. More funding should be allocated to school buildings, equipment, learning materials, teachers' training, and school transportation to improve the quality of education and access to education.
18. The international community should increase its support to MoWA to increase its capacity for providing guidance on NAPWA and conducting monitoring and evaluation.

Women's Access to Healthcare

To the Government of Afghanistan:

19. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation should increase its efforts to provide public transportation, especially in the rural districts, to ease women's access to clinics and hospitals.

To the Ministry of Education:

20. The behavior of physicians and medical staff should be monitored and disciplinary action taken to ensure that patients, and especially women and girls, are not discriminated against or mistreated by healthcare staff.
21. Healthcare staff should receive improved training in medical ethics prior to being stationed in health facilities.
22. A complaint desk should be placed in every Department of Public Health to receive and follow-up on complaints by the public of ill treatment by healthcare staff and lack of health service quality.
23. The pharmaceutical sale and prescription practices of the doctors should be closely monitored to prevent harmful use of medical products.
24. All pharmacies should be licensed and employ at least one professional pharmacist.
25. More awareness raising campaigns about family planning, reproductive health, and general hygiene is needed, especially in the rural areas.
26. Hospital construction in rural Afghanistan and increase in the number of hospital beds should be prioritized and accelerated.
27. MoPH should ensure that all BPHS facilities, especially in the rural areas, are equipped and staffed with sufficient and adequate human resources to meet the child and maternal care needs of the rural communities.
28. Salaries of doctors and health associates should be increased to meet the cost of living and increase morale and job satisfaction of health staff.

To the Ministry of Women's Affairs:

29. Stronger coordination between MoPH's gender unit and MoWA should be established for improved effectiveness in the implementation of NAPWA on health.
30. MoWA should support the gender unit of MoPH in increasing awareness about NAPWA within the ministry.

31. MoWA should increase its efforts to monitor progress made by MoPH in meeting the health objectives of NAPWA and provide guidance on corrective measures as appropriate.

To Donors and International Community:

32. The international community should support MoPH in establishing an internal monitoring and oversight mechanism to ensure that health personnel fulfill their functions ethically and accountably.
33. Additional funding should be provided for the construction of hospitals and other health facilities designed with full consideration for women's special needs.

Women's Access to Work

To the Government of Afghanistan:

34. A transparent recruitment system with affirmative action to support women's employment in the ministerial departments is needed to increase the number of female civil servants in all government offices.
35. The government should promote women's employment in the private sector by creating incentives for companies to recruit women.
36. Affordable, women-only public transportation should be provided, particularly in rural areas, to encourage women to commute to district and provincial centers.
37. The government must ensure that new and revised policies on protecting and promoting women's rights are based on local cultural contexts and sensitivities and based sound research, to ensure that the policies and plans address the basic needs of women.

To the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled:

38. More vocational training centers/courses should be provided at the district level to reach out to women in rural areas, given the high demand.
39. Enrollment in vocational training must be monitored to ensure that the most suitable women are enrolled in a transparent manner.
40. Business and marketing opportunities should be created for women to improve their access to markets.
41. MoLSAMD should strive to provide production materials to women who successfully complete their vocational trainings and help them to identify markets for their produced goods.
42. More kindergarten facilities, including community-based arrangements, with qualified personnel should be made available for women who wish to pursue work outside the home.
43. Afghan unions and associations should be assessed for their role in increasing women's empowerment in the labor force and to identify ways and means of utilizing these structures for further betterment of women.
44. Awareness raising activities on the provincial and district levels should be organized more frequently and extensively to promote women's access to work and participation in the labor force.
45. The ministry should aim for at least 30 percent of its annual budget and planning to be earmarked for projects benefitting and empowering women.

To the Ministry of Women Affairs:

46. MoWA should work more closely with MoLSAMD's gender unit to exchange information on the contents and objectives of NAPWA on women in work and public life, and explore ways in which MoLSAMD's activities could be brought closer to meeting NAPWA objectives.
47. A monitoring and evaluation strategy should be developed by MoWA in consultation with the other ministries for monitoring NAPWA's implementation and taking corrective action to ensure that NAPWA's objectives are met.
48. MoWA's representatives should increase their engagement with MoLSAMD's gender unit by having regular face-to-face meetings and exploring approaches to meet NAPWA's objectives.

To Donors and International Community:

49. The Donors and international community should continue support for vocational training programs and expand them to include assistance with acquiring start-up equipment and materials and marketing.
50. More projects should be devised for addressing the issue women's inheritance and property rights based on sound research and in full recognition of the close association between women's rights and property rights.

Women's Access to Justice**To the Government of Afghanistan:**

51. To enable women and girls to exercise their rights, the government should publicly and unreservedly support the implementation of the EAW law.
52. The position of community religious leaders should be formalized with an assigned salary to enable accountability to governmental authorities.
53. The government should publicly support existing women's shelters while additional protection at an institutional level should be provided for women to safeguard them.

To the Ministry of Justice:

54. MoJ should organize internal roundtable discussions with relevant departments to discuss NAPWA and its relevance for their existing programs and strategies.
55. More legal awareness raising workshops should be offered at schools to teach girls and boys at an early age about women's rights.
56. There should be more awareness raising programs for men to raise their awareness about the rights of women.
57. Religious leaders should be engaged and involved in the awareness raising initiatives of MoJ.
58. Community-based legal rights awareness raising initiatives should be more than a few days of training and include follow up mentoring and refresher trainings.
59. MoJ should provide training for law enforcement personnel including the police, judges, and prosecutors on the EAW law and women's rights in general.
60. Oversight mechanisms should be put in place to curb abuse of power by law enforcement and justice officials in general. Particular emphasis needs to be place on taking to account those who discriminate against women and girls who resort to the formal system to seek justice.

To the Ministry of Women Affairs:

61. MoWA should increase its efforts to engage with key ministries and to conduct regular monitoring of the progress made against NAPWA's indicators on access to justice.
62. MoWA should seek to work more closely with MoJ with the aim of aligning MoJ's activities with meeting NAPWA's objectives.

To Donors and International Community:

63. More earmarked funding should be provided to MoJ to intensify its efforts to improve women's access to justice.
64. Increased technical support and reinforced coordination efforts by the international community should be provided for MoJ to improve women's access to justice and the implementation of NAPWA.

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Annexes 1 – 12: Ministerial Budgets

ANNEX 1

MoE Budget 1389-1390 (2010-2011)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	1389 (2010)		1390 (2011)		Budget 1390, in USD
				Total budget for 1389, in USD	Budget spent in 1389, in USD	Budget transferred to 1390, in USD	New Budget 1390, in USD	
1	Printing and distribution of textbooks	1381	Denmark	48,060	60	48,000	0	48,000
2	Curriculum development	1382	Narcotics Trust Fund	1,031,990	990	1,031,000	0	1,031,000
3	Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP)	1384	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	649,000	0	649,000	0	649,000
4	Construction, renovation and equipping of vocational schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	311,870	13,870	298,000	0	298,000
5	Equipping public education schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	619,000	509,000	110,000	0	110,000
6	Construction of dormitories for Kuchi schools in 33 provinces	1385	Government of Afghanistan	476,000	77,000	399,000	0	399,000
7	Construction, renovation and equipping of religious schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	1,587,000	1,587,000	0	0	0
8	School construction in border provinces	1385	Government of Afghanistan	1,267,000	716,000	551,000	0	551,000
9	Building girls' schools, Nangarhar	1385	Government of Afghanistan	3,000	0	3,000	0	3,000
10	Teachers registration in all of Afghanistan	1385	Government of Afghanistan	3,000	3,000	0	0	0
11	Infrastructure development of education	1385	The World Bank, Government of Afghanistan, Government of Kazakhstan, Denmark, Narcotics Trust	63,631,200	36,404,200	27,227,000	30,300,000	57,527,000
12	Technical and vocational training	1386	The World Bank, Government of Afghanistan, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	16,134,40	6,790,400	9,344,000	500,000	9,844,000
13	Teacher training	1385	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	50,739,000	22,272,000	28,467,000	5,000,000	33,467,000
14	Management and capacity building	1384	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	18,026,610	10,500,610	7,526,000	8,855,000	16,076,000
15	Public Education, including EQUIP	1384	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	17,776,000	8,755,000	9,021,000	9,040,000	18,061,000
16	Curriculum development and instructional materials	1384	Denmark, Human Rights Commission	19,547,000	18,912,000	635,000	4,000,000	4,635,000
17	Islamic education	1385	Government of Afghanistan	4,471,000	4,471,000	0	500,000	500,000
18	Literacy and informal education	1386	Government of Afghanistan, UNESCO	5,243,000	4,066,000	1,177,000	2,000,000	3,177,000
19	Skills development program (MoE)	1385	Government of Afghanistan	55,000	20,000	35,000	0	35,000
20	Funds for school development projects, Ghor	1387	Government of Afghanistan	607,000	530,000	77,000	0	77,000
21	Construction of management institutes for women, Nangarhar and	1388	Government of Afghanistan	2,100,000	1,586,000	514,000	0	514,000
NEW Projects starting in 1390								
22	School construction	1390	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
23	Basic education and literacy	1390	USAID	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Budget women can benefit from - 1390 (2011)						125,911,000		
Total budget - 1390 (2011)						166,703,000		

Source: MoE

ANNEX 2

MoE Budget 1390-1391(2011-2012)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	1390 (2011)			1391 (2012)	
				Total budget for 1390, in USD	Budget spent in 1390, in USD	Budget transferred to 1391, in USD	New Budget 1391, in USD	Budget 1391, in USD
1	Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP)	1384	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	649,000	149,000	500,000	0	500,000
2	Construction, renovation and equipping of vocational schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	276,500	27,500	249,000	0	249,000
3	Equipping public education schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	154,120	90,750	63,370	0	63,370
4	Construction of dormitories for Kuchi schools in 33 provinces	1385	Government of Afghanistan	391,670	391,670	0	0	0
5	Construction, renovation and equipping of religious schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	1,348,790	126,790	1,222,000	0	1,222,000
6	School construction in border provinces	1385	Government of Afghanistan	898,430	131,430	767,000	0	767,000
7	Infrastructure development of education	1385	The World Bank, Government of Afghanistan, Government of Kazakhstan, Denmark, Narcotics Trust	65,777,860	37,651,860	28,126,000	0	28,126,000
8	Technical and vocational training	1386	The World Bank, Government of Afghanistan, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	10,581,420	5,964,420	5,217,000	0	5,217,000
9	Teacher training	1385	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	37,991,710	19,960,710	18,031,000	0	18,031,000
10	Management and capacity building	1384	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	16,452,000	7,479,000	8,973,000	0	8,973,000
11	Public Education, including EQUIP	1384	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	15,805,100	13,092,900	2,713,200	0	2,713,200
12	Curriculum development and instructional materials	1384	Denmark, Human Rights Commission	19,648,060	4,041,060	15,607,000	0	15,607,000
13	Islamic education	1385	Government of Afghanistan	3,640,270	1,640,270	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
14	Literacy and informal education	1386	Government of Afghanistan, UNESCO	4,446,710	1,525,710	2,921,000	0	2,921,000
15	Skills development program (MoE)	1385	Government of Afghanistan	55,000	55,000	0	0	0
16	Funds for school development projects, Ghor	1387	Government of Afghanistan	403,320	179,320	224,000	0	224,000
17	Construction of management institutes for women, Nangarhar and	1388	Government of Afghanistan	1,367,510	517,510	850,000	0	850,000
18	School construction	1390	Government of Afghanistan	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
19	Basic education and literacy	1390	USAID	10,000,000	0	6,700,000	0	6,700,000
20	Female employment training project	1390	The World Bank	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
NEW Projects starting in 1391								
21	Construction of technical schools for nomads, Kabul	1391	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
22	Support to girls' high schools in rural area	1391	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	800,000	800,000
23	Construction of teacher education complex	1391	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
24	Construction of technical and vocational training school, Kabul	1391	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
25	Construction of school dormitories	1391	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
26	Provincial development (about 500,000 USD for each province)	1391	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	0	0	0	17,000,000	17,000,000
Budget women can benefit from - 1391 (2012)						123,463,570		
Total budget - 1391 (2012)						129,591,570		

Source: MoF

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	1391 (2012)			1392 (2013)	
				Total budget for 1391, in USD	Budget spent in 1391, in USD	Budget transferred to 1392, in USD	New Budget 1392, in USD	Budget 1392, in USD
1	Education Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP)	1384	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, UNICEF	623,944	407,140	216,804	2,615,000	2,832,894
2	Construction, renovation and equipping of vocational schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	204,790	114,285	90,495	250,000	340,495
3	Equipping public education schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	64,398	0	64,398	0	64,398
4	Construction of dormitories for Kuchi schools in 33 provinces	1385	Government of Afghanistan	391,870	0	391,870	0	391,870
5	Construction, renovation and equipping of religious schools	1385	Government of Afghanistan	1,223,699	0	1,223,699	0	1,223,699
6	School construction in border provinces	1385	Government of Afghanistan	768,385	168,568	599,817	0	599,817
7	Infrastructure development of education	1385	The World Bank, Government of Afghanistan, Government of Kazakhstan, Denmark, Narcotics Trust	39,509,196	20,749,739	18,759,457	23,350,000	42,109,457
8	Technical and vocational training	1386	The World Bank, Government of Afghanistan, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	12,915,525	6,357,557	6,557,968	9,500,000	16,057,968
9	Teacher training	1385	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	21,375,781	16,593,400	4,782,381	50,000,000	54,782,381
10	Management and capacity building	1384	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark	17,751,535	12,617,837	5,133,698	37,536,000	42,789,698
11	Public Education, Including EQUIP	1384	The World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Denmark, UNICEF	7,503,708	5,708,428	1,795,280	22,300,000	24,095,280
12	Curriculum development and instructional materials	1384	Denmark, Human Rights Commission	5,886,016	2,798,749	2,887,267	6,425,000	9,313,267
13	Islamic education	1385	Government of Afghanistan, Denmark	4,330,757	1,497,368	2,833,389	3,256,000	6,091,389
14	Literacy and informal education	1386	Government of Afghanistan, UNESCO	6,679,352	2,712,437	3,966,915	4,537,647	8,504,792
15	Skills development program (MoE)	1385	Government of Afghanistan	85,000	30,000	55,000	0	55,000
16	Funds for school development projects, Ghor	1387	Government of Afghanistan	226,825	22,778	204,047	107,000	311,047
17	Construction of management institutes for women, Nangarhar and	1388	Government of Afghanistan	619,317	259,067	360,250	0	360,250
18	School construction	1390	Government of Afghanistan	1,136,338	547,415	588,923	0	588,923
19	Basic education and literacy	1390	Government of Afghanistan	12,700,000	4,826,670	7,873,330	13,300,000	21,173,330
20	Female employment training project	1390	Government of Afghanistan	953,887	82,346	881,541	0	881,541
21	Construction of technical schools for nomads, Kabul	1391	Government of Afghanistan	1,970,000	385,327	1,584,673	0	1,584,673
22	Support to girls' high schools in rural area	1391	Government of Afghanistan	800,000	0	800,000	500,000	1,300,000
23	Construction of teacher education complex	1391	Government of Afghanistan	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
24	Construction of technical and vocational training school, Kabul	1391	Government of Afghanistan	1,470,000	285,720	1,184,280	0	1,184,280
25	Construction of school dormitories	1391	Government of Afghanistan	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
26	Provincial development (about 500,000 USD for each province)	1391	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	13,500,000	0	13,500,000	0	13,500,000
27	Rural school building, Sar-e-Pul	1391	Government of Afghanistan	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000
28	Improve access to public education in remote areas	1391	UNICEF	7,070,000	0	7,070,000	0	7,070,000
29	Teacher education at the local level	1391	UNICEF	240,000	0	240,000	0	240,000
30	Policy development and training	1391	UNICEF	1,690,000	34,365	1,655,635	0	1,655,635
31	Secondary school for female returnees	1391	Government of Afghanistan	250,000	0	250,000	0	250,000
32	School construction	1391	Government of Afghanistan	250,000	0	250,000	0	250,000
33	The second part of school dormitory building	1391	Government of Afghanistan	1,400,000	0	1,400,000	0	1,400,000
NEW Projects starting in 1392								
34	Construction of school and dormitory building, Herat	1392	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	700,000	700,000
35	Technical and vocational education	1392	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	9,000,000	9,000,000
36	Repairing teacher training center, Kabul	1392	France	0	0	0	322,115	322,115
37	Repairing and equipping the school, Badghis	1392	Spain	0	0	0	322,115	322,115
				Budget women can benefit from - 1392 (2013)		274,926,194		
				Total budget - 1392 (2013)		277,025,504		

Source: MoF

ANNEX 4

MoPH Budget 1389-1390 (2010-2011)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	1389 (2010)			1390 (2011)		
				Total budget for 1389, in USD	Budget spent in 1389, in USD	Budget transferred to 1390, in USD	New Budget 1390, in USD	Budget 1390, in USD	
1	National immunization program	1380	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, GoA	2,246,830	2,046,830	200,000	800,000	1,000,000	
2	Basic Package of Health Services	1382	The World Bank, Royal Norwegian Embassy, ARTF, USAID, JICA	65,467,630	55,854,630	9,603,000	69,692,000	79,295,000	
3	Improve service quality in hospitals	1382	GoA, The World Bank, Royal Norwegian Embassy, USAID	19,145,200	15,885,200	3,260,000	15,300,000	18,560,000	
4	Capacity development to address HIV diseases, TB and malaria	1383	The Global Fund	46,300	46,300	0	0	0	
5	Capacity Development Program for the Department of Contracts and Grants	1380	The World Bank	1,924,660	1,506,660	10,000	1,500,000	1,518,000	
6	National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	1382	The World Bank	2,643,470	2,643,470	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	
7	Primary work in the ministry and provincial levels	1384	European Commission	15,850	15,850	0	0	0	
8	Establish a blood transfusion system and a central Laboratory	1384	France	4,007,030	1,992,030	2,055,000	0	2,055,000	
9	Strengthening the health system	1384	GoA	447,160	431,160	16,000	400,000	416,000	
10	Healthcare for the Kuchi	1385	GoA	802,340	802,340	30,000	500,000	530,000	
11	Restoration of injections factory	1385	GoA	3,905,000	3,905,000	0	0	0	
12	Established treatment centers for drug addicts in the provinces	1384	GoA, Counter Narcotics Trust Fund (CNTF)	287,470	287,470	0	1,161,000	1,161,000	
13	Hundred-bed hospital in Kapisa province	1385	GoA, Dant Islam Program	2,847,140	2,847,140	0	600,000	600,000	
14	Programs to fight against malaria in Afghanistan	1385	The Global Fund	1,539,670	1,138,670	341,000	900,000	1,241,000	
15	Fight against infectious diseases and outbreak influenza by Afghan medical institutions	1384	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	1,130,490	999,490	131,000	100,000	231,000	
16	Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Public Health	1385	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	1,749,710	1,749,710	0	0	0	
17	Construction of Basic Health Centers (BHCs) and Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs) in the provinces	1386	GoA	1,568,020	507,020	1,061,000	0	1,061,000	
18	Prevention and control of HIV	1385	The World Bank	4,783,700	2,283,700	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	
19	Preparedness against bird influenza outbreak	1385	The World Bank and the Avian & Human Influenza Trust Fund	2,846,630	2,846,630	0	0	0	
20	Construction of hundred-bed hospital in the Sar-e-pul province	1386	GoA, Japan	2,882,300	1,739,300	1,143,000	0	1,143,000	
21	Construction of hospitals and health centers in the provinces of Kandahar, Helmand, Zabul and Uruzgan	1386	GoA	2,179,840	500,840	1,679,000	400,000	2,079,000	
22	Construction of 11 BHCs and 2 CHCs in border provinces	1386	India	2,433,660	573,660	1,860,000	500,000	2,360,000	
23	Support the health sector in Afghanistan	1386	European Commission	141,100	141,100	0	0	0	
24	Strengthening health systems	1386	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	10,652,390	7,078,390	3,574,000	1,500,000	5,074,000	
25	Construction of Faryab provincial hospital	1387	GoA	1,681,350	1,681,350	0	0	0	
26	Construction of health centers (BHCs and CHCs) in Nuristan	1388	GoA	536,480	85,480	450,000	0	450,000	
27	Provincial programs to strengthen fight against HIV Virus	1387	The Global Fund	751,600	501,600	250,000	32,000	282,000	
28	Construction of a thirty-bed hospital Wazir district of Bamyan	1387	GoA, Government of Kazakhstan	615,000	61,000	554,000	100,000	654,000	
29	Establishment of eye-care mobile camp	1386	GoA	163,660	154,660	9,000	82,000	91,000	
30	Malaria control efforts and strengthening of health service delivery system	1388	The Global Fund	6,540,840	4,312,590	2,228,260	3,600,000	5,828,260	
31	Construction of a well around the National Institute of Public Health of Afghanistan	1389	GoA	250,000	75,000	175,000	0	175,000	
32	Construction of health facilities in Badkhis Province	1389	GoA	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	
33	Rehabilitation for the disabled	1389	GoA	150,000	120,000	30,000	200,000	230,000	
34	Installation of safe disposal of medical waste facilities	1389	GoA	300,000	170,000	130,000	0	130,000	
35	Services at the district level (MOPH)	1389	Great Britain	1,490	1,490	0	0	0	
36	Prevention and control NHIH virus	1389	People's Republic of China	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	
37	Support to national health programs in Kabul and Herat	1389	Italy	400,000	400,000	0	0	0	
NEW Projects starting in 1390									
38	Laboratory equipment, medicine and nutrition	1390	GoA	0	0	0	515,000	515,000	
39	Skills development of family health workers and medical students	1390	GoA	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	
40	Increase the demand for health services among mothers and children through media in Afghanistan	1390	GoA	0	0	0	300,000	300,000	
41	Health services	1390	USAID	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	
42	Basic Health Care	1390	The Asia Development Bank	0	0	0	9,000	9,000	
43	National Hemodialysis project	1390	GoA	0	0	0	300,000	300,000	
44	Emergency Care Unit project	1390	GoA	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	
				Budget women can benefit from directly - 1390 (2011)			138,921,260		
				Total budget - 1390 (2011)			190,174,260		

Source: MoF

ANNEX 5

MoPH Budget 1390-1391(2011-2012)

#	Type of project	Start date:	Donor:	1390 (2011)			1391 (2012)		
				Total budget for 1390 in USD	Budget spent in 1390, in USD	Budget transferred to 1391, in USD	New Budget 1391 in USD	Budget 1391, in USD	
1	National Immunization program	1380	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, GoA	1,524,430	1,043,580	480,850	1,700,000	2,180,850	
2	Basic Package of Health Services	1382	The World Bank, Royal Norwegian Embassy, ARTF, USAID, JICA	79,790,300	38,054,890	41,735,410	39,000,000	80,135,410	
3	Improve service quality in hospitals	1382	GoA, The World Bank, Royal Norwegian Embassy, USAID	21,742,390	12,246,510	9,495,880	14,440,000	23,385,880	
4	Capacity Development Program for the Department of Contracts and Grants	1380	The World Bank	2,133,650	855,630	1,280,000	500,000	1,780,000	
5	National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	1382	The World Bank	3,237,340	677,340	2,560,000	1,600,000	4,160,000	
6	Establish a blood transfusion system and a central Laboratory	1384	France	2,848,700	216,700	2,430,000	2,000,000	4,430,000	
7	Strengthening the health system	1384	GoA	397,230	73,000	324,230	0	324,230	
8	Healthcare for the Kurds	1385	GoA	627,590	627,400	195,000	1,000,000	1,195,000	
9	Established treatment centers for drug addicts in the provinces	1384	GoA, Counter Narcotics Trust Fund (CNTF)	2,040,570	2,004,560	44,980	2,000,000	2,449,960	
10	Hundred-bed hospital in Kapisa province	1385	GoA, Darul Islam Program	2,814,550	4,590	2,810,000	200,000	3,010,000	
11	Programs to fight against malaria in Afghanistan	1385	The Global Fund	1,442,650	682,630	760,000	280,000	1,020,000	
12	Fight against infectious diseases and outbreak influenza by Afghan medical institutions	1384	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	680,500	60,500	600,000	100,000	700,000	
13	Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Public Health	1385	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	905,810	335,810	570,000	0	570,000	
14	Construction of Basic Health Centers (BHCs) and Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs) in the provinces	1380	GoA	405,590	123,000	343,590	0	343,590	
15	Prevention and control of HIV	1385	The World Bank	2,992,920	1,762,920	1,230,000	2,000,000	3,230,000	
16	Construction of hundred-bed hospital in the Sar-e-pul province	1386	GoA, Japan	1,286,480	0	1,286,480	1,000,000	2,286,480	
17	Construction of hospitals and health centers in the provinces of Kandahar, Helmand, Zabul and Uruzgan	1386	GoA	20,140	0	20,140	1,654,000	1,654,140	
18	Construction of 11 BHCs and 2 CHCs in border provinces	1386	India	2,640,370	220,370	2,420,000	0	2,420,000	
19	Strengthening health systems	1386	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	5,848,450	3,086,450	2,800,000	1,000,000	3,800,000	
20	Construction of Faryab provincial hospital	1387	GoA	1,890,060	1,071,600	578,450	900,000	1,478,450	
21	Construction of health centers (BHCs and CHCs) in Nuristan	1386	GoA	223,370	32,500	190,870	288,590	479,460	
22	Provincial programs to strengthen fight against HIV Virus	1387	The Global Fund	480,150	80,150	400,000	100,000	500,000	
23	Construction of a thirty-bed hospital Wazir district of Bamyan	1387	GoA, Government of Kazakhstan	654,050	109,050	545,000	0	545,000	
24	Establishment of eye-care mobile camp	1386	GoA	160,490	94,000	66,490	100,000	166,490	
25	Malaria control efforts and strengthening of health service delivery system	1388	The Global Fund	9,833,750	748,750	9,090,000	0	9,090,000	
26	Construction of a wall around the National Institute of Public Health of Afghanistan	1389	GoA	199,310	89,310	130,000	0	130,000	
27	Construction of health facilities in Badkhis Province	1380	GoA	895,750	837,000	58,750	1,600,000	1,658,750	
28	Rehabilitation for the disabled	1380	GoA	251,070	61,070	170,000	0	170,000	
29	Installation of safe disposal of medical waste facilities	1389	GoA	280,220	120,220	160,000	300,000	460,000	
30	Prevention and control NIHT virus	1389	People's Republic of China	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	
31	Support to national health programs in Kabul and Herat	1389	Italy	400,000	0	400,000	2,200,000	2,600,000	
32	Laboratory equipment, medicine and nutrition	1390	GoA	515,000	0	515,000	0	515,000	
33	Increase the demand for health services among mothers and children through media in Afghanistan	1390	GoA	300,000	0	300,000	0	300,000	
34	National Hemodialysis project	1390	GoA	300,000	40,000	260,000	300,000	560,000	
35	Emergency Care Unit project	1390	GoA	100,000	0	100,000	200,000	300,000	
36	Wall construction around hospital	1390	GoA	270,000	0	270,000	0	270,000	
NEW Projects starting in 1391									
37	Building a 50-bed hospital with obstetric and gynecology unit in Helmand province	1391	GoA	0	0	0	358,510	358,510	
38	Building a provincial hospital in Farah	1391	GoA	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	
39	Building a provincial hospital in Nimroz	1391	GoA	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	
40	Durable response against flu, requested by the National Institute of Public Health	1391	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	0	0	0	350,000	350,000	
41	Provincial Development Project Budgeting (500 thousand dollars for each province)	1391	APRP	0	0	0	17,000,000	17,000,000	
42	Building a provincial hospital in Lughman	1391	GoA	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	
43	Rehabilitation hospital building	1391	GoA	0	0	0	2,736,400	2,736,400	
				Budget women can benefit from directly - 1391 (2012)			162,746,210		
				Total budget - 1391 (2012)			195,061,690		

Source: MoF

ANNEX 6

MoPH Budget 1391-1392 (2012-2013)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	1391 (2012)			1392 (2013)	
				Total budget for 1391, in USD	Budget spent in 1391, in USD	Budget transferred to 1392, in USD	New Budget 1392, in USD	Budget 1392, in USD
1	National immunization program	1385	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, GoA	1,351,195	840,045	511,150	725,000	1,239,150
2	Basic Package of Health Services	1382	The World Bank, Royal Norwegian Embassy, ARIF, USAID, JICA	70,912,378	51,092,857	19,819,521	80,798,000	100,895,521
3	Improve service quality in hospitals	1382	GoA, The World Bank, Royal Norwegian Embassy, USAID	20,819,779	19,535,853	1,283,926	18,720,000	18,603,978
4	Capacity Development Program for the Department of Contracts and Grants	1385	The World Bank	1,647,850	1,382,712	265,138	2,382,000	2,757,138
5	National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	1382	The World Bank	2,485,198	2,413,001	72,196	2,382,000	2,372,195
6	Establish a blood transfusion system and a central Laboratory	1384	France	3,799,974	1,882,004	2,707,970	2,500,000	5,207,970
7	Strengthening the health system	1384	GoA	279,980	190,437	119,523	705,000	819,523
8	Healthcare for the Kuchi	1385	GoA	1,452,138	940,204	511,932	1,000,000	1,511,932
9	Established treatment centers for drug addicts in the provinces	1384	GoA	2,284,320	1,855,759	428,561	2,500,000	2,928,561
10	Hundred-bed hospital in Kapisa province	1385	GoA, Darul Iqam Program	1,992,550	0	1,992,550	505,000	2,497,550
11	Programs to fight against malaria in Afghanistan	1385	The Global Fund	707,840	80,318	627,524	0	627,524
12	Fight against infectious diseases and outbreak influenza by Afghan medical institutions	1384	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	652,776	115,197	537,579	0	537,579
14	Construction of Basic Health Centers (BHCs) and Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs) in the provinces	1388	GoA	273,910	127,551	146,359	0	146,359
15	Prevention and control of HIV	1385	The World Bank	1,423,752	1,328,911	94,841	3,253,000	3,347,841
16	Construction of hundred-bed hospital in the Sar-e-pul province	1388	GoA, Japan	2,788,480	740,159	2,048,321	0	2,048,321
17	Construction of hospitals and health centers in the provinces of Kandahar, Helmand, Zabul and Uruzgan	1388	GoA	654,137	46,975	607,162	0	607,162
18	Construction of 11 BHCs and 2 CHCs in border provinces	1388	India	2,360,843	189,225	2,191,618	207,000	2,398,618
19	Strengthening health systems	1388	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	6,249,928	5,283,427	966,501	2,000,000	2,969,501
20	Construction of Faryab provincial hospital	1387	GoA	1,105,732	804,188	301,544	105,000	407,544
21	Construction of health centers (BHCs and CHCs) in Marikate	1388	GoA	479,948	17,844	462,102	0	462,102
22	Provincial programs to strengthen fight against HIV Virus	1387	The Global Fund	213,544	151,995	61,549	214,000	275,549
23	Construction of a thirty-bed hospital Waseh district of Bamyan	1387	GoA, Government of Kazakhstan	544,512	0	544,512	388,000	932,512
24	Establishment of eye-care mobile camp	1388	GoA	118,880	102,915	15,965	105,000	115,965
25	Malaria control efforts and strengthening of health service delivery system	1388	The Global Fund	4,891,471	341,257	4,550,214	0	4,550,214
26	Construction of a wall around the National Institute of Public Health of Afghanistan	1389	GoA	11,928	0	11,908	0	11,908
27	Construction of health facilities in Badkhis Province	1389	GoA	1,685,447	1,425,815	259,632	0	259,632
28	Rehabilitation for the disabled	1389	GoA	110,399	100,881	9,518	434,000	443,518
29	Installation of safe disposal of medical waste facilities	1389	GoA	442,854	32,349	410,505	205,000	615,505
30	Prevention and control N1H1 virus	1389	People's Republic of China	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
31	Support to national health programs in Kabul and Herat provinces	1389	Italy	4,182,828	759,143	3,423,685	0	3,423,685
32	Laboratory equipment, medicine and nutrition	1390	GoA	358,937	5,764	351,173	250,000	601,173
33	Increase the demand for health services among mothers and children through media in Afghanistan	1390	GoA	282,807	48,275	234,532	105,000	339,532
34	National Hemodialysis project	1390	GoA	517,874	215,619	302,255	518,000	820,255
35	Skills development of family health workers and medical students	1390	GoA	54,683	0	54,683	505,000	559,683
36	Emergency Care Unit project	1390	GoA	305,000	104,170	195,830	1,000,000	1,195,830
37	Wall construction around hospital	1390	GoA	270,000	289,505	497	0	497
38	Building a 50-bed hospital with obstetric and gynecology unit in Helmand province	1391	GoA	388,510	0	388,510	505,000	893,510
39	Building a provincial hospital in Farah province	1391	GoA	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
40	Building a provincial hospital in Nimroz province	1391	GoA	1,110,880	0	1,110,880	0	1,110,880
41	Domestic response against flu, requested by the National Institute of Public Health	1391	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	350,000	0	350,000	0	350,000
42	Provincial Development Project Budgeting (500 thousand dollars for each province)	1391	APRP	17,000,000	17,000,000	0	0	0
43	Building a provincial hospital in Laghman province	1391	GoA	1,750,000	0	1,750,000	0	1,750,000
44	Rehabilitation hospital building	1391	GoA	2,736,400	41,487	2,694,913	0	2,694,913
45	Building a hundred-bed hospital in Daksundi province	1391	GoA	205,000	0	205,000	505,000	710,000
46	Hospital Construction in Marikate province	1391	GoA	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
47	Building a 30-bed clinic in Faryab province	1391	GoA	505,000	0	505,000	0	505,000
48	Actions to strengthen and improve the health system	1391	The Global Fund	3,969,320	50,370	3,918,950	0	3,918,950
49	Construction of Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs) in Farah Province	1391	GoA	600,000	0	600,000	0	600,000
NEW Projects starting in 1392								
50	Build a 50-bed hospital in Sholgara, Balkh province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	405,000	405,000
51	Build a 50-bed hospital in Restaq, Takhar province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	450,000	450,000
52	Build a 50-bed hospital in Zarnat, Paktia province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	450,000	450,000
53	Building health centers and hospitals in Kandahar province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
54	Reconstruction of hospital in Ghazni province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	505,000	505,000
55	Building a 200-bed hospital in Charikar, Parwan province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	505,000	505,000
56	Reconstruction of hospital in Beghlan province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	505,000	505,000
57	Construction of injection manufacturing facilities	1392	GoA	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
58	Construction and expansion of health centers and hospitals in Zabul province	1392	GoA	0	0	0	505,000	505,000
				Budget women can benefit from directly - 1392 (2013)		182,948,938		
				Total budget - 1392 (2013)		187,422,354		

Source: MoF

ANNEX 7

MoLSA Budget 1389-1390 (2010 - 2011)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	2010			2011	
				Total budget for 2010 in USD	Budget spent in 2010 in USD	Budget transferred to 2011 in USD	New budget for 2011 in USD	Budget for 2011 in USD
1	Skill Development Program	2005	The World Bank ,GoA	5,946,550	5,946,550	0	2,500,000	2,500,000
2	Small Enterprise Development in Frontier (vocational training)	2007	GoA, India	1,593,260	1,493,260	100,000	750,000	850,000
3	Department assistance	2008	GoA	506,030	506,030	0	500,000	500,000
4	Pension Reform Project	2009	The World Bank	2,056,790	1,097,790	959,000	800,000	1,759,000
5	Weaving training project in Lal and Sarjungal districts of Ghor province	2009	Counter Narcotics Trust Fund	301,000	301,000	0	0	0
6	Vocational training projects in 9 provincial centers	2009	Japan	410,990	410,990	0	1,100,000	1,100,000
7	Skills development and vocational training for women	2009	GoA	450,880	450,880	0	0	0
8	Construction projects for kindergarten in Chaghcharan	2009	Lithuania	416,000	0	416,000	0	416,000
9	Vocational training projects for cutting mountain stone	2009	GoA	500,000	183,000	317,000	0	317,000
10	Vocational training for the disabled in Kabul	2010	GoA	165,000	121,000	44,000	0	44,000
11	Project registration and provision of work permits to foreign nationals	2010	GoA	250,000	69,000	181,000	100,000	281,000
12	Construction and equipping of the National Disability Resource Centers	2010	GoA	750,000	0	750,000	0	750,000
13	Project Support Unit	2010	Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund	40,000	40,000	0	131,160	131,160
				Total budget - 2011		8,648,160		
Source: MoF								

ANNEX 8

MoLSA Budget 1390-1391 (2011 - 2012)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	2011			2012	
				Total budget for 2011, in USD	Budget spent in 2011, in USD	Budget transferred to 2012, in USD	New budget for 2012, in USD	Budget for 2012, in USD
1	Skill Development Program	2005	The World Bank ,GoA	5,917,660	1,420,910	4,496,750	0	4,496,750
2	Small Enterprise Development in Frontier (vocational training)	2007	GoA, India	955,540	295,990	659,550	0	659,550
3	Department assistance	2008	GoA	580,000	386,090	193,910	400,000	593,910
4	Pension Reform Project	2009	The World Bank	2,143,290	1,475,530	667,760	3,000,000	3,667,760
5	Vocational training projects in 9 provincial centers	2009	Japan, GoA	1,332,330	506,140	826,190	1,000,000	1,826,190
6	Construction projects for kindergarten in Chaghcharan	2009	Lithuania	416,000	163,980	252,020	0	252,020
7	Construction and equipping of the National Disability Resource Centers	2010	GoA	670,000	98,500	571,500	0	571,500
8	Project Support Unit	2010	Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund	166,910	73,930	92,980	0	92,980
9	Gender projects (training and capacity building) for women in Kabul, Herat and Mazar	2011	GoA	200,000	19,240	180,760	0	180,760
10	Survey database of Martyrs and Disabled and MIS systems	2011	GoA	500,000	0	500,000	0	500,000
11	Vocational skills training in the Qadis district of Badghis province	2011	Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund	480,000	284,600	195,400	0	195,400
12	Vocational training	2011	Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
New projects starting in 2012								
13	To establish vocational training centers	2012	GoA	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
				Total budget - 2012		17,036,820		
Source: MoF								

ANNEX 9

MoLSA Budget 1391-1392 (2012 - 2013)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	2012			2013	
				Total budget for 2012, in USD	Budget spent in 2012, in USD	Budget transferred to 2013, in USD	New budget for 2013, in USD	Budget for 2013, in USD
1	Skill Development Program	2005	The World Bank ,GoA	4,039,122	0	5,186,182	1,650,000	6,836,182
2	Small Enterprise Development in Frontier (vocational training)	2007	GoA, India	344,256	344,256	0	0	0
3	Department assistance	2008	GoA	465,267	397,891	67,376	300,000	367,376
4	Pension Reform Project	2009	The World Bank	3,286,975	2,379,127	907,848	1,900,000	2,807,848
5	Vocational training projects in 9 provincial centers	2009	Japan, GoA	1,387,234	1,387,234	0	0	0
6	Construction projects for kindergarten in Chaghcharan	2009	Lithuania	250,060	225,815	24,245	0	24,245
7	Project registration and provision of work permits to foreign nationals	2010	GoA	271,580	107,282	164,298	200,000	364,298
8	Construction and equipping of the National Disability Resource Centers	2010	GoA	470,573	259,790	210,783	500,000	710,783
9	Project Support Unit	2010	Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund	193,737	162,119	31,618	0	31,618
10	Gender projects (training and capacity building) for women in Kabul, Herat and Mazar	2011	GoA	143,996	87,479	56,517	100,000	156,517
11	Survey database of Martyrs and Disabled and MIS systems	2011	GoA	369,999	224,717	145,282	0	145,282
12	Vocational skills training in the Qadis district of Badghis province	2011	Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund	68,385	68,385	0	0	0
13	Vocational training	2011	Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund	3,986,288	3,986,288	0	0	0
14	Technical vocational training	2011	USAID	493,200	493,200	0	0	0
15	Construction and equipping of vocational education and training center in Farah	2012	GoA	200,000	0	200,000	0	200,000
16	To establish vocational training centers	2012	GoA	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,100,000	2,100,000
				Total budget - 2013			13,544,349	
Source: MoF								

ANNEX 10

MoJ Budget 1389-1390 (2010 - 2011)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	2010			2011	
				Total budget for 2010, in USD	Budget spent in 2010, in USD	Budget transferred to 2011, in USD	New budget for 2011, in USD	Budget for 2011, in USD
1	Prison building in 6 provinces	2007	Czech Republic, GoA	1,873,950	640,910	1,233,040	700,000	1,933,040
2	National Justice Program	2008	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	7,221,550	5,221,550	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
3	Kitchen construction, repair, and furnishing of Charkhi prison	2008	GoA	8,580	8,020	560	0	560
4	Children rehabilitation centers in the provinces	2010	GoA	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000
5	Purchase of equipment and vehicles for prisons	2010	GoA	300,000	300,000	0	0	0
6	Services at the district level (Ministry of Justice)	2010	GoA, Great Britain	7,550	7,550	0	0	0
				Total budget - 2011			4,033,600	
Source: MoF								

ANNEX 11

MoJ Budget 1390-1391 (2011 - 2012)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	2011			2012	
				Total budget for 2011, in USD	Budget spent in 2011, in USD	Budget transferred to 2012, in USD	New budget for 2012, in USD	Budget for 2012, in USD
1	National Justice Program	2008	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	4,328,360	2,590,650	1,737,710	3,900,000	5,637,700
2	Children rehabilitation centers in the provinces	2010	Government of Afghanistan	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000
3	Construction of rights management building, Badghis	2011	Government of Afghanistan	150,000	0	150,000	0	150,000
New projects starting in 2012								
4	Construction of Provincial Department of Justice building	2012	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
5	Construction of Rehabilitation Center for Children	2012	Government of Afghanistan	0	0	0	500,000	500,000
Total budget - 2012				7,887,700				

Source: MoF

ANNEX 12

MoJ Budget 1391-1392 (2012 - 2013)

#	Type of project:	Start date:	Donor:	2012			2013	
				Total budget for 2012, in USD	Budget spent in 2012, in USD	Budget transferred to 2013, in USD	New budget for 2013, in USD	Budget for 2013, in USD
1	National Justice Program	2008	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	3,900,000	991,199	2,908,801	1,600,000	4,508,801
2	Children rehabilitation centers in the provinces	2010	Government of Afghanistan	100,000	50,679	49,321	0	49,321
3	Construction of Provincial Department of Justice building	2012	Government of Afghanistan	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	800,000	2,300,000
4	Construction of Rehabilitation Center for Children	2012	Government of Afghanistan	500,000	0	500,000	600,000	1,100,000
5	Construction of Kamari water management building, Badghis	2011	Government of Afghanistan	150,000	44,013	105,987	0	105,987
Total budget - 2013				8,064,109				

Source: MoF

ANNEX 13 - List of Respondents

#	Province	Location	Type of Interview	Respondents
1	Badakhshan	Center	Individual interview	13 police
2	Badakhshan	Center	Observation	Clinic
3	Badakhshan	Center	Observation	Clinic
4	Badakhshan	Center	Observation	Clinic
5	Badakhshan	Center	Key Informant	FEDOW
6	Badakhshan	Center	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
7	Badakhshan	Center	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
8	Badakhshan	Center	Key Informant	judge
9	Badakhshan	Center	Key Informant	justice department
10	Badakhshan	Center	Key Informant	legal aid organization
11	Badakhshan	Center	Key Informant	legal service of women for women
12	Badakhshan	Center	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
13	Badakhshan	Center	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
14	Badakhshan	Center	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
15	Badakhshan	Center	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
16	Badakhshan	Center	Key Informant	NACO
17	Badakhshan	Center	Key Informant	prosecutor
18	Badakhshan	Center	Observation	School
19	Badakhshan	Center	Observation	School
20	Badakhshan	Center	Observation	School
21	Badakhshan	Center	Observation	School
22	Badakhshan	Center	individual interview	three police districts
23	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
24	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
25	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
26	Badakhshan	Rural	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
27	Badakhshan	Rural	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
28	Badakhshan	Rural	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
29	Badakhshan	Rural	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
30	Badakhshan	Rural	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
31	Badakhshan	Rural	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
32	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	School
33	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	School
34	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	School
35	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	School
36	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	School
37	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	School
38	Badakhshan	Rural	Observation	School
39	Balkh	Center	Individual interview	Mazar-e-sharif (nine police districts)
40	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	AIHRC
41	Bamiyan	Center	Observation	Clinic
42	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Department of Education
43	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Department of Election
44	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Department of Public Health
45	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Gawhershah Social Association
46	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Human Rights And Civil Society Network
47	Bamiyan	Center	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old

48	Bamiyan	Center	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
49	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	judge
50	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Justice Department
51	Bamiyan	Center	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
52	Bamiyan	Center	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
53	Bamiyan	Center	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
54	Bamiyan	Center	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
55	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	midwife training center
56	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Mothers for Peace Association
57	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	prosecutor
58	Bamiyan	Center	Observation	School
59	Bamiyan	Center	Observation	School
60	Bamiyan	Center	Key Informant	Trader woman
61	Bamiyan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
62	Bamiyan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
63	Bamiyan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
64	Bamiyan	Rural	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
65	Bamiyan	Rural	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
66	Bamiyan	Rural	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
67	Bamiyan	Rural	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
68	Bamiyan	Rural	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
69	Bamiyan	Rural	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
70	Bamiyan	Rural	Observation	School
71	Bamiyan	Rural	Observation	School
72	Bamiyan	Rural	Observation	School
73	Bamiyan	Rural	Key Informant	Shirin Hazara Association
74	Herat	Center	Key Informant	Afghan Women Network
75	Herat	Center	Observation	Clinic
76	Herat	Center	Observation	Clinic
77	Herat	Center	Observation	Clinic
78	Herat	Center	Key Informant	Department of Justice
79	Herat	Center	Key Informant	Department of Women Affairs
80	Herat	Center	Key Informant	HAWCA
81	Herat	Center	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
82	Herat	Center	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
83	Herat	Center	Key Informant	judge
84	Herat	Center	Key Informant	Lawyer Woman
85	Herat	Center	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
86	Herat	Center	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
87	Herat	Center	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
88	Herat	Center	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
89	Herat	Center	Key Informant	prosecutor
90	Herat	Center	Observation	School
	Herat	Center	Observation	School
91	Herat	Center	Observation	School
92	Herat	Center	Observation	School
93	Herat	Center	Key Informant	Trader woman
94	Herat	Center	Key Informant	Trader woman
95	Herat	Rural	Observation	Clinic
96	Herat	Rural	Observation	Clinic
97	Herat	Rural	Observation	Clinic
98	Herat	Rural	Observation	Clinic
99	Herat	Rural	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old

100	Herat	Rural	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
	Herat	Rural	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
101	Herat	Rural	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
102	Herat	Rural	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
103	Herat	Rural	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
104	Herat	Rural	Observation	School
105	Herat	Rural	Observation	School
106	Herat	Rural	Observation	School
107	Herat	Rural	Observation	School
108	Jawzjan	Center	Key Informant	Afghanistan development for Afghanistan
109	Jawzjan	Center	Observation	Clinic
110	Jawzjan	Center	Observation	Clinic
111	Jawzjan	Center	Observation	Clinic
112	Jawzjan	Center	Key Informant	Director of Radio and TV department
113	Jawzjan	Center	Key Informant	Director of social science faculty
114	Jawzjan	Center	Key Informant	Female advocate in justice department
115	Jawzjan	Center	Key Informant	Human Rights organization
116	Jawzjan	Center	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
117	Jawzjan	Center	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
118	Jawzjan	Center	Individual interview	Jawzjan (three police districts)
119	Jawzjan	Center	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
120	Jawzjan	Center	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
121	Jawzjan	Center	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
122	Jawzjan	Center	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
123	Jawzjan	Center	Observation	School
124	Jawzjan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
125	Jawzjan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
126	Jawzjan	Rural	Observation	Clinic
127	Jawzjan	Rural	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
128	Jawzjan	Rural	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
129	Jawzjan	Rural	FGD	Literate over 30 years old
130	Jawzjan	Rural	FGD	Literate under 25 years old
131	Jawzjan	Rural	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
132	Jawzjan	Rural	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
133	Kabul	Center	Observation	Clinic
134	Kabul	Center	Observation	Clinic
135	Kabul	Center	Observation	Clinic
136	Kabul	Center	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
137	Kabul	Center	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
138	Kabul	Center	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old
139	Kabul	Center	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
140	Kabul	Center	Observation	School
141	Kabul	Center	Observation	School
142	Kabul	Center	Observation	School
143	Kabul	Center	Observation	School
144	Kabul	Center	Observation	School
145	Kabul	Center	Observation	School
146	Kabul	Center	Observation	School
147	Kabul	Rural	FGD	Illiterate Under 25 years old
148	Kabul	Rural	Observation	Clinic
149	Kabul	Rural	Observation	Clinic
150	Kabul	Rural	FGD	Illiterate over 30 years old
151	Kabul	Rural	FGD	Literate Working over 30 years old

152	Kabul	Rural	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
153	Kabul	Rural	Observation	School
154	Kabul	Rural	Observation	School
155	Kabul	Rural	Observation	School
156	Kabul	Rural	Observation	School
157	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Khazani Kandahar
158	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	ANCC
159	Kandahar	Center	Observation	Clinic
160	Kandahar	Center	Observation	Clinic
161	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Department of attorney general
162	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Department of Court of justice
163	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Department of Education
164	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Department of Health
165	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Department of Justice
166	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Department of Women Affairs
167	Kandahar	Center	FGD	Illiterate over 25 years old house wife
168	Kandahar	Center	FGD	Illiterate under 30 years old house wife
169	Kandahar	Center	FGD	Literate over 30 years old house wife
170	Kandahar	Center	FGD	Literate under 30 years old house wife
171	Kandahar	Center	FGD	Literate Working over 25 years old
172	Kandahar	Center	FGD	Literate Working under 30 years old
173	Kandahar	Center	Key Informant	Mercy Maliza
174	Kandahar	Center	Observation	School
175	Kandahar	Center	Observation	School
176	Kandahar	Center	Observation	School
177	Kandahar	Rural	Observation	Clinic
178	Kandahar	Rural	Observation	Clinic
179	Kandahar	Rural	Observation	Clinic
180	Kandahar	Rural	FGD	Illiterate over 25 years old house wife
181	Kandahar	Rural	FGD	Illiterate under 25 years old house wife
182	Kandahar	Rural	FGD	Literate over 25 years old hose wife
183	Kandahar	Rural	FGD	Literate under 25 years old house wife
184	Kandahar	Rural	FGD	Literate Working over 25 years old
185	Kandahar	Rural	FGD	Literate Working under 25 years old
186	Kandahar	Rural	Observation	School
187	Kandahar	Rural	Observation	School

ANNEX 14 - Schools Checklist

Name of the village

Name of the district

Total population covered by the school:

Teachers on staff/Qualifications/Gender:

Number of girls registered in school:

Grade 7

Grade 8

Grade 9

Grade 10

Grade 11

Grade 12

Number of girls registered as truant:

Grade 7

Grade 8

Grade 9

Grade 10

Grade 11

Grade 12

Number of girls present at the day of visit:

Grade 7

Grade 8

Grade 9

Grade 10

Grade 11

Grade 12

Access to water:

Electricity supply:

Access to a toilet:

General Observations:

ANNEX 15 - Health Clinics Checklist

- Name of the village
Name of the district
Total population covered by the clinic:
- Distance from the largest hospital/health center:
- Doctors on staff/Qualifications/Gender:
- Doctors present/Qualifications/Gender
- Nurses on staff/Qualifications/Gender
- Doctors present/Qualifications/Gender
- Type of the facility:
- Immunization services:
- Prenatal care offered?
- Antenatal care offered?
- Type of other services offered:
- Number of clients waiting at the time of visit: Males_____ Females_____
- Type of medicines available free of charge:
- Type of medicines available for purchase:
- Cleanliness of the facilities:
- Access to water:
- Electricity supply:
- Access to a toilet:
- General Observations:

ANNEX 16 - Key Informant Interview Guides

Target audience: Key Informants

1. What type of services and basic human rights like (education, employment opportunities and economy, health, human rights and legal protection, leadership and political participation) were made available to women in last five years?
2. What are the obstacles for usage of basic services and human rights here? Why?
3. What type of programs and projects in this province has been implemented for elimination of violence, prejudice, and promotion of gender awareness?
4. What do the community members think about women using services and human rights? Why?
5. What do you know about the NAPWA?
6. How do you evaluate the role of MOWA in implementing the NAPWA?
7. What do you do to implement and promote the NAPWA?
8. What are the actual changes in women's life affected by the implemented and ongoing programs?
9. What were the implementing partners' problems with the implementation of the relevant programs for women?
10. In what sectors project and programs have been implemented to enhance access to basic services for women? How do women evaluate these projects and programs?
11. What are the main problems with the implementation of the programs and projects for women? Why?
12. What type of programs and action do you propose is necessary to implement the NAPWA?
13. How would you evaluate effectiveness of these programs and projects for enhancement of capacity and abilities of women?

ANNEX 17 - Community Focus Group Discussion Guides

Target audience: Community women

1. What type of human rights and basic services in last five years like (education, employment opportunities and economy, health, human rights and legal protection, leadership and political participation) did you have access to?
2. What are housewives thinking about women are working out of home in NGOs and government organization?
3. What type of programs and projects were implemented in your village? What was its impact for your life?
4. What kind of problems and issues did you encounter, for access to human rights and basic services?
5. What changes happened based on these programs and projects in your family relationships in whole? How?
6. How do you evaluate ongoing programs and the change they bring for women?
7. What were the problems of programs and projects is implemented for changing your life?
8. What is the effectiveness of these programs and projects for capacity and abilities of women?
9. What are your expectations from implementation of relevant programs and projects in your life?
10. How do you think, what type of programs and projects would have more effectiveness in your live? How?

ANNEX 18 – Socio-economic Profile of Women

APPRO internal ID to this form:

Province

Location

Which women (check one):

#	Respondents	Urban Area	Rural Area
Women under 25 years old			
1	Illiterate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
2	Literate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
3	Literate women, working	1	1
4	Women traders	1	1
Women 30 years old and over			
5	Illiterate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
6	Literate women (homemakers, farmers)	1	1
7	Literate women, working	1	1
8	Women traders	1	1
Total		8	8

Profile and household profile

- Age:
- How many children do you have?

	Child											
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	11 th	12 th
3. Age												
4. Sex												
5. Born (H=home, C= clinic or hospital)												
6. Attending school?												
7. Have a birth certificate?												
8. Have Tazkira?												

- What official documents do you have?
 - Afghan Passport
 - Afghan Tazkira
 - Afghan Birth certificate
 - Pakistani Passport
 - Pakistani ID
 - None
 - Other (specify)
- What is your highest level of education?
 - No formal education
 - Some literacy training
 - Some vocational training (specify)
 - Some religious studies
 - Some years of primary school (specify: 1-2-3-4-5-6 grade)
 - Some years of secondary school (specify: 7-8-9 grade)

- Some years of high school (specify: 10-11-12 grade)
 - Some years of college/university
11. What is the average income of the household per month? (in AFA)
12. How are you (as a woman) helping your family?
- House wife
 - Trader
 - Casual worker
 - Government worker
 - NGO worker
 - Land owner (rent land to others)
 - Farmer (on own land)
 - Animal husbandry
 - Sewing/embroidery for sale
 - Carpet weaving for sale
 - Other (specify)
13. If working outside the house, how long have you been working outside the house?
14. How often do you go to bazaar to buy food?
- Every day
 - Two-three times a week
 - Once a week
 - Once a month
 - Several times a year
 - For Eids only
 - Never
15. Where is it located?
- In my neighborhood
 - In town center
 - Another area (please specify)
16. How do you get there?
- Walk
 - Take a mini-bus
 - Take a mili bus
 - Private taxi
 - Personal/private car
17. How often do you go to parks?
- Every day
 - Two-three times a week
 - Once a week
 - Once a month
 - Several times a year
 - For Eids only
 - Never
18. How do you get there?
- Walk
 - Take a mini-bus
 - Take a mili bus
 - Private taxi
 - Private/personal car
19. What is the main purpose for the visiting of the parks?

- To rest
 - To meet other women
 - To do some trade there
 - To look at young girls that might be good for my sons to marry
 - Other (specify)
20. What kind of medical condition do you have?
- Rheumatism
 - Pneumonia
 - Joint ache
 - Diabetes
 - Hepatitis
 - Anemia
 - Lumbago
 - Stress (related disease)
 - Stomach problems
 - Jaundice
 - Heart disease
 - Typhus
 - Neurosis
 - Asthma
 - Mental problems
 - Other (please specify)
21. How often do you go to clinic/hospital?
- Every day
 - Two-three times a week
 - Once a week
 - Once a month
 - Several times a year
 - For Eids only
 - Never
22. How do you get there?
- Walk
 - Take a mini-bus
 - Take a mili bus
 - Private taxi
 - Private/personal car
23. Since Americans came and Taliban left in 2001 did your health become?
- Much worse
 - Somewhat worse
 - More or less the same
 - Somewhat better
 - Much better
24. Can you indicate why it is better/worse now?
- Have less food to eat
 - Have less money for medicine
 - Had worse access to medical facilities
 - Became ill
 - Have more food to eat
 - Have more money for medicine
 - Have better access to medical facilities
25. In the last three years did your family experience the following:
- An income earning household member became disabled

- An income earning household member deceased
 - A serious illness in one or several household members
26. How did you feel about your safety before Americans came and Taliban left in 2001?
- Much worse than now
 - Somewhat worse than now
 - More or less the same as now
 - Somewhat better than now
 - Much better than now
27. Can you indicate why it is better/worse now?
- Security reasons
 - Economic reasons
 - Political instability
 - Other (indicate)
28. If you know of a crime or something wrong happening in your community will you tell it to police? (chose only one)
- yes – this is good to report bad things to the police
 - no – I am not able to leave the house
 - no – I don't know where to find them
 - no – I do not trust they will help
 - no – They will make things even worse
29. Who will you report this crime/something wrong to?
30. Did you vote in presidential elections in 2009?
31. If yes:
- My husband/father voted for me
 - I voted myself, but according to the wishes of my husband/father
 - I voted myself and could chose who to vote for
32. Did you vote in parliamentary elections in 2010?
33. If yes:
- My husband/father voted for me
 - I voted myself, but according to the wishes of my husband/father
 - I voted myself and could chose who to vote for
34. Rank your 3 biggest fears for your own safety?
- Fear of sexual assault when I am out of the house
 - Fear of the police when I am out of the house
 - Fear of the police when I am in the house
 - Fear of local commander/his men when I am out of the house
 - Fear of local commander/his men when I am in my house
 - Fear of Taliban coming back to my community
 - Fear of other men in my community
 - Fear of other men in the neighboring communities
 - Fear of being ran over the cars when I walk down the road
 - Inability to bring enough food for the family
 - Inability to protect my children
 - Other (indicate)