

NAP 1325 Monitor

Narrative Report:

January 1, 2017 – March 15, 2018

March 15 2018



Submitted by:

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About NAP 1325 Monitor

The Government of Afghanistan is signatory to numerous treaties on women's rights. There is general admission and recognition, however, that progress towards meeting treaty obligations has been slow in such areas as violence against women, mistreatment of children, women's rights violations by security forces and armed opposition groups (AOGs), inadequacies within the formal justice system to protect women's rights, and unaccountability of formal authorities.¹ Weak governance mechanisms, inadequate access to formal justice, corruption in the formal justice system, insufficient institutionalization of various protective laws and gaps in knowledge of rights violations have been pointed to as the main drivers of Afghanistan's failure to meet its women's rights obligations.²

The existing Afghan legislative framework, though necessary, is not sufficient for protecting and promoting women's rights and defenders of women's rights. The National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) is a clear case in point. Despite the significant publicity around the launch of NAPWA and various statements of support and commitment by the Government of Afghanistan and its international partners, NAPWA is all but forgotten a few years after 2008 and has had little or no bearing on the policy making processes of the Government of Afghanistan, all of which affect the female half of the population in most significant ways. In addition, none of the many gains made by and for women since 2008 has had a direct relation to NAPWA.³

A necessary component for reconciling women's rights according to the law and women's rights in practice is the role to be played by civil society and women's rights organizations, particularly in the aftermath of Farkhunda's tragic death in 2015, in creating the crucial linkage between the state's regulatory provisions and the basic rights of women. The need for this linkage has been given an additional momentum by the release in June 2015 of Afghanistan's National Action Plan (NAP) for UNSCR 1325. NAP 1325 could act as the policy instrument to set in motion a process of institutionalization of women's rights protection and promotion in Afghanistan through ongoing, evidence-based interface between civil society and the government.

Goal

NAP 1325 Monitor will carry out a full implementation analysis of Afghanistan's NAP 1325 over a period of four years consisting of robust monitoring, related in-depth research, evaluations, and training and mentoring to build capacity of government and civil society organizations to support the operationalization of NAP 1325 in Afghanistan.

¹ Amnesty International, "Too many missed opportunities: Human rights in Afghanistan under the Karzai administration", April 2014.

² See, for example, Common Wealth and Foreign Office Corporate Report, October 2014, at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/afghanistan-country-of-concern/afghanistan-country-of-concern>

³ For more information of why NAPWA failed, and how it could succeed, see APPRO (2014), A Critical Assessment of NAPWA, available from: <http://appro.org.af/a-critical-assessment-of-napwa/>

Expected Outcome

NAP 1325 Monitor will contribute to good governance in gender-focused programming and policy implementation through informed and constructive engagement and advocacy by civil society aimed at local (provincial), national and international stakeholders.⁴ This includes a strong focus on multi-actor partnerships, notably the role of civil society at large and women's rights organizations in particular, to create linkages between society and its public institutions. These linkages are expected to result in government transparency, responsiveness, and accountability on its commitment to protect and promote women's basic rights, as articulated in NAP 1325.

The key, multi-faceted, outcome of this program will be increased capacity and evidence-based responsiveness of public institutions to protection and promotion of women's rights in Afghanistan consistent with the requirements of UNSCR 1325, related Resolutions, and Afghanistan's NAP 1325.

Objectives

The specific objectives of NAP 1325 Monitor are to:

1. Establish baseline conditions based on the available information, particularly APPRO's own ongoing work on challenges faced by women throughout Afghanistan, and report negative and positive changes for action and learning, respectively. The findings from ongoing monitoring are expected to feed into state-civil society interface on WPS objectives as outlined in Afghanistan's NAP 1325. Ongoing monitoring will compile an up-to-date evidence base for advocacy by women and their organizations and responsive action by the government. Monitoring will be carried out using a standardized methodology based on a comprehensive set of indicators developed from the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), subsequent related resolutions, and Afghanistan's NAP 1325.
2. Generate practical policy recommendations for interventions by civil society and the government on meeting WPS objectives as specified in UNSCR 1325 and Afghanistan's NAP 1325. APPRO will work with women-centered civil society organizations on evidence-based, constructive advocacy to engage state actors and with state actors on how to utilize evidence-based, constructive advocacy messaging for more inclusive, relevant, and effective policy making on WPS.
3. Disseminate information from the monitoring and related research to national audiences and international audiences through APPRO-Europe in Brussels and other international fora with a focus on Afghanistan and/or women's peace and security.⁵

This monitoring, research, and training program is also expected to prove useful in identifying entry points for the implementation of Sweden's own NAP 1325 and its implications for Swedish foreign policy and Sweden's development aid programming in Afghanistan.

⁴ In this case, good governance refers to the capacity of relevant stakeholders in Afghanistan, including the public institutions, civil society actors (particularly women's rights organizations), and international actors to effectively address the needs of the Afghan women in gaining access to their basic human rights.

⁵ For more information on APPRO-Europe, see: www.appro-europe.net

Scope

Thirty-three districts in 12 provinces will be the sites of this intervention. The provinces are Kabul, Bamyan, Daikundi, Balkh, Kunduz, Samangan, Nangarhar, Laghman, Khost, Kandahar, Nimruz, and Herat. In a volatile environment with a rapidly evolving security situation, the selection of these provinces is based on factors ensuring heterogeneity in the social, political, economic and security situation of the target provinces. These include geographical repartition across the Afghan territory, heterogeneity of socio-economic profiles, and diversity in security situation and development focus.

The findings generated through monitoring will provide accurate, up-to-date, and practical information on the conditions of women in rapidly changing environments. The availability of monitoring information is likely to feed into decisions by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community on programming for Women, Peace, and Security objectives as outlined in Afghanistan’s NAP 1325.

Table 1: Project Scope / Geographical Cover

North: 1. Balkh (Mazar, Khulm, Balkh district) 2. Kunduz (Center, Imam Sahib, Aliabad) 3. Samangan (Aybak, 1 rural)	West: 4. Herat (Center, 2 rural) 5. Nimruz (Zaranj, Chakhansur, Chaharburjak)
Center: 6. Bamyan (Center, Yakawlang, Shibar) 7. Daikundi (Nili, Shahrstan)	East 8. Nangarhar (Jalalabad, Kama, Surkh Rod) 9. Laghman (Mehtarlam, Alingar)
South: 10. Kandahar (Center, Arghandab, Daman) 11. Khost (Center, Tere Zayi, Mando Zayi)	Kabul: 12. Kabul (Kabul city, Khak-e Jabbar, Istalif)
Total Number of Provinces = 12	
Total number of Districts = 33	

Program Components

The objectives for NAP 1325 Monitor will be met by three interrelated project components:

- **Component 1** will establish the current conditions of women’s rights in 13 provinces in Afghanistan based on the existing information and APPRO’s extensive work throughout Afghanistan focusing on women’s rights and how these rights are being affected by significant changes since 2011.⁶ The subsequent, regular monitoring reports will generate up-to-date information on women’s rights conditions for a period of four years.⁷
- **Component 2** will provide structured training and mentoring to enhance synergies between civil society actors, women’s rights organizations, and relevant government stakeholders in constructive, evidence-based advocacy by civil society and responsive policy design and implementation by the Government of Afghanistan in meeting its WPS commitments and

⁶ APPRO has current data and ongoing data collection on 18 provinces and thus the necessity for a baseline for NAP 1325 Monitor will be unlikely. APPRO may propose the collection of some additional data if the existing data is assessed as lacking specific information. The final list of provinces and districts in each province will be finalized in consultation with Sida.

⁷ The proposed 4-year length of this program may be changed, subject to consultations with Sida.

monitoring of progress on NAP 1325 objectives through tailor-made trainings, regular mentoring and follow up, and facilitation.⁸

- **Component 3** will monitor the commitment by, and accountability, of key government institutions in the implementation of NAP 1325 through the establishment of a scorecard to report on progress on NAP 1325 objectives, with the results being disseminated and followed up by a dedicated sub-committee of the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy (NAC-PP). More information on the NAP 1325 sub-committee is available through: <http://www.nac-pp.net/category/nap-1325/>

Organization of this report

This Report is organized as follows. The next section provides a narrative of project progress to date (March 2018), based on the proposal, and updated logical framework included in the inception report and its addendum.

⁸ The trainings for government officials and civil society and women's rights organizations will be conducted based on internationally recognized curricula, implemented by APPRO in Kabul and certified by Ghent University (Belgium) and Ruhr University Bochum in Germany.

Progress to March 05, 2018: Component Narratives separate

A specific number of tasks were allocated to each of the three components of NAP 1325 Monitor and reflected in the logframe included to the inception report and the addendum submitted to Sida in April 2017. This section provides updates on each task grouped under the three components within the reporting period of January 1, 2016 – March 31, 2017.

Component 1: Research and Monitoring

Monitoring of progress toward meeting NAP 1325 objectives was based on a synthesis report of the work to date on gender mainstreaming and gender equality in Afghanistan and a critical review of NAP 1325 policies of multiple donors and international organizations. These two studies were used to develop the monitoring indicators for the subsequent monitoring cycles.

Regular Monitoring of progress toward meeting NAP 1325 objectives across the four pillars of Participation, Protection, Prevention and Relief and Recovery is ongoing. APPRO completed two monitoring cycles in 2017. Data collection for Cycle 4 is ongoing as of March 2018. The Cycle 4 report is due for completion by the end of May 2018.

Data were collected for two **in-depth research papers** during the last quarter of 2017. In-depth research paper one was completed in February 2018 and published on APPRO website. Data collection and data analysis for in-depth research paper 2 have been completed and the report is currently being finalized. Data collection for in-depth research paper 3 is ongoing.

Specific tasks and actions taken under Component 1, including the 3 monitoring cycles and 3 case studies are described below.

Performance Indicators for Outcome 1

1.1.2. Baseline Assessment: A synthesis report to take stock of conditions for implementing NAP 1325 has been completed, submitted to Sida (April 2017). APPRO decided to not publish the report since it was based on findings from previous researches which are already published through APPRO's website.

1.1.3. Critical Review of NAP 1325 Documents: An expansive review of NAP 1325 policy documents of major donors active in Afghanistan has been completed and published on APPRO's website.

1.1.4. Monitoring Indicators: A set of monitoring indicators based on the synthesis report and NAP 1325 policy reviews was developed to regularly monitor improvements in the implementation of NAP 1325.

1.1.5. Regular Monitoring:

Monitoring Cycle 2 has been completed and the report has been published on APPRO website. The English report available at: <http://appro.org.af/publication/nap-1325-monitor-monitoring-cycle-2-may-august-2017/>. The English and Pashto version of the report available [here](#) and [here](#). Hard copies of the report in three languages are in print.

Dissemination event on findings from Monitoring Cycle 2 was held in January 2018 through the NAP 1325 Sub-committee of NAC-PP.

Monitoring Cycle 3 has been completed and the report is under review. It is due for general release by Mar 30 2018.

Dissemination event for Monitoring Cycle 3 will be held in Apr 2018.

Data collection for **Monitoring Cycle 4** is ongoing, expected to be completed by Apr 15 2018. The report is due for general release by Aug 2018.

1.1.6. Two Briefing Papers were completed in 2017.

One policy brief, based on findings from Monitoring Cycle 2, has been published on APPRO website. (Jan 2018)

One briefing paper, based on findings from Monitoring Cycle 2, highlighting the opportunities and challenges related to the implementation of NAP 1324 across 12 provinces, has been published on APPRO website. (Jan 2018)

One policy brief based on findings from in-depth research paper 1 on “Sufficiency and Adequacy of Women Shelters” has been written and published through APPRO website. (January 2018)

One policy brief will be written based on findings from Monitoring Cycle 3 is due for public release by Apr 01 2018.

A briefing paper based on data from consultation with key stakeholders of NAP 1325 (with references) and the link, if any, of their project with a specific focus on PROMOTE, with NAP 1325 will be written and publicly released in April 2018.

1.1.7. Two In-depth Research Papers were completed in 2017. Two in-depth research papers will be done for year 2 (2018).

In-depth Research Paper 1 on “Sufficiency and Adequacy of Women Shelters” have been completed and published through APPRO’s website and the hard copy is in print. (January 2018)

Roundtable discussion with key stakeholders on institutionalization of shelters will be held in April 18, 2018.

In-depth Research Paper 2 on “Impact of Returnees from Iran and Pakistan vis-à-vis Implementation of NAP 1325” has been completed and is due for general release by Apr 2018.

Dissemination event for in-depth research paper on migration to be held in May 2018.

Data collection for **In-depth Research Paper 3** on “Integration of the EAW Law into the Penal Code” the is ongoing. The report for in-depth research paper 3 is due for public release in May 2018.

A dissemination event for in-depth research paper 3 will be held in May 2018.

Component 2: Capacity Building

APPRO has had a partnership with Ghent University since 2016 for delivering certified courses in policy and institutional analysis. In August 2017, APPRO and Ruhr University Bochum (Germany) also signed a partnership agreement for offering cross-certified courses in Kabul. Negotiations are being held with Antwerp University (Belgium), Carlton University (Canada) and McGill University (Canada) to develop cross-certifiable courses on Project / Program Cycle Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Evidence-based Advocacy, and Gender and Development.

Meetings were held with Ruhr University Bochum (Germany) and Ghent University (Belgium), to finalize the details of the additional curricula to be developed for Program / Project Cycle Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Evidence-based Advocacy, and Gender and Development. (Dec 2018)

APPRO has registered and established a specialized institute in Kabul to offer certified training courses as a means for delivering training through and beyond the NAP 1325 Monitor project. (June 2017)

One training session on “Policy and Institutional Analysis” was held by APPRO in December 2018. Participants of the course will receive certificates from Ghent University after the completion of their assignments. APPRO will hold three more certified-courses in April, May and August 2018.

The participants for these courses will be drawn from the members of the NAP 1325 Sub-committee under the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy (<http://www.nac-pp.net/category/nap-1325/>) and personnel from key government ministries and agencies.

Selection criteria for participation in certified training courses for CSOs and governmental entities will be as follows:

- An undergraduate degree in Social Sciences
- At least 3 years of relevant, policy work related, experience OR a Master’s degree in social sciences (including MBA)
- Ability to function in English (reading, writing, conversation)⁹

The applicants will be asked to submit the following documents:

- A professional CV
- Scanned copy(ies) of the highest degree(s) of education
- A statement of interest (up to one page)
- One sample of written work in English.

In addition:

- Participants should be core staff actively involved in decision-making processes of their entity.

⁹ Elements of the course may be delivered in Dari.

- Agreement to become a member of a cross-institutional network of policy analysts and the NAP 1325 Sub-committee under NAC-PP.
- Ability to function in English (reading, writing, conversation).¹⁰

Following the courses, participants will be evaluated for their assimilation of course content through written exams. Participants who successfully completion of the courses, including full attendance, participation and passing the exams, will be awarded a certificate.

Performance Indicators for Outcome 2

2.1.2. Cross-certified training course on “Policy and Institutional Analysis” was hold in December 2018.

As of November 2017, the call for applications to the Certified APPRO/ Gent University Course on Institutional and Policy Analysis had been issued. Applicants form government institutions and civil society organization were in the process of being screened to assess adequacy of their background, professional and academic experience for participating in the course. The deadline for submitting application was set for November 16, 2018.

A one-day orientation on content and course requirements, followed by an English language test, was conducted with 35 pre-selected applicants on November 23, 2018. A total of 20 participants attended the course sessions between December 16, 2017 – December 28, 2019.

Ghent University Certificates will be delivered to successful participants. A public award ceremony is planned for May 2018 to formally distribute the certificates to the successful candidates.

2.1.3. Cross-certified training course on “Project Cycle Management” is planned to be held on April 21-26, 2018. The call for applications was announced on March 6, 2018. The deadline for submitting applications is April 6, 2018. Applicants will be selected based on application requirements and gender balance. English proficiency test will be given on April 12, 2018.

The successful participants will be certified in partnership with Ruhr University Bochum. On completing this course and passing the tests, the candidates will be awarded 4 ECTS (European Credits Transfer Scale) by Ruhr University Bochum.

2.1.4. Cross-certified training course on “Policy and Institutional Analysis” will be held in May 2018.

2.2.2. NAP 1325 Sub-Committee was established under the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy (NAC-PP) in Oct 2017, outreach meetings were held to recruit CSOs with mandates to the women, peace and security agenda. Currently (Mar 2018) a total of 15 organizations are members and attend the regular meetings of the Sub-Committee.

2.2.3. A dedicated page for the NAP 1325 Sub-Committee was established on the NAC-PP website and announcement of the NAP 1325 Monitor Project launch, as well as reports from the NAP 1325 Sub-Committee meetings are published on the page.

¹⁰ All qualified applicants will be tested for English proficiency. Elements of the course, particularly the group discussions and seminars may be delivered in part in Dari to ensure full participation and understanding of main issues.

2.2.4. Regular meetings of the NAP 1325 Sub-Committee have been held and members have taken part in developing an advocacy strategy for the Sub-Committee with mentoring and assistance from APPRO.

2.2.5. One advocacy event was held with the active participation of NAP 1325 Sub-Committee members to advocate for policy changes in the education and health sectors. (Feb 2018)

2.3.2. One international advocacy event was held through APPRO-Europe. APPRO presented findings from baseline stock taking exercise in the “Winning the Peace in Afghanistan” panel discussion organized by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague. (September 21, 2017)

Component 3: NAP 1325 Scorecard

NAP 1325 scorecard will monitor the commitment by, and accountability, of key government institutions in the implementation of NAP 1325 through the establishment of a scorecard to report on progress on NAP 1325 objectives, with the results being disseminated and followed up by NAP 1325 sub-committee of NAC-PP.

Performance Indicators for Outcome 3

3.1.2. A complete list of indicators was developed to monitor the commitment by, and accountability of, key government institutions in the implementation of NAP 1325 in November 2017.

3.1.3. Ministry Specific scorecards were developed to assess each ministry’s activities to accomplish their commitments towards the implementation of NAP 1325 in November 2017.

3.1.4. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with eight (8) key ministries and efforts are being made to sign MoUs with additional three (3).

3.1.5. Primary meetings were held with authorities from the policy and gender units of key ministries to inform them about the NAP 1325 scorecard.

3.1.6. Data collection for the NAP 1325 scorecard has been delayed due to reluctance by authorities of key ministries to cooperate. To deal with this issue and establish trust, APPRO intends to hold consultation and trainings sessions for the employees of key ministries and public institutions to inform them about the positive effects of the scorecard first and then start the data collection for the scorecard.

Challenges

Security

Security is one of the main challenges for the implementation of programs which fall under NAP 1325 by both governmental entities and civil society organizations. Meanwhile, monitoring of the implementation of NAP 1325, particularly in more insecure provinces, is hampered by security threats for APPRO researchers. However, APPRO, benefiting from its long-held experience in research across different provinces of Afghanistan, has active five active regional offices covering the northern, eastern, western, southern, and central zones, and is connected to a wide network of casual local researchers who are recruited for data collection for the regular monitoring and other researches.

Reluctance of Key Ministries to Cooperate

APPRO has been working in close coordination with ministries in the capital and related departments at the provincial level for several years, collecting data for research programs and providing training for their staffs. To this end, APPRO has signed MoUs with a group of related ministries. However, for the NAP 1325 Monitor project, a number of ministries, particularly the security sector, have been reluctant to sign MoUs with APPRO and cooperate in the monitoring. More specifically, the scorecard component of the project, has created concerns for the ministries over its findings and consequences for them. Since it aims to evaluate the policies, programs, and activities undertaken by these ministries in order to accomplish their responsibilities towards NAP 1325, most of the ministries are reluctant to be evaluated by a non-governmental institution.

To mitigate this challenge, APPRO has decided to focus on conducting joint trainings for the CSOs and employees of key ministries during the first quarter of 2018, in order to create a common ground and mutual trust among them. The training sessions will also build the capacity of a number of individuals from key departments of these ministries, specifically the Policy and Planning and Gender departments, and enable them to cooperate with APPRO in evaluating and improving their policies and programs related to NAP 1325. In addition, APPRO will hold consultation meetings with high level authorities of each ministry and inform them about the scorecard and its positive outcomes for the better alignment of their programs to NAP 1325 objectives.

Organizing Advocacy Events in Europe

As the founder of APPRO-Europe, APPRO has the capacity to organize advocacy events to disseminate findings from its research projects and advocate for better allocation of the international aid based on evidenced recommendations. As part of the NAP 1325 project, APPRO holds at least one advocacy event in Europe, to disseminate major findings from its researches. However, for these events to be effective, a significant participation of international donor agencies, and formal representative of the donor states is necessary. This will be possible with facilitation and cooperation from Sida in organizing such events.

Opportunities

Joint Trainings for CSOs and Civil Servants

The capacity building component of NAP 1325 Monitor project provides structured training and mentoring for the civil society actors and relevant government stakeholders. Besides the intended outcome of the program in improved capacity of civil society actors to conduct constructive, evidence-based advocacy, and more responsive policy making and implementation by governmental bodies, the program also provides its participants, both from the CSOs and the government, with the opportunity to interact and discuss relevant issues during the course sessions and alumni meetings. Tasked to discuss different challenges and come up with solutions during the course sessions, participants of the course find common grounds which facilitates better cooperation between the CSOs and governmental institutions outside the classroom.

NAP 1325 Sub-Committee of NAC-PP

Established in March 2015, the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy (NAC-PP) is aimed to serve as a policy advocacy and information-sharing platform for good governance. NAC-PP works closely with Provincial Advocacy Committees (PACs) and District Advocacy Committees (DACs) to coordinate advocacy and information sharing from district to national levels. Building on the expertise of its individual members, NAC strengthens its network for capacity exchange among civil society organizations in Afghanistan through the use of specialized sub-committees.

NAP 1325 Sub-Committee of NAC-PP was established in Oct 2017. Currently a total of 15 civil society organization with mandates and programs related to the women, peace and security agenda and NAP 1325 attend the regular meetings of the sub-committee sharing their expertise from different programs and coordinating advocacy programs. Facilitated by APPRO, four sub-committee meetings have been held in which members have developed an advocacy strategy and identified advocacy priorities. NAP 1325 sub-committee of NAC-PP, with an active participation of several CSOs with mandates related to NAP 1325, can be an effective platform in coordinating NAP 1325 related programs and more efficient constructive advocacy with the governmental bodies.

Summary of Accomplishments: January 1, 2017 – March 08, 2018

Component 1 (Research and Monitoring)	Status/ Due Date	Notes
1.1.1.1: Inception report describing project strategy, milestones, and key dates	Completed	
1.2.1.1: Baseline report containing key parameters of implementing the NAP 1325 Monitor, concluding with a finalized list of indicators to be used in monitoring + Critical review of NAP 1325 policies of critical review of NAP 1325 policies of multiple donors and international organizations. + NAP 1325 Monitoring Indicators	Completed	
1.2.1.2: Publication of baseline report in 3 languages and disseminated through APPRO's websites	Completed	Since the data in the baseline was based on findings of previous researchers, there was no value in publishing it on APPRO website and its hardcopy publication
1.2.1.3: Production of hardcopies of baseline in 3 languages	Completed	See note above
1.2.1.4: Dissemination of baseline report in Afghanistan by APPRO and in Europe by APPRO-Europe in Brussels and through Sida in Stockholm	Completed	
1.3.1.1: Finalized list of indicators based on NAP 1325 as a separate section of Baseline Report	Completed	
1.4.1.1: Monitoring Report 1 (updated baseline)	Completed	
1.4.1.2: Monitoring Report 2	Completed	
1.4.1.3: Monitoring Report 3	March 30, 2018	Data analyzed, report written, is under review
1.5.1.1: Research paper 1	Completed	
1.5.1.2: Publication of Research Paper 1 in 3 languages and disseminated through APPRO's websites	April 10, 2018	The report has been published in English and its being translated into Dari and Pashto
1.5.1.3: Production of hardcopies of Research Paper 1 in 3 languages	April 20, 2018	
1.5.1.4: Policy Brief based on findings from research paper 1	Completed	
1.5.1.5: Dissemination of Research Paper 1 in Afghanistan	April 25, 2018	Venue to be decided
1.5.2.1: Research paper 2	April 3, 2018	Data has been collected, the report is currently being written
1.5.2.2: Publication of Research Paper 2 in 3 languages and disseminated through APPRO's websites	April 20, 2018	
1.5.2.3: Production of hardcopies of Research Paper 2 in 3 languages	May 5, 2018	
1.5.2.4: Dissemination of Research Paper 2 in Afghanistan	May 12, 2018	

1.6.1.1: Policy Brief 1 (based on findings from Monitoring 2)	Completed	
1.6.1.2: Policy Brief 2 (based on findings to date)	Completed	
1.7.1.1: Completed Annual Report (covering activities to end of 2017)	Completed	
1.7.1.2: Annual Report (2017) posted to IATI	March 18, 2018	
1.8.1.1: National advocacy event through NAC-PP	Completed	
1.8.2.1: International advocacy event through APPRO-Europe	Completed	
Component 2 (Capacity Building)	Status/ Due Date	
2.1.1.1: Dedicated page for NAP 1325 Sub-committee within NAC-PP website	Completed	
2.1.1.2: Post announcement of NAP 1325 Monitor on dedicated page	Completed	
2.1.2.1: Hold outreach meeting to recruit CSOs to NAP 1325 Sub-committee	Completed	
2.1.2.2: Follow up with CSOs to ensure they join up NAP 1325 Sub-committee	Completed	
2.1.3.1: Hold first meeting of NAP 1325 Sub-committee	Completed	
2.1.3.2: Hold second meeting of NAP 1325 Sub-committee	Completed	
2.2.1.1: Signed partnership agreements with Ghent and Ruhr universities for certified training	Completed	
2.3.1.1: Presentations of the NAP 1325 Monitor training topics to key government authorities and CSOs	In progress	
2.3.1.2: Signed MoUs with government authorities and CSOs willing to take certified courses	In progress	
2.4.1.1: Announcements on the first batch of training being offered	Completed	
2.4.2.1: Visit key government authorities to request nomination of candidates for certified training	Completed	
2.4.3.1: Hold English proficiency test	Completed	
2.4.3.2: Notify successful candidates	Completed	
2.4.4.1: Hold first batch of trainings	Completed	
2.5.1.1: Announcements on the second batch of training being offered	Completed	
2.5.2.1: Visit key government authorities to request nomination of candidates for certified training	March 15, 2018	
2.5.3.1: Hold English proficiency test	April 12, 2018	
2.5.3.2: Notify successful candidates	April 18, 2018	
2.5.4.1: Hold second batch of trainings	April, 26, 2018	
2.5.1.1: Complete first full drafts of training modules	Completed	
2.5.1.2: Finalize training modules	Completed	
2.6.1.1: Hold first advocacy meeting through NAC-PP	Completed	
2.6.1.2: Hold second advocacy meeting through NAC-PP	Completed	
2.6.2.1: Create a booklet containing full outlines of all training modules	Completed	
2.8.1.1: Registered institute offering certified training in collaboration with Ghent and Bochum universities	Completed	
Component 3 (Scorecard)	Status/ Due Date	
3.1.1.1: Complete list of indicators	Completed	
3.1.2.1: Complete list of key ministries with direct responsibility for NAP 1325	Completed	
3.1.3.1: Complete list of CSOs with direct stakes in NAP 1325	Completed	

3.1.4.1: Documented stakeholder mapping and analysis	Completed	
3.2.1.1: Signed MoUs or partnership agreements with key ministries (with roles and responsibilities for NAP 1325)	In progress	
3.2.2.1: Ministry-specific scorecards	Completed	
3.2.3.1: Consultation meetings with key ministries on the purpose and use of NAP 1325 scorecard	Ongoing	
3.3.1.1: Joint public event through NAC-PP on performance against ministry-specific scorecards	June 10, 2018	