

NAP 1325 Monitor

Narrative Report:
January 1 - December 31, 2019

(March 31, 2020)



Submitted by:

Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization (APPRO)
1st Street, Kart-e Chahar
Behind the Science and Culture House of Russia
Kabul, Afghanistan

Saeed Parto

Email: saeed.parto@appro.org.af

Tel 1: +93 777 011 840

Tel 2: +32 479 957 275

Tel 3: +1 778 882 8043

Table of Contents

About NAP 1325 Monitor	3
Goal.....	3
Expected Outcome	4
Objectives	4
Scope.....	5
Program Components.....	5
Organization of This Report	6
Progress to December 31, 2019: Component Narratives	7
Component 1: Research and Monitoring.....	7
Performance Indicators for Outcome 1.....	7
Component 2: Capacity Building	8
Performance Indicators for Outcome 2.....	10
Component 3: NAP 1325 Scorecard.....	14
Performance Indicators for Outcome 3.....	14
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	14
Performance Indicators for M&E	15
Program Results in 2019	15
Research and Monitoring.....	15
Capacity Building	18
Advocacy Efforts.....	19
Challenges	20
Security	20
Reluctance of Key Ministries to Cooperate for the Scorecard	20
Cross-Certified Courses Dropouts	21
Opportunities.....	22
Joint Trainings for CSOs and Civil Servants	22
NAP 1325 Sub-Committee of NAC-PP.....	22
Looking Forward.....	22
Component 1: Research and Monitoring.....	22
Component 2 – Capacity Building	23
Component 3: NAP 1325 Scorecard.....	23

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 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. Afghanistan's NAP 1325 was developed to respond to urgent need for the Afghan society to adopt an inclusive and participatory approach in the prevention policy processes and conflict management and create a new space for effective participation of women in peace processes, security and development.

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 forum with a focus on Afghanistan and/or women's peace and security.⁵

The 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-e Sharif, Khulm, Balkh district) 2. Kunduz (Center, Imam Sahib, Aliabad) 3. Samangan (Aybak, Hazrat Sultan)	West: 4. Herat (Center, Karukh, Ghoriyan) 5. Nimruz (Zaranj, Chakhansur, Kang)
Center: 6. Bamyan (Center, Yakawlang, Shibar) 7. Daikundi (Nili, Shahrstan)	East: 8. Nangarhar (Jalalabad, Kama, Surkh Rod) 9. Laghman (Mehtarlam, Qarghayi)
South: 10. Kandahar (Center, Arghandab, Daman) 11. Khost (Center, Mando Zayi, Nader Shah Kot)	Kabul: 12. Kabul (Kabul city, Bagrami, 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 12 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

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.

Government of Afghanistan in meeting its WPS commitments and 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 between January 1 and December 31, 2019, 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 are to be delivered in two modes. The first mode of training is based on internationally recognized curricula and implemented by APPRO in close coordination with GRAD (Center for Good Governance, Gender Analysis, Research, Public Administration, and Development) in Kabul and certified by Ruhr University Bochum in Germany. Successful candidates are cross-certified and receive ECTS credits (European Credit Transfer System) that could be used toward degrees in European universities. The second mode of training consists of shorter courses based on the same contents as the cross-certified courses but only certified by GRAD and APPRO. This second mode of training is suited for candidates without adequate English language skills.

Progress to December 31, 2019: Component Narratives

This section provides updates on each task grouped under the three components within the reporting period of January 1 – December 31, 2019.

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 2019 (Monitoring Cycle 7 and 9). Initially, three monitoring cycles were planned for 2019; however, due to increasing interest and momentum around election, monitoring cycle 8 was merged with case study 5 to conduct a comprehensive study of gender equity in voter participation in elections, titled *“Fragility and Rights in Practice: Afghan Women and Elections”*. Further, during that time MoFA had not published the revised indicators of NAP 1325, in line with which APPRO wanted to update its research tools and conduct the monitoring. This was done for Monitoring Cycle 9.

Two in-depth research papers were completed during 2019. In-depth research paper 5, merged with monitoring cycle 8, was carried out in May 2019; while, in-depth research paper six was undertaken in September, 2019.

Dissemination events on findings from the monitoring were held across the six provinces where APPRO has regional offices in 2019. Findings from Monitoring cycles 7 and 9, as well as findings from in-depth research papers were disseminated in coordination with the NAP 1325 Sub-Committee of NAC-PP, in the presence of national and local government authorities in Kabul and the provinces.

Specific tasks and actions taken under Component 1, including the 2 monitoring cycles and 2 case studies are described below.

Performance Indicators for Outcome 1

1.1.2. Regular Monitoring:

Monitoring Cycle 7 has been completed and the report has been published on APPRO website. The report has been translated into Dari and Pashto and uploaded to APPRO Dari and Pashto websites. The hard copies of the report in three languages are available at APPRO’s library.

Dissemination events on findings from Monitoring Cycle 7 were held on May 30, 2019 in Kabul, and in June and July 2019 in Mazar, Bamyan, Herat, Kandahar, and Nangarhar provinces with audience drawn from government entities and CSO.

Monitoring Cycle 8 was planned to be completed in October 2019, but due to aforementioned justifications and approval of Sida, it was merged with research paper 5.

Monitoring Cycle 9 has been completed and the report has been published on APPRO website. The report has been translated into Dari and Pashto and uploaded to APPRO Dari and Pashto websites. Hard copies of the report in three languages are available at APPRO library.

Dissemination Events for Monitoring Cycle 9 was held in Kabul and provinces in December 2019.

1.1.3. Six Briefing Papers were completed in 2019.

One briefing paper based on findings from Monitoring Cycle 7, this brief is based on the findings from the seventh round of monitoring efforts to implement NAP 1325, covering the period September-December 2018 in 12 provinces and 34 districts. The briefing paper has been translated into Dari and Pashto and hard copies were distributed at the dissemination events. The report has also been published on APPRO website

One briefing paper based on Monitoring Cycle 9 has been developed and published on APPRO website. The briefing paper was translated into Dari and Pashto and hard copies were distributed at the dissemination events.

Three briefing papers based on “Fragility and Rights in Practice: Afghan Women and Elections” (research paper 5) have been developed and published on APPRO website. The briefing papers were translated into Dari and Pashto and hard copies were distributed at the dissemination events.

One briefing paper based on “Women in the Formal Justice System” has been developed and published on APPRO website. The briefing paper was translated into Dari and Pashto and hard copies were distributed at the dissemination events.

1.1.4. Two In-depth Research Papers were completed in 2019.

In-depth Research Paper 5 on “Fragility and Rights in Practice: Afghan Women and Elections” has been completed and published on APPRO website. The report was translated into Dari and Pashto and published on APPRO Dari and Pashto websites. Hard copies of the report are available at APPRO library and were distributed in the dissemination events.

In-depth Research Paper 6 on “Women in the Formal Justice System” has been completed and published on APPRO website. The report is translated into Dari and Pashto and published on APPRO Dari and Pashto websites. Hard copies of the report are available at APPRO library and were distributed in the dissemination events.

Component 2: Capacity Building

During 2019, four cross-certified training courses were delivered by APPRO through GRAD and in partnership with Ruhr University Bochum. The successful participants of these courses have received certificates from Ruhr University Bochum. The fifth course on Gender and Development was partially completed in terms of preparation and selection of candidates. The actual delivery was postponed to 2020 due to unexpected unavailability of the instructor to travel to Kabul. The delivery of the fourth course is scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 2020.

The themes of the cross-certified courses were extended to five training programs to include, Policy and Institutional Analysis, Using Governance Data to Fight Corruption, Program/Project Cycle Management, Public International Law, and Gender and Development. At the time of writing this report, all APPRO courses are on-hold due to COVID-19 pandemic.

The participants for the cross-certified courses were 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/>), civil society organizations with a mandate on women, peace and security agenda, and personnel from key government ministries and agencies.

The selection criteria for participation in cross-certified training courses for CSOs and governmental entities are 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 are 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
- Agree to become a member of a cross-institutional network of policy analysts and the NAP 1325 Sub-committee under NAC-PP

Graduation, and receiving ECTS credits from Ruhr University Bochum, are based on success in the academic tests and assignment. The participants who successfully complete the courses, including full attendance and passing the exams, are awarded certificates from APPRO, GRAD and Ruhr University Bochum.

2.1. Non-certified training sessions are designed for employees of government institutions and civil society institutions, with a mandate on women, peace and security agenda, who do not qualify for the cross-certified courses due to lack of proficiency in English language, or lack of adequate relevant experience at the provincial level. The courses are based on the curricula of the certified courses adapted for the local level of governance and taught in local languages of Dari and Pashto. Two rounds of certified trainings were planned for 2019. The first round of the training on Budget Process and Budget Advocacy was conducted in eleven provinces during July – September 2019. The second round of

⁹ All qualified applicants are tested for English proficiency. Elements of the course, particularly the group discussions amongst group members may be delivered in part in Dari or Pashto to ensure full participation and understanding of the main issues.

the training on Project Cycle Management was initially planned to be conducted during December 2019 – January 2020 in eleven provinces; however, due to some technical issues, Presidential election, political unrest and security tensions throughout the country, the course was held during February – March 2020.

Invitation for the non-certified courses were distributed to the following local government institutions:

1. Directorate of Women’s Affairs (DoWA)
2. Police Headquarters (HQ)
3. Directorate of Public Health (DoPH)
4. Directorate of Refugees and Returnees (DoRR)
5. Directorate of Education (DoE)
6. Directorate of Justice (DoJ)
7. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission - provincial level (AIHRC)
8. Independent Administrative Civil Service Commission - sub-national level (IACSC)
9. High Peace Council - sub-national level (HPC)
10. Independent Elections Commission (IEC)
11. Directorate of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (DoLSAMD)
12. Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission - Sub-national level
13. Directorate of Commerce and Industry
14. Ulema Council (Religious Leaders)

The following graph indicates the number of participants based on their gender in each province for the non-certified training:

Table 2: Non-certified Training

No	Budget process and Budget Advocacy and Research Methods			
	Provinces	Date	Male	Female
1	Bamyan	July 30, 31 and August 1, 2019	14	6
2	Daikundi	September 16-18, 2019	20	5
3	Herat	July 23-25, 2019	13	12
4	Kandahar	November 6-8, 2019	14	12
5	Khost	October 15-17, 2019	26	3
6	Kunduz	July 23-25, 2019	21	6
7	Laghman	July 17, 18 and 20, 2019	23	5
8	Balkh	July 16-18, 2019	22	5
9	Nangarhar	July 9-11, 2019	21	7
10	Nimruz	September 5-7, 2019	13	12
11	Samangan	July 30, 31 and August 1, 2019	19	10
Total			206	85

Performance Indicators for Outcome 2

2.1.1. Cross-certified training course on “Policy and Institutional Analysis” was held between January 3-5 and 10-12, 2019.

The call for applications to the Certified APPRO / GRAD / Ruhr University Bochum course on Policy and Institutional Analysis was issued in November 2018 with a deadline for submission of the application by December 13, 2018. The course was held in January 2019 over a six-day period and delivered by Professor Saeed Parto of Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization (APPRO).

A one-day orientation on content and course requirements, followed by an English language test, was conducted with 47 pre-selected applicants on December 16, 2018. A total of 38 participants attended the course sessions between January 3-5 and 10-12, 2019.

2.1.2. Cross-certified training course on “Using Governance Data to Fight Corruption” was held between July 11-20, 2019.

The call for applications for the APPRO / GRAD / Ruhr University of Bochum cross-certified course on Using Governance Data to Fight Corruption was announced on 26 May 2019. Applicants from civil society organizations and government institutions submitted their applications. The applications were assessed based on the relevant work experience, educational background, and English proficiency before being shortlisted for the orientation and English language test. The deadline for submitting applications was set for June 20, 2019.

Orientation on content and course requirements, followed by an English language test were conducted with 80 pre-selected applicants on June 27, 2019. A total of 33 applicants were selected for the course. The course sessions were held between July 11-20, 2019.

2.1.3. Cross-certified training course on “Public International Law” was held during August 16, 17 and 21-24, 2019

The call for applications for the APPRO / GRAD / Ruhr University of Bochum certified course on Public International Law was announced on June 13, 2019. Applicants from civil society organizations and government institutions submitted their applications for enrollment in the course. The applications were assessed based on the relevant work experience, educational background, and English proficiency before being shortlisted for the orientation seminar and English language test. The deadline for submitting applications was set for July 11, 2019. The course was held in January 2019 over a six-day period and delivered by Professor Stephan Kolossa of Ruhr University Bochum.

Orientation on content and course requirements, followed by an English language test, were conducted with 42 pre-selected applicants on July 18 and 20, 2019. A total of 42 applicants were selected to attend the course, while 35 participants attended the course sessions between August 16-24, 2019.

2.1.4. Cross-certified training course on “Program/Project Cycle Management” was held between September 3-8, 2019.

The call for applications for the APPRO / GRAD / Ruhr University of Bochum certified course on Program/Project Cycle Management was announced on August 4, 2019. Applicants from civil society organizations and government institutions submitted their applications for enrollment in the course. The applications were assessed based on the relevant work experience, educational background, and English proficiency before being shortlisted for the orientation and English language test.

The deadline for submitting applications was set for August 24, 2019. A one-day orientation on content and course requirements, followed by an English language test was conducted with 103 pre-selected applicants on August 26, 2019. A total of 46 applicants were selected to attend the course. The course was held in September 2019 over a six-day period and delivered by Professor Dennis Dijkzeul of Ruhr University Bochum.

The following table indicates the number of participants based on their gender in each of the cross-certified courses:

Table 3: Participants in Cross-certified Courses

Training Subject	Date	Days	No of Participants			Instructor
			Total	M	F	
Policy and Institutional Analysis	January 3-5 and 10-12, 2019	6	38	30	8	Dr. Saeed Parto
Using Governance Data to Fight Corruption	July 11-13 and 18-20, 2019	6	30	21	9	Dr. Saeed Parto
Public International Law	August 16, 17 and 21-24, 2019	6	35	27	8	Dr. Stephan Kolossa
Program/Project Cycle Management	September 3-8, 2019	6	46	36	10	Dr. Dennis Dijkzeul
Total			152	118	34	

2.2.1. Non-certified course on “Budget Process and Budget Advocacy” (round 1) was held in eleven provinces during July and September 2019. Participants for the course were selected from employees of key local government institutions responsible for the implementation of Afghanistan’s NAP 1325. Around 30 participants from 13 Government institutions and 10 CSOs participated in the training for 3 days in each of the provinces.

2.2.2. Non-certified course on “Project Cycle Management” (round 2) was held in eleven provinces during February and March 2020. Participants for the course were selected from employees of key local government institutions responsible for the implementation of Afghanistan’s NAP 1325 and CSOs working for women or women-lead organizations. Around 35 to 40 participants from government institutions and civil society organizations participated in the trainings for 3 consecutive days from 08:30 AM till 03:00 PM in each of the provinces.

2.3.1. Regular meetings of the NAP 1325 Sub-Committee have been held and members have taken part in advocacy events on NAP 1325 implementation. The advocacy topics were selected in close consultation with the Sub-Committee members of NAC-PP and supported with evidence from APPRO’s research and regular monitoring on the implementation of NAP 1325, and evidence collected by members of Provincial Advocacy Committees (PACs) of NAC PP.

Specific advocacy events included Civil Society and Local Authorities Advocacy conference with Ministries of Education and Ministry of Public Health on the shortage of female teachers and nurses. Also, advocacy sessions were conducted with other key government institutions, such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of on identifying mechanisms and procedures to increase the number of women in key positions in the Tashkel of ministries and their directorates in the provinces. Follow up advocacy meetings with MoF, MoEd, MoPH, MoEc were held to mainly follow up on women’s access to education, health services, and shelter.

Further, the NAP 1325 Sub-committee members actively participated as participants and panel members in the Open Forums, which was conducted in 2019 as follows:

- Open Forum on Women, Youth and Peace: Beyond Negotiations, that was held on July 4, 2019. Report of the event was developed and disseminated through APPRO and NAC-PP websites.
- Open Forum: Toward an Inclusive Framework for Sustainable Peace-, held in Kabul on November 18, 2019. Proceedings of the event in the form of Communique was developed and disseminated through APPRO and NAC-PP websites as well as hard copies are available at APPRO library.
- Open Forum: Toward an Inclusive Framework for Sustainable Peace – Mazar-e Sharif edition, held on January 19, 2020. Proceedings of the event in the form of Communique was developed and disseminated through APPRO and NAC-PP websites, as well as hard copies are available at APPRO library.

2.3.2. Dissemination and advocacy events

- March 2, 2019: International Development Center for Research (IDRC), Amman, Jordan: Presentation on "Women's Rights and Peace Negotiations with the Taliban: Citizens' Perspectives."
- March 20, 2019: Carlton University, Ottawa, Canada: Presentation on "Women's Rights and Peace Negotiations with the Taliban: Citizens' Perspectives."
- March 22, 2019: International Development Center for Research (IDRC), Ottawa, Canada: Presentation on "Women's Rights and Peace Negotiations with the Taliban: Citizens' Perspectives."
- March 22, 2019: University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada: Presentation on "Women's Rights and Peace Negotiations with the Taliban: Citizens' Perspectives."
- April 22, 2019: Embassy of Sweden, Kabul, Afghanistan: Presentation on "Women's Rights and Peace Negotiations with the Taliban: Citizens' Perspectives."
- May 23, 2019: Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Ottawa, Canada: Presentation on "Women's Rights and Peace Negotiations with the Taliban: Citizens' Perspectives."
- June 20, 2019: Afghanistan Platform, Den Haag, Netherlands: Presentation on "Women's Rights and Peace Negotiations with the Taliban: Citizens' Perspectives."
- September 17, 2019: Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Ottawa, Canada: Presentation on "Gender Equity Assessment in Voting Participation. Preliminary Findings - 7 Provinces".
- October 9, 2019: War Child Sweden, Stockholm, Sweden (with presence from Red Cross Sweden): Presentation on "Contextualizing Sexual Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence in Afghanistan."
- October 31, 2019: Afghanistan Platform, Den Haag, Netherlands: Presentation on "Contextualizing Sexual Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence in Afghanistan."

Component 3: NAP 1325 Scorecard

Despite the above challenges regarding cooperation from government entities and lack of data, APPRO initiated and succeeded in developing close working relationships with these entities; especially, with those having key roles in the implementation of NAP 1325. For example, a number of consultation meetings were held with the NAP 1325 focal points from the key ministries as well as the NAP 1325 Coordination Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UN Women Afghanistan throughout 2018, a trend that is likely to continue for 2019 and 2020. As a result of these efforts and consultations, APPRO has been providing dedicated training sessions in cooperation with UN Women. The NAP 1325 localization training was held in Herat during November 27-29, 2019 and in Balkh during January 20-22, 2020.

In additions, APPRO has also effectively supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in revising and developing new indicators for NAP 1325. The second phase of Afghanistan's NAP 1325, with revised indicators, was launched in late 2019. These indicators are used to track progress towards meeting the objectives of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.

Performance Indicators for Outcome 3

3.1.1. APPRO Contributed to the Training for NAP 1325 Focal Points in Herat. The training was organized by UN Women Afghanistan and MoFA, in coordination with APPRO during December 27-29, 2019. APPRO delivered a training session on "Identification of National and Global Agenda of Women, Peace and Security: Introduction to UNSCR 1325 and NAP 1325 in Afghanistan, learning from positive experiences of other countries, and discussion regarding the challenges and opportunities to improve women's participation in peace and security". The training was held in Herat and over 200 participants from Herat and neighboring provinces of Ghor, Badghis and Farah were the participants.

3.1.2. APPRO Contributed to Training session for NAP 1325 Focal Points in Balkh. The training was organized by UN Women Afghanistan and MoFA, in coordination with APPRO during January 20-22, 2020. APPRO delivered a training session on "Identification of National and Global Agenda of Women, Peace and Security: Introduction to UNSCR 1325 and NAP 1325 in Afghanistan, learning from positive experiences of other countries, and discussion regarding the challenges and opportunities to improve women's participation in peace and security". The training was held in Balkh and 240 participants from Balkh and surrounding provinces of Sari-Pul, Faryab, Baghlan, Samangan, and Jawzjan were the participants.

3.1.3. Localization of NAP 1325 was organized by UN Women Afghanistan, with assistance from APPRO in September 2018 in Mazar-e Sharif. The program was intended to inform local NGOs and government institutions of Balkh and Samangan on NAP 1325 and to consult them on priorities for NAP 1325 in their provinces. APPRO delivered a presentation on the achievements and shortcomings of NAP 1325 in different provinces and facilitated a discussion on the achievements and shortcomings of NAP 1325 in Balkh and Samangan provinces. Findings from the discussion was documented and shared with MoFA and UN Women for further policy adjustments.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

To evaluate project implementation and monitor the activities and functioning of the project staff, APPRO conducted two rounds of Project Monitoring and Evaluation at APPRO's main Kabul office and

the five regional offices. The M&E meetings were conducted based on a set of indicators for assessing the smooth handling of project activities as well as financial issues of the project, data collection and data analysis processes by the regional staff and the regional offices' relations with the local government institutions and civil society organizations.

Performance Indicators for M&E

4.1.1. Round one of M&E was conducted during June and July 2019 across the five provinces where APPRO has regional offices, in addition to the main office in Kabul. The first round of M&E was conducted after all delayed activities of 2018 were completed. Project staffs' performance and activities were evaluated during this round of M&E. An M&E report was prepared for further actions and follow up. Steps to address the challenges identified by the M&E were taken during the remaining months of 2019.

4.1.2. Round two of M&E was conducted during September and October 2019. This round of M&E was focused on implementation of project activities, organization of training sessions, financial evaluation, and the challenges identified during the first round of M&E. An M&E report on the performance of project staff and departments was prepared and the project managers have advised the project staff on necessary actions for addressing the challenges and shortcomings.

Program Results in 2019

Research and Monitoring

Women have been the direct and indirect beneficiaries of APPRO research and monitorings under NAP 1325 Monitor Project. Women have been interviewed as key informants and focus group discussion participants, receiving extensive knowledge about the United Nation's Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) and National Action Plan 1325 (NAP 1325). As indicated in the APPRO monitoring reports, both male and female interviewees' awareness of the National Action Plan has witnessed significant improvements. A considerable number of women who participate in APPRO monitorings have explicitly stated that they have learned about NAP 1325 only because they have been interviewed for this project, and after further deliberation about this plan, they have realized that they shall play a more significant role in peace and conflict resolution at the local and national levels. It is widely believed that the focus group discussions have also provided a safe space for women to discuss the questions raised by APPRO interviewers and learn more about political participation and the mechanisms to combat domestic and other types of violence.

Similarly, APPRO's research and monitoring efforts through NAP 1325 have created an evidence base for civil society and women's rights activists to conduct evidence-based advocacy; particularly, aimed at women's access to education, health and formal justice. Members of the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy (NAC-PP) draw evidence for their advocacy efforts from APPRO reports.

Case study and monitoring reports are fed to relevant government and civil society actors, in that sharing of these reports has solemnly grabbed the attention of authorities to some of the major problems that are highlighted in each report. For instance, in Bamyan and Daikundi, the findings of monitoring reports are believed to have substantially contributed to the promotion of a safe working environment for women. Highlighting issues in the reports and subsequently advocacy efforts have

resulted in the establishment of separate amenities for women in some government institutions in both the provinces.

It is believed, by majority, that APPRO’s research and monitorings under NAP 1325 program go hand in hand with the initiatives that other civil society organizations undertake. For instance, APPRO’s efforts are particularly in line and crucial for the activities of the NGOs that work toward NAP 1325-related awareness raising and advocacy efforts. For instance, in Nimruz province, there are no research institutions present to work on NAP 1325 and as such APPRO research and monitoring data are said to be the only sources for NGOs’ advocacy efforts.

APPRO’s two most important case studies in 2019; namely, “Fragility and Rights in Practice: Afghan Women and Elections” and “Afghan Women in the Formal Justice System” have substantially contributed to the body of knowledge related to elections and access to justice in Afghanistan, as well as in highlighting women’s concerns in these areas. These two studies have been unique in laying the basis for open dialogues among government and civil society actors as well as creating references for civil society actors and the media.

The soft copies of APPRO research and monitoring reports and briefs are posted on APPRO website and simultaneously sent to the over 5,000 government and civil society employees who have subscribed to APPRO mailing list. Similarly, Hard copies of the reports are distributed to all relevant government entities in Kabul and their subordinates in the provinces. The table below shows the number of hard copies of reports or briefs that were distributed to the government institutions in Kabul and the provinces.

Table 4: Hard Copies of Reports and Briefs Printed and Distributed

Name of the Publication	# Copies Printed			# Copies Distributed		
	English	Dari	Pashto	English	Dari	Pashto
Monitoring Cycle 7 Report	300	300	300	215	260	240
Monitoring Cycle 7 Brief	150	150	150	130	145	110
Monitoring Cycle 9 Report	300	300	300	217	230	182
Monitoring Cycle 9 Brief - Implementation Progress of NAP 1325 in Afghanistan	150	150	150	110	85	77
Research Paper 5 “Fragility and Rights in Practice: Afghan Women and Elections” Report	300	300	300	257	262	247
Research Paper 5 Brief 1 - How Free and Fair are Elections in Afghanistan	100	100	100	100	85	90
Research Paper 5 Brief 2 - How Inclusive are Elections in Afghanistan	100	100	100	100	100	100
Research Paper 5 Brief 3 - War and Voting Preferences	100	100	100	100	100	100
Research Paper 6 “Women in the Formal Justice System” Report	250	250	250	135	88	85
Research Paper 6 Brief	150	150	150	80	60	60
Fragility and Making Peace: Rights of Afghan Women and Peace with the Taliban	100	200	150	100	200	150
Brief 1: Short History of Peace Negotiations with Taliban	250	200	100	210	200	100

Brief 2: Rights of Afghan Women and Peace Negotiations	200	200	200	150	200	200
Brief: On Inclusive and Democratic Elections and Sustainable Peace	200	100	100	200	85	81
Brief: Civil Society – State Relations in Peace and Conflict	150	200	200	120	200	145
Toward an Inclusive Framework for Sustainable Peace – Communiqué 1	100	100	100	100	100	100
Toward and Inclusive Framework for Sustainable Peace – Communiqué 2	200	200	200	200	200	200

Further, the number of views and downloads that each APPRO publication in 2019 has collected on APPRO website is summarized in the table below. This table shows how widely APPRO monitoring and research papers are utilized by government and non-government actors. As stated in the table below, APPRO policy and report briefs have a high number of audience among both English speakers and those speaking local languages.

Table 5: Number of Views and Downloads for APPRO Publication in 2019

Name of the Publication	View Counts			Download Counts		
	English Webpage	Dari Webpage	Pashto Webpage	English Webpage	Dari Webpage	Pashto Webpage
Monitoring Cycle 7 Report	1,800	1,257	936	2,600	893	341
Monitoring Cycle 7 Brief	2,099	1,850	1,230	900	521	485
Monitoring Cycle 9 Report	1,698	1,243	890	400	723	584
Monitoring Cycle 9 Brief - Implementation Progress of NAP 1325 in Afghanistan	984	312	215	442	185	150
Research Paper 5 “Fragility and Rights in Practice: Afghan Women and Elections” Report	4,343	4,551	3,301	2,410	2,147	1,245
Research Paper 5 Brief 1 - How Free and Fair are Elections in Afghanistan	6,032	6,754	3,450	4,150	5,032	2,394
Research Paper 5 Brief 2 - How Inclusive are Elections in Afghanistan	5,832	4,354	1,336	3,476	1,971	850
Research Paper 5 Brief 3 - War and Voting Preferences	6,503	5,875	4,120	4,334	2,511	1,791
Research Paper 6 “Women in the Formal Justice System” Report	3,225	1,896	2,134	1,264	668	953
Research Paper 6 Brief	1,976	2,134	1,649	998	1,112	524
Fragility and Making Peace: Rights of Afghan Women and Peace with the Taliban	4,324	5,281	3,960	2,859	1,988	1,602
Brief 1: Short History of Peace Negotiations with Taliban	4,562	3,710	3,672	2,790	2,250	2,012
Brief 2: Rights of Afghan Women and Peace Negotiations	4,100	3,987	2,193	2,300	1,469	871
Brief: On Inclusive and Democratic Elections and Sustainable Peace	5,113	2,694	1,843	4,132	2,577	1,608
Brief: Civil Society – State Relations in Peace and Conflict	1,891	2,356	834	1,182	1,591	421
Toward an Inclusive Framework for Sustainable Peace – Communiqué 1	2,700	3,421	1,501	1,500	1,803	894

Toward and Inclusive Framework for Sustainable Peace – Communiqué 2	4,325	2,077	2,956	3,456	1,880	2,312
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Capacity Building

The aim of APPRO capacity building programs is to institutionalize change in government entities through working with selected experienced, qualified, and willing individuals from government and civil society organizations. Under the NAP 1325 project, APPRO provides two types of trainings. These include cross-certified training course and certified training courses. The course content and certification for cross-certified courses are done in collaboration with Ruhr University of Bochum and the language of instruction for these courses is English; while, the content for the certified courses is developed by APPRO trainers and these courses are offered in Dari and Pashto languages. Under the NAP 1325 project, APPRO provides cross-certified courses in Kabul and certified courses in eleven provinces.

First batch of the certified courses were provided for 291 (206 males and 85 females) government and civil society representatives in eleven provinces in 2019. These trainings provided an environment for the participants to:

- a. Exchanging knowledge and experience.
- b. Become familiar with the National Budgeting and the concept of budget process as well as advocacy initiative and research methodologies.
- c. Understand ways to actively engage in the development of budget in national and subnational levels.
- d. Become enabled to apply what they learned about budgeting, budget advocacy and research in their daily work.

After the successful completion of the training, the participants undertook a number of advocacy initiatives that are listed below:

1. In Balkh province, BLO (Balkh Legal Organization) conducted two advocacy events, aimed at provincial budgeting with Mustofiat and easing the procurement process with the Governor’s Office.
2. Advocacy initiative aimed at resolving issues in the payment of salary of contract staff of the Education Directorate. After rounds of advocacy meetings, The Directorate addressed the issues and the salaries were paid on time. Similarly, another NGO in Kunduz initiated rounds of advocacy meetings aimed at Education Directorate to address some issues in the distribution of teacher’s salaries as well as the Governor’s Office to upscale the scope of the Citizen Charter Program. After successful advocacy, this program now covers three districts for the year 2020; while initially it had covered only one district.
3. In Herat province, advocacy efforts were aimed at building roads in Chasht and Guzara districts, building cold storage facilities, and efforts aimed at Directorate of Public Health to allocate more budget for the Emergency and Pediatrics Hospital in this province. All these advocacy efforts have been successful and budget has been allocated for year 2020 for each of them.

Similarly, APPRO provided number of cross-certified courses in Kabul. The participants of these courses were awarded 5 ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) by Ruhr University Bochum.

The participants were drawn from government, embassies, international and national Non-Government Organizations. The topics covered were Policy and Institutional Analysis, Program/Project Cycle Management, Public International Law and Governance Data to Fight Corruption Across the SDGs. The total participants for cross-certified courses were 152 (118 males and 34 females).

Some of the points drawn from the post training evaluation are summarized below:

- Proficiency; the participants were happy with the delivery methods of the courses and stated that this was their first time receiving such professional and high caliber course in Afghanistan.
- Interest; an overwhelming number of applicants wish to undertake these courses; however, due to limited number of seats available, only the most qualified are considered.
- Learning methods; participants actively took part in class discussions and in group works. They commended the participatory method of learning.
- Knowledge development; participants were very confident that they will be able to review, comment, constructively criticize, and taking part in developing new policies for the betterment of governance in Afghanistan.
- Diversity; participants have collectively praised the diversity of participants in the training programs, from the ratio of male and female to the number of government, civil society and applicants from other organizations present at the classes.
- Method of teaching; participants highly praised the blend of lecture, discussion and group assignment in the trainings.

Advocacy Efforts

Evidence from monitoring and research conducted as part of NAP 1325 Monitor is used as the basis to generate advocacy messaging by civil society aimed at government institutions at the national and subnational levels. To support advocacy of civil society organizations (CSOs) and responsiveness by relevant State entities, NAP 1325 Monitor mobilizes the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy (NAC-PP), its sectoral sub-committees, and sub-national branches. Throughout the duration of NAP 1325 Monitor, NAC-PP, its sub-committees and provincial branches were used as the main channels to deliver advocacy messages based on evidence gathered through monitoring and thematic research.

In 2019, APPRO has mobilized the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy and its member organizations to conduct advocacy messaging which have collectively resulted in the following:

- NAC-PP succeeds in increasing budgets for both Ministries of Education and Public Health. Following several advocacy meetings by NAC-PP members, 1.4 billion AFN was added to the approved budget of the Ministry of Public Health while the budget for the Ministry of Education was increased by 1.9 billion AFN.
- NAC-PP with support from APPRO has highlighted the importance of women's participation and the civil society in the peace process by presenting research, survey findings, and learnings from other successful peace models by holding various open forums in Kabul and other provinces in 2018-2020.
- Iqra Program to build 6000 schools throughout the country
- Recruitment of 6000 additional male/ female teachers and promise of 18000 more in the upcoming years.
- Recruitment of women in key position including as deputy ministers and deputy governors.
- A mechanism established for periodic constructive and evidence-based advocacy by civil society

- Increased mutual respect and trust between civil society and state authorities at national and sub-national levels

With three years of work, the project has created a substantial evidence base for advocacy aimed at women's rights, gender equity and the implementation of NAP 1325 throughout Afghanistan. Further, the project has contributed to the capacity building of hundreds of civil society representatives and government officials, as well as in promoting the culture of participatory policy making and evidence-based advocacy among government and civil society actors. The joint state-civil society learning sessions have created a synergy and common vocabulary among government officials and their civil society counterparts.

Challenges

Security

Security remains one of the main challenges for the implementation of programs which fall under NAP 1325 by both governmental entities and civil society organizations. Security threats for APPRO researchers continued to hamper monitoring of the implementation of NAP 1325, particularly in more insecure provinces. During 2019, APPRO had to shift two districts which had been covered by the NAP 1325 Monitor project for the 4-monthly monitoring rounds and in-depth research papers due to security concerns. Security situation in Khak-e Jabar district in Kabul province, and Ghoryan district in Herat province deteriorated during the second quarter of 2019 and APPRO researchers could not travel to those districts for data collection. As a result, two alternative districts, namely Bagrami district in Kabul, and Guzara district in Herat were chosen for monitoring and research. In other provinces, APPRO continued its monitoring and research work through a wide network of casual local researchers who were recruited for data collection for the regular monitoring and other research-related activities.

Reluctance of Key Ministries to Cooperate for the Scorecard

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 all key ministries. However, for the NAP 1325 Monitor project, a number of ministries, particularly in the security sector, have been reluctant to cooperate in the monitoring. More specifically, the scorecard component of the project has created concerns for the ministries due to the possibility of the scorecard highlighting under-performance by the ministries. Since the scorecard 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 and particularly so since the overall performance by the government ministries to meet NAP 1325 objectives has been less than satisfactory. After three years of coordination efforts, APPRO has reached the conclusion that the implementation of the NAP 1325 Scorecard is not practical through APPRO, as a non-government organization, given the political and administrative climate of Afghanistan.

To mitigate this challenge, APPRO focused on coordination efforts with the NAP Coordination Unit of MoFA, NAP 1325 focal points in each ministry, and UN Women Afghanistan. As a result of these efforts, APPRO has been involved in revising the NAP 1325 monitoring questionnaires, training the NAP 1325

focal points, and revision of the NAP 1325 activities and indicators matrix for the second phase of NAP 1325 implementation. APPRO suggests that the budget for the NAP 1325 Scorecard (budget line 11) should be utilized for further assistance to MoFA in their monitoring and reporting of NAP 1325, particularly capacity building trainings for the NAP 1325 focal points. Taken all the faces and challenges under the consideration therefor, APPRO has decided to change the scorecard to a shadow report in 2020, for which the agreement of Sida has also been acquired.

Cross-Certified Courses Dropouts

APPRO has conducted four cross-certified courses under the NAP 1325 Monitor project in 2019. Participants of these courses have been assessed based on specific criteria, and an English test which is given prior to the start of the course. However, a number of course participants dropped out of the courses after the first few days due to not being able to attend 80% of the class sessions, or failed to complete the compulsory assignments to receive their certificates (and the credits). Compared to 2018, the number of dropouts substantially decreased in 2019; especially, in the third and fourth rounds of the courses. The measures taken by APPRO to assess the participants are as follows:

- Revised English proficiency test to make sure that the selected participants are able to understand course lectures and complete their assignments.
- Changed the assignment formats from individual assignments to group assignments as a means to utilize peer pressure for everyone to complete the assignments.
- Charged a deposit of USD 50, returnable on the condition that all sessions are attended. For those who failed to attend and thus lost their deposits, the alternative was to nominate a charity to which the deposit could be donated by APPRO.
- Added four additional cross-certified courses for the remaining two years of the project in order to ensure that a sufficient number of government and NGOs employees are trained under the NAP 1325 Monitor project.

The following table indicates the number of applications received, number of failed and passed applicants for each of the cross-certified courses:

Table 6: Applicants for Cross-certified Courses

Course title	Number of Applications	Number of Failed Applicants	Number of Passed Applicants	Number of Dropouts
Policy and Institutional Analysis	62	13	47	9
Using Governance Data to Fight Corruption	105	69	33	3
Public International Law	42	7	35	0
Program/Project Cycle Management	103	57	46	0

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. In addition to the intended outcome of the program which is 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 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 to find solutions during the course work sessions, the participants find common ground which increases mutual trust and facilitates better cooperation between the CSOs and governmental institutions on key policy issues.

NAP 1325 Sub-Committee of NAC-PP

Established in March 2011, the National Advocacy Committee for Public Policy (NAC-PP) was established to serve as a policy advocacy and information-sharing platform for good governance. NAC-PP works closely with Provincial Advocacy Committees (PACs) to coordinate advocacy and information sharing from sub-national to national levels. Building on the expertise of its individual members, NAC-PP strengthens its network for capacity exchange among civil society organizations in Afghanistan through the use of specialized sub-committees.

The 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 to share their expertise from different programs and coordinate advocacy programs. Facilitated by APPRO as the Secretariat of NAC-PP, four sub-committee meetings have been held in which members developed an advocacy strategy and identified advocacy priorities.

Looking Forward

Subsequent to the project activities completed in 2019, APPRO will continue the implementation of NAP 1325 Monitor Project in 2020, under the three project components. The following activities will be completed in 2020.

Component 1: Research and Monitoring

A total of three monitoring studies and two in-depth research papers will be completed under the first component of the project in 2020.

Monitoring Cycle 10 will be completed in April 2020 and the report will be published and disseminated in May 2020.

Monitoring Cycle 11 will be completed in August 2020 and the report will be published and disseminated in September 2020.

Three In-depth Research Papers will be completed during 2020.

A minimum of three policy briefs on the progress towards meeting NAP 1325 objectives will be published by APPRO in 2020.

Component 2 – Capacity Building

Activities on capacity building for the employees of government institutions as well as the civil society organizations will continue in 2020. Additionally, APPRO will continue its efforts to advocate for the better implementation of NAP 1325 through the NAP 1325 Sub-committee of NAC-PP.

Two advocacy events will be organized in coordination with the NAP 1325 Sub-committee of NAC-PP at the national level in 2020.

One international advocacy event will be organized through APPRO Europe in 2020.

A total of four cross-certified training courses will be held through GRAD and APPRO in partnership with the Ruhr University of Bochum in 2020.

Two rounds of non-certified courses for the employees of government institutions responsible for the implementation of NAP 1325 will be held in the twelve provinces targeted by the project.

Component 3: NAP 1325 Scorecard

Coordination with the UN Women Afghanistan and the NAP 1325 Coordination Unit of MoFA for the purpose of better implementation of NAP 1325 will continue in 2020. APPRO will continue its efforts to assist the NAP 1325 Coordination Unit of MoFA. Additionally, APPRO will conduct a shadow report for NAP 1325 in 2020.