

I. Detailed Reporting on Results and Impact (Reporting on each output)

Output 1: *Modeling gender mainstreaming through selected ministries (MOWA, MoEc, MAIL, MoF, etc)*

Indicators:

1. *Number of workshops, seminars held on mainstreaming gender into line ministries*
2. *Number of officials from line ministries sent of exposure trips in the region.*

Target 2010:

1. *Development of clear guidelines on roles/ responsibilities of ministries for mainstreaming gender*
2. *Implementation of different initiatives for mainstreaming gender into line ministries.*

Gender Rating of the Output: (0 to 3)

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
1.1 <i>Roles, responsibilities & co-operation for gender mainstreaming among ministries clarified</i>	No clear demarcation of roles/responsibilities existing between MOWA and other line ministries; anything to do with gender is considered the sole responsibility of MOWA.	Establishment of in-built mechanisms for developing a streamlined system of coordination between MOWA & line ministries.	<p>1.1.1 Meetings, focus-groups discussions organized with line ministries and NAPWA indicator finalized for mainstreaming gender into line ministries</p> <p>A number of focus-group discussions and meetings were organized to discuss the roles of the different ministries on gender mainstreaming & their responsibility& develop guidelines for an effective implementation of the NAPWA indicators in collaboration with</p>	3

			<p>MOWA. To translate the decision taken in these gatherings, the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit was established in MOWA, technical assistance through 2 Advisers were provided for an early start of its activities. As a result of these initiatives, the initial selection of 92 NAPWA indicators were reduced to 41, mechanisms for monitoring were developed for institutionalization and a clear strategy prepared on the roles of each line ministry after circulation of a questionnaire and to facilitate implementation in collaboration with Gender Units in line ministries. The old TOR of the Cabinet Committee on Social and Cultural Affairs which is an oversight body to complement MOWA's gender mainstreaming efforts is being revised for making it more aligned with its new roles and responsibilities for gender mainstreaming. In this context, UNDP-GEP as member of MOWA's technical team of the NPPs ensured the integration of gender issues into the other 4 Clusters that have been set up as part of the Kabul process.</p>	
<p>1.2 <i>Capacity of Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and selected ministries enhanced through the organization</i></p>	<p>Capacity of officials of MOWA & selected ministries very weak that affects service delivery and gendered outcomes</p>	<p>Arrange sustained inputs of technical expertise for strengthening the capacity of partner ministries with regular supervision &</p>	<p>1.2.1 Different initiatives to develop the capacity of partner ministries undertaken</p> <p>In collaboration with the Training and Advocacy Department (TAD) of MOWA,</p>	<p>3</p>

<p><i>of training programmes, seminars and workshops.</i></p>		<p>monitoring.</p>	<p>UNDP-GEP undertook 4 capacity development seminar/focus-group discussions in line ministries: Economy and MOHRA for strengthening their capacity to institutionalize and promote gender sensitive issues into the ministries' mainstream activities for 30 officials (17 women and 13 men). A working group was established at MOHRA with representatives from ministries, religious institutions & CSOs to undertake a list of activities focusing on the relationship between Islamic tenets and gender and the publication of knowledge-based products. The functioning of the working group which has representatives from different backgrounds has made some significant suggestions to this effect. A joint training programme with GTZ (14 women and 4 men) from partner ministries was arranged in Lahore on relevant topics in this field to improve their capacity to bridge the gap between prevailing religious thinking and women's position in society.</p> <p>Also, in collaboration with GTZ, a strategy was developed to strengthen the capacity of 19 Gender Units which are embedded in different line ministries through training workshops to enable them to influence their concerning line ministries to encourage the efficient collection of gender –</p>	
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			<p>related data for feeding into the information system that is being developed for NAPWA indicators.</p> <p>Selected trainers of the Training and Advocacy Development (TAD) of MOWA were also supported in undertaking a special training at the Independent Election Commission (IEC) to implement the pilot training programme for potential women candidates of the parliamentary elections in the northern, western and eastern zones. More than 150 women were trained at these programmes and the programme equipped them with a better understanding of their role in the political process.</p> <p>Three officials from the Ministries of Women Affairs and Finance (1 woman and three men) attended a 12 day training programme on "Gender and Macroeconomics Planning" at Manila, Philippines organized by the Regional Office of UNDP, Colombo. On their return during the meetings organized to discuss their experiences gained during the training, they expressed the value of the new topics and analytical skills learned which they have been applying in their official duties.</p> <p>In conjunction with the officials of the</p>	
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			<p>UNDP Justice and Human Rights Project, an initiative was launched to strengthen the capacity of the Legal Department of MOWA and also scan relevant legal documents to prepare a directory of gender sensitive laws and those where further intervention is required. The efforts contributed towards CPAP Outcome VI and Output 6 for promoting institutional capacity development for mainstreaming gender.</p>	
<p>1.3 <i>Gender-responsive budgeting framework established and accepted</i></p>	<p>Absence of mechanism to integrate gender-sensitive components into key budget making documents: Budget Statement, BC1&2 and training manual; line ministries not aware of the importance of GRB.</p>	<p>Familiarize budget & planning officials about GRB's importance & arrange training; develop mechanisms for integrating GRB into key budget documents.</p>	<p>1.3.1: establishment of GRB cell in Budget Directorate, organization of GRB workshops</p> <p>The Directorate of Budget, Ministry of Finance with support from GEP, selected a consultant to undertake an evaluation of the initiatives that have been undertaken for mainstreaming gender during the preparation of budget by line ministries. The findings of the report were presented in a workshop organized by UNDP-GEP in which an action plan was discussed based on the key principles of GRB in collaboration with the Budget Directorate. A checklist for an effective integration of GRB into budget making process was prepared including advocacy materials and translated into Dari. Specific gender focused components have been included into</p>	3

			<p>the checklist developed by the ANDS Secretariat at the Ministry of Finance which is presently been applied in the collection of relevant data.</p> <p>A joint initiative was launched in mid-February to establish a Gender Responsive Budget (GRB) cell within the Budget Directorate in conjunction with GTZ. The cell is headed by a senior official of the Budget Directorate and support by UNDP-GEP and GTZ for technical assistance. These efforts have resulted in the inclusion of GRB into the Budget Statement of 1390, inclusion of gender mainstreaming issues into the Budget Circulars 1 and 2 as well as into the Budget Training Manual for the first time.</p> <p>As the first activity of the GRB cell at the Budget Directorate, a training workshop with external resource persons was organized for training 45 (15 women and 30 men) budget and planning officials from the Budget Directorate and other line ministries. Participants were provided detailed information on different dimensions of GRB and how these can be incorporated during the budgetary process in the context of Afghanistan. The main tools to be applied were also explained to the participants as well as how the different GRB frameworks can be adapted to the</p>	
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			<p>Afghan context. Following this workshop, gender components were included into the mainstream documents of the budget making process.</p> <p>Training workshops on GRB principles were also held for 30 budget (12 women and 18 men) and planning officials of the Ministry of Economy and the participants were familiarized with its key concept. As a result of this training programme and follow-up, the participants have been able to include GRB principles into the preparation of the budget of current financial year. The GRB initiatives would strengthen CPAP Outcome VI and Output 6 for enhanced capacity building for mainstreaming gender into policy making and development planning.</p>	
1.4 <i>Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Ministry of Agriculture in place</i>	Weak application of gender mainstreaming strategy and inadequate linkages with other technical departments of MAIL; lack of information to promote skills of rural women entrepreneurs .	Strengthened Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for practical application within MAIL & extension departments; promotion of skills of rural producers, especially women.	<p>Output 1.4 – Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the Ministry of Agriculture in place</p> <p>As the Gender Unit of MAIL had already developed a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, UNDP-GEP strengthened this document by providing technical inputs to fill in the identified gender gaps. This was finalized jointly with the officials of the Gender Unit. Building on the initial preparatory work done in collaboration with Gender Unit of MAIL towards the</p>	3

			<p>end of 2009, a workshop on "Women's entrepreneurship development, value chain analysis and market development in the agricultural sector" was organized from 22-24th February. It was attended by over 30 (17 women & 13 men) participants from the different departments of MAIL as well as from its provincial offices. The sessions included different aspects of women's entrepreneurship development, different dimensions of value chain analysis and the linkage of market development to a pro-poor concept in the context of Afghanistan.</p> <p>As a follow-up to this workshop and in order to strengthen the gender mainstreaming capacity of officials of MAIL, several round of discussions were held with the Director-General (Planning) which resulted in the establishment of the sub-working group on Comprehensive Food Security and preparation of a Strategy and Action Plan for implementation 2011. These initiatives have strengthened the gender mainstreaming capacity of MAIL and in particular enabled the Gender Unit to undertake regular activities to develop the capacity of the Ministry's officials especially those positioned in the 4 key programmes of the National Priority Programmes.</p>	
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			<p>UNDP-GEP facilitated the training sessions of a joint workshop that was organized by MAIL and FAO for the technical officers from the different provinces on the linkage between gender and food security. The participants, 45 (18 women and 27 men) officials were exposed to the major components of this linkage and were given the techniques for practical application in their official duties. All these efforts contributed towards CPAP Outcome VI for integrating a gender perspective on policy making & development planning and Output 6: institutional capacity enhanced for gender mainstreaming to promote women's empowerment.</p>	
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Output 2: Sustainable knowledge-building and management on gender

- Indicators:**
1. GSI housed in proper premises at Kabul University,
 2. Number of certificate courses held on "Gender, Conflict and Development" and participants attended,
 3. Number of initiatives undertaken to establish linkages with other GSIs in the region,
 4. Development of gender-sensitive template for collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data.

- Target 2010:**
1. Organization of workshop for launch of report on Gender-based Violence in 3 Universities,
 2. Organization of first certificate course on "Gender, Conflict and Development"

3. Establishment of resource base at GSI,
4. Establishment of 2-3 linkages with other GSIs in the region,
5. Finalization of gender-sensitive data collection template.

Gender Rating of the Output: (0 to 3)

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
2.1 <i>A Gender Studies Institute (GSI) is made fully operational</i>	Inadequate office premises allocated for GSI affecting its operations.	GSI housed in adequate premises to enable efficient functioning and organization of necessary activities.	<p>2.1.1. GSI premises shifted to the Department of Sociology</p> <p>As the premises of GSI at Kabul University was inadequate to conduct its operations efficiently, in 2010, the Chancellor of Kabul University provided 3 rooms in the Department of Sociology which were made MOSS compliant and the activities of GSI continued from these premises. A selected collection of books and reference materials were acquired and placed in the GSI office for developing the resource base of GSI. In pursuance of the networking initiatives of GSI, linkages were established with similar institutions located in the region and also in Northern Africa and the Middle-east. These efforts</p>	3

			<p>contributed towards enhanced capacity building for gender mainstreaming & women's empowerment of CPAP Outcome VI & Output 6.</p> <p>2.1.2 Organized first professional certificate course on "Gender, Conflict and Development" followed by similar courses in Herat and Balkh universities</p> <p>The curriculum for the professional certificate course on "Gender, Conflict and Development" was finalized and the first certificate course for the first time was organized in Kabul University . The course was attended by 19 faculty members (15 women and 4 men) and resource persons with expert knowledge facilitated the sessions on: Gender and Development, Islamic concepts and Gender, Conflict and Peace-building and Gender, International, Customary and Shari'a law among others. On completion of the course, the participants received a certificate. They formed a core group of master trainers on gender</p>	
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			<p>mainstreaming in academic institutions and have since been invited to facilitate similar courses in other institutions. In the Agriculture Department of Kabul University, two courses on mainstreaming gender were conducted in October and the course participants (out of 30 participants, 18 were women) were provided with skills to write proposal from a gender perspective.</p> <p>The certificate course was replicated in Herat and Balkh universities where with 17(5 women and 12 men) and 21(19 women and 2 men) participants respectively. They are also performing the role of master trainers in undertaking gender mainstreaming courses in the academic institutions of the regions. A pilot gender mainstreaming course was organized for 20 (16 women and 4 men) faculty members in the Education University and this was the first time the University's faculty members were introduced to the need of integrating gender fair issues into their institution. Since then, the trained faculty members have held focus-group</p>	
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			<p>discussions to disseminate gender mainstreaming related information among the students and other faculty members.</p> <p>2.1.3 Finalization of the survey and research study on sexual gender-based violence (SGBV)</p> <p>The final report of the survey on “Gender-based Violence in 3 universities” prepared in collaboration with UNESCO was launched on 13th October 2010 at a workshop attended by over 50 participants from different backgrounds. A Declaration drafted on this occasion was for the Government was adopted unconditionally by the Minister for Higher Education, Mr. Usman Babury. A second topic for research on Afghan women and their economic contribution towards development has been agreed on a consensus basis with faculty members of Kabul University and UNESCO has agreed to collaborate.</p> <p>2.1.4. CISCO Women’s ICT Training Academy at MOWA</p>	
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			<p>The first batch of students (all young women) who were enrolled in the Basic Course completed their training and over 130 students were awarded certificates. A private sector institution has agreed to support additional number of students for the next training programme from this year in view of the excellent performance of the Academy over last year. For the first time, English language classes were introduced for the interested students based on specific demand from them and MOWA, Ministry of Communication & Information Technology (MCIT) and British Council were consulted before developing the curriculum and obtaining the training materials. This will increase the knowledge gained by the students and enhanced their job placement potential in the labour market.</p>	
2.2 <i>A model framework</i>	Absence of gender-	Review of existing gender-	2.2.1. Finalized a template for	3

<p><i>for data collection and analysis on the status of women established</i></p>	<p>disaggregated data and template for collecting this information</p>	<p>disaggregated available and preparation of a template to facilitate the collection & analysis of gender sensitive data.</p>	<p>collection and analysis of gender sensitive data</p> <p>In collaboration with the Central Statistics Office (CSO), GEP developed a gender-sensitive template based on the questionnaire used during the National Risks and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) of 2008-9 in collaboration with the Central Statistics Organization (CSO). The aim is to facilitate the collection and analysis of gender sensitive data. This will contribute towards the collection of gender-disaggregated data on key development issues and provide adequate information to assess the delivery and impact of different development interventions.</p>	
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Output 3: Towards women’s empowerment, conflict resolution, security and peace at the sub-national level.

- Indicators:**
1. Capacity-building of officials at the sub-national level,
 2. Number of mullahs trained and sent on exposure visits,
 3. Number of training programmes undertaken to establish Legal Help Centres (LHC),
 4. Number of schemes implemented through CSO grants
 5. Number of initiatives undertaken to strengthen gender sensitive media reporting

- Target 2010:**
1. Completion of second phase of mullahs training programme,
 2. Completion of activities of CSO grant,
 3. Effective functioning of LHCs,
 4. Gender sensitive reporting established in local media.

Gender Rating of the Output: (0 to 3)

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
3.1 <i>Sensitized communities & equipped for the promotion of women's rights</i>	Clear divide between religious community and socio/economic empowerment of women at the community level; inadequate access of women to opportunities, legal and justice systems.	Sensitization of religious leaders to familiarize them to the correct interpretation of Islamic principles on women's position in society; enhance women's access to legal and justice systems; promote women's socio-economic empowerment through targeted interventions.	3.1.1. Organization training programme for mullahs in Herat and Balkh In view of the predominant position held by religious leaders in society which is vital for mobilizing the communities to increase their awareness about the role and status of women, two phases of a training entitled, " The Role of Spiritual Leaders for Promotion of Women Rights " was organized in the to provinces nearly 500 mullahs (250 in each province spread over 8 districts in each province) given training on four key topics: women's inheritance rights, early marriage, forced marriage and gender –based violence. After the	3

			<p>training, selected mullahs along with representatives from relevant Government departments were sent on exposure visits to Malaysia and Turkey to observe at first-hand the progress achieved regarding women and development in the context of Islamic tenets in other countries following the same Islamic principles.</p> <p>As a result of the training and the exposure visits, the participants underwent a transformational process in their understanding of the actual position of women in society within an environment of religious principles and this change in attitude was observed in their delivery of Friday sermons during the follow-up monitoring visits by the Provincial Coordinators.</p> <p>A networking mechanism been established among the mullahs who participated in the training programmes to ensure a regular sharing of information among them on issues relating to Islamic principles and women's position in society. A monitoring checklist has also been developed as a</p>	
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			<p>follow-up measure to assist the mullahs to network easily among themselves and this was complemented by the personal visits of Provincial Coordinators along with representatives from DOWA and DOHRA to the mosques to ensure the new learning of the training program was being practiced by the mullahs. A significant achievement was the development of a robust feedback mechanism for evaluating the quality and impact of the mullahs training program. This involved the development of different instruments for assessing the quality of the training program. Based on these tools, an impact report on the first phase of the mullahs training programme in Balkh has been published for dissemination of information about the programme to different stakeholders.</p> <p>As a result of this training, women have begun to participate more in the social activities of their respective communities which was denied to them before and the mullahs have requested for more awareness raising</p>	
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			<p>sessions to be held for the community members with their help. They have even requested for official responsibility to be granted by DOHRA to enable them to sensitize the communities within their jurisdiction effectively on Islam and gender topics. This openness of approach exhibited by the mullahs is a recent development and is facilitating the introduction of concepts relating to gender equality and the status of women in society for the project. The mullahs after undergoing the training program have also expressed their support for the elimination of gender-based violence based on their understanding of the concept of equality between women and men from an Islamic perspective which was discussed during the training program.</p> <p>3.1.2 Organization of a two-day seminar on gender equality for 38 UNAMA staff</p> <p>About 38 (6 women and 32 men) national staff of UNAMA in Herat province participated at a seminar organized by UNDP GEP for sensitizing</p>	
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			<p>them about gender concepts. As a joint effort with DOWA, DOHRA and Herat University and in coordination with Human Rights section of UNAMA, the participants were informed about different aspects of gender and gender mainstreaming including Islam and gender issues, gender equality and equity and other relevant topics. The feedback received from the participants confirmed that they benefitted from the seminar and were able to increase their knowledge about gender equality and particularly women's participation in the community and apply this information in their official duties.</p> <p>3.1.3 Organization of the first Income-generating activity of UNDP-GEP in collaboration with DOWA and DAIL.</p> <p>Two income-generating activities in collaboration with the concerning DOWA and the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) in</p>	
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			<p>the two provinces were launched. In Balkh this initiative involved training in agro-processing (to reduce post harvest losses and encourage their integration into the value chain) for 150 local women to increase household income and improve their living conditions. Another important output of this intervention was the establishment of women's business associations to gather market information in order to equip them with better access to the market.</p>	
<p>3.2 <i>Enhanced capacity of communities and local institutions to promote a women-friendly local-level gender justice system to facilitate women's access to justice.</i></p>	<p>Absence of easily accessible institutions among the communities to enable vulnerable women approach for legal redress and support.</p>	<p>Provide women-friendly and easily accessible legal support system for informing women about the intricacies of the judicial system & how best to approach it for making women's voices heard and assisting in appropriate action being taken.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Launching of Legal Help Centres (LHC) in Balkh and Herat</p> <p>To address the prevalence of gender-based violence in the communities, UNDP-GEP in collaboration with the Departments of Women's Affairs and Justice established 8 Legal Help Centres (LHC) in Balkh and Herat to provide free legal counseling and other support to women who are subjected to domestic violence. . In addition, technical training programmes</p>	3

			<p>were arranged for the staff of LHCs to equip them better for improved service delivery. For an effective management of the LHCs, a Coordination Committee of Legal Help Centres comprising of lawyers has been established and they meet regularly and provide free consultations to those women who are victims of any type of violence within their families and communities. On an average 100 cases per month are registered in each LHC and the staff are dedicated to provide the vulnerable women every assistance that can be arranged.</p> <p>3.2.2 Training of Paralegals in the 2 Provinces</p> <p>To strengthen the functioning of the LHCs, training programmes for women Community Development Council members and paralegal volunteers were conducted in Balkh and Herat for nearly 200 women. The trainees were provided with the necessary practical knowledge about the basic legal rights and remedies for women under the different laws. They were also made aware about the different organs of the justice system for</p>	
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			<p>redressing the grievances of the affected women. On completion of the training, the paralegal volunteers started awareness campaigns in targeted villages to sensitize community members about gender based violence and the need for easy access of women to legal support. In a total of 38 awareness sessions a total of 2080 community members (1350 women and 730 men) participated and received detailed information on women rights in access to legal services and the negative impacts of violence towards women.</p>	
<p>3.3 <i>Gender-sensitive media established</i></p>	<p>Lack of representation of gender issues in local media (print and electronic) and inadequate platform for advocacy of relevant gender issues in the media</p>	<p>Sensitize local journalists and staff of TV stations; launch gender-focused programmes and increased reporting of balanced view points regarding gender issues</p>	<p>3.3.1. Establishment of two gender-sensitive media centres in Balkh and Herat</p> <p>In order to ensure regular advocacy for women’s rights is disseminated to a wider audience, two gender-sensitive media centres were established and equipped with necessary facilities at the DOWAs in Balkh and Herat and training provided to local media personnel. The training programmes which were attended by 30 local journalists</p>	<p>3</p>

			<p>(23 women and 7 men in Balkh and 12 women and 18 men in Herat) in the two provinces resulted in an increased exercise of freedom of expression by women and publication of their views in the local media and a balanced portrayal of their rights and representation. In Herat, this initiative led to the launching of the weekly TV programme on "Women and Society". An inventory of local media organizations was prepared and a format for supervision was developed to document the number of items on gender equality that have been published. In addition, advocacy on gender and communication issues was undertaken at the rural districts through seminars, workshops, etc. through wider spread media publicity.</p>	
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Policy and Knowledge Products

Name of Project:

Year:

SN.	Policy/Knowledge Products	Authors	Stakeholders Consultations	Date of Completion	Total Budget or Cost in USD
1.	Research report on "Gender-based Violence in 3 Universities – Kabul, Herat & Balkh"	Gender Studies Institute, UNDP-Gender Equality Project & UNESCO	Throughout the research study, stakeholders' consultations took place with faculty members of Kabul, Herat and Balkh Universities.	October 2010	This was a joint initiative with UNESCO with whom the cost was shared – the share of UNDP-GEP was US \$ 22,000 approximately
2.	Impact Assessment Report on the First Phase of the Mullahs Training in Balkh	Mr. A. Sahibi, Provincial Coordinator, GEP	During the preparation of the impact assessment report close coordination and consultation was maintained with the communities	April 2010	US \$ 1,200

			where the programme was implemented, representatives of Directorates of Women's Affairs and Haj and Religious Affairs as well as representatives from the partners NGOs.		
3	Budget Training Manual	Officials of Budget Directorate & GEP project officials	Consultation was held with different line ministries, GTZ and others.	July 2010	Published by the Budget Directorate

Policy/Knowledge Products: these are in the form of legislations, regulations, strategies, policy papers, publications, workshop reports, manual etc.

Training and Capacity Building Outputs

Project:

Year:

SN (project office)	Training or Capacity Development Outputs/Event	Date and Location	Beneficiary Organizations	Number Trained	Impact	Total Cost or Budget in USD
1.	Training workshop on " <i>Women's entrepreneurship development, value chain analysis and market development in the agricultural sector</i> "	22 nd -24 th February 2010	MAIL and its extension departments from the 34 provinces	30 officials of MAIL (17 women & 13 men)	Participants were informed about techniques of women's entrepreneurship development, value chain analysis, product & market development to apply them in their official work for improving the impact of their technical programmes on rural producers especially women	US \$ 2,500 (cost shared with the Gender Unit of MAIL)

2.	Capacity development seminars and focus group discussions with key officials of MOHRA & Ministry of Economy in collaboration with MOWA	12 th February 2010, 9 th -11 th March 2010, 2 nd April - 4 th April & 8 th May -10 th May 2010	MOHRA and of Ministry of Economy	30 officials from the two ministries (17 women and 13 men)	After participants at these events, the officials were able to identify key areas for integrating gender into their official activities and implement them.	US \$ 4,500 (4 events)
3.	Workshop on the presentation of the evaluation report on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)	17 th -18 th February 2010	Budget Directorate, Ministry of Finance	25 officials (7 women & 18 men)	Participants informed about key principles of GRB and their application in preparing budget documents	US\$ 1,000 (cost shared with Budget Directorate)
4.	Training programme on "GRB and How to apply it"	6 th – 7 th July 2010	Ministry of Finance & line ministries (Gender Units)	45 officials (18 women 27 men)	Participants briefed about the stages of GRB preparation and practical session on preparing a gender sensitive budget	US\$ 11,000
5.	Training on "Simple steps to prepare GRB"	30 th -31 st August 2010	Ministry of Economy	30 officials (15 women and 15 men)	Participants practiced the different stages of GRB preparation to	US \$ 1,000 (cost shared with Ministry of Economy)

SN	Training or Capacity	Date and	Beneficiary	Number	Impact	Total Cost or
					apply in the 1389 budget	
6	Capacity development meetings for strengthening M&E Unit at MOWA and Gender Units in line ministries	21 st -23 rd September 2010, 16 th -18 th October, 22 nd November – 25 th November 2010	MOWA and line specific ministries	26 officials (19 women and 7 men)	Participants learned about M&E mechanisms and application of NAPWA indicators for gathering relevant information.	Cost shared by ministries.
7	Capacity development training workshop of Provincial Governor's office and DOWA officials along with women members of community-based organizations from 33 provinces to mobilize communities.	21 st -November – 2 nd December 2010 (residential workshop)	Provincial Governor's Office, DOWA and community-based organizations of 33 provinces	30 women and 10 men	Participants learned about women's legal rights and empowerment & given new training materials to apply them on completion of training programmes as master trainers	US\$ 53,000

(Balkh)	Development Outputs/Event	Location	Organizations	Trained		Budget in USD
1	Training on women's political participation and their rights to practice parliamentary election campaign.	28 June to 2nd July – Mazar-e-sharif	Parliament Candidates, women-led CSOs and community-based organizations	70 (all females)	Over 70 female candidates for parliamentary election in from nine northern provinces trained on women's political participation and their rights to practice parliamentary election campaign.	\$10,500
2	Exposure visit of Religious leaders to Malaysia	21st January to 1st February 2010 – Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	MoWA and MoHRA	15 (2 female, 13 male)	Views exchanged with officials and got a firsthand experience of the progress achieved in the sphere of Islam and gender while contributing to national economic development.	\$20,000
3	Mullahs 2nd Phase training	February 2010 – Balkh Province	MOHRA	250 mullahs	This Programme has taken	\$19000

					<p>advantage of existing initiatives working with progressive mullahs and local leaders, integrating a gender equality perspective into their training and capacity building activities.</p> <p>Connections between gender equality, the teachings of Islam, the constitutional rights.</p>	
4	Exposure visit of Religious leaders to Turkey	July 2010 – Ankara, Turkey	MoWA and MoHRA	15 (3 female, 12 male)	The participants in the 2nd exposure visit have been sharing their experiences and knowledge with	\$ 18,000

					key personalities in Kabul as well as at sub-national level.	
5	Certificate Course on Gender, Conflict and Development	November 2010 – Mazar-e-sharif	Balkh University	21 lecturers (19 female + 2 male)	21 lecturers in Balkh University are well-trained in Gender, conflict and development. Against this background, the major focus of the certificate course has been to focus on developing professional expertise of the participants to use gender as an analytical tool for planning and implementing specific interventions.	\$12,000
6	Income Generation Activity (training on home based food processing)	September 2010 – Balkh Province	Balkh DoWA & DAIL	150 female	150 local women are equipped with necessary skills for value	\$16,500

					addition to agricultural products such as locally available fruits to reduce post harvest losses and encourage value chain production to enable local women to run a business	
7	Paralegal Training	June 2010 – Balkh province	Balkh DoWA & DoJ	12 female	Local women who are now functioning as paralegals from four rural districts attended and completed a comprehensive paralegal training. They are trained to perform a number of relevant functions to enhance the quality of services that are	\$11,500

					currently being provided by the Legal Help Centers .	
8	Gender Sensitive Training for Local Media organizations	May 2010 – Mazar-e-sharif	Local Media Organizations in Balkh and DoWA	30 (23 female +7 male)	After the completion of the Gender Sensitive training for local media organizations, women's exercise of right to freedom of expression of ideas and participation at the decision-making level through widespread media advocacy and use of new communication technologies have been increased.	\$4,400
SN (Herat)	Training or Capacity Development Outputs/Event	Date and Location	Beneficiary Organizations	Number Trained	Impact	Total Cost or Budget in USD
1	Mullahs training on gender	April-May 2010	DOHRA and	562 (male)	Attitude and	\$36,050

	equality and women rights (2 days for each group)	Nov-Dec 2010 10 districts of Herat Province	religious community of Herat		knowledge of Mollahs on women rights and gender equality have been improved positively and they believe important role of women in developing society more than before. Mullahs committed to sensitize community members on elimination of violence against women	
2	Gender sensitive media workshop for Herat media professionals and journalists (2 days)	25th-26th May 2010 Afghan Journalism Center-Herat	DOWA media unit and 20 media organization	30 (12 F and 18 M)	Coordination between DOWA media unit and Herat media organization improved; and Herat journalists committed to consider gender issue in reporting	\$1,727

					and act for gender equality through their programs	
3	Training for paralegal volunteers on legal literacy and gender based violence (3 days)	July 11th, 12th and 13th 2010 Legal help center of justice department	Community volunteers from Zindajan and Injil districts of Herat	20 (18 F and 2 M)	Paralegal volunteers are able to identify gender base violence in their villages and refer the cases to legal help centers for legal protections and consultation	\$2,102
4	One month certificate course on gender and development for Herat university teachers	June 1st -27th, 2010 Herat University	Herat University	17 (12 M and 5 F)	Knowledge of university teachers increased on gender and development issues and they committed to be resource persons in the province on gender issues	\$13,982
5	3 days training for women on vegetable production and greenhouse	Nov 16th and December 29th-30th 2010 Qamar Hotel- Herat Province	Women from villages of Zindajan and Ghoryan districts of Herat Province	40 (Female)	Rural women learnt the vegetable production in greenhouse in order to earn money for the family	\$4,101
6	3 days training for female	7-8 -9, Aug 2010 Baharestan Herai	Parliamentarian candidates of west region	23 (Female)	Capacity of Female parliamentarian candidates	\$ 13,732

	parliamentarian candidates on effective election campaigns and women rights	Hotel –Herat Province			developed in management of election campaigns and their self confidence increased	
7	Workshop for head of community councils on gender based violence and EAW day	22nd Nov 2010 AIHRC office-Herat	Districts community councils of Herat Province	40 (28 M and 12 F)	Head of community councils sensitized EAW day and gender based violence	\$1,530
8	Seminar for UNAMA staff on gender concepts and equality	29-30 Aug 2010 UNAMA office-Herat	Staff of UNAMA office in Herat Province	38 (32 M and 6 F)	UNAMA staff sensitized on gender issues and position of women in ISLAM	\$300

Training/Capacity Building Outputs are trainings, workshops, study tours, on-the Job Training etc. Provide information disaggregated by gender as far as possible.

ISSUES LOG

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
1.	Operational	5 th January 2010	The imminent closure of the project in February 2010 resulted in serious operational issues regarding the completion of the activities identified in the AWP as well as arranging for the closure of the project. This was addressed by a revised decision to extend the project's duration till May 2010 which provided additional time for some of the project's activities to be completed.	High	10 th February 2010	Mirwaise Sadaat
2.	Operational	January-February 2010	As a result of the uncertainty of the project beyond May 2010, a number of staff left for alternative employment opportunities; understaffing caused a major problem to complete the selected activities which were, however, completed under difficult conditions..	High	May 2010	Mirwaise Sadaat
3.	Operational	January 2010	Due to inadequate office premises for the Gender Studies Institute (GSI) at Kabul University, the first certificate course on "Gender, Conflict and Development" could not be held in one location throughout. Request put in to Chancellor and alternative arrangements were made.	High	September 2010	Mirwaise Sadaat
4.	Operational	February 2010	Due to the departure of the Provincial Coordinator, Herat, the second phase of the mullahs training programme and the establishment of the Legal Help Centres (LHC) were delayed but implemented soon after the appointment of the new official.	High	March 2010	Ahmad Sahibi

5.	Operational	May-June 2010	In the absence of the finalization of the new project document in consultation with LPAC members, the staff situation of the project became very critical to meet the targets. With the organization of LPAC on 10 th June, the recruitment process began.	High	June	Project Manager
6.	Operational	May-June 2010	To meet the workload of the project especially in preparation for the new project, a Deputy Project Manager was appointed but could not continue as her resignation was not accepted by her previous employer. The post was re-advertised.	High	July 2010	Project Manager
7.	Operational	August 2010	The draft of the new project document was advised to be recast with major changes in the structure of objectives, outputs, etc. It was revised and Initiation Plan prepared for approval	High	August-September 2010	Project Manager
8.	Operational	September-October 2010	The delay in the recruitment process caused major concerns in achieving the targets of the project during this period when the project was left with 2 project assistants; two project associates recruited.	High	November 2010	Project Manager
9.	Operational	July - continuing	The revision of pay scales of SC contract holders, especially SB4 -5, led to the delay in regularizing the 4 PCs of the project, the positions have been re-advertised and are being processed.	High	December 2010	Project Manager