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Enhancing Gender Equality and Mainstreaming in Afghanistan

2016 ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DONORS



Afghanistan



Republic of Korea



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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00091070
Duration:	May 2016 – April 2018
ANDS component:	Good Governance (Gender Equality as one of the six cross-cutting themes)
Contributing to NPP:	Capacity development to accelerate NAPWA implementation
CPD Outcome:	Outcome 4: Social equity of women, youth and minorities and vulnerable populations is increased through improved and consistent application by government of principles of inclusion in implementing existing and creating new policies and legislation.
UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome:	Outcome 4: Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment.
Total budget:	US\$ 3.49 million
Annual budget:	US\$ 1.546 million
2016 unfunded amount	Fully funded
Implementing Partner:	UNDP
Key Responsible Party:	MoWA
Project Manager:	Ghulam Rasoul Fariwar (a.i)
Responsible Programme Unit Head	Mir. Nadia Nivin

ACRONYMS

DoHRA	Department of Hajj and Religious Affairs
DoWA	Department of Women Affairs
GEP II	Gender Equality Project II
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GWG	Gender Working Group
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoE	Ministry of Education
Mol	Ministry of Interior Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Martyrs and Disabled
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NAPWA	National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan
PDTC	Production Demonstration and Training Centre
SILC	Saving and Internal Lending Community
WFP	World Food Programme
TISS	TATA Institute of Social Studies

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Enhancing Gender Equality and Mainstreaming in Afghanistan (EGEMA) is a collaborative effort between UNDP and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to promote the national leadership's commitments and capacity for greater gender equality outcomes. Project commenced in May 2016 for a period of two years focusing on mainstreaming gender in government policies and strategies, developing national gender expertise, providing access to livelihood opportunities for women and supporting socio-behavioural change through religious leaders.

The following key results represent results of the project in the year 2016:

UNDP's technical support to the Government through the Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA) resulted in revision of the 'Local Governance Policy' of Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) and 'Strategic Plan of Ministry of Education' which now incorporate stronger gender equality considerations. Additional two policies and one strategy ('Gender Strategy' of IDLG, 'Gender Policy' of the Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development, 'Policy on Partnership between Private and Public Sectors' of the Ministry of Finance) have been reviewed by MOWA with technical support of UNDP and using policy review toolkit (a knowledge product developed by UNDP in previous gender equality related project).

To strengthen skills and knowledge on engendering and lobbying gender equality through policy review and to improve monitoring the implementation of adopted policies and government commitments on gender equality, capacity of 9 policy experts was built in policy review and Monitoring. Further, the first ever baseline data established for National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) covering 15 provinces. By this reporting and monitoring mechanism through online NAPWA database will be improved which can inform decision making.

UNDP continued technical and financial support to Kabul University to run Master Degree Programme in Gender and Women Studies (MPGWS). 22 students (15 female) have completed their third semester and are expected to be graduating in the first half of 2017 from the Social Science Faculty of Kabul University. Throughout 2016 these students have strengthened their knowledge on a number of subjects including 'women in Islam' and benefited from guest lecturer invited by UNDP. further, to strengthen capacity of professors and students of Master Programme, Partnership among Kabul University and TATA Institute of Social Sciences was established. United Nations University Gender Equality and Studies Programme (UNU-GEST) has agreed to partner with kabul University aiming to exchange knowledge and materials. In line with this, UNU-GEST has already provided a scholarship for a student of MPGWS.

100 women have benefited from regular income by producing and selling row and processed vegetables at the established cooperative in the form of Production, Demonstration and Training Center (PDTC), a business model designed and supported

by joint cooperation of UNDP and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock.

In follow up to previous efforts, UNDP in cooperation with Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs have covered additional 150 religious leaders (mullahs) with women's rights extensive training programme. Mullahs disseminate the knowledge during their Friday sermons in the regions.

II. RESULTS

Output 1. A capacitated MoWA is better able to sustainably and independently fulfil its mandate at national and sub-national levels

Four national policies and one government strategy have been reviewed in 2016 to incorporate gender equality considerations with technical support from UNDP and through the usage of policy review toolkit (a knowledge product developed by UNDP in previous gender equality related project). These are:

- 'Local Governance Policy' of the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)
- 'Gender Strategy' of IDLG
- 'Strategic Plan' of the Ministry of Education
- 'Gender Policy' of the Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development
- 'Policy on Partnership between Private and Public Sectors' of the Ministry of Finance

One of the reviewed policies, i.e. on 'Local Governance' prepared initially by the Independent Directorate for Local Governance has seen significant improvement in its adopted version following revisions proposed by MOWA after review of this policy with the support of UNDP. Other documents are currently being revised following the engendering review. Main areas for improvement during the review included: education for women and girls; equal employment opportunities; promoting women in decision making; prevention of sexual harassment; broader women's rights issues; creating enabling environment for equitable access to public services: health, education, economic opportunities; raising gender equality awareness; targeted support to women in rural areas.

Through dedicated UNDP's capacity building efforts skills and knowledge of 40 specialists of MOWA's Policy Directorate, M&E Department and line ministries on engendering and lobbying gender equality through policy review, monitoring of implementation of adopted policies, data collection and analysis and advisory support on GE issues to other state institutions have been strengthened. In light of this, reporting mechanism through online National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) database has been improved, with baseline data collected to enable analysis of progress towards outcomes set in NAPWA.

In order to further strengthen statistical and analytical capacity of MOWA in measuring progress of the NAPWA, a **baseline survey** was conducted and completed in 15

provinces. Baseline survey represents year 2015 data on 41 indicators of NAPWA. The survey was conducted at central and provincial levels with key stakeholders i.e. line ministries and departments responsible for implementing and monitoring NAPWA in each province. The survey covers both quantitative and qualitative aspects of NAPWA and will serve as a comparative baseline data up until year 2020. In addition to that, 3 year Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy of NAPWA was developed by UNDP in consultation with MOWA

Progress Against Annual Targets

Project Indicators	Baseline	2016 Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2016 Actual	Status
1.1. Number of policies/strategies reviewed and gender components integrated.	17 policies/strategies reviewed and gender components integrated.	Additional 5 policies/strategies reviewed and gender components integrated.	n/a	0	2	3	5 (3 policies and 2 strategies reviewed and gender components integrated)	On track
1. 2. Number of sector specific toolkits developed.	1 sector-specific policy toolkit developed	Additional 1 sector-specific policy toolkit developed	n/a	0	0	0	0	Delayed. Postponed to 2017 due to ongoing consultations with the Government over selection of sector for the toolkit development
1. 3. Extent to which MOWA capacity development plan is implemented (scale: low, medium, & high)	No assessment results	Low – medium	n/a	Low	Low	Medium	Medium (Total 9 staff members of MOWA were trained on policy development, policy revision and gender mainstreaming. The Policy Unit along with 16 staff members of sector ministries received training on the use of the Policy Revision Toolkit. 4 staff members of the Monitoring department received trainings on monitoring, use and maintenance of the online NAPWA database	On track

1.4. A functional NAPWA online database (database already developed).	NAPWA database developed in 2015	NAPWA database fully functional	n/a	Not used fully	Not used fully	Not used fully	The online database is functional, with the baseline report conducted it now has comparative data. Capacity building efforts are ongoing to make database used by MOWA and institutions responsible for NAPWA implementation	On track (capacity building activities and database restructuring transferred to 2017)
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Output 2: Nationally educated Gender Experts for advocacy and employment in the public sector and civil society organizations to promote the advancement of women and gender equality at national and sub-national levels are available.

In 2016, UNDP continued supporting development of the quarterly academic journal on gender equality issues under the Gender Studies Institute of Kabul University which is instrumental in spreading the word about women's rights among policy makers, academia and students. Many topics uncovered following themes by the students: post modernism and historical background of liberation movements; women's role in education institutions; social status formation and reconstruction; domestic violence and its relation to illegal marriages; communicative action theory and others.

Students of the Gender Studies Institute have gotten access to academic resources such as books and articles in foreign academic journals through UNDP's technical support to the GSI's Resources Center, established by UNDP in prior years. In order to strengthen the capacity of GSI, a guest lecturer hired by the Project from McMaster University of Canada who have taught 32 credit hours of Feminist Research Theory over the course of two months, this had contributed to individual capacities strengthening of GSI's professors and students.

UNDP has facilitated partnership agreement between GSI and UNU-GEST University of Iceland as well as TISS of India. One of the GSI female student has been selected for a fellowship in UNU-GEST University in 2017 as a result of established cooperation.

22 students (15 female) will be graduating in 2017 from the Gender Studies Institute of Kabul University with Master's degrees in Gender and Women's Studies supported by UNDP.

Progress Against Annual Targets

Project Indicators	Baseline	2016 Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Actual Result	Status of Annual target
2.1.Number of students (m/f) supported in the Master's degree programme on Gender and Women Studies	28 students (m/f) supported in the Master's degree programme on Gender and Women Studies	28 students (m/f) supported in the Master's degree programme on Gender and Women Studies	n/a	22	22	22	22 (among them 15 women) studied at the GSI and are expected to graduate in the first half of 2017	On track
2.2. Number of students/ professionals (m/f) that have acquired training courses in gender	0	0 for Y 2016	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Course to be offered in 2017
2.3.Number of professors/ lecturers who receive advanced training courses in gender	1 professor / lecturers who receive advanced training courses in gender	3 professors / lecturers who receive advanced training courses in gender	n/a	0	1	1	1	Delayed (Transferred to 2017. One guest lecturer has taught Feminist Theories course and trained one GSI professor)
2.4. Number of Partnership MoUs with local and external university established (no predecessor)		1 Partnership MoUs with local and/ or external university established	n/a	0	1	0	1 (UNU-GEST and TISS agreed to partner with GSI. Formal partnership framework still under negotiation)	On track

OUTPUT 3: MOWA's capability to engage with line ministries to enable rural women's economic empowerment

Through UNDP's direct support, 100 vulnerable women improved their livelihoods in 2016 in Kabul. UNDP has provided them business development packages, supported establishment of women led new clean technologies and further strengthened the operation of their Production, Demonstration and Training center (a business model earlier introduced by UNDP and picked up by MAIL for replication). All these measures have resulted in net profit of 150,352 AFN for these women (around 2200 USD) for the second half of 2017 (6 months).

UNDP continually monitors the whole value chain of the PDTC in Kabul in close cooperation with MAIL and has developed a roadmap which is currently under discussion to support MAIL's decision on further scaling up of this approach as successful for women's economic empowerment. 100 women, mentioned above, were divided into groups and trained on a number of subjects which have helped them maintain regular income and operation of the farm. These subjects included: market linkages, customer behaviour, market demand, competition in market, means and power of advertisement, negotiation, branding, design, packaging, compost production, pre- and post- harvest management as well as food processing.¹

UNDP conducted Market Assessment and Value Chain Analysis for enhanced livelihoods of rural women in Daikundi, Balkh and Herat provinces for better planning of 2017 interventions. The initial findings guided selection of sectors specific to each of the province for greater income generation opportunities for women. The chosen sectors include agriculture (greenhouse grown vegetables in Daikundi and saffron production in Herat), dairy processing and milk collection (milk, yogurt and cheese in Balkh) as well as production of pasta in Heart as alternative way of income generation as opposed to agriculture.²

¹ EGEMA training reports available for details

² Market Assessment and Value Chain Analysis for Daikundi, Heart, Balkh

Progress Against Annual Targets

Project Indicators	Baseline	2016 Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Actual Result	Status
3.1. Level of success to engage with MAIL in creating an enabling environment for women's livelihoods strengthening (scale: Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, and very high in the extent of involvement in planning and decision making)	no predecessor	Low to moderate	n/a	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate (Level of partnership is assessed as Moderate: MAIL was been actively involved in designing capacity building program for PDTC with MOWA's facilitation of relevant training sessions)	On track
3.2. Number of women newly supported in accessing livelihood opportunities	915 women supported in accessing livelihood opportunities.	200 women newly supported in accessing livelihood opportunities	n/a	100	100	100	100 women have continued benefiting from enhancing income generation opportunities through PDTC in Kabul city in 2016	Delayed (transferred to 2017 due to lengthy procurement and results of Market Assessment to commence work in other provinces)
3.3. Percentage of supported women with a sustainable income following the intervention	19% of supported women with a sustainable income following the intervention.	35% of Supported women with sustainable income following the interventions	n/a	0	0	50%	50% of the 100 women engaged in PDTC in Kabul, have sustainable and regular income	On track (for 100 women engaged)
3.4 Number of additional self-sustaining cooperatives/ associations/ producer groups established with	3 self-sustaining cooperative s/associations/producer	1 additional self-sustaining cooperatives/associations/producers group established	n/a	0	0	0	This component was subject to the results of the Market Assessment which could be conducted only in December 2016 (failure to	Off track (transferred to 2017)

Project's support	groups.	with Project's support					hire specialist and delayed start of project) would guide planning for the economic empowerment component with cooperatives in 2017	
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Output 4: MOWA's capacity to engage with line ministries to institute socio-cultural and behavioural transformation reflecting gender sensitivities strengthened

Around 150 religious leaders from all over the country were trained on gender equality and women's rights issues in Kabul in 2016. The training was designed by UNDP to build capacities of the religious leaders on women's rights such as right to education, ownership of property, marriage, and political participation within the Islamic perspective. This training resulted in equipping the religious leaders with necessary scholarly information to be applied during their Friday sermons in the communities to bring social, cultural and in the long term behaviour change³. These topics are officially included in the annual list of topics for registered mosques, and oblige scholars to provide information on them during Friday sermons on quarterly basis. Moreover, a booklet was developed by the Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs with the support of UNDP that is used by the religious leaders and their counterparts as a reference module and resource book during these sermons.

As part of its advocacy efforts for women's rights, UNDP supported a national Peace award having the following categories 1) Untold Category- three female candidates, 2) Campaign for Action -6 nominations and all are male 3) Peace Generation has one male and two female nominees. The Peace award intends to draw attention of the population to the women's role in peace processes, gender equality and women's rights. In 2016, Habiba Sarabi from Afghanistan won N-Peace Award under the Untold Stories Category. Habiba Sarabi was recognized for her efforts put towards peace building and equality in Afghanistan. In addition to the N-Peace Award Ceremony, she and two N-Peace Alumni will participate in Women, Peace and Security Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand which is set to equip the N-Peace members with the necessary tools and skills to further promote peace and stability in through their efforts in the communities and national dialogues.

4 members of N-Peace network of Afghanistan from four provinces (Logar, Bamyan, Samangan, and Farah) participated at the validation workshop that has been conducted with the support of UNDP to share the draft report of analysis on a new National Peace and Reconciliation Strategy for Afghanistan as a successor to Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme. N-Peace members have been invited to the Higher Peace Council through UNDP Rule of Law, so that they could share their valuable insights on the findings of the analysis and over all contribute towards the formulation of the strategy.

UNDP in partnership with Afghan Red Crescent Society have organized a 3-day Volleyball tournament among 5 national women volleyball teams to celebrate 16 days of activism campaign. This campaign resulted in increased awareness of the general public about gender issues and importance of empowering young girls to be the agents for social

³ Evidences of religious leaders work on behavior change <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YKnieFp9O4>;
<http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/ourwork/womenempowerment/successstories/ReligiousLeaders-Bamiyan.html>

change through their activities in sports. This event has received a wide media coverage at local and international media outlets.

Progress Against Annual Targets

Project Indicators	Baseline	2016 Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Actual Result	Status
4.1. level of success of the Steering Committee to influence progressive strategies and programming on behaviour change (scale: Very low, low, moderate, high, very high)	Low	Low – moderate	n/a	Low	low	low	Low (some efforts (i.e. consultation meetings) were made by the Steering Committee to influence progressive policy making, however more work should be done in this direction in 2017)	On track
4.2. Number of Mullahs participating in the capacity building trainings.	400 Mullahs participated in the capacity building trainings.	Additional 150 of Mullahs participating in the capacity building trainings.	n/a	0	0	150	150 mullahs received training on gender equality and women's rights issues	On track
3. Number of trained mullahs implementing their action plans	200	Additional 150 of trained Mullahs implementing their action plans.	n/a	0	0	150	150 mullahs have reported to implement their Action Plan 2016 and have received plan for Y2017	On track
4.4. Number of students nationally which participated in the school competition on women's rights	1500 students nationally	1500 students participate in the school competition on Women's Rights (every other year)	n/a	0	0	0	0 (preparatory work for the competition has been completed in 2016)	Off track (transferred to 2017: (the component has been moved to early 2017 due to the request from MoHRA.
4.5. Number of women rights Campaign conducted by Youth-Mullahs CARVANs (0 baseline)	0	8 women rights Campaigns conducted by Youth-Mullahs CARVANs	n/a	0	0	0	The entire component has been transferred to 2017 due to delays	Off track (transferred to 2017)

III. PARTNERSHIPS

Project works in close collaboration and in partnership with various departments of MoWA, as the national leadership wheel on gender. Project team strives to strengthen horizontal and vertical linkages with its partners and has established partnerships with other stakeholders including MoHRA, MAIL, Kabul University, Youth Deputy Ministry, WFP and UNV under specific components of the project. Team continues strengthening these partnerships through constant consultation, promoting synergy and greater cooperation between these institutions and MOWA.

The project has been successful in supporting Kabul University to establish two strategic partnerships with foreign academic institutions, the UNU-GEST of Iceland and TISS of India. Project has been instrumental in bringing the parties together and supporting them during negotiation process.

As result of successful partnership with WFP, the WFP has provided first lot of 6-months rations to women – entrepreneurs supported under this projects. This support addressed food insecurity faced by these women and saved them time to focus on vegetable production, food processing and marketing. WFP has also provided support in land-levelling through Food-for-Labour programme.

The Project has established a partnership with UNV aiming to spread gender equality messages through Youth-Mullah CARVANs (joint Convoy of youth volunteers and mullahs advocating for women rights). UNV provides UNDP \$290,000 for this joint initiative that will be implanted under EGEMA.

IV. RISKS & ISSUES

Risks:

A fundamental risk lies with the difficulty in bringing the leadership team together to discuss key project activities and necessary actions by all the relevant departments inside MoWA. The work is done through a silo approach without sufficient coordination, consensus and timeliness. The accountability conference for sub-national authority on violence against women – in line with support to the NAP 1325 - has been particularly suffering from this issue. The conference was supposed to be convened prior to the Brussels Conference; however, due to lack of cooperation between departments and frequent travels of responsible people without delegating the task to another person, it will now take place in 2017.

Volatility of security situation due to high threats and working from UNDP Country Office. A number of times during 2016 grey and white security alert states have been announced. Project maintained the work by following security arrangements and continued functioning when staff had to work from home.

Low interest of the ministries and their involvement in Gender Equality issues posed significant risks to integration of gender mainstreaming in strategies, policies and government's decisions. As a mitigation measure, project had consultations meetings with a number of ministries together with MOWA to raise interest and jointly work on gender equality through various project components.

Expected reduction of aid flow, which necessitates streamlining of project activities. Project is fully funded with intention to expand its components through additional resources mobilization. Risk is closed.

Vacant positions in the project and high level of staff turnover makes it challenging to capacitate MOWA. Part of the risk is still valid. Project is expecting new Manager on board in the beginning of 2017. Project is managed by Country Office, Governance Team.

To mitigate the impact of these challenges affecting the project, the project team works to build wider coordination with development partners to collectively voice and address the strategic challenge inside the ministry.

Issues:

Managing high expectations of MoWA from project to support those activities that fall out of the realm of the project is challenging. Project maintains relationship with the MOWA to keep expectation in the framework of the project document, through regular discussions of the Project Board.

The MoWA is internally fragmented, incapacitated and political tension is very high resulting in: lack of understanding the impact of development projects, lack of commitment towards collective gains, and lack of trust between the leadership inside the ministry.

Lack of internal coordination among different departments in MoWA also affects the quality and pace of project delivery.

The Head of the Policy and Planning Directorate left MoWA along with its two staff. The directorate as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation departments are extremely understaffed and unable to fulfil the responsibility of policy making and oversight on gendered activities. The ministry is currently revising its overall structure, until it is finalized the situation will continue to affect the work in component one of the project that involves both departments in the ministry.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

1. Support to the MOWA in coordination of its activities is as essential as the substantial support in policies review

2. MOWA's requests to strengthen its M&E system should be started from the organizational changes both at the Policy Department as well as M&E Unit. The latter does not have simple procedures for data collection, monitoring and tools in place. Although guidelines and handbooks for M&E have been developed during previous phases of GE project and other international players, they were not implemented in full if not at all.

3. Procurement process as part of the planning should start at least 3 months in advance given the security and market situation for the livelihoods component. The quality of the service provision by vendors should be thoroughly monitored and documented to ensure that vendors that do not perform with certain quality do not get contracts from UNDP.

4. Throughout 2016 it became evident that gender units newly established at various ministries do not fulfil their role as advocates for changes within these institutions. Structural position of those units are too low for them to voice concerns and provide suggestions. By a decision of higher level Government a Cabinet Committee on gender issues was established to monitor and supervise the commitments made by ministries through so-called gender working groups that would be established at the ministries, with gender units serving secretariats. These structures are yet to bring positive results, and project would observe the developments in this direction to understand capacity needs and gaps.

Project Plan for Y 2017 will take into account lessons from first year of project implementation.

VI. FUTURE PLAN

Based on the achievements and lessons gained in 2016, UNDP will focus on achieving the following:

Output 1.

6 policies or strategies of 6 line ministries will be reviewed and recommendations provided for engendering. Follow up on those recommendations will be ensured and level of incorporation assessed. Along with this 2 sector specific policy review toolkits will be developed to engender policies/ strategies

A set of capacity building trainings will be provided for MOWA and line ministries on oversight, monitoring of policies implementation with clear Capacity Development Strategy for MOWA for at least 2 years.

NAPWA database will be further enhanced following revision of its indicators. Transition of the database to IT department will be supervised in 2017 ensuring its 100% maintenance performed by MOWA. Statistical capacity of MOWA on NAPWA reporting will be

strengthened through developing SOPs for data collection, verification and analysis.

UNDP will work on testing survey for 'status of women statistical bulletin' in support of NAPWA's data collection.

Output 2.

30 new students will be enrolled in Masters Programme on Gender Studies in 2017 with 22 students being graduated and attending job fair. Monitoring of employment and initial assessment of the programme's effectiveness will be completed in the first half of 2017

5 professors/ lecturers will receive advanced training courses in gender. UNDP will also support 1 partnership between Kabul University and international education institutions to support Gender Studies Institute. A sustainability Plan is a major outcome of this component of 2017 and UNDP will roll out a plan for state to take over the management of the GSI along with self-sustainable component. The latest would require additional revenue collection through short term courses for civil servants, that could become mandatory as part of orientation for any government employee and the expense of hiring institution. UNDP will work on curricular for such training.

Output 3.

Using results of the market assessment, UNDP will support establishing new businesses in Daikundi, Herat and Balkh provinces for women in rural areas, victims of violence and abuse, IDPs and returnees. In 2017 UNDP will aim at creating jobs for 330 women. As part of this work 3 sustainable women led cooperatives will be established. Alongside these efforts, UNDP will be working on developing policy brief for the Government with recommendations on women economic empowerment in the three provinces.

Output 4.

UNDP will continue training mullahs on women's rights and in 2017 this work will be expanded using national network of volunteers. 200 mullahs will receive trainings and 1500 madrassa students will participate in the national competition on women's rights. This component will further test different advocacy and awareness raising techniques.

The Donor Interim Report for the period May - December 2016 for EGEMA (00091070)

Annex 1. Financial Table

		COMMITMENT/ PREVIOUS YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2016				FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
Donor Name	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2015 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2015 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance E=(b-c+d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance I=(e+f+g-h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (j)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) L=(a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources N=(i-j-k-m)
Korea	3,200,000			-	-	3,200,000	12	667,502	2,532,510	102,248	273,960	-	-	2,156,302
UND P - Core Fund	209,312				-	209,312		-	209,312					209,312
Grand Total	3,409,312	-	-	-	-	3,409,312	12	667,502	2,741,821	102,248	273,960	-	-	2,365,613

Note:

i) Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed.

Financial data provided above may not be complete, and it is provisional.

ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

Annex 1.

The Donor Interim Report for the period May - December 2016 for EGEMA (00091070)

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Output ID & Description	2016 Budget (AWP)	Cumulative Expenses (May - Dec 2016)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (00096510): A capacitated MOWA is better able to sustainably and independently fulfil its mandate at national and sub-national levels.	324,346	112,953	35%
Sub-total Output 1	324,346	112,953	35%
Output 2 (00096511): Nationally educated Gender Experts for advocacy and employment in the public sector and civil society organizations to promote the advancement of women and gender equality at national and sub-national levels are available.	216,001	89,451	41%
Sub-total Output 2	216,001	89,451	41%
Output 3 (00096512): MOWA's capability to engage with line ministries to enable rural women's economic empowerment	296,637	105,022	35%
Sub-total Output 3	296,637	105,022	35%
Output 4 (00099693): MOWA's capacity to engage with line ministries to institute socio-cultural and behavioural transformation reflecting gender sensitivities strengthened.	251,879	115,442	46%
Sub-total Output 4	251,879	115,442	46%
Output 5 (00100229): Project Management	364,234	244,635	67%
Sub-total Output 5	364,234	244,635	67%
Grand Total	1,453,098	667,502	46%

ANNEX 3: RISK LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT/PRIORITY	COUNTERMEASURE/MNGT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Volatility of security situation due to high threats and working from UNDP Country Office.	formulation stage	Unpredictability and interruption in project planned activities, particularly during our compliance with security measures that disconnects us from our partners when we need to interact more closely. It particularly affects those aspects of the project that involves capacity development by doing.	Advanced security clearance for being in MoWA Taking maximum advantage of the meetings to discuss multiple issues More coordination by phone	EGEMA team	Project staff is following the security rules and regulations
2	Low interest of the ministries and involvement of ministries in Gender Equality issues poses significant risks to integration of gender mainstreaming in strategies, policies and government's decisions	formulation stage	Strategies and Policies newly developed may not be reflecting gender mainstreaming, women's rights.	Project is liaising with MOWA and ministries to ensure timely review and qualitative incorporation of GE components in the strategies and policies	EGEMA team	Risk is under control by constant consultations
3	Expected reduction of aid flow, which necessitates streamlining of project activities	Formulation stage	Medium probability; medium Impact	Project is working on mobilization of additional resources.	Governance Team and EGEMA	Risk is no longer valid for 2017
4	Vacant positions and high level of staff turnover makes it challenging to capacitate MOWA	Formulation stage	High probability, high impact	Project is trying to enter into institutional capacity building and refrain from sole individual capacity building activities	EGEMA team	Risk is being under control. Project expects a Manager in the beginning of 2017
5	difficulty in bringing the leadership team together to discuss key project activities and necessary actions by all the relevant departments inside MoWA. The work is done through a silo approach without sufficient coordination.	December, 2016	High probability, high impact	Project is engaging into consultation meetings to bring partners together. Particular conference was supposed to be convened prior to the Brussels Conference; however, due to lack of cooperation between departments its postponed to next year	EGEMA team	Risk lies mainly outside project's control

ANNEX 4: ISSUE LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT & PROBABILITY	COUNTERMEASURES/MNGT. RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED/ UPDATED BY	LAST UPDATE	STATUS
1	Managing high expectations of MoWA from project to support those activates that fall out of the realm of the project is challenging.	June, 2016		-Affecting working relations with MoWA when expectations are not met. -Less cooperation	The project would organize a briefing session for the management of ministry to highlights do(s) and don't(s) of the project. We would also develop wider understanding of the project in the ministries to understand its more systematic approach to capacity building than targeting individuals	Project team	Project team	Project maintains relationship with the MOWA to keep expectation in the framework of the project document	Issue is under project's control
	The MoWA is internally fragmented, incapacitated and political tension is very high resulting in: lack of understanding the impact of development projects, lack of commitment towards collective gains, and lack of trust between the leadership inside the ministry.	June, 2016		Affecting project's effective delivery of support	Project team is working with high level management of the ministry to find mutually acceptable solutions towards the issue through consultations, regular meetings and workshops with various departments	Project team	Project team	Project regularly consults with management of MOWA and directorates and provide information through capacity building activities to raise understanding of impact of the development projects to raise commitment	Issue is partially under project's control
	Lack of internal coordination among different departments in MoWA also affects the quality and pace of project	June, 2016		Affecting pace of project delivery both on programme and finance sides	Project is closely monitoring the developments and working with Deputy Minister to support the process of restructuring to bring better coordination and subsequent capacity building based on needs	Project team	Project team	Project is engaged in restructuring processes, review of TORs for the staff members in a few Directorates of MOWA to streamline internal	Issue is partially under project's control

	delivery.							processes and address redress	
	The Head of the Policy and Planning Directorate left MoWA along with its two staff. The directorate as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation departments are extremely understaffed and unable to fulfil the responsibility of policy making and oversight on gendered activities.	June, 2016		Affecting project: The ministry is currently revising its overall structure, until it is finalized the situation will continue to affect the work in component one of the project that involves both departments in the ministry.	Project engages in comprehensive CD, developing SOPs for better clarity of roles and responsibilities between departments to address duplication and ensure new staff members have smooth orientation and procedures in place to follow.	Project team	Project team	Project is working hand in hand with the new staff of the Policy Directorate's new staff to build capacities	Issue is partially under project's control