



Afghan Women's Network
Annual Report 2015
"Steps Toword Quality"

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**“AWN believes on
joint advocacy
towards building a
prosperous nation.”**



Foreword

It is a great pleasure to present the Annual Report of Afghan Women's Network for the year 2015, my 3rd year as an Executive Director. I would like to thank AWN founders, core members, board of directors, members (individual & organizations) and secretariat during the last three years for their confidence to achieve our goals based on AWN vision.

As the Executive Director of AWN, after serving the board member for two terms (four years) with having background of organizational development and dedicated commitment to women empowerment, I planned to contribute to the women movement in Afghanistan.

I found that the Network was quite advanced in advocacy on national and International level to the context of the Afghan women's rights support, but on the sub-national level, we need more efforts to get to that level, so we intensively focused on sub-national level advocacy along with continued efforts on National and International level for defense of those vulnerable women rights, they live in districts and provinces.

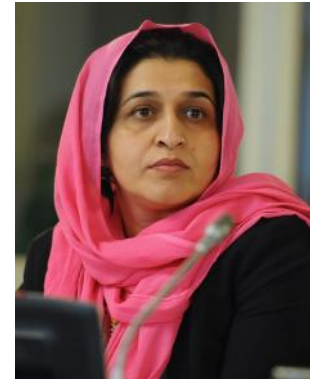
2015 was a momentous year for the family of Afghan Women's Network as a whole; though this year had many challenges on the head of Afghan people, government and more specifically women; but it brought to Afghan Women's Network remarkable achievements in pursuing its three core strategic priorities as: Women, Peace and Security; Women's Political Participation & Leadership and Women's Social & Legal Protection.

I am delighted to have honor for presenting of those significant achievements that have been done in this year which ensure us the result of our efforts on the ways of Afghan women's rights and defending their rights violation, from violence to justice, from discrimination to equality, and from social isolation to social, economic and political intervention.

The scope of these relevant efforts is stretched on national and international level to raise Afghan women's voice for their rights and to get that; to the listen of National Unity Government and international community.

As a result of these continued efforts, Afghan Women's Network with support of its members could participate in numerous International conferences and meetings in order to share Afghan women's problems and to engage international communities for their support such as celebrating AWN's 20 years through honoring AWN recognition AWARD; presenting in national and international platforms specifically 20 years of Beijing Platform for Action.

AWN presentation in CSW 59, participation in informal direct peace talks, capacity building for women in election process, anniversary of UNSCR 1325, CEDAW annual alternative report, 16 days of activism in ending violence against women, participating in technical consultation of leadership curriculums and struggling for the implementation in national and sub-national level.





In context of AWN's institutional development, AWN had significant progress during 2015 in connection to post -2015 framework, I am pleased to report that our engagement has been sustained in the current year with improvement of AWN constitutional documents including AWN constitution, organizational policies and management documents such as finalizing of 12 policies for internal departments, Completion of AWN profile, Brochures, Monthly Newsletter, technical formats and others documents which help administrative approach with AWN.

AWN Project Management Information System (PMIS) is in progress and we regularly used for our record keeping, now we have proper achieving for AWN Data management and archiving.

Afghan Women's Network Capacity Building Program which is one of the AWN Core Objectives for advancing the capacity of AWN's staff and its members has tried to organize regular trainings during the year.

In 2015 AWN has honor to complete two rounds of its Young Women's Leadership Program (YWLP), which its first round is completed on 28th May 2015, where a group of Young Women for the period of 10 months has trained in various fields, and in follow up on 10 June 2015 the 2nd round of this program started and is still in progress.

Afghan Women's Network is expecting within the fragile women friendly society of Afghanistan, there is a significant need for sustainable support for women rights protection to assure that all women across the country live a life with dignity. Nevertheless, AWN is committed to take the lead for women political, legal and social empowerment, where Afghan women will be able to enjoy equal rights as citizens of Afghanistan. Despite limited resources, AWN plans for bigger steps to be taken to further fortify AWN commitment towards achieving institutional goals by reaching out to all 34 provinces. However, these wishes will not come true without the generous support of our national and international partners.

Finally, I would like to extend our gratitude to AWN's partners and donors, who trusted us and stood with us along to facilitate an enabling environment for Afghan women all over Afghanistan. AWN is thankful to our international partners for their financial and technical supports.

We always appreciate their openhanded support - their involvement has been crucial to achieving women's rights in a war-affected country.

AWN Executive Director
Hasina Safi



List of Abbreviations:

AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
ANUG	Afghan National Unity Government
ANSF	Afghanistan National Security Force
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program
AWN	Afghan Women's Network
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
EU	European Union
HAWCA	Humanitarian Assistant for Women And Children of Afghanistan
H.E	His Excellence
HPC	High Peace Council
HRDs	Human Rights Defenders
IHRC	Independent Human Rights Commission
JWD	Joint Working Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCN	Ministry of Counter Narcotics
MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor Social Affairs Martyr & Disable
MOIC	Ministry of Communication and Culture
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MPs	Member of Parliaments
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPWA	National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NUG	National Unity Government
OBR	One Billion Rising
PPC	Provincial Peace Council
PMIS	Project Management Information System
STAIDS	Steps Toward Afghan Women's Network Institutional Development and Stability
TAPI	Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN	United Nation
USA	United State of America
VAW	Violence Against Women
YWLP	Youth Women's Leadership Program
WTO	World Trade Organization



Introduction

2015 was full of ups and downs for both the Afghan people and their government, and, by the same token, for the international community and the region as a whole. The rise and expansion of security threats in the form of the Islamic State, the growing insecurity in northern Afghanistan, the fall of Kunduz into the hands of Taliban, and the exodus of Afghans into Europe are marked failures.

On the other hand, the kicking off of the TAPI Project, accession of Afghanistan into the WTO, the development work of Salma Dam, and building regional consensus by involving regional and global players in the Afghan conflict are recorded as successes of the government of Afghanistan 1.

Afghan Women who are suppressed in the course of history for their rights and even deprived from their basic rights, unlikely had solid progress in their civic and political contribution in this year. Women contribution in the government senior positions as Minister, deputy Minister, governor and ambassador are the major achievement in this year which have been very little practiced in the history of Afghanistan.

It is a rational fact that Women in Afghanistan have proved resilient against all odds, despite a dysfunctional state and more than three decades of a bloody civil war, than during regime replaced the anarchy of warlords and Taliban, A regime where was no respect for humanity and violations from human rights was became the norms of the time. Yet, even then Afghan women worked alongside men to assist the most vulnerable segments of the population, have active social, economic and political contribution for rebuilding the country and guarantee access to their life basic needs.

After 2001 by establishment of new democratic administration, Afghan women worked hard to reverse the damage wrought by civil war and have played a major role in efforts to create a more inclusive political order, reverse the impact of decades of conflict and displacement and address the paucity of state services and protection, As a result of international support, donor aid and their own efforts, women are now an essential part of the post-Taliban order and have played a major role in reconstruction of the country and its institutions. According to the MoE annual report for 2015, 39 percent of all schoolchildren are girls. Women are more than 27 percent of parliament 2. They are in the government, the judiciary and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and are lawyers, entrepreneurs, journalists and civil society activists 3.

There have been also considerable advances over the past decade for the women legal protection by endorsement of laws and regulations in judicial sectors such as enshrining of gender equality in Afghanistan constitution, endorsement of child and family law and ruling of The Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law which is a major government step in implementing the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan, for the first time this law criminalized child marriage, forced self-immolation, forced marriages, forced labor including 19 other acts of violence against women.

1 - <http://thediplomat.com/2016/01/afghanistans-successes-and-failures-in-2015/>, January 04, 2016.

2 - <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS>

3 - <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002327/232702e.pdf>



National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) is another major achievement for the government of Afghanistan on the implementation of its commitments to gender equality, confirmed in the Constitution and ratifying in the international treaties and conventions which Afghanistan has consented such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1325 United Nation Security Council Resolution (UNSCR), One Billion Rising for Violence against women (OBR) and others to ensure continuity and consistency in government efforts to project women's rights in the Afghan society through equality and empowerment, for "build a peaceful and progressive Afghanistan where women and men both enjoy security, equal rights and opportunities in all aspects of life".

Alongside this progress, however, there is significant room for further gains; all of these figures remain low by international standards. Domestic violence, forced marriage, rapes, child marriage, and mental health issues remain widespread at various part of the country, for most women little has been changed since the days of the Taliban, many women still confronted challenges stemming from insecurity, violence and discrimination. In remote areas, women lack exercising their basic rights, field courts, honor killing, Baad reconciliation by women and child abuse are still from the acute issues in the country.

Afghan Women's Network As women rights defender organization have always tried to support Afghan women and defend their rights in light of its three strategic principles including (Women, Peace and Security; Women's Political Participation & Leadership and Women's Social & Legal Protection).

During 2015 AWN could able through its hard working and everlasting efforts to reach the voice of Afghan women to the government heads and international community and proved them that women have the capacity to carry out any job delegated to them within the government body or outside the government, to work hand by hand along with man for the development of our country and to wind up the current challenges on the head of government and society. As result of these constantly efforts, AWN and its members could able to bring number of women in government senior positions which have been rarely practiced in the country history.

Another valued achievement in this area was increasing of 25 % quota for women in district council election and demanding of 38% share in overall governmental level based on 38% votes' casting in 2014 presidential election.

At meanwhile Afghan Women's Network has honor of graduation two rounds of Young Women leadership program (YWLP) and 64 persons from AWN's member organization through 17 training workshops in different sections including leadership, management, advocacy, gender, women's right, inheritance, 1325UNSCR, EVAW Law, child protection, harassment in work environment and Resolution of Elimination of Violence against Women, CEDAW, awareness training about danger environment, and more 4.

In 2015, Afghan Women's Network contributes under AWN Women, Peace and Security strategic principle during memorial of national days and international conventions in the form of meetings, conferences, gathering and demonstration. In this regard AWN and its members demand from Afghan government heads and international community to consider Afghan women protection and securities against all violence and harassment, and emphasized on



women presence in Afghan peace process.

Afghan Women's Network always defends from women social and legal rights and stance strongly for all form of violence against women in light of AWN strategic principle for women social and legal protection through advocacy and lobbying activities and provide rapid response by organizing meeting, round tables, conferences, publications, protesting, gathering and demonstrations.

Afghan Women's Network believes that women empowerment in social, political and economic spheres are essential to build a democratic society, however AWN also aware that women's socio-economic empowerment is a key to their increased political participation and leadership, to this end the network has been contributing to the empowerment of women in order to overcome social and cultural barriers which prevent women as equal citizen with men in development of the country.

AWN's Core Strategic Areas

Afghan Women's Network works as the umbrella for its member organizations representing of more than 3500 individual and 129 NGOs members in Afghanistan, AWN has active and considerable presence in Kabul, Herat, Balkh, Kandahar, Bamyan, Paktia, Nangarhar and Kunduz, and is active through its members in remaining all provinces of Afghanistan.

Afghan Women's Network supports Afghan women and provides its services in light of AWN three core strategic priorities as (i) Women, Peace and Security ;(ii) Women's Political Participation & Leadership; and (iii) Women's Social & Legal Protection.

Following the previous years, in 2015 AWN had sufficient achievements associated to its three strategic goals as described below:

I- Women, Peace and Security

Women, Peace and Security are AWN first prior strategic goal which is rooted from the United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). This is the first Resolution to address the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women. The Resolution also stresses the importance of women's equal participation as active agents in peace building process. AWN endorses women's participation and their full involvement in all efforts for maintaining and promotion of peace and security in Afghanistan. Afghan Women's Network has gained a strong position in its advocacy for women's inclusion in the peace process and decision making by monitoring the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

In 2015 Afghan Women's Network had significant achievements Under AWN Women, Peace and Security strategic principle by advancing AWN's advocacy activities on national and international

“Bringing peace in Afghanistan without participation half of the population is impossible”



level. These activities have been carried out according to the Afghan government norms and relevant international conventions for peace and security in order to share the Afghan Women's views and concerns about Afghan peace negotiations and also their demand for their active involvement in peace process; such as, celebration of International Peace Day, preparing conciliation plan, lunch of press conferences based on national and international peace issues, organizing meetings with the head of Secretariat and head of the High Peace Council, meeting with Gender Department for the implementation of Gender policy and other. At meanwhile, AWN participates in numerous international conferences to advocacy for Afghan peace building and rises the voice of Afghans, particularly voice of women for bringing sustainable peace in Afghanistan. Among these, the conference under name "Women as Peace Builders/ Negotiators" organized on September 2015, where AWN shared Afghan women's achievements, challenges and recommendation along with conveying a message to demand for Afghan women's participation in the peace processes and peace talks as negotiator and decision makers.



Women as Peace Builders/ Negotiators



Kandahar



Samangan

International Peace Day

Participating of AWN's Leadership in the Fostering Inclusive Dialogue

Afghan Women's Network leadership participated in the Security Days Event "Fostering Inclusive Dialogue on the critical role of women, youth and religious leaders" for meaningful women participation in the decision making and peace process.

Inclusive Dialogue has the potential to increase mutual understanding and respect between different communities and groups within societies.



Participating of AWN's leadership in the Fostering Inclusive Dialogue

"Bringing peace in Afghanistan without participation half of the population is impossible" Afghan women express this message by releasing a press statement published on date 03 August 2015 in which the AWN demanded from National Unity Government Women's participation in peace talks. In this press release AWN mentioned from H.E President's commitments regarding women's participation in peace negotiation and the needs of women in this area through a slogan as "we the (Afghan women) want our active role in peace negotiation process".

Afghan Women's Network actively worked through its advocacy and lobbying activities to involve women in peace process, encourage and motivate them by joining with Provincial Peace Council (PPC) and to participate in National and International conferences for peace. AWN always supports for bringing sustainable security in the country where all citizens live in peace full environment, away from fear of blasts, wounds and deaths. In this regards Afghan Women's Network (AWN) published a press release on 13 August 2015 and did strongly



condemn the deadly terrorist attacks in Kabul City which caused of killings and injuries of large number innocent civilians, especially women and children as well the military new recruits. AWN further demands an immediate need for a better planning and protection mechanisms by the Afghan National Security Forces in collaboration with people to avoid such threats and ensure safety and security of citizens. AWN and its member called on the National Unity Government, International Community, UN Agencies, and Humanitarian Organizations to immediately consider the country security situation and have proper measure for protection of civilian life, AWN also requested through this press release that civilian should not be victimized of political schemes.

At meanwhile on 17 Sep 2015 Afghan Women's Network presented AWN Policy Brief through a conference and press release, where CSOs and media were participated. In this document AWN urged for women's participation in peace talks, as negotiator and decision makers and also declared women roles in peace talks throughout the history. At the end they proposed key solutions, recommendations and requirements for the Afghan peace process both on national and international levels.

In a follow up on September 21 Civil Society Organizations with coordination of AWN celebrated from International Peace Day under the name of Civil Unity for Peace in Kabul and provinces. Regarding this day AWN mentioned from its two main activities as preparing of policy brief about peace and establish of Civil Unity for Peace which is included 10 days online campaign for collecting the people views about peace.

AWN present UNSCR 1325 Score Card Findings:

AWN actively supports in preparation of UNSCR 1325 Score Card by conducting research in different provinces, than prepare and sharing the report through a conference under name of "Launch of Analysis of UNSCR 1325 Implementation in Afghanistan from 2010 - 2014 (Score Card)" on date 29 Oct 2015.

This report was mainly focused on issues like activities of the provincial peace committees, advocating for the women participation in local peace talks, violence cases and other relevant issues based on 1325 Score Card.



Another valued achievements in this area was increasing of 25 % quota for women in district council election and the demand of 38% share on governmental level based on 38% votes casting in 2014 presidential election.

II- Women's Political Participation and Leadership

Women's Political Participation and Leadership is the 2nd prior strategic principles of the Afghan Women's Network, AWN as Women's rights defender organization supports Afghan women through its political participation and leadership strategic principle to pave the way for their role in the society as decision makers and to empower them to overcome on social and cultural barriers which make constraints for their equal participation in all affairs on an equal footing with men. Fortunately in this year Afghan Women's Network could able to have



significant progress under this principle by contribution in the governmental body and increasing women share in political and judicial sectors.

Afghan Women's Network through its hard working and constantly efforts could able to organize meetings with numerous senior and junior official of the National Unity Government including NUG's Heads H.E President (Mohammad Ashraf Ghani) and H.E Executive Director (Dr. Abdullah Abdullah). During these meetings AWN able to obtained reaffirming the commitments of the NUG heads for the women recruitment in governmental senior positions, in this regard AWN prepared lists of able women and shared through a letter with H.E President of Afghanistan to propose from mentioned list the able women to the governmental positions including a woman was proposed for membership of High Council of the Supreme Court position, four women appointed for the country ministries positions, i.e. Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE), Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN), Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD), Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) and a women is appointed for Deputy Minister position in Ministry of Information and Culture (MoIC) , two women have been appointed for the provincial governor positions (Daykondi and Ghor Provinces) and a woman for membership of Amendment of the Laws position.

Another valued achievements in this area was increasing of 25 % quota for women in district council election and the demand of 38% share on governmental level based on 38% votes casting in 2014 presidential election.

AWN is committed to support the Afghan Women through its Advocacy and lobbying efforts and have always defended from their rights by demanding of the Afghan Women's political participation and leadership at the country governmental structure and raised the women voice to the heads of the National Unity Government and International community. This support was in form of publication of press releases, organizing meetings with government seniors, organizing of press conferences and protesting through gathering and demonstrations; such as on date 21 January 2015 AWN organized a press conference in Kabul under name of [we want 25 % quota in district election] , and on same date AWN deployed a campaign under similar title in Kabul where number of women's rights activists from provinces have participated in the campaign too. At the end of this campaign three positions allocated for women in National Unity Government.

On 03 Feb, 2015 Afghan Women's Network together with its member and women rights defenders organized a large gathering under name of "**we Afghan women want political participation based on 38% vote casting**". In this gathering hundreds of women participated with carrying slogans demands for women's rights? Their message was that Afghan Women participated in Election with high threats, lack of facilities and security risks; we (women) have casted our votes for a better futurity of the country. They also called that according to the 38% of votes casting if the Afghan cabinet total members divide into four parts, the women proportion should be counted based on their vote casting in election.



03 Feb 2015 Demonstration about Increasing Women's Political Participation based on 38% vote casting

Similarly on Feb 25, 2015 Afghan Women's Network Organized a conferences to present the findings of the report about Afghan Women's Political Participation and their integration in peace process. In this conference Afghan Women delivered the message for women's involving in peace talks and said that Afghanistan can be a democratic ruled state, while the women of Afghanistan have actively involvement in country decision making.

Afghan Women's Network presented its position paper on date 11 March 2015 for Beijing +20 gathering organized in a policy dialogue on the situation of women in Afghanistan, in this paper AWN demands Women's political Participation and Leadership in all governmental and local areas, the paper also had recommendations to H.E President of Afghanistan for improvement women's situation in mentioned areas.

PLEASE JOIN THE AFGHAN WOMEN'S NETWORK (AWN), CORDAID, GNWP AND IIS FOR A PANEL DISCUSSION ON WHAT BEIJING +20 MEANS TO AFGHANISTAN: A CRITICAL LOOK FROM A WOMEN'S MOVEMENT PERSPECTIVE

The Afghan Women's Network (AWN) has conducted numerous consultations and research to examine how some of critical areas of the Beijing Platform for Action have been implemented in Afghanistan. AWN observes that women's participation in the peace processes is one of the solutions for reducing violence and creation of security and social protection. Development and implementation of labour protection laws and implementation of economic policies in the public and private sectors, ensures the expansion of economy and women's access to education.

This panel will discuss AWN's analysis and recommendation on the Afghan's implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, in particular regarding the following issues: Women, Peace and Security; Women's Legal and Social Protection; Labour Protection Law; Women and the Economy; Women's access to Education.

INVITED SPEAKER

- Samira Hamidi, Board Member, Afghan Women's Network
- Mary Akrami, Chair Board Member, Afghan Women's Network
- Suraya Pakzad, Member, Afghan Women's Network
- Zarqa Yafthali, Board Member, Afghan Women's Network

Moderated by:
Dewi Suralaga, Policy Advisor, Cordaid



WHEN
THURSDAY 12 MARCH 2015
8:30 -10:00 AM

WHERE
UN Church Center (Boss Room)
777 UN Plaza, First Avenue,
corner of East 44th Street, NY

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Please contact Miki Jacevic at
miki.jacevic@inclusivesecurity.org



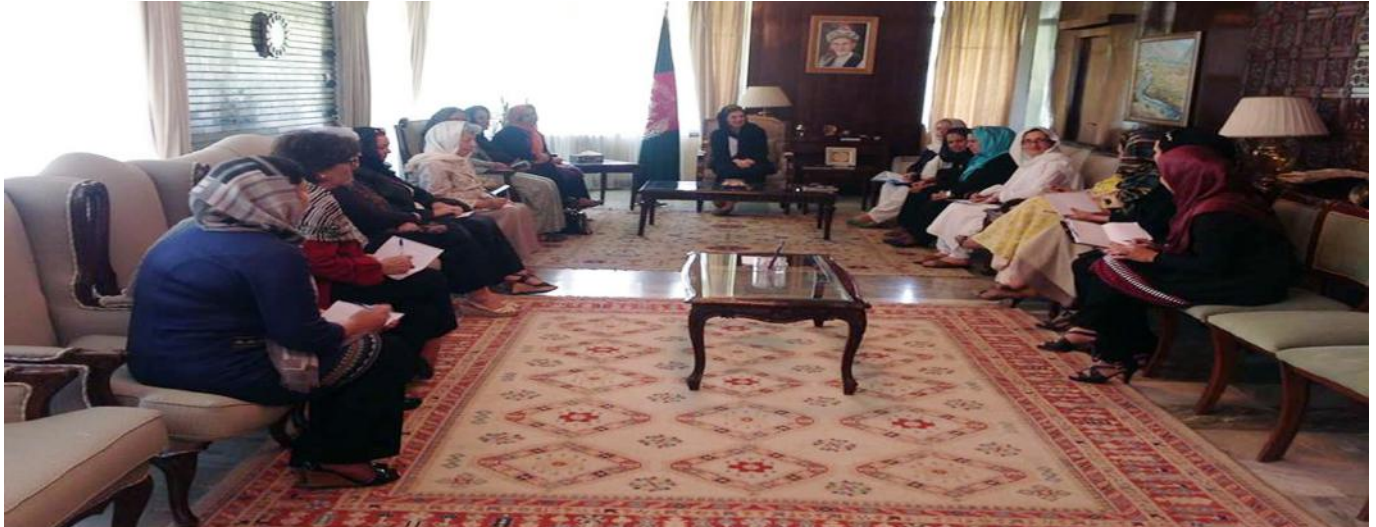
On March 31, 2015 AWN held a coordination session with women candidates for the minister positions in new cabinet, in this meeting participants were among former ministers, MPs, CSOs and members of the Afghan Women's Network. During the meeting the candidates mentioned from their future plans and declared their goals and also promised for supporting of women rights in the country.



Similarly On date 10 April 2015 Afghan Women's Network congratulated through publication of a press release appointment of four women as Ministers in the cabinet of National Unity Government. In follow up the Afghan Women's Network organized meetings with these newly appointed ministers. Each of the ministers shared their plans with AWN representatives and did reaffirm their commitments for the support of women improvement. During the meetings each of Dr. Farida Mohmand Minister of Higher Education, Dilbar Nazari Minister of Women Affairs (**MoWA**), Dr. Nasrin Oryakhil Minister of the ministry of labor, social Affairs, Martyrs & Disabled (**MoLSAMD**) and Salamat Azimi Minister of the Ministry of Counter Narcotics praised from AWN activities and promised overall support for the advancing women roles in the relevant ministries.



Afghan Women's Network met for the 3rd time with honorable the Country First Lady (Ms. Rula Ghani) on date 12 July 2015. This meeting was mainly about the failing for not voting by parliament members to Ms. Anisa Rasulie nominated for the membership of the country High Council of the Supreme Court, that she could not able to get passing votes from parliament, and also about performance of UNSCR 1325 and the case of Farkhunda. The country First Lady on its turn promised of overall support for the defense of women rights.



For 3rd time meeting with Honorable the Country First lady (Ms. Rula Ghani)

Afghan Women's Network Capacity Building Program is one of the AWN Core objectives for the capacity development of AWN's staff and its members, in 2015 AWN has honor of successfully completion its two rounds of Young Women's Leadership Program (YWLP). First round of this program was completed on 28 May 2015, where 10 trainees for the period of 10 months have been seen training in advocacy, lobbying, leadership and management areas. The training was organized for 5 months theoretical and 5 months practical works. At the end of each training period, the trainees have proposed as intern employee to different member organizations. In follow up on 10 June 2015 the 2nd round of the Young Women's Leadership Program (YWLP) is started, in this program 15 trainees participated for next 10 months period.



AWN YWLP (First Round) Graduation

Similarly, based on assessment 64 persons from AWN's member organizations have been seen training through 17 training workshops conducted by AWN Capacity Building Program, these trainings were mainly about Leadership, Management, Advocacy, Gender, Women's Rights, Heritage, 1325UNSCR, ERAW Law, child Protection, Harassment in Work Environment and, CEDAW, Awareness training about Danger Environment, and others.



III- Women's Social and Legal Protection

Women's Legal and Social Protection is third strategic goal of the Afghan Women's Network core principle, This strategic principle seeks to address and highlight the existing gender inequality and the lack of institutions and structures to protect women both in social and legal areas in Afghanistan.

Afghan Women's Network as women's rights defender network always supports from Afghan women's social and legal rights and defend through their tireless advocacy and lobbying efforts throughout the country.

AWN and its members concentrate on women's rights in family affairs within this strategic principle by providing rapid response to violence against women, women's access to justice and gender equalities and pursuing women's legal issues. This activity was in the form of monitoring of law amendments, Shia Personal Law and the Shelter Regulation Law.

Afghan Women's Network hardly efforts enlighten of AWN social and legal protection strategy to support women by conducting advocacy and lobbying activities for the right of women. These activities were in the form public awareness including organize of press conferences,

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meetings, press releases, protesting through demonstration and gathering which been carried out in different time, some of the activities can bring here as parable which is carried out during 2015 as, AWN organized a press conference on 20 January 2015 to express its concern about women and children harassment and demand from Afghan National Unity Government to take practical actions for resolving such kind of problems . This issue is also shared with H.E President through an open letter and has been called for fundamental solution in this area, they further requested from ANUG for preventing of all forms of violence against women and children. In this letter AWN demanded for creation of a commission in presidential office which will be responsible for over sighting on protect the rights of women and children, and to develop norms for the eliminating of sexual harassment against women in the workplace, schools and public places.

Likewise Afghan Women's Network facilitated a conference for presenting the findings of Monitoring report about the Afghanistan Women's Security in Transition developed on the security status of women in the security transition (cycle 4). This conference was financially sponsored by CORDAID and Afghanistan Public Policy Research Organization (APPRO), where number of diplomats, representatives of foreign embassies located in Afghanistan and members of Afghan women's network participated. Ms. Hasina Safi provide information about status of women in cycle 4 and called that this cycle was better than previous cycle and was anticipated for further improvement in cycle 5th. Mr. Khalid Sadiq head of the study project from APPRO also had their remarks about improvement in status of women in health, education and justice sectors.

In follow up on date 08 Apr, 2015 AWN facilitated a conference to present findings of Afghanistan Monitoring Women's Security in Transition report (cycle 5th).



Conference for presenting findings of Afghanistan Monitoring Women's Security in Transition Report (Cycle 5)

As all known 2015 was not devoid of tragic incidents of violence such as Case of Martyr Farkhunda, Rokhshna, case of the six years old child and 9 years old girls in Kunduz and many other similar cases occurred in this year including field courts, self-burning, honor killing and more.

As mentioned AWN always condemn on hard tone by releasing press statements, organizing of press conferences, gathering and demonstration against all form of violence and demand seriously from government and international community to draw their attention for the Afghan women's protection by measuring for preventing such kind of brutal incidents.



The case of Martyr Farkhunda is among a heartbreaking murder case where human rights are clearly violated; Afghan Women's Network with support of its members pursued this case from its beginning and is still continues. AWN tried through its regular advocacy and lobbying activities for persecution of its perpetrators in order to ensure the justice. In this regard a defense lawyer committee has been recruited to follow the case and update civil society members from progression. On 12 May 2015 AWN held a coordination meeting with a group of Lawyers for studying and analysis Primary sentence of the legal court about Martyr Farkhunda case, this meeting had around 30 participants including 10 participants from Civil Society Organizations. After analysis and studying of the case according to the country applicable law, participants claimed on invalidity of the sentence and demanded for amendment of the court decision and also decided on continuing of advocacy in this area. Before that Afghan Women's Network had advocacy and published number of press release to ensure justice in all cases initiated from violence such as on Date 20 March 2015 about brutal and worst form of the murder case of Martyr Farkhunda on face of public, in this publication AWN quoted from the Islamic Sharia about preventing of violence and honor of women. AWN also demand from government to take serious actions for identifying and prosecution the perpetrators of such horrible crime.

Similarly on 5 May 2015 AWN demanded from the National Unity Government through a press release to publically prosecute the perpetrators of Martyr Farkhunda case and did share concerns of women activists and civil society about the transparency and justice of the court. On May 20, 2015 AWN and women activists once again claimed on government and relevant judicial sectors for the transference in process of Martyr Farkhunda Case and expressed their remarks about the court's decision held on 07 April 2015. As the someway on date 09 June 2015 AWN issued another press release for pursuing the case of Martyr Farkhunda and did request from the government to follow up prosecution the case.

At mean while on 2nd July 2015 AWN and Civil Society Organization's members organized an emergency meeting on appeals court about Martyr Farkhunda case which was confidentially held. In this meeting participant decided to take appointment for meeting with H.E President, Head of HRC, and protest through demonstration in Kabul and Provinces.



On 10 November 2015 Afghan Women's Network and civil society once again called through an issue of a press release for investigation and fair trial of those people who are accused of the murder of Martyr Farkhunda. It's also mentioned, that civil society has observed the case review of Farkhunda from its early stage by judicial organs, and believes the case has passed the process without adhering to the law. This kind of progress is not acceptable to Farkhunda's family members, civil society activists, and the people of Afghanistan. It was further mentioned Civil society expected the Supreme Court to mete justice, but even after eight months, the unfair practices of the legal system and violations of law in connection the case of Martyr Farkhunda has not resulted in any fair outcome.



On Nov 05, 2015 AWN issued a press release about stoning and murder of nineteen year lady by the name of Rukhshana which accused of adultery with a boy named Mohammad Gul in Cheghcheran of Ghor province. Afghan Women's Network condemned the incident and called it out of religious values and human rights. It also mention that, this is not the first event that women are victimizing and see pain from evil people, called its roots with lack of access to justice on right way, government weak role on all part of the country, and lack of law enforcement equally. These are the main elements to pave way for holding field courts in the country. AWN seriously called on government for women protection and immediately prohibition of field courts practice.

AWN held a consultative conference about the draft of Reconciliation in Civil Disputes Law on date 11 Nov 2015 in Kabul. The goal of this conference was to have consultation with experts and lawyers about the draft of Reconciliation in Civil Disputes Law, which was organized with coordination of



On 14 February 2015, AWN joint with One Billion Rising (OBR) the global movement for violence against women through organizing a conference held in Ministry Of Women Affair (MOWA). Number of the governmental officials, parliamentarians, civil society organizations and other human rights defenders participated in this program. In follow up, the OBR campaign started in Kabul and continued in 34 provinces of Afghanistan



UN-Women where representatives of Ministry of Justice, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, lawyers, legislators and members of AWN were participated.

In connection to the violence cases, AWN demand from government On February 23, 2015 by issuing a press release for the prosecution of the perpetrators of Paghman tragic incident and other similar events rooting from violence including, honor killing, women sexual harassment, child abuse, self-burning, women beating and many other similar events. In this regard AWN requested from the government and international community to take seriously actions for the elimination of all form of violence against women. In follow up, on date 24 March 2015 Afghan Women's Network with number of civil society organizations organized a large gathering in order to repeat their demands from the Afghan National Unity Government about prosecution of the Paghman incident. At the end of this gathering four members of the Afghan Women's Network including Ms. Mahboba Seraj, Shenkai Zaheen Karokhail, Shahla Farid, and Najiba Azizi was appointed as member of reality finder commission from the government side to investigate the event's facts and pursue the case in judicial organs.

In context of public awareness about women's rights AWN has conducted numerous training workshops to aware people from violence against women and elaborate the articles of EVAW LAW, in this regard on 08 January 2015 AWN organized 5 days' workshop under name of "women's right from Islamic prospective", this workshop was meanly discussed the issues related dowry, divorce, heritage's rights and other relevant issues. Similarly AWN organized 4 training workshops to analysis each articles of EVAW LAW and conducted 12 monthly meetings with lawyer committees in order to identify the challenges against the EVAW Law implementation. At same time AWN regularly had broadcasted Audio adds and radio spots from radio to inform people about women's rights and public awareness.

As mentioned AWN advocate women's right through publications of press release. In 2015 AWN published numbers of press release and press statements in support of women and children's rights, and did defense from violence against women, on January 02, 2015 AWN called on National Unity Government through publication of press release to stop child violence by Local police in north zone, In this press release AWN requested from National Unity Government to stop child harassment occurred by local polices in north zone and mentioned for prosecution of the criminals committed to adultery against 13 years old children.

On January 20, 2015 AWN shared the concerns of civil societies and women's rights activists about children and women abuses such as sexual abuses, violence and cryptic brutally assassinations. These concerns were shared with H.E President through an issue of a six articulated open letter and did request of seriously follow up the issues as well as prosecution of the perpetrators of case.

Afghan Women's Network strongly condemned the brutal rape and murder of a three years old Afghan child named "Yonus", who had been kidnapped and then killed. AWN demanded from National Unity Government and relevant judicial sectors through an issue of a press release published on date 13 July 2015 to follow the case, find and prosecute the perpetrators of this brutal incident.

Similarly on 9 September 2015 AWN issued a press release about poisoning of school girls in Herat province, despite of condemning the incident, AWN called for prosecuting of the criminal involved in this case and demanded for protection of educational and training centers.

In December 2015 AWN organized a press conference on occasion of the International Human Right's Day by the name of "Human Right, is Women's Right" and published a press releases too. In the conference Afghan Women's Network message was that obey from human rights and constraining the violence have not only roots in applicable law of the country but is highly valued in Islamic sharia, it is also added that obeying from Human right make justice in society and is one of the main principle for living in democratic society. But the concept of Human right should be clear and comprehensive for all parts of society particularly women and children. AWN Called on governmental officials and relevant authorities to obey by practicing the principle of equality and justice and did add that our efforts for improvement of women's social protection in society should be based on the equality of rights and equal citizenship.

Finally on 22 December 2015, Afghan Women's Network published its 22th press release about a lady named Liza Akbari who was Afghan original - America's citizen brutally killed in the area of kart-e-Char of Kabul City, Afghan Women's Network has seriously condemned the murder of Ms. Akbari and called that this is not the first case of killing of women in Afghanistan. Kabul City as the country capital is becoming day by day worse for women's social protection, these kinds of events without prosecution, arresting of the perpetrators and failure to implement justice become cause of the constraints against women's movement as their active presence in all fields.

25 November equal with the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and the beginning of 16 Days campaign. This day is celebrating every year in all over the world. Afghan Women's Network also celebrated from this day and deployed campaign under name of 16 days campaign starting from November 25th (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) and ending on 10th December (International Human Rights Day) for the purpose of



16 Days Campaign

elimination of violence against women, in order to support from women's rights and to give the importance and attention of women's needs.

In 2015 AWN started 16 days campaign from Kabul and has carried out in all over Afghanistan, during the campaign AWN and its members could able to meet with number of the government seniors including H.E Executive Directorate of NUG (Dr. Abdullah Abdullah), Minister of Hajj and Religious Affairs (Mr. Fiaz Mohammad Osmane), Minster of Information and Culture (Mr. Ab.Bahare Jahani), and other high ranked positions in the National Unity Government.

At meanwhile, AWN prepared and submitted a petition to the Upper House of the Parliament

where civil society called this year a violated year for the women of Afghanistan and said that, this year, we witnessed the most heinous acts of violence on women and girls. Martyring of Farkhunda in Kabul, stoning of Rukhshana in Ghor, flogging and the death of Shiringul, and sexual abuse of women and children in Baghlan and other provinces, are some examples of the cases, that shows drastic increase in incidence of violence in Afghanistan and they linked these acts of violence are perpetuated by negative traditional patterns and cultural norms in society that support, facilitate and justify it.

Legal, political, social and economic factors and even psychological factors have a significant role in the spread of violence against women. Lack of women's access to justice, prosecution, arrest and punishment of the accused, and financial and emotional violence affected women and their families and reflect government weakness and low resolve in the fight to eradicate violence against women.

At the same time, in this year, Afghan Women's Network held consultation meeting to identify three main problems of violence against women in Afghanistan linked to strategic priorities (Women's Social and Legal Protection). The campaign is conducted in Kabul, Bamyán, Ghazni, Khost, Paktia, Kunar, Nangarhar, Takhar, Baghlan, Badakhshan, Farah, Herat, Nuristan, Parwan, Kandahar, Samangan, Ghor and Wardak provinces. After analyzing the provincial discussions, the Afghan Women's Network find out that the continuation of these problems are linked to low women's participation in leadership and lack of political fair dealing decisively with the perpetrators of sexual abuse. This has perpetuated a culture of impunity, lack of security, and weak governance in the districts and some provinces. The existence of corruption and misuse among people in authority, concealing killings and rapes of women, lack of access of women victims to the judicial system, presence of illegal weapons with irresponsible individuals and armed groups, lack of government control, continuation of war and lack of rule of law in the country are contributing factors and are serious challenges that have been identified.



Consultative Workshop on the identifying three distinctive issues of VAW

More Activities:



08 of March Women's International Day Celebration by AWN

Afghan Women's Network Celebrated 8th March the International Women's Day and the twentieth anniversary of the Afghan Women's Network through a conference held on date 08 March 2015. In this conference despite information about AWN background and its goals a documentary film prepared by AWN's activities is presented to participants. At meanwhile in this program AWN presented awards of appreciation to the AWN founders, board members, employees, donors, and members of the network due to their performance and supporting with AWN within last two decades.

Afghan Women's Network celebrate from national days as usual, this time AWN celebrated Afghanistan Independent's Day in Kabul and Provinces, and memorized from the champion women those who have struggled for the freedom of the country.

On 24 Feb, 2015 Afghan Women's Network appreciated support and activities of the media in regard to women's issues that they reflect timely the Afghan Women's Network's activities in media. This was carried out through a party called lunch party for the media where number of local and international media members participated, similarly on 2nd Aug 2015 AWN held Coordination meeting with Pakistani journalists for the purpose of further cooperation and exchanges of views for current and future .



AWN's Institutional Development & New Initiatives - 2015

Afghan Women's Network is governed by its constitution which was updated by end of 2015, according to that the organization management structure is consist of General Assembly, Board of Directorates and Executive Committee (CEO, Deputy CEO, and Line Managers). We are pleased that our engagement has been sustained in the current year too with improvement in the AWN organizational policies and management documents such as development and finalizing of AWN constitution, development of 12 policies for internal department, completion of AWN profile, Brochures, Monthly Newsletter and many other publications.

In this year Afghan Women's Network could able to present its **strategy for the year 2015 - 2017**. It presented in a program held in European Union office conference Hall on date 23 Jun 2015, where diplomats from different Embassies, representative of the Ministries, civil society organizations, AWN Members and AWN leadership and board member were participated.

In this program AWN revealed to the participants, that this strategy is a guideline for AWN for the years 2015 -2017 to increase self-capacity as active member of civil society and also to support in the development of Afghan Women and Afghanistan as whole.



General Assembly meeting for the approval of the AWN constitution

Similarly in 2015 AWN could able to approve **AWN's constitution** which plays role as road map for AWN administration and also for better managing its outstanding activities. The constitution is approved through a General Assembly where representatives from ministry of Economy, Civil Society organization, AWN leadership and Civil society member were participated in order to overview the constitution articles and materials. After overviewing and advices of the assembly members the constitution got ready at quarter 4 of 2015.



At meanwhile AWN had significant improvement in its managerial level including AWN **Project Management Information System (PMIS)** is active and working properly, conducting organizational & individual team members' assessments and increasing the number of staff from 95 to 107 at both managerial and technical levels, And by the end of 2015, AWN had around 129 civil society organizations focusing on women's rights and more than 3,500 individual members registered in AWN as members.

In context of AWN internal staff capacity development, AWN could able to organize numerous capacity building training for AWN central and provincial staffs, these trainings were in field of leadership, management, advocacy, gender, women's right, Heritage, 1325UNSCR, EVAW Law, child protection, harassment in work environment and, CEDAW, awareness about danger environment, and others.

Similarly AWN Admin, HR and IT departments performance have been improved in compare to the previous years. In this year AWN Admin, IT and HR departments have policies manuals and organize their activities in light of that policies, AWN Local Area Network (LAN) is more secure and all IT equipment, computers' programs are updated. Two IT specialist are controlling the IT related affairs in center and in case on need they provide support with provincial offices as well.

Likewise, **AWN communication and Newsletter unit** had perceptual achievements by recruiting of communication officer. This unit is controlling by a communication officer and Newsletter chief and editors.

In this year AWN had regular publication by preparing and organizing organization's technical documents, updating in social media from all on going progress, simultaneous translation of all publication in three languages, support with entire department in regard to their documents preparation, arrangement and organizing AWN preplanned events, support in facilitating of press conferences, help in preparing organizational technical documents and technical formats and other relevant activities which AWN communication unit had remarkable contribution. AWN's Newsletter and brochure have regularly and professionally prepared and published on time, now AWN have proper communication channel and is proceeding from a single source with AWN all stakeholders .



AWN research Unit had remarkable achievements during this year including a research study conducted about *Beijing +20 Afghanistan Civil Society Progress Report*, to review the implementation of Beijing platform for Action to find out about women, peace and security; women's political participation and leadership; women's legal and social protection 5.

On Jun 2015 AWN published research report about *Justice, Legal Rights and Women's Prisoners in Afghanistan* which is developed on, to identify the violence cases in Afghanistan, the main purpose of this research was to inspect the condition of those women who are in prisons and also to understand their needs and concerns. 6 .

Similarly on July 2015 AWN published a *research report of ERAW Law*, which is financially sponsored by Women Kind.

The Cycle 5 includes the activates such as, *monitoring of the implantation of ERAW LAW in Afghanistan* which has been conducted in three districts of Kabul provinces in order (i) to truck any progress toward a successfully implementation of the ERAW LAW by judicial organs, (ii) to identify the constrains, challenges and opportunity in the implementation of ERAW LAW, (iii) to support the Advocacy efforts of non-state actors to increase women's access to justice through an effective implementation of ERAW LAW in Afghanistan. .

In September 2015 AWN published the *CEDAW report*, which was mainly to evaluate CEDAW implementation and its progress in Afghanistan, key goals of this report was to provide analysis of issues that have been identified in the official government report submitted to the CEDAW committee in 2011. 8

Finally AWN published a *report of UNSCR 1325 progress Score Card in Afghanistan* with support of GNWP technically support in order to truck implementation of UNSCR 1325 for Afghanistan from 2011 -2014 by providing a written information for each indicators relative to previous years. And On January 2015 AWN published research report for Afghanistan Monitoring Women's Security in Transition Cycle 5 with support of Cord Aid the purpose of this report was to identify how the transition has effected Afghan Women using the proxy indicators of overall security, mobility and access to public life, access to services (health & Education), Access to Justice, violence Against women, and women in current affairs. 10

Maintenance of Resource Centers:

In continues of post 2015 activities, AWN has further done in renovation of the resource center both on center and provinces level including, hard and soft data collection , properly organizing books and shelves, and develop the capacity for provincial resource centers staff, develop resource centers user manual plan and provision necessary equipment to provincial and central Resource Centers . 11

5 - AWN Research Beijing +20 Afghanistan Civil Society Progress Report,

6 - AWN Justice , Legal Rights and women's prisons in Afghanistan

7 - AWN Research report for ERAW LAW implementation

8 - WVN Research Report for CEDAW

9 - AWN 1325 report

AWN Monthly Newsletters:

In 2015, AWN able to publish 12 issues of monthly newsletters on regular bases, as a part of a general capacity building project “Supporting Afghan Women’s Network Institutional Development and Stability” (STAIDS), Which is distributed regularly to AWN’s members in Kabul and provinces and also have shared with donors and partners as well. AWN Progress in projects:



AWN Progress in projects:

In connection to post-2015, AWN had progress in relation to on-going projects began in 2014 and the projects in pipeline which proposal have been submitted in 2015.

In this year AWN able to complete project’s documents for MINA’s list (The aim of the pilot program is to empower Afghan women who are committed to advancing women’s rights agenda as political leaders through educational workshops and mentorship in preparation for the 2015 Parliamentary elections).

Similarly, in 2015 AWN able to extend duration of LAB project from 2015 to 2017, STAIDS Project’s by approval of the 2nd Years Work Plan and budget , Tawanmandi Project second year work plan and budget have also approved within this year.

UNOPS funded project for AWN, EVAW LAW implementation and monitoring for Guldara , Shakardara and Kalakan districts of Kabul are among the projects which are successfully completed within this year.

During the year AWN had achievements in regard to on-going and completed projects as below is briefly description

- 1) Achievements in relation to the Tawanmandi project (Approval of work plan and budget for the second year, Finalisation of M&E and Programme Manual , Revision of AWN’s strategic plan 2015 – 2017, Joint networking strategy and joint advocacy strategy. In the area of institutional documents, AWN could able to develop networking, advocacy and Financial manuals, developing individual and organisation membership policies, Revising AWN’s constitution and other relevant documents.
- 2) Achievements in relation to the STAIDS project: (Upgrading IT system, developing and revising 12 new policies and manuals including; Communication, Fundraising,



advocacy, IT, Admin, Logistic, branding and Security policies and Organisational assessment, and development of AWN's Profile).

- 3) Other scattered progress which have been done in the course of this year is including AWN central office renovation, staff capacity development, Young Women Leadership Programme, Media campaign, CEDAW report, 1325 report, APRP monitoring report. 12



CONCLUSION

2015 was either a good year for the Afghan Women's Network and by the same token it was a very bad year too. It was a good year because it brought AWN significant achievements under its three core strategic principles and it was a bad year because this year was the most violated year for the Afghan women.

In this year Afghan Women's Network with support of its members able through its advocacy efforts to bring elite and able women in governmental senior positions as ministers, deputy ministers, governors, ambassadors and other high rank positions which have been rarely practiced in the country history.

Another valued achievement in this area was increasing of 25 % quota for women in district council election and the demand of 38% share in overall governmental level based on 38% votes casting in 2014 presidential election.

Similarly in 2015 Afghan Women's Network contributed under its Women, Peace and Security strategic principle to support Afghan Women via its advocacy efforts on national and international level comply with Afghan government regulations and international conventions by raising the Afghan Women voice for bringing an inclusive and sustainable peace in the country, As result of these continues efforts, Afghan Women's Network with support of its members able to participate in numerous International conferences, meetings and workshops in order to share Afghan women's problems and to engage international communities for their support. Including those, AWN has honor of participating in Beijing +20, the conference, inclusive Security conference in USA, participation in the Fostering inclusive dialogue in European Union office, Women Leadership Curriculum Development Workshop in India, Conference on network development in Norway and similar several others conferences in this year , where these all help us to develop AWN network and experiences on international level and also to delivery our messages regarding Afghan women's problems and propose relevant solutions to the international community.

Similarly, on national Level AWN able to meet with Afghan National Unity Government heads, cabinet's members, parliamentarians, senators and other seniors. In these meetings AWN shared Afghan women's problems, and have got their commitments for overall support of women's social, political and economic improvement.

At meanwhile Afghan Women's Network as women rights defender network always support and defend from women social and legal rights and stance strongly for all violence against women with coordination and support of its members. AWN condemned all violence against women in light of its social and legal protection, and did try to prevent such cases through deploying the advocacy and lobbying activities by providing rapid timely response through organizing meetings , round tables , conferences , publication of press releases and protesting through gathering and demonstration.

Afghan Women's Network had the pleasure for implementing numerous valuable projects continues from post- 2015. These projects were funded by Tawandmandi, DFAT, Cord Aid, UN



–Women, UNOPS and WomenKind and other donors where AWN had remarkable progress in its implementation and have tangible achievements.

Similarly, there are number of other events and initiatives that took place in 2015 such as organizing regular capacity development trainings for AWN's Staffs and its member organizations during this year. AWN has honor of successfully completion the two rounds of its Young Women's Leadership program (YWLP) and 64 persons from AWN's member organization in 17 training workshops of Capacity Building including, leadership, management, advocacy, gender, women's right, inheritance, 1325UNSCR, ERAW Law, child protection, harassment in work environment and also about Elimination of Violence Against Women, CEDAW, awareness training about danger environment, and more .

In another hand, AWN has actively participated and lunched the international days , treaties and convention which of Afghanistan is concessional partner such as lunch of 1325 UNSCR (United Nation Security Council Resolution), The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), One Billion Rising (OBR), International Human Rights Day , International Women Rights Day and other . AWN celebrated from these days through lunch of conferences, gathering, campaigning both in Kabul and provinces.

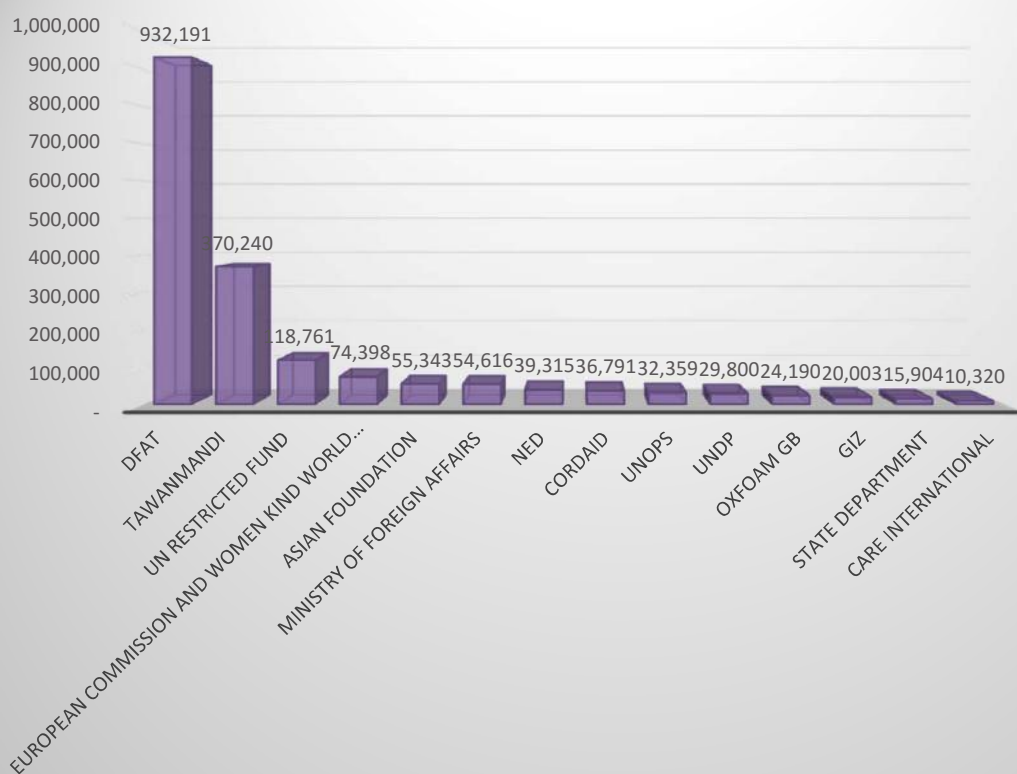
Besides all above mentioned efforts, there is a significant need for additional technical and financial continues support for women's rights protection and women empowerment by the Afghan government and international community. Because, until now, the women of Afghanistan continue to face exclusion from important decision-making, peace building processes and the implementation of the ERAW Law is still facing major challenges. Furthermore, In Afghanistan, there are great inconsistencies between customary Law, Civil Law and Islamic Law, as well as the informal justice system, which tends to grant women even less rights - women face constitutional equality but legal inequality.

To this end, the Afghan government must ensure the recognition of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 and mainstreaming the NAPWA across all government ministries to make sure that women are not marginalized in planning and development.

At this occasion on behalf of AWN would like once again to express our gratitude to our partners, donors and all the men and women who have assisted us to complete our mission. AWN is also thankful to our international partners for their financial and technical supports. We will always appreciate their openhanded support - their involvement has been crucial to achieving women's rights in a war-affected country.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT DONOR WISE EXPENDITURES DETAIL FROM DECEMBER 22,2014 TILL DECEMBER 21,2015

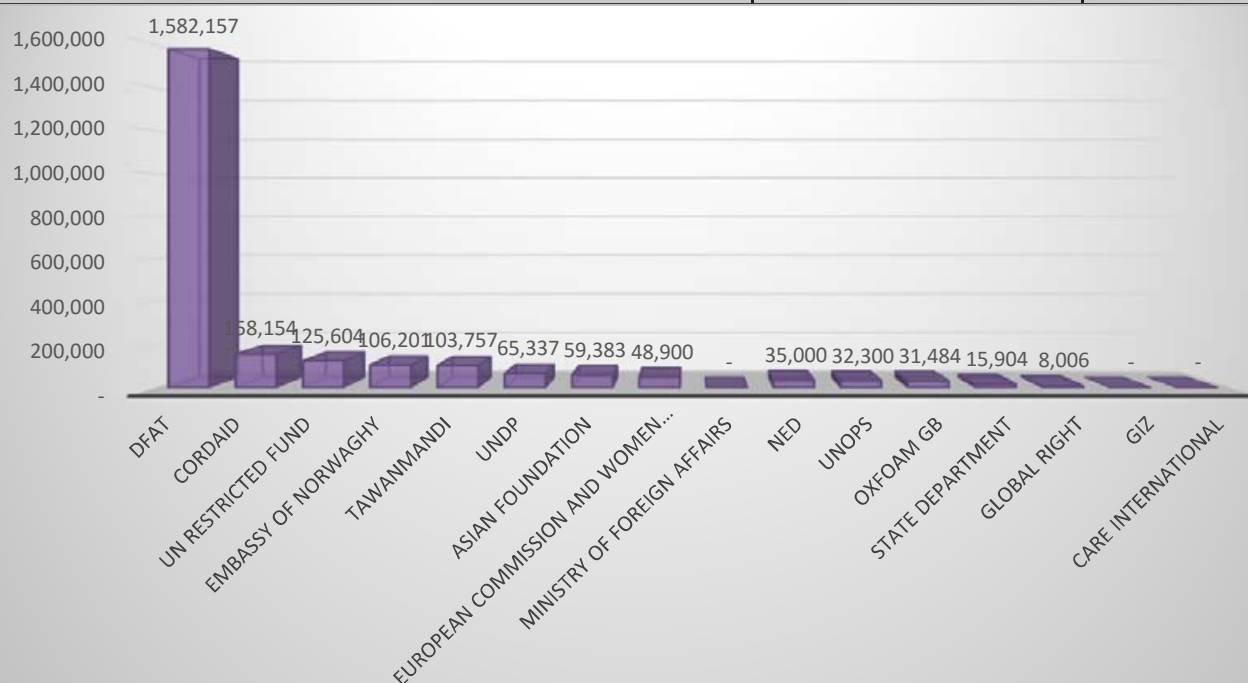
S/N	Donor	Expenditures	
		From	Expenditures Percentages
		22-Dec-14	
		Till 21-Dec-15	
1	DFAT	932,191	51.38%
2	TAWANMANDI	370,240	20.41%
3	Un Restricted Fund	118,761	6.55%
4	European Commission and Women Kind World Wide	74,398	4.10%
5	Asian Foundation	55,343	3.05%
6	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	54,616	3.01%
7	NED	39,315	2.17%
8	Cordaid	36,791	2.03%
9	UNOPS	32,359	1.78%
10	UNDP	29,800	1.64%
11	OXFOAM GB	24,190	1.33%
12	GIZ	20,003	1.10%
13	State Department	15,904	0.88%
14	Care International	10,320	0.57%
GRAND TOTAL		1,814,233	100.00%





**FINANCE DEPARTMENT
DONOR WISE RECEIPT DETAIL
FROM DECEMBER 22,2014 TILL DECEMBER 21,2015**

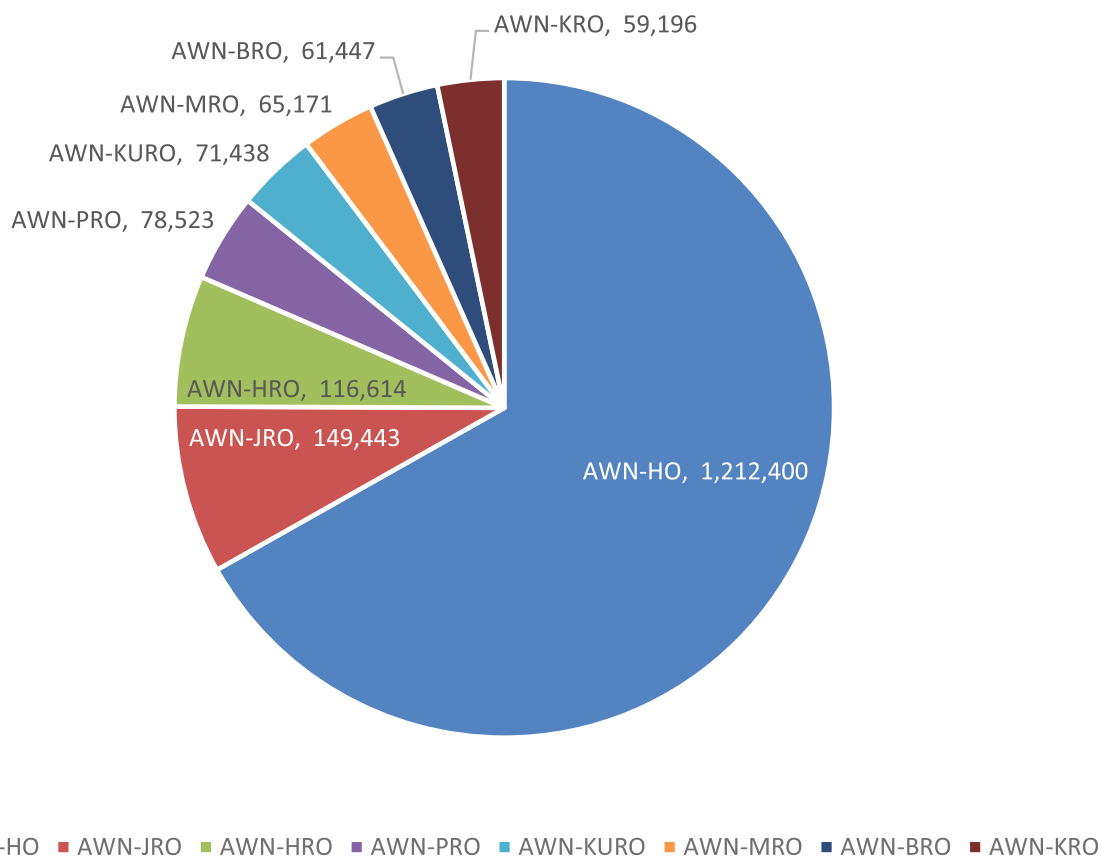
S/N	Donor	RECEIPTS		Expenditures
		From		Percentages
		22-Dec-14		
		Till		
21-Dec-15				
1	DFAT	1,582,157		66.70%
2	Cordaid	158,154		6.67%
3	Un Restricted Fund	125,604		5.29%
4	Embassy of Norwaghy	106,201		4.48%
5	TAWANMANDI	103,757		4.37%
6	UNDP	65,337		2.75%
7	Asian Foundation	59,383		2.50%
8	European Commission and Women Kind World Wide	48,900		2.06%
9	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-		0.00%
10	NED	35,000		1.48%
11	UNOPS	32,300		1.36%
12	OXFOAM GB	31,484		1.33%
13	State Department	15,904		0.67%
14	Global Right	8,006		0.34%
15	GIZ	-		0.00%
16	Care International	-		0.00%
GRAND TOTAL		2,372,187		100.00%





FINANCE DEPARTMENT AWN AND ITS REGIONAL OFFICES EXPENDITURES DETAIL FROM DECEMBER 22,2014 TILL DECEMBER 21,2015

S/N	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT IN USD	PERCENTAGE
1	AWN-HO	1,212,400	66.83%
2	AWN-JRO	149,443	8.24%
3	AWN-HRO	116,614	6.43%
4	AWN-PRO	78,523	4.33%
5	AWN-KURO	71,438	3.94%
6	AWN-MRO	65,171	3.59%
7	AWN-BRO	61,447	3.39%
8	AWN-KRO	59,196	3.26%
GRAND TOTAL		1,814,233	100.00%





Annex I:

AWN DONORS IN 2015

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

Cordaid

The Asia Foundation

Care International

Global Rights

GIZ

UNDP

Tawanmandi

European Commission

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NED

Womankind

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

UNOPS

State Department

OXFAM

UNWOMEN



Annex -II

AWN's Press Release/ Statements in 2015

1. Sexual harassment on a child or unhuman disaster? (04. Jan. 2015)
2. In relation with the announcement of the proposed members of the cabinet of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (18. Jan. 2015)
3. In Relation of Proposed Cabinet (18. Jan. 2015)
4. Afghan Women Demand Political Participation for their 38% Casted Votes (02. Feb. 2015)
5. Afghan Women Join the Global One-Billion Rising Campaign to Support Action to Access to their Rights! (14. Feb. 2015)
6. Civil society activists and Afghanistan citizens press release in relation to the upraising of violence against women (23. Feb. 2015)
7. In relation to the Farkhunda case (20. Mar. 2015)
8. In relation to employment of four women ministers in the cabinet of National Unity Government (21. Apr. 2015)
9. Views of the CSOs in relation to the obvious court proceedings of martyred Farkhunda (05. May. 2015)
10. Poisoning school girls (08. May. 2015)
11. In relation to the martyrdom of the active women of ERAW attorney office due recent suicide attack in Kabul (11. May. 2015)
12. Views of Civil Society Organizations and Activists in relation to the Initial Court Judgment regarding brutal killing of Farkhunda (20. May. 2015)
13. In relation to the pursue of Farkhunda case after primary court (09. June. 2015)
14. In relation to presence of a woman in Supreme Court High Council (09. July. 2015)
15. In relation to the brutal rape and murder of a three years old child (13. July. 2015)
16. Women's Inclusion in Peace Process (03. Aug. 2015)
17. Increase Civilian Casualties, increase Insecurity and Fear (13. Aug. 2015)
18. In relation to the current situation of girl students in Herat (09. Sept. 2015)
19. Why women as peace negotiators/ peace builder? (17. Sept. 2015)
20. Civil Unity for Peace (21. Sept. 2015)
21. Rukhshana Murder Case (05. Nov. 2015)
22. We, as Afghan civil society organizations call for a thorough investigation and fair trial of those accused of the murder of martyr Farkhunda (10. Nov. 2015)
23. Afghan Women's Network petition in connection with the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and the beginning of 16 Days (25. Nov. 2015)
24. Appointment of woman judge in the Supreme Court high Council (02. Dec. 2015)
25. In relation of Human Rights Day (08. Dec. 2015)
26. Afghan Women Again victimized of violence (22. Dec. 2015)
27. In relation to the political and social situation of women (28. Dec. 2015)



Annex -III

Other Important Activities:

AWN's commitments towards transparent and impactful implementation of Afghanistan's National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325- Women, Peace and Security

30 June 2015

Afghan Women's Network would like to congratulate the National Unity Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Women Leaders and Activists for the launch of the Afghanistan's First National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

The official launch of the Afghanistan NAP by the President of Afghanistan H.E. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani is an achievement that shows the NUG commitment towards the importance of women, peace and security agenda. Today's launch is a milestone towards accountability of all relevant government ministries, Independent Institutions, Governors and civil society in Afghanistan.

AWN as a leading and only network focusing on women, peace and security agenda as one of its strategic priorities has been a key player in implementation of UNSCR 1325, awareness raising, capacity building, provision of technical support as a member of the Steering Committee and Technical Committee of NAP development and producing of research and monitoring reports focusing on UNSCR 1325 implementation.

AWN since 2010 has been able to produce annual monitoring reports on implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Afghanistan, lobbying and advocating for women's increment in the Provincial Peace Council, technical capacity building for women members of provincial peace council, producing monitoring women security in transition cycle reports, establishment of peace committees where women representatives were provided the space to discuss peace, conflict resolution, negotiations etc, AWN has also played an active and major role to provide provincial consultations for the development of Afghanistan NAP in Eight regional zones.

AWN would like to announce its commitment towards transparent and impactful implementation of Afghanistan's first NAP on women, peace and security through the following commitments.

1. AWN as an official representative of civil society in the Steering Committee and Technical Committee will continue its efforts towards implementation of NAP.
2. AWN will continue to produce annual monitoring reports on implementation of UNSCR 1325 particularly referring to the NAP implementation from now onward.
3. AWN would like to extend its support and technical capacity at the Kabul and provincial level through its members, provincial offices to ensure effective implementation of Afghanistan NAP on women, peace and security.
4. While it is encouraging that the President emphasized on allocation of a specific budget for implementation of NAP 1325, we call on the international community to coordinate and allocate this budget immediately for the impact in the lives of women.



5. We call on the government ministries to share the NAP with their relevant departments to raise their awareness and start their immediate engagement toward its implementation.

Afghan Women's Network Position Paper on the occasion of Senior Official Meeting on Afghanistan

05 September 2015

National Unity Government (NUG), has fair progress in the country's security, economic growth, democracy, human rights and the rights of women since inauguration.

In the context of women's political representation and intervention at government level, there are notable progress such as appointment of four women in the cabinet, introducing a woman for the Supreme Court high council and two women governors. It is also encouraging to observe government's commitment in increasing and engaging women at the deputy ministerial, director and ambassador posts.

Despite these relative improvements, there is much more that needs to be done for life of Afghan women. For most women, little has changed since the days of the Taliban. Many women still face challenges stemming from insecurity, violence and discrimination. In remote areas, women lack exercising basic rights such as access to education, health and social presence. Forced marriages and rapes are still at its peak at various geographies. Access to medical care is spotty with more women dying of childbirth than any other country in the world. Women are still subject to oppression. Access to justice for women is extremely weak and there are examples of informal justice mechanisms that affected women and girls life on daily basis at the rural level.

The Senior Official Meeting (SOM) is an opportunity for the National Unity Government to share their plans and commitments for implementation of Tokyo Mutual Accountable Frame Work (TMAF) and agreements made in London Conference. This conference will also be an important platform for the international community to reaffirm their 2014 London conference commitments, discuss plans for the distribution of aid, and particularly re-emphasize on their commitment for supporting Afghan women's empowerment.

The Afghan Women's Network (AWN) believes 14 years of achievements for the improvement of Afghan women's lives are linked to the support and contribution of the Afghan Government and international community. In SOM, Afghanistan's success can be measured by setting indicator as progress of Afghan women. We call on NUG and International Community for more practical, implementable and long term commitment towards supporting women's empowerment across Afghanistan.

We also seek to present Afghan women's views, to outline their needs as well as recommended solutions in eight critical areas: 1) good governance; 2) peace and security; 3) access to justice;



4) political participation; 5) economic development; 6) healthcare; 7) education; and 8) donor support for NUG.

1. Good Governance

- Increase appointment of women to decision-making roles within government ministries and independent institutions.
- Institute frequent consultation with women in government and civil society in planning, implementation, and monitoring of national and international frameworks¹ to guarantee participation, transparency and accountability on the part of the Afghan government.
- Involve more women in leading the fight against administrative corruption for impact and results.. More competent women should be given authority and responsibility in Independent Joint Anti-Corruption Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and High Office of Anti-Corruption.
- Develop strategies and serious follow up toward the implementation for ending all forms of structural and social discrimination against women.

2. Peace and Security

- Strategically plan and design accountability mechanism to ensure the implementation of Afghanistan National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security.
- Continue the recruitment, integration and increase decision making role of women in Afghan National Security Forces,
- Allocate 25 percent of seats on the National Security Council to women in order to factor gender considerations into national security planning.
- Create an oversight committee including police women and civil society representatives to monitor the appointment and daily work of the Afghan Local Police units.
- Review the performance of the High Peace Council (HPC). This should focus on assessing the level of participation of women in the Afghan peace process. The analyzes should identify gaps and advise proposed changes to the HPC structure to help ensure experienced and qualified women are appointed.

3. Access to Justice

- Support specific strategies and plans to monitor implementation of Elimination of Violence against Women law (EVAW).
- Support mechanisms to ratify and implement family law to address elimination of domestic and social violence against women.
- Commit towards ratification and enforcement of regulation to prevent discrimination against women to address different level of discriminations at families, work place, education and higher education institutions and society.
- Commit to ratify and implement the regulation to prevent all forms of sexual harassment against girls and women in society, work plan and homes.

¹ Afghanistan Constitution, NAPWA, CEDAW, UNSCR 1325



- Serious follow up of the legal procedures of perpetrators committing violence, sexual and gender abuse to women by increasing the number of women judges at the provincial level and establishing elimination of violence against women special courts at the national level.

4. Political Participation

- Provide political and diplomatic support for women-led advocacy organizations to reform the electoral law to increase the quota for women on Provincial Councils to 25%.
- Increase women's representation to a minimum of 30% within senior leadership positions in the administrative and judicial branches of government.
- Support participation of women at the national, regional and international decision making levels through diplomatic pressures and financial support as and when needed.

5. Economic Development

- Networking and create links between Afghan Business Women with the NUG, private sector and CSOs;
- Develop and increase women's entrepreneurial education and training opportunities (Technical and vocational Trainings);
- Implement economic procedures considering the gender requirements based on urban economic development, rural and regional economic development;
- Support initiatives that provide easier access for women in the labor market.

6. Healthcare

- Develop and increase the number of healthcare centers at the provincial level for women.
- Allocate specific budget for productivity health and prevent maternal mortality.
- Develop healthcare insurance for women especially insurance for numerous cancers.
- Evaluate and improve the quality of healthcare services for women (including psychic healthcare).
- Provide quality health care for women (including psychosocial care)

7. Education

- Inclusion of women in decision-making and managing educational and scientific opportunities.
- Increase women's access to vocational and educational trainings.
- Support the creation of educational opportunities for people with disabilities.
- Promote literacy, higher education, and technical skill building for women.
- Develop and improve the capacity of technical instructors across the country.
- Increase the number of women teachers.

8. International Donor Support for NUG

- Encourage and support of allocation of gender based budgeting to empower women through government ministries.



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In spite of the fact that equality between women and men is guaranteed in Afghanistan Constitution, the country launched its first National Action Plan on Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, the obligations and remarks the National Unity Government (NUG) have made during national and international Afghanistan related events, the most striking features of past as well as current peace discussion in Afghanistan is the inequality, characterized by over representation of men and the almost total absence of women.

There is very limited data accessible to measure the progress of the contribution of High Peace Council and Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Process. There are also no concrete examples and lessons learned to find out how women in High Peace Council (HPC) and Provincial Peace Councils (PPC) are contributing and raising women's needs. It is also believed that women in HPC and PPCs hardly have negotiations, consultation, information sharing and lobbying skills to push and continue their representations.

Even where policies explicitly call for more equal representation, underlying attitudes toward women prevent implementation of the policies, and rhetoric remains removed from reality. On 7 July 2015, an official delegate of National Unity Government met Taliban in Pakistan which was called the first formal peace negotiation. There were seven men delegate members introduced by NUG. No women members from HPC, PPCs and women leaders were invited.³

The security situation unfortunately is deteriorating in Afghanistan. Years 2014 and 2015 to date are considered deadliest years for the people of Afghanistan. In 2014, UNAMA recorded the highest number of women's deaths and injuries from conflict-related violence since 2009, when UNAMA began systematically documenting civilian casualties. Five hundred and fifty-six (556) incidents were recorded which caused 909 women casualties (298 deaths and 611 injured), a 21 per cent increase from 2013. Similarly UNAMA Mid Year Report on Protection of Civilian in Armed Conflict has documented 23 per cent increase in women casualties (559 women casualties, comprising 164 deaths and 395 injuries)⁵.

Afghan women remain victims of insecurity, more vulnerable and less supported due to the fact that NUG hardly consult them for their needs, the challenges they face and their contribution to directly or indirectly address increased insecurity and culture of extremism. After Shah Shahid shocking attack that resulted in killings and injuries of over 450 civilians, President Mohammad

³ First direct meeting between the representatives of the High Peace Council (HPC) and the Taliban, 15 July 2015 http://hpc.org.af/english/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=199:first-direct-meeting-between-the-representatives-of-the-high-peace-council-hpc-and-the-taliban&catid=2:news&Itemid=18

⁴ U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 2014 Annual Report, 2014 <https://publicintelligence.net/unama-civilian-casualties-2014/>

⁵ U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) Mid Year Report on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict 2015, http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/human%20rights/2015/PoC%20Report%202015/UNAMA%20Protection%20of%20Civilians%20in%20Armed%20Conflict%20Midyear%20Report%202015_FINAL_%205%20August-new.pdf



Ashraf Ghani had number of consultations and discussion on stand of NUG however women were hugely absent from these important discussions⁶.

Lessons Learned: Women Impact on Peace Process

In a male dominant and culturally diverse country like Afghanistan, lobbying and pursuing for women's meaningful participation in the peace process, it is perceived as a miracle and impossible step. There are local and international examples of formal and informal mediation, peace building and peace negotiation roles women have played. AWN would like to share number of these examples and call on NUG and it is international allies to reconsider their strategy towards peace process in Afghanistan.

1. A woman peace builder, not member of provincial peace council in Wardak voluntarily supports local peace building. When in this province, two girls schools were closed down by insurgents, she and other local women reached out to insurgents and demanded the re-opening of these schools. While women members of HPC and PPC in formal structures hardly find ways for consultations and informal negotiations, women outside these structures are practicing this on daily basis.⁷
2. Another woman, hardly educated in Nimroz province, continuously follow up the security situation of the province, identify the insurgents and try to meet them and negotiate for a peaceful environment in the province.⁸
3. In the Republic of Guatemala, women significantly influenced the talks that led to the 1996 peace accord, in spite of the fact that only two women were included in the negotiating teams of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity and the Government of Guatemala. Civil society participation, including by women's groups, was strongly supported by the United Nations and the Group of Friends that sponsored the talks. Jean Arnault, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Guatemala and mediator of the negotiations, endorsed the formal tabling of women's concerns and recommendations for the parties' consideration. Despite the underrepresentation of women at the peace table, the agreement contained a number of important provisions regarding gender equality⁹.
4. In Liberia, a delegation of eight women from the Liberia chapter of the Mano River Women's Peace Network, led by Ruth Sando Perry and Theresa Leigh-Sherman, participated in the peace talks in 2003 as official observers without the power to speak or vote. At a later stage, in Accra, Ghana, the Liberian Women in Peace building Program (WIPNET) was also granted observer status, but they had a greater impact as agitators for peace, both during many months of restless social mobilization, sit-ins, vigils and

⁶ <http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/20902-ulema-council-condemns-attacks-demands-justice>

⁷ AWN Round Table, 7 September 2015

⁸ Ibid 6

⁹ Strategies for Policy Makers: Bringing Women into Peace Negotiation, 2009, http://www.inclusivesecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Negotiations_FINAL.pdf



demonstrations, and by physically impeding the delegates from leaving the site of the talks without signing the peace agreement¹⁰

Key Solutions: Five Strategies for Women Inclusion in Peace Negotiations

Afghan Women's Network calls on NUG and International Community for a thorough review of current formal structures addressing peace, evaluate the performance of the current members of HPC and PPCs both men and women, bring necessary changes to the structure and members of these formal structures to make the process transparent, inclusive and gender balanced. In order to increase women peace negotiators, expand consultation and information sharing and include women as equally as men in discussions and decisions relevant to peace, AWN would like to propose five strategies for women inclusion in peace negotiations. These include:

1. Direct participation at the negotiation table

It's time for commitments to be actualized and for words on paper and in speeches to be turned into action. We would like to discourage the culture of tokenism, nepotism, or elitism. We call on NUG to select female participants in the upcoming peace negotiations on the basis of their knowledge of the issues,

their speaking skills, and their decision-making, negotiation, mediation, and consensus building skills. 33 percent of the peace negotiators should be women. We call on NUG to consider working closely with Ministry of Women's Affairs, Afghanistan independent Human Rights Commission, women leaders, and women focused organizations in identifying experienced and skilled women in the field of women, peace and security to form a shadow negotiators roster of women peace builders for easy engagement of women in peace negotiations.

2. Observer status

Broadening participation in peace negotiations through observer status can allow women to influence the negotiating parties through a more informal mechanism. It also creates a mechanism for selected groups to communicate information about the process to a wider audience. In the next peace negotiations NUG should also guarantee women observer role for women leaders outside formal structures, for inclusiveness and transparency of the process. International community should support this action as women's finding could help them in underlining the gaps and challenges that might put women's rights into challenge.

3. Consultations

To make the peace process people led and inclusive, to enable an acceptable environment for women as 50% population of Afghanistan¹¹, NUG needs to establish a consultation mechanism with a sustainable implementation plan. The consultation can be in the form of a peace forum, people dialogue and women's voices where the peace process is discussed at the grass root level, the root causes of extremism is identified by communities and women

¹⁰ UN Women, Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence, 2010,

<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/03AWomenPeaceNeg.pdf>

¹¹http://www.researchgate.net/publication/50315280_Eastern_Indian_and_Afghan_Women_in_Management_A_Quantitative_Inquiry_on_Their_Leadership_Proficiencies_and_Propensities



particularly are encouraged to join local efforts to access insurgents and their families and negotiate for peace locally.¹²

4. Problem-solving workshops

The women should be armed with relevant facts, figures, statistics and examples etc. to back up their arguments. The women will have well developed conceptual skills that strengthen their ability to distinguish cause and effect. Problem solving, skills building workshops and exchange sessions for women peace negotiators outside HPC and PPC should be funded and supported by International Community. Once women peace negotiators are identified, ongoing mentorship and technical support by international organizations and donors particularly the UN Women as part of their mandate should be designed and supported.

5. Mass action

Women representatives from any sector, group and community should mobilize themselves and join inclusive actions related to peace negotiations where women peace negotiators are missing or need support. Women led CSOs should design campaign and awareness raising sessions for women at the grass root level. Women organizations and movement is encouraged to develop a long term implementation plan, design campaigns to address peace and reach out to women members of HPC and PPC to assess their contribution and jointly take necessary actions where need be. Women organizations are also encouraged to use all means of media (TV, Radio, Facebook, and Twitter, Online petitions) to speak out about women's role as peace builders, the need for women's representation and the impact.¹³

¹² AWN Round Table, 7 September 2015

¹³ AWN Round Table, 7 September 2015



Afghan Women's Network
Open Letter
Women's Protection must remain a priority

05. Oct. 2015

Afghan women have suffered extensively during last three decades of war. Women have paid high price for losing family members, economic support, jobs and protection during the civil war, internal conflicts and displacements throughout the country. The recent capture of Kunduz province by Taliban, has shocked the Afghan citizens particularly women throughout the country.

We, the Afghan Women's Network, representing 126 women led NGOs and over 3000 individual women advocates representing 34 provinces, appreciate the immediate steps by the National Unity Government (NUG), International Organizations and UN agencies, civil society; women focused organizations, and women advocates in identifying the women human rights defenders and providing relocation support, taking special measure to carry on security operation taking into consideration the safety of civilians.

However, we are seriously concerned about the degrading situation in Kunduz province as well as other provinces in the northeastern zone. According to AWN's Kunduz Office, upon capturing of Kunduz province by Taliban, the environment totally changed for women. Women once again were imprisoned inside their houses extremely stressed and afraid of attacks and violation possibilities. It was also reported that Taliban have been roaming around the city with lists of women government employees, activists and women focused organizations trying to locate their office and residence address.

We are deeply concerned about the human rights violations, killing of civilians and release of criminals from Kunduz prison. The rape and killing of women nurses as reported by the media outlet¹⁴ and Amnesty International¹⁵ is one of the most shocking acts against humanity and human rights standards in the past 14 years. The torture and killing of civilians is being reported by those evacuated from Kunduz province more serious and beyond reports. We believe the attack in Kunduz and the act of violence, torture and rape is clearly action against human rights values and international humanitarian law.

The number of internal displaced people from Kunduz to other provinces is increasing where there is very little support and measures for their shelter, food and security. Those still stuck in their home in Kunduz city are hugely suffering from lack of basic services and facilities as Taliban are still in present and are fighting with security forces.

We have witnessed the rate of vulnerability and suffering working women including women human rights defenders (WHRDs) can face at the war situation in Afghanistan. Unfortunately, most of working women had fled Kunduz city to safe their families and their own lives. These women were

¹⁴ <http://www.tolonews.com/en/afghanistan/21601-amnesty-international-calls-for-protection-of-kunduz-civilians>

¹⁵ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/press-releases/2015/09/afghanistan-all-sides-must-protect-civilians-as-fighting-rages-in-kunduz/>



stuck in another district of Kunduz province by no means of protection and relocation measures for three days with huge threat of Taliban attack.

We are hugely saddened by the recent air strike that has resulted in huge loss of doctors, nurses and patients at the MSF premises in Kunduz. The only health service provider that was already healing huge number of injured civilians from Taliban attack being killed and burned. We believe this is a war crime and must be investigated although justifying such action is not possible¹⁶

We, the women of Afghanistan call on all actors, National Unity Government, International Community and International Humanitarian Organizations for immediate and serious attention and steps towards supporting people particularly women and girls in Kunduz.

- Reports indicate on the lack of basic services and facilities to those men, women and children currently stuck in Kunduz city where the fighting is still ongoing. We call on Afghan government to provide food, water and immediate health services through security forces present in the city.
- We call for special measures and steps towards supporting internally displaced residence, provision of protection and evacuation for women human rights defenders, step towards immediate stop of war and measures for recovery of the city and situation of people in Kunduz.
- We call on Afghan government for appointment of a special investigation committee comprising of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Organization, local and international human rights focused civil society organizations for an immediate investigation and gathering evidences on the violations against women.
- The investigation committee must be independent and have full access to information and victims in order to recorded, perpetrators should be identified and justice to women victims should be guaranteed as committed by Afghan government in it is first National Action Plan on implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security¹⁷
- We call on NUG to provide necessary health, psychological, and social support to survivors of sexual violence in Kunduz according to it is commitment made in Afghanistan National Action Plan on implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security¹⁸
- We call on NUG to plan immediate security, protection, shelter and relocation support to the most vulnerable in terms of Taliban attacks. The National Unity Government should make special measures to avoid the loss of lives, violence and displacement of people implementing it is obligations in accordance to Shariah, National and International laws.

¹⁶ <http://www.msf.org/article/afghanistan-%E2%80%99Ci-have-no-words-express-it-unspeakable%E2%80%9D>

¹⁷ <http://mfa.gov.af/Content/files/English%20NAP%206.pdf>

¹⁸ Ibid 2



- We call on NUG and international actors to collaborate and introduce a protection mechanism for working women including WHRDs consideration the ratio of threat towards them and their families taking example of Kunduz into consideration and provide immediate support for their relocation and other needs. Protection of working women must remain a priority if another province face similar deteriorating situation.
- We call on international community and international humanitarian organizations for support Afghan civil society especially the women focused organizations in this critical situation. CSOs acting as bridge between government and communities have identified the immediate needs of people in Kunduz. CSOs need technical, logistical and financial support to reach out these communities who are either experiencing the occasional fighting between security forces and Taliban or all displaced to neighboring provinces.
- We stand in Solidarity with MSF on their call for an investigation of air strike which has hugely damaged and made this institution to leave Kunduz in this critical situation. We call on all parties to not use the public spaces such as hospitals, schools and clinics as battle field and point of attack during the war¹⁹.

¹⁹¹⁹ <http://www.msf.org/article/afghanistan-msf-demands-explanations-after-deadly-airstrikes-hit-hospital-kunduz>

AWN'S INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL - 2015



1- Women Leadership Curriculum Development Workshop India 18 to 22 Jan, 2015	3- Beijing +20 Means to Afghanistan USA 10 to 12 March, 2015	5- Inclusive Security USA 11 29 Oct, 2015	7- Women's Network Workshop Norway 31 May to 04 Jun, 2015
2- Women Powerful agents for Peace and Security Netherlands 15 to 18 Feb, 2015	4- OSCE (Fostering Inclusive Dialogue) Vienna, Austria 17 to 21 May, 2015	6- Mina's List Program India 12 to 17 Dec, 2015	8- Sexual Harrestment-Workshop India 13 to 15 April, 2015

