



UNSCR 1325 Progress Scorecard: Afghanistan

Prepared by: **The Afghan Women's Network** (with technical assistance from
Instructions for Filling Out the Yearly Progress Scorecard








Global Network of Women Peacebuilders)

The UNSCR 1325 scorecard allows you to track implementation of UNSCR 1325 for your Country from 2010-2014, by providing a rating for each indicator relative to previous year

- Please provide the score for each indicator to track the status of implementation of UNSCR 1325 for your country. After you have provided a rating for each indicator, the scorecard will automatically calculate a score for each year. Please note that each score should be one of the following:

- There are 10 indicators. Each color code collocates with an absolute number. Please select one of the following color codes described below for each indicator

-  Significant Deterioration (equal to 2 toward aggregate score)
-  Slight/moderate derioration (equal to 4 toward aggregate score)
-  No Change for the given indicator from the previous year (equal to 6 toward aggregate score)
-  Slight/moderate progress (equal to 8 toward aggregate score)
-  Significant progress (equal to 10 toward aggregate score)

- "Not Applicable" signifies that the given indicator does not apply to your country. In the case of "Not Applicable," the indicator will not be counted toward the aggregate score.

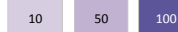
- "No Data" indicates that an organization was unable to collect data for a particular indicator. In numeric terms, it is equal to 0.

- The **aggregate score** is a weighted score that takes into account the fact that some indicators will not apply to certain countries. Therefore, as stated above, the aggregate score disregards indicators that do not apply to a given country, but does take into account when an indicator is applicable yet has no data. The final score is normalized.

- The **aggregate score** will be on a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest possible score and 100 being the highest.

- In addition to the numeric value, the aggregate score also displays a color gradient from light purple to dark purple with light purple collocating to the lowest score, medium purple collocating to the median score of 50, and dark purple collocating to the most positive score.

- The smaller the score is, the closer it will be to light purple. The bigger a score is, the closer it will be to dark purple.



#	Indicators for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Overall Comments (max 650 characters)
	OVERALL GPA - Normalized aggregate for each year rounded to the nearest whole number (out of 100)	0	38	42	0	42	Progress on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 has remained limited. The main progress was achieved before 2011. Between 2011 and 2014, very little progress is seen with regard to women's participation in the Afghan peace process as well as the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. As shown, the highest aggregate score achieved by Afghanistan with regard to WPS is 42 out of 100.
							Comments by Indicator (each cell has max 650 characters)
1	Index of women's participation in governance	No Data	Slight/moderate progress	No Change	No Data	Slight/moderate deterioration	There was progress following the fall of the Taliban in 2001. However, the situation remained without change in 2012. Women's representation in the National Assembly, ministries and government offices did not change. Although the number of women in several ministries increased, the 2013 revision of the electoral law reduced women's provincial council quota from 25 to 20 per cent.
2	Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements	No Data	Slight/moderate progress	No Change	No Data	No Change	In 2010, the national peace jirga (peace forum/assembly) was created. More than 20 per cent of the participants were women who participated in important discussions regarding future peacebuilding efforts in the country. Women's representation remained unchanged between the years 2011- 2012 and 2012 - 2014
3	Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions	No Data	No Change	No Change	No Data	Slight/moderate progress	Between 2011 and 2012, women's representation in the justice and security sectors remained without progress. Between 2012 and 2014, women's representation improved slightly. In 2014, 8 per cent of the judges and 20 per cent of the lawyers in the Afghan justice system were women. Similarly, the percentage of women in the police force had risen from approximately 0.5 per cent in 2011 to 1.3 per cent in 2014
4	Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review	No Data	No Change	No Change	No Data	No Change	The Afghan Constitution was created and approved in 2004 through a Loya Jirga (a grand assembly). Out of its 502 delegates, 89 were women. Since then, several laws have been passed including the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law, enacted through a presidential decree signed in 2009. The number of female National Assembly members and their participation in legislative reviews remained unchanged between the years 2011-2012 and 2012-2014
5	Percentage of civil society organizations in task forces/committees on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)	No Data	No Data	Slight/moderate progress	No Data	No Change	In 2011, the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 was limited to awareness raising efforts of civil society organizations. The formation of the NAP steering committee and the inclusion of AWN and AIHRC can be considered as slight progress towards the inclusion of civil society to implement the UNSCR 1325. The number of civil society members participating in the steering committee remained constant between the years 2011 and 2014.
6	Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies. Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported, investigated, prosecuted and penalized	No Data	No Change	No Change	No Data	Slight/moderate progress	The number, quality and implementation of the gender responsive laws and policies remained unchanged between 2011 and 2012 and 2012-2014. The situation regarding the SGBV cases has remained unchanged between 2011 and 2012. A slight progress was seen in the reporting, registration and investigation of SGBV cases by the security and justice sectors. Moreover, the increased awareness among women about their legal rights had a positive impact on their willingness to approach the formal justice system to report their cases. However, there was no significant progress with regard to the actual prosecution and conviction of perpetrators of SGBV. A slight progress was seen in the reporting, registration and investigation of SGBV cases by the security and justice sectors.
7	Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission and other transitional justice reports on women's rights	No Data	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No Data	Not Applicable	There is no Truth and Reconciliation Commission or other forms of transitional justice mechanisms in Afghanistan at present.
8	Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	AWN was unable to obtain data for this indicator. Economic incentive packages are disbursed to former fighters that join the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program. However, information about the extent to which women are able to benefit from such packages is not available
9	Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post-deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	It was not possible to obtain data for this indicator, as the Ministry of Interior was unable to share exact numbers and details regarding the number of training and programs
10	Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security (WPS) programs to CSOs and governments	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	AWN was unable to obtain data for this indicator, as civil society organizations as well as government entities were unwilling to disclose information related to women, peace and security (WPS) project / program funding

NOTE: This scorecard only covers the years 2011, 2012 and 2014, as Afghan Women's Network participated in the GNWP lead civil society monitoring initiative during these years only.