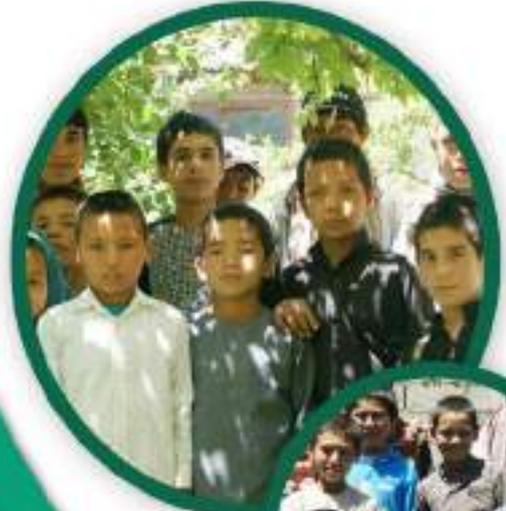


Afghan Women's Educational Center



25

YEARS OF
BUILDING
EQUALITY &
OPPORTUNITY

ANNUAL REPORT

2015

Introduction

Twenty four years after its inception the Afghan Women's Educational Center (AWEC) has evolved into a women's rights-based organization that engages with grassroots communities and some of the most vulnerable groups of women and children, civil society groups, government and non-government organizations, both nationally and internationally. Its primary focus is on advocating for equal citizen and human rights and participation for Afghan women, and for the protection of Afghan women and children.

In partnership with TAWANMANDI, Oxfam GB, INL, Christian Aid, CAFOD, Terre Des Homme, AWEC worked with grass root communities, built capacities of rural and urban women, provided legal and educational support, and vocational skills to female prison inmates and education, vocational and life skills for street children. Recognizing the important role civil society has to play in a nation struggling to rebuild itself, AWEC interventions also involved strengthening local civil society groups, enabling them to serve as bridges between communities and local authorities, and raising awareness about citizen and human rights in an evolving democracy.

AWEC provided work internship opportunities to 15 young Afghans, 12 of them girls and women.

AWEC's membership with important networks including the Afghan Women's Network (AWN), Afghan Civil Society Organization Network for Peace (ACSONP), Afghan Civil Society Election Network (ACSEN), and the Civil Society Working Group, enabled it to make active contribution to national level advocacy for upholding the constitutional rights of women, children and men, and for raising awareness about the value of democracy and a fair, inclusive, transparent election process. AWEC was also actively engaged in regional collaborations as a member of the South Asian Women's Network (SWAN).

AWEC worked closely with the Afghan government institutions at national, provincial and community levels, striving to enhance capabilities and build trust. It invited participants representing government agencies to engage in discussions and dialogues, and involved them in training and capacity development initiatives. This combined with regular reporting to all line ministries as well as to the Ministry of Economy, keeping them update about activities and developments, further strengthened relations of mutual trust and understanding with the government agencies.

Who We Are and What We Believe In

AWEC is a non-political, non-profit, non-governmental, woman-headed Afghan organization established in 1991 by a group of educated Afghan women, who rallied together to address the lack of facilities for Afghan refugees in Islamabad Pakistan. AWEC initially established a secondary school in Islamabad Pakistan to enable Afghan refugee children living in the area to pursue a school education. In addition to providing basic formal education support, AWEC expanded its education interventions to include accelerated learning, literacy, professional capacity building and training, and awareness raising about rights and laws. AWEC has also been active in collaborating with other agencies and women in establishing networks and groups including AWN, Irfan Cultural Center, and Rozan. AWEC currently works in more than six provinces of Afghanistan including Kabul, Paktya, Faryab, Hirat, Nangarhar and Balkh.

Vision:

An environment, where women and children have their human rights without fear of violence and discrimination, in conformity with democracy, justice and gender equality.

Mission:

To promote human rights and gender equality, and to work for the abolishment of any kinds of discrimination and violence against women and children through education, awareness raising, advocacy, and capacity development, and to contribute to creating a strengthened civil society enabled to identify inequities and resolve them in a peaceful and democratic way.

What We Do – Core Program Areas:

1. Afghan women empowerment program (AWEP):

Strategy: Organizing and mobilizing women and youth groups for empowering them, through community based activities and approaches.

AWEC believes that empowerment comes from education, financial means, and the ability to define ones identity within our community and our environment. With half the Afghan population comprised of women and girls, it is only logical to assume that any lasting peace and progress in Afghanistan must include the active input from both halves of its population. For this it is vital that women realize their agency and become empowered to fully contribute to improving their own lives and the lives of their families and communities.

The CAIDsupported Non-State Actors program:

During year 2015 of the project, Women and youth Shura members who have been already capacitated on gender issues, peace building, advocacy and community mobilization, enrolled in income generation activities through small scale business and community fund opportunities. Thus, small grants projects/ proposals were prepared by women & youth shuras. They have started their small scale business on ground from beginning of third year as per approved proposals. Throughout the third year of the project men and religious leader's network/shuras were established for women/youths shuras support. Thus, 8 men shuras/network established (one per districts with 25 members). Capacity building workshops were conducted for men shura members and religious leaders according to project extension agreement in targeted areas. All together totally 96 workshops (16 workshops at district level and 80 workshops at village level) were planned, 2 capacity building sessions per district and 1 capacity building session per village. Out of 96 workshops, 16 were completed at district level, 32 at village level. Rest 48 workshopswill be completed during 4th year of the project between November 2015 to April 2016.

Monthly meetings, which are main platforms for shura-members to discuss daily issues and problems among women and youth, were conducted regularly in each month. Minutes of each meeting were recorded and circulated among the village leaders and members of the Shuras. In these period 6 meetings of women provincial councils were held (2 half-yearly meetings in each province) with active participation of members and government representatives.

Literacy courses, which are essential activity of project, were completed successfully during third year. A total of 44 literacy classes (15 in Faryab, 15 in Herat and 14 in Balkh) were conducted with close cooperation of Education Department, Govt. of Afghanistan. These classes were properly followed up by Education Department and NSA provincial teams. The literacy courses followed Ministry of Education tailored curriculum, which is corresponding to 3rd grade of formal school. Totally 1126 women/youths, 450 in Faryab (FRB), 253 in Balkh (BLK) and 423 in Herat (HRT), graduated from first phase of literacy course.

After completion of first phase of literacy classes as part of informal education, second phase was a critical activity for third year of the project, based on project extension agreement. Totally 1126 (423 in HRT, 450 in FRB and 253 in BLK) women/youths graduated from first phase of literacy program. Second phase was designed at three categories: A: introducing students to formal Governmental Schools. B: introducing students to second phase of literacy schools (SewadHayati). C: establishing informal classes of 4th grade at village level. As it was mentioned in prior reports and discussed several times with leading partner that the categories “A” and “B” were not applicable to implement because of majority women ages is above 40 or 45. They were not interested to sit in 4th class of formal schools. Meanwhile due to non-existence of (SewadHayati) schools in targeted villages the category B also was cancelled. Finally the interest students were enrolled under category “C”, and informal capacity building classes were established at village level and totally 1059 students (420 in HRT, 375 in FRB and 264 in BLK) were enrolled. Consequently, after completion the second phase, by March 2016, the interest students will be supported and introduced to formal schools for higher education.



Picture 1: Visit with women and youths shuras on 6th of May/15 during exchange visit in Balkh

AWEC’s OXFAM-supported Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW)

Flow was implemented in Afghanistan to contribute to the security and reduction of structural poverty of women by securing greater leadership and representation in the peace, security and political processes and decreasing violence directed at them through increased access to a responsive justice system. The project aimed to achieve this through activities in three thematic areas: women’s leadership and political participation, access to the formal justice system, and increasing the capacities of partner organizations and women civil society networks and facilitating cross country learning.

Women’s leadership and political participation has visibly improved in the target areas for reasons including the implementation of FLOW project. Existing structures, for example Community Development Councils (CDCs) and District Development Councils (DDC), did allow (and mandate) women participation; however, this participation was largely symbolic, after the decisions were already made and often just on paper. As a result of FLOW implementation, women are actively playing taking part in the processes to give voice to the silent half of the society in development priority setting and decision making.

In addition, FLOW has provided additional platforms where women have actively; with the help of men, government officials and community structures; sought solution to problems they and their communities face. Ordinary women are organized in community groups of 25-30 members. Through the capacity building efforts and regular meetings, they are able to raise, address and follow issues for example, issues related to girls not allowed to attend schools, domestic violence. Their main advantage is their proximity; they identify a problem very early and can often solve it right away.

The other platforms are district and provincial level Leadership forums. Through these structures women have been able to obtain leadership skills and are applying them successfully. For example women village heads has increased often from a baseline of zero. In Balkh province, 12 volunteers (direct project beneficiaries) are looking forward to contesting in provincial and parliamentary elections. In addition, to the newly learned skills and their application, an important factor is the increased willingness of the community to see in leading roles.

93% of the respondents to final evaluation of the project reported an improvement of women participation in politics. Opposition to women leadership roles in community had decreased in the target communities from 9% (baseline) to only 1% at the end of the project. Focus group discussion showed that all women were perceived to have become politically more active, both as voters and as candidates.

Access to justice has been the second focus area of the project. The third party final evaluation concludes great progress made to improve women access to formal justice system and women confidence improved to the police, state courts and other related responsible department. The same report reports the fact that there still is long way to go; still those organization [police, state courts and related departments] need to improve their responsiveness the women can trust them to refer their cases.

The project as addressed the issue of access to justice through all its tools; community groups, Access to Justice Forums, Triads, change agents and through training and continuous support to paralegals.

The key to effectiveness has been the fact that a comprehensive set of interconnected tools has been used. Afghanistan has two (often parallel) justice systems; formal and informal. The ease of access to informal system, its long existence and trusted participants (community and religious elders) has resulted in it being used far more than the formal system. With all these benefits informal justice systems work largely towards a relative agreeable solution, rather than serving justice. Formal system, though, difficult, inaccessible, corrupt and expensive is intended to provide justice, not pleasing people.

Set of FLOW tools has tried to bring the best of both together. Community groups and change agents rely heavily on informal processes, Triads on formal and informal processes and forums and paralegals rely on formal processes to increase access to justice for women. Identifying and applying contextually appropriate medium for access to justice is very important and very complex. FLOW has addressed this issue to some extent by involving religious leaders throughout the project life. They have positively affected many cases of violence, inheritance and access to education issues. More importantly they have generally affected the community.

Community groups identify and discuss women issues including family violence/disputes, access to education, inheritance. Close proximity of the community groups, the skills they have developed has often helped in resolving the issue right at the community level. Issues not resolved there are addressed in Triads on district and provincial level. Paralegals have played important role in helping women obtain justice through formal justice system.

Flow project has brought visible changes in its target areas. Ms. Rana was a 12th grade graduate and her role was limited to teaching in a secondary school. With the skills she has learned through FLOW trainings and practiced during the project life in regular meetings, she has expanded her economic sources and social work. She has built a wide network. Organizations implementing economic project in the area, get her help and utilize her skills and network. Given her ambitions, it is appropriate to say that she will become effective participant in the economy of the district.

Ms. Rana is not a lone example. 15 women, who have directly benefited from the project, in a single province have established organizations.

FLOW project had set some (too) ambitious targets; 20% increase in women representation and 10% increase in women representation in justice sector. These targets haven't been achieved in that level. Such level of change requires longer period than the project life. However, the project has achieved significant progress by building on the earlier achievements in these areas and strengthening the foundation for future endeavors.

The third party final evaluation of the project has concluded the FLOW project has made considerable progress, completing and exceeding many of the project activities, and there is ample evidence of impact on both target beneficiaries and impact extending even beyond the targeted group.



FLOW Project (Women's Leadership Forum)

2. Education Program (EP):

Strategy: Ensuring protection and support of child rights; Collaboration with government departments on education, rights, and development issues, and capacity building.

AWEC believes strongly in the role of education for achieving peace, progress and justice for all sectors of society, in particular for the most vulnerable and neglected groups including

women and children. Consequently, one of its primary areas of focus is education for all; over the years, it has contributed to formal and informal education for girls and boys, as well as for women through its various programs. AWEC's belief that education is the primary and most crucial tool for progress and social reform is why education and adult literacy to be integrated into many of its other empowerment initiatives described earlier.

AWEC child protection activities:

Anna's Model Education Center:

In 2015 Anna's Model Education Center in Kolola Pushta provided primary education through an accelerated learning program and literacy to 236 children (125 boys and 111 girls), mostly from IDP settlements in the area. In addition to reading and writing, children also benefitted from crafts and life skills, health and hygiene education, and social worker support. Teachers at the center were monitored and provided on-job training support. AWEC partnered with **Lamia Afghanistan Foundation and Nutrition Education International**, two international partners, for providing nutritional support in the form of cooked lunches and once-a-week distribution of soy milk and soy cookies to all our children.

The center additionally provided literacy and vocational training for 75 indigent women including widows. From 2014 while we struggled to find a long-term donor to support these essential education and protection activities at the Center, the AWEC team stepped in with personal donations and also collected donations from friends and families inside and outside Afghanistan, determined not to close down these valuable services. Consequently, all services could be sustained from private donor funds raised by AWEC and its friends in Afghanistan and in other countries.

At the end of the year, 47 children (22 girls and 24 boys) who completed the one-year accelerated learning program were inducted into public schools in grade 4. Reports from the schools show that the students referred from the Model Center are doing exceptionally well in school.



The Tsapar Center:

The project started in January 2014 for children in and around Dehburi area in West Kabul in partnership with Terre Des Homme (TDH). The aim was to detect, prevent and protect children working in the streets from all forms of violence through providing direct services. In 2015, 238 child victims and potential victims of violence were detected, and admitted into the program, where they received basic counseling, education, vocational skills training, and health and hygiene and legal rights awareness. They also had access to basic health care, and were provided daily nutritional support through a cooked meal and a weekly soy milk and cookie distribution, provided by our two partner organizations.

At the end of the year, 200 children (120 boys and 80 girls) reintegrated into public schools. On 2015, 76 children (33 boys and 43 girls) from the literacy & VT courses found jobs in (mobile repairing, flower decorating and tailoring).

In addition to direct services, social workers working closely with children and their families identified 15 families of children living in extreme poverty. These families were given small grants to enable them to access some sort of livelihood on condition that they would free the children to pursue education.



3. Women's Rights Protection and Promotion Program (WRPPP):

Strategy: Mainstreaming gender awareness through sensitization for reducing gender based violence and for ensuring gender equality and equity.

Protection and promotion of women's rights is at the root of all AWEC programs and initiatives, and is the essence of AWEC's identity.

As an active member of the Afghan Women's Network, AWEC participated in advocacy at national and international levels, to further the cause of Afghan women and to protect their rights to greater inclusion in all family and public affairs affecting them.

AWEC's INL-supported project in the women's and girls' prison in Kabul has protection and promotion of the rights of women inmates as its primary object. In addition to providing education and vocational training services, other activities of this project included ensuring access to justice through providing legal support and follow up for inmates, rights awareness according to the Afghan law, and family support and reintegration services through AWEC's social workers.

Acknowledging their right to personal health and dignity, AWEC also provided all inmates with monthly health and hygiene dignity kits.

The overall goal of the project is to create future opportunities for women prisoners by increasing their education and teaching them vocational skills, as well as raising the awareness for KFPDC officials and prisoners on human rights.

During this reporting period the project overall goal is met through the objectives as following;

Objective 1: Improving the education and vocational skills of trainees

Relevant Accomplishment: As reported above students' promotion to the upper grades and the percentages of marks in the educational and vocational classes indicate improvement of educational and vocational skills.

Objective 2: Ensuring that all inmates have access to legal and social services

Relevant Accomplishment this month: Legal services were provided to overall 133 inmates since we started. 51 needy inmates that didn't have defense lawyer were provided with free defense services in different legal stages. And social services were provided to 15 girls in KJRC and 30 inmates in KFPDC during December. Overall 139 clients have been provided with social services since the project started.

Objective 3: Improving awareness of civic, legal, and social topics such as basic human rights, civic rights, EAW, Resolution 1325, gender mainstreaming, harassment, health, hygiene, and other small topics on moral and Islamic ethics among inmates

Relevant Accomplishment this month: Improved awareness about Domestic violence through conducting a workshop about it for 220 inmates and 26 girls. The percentages of changes are mentioned in the above.

Objective 4: Providing better hygienic and humanitarian conditions for women and their children

Relevant Accomplishment this month: Hygienic and humanitarian support provided to all inmates in KFPDC and girls in KJRC during this reporting period. In addition, clothing, snacks, school products, and needed hygienic material for new born babies were also provided to children in KFPDC. Torches per room and an exercise machine were also provided to them this month.



A student in KJRC solving a mathematic question, October, 2015

TAWANMANDI program in 2015

AWEC has been working as the TAWANMANDI gender core partner since 2013, with the aim of mainstreaming gender sensitivity and justice in all aspects of public and community lives of Afghans, through engaging with governmental and non-governmental organizations, other core partners and partners of TAWANMANDI, and individuals. The tools we use to do so are networking, advocacy, training and awareness rising through direct interactions and audio, video, and print media, and access to the law to ensure access to justice for marginalized women. Our activities strive to affect mindset changes that acknowledge equal rights and equal roles for women, and men in the social, economic and political spheres. In the past two years AWEC is providing services in eight provinces and Kabul. It is active as the TAWANMANDI gender core partner, and has achievements that are evidence to the fact that it is making a mark.

AWEC’s monthly newsletter, ‘Zan Afghan Zameen’, which focuses on women’s issues has widened its readership, and is now a weekly publication read in government and non-government circles. It has been recognized by major TV channels, the Presidential Office, MoWA and National Directorate of Security. AWEC’s rapidly strengthening media unit also produced audio and video programs and PSA, and billboard messages displayed in different parts of the city.

Its legal clinics in all eight provinces offer legal advice and support to women who need assistance, usually related to family or inheritance disputes.

AWEC’s gender unit undertook a desk review of the entire school curriculum to assess how gender representations in school books may influence mindsets in our society. We have initiated the process of sharing findings with TAWANMANDI partners, and government and nongovernment stakeholders in the coming months, and will use a collective approach for advocacy with the Ministry of Education.

The collage features three main elements:
 1. The top image is the cover of the 'Zan Afghan Zameen' newsletter, dated 13th October 2015, with the headline 'مشاوره؛ مدافع بالانشینان' (Consultation; Defenders of the Candidates).
 2. The middle image is a cartoon illustration of a woman in a red uniform playing soccer on a field.
 3. The bottom image is an advertisement for 'Atarud American English Language Academy' (A Lingua Advanced Interactive System), listing various English courses and contact information.

AWEC's gender network includes 35 member NGOs, 18 line ministries and 12 individuals in Kabul alone, and has similar branch networks in each of its provincial centers. The network's advocacy committees work on specific issues dealing with women's rights, access to justice, women's political participation, Health and Education. It has undertaken advocacy on different rights and justice issues including the institutionalization of the 'NikahNama' or marriage certificate.

Its political participation committee mobilized large numbers of women observers and security personnel in the provinces, and encouraged women to go out to vote. Resource Centers in Kabul and the provinces organized dialogues and discussions about political and policy affairs affecting Afghan women, and on the International Women's Day, visited the women's prison in Kabul and distributed hygiene kits to the inmates, at a time when there had been no other organization to provide this support for the past two months.

AWEC women's rights committee engaged with men and women, and saw success in a number of different areas to a greater or lesser extent. A significant success story in Paktiya province resulted in 1500 indigent women farmers, most of them widows, receiving assistance of 30 chicks each, from the Provincial Agriculture Directorate to start up their small poultry farms.

The Rights of Women Farmers Recognized in Paktia Province -- A Success Story

AWEC's advocacy committee led by the provincial manager undertook to demand the rights of women farmers in Paktia, especially widows and women from poor families. These women lack access to resources and facilities provided by the Agricultural Directorate to support farmers in the province. The district governors distributed of each of the districts distributes seeds and provides services to the male farmers, but not to the women farmers. AWEC's advocacy committee identified the problem, and met with the Director of Agriculture, and informed him about the injustice of the prevailing seed distribution system. They convinced the Director to ensure that seed distribution this year would be fair and



Advocacy committee members Meeting with Director of Agriculture in Paktia province

would include the women farmers, and invited AWEC to oversee it. He also asked AWEC to oversee distribution of 30 chicks to each of 1500 poor farmer women, with the promise that after the pilot phase of six months, if they could use them profitably, they would receive 100 additional chickens each. AWEC identified indigent women and widows from Zurmat, Gardiz, Ahmad Abad, and Said Karam, and distributed the chickens to them, thus improving their economic status. The Director of Agriculture also asked AWEC to organize training workshops for these women about vegetable farming and improved cultivation methods.

4. Civil Society Strengthening and Capacity Development:

Afghan Civic Engagement Program:

The goal of this program is to build the capacity of AWEC and ten partner CSOs in Panjshir and Kapisa in order to assist them with sustainability and certification as well as to enable Afghan citizens in contributing to civic engagement. Second year of the Afghan Civic Engagement Program (ACEP) started its activities from 1st April 2015 – 30th September 2015, the project implemented in Kapisa (Mahmood Raqi, Kohistan 1st Area, Kohistan Second Area and Kohband districts) and Panjshir (Shutul, Bazarak, Unaba and Rukha districts) and focused on organizational development of AWEC 10 targeted CSOs.

AWEC in second year of (ACEP) for Capacity building of internal organization and (OD) activities had programs in strategic management of AWEC, Financial Sustainability of

AWEC, External Relation and communication of AWEC, Program Management and Quality Control of AWEC.

AWEC conducted capacity building trainings to its staff which were about (Human Resource Management, Project Management, Leadership and Security).

AWEC did an assessment of civil society organization of Panjsheer and Kapisa provinces which are under (ACEP) and then shared the result with these targeted CSOs. In this period 15 proposals of capacity building certification grants and 2 participatory proposals in advocacy issue response grants of Kapisa and Panjsheer CSOs approved by CPI. And all CSOs under (ACEP) with technical support of AWEC office implemented these projects. From 15 CBCG 8 of them belong to first round Capacity Building Certification grants of Panjsheer and Kapisa provinces' CSOs. And 7 of them belong to second round capacity building certification grants and also 2 participatory Advocacy issue response grants which implemented in Panjsheer and Kapisa provinces. These Projects had good result on internal capacity building of targeted CSOs and advocacy program.

AWEC conducted capacity building training for CSOs staff which was about (advance advocacy) and (Presentation skills).

AWEC office in all activities of CSOs provided technical support for them.

During the project AWEC Civic Educators conducted 112 civic education sessions where 56 sessions were in Kapisa province and 56 were in Panjsheer province, as well AWEC Civic Educators and Capacity Building Manager conducted 4 District level Dialog where 2 were in Kapisa and 2 in Panjsheer provinces, and conducted two provincial Dialogs in Kapisa and Panjsheer provinces. As well AWEC conducted seven follow up of Civic dialogues that four of them were in Panjsheer and 3 in Kapisa. And five civil society networks dialogues of civil society organization in Panjsheer and Kapisa.



5. ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AWEC is recently funded an Organizational Capacity Building Project from Oxfam Novib to furnish the staff skills in Program Development. And to strengthen staff capacities and document best practices of 9.5 months program. Hence AWEC selected Beta Consultancy Service Co to conduct the trainings. Beta Consultancy Services Co was established by a team of professional, Technical and financial analyst and training consultation in 2011 .its guiding

principle is to provide high quality services to its clients by tapping the most qualified specialists in the specific areas of fits clients 's needs .

The training plan was designed and developed during 15 Mar _ 30 October 2015 in AWEC's main office. And it was implemented from Nov 10th – 29th Dec 2015 and the number of trainings were 7 which was covered on due date.

The project objective is to contribute in capacity building and organizational development of Oxfam partner organizations for a greater organizational capacity to better deliver gender and youth focused programs in Afghanistan.

This project aims to carry out a Joint Oxfam partner capacity-building trajectory for the 14 partners through conducting capacity assessment, developing capacity building plan and implementation of CB plan as per the requirements of each partner.

During this project period AWEC conducted its capacity assessment inside the organization and shared the assessment report with Oxfam where developed capacity building plan and AWEC requested capacity building trainings from Oxfam for internal capacity building of AWEC.

AWEC PARTNERS

AWEC partnered with TAWANMANDI, Oxfam GB, CAFOD, Christian Aid, INL, Counterpart International and TDH for achieving its overarching goals.

AWEC's NETWORKS

AWEC is a member of national and international networks. At the national level, it is a member of the Afghan Women's Network, and engages in policy advocacy with the Afghan government and its international partners, collaboratively with AWN. AWEC is also a member of the Civil Society Joint working Group, the Afghan Civil Society Organizations Network for Peace, the Afghan Civil Society Elections Network.

AWEC is also a member of the South Asian Women's Network (SWAN), and participated in its annual summit in Bhutan in 2014, representing the education sector for women and girls.

AWEC PARTNERS

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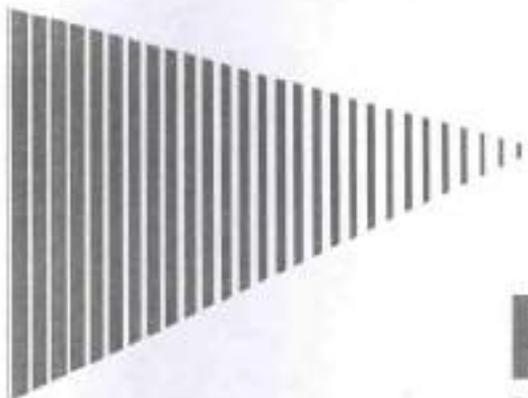
COUNTERPART
INTERNATIONAL
in partnership for
road to free life.



انجمن توده انجمن

توانمندی
تکوین جامعه مدنی در افغانستان





Building a better
working world

Afghan Women's Educational Centre (AWEC)

Audited Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015

Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder
Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Afghan Women's Educational Center (the Organization)**, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, the statement of changes in funds and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The financial statements have been prepared by management using accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Afghan Women's Educational Center as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 14 to the financial statements which indicates the organization had long outstanding balances. During the year management conducted an exercise to determine the realizability or otherwise of long outstanding balances of receivable from donors, payable to donors, unutilized fund and accrued and other liabilities. As a result, the management concluded that most of these balances were neither realizable from nor refundable to donors and these were appearing in the books of account due to wrong posting of entries in prior years. Accordingly, management has adjusted by (charging off) or writing back following account balances:

	US \$
Receivable from donors	(2,176,860)
Payable to donors	285,469
Unutilized fund	1,867,403
Accrued and other liabilities	33,651
	<u>9,663</u>

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements which describe the basis of accounting. These financial statements have been prepared by management of the Organization in accordance with the Organization's specific requirements and reporting provisions of grant agreements signed with the donors. As a result the financial statements may not be suitable for another purposes.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Organization for the year ended 31 December 2014 were audited by another auditor who expressed a qualified opinion, with respect to activates at the field offices could not be substantiated as these cannot be visited due to security concern in those areas, on 01 April 2015.



Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder
Chartered Accountants
Date: 09 April 2016
Place: Kabul, Afghanistan
Engagement Partner: Muhammad Basheer Juma

**AFGHAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015 ----- (US\$) -----	2014 -----
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivable from donors	3	-	2,369,352
Advances	4	1,475	4,568
Advance taxation		2,971	2,971
Cash and bank balances	5	409,940	665,428
		414,386	3,042,319
TOTAL ASSETS		414,386	3,042,319
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
FUND			
Accumulated fund		279,353	690,062
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payable to donors	6	-	285,469
Unutilized funds	7	105,000	1,972,404
Accrued and other liabilities	8	30,033	94,354
		135,033	2,352,227
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	9	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		414,386	3,042,319

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Ego



CHAIRPERSON




EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**AFGHAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015 ----- (US\$) -----	2014 -----
INCOME			
Grants received	10	1,829,892	2,209,333
Other income	11	-	136,056
Private donations		11,100	-
Afghan Women Educational Center (AWEC) fund		66,832	-
Balances charged off / back -net	14	9,663	-
		<u>1,917,487</u>	<u>2,345,389</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Program expenditure	12	2,038,200	2,209,333
Own source expenditure	13	290,026	471,974
		<u>2,328,226</u>	<u>2,681,307</u>
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME		<u>(410,739)</u>	<u>(335,918)</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements. *Ejo*



CHAIRPERSON




EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**AFGHAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Note	2015 ----- (US\$) -----	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Excess of expenditure over income		(410,739)	(335,918)
Working capital changes:			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:			
Receivable from donors		2,369,352	(891,633)
Advances		3,093	19,889
Advance taxation		-	457
		2,372,445	(871,287)
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities:			
Payable to donors		(285,469)	1,068
Unutilized funds		(1,867,404)	1,017,319
Accrued and other liabilities		(64,321)	59,027
		(2,217,194)	1,077,414
Net cash used in operating activities		(255,488)	(129,791)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(255,488)	(129,791)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		665,428	795,219
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	5	409,940	665,428

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements. *Ejo*



CHAIRPERSON




EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AFGHAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015	2014
	----- (US\$) -----	-----
Accumulated Fund		
Balance as at 01 January	690,092	1,026,010
Excess of expenditure over income	(410,739)	(335,918)
Balance as at 31 December	279,353	690,092

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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CHAIRPERSON



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**AFGHAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Afghan Women's Educational Center (the Organization) is a non-governmental, non-political and not for the profit organization established in 1991 by a group of educated afghan women who rallied together to address the lack of facilities for afghan refugees in the Islamabad / Rawalpindi area. It was the first non-profit organization to mobilize scattered refugee women in and around Islamabad. The center provided a place for women to meet, as well as offering classes in literacy, tailoring, English language, women's rights' awareness and computer training.

The Organization's registration was renewed on 15 February 2006 under the registration no. 440 with Ministry of Economy's NGO's Department. Registered office of the Organization is House number 1365, Samad-e-wakil Street, Pole-e-Sorkh, Kart-e-4, Kabul, Afghanistan.

In recent years the Organization has expanded its activities to include peace-building education in refugee camps in Peshawar, Quetta and in parts of Kabul; capacity building for women-headed NGO's; a school for girls in Kabul to enable them to catch up on education missed during the Taliban years; and a small project focusing on one-off support and needs assessment for widows in Kabul.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Organization in accordance with Organization's specific requirements and reporting provisions of grant agreements signed with the donors.

2.2. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention.

2.3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been presented in US Dollars (US \$), which is also the Organization's functional currency.

2.4. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of statement of financial position. Exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure.

2.5. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are charged to donor as expense in the year of purchase.

2.6. Taxation

The Organization's income is exempt from tax under Afghanistan Income Tax Laws. Accordingly no provision has been made in these financial statements on account of taxation.

2.7. Grants and donations

Grants and donations are recognised on receipts basis.

2.8. Expenditure

Expenditure is recognized on accrual basis of accounting. In accordance with accrual basis of accounting expenditure is accounted for when incurred rather than when paid. *Eja*

	2015 ----- (US\$) -----	2014 -----
3. RECEIVABLE FROM DONORS		
Anna donations	-	1,350
Support to street working children		
Association prais Drets Human of Afghanistan	-	18,389
Promote Human Rights to women prisoners and their children		
Afghan Women Network	-	18,323
United Nations Security Council Resolution, 1325 workshop		
British Council	-	252,664
Twanmandi core funding project		
Catholic Agency For Overseas Development	-	33,053
Enabling resilience through peace building and economic development		
Chobani Shepherd's Gift Foundation	-	24,635
Support to street working children		
Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Rogues	-	421
Knowledge Management and Policy Advocacy in Natural Resource Management, Livelihood and Food Security		
Creative Association International Inc.	-	113,021
Building Educational Support System for Teachers		
Christian Aid	-	420,323
Strengthening local capacities for greater community empowerment in reducing socio economic vulnerability		
Counterpart International		
Provision of drinkable water to schools and the village	-	32,122
Initiate to promote afghan civil society	-	16,891
Afghan civic engagement program	-	16,458
Conference	-	3,532
Initiate to promote afghan civil society	-	90,100
Capacity building seed grant	-	65,859
Women access to justice	-	26,327
	-	251,289
Inter church organization for development cooperation		
Advocacy for women rights	-	4,783
United Nations Security Council resolution , 1325/1820	-	1,838
	-	6,621
J.A. Clark Charitable Trust	-	32,472
Women empowerment		
Health Net	-	86,121
Psychosocial		
Norwegian Refugee Council	-	71,226
Youth education pack		
Open Society Organization	-	40,761
Girls' rehabilitation center		
OXFAM Great Britain		
Funding leadership opportunities for women	-	6,821
Peace and capacity building program	-	2,424
Women rights program	-	17,151
	-	26,396
United Nation Development Program	-	61,327
Gender equality program		
USA Embassy	-	708
Access to Justice	-	105,703
Prison project	-	106,411

	2015 ----- (US\$) -----	2014 -----
Women and Children Legal Research Foundation		
Training	-	5,685
World Bank		
Education quality improvement project	-	765,800
Other donors		
Save the children UK	-	1,540
Catholic relief services	-	665
Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee	-	10,595
Save the children USA	-	20,282
	-	33,062
	-	2,369,352
4. ADVANCES		
Considered good to employees		
- against operations	1,246	4,418
- against salary	-	150
	1,246	4,568
To suppliers and vendors	229	-
	1,475	4,568
5. CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash in hand	25,186	15,837
With banks in current accounts		
US \$	355,892	611,047
Afghani	28,483	38,539
EURO	379	5
	384,754	649,591
	409,940	665,428
6. PAYABLE TO DONORS		
Counterpart International		
Supporting the electoral process	-	155,759
J.A. Clark Charitable Trust		
Women empowerment	-	36,754
Norwegian Refugee Council		
Youth education pack	-	66,481
Canadian Women for Women		
Girls rehabilitation center	-	12,271
USA Embassy		
Prison project	-	9
Women and Children Legal Research Foundation		
Training	-	1,141
World Food Program		
Food distribution program	-	1,268
Other donors		
The Asia Foundation	-	10,438
Finnish embassy	-	2,649
Voice of Women	-	5,643
United Nations Development Program	-	21
Swedish Committee for Afghanistan	-	153
Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit	-	2,852
Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst	-	30
	-	21,786
	-	285,469

	2015 ----- (US\$) -----	2014
7. UNUTILISED FUNDS		
Anna Donations		
Support to street working children	-	7,268
Association Prals Drets Human of Afghanistan		
Promote Human Rights to women prisoners and their children	-	9,496
Afghan Women Network		
United Nations Security Council Resolution ,1325 workshop	-	9,856
British Council		
Twanmandi core funding project	-	246,746
Catholic Agency For Overseas Development		
Enabling resilience through peace building and economic development	-	54,156
Chobani Shepherd's Gift Foundation		
Support to street working children	-	3,098
Creative Association International Inc.		
Ambassador's small grants program to support gender equality	-	84,402
Building Educational Support System for Teachers	-	17,530
	-	101,932
Christian Aid		
Strengthening local capacities for greater community empowerment in reducing socio economic vulnerability	-	576,468
Counterpart International		
Afghan civic engagement program	-	32,614
Capacity building seed grant	-	65,859
Women access to justice	-	43,172
	-	141,645
Inter church organization for development cooperation		
Advocacy for women rights	-	42,069
OXFAM Great Britain		
Funding leadership opportunities for women	-	31,752
Women rights program	-	452
	-	32,204
Terre Des Hommes		
Violence against afghan children	-	22,936
United Nations Development Program		
Gender equality program	105,000	166,424
World Bank		
Education quality improvement project	-	558,110
	<u>105,000</u>	<u>1,972,404</u>
8. ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES		
Salaries payable	-	41,946
Income tax withheld	7,969	1,264
Professional charges	5,200	-
Others	16,864	51,144
	<u>30,033</u>	<u>94,354</u>
9. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS		

The Organization has no contingencies and commitments at the end of the year (2014: Nil).

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	2015	2014
	----- (US\$) -----	-----
10. FUNDS RECOGNISED		
Anna donations		
Support to street working children	55,784	18,935
Afghanistan civil society election network		
Electoral reforms advocacy project	5,995	-
Association Prals Drets Human of Afghanistan		
Promote Human Rights to women prisoners	3,534	34,340
Afghan Women Network		
United Nations Security Council Resolution, 1325 workshop	-	418
British Council		
Twanmandi core funding project	202,525	245,596
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development		
Enabling resilience through peace building and economic development	25,974	72,706
Chobani Shepherd's Gift Foundation		
Support to street working children	-	342
Christian Aid		
Strengthening local capacities for greater community empowerment in reducing socio economic vulnerability	193,589	282,006
Counterpart International		
Afghan civic engagement program	44,627	116,468
International women's day	4,648	-
	49,275	116,468
Inter church organization for development cooperation		
Advocacy for women rights		
OXFAM Great Britain		
Funding leadership opportunities for women	460,293	337,204
Women rights program	-	60,310
	460,293	397,514
OXFAM Novib		
Bayan project	30,049	-
Capacity building program	21,789	-
	51,838	-
United Nation Development Program		
Gender equality program	-	119,888
USA Embassy		
Prison project	118,412	166,070
Equality for peace and democracy		
International days celebration	22,312	-
World Bank		
Education quality improvement project	343,768	642,560
Tetra Tech		
Women leadership development project	202,160	-
Terre Des Hommes		
Violence against afghan children	94,433	102,263
	1,829,892	2,209,333

	2015 ----- (US\$) -----	2014 -----
11. OTHER INCOME		
Employees' contributions	-	126,312
Exchange gain – net	-	9,744
	<u>-</u>	<u>136,056</u>
12. PROGRAM EXPENDITURE		
Salaries, wages and other benefits	937,391	1,124,989
Operational expenses	984,413	934,326
Capital expenditure	17,392	49,117
Travel	72,034	90,462
Professional charges	26,970	10,439
	<u>2,038,200</u>	<u>2,209,333</u>
13. OWN SOURCE EXPENDITURE		
Salaries, wages and other benefits	221,071	320,534
Operational expenses	26,216	112,321
Capital expenditure	1,003	19,094
Travel	7,327	16,025
Professional charges	5,250	4,000
Exchange loss – net	29,159	-
	<u>290,026</u>	<u>471,974</u>

14. MISSTATEMENT IN PRIOR PERIOD FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRECTED IN CURRENT YEAR

During the year management conducted an exercise to determine the realizability or otherwise of long outstanding balances of receivable from donors, payable to donors, unutilized fund and accrued and other liabilities. As a result, the management concluded that most of these balances neither receivable nor refundable to donors and these were appearing in the books of account due to wrong posting of entries in prior years. Accordingly, management has adjusted following accounts balances in the current year.

	US\$
Adjustment and reclassification due to mis-postings and mis-accounting in prior years	
Receivable from donors	(2,176,860)
Payable to donors	285,469
Unutilized fund	1,857,403
Accrued and other liabilities	33,651
	<u>9,663</u>

15. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged or reclassified, where necessary, for the purpose of comparison. However, no significant reclassification or restatement has been made.

16. GENERAL

Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest US \$.

17. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board on 09/April/2015



CHAIRPERSON




EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ANNEXURE 1 - PROJECT WISE BREAKUP OF EXPENDITURE

Afghan Women's Educational Center

2015

Serial number	Project Name	Donor	Salaries	Travel	Equipments	Professional charges	Operational cost	Total
1	ACSEN-Kabul	Afghanistan civil society election network	3,600	491	0	0	6,918	11,009
2	Model center	Ana Donation	45,351	3,675	0	0	674	49,700
3	EOCPE	British Council	159,309	1,795	66	9,599	93,140	273,909
4	Resilience	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	7,393	1,097	0	465	21,452	30,407
5	NSA	Christian Aid	79,528	10,744	1,141	5,500	205,347	302,260
6	ACEP	Counterpart International	33,493	1,499	3,783	2,906	34,141	75,822
7	IWD (International Women Day)	Counterpart International	0	0	0	0	4,758	4,758
8	Oxfam bayan	Oxfam	6,733	1,322	39	0	8,032	16,126
9	Flow Kabul	Oxfam	67,662	5,933	4,519	2,500	233,403	314,017
10	Flow Mazar	Oxfam	37,118	4,757	1,143	0	155,325	198,343
11	Capacity Building	Oxfam Novib	0	0	0	0	21,595	21,595
12	Violence Afghan Children	TDH	56,573	594	201	0	41,186	98,554
13	WLD	Tetra tech	225,933	32,268	3,173	0	59,450	320,824
14	EPD-Kabul	US Embassy Kabul	6,586	18	0	0	1,786	8,390
15	Prison Project-Kabul	US Embassy Kabul	86,397	0	1,571	0	49,048	117,016
16	Equip	World Bank	131,715	7,841	1,756	6,000	48,158	195,470
			937,391	72,034	17,392	26,970	984,413	2,038,200

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ANNEXURE 1 - PROJECT WISE BREAKUP OF EXPENDITURE

Afghan Women's Educational Center

2014

Serial number	Project Name	Donor	Salaries	Travel	Equipments	Professional charges	Operational cost	Total
USD								
1	Model center	Ana Donation	11,888	659	0	0	5,118	17,585
2	Student incentive	Ana Donation	0	0	0	0	1,350	1,350
3	Prison Project Parwan	ASHDA	24,474	1,113	0	0	8,753	34,340
4	AWN-Wardak	AWN	0	0	0	0	418	418
5	EOCPE	British policy	114,152	2,332	19,750	1,500	107,862	245,596
6	Peace building	CAFOD	11,151	0	0	7,050	10,106	28,307
7	Resilience	CAFOD	14,740	138	0	0	29,520	44,398
8	Model center	CSGF	0	0	8	0	334	342
9	Khuwaja Sabz Push -CA	Christian Aid	12,400	0	0	0	18,981	31,381
10	NSA	Christian Aid	97,986	19,617	421	0	132,601	250,625
11	ACEP	Counterpart International	32,591	457	0	1,389	24,867	59,304
12	Civic Education - Kapisa	Counterpart International	13,936	4,750	0	0	38,477	57,163
13	Wardak Women's Project	ICCO	6,459	450	0	0	3,318	10,227
14	Flow Kabul	Oxfam	40,729	1,741	3,321	0	130,835	176,626
15	Flow Mazar	Oxfam	36,710	3,151	2,798	0	117,920	160,579
16	Women Right Project	Oxfam	32,130	463	99	0	27,618	60,310
17	Violence Afghan Children	TDH	66,043	447	6,505	0	29,267	102,262
18	Gender Equality	UNDP	42,793	22,393	8,163	0	46,539	119,888
19	Prison Project- Kabul	US Embassy	87,809	529	4,132	500	73,102	166,072
20	Equip-HO & Pakia	World bank	479,078	32,222	3,920	0	127,340	642,560
			1,124,989	90,462	49,117	10,439	934,326	2,209,333

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