



Labor Spring Organization

(LSO)

**Second Quarterly Report (July 1, 2015-Sep 20, 2015)**

***Implementation of essential services in response to VAWG through  
Women Protection Centers in Daikundi Province***

UN Women ERAW Special Fund

**Organization:** Labor Spring Organization (LSO)

**Project title:** Shelter (WPC)

**Location of Project Implementation (province/s):** Daikundi Province

**Reporting Period:** 1/July/2015 –20/Sep/ 2015

**Report Submission Date:** ( October 11, 2015 )

***Disclaimer:*** *The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of [Labor Spring Organization] and do not necessarily reflect the views of UN Women.*

## **Table of Contents**

### Executive Summary

- I. Purpose
- II. Results incl. success story
- III. Challenges and Lessons Learned
- IV. Resources
- V. Next Steps and Planned Activities
- VI. Financial Implementation

### Annexes:

- I. Face Form
- II. [Insert annex]
- III. [Insert annex]

## **Executive Summary**

Throughout this quarter (1/ July / 2015—20 / Sep / 2015), **13** women and **3** children have stayed at Daikundi Women Protection Center (WPC). Out of **13** women, **3** women were legal cases and **10** women were counseling and mediation. Of which **8** counseling and mediation and **2** legal cases were solved, and they were reintegrated to their families. Only **3** cases remained ongoing and they are benefiting from WPC services. Of 3 children, one child exited WPC with her mother.

During reporting period, social workers have been doing the follow-ups of **10** reintegrated cases by calling and physical visits. They called the former clients, newly reintegrated ones, and the families as well as they have visited them in their related villages. Until now, they are satisfied with their family and most of them attended school, and some of them started vocational activities that they have learnt in WPC.

## **Purpose**

### **A. The Main Objectives of LSO WPC:**

- To provide women at risk of violence with WPC services in Daikundi Province.
- To provide women at risk of violence with access to justice through advocacy, legal aid, counseling and mediation.
- Rehabilitation of their psychological and physical health through psycho-social counseling and law services in their lives problems.
- Provide women at risk of violence with comprehensive psychological and physical support, immunity, and safety in Daikundi province.
- Providing women at risk of violence with economic self-sufficiency through creating vocational, handicraft trainings in Women Protection Centre (**WPC**) of Daikundi province.

These objectives intended to provide development in the status, living condition and rights of women and girls seeking assistance from violence and violation of their rights through comprehensive services, for instance; protection, access to justice, counseling and mediation, legal assistance, educational empowerment, and vocational classes in Daikundi WPC.

## **Expected Results:**

**Outcome 1:** Women survivors of violence/at risk of violence access to appropriate services.

**Output 1.1-** Women survivors of violence received appropriate services.

**Output 2.1-** Women received psycho-social counseling, health care services and trainings.

**Outcome 2:** Women at risk of violence received counseling and legal assistance, and they are both socially and legally secure and safe.

**Output 2.1-** Women at risk of violence attended both literacy and vocational skills training course.

**Output 2.2-** Women at risk of violence peacefully returned to their families and provided with regular follow-ups.

B. LSO's WPC in Daikundi supports overall national goals and priorities under the NAPWA, EVAW Law by:

- Providing clients with mediation and counseling and legal aid in an effort to reduce domestic violence.
- Educating WPC clients about their rights and empowering them to speak out and take action when violations occur. LSO also works with families and perpetrators of violence to teach them about women's rights under Islam and Afghanistan law.
- LSO ensures the implementation of the EVAW Law by referring cases to the Attorney General's office for prosecution. After referral, LSO lawyers continue to provide legal counseling to clients and prosecutors to ensure the proper implementation of the EVAW law.

## **I. Results incl. success story**

### **1. Project Progress**

During reporting period (July 1<sup>st</sup> – Sep 20<sup>th</sup> 2015), **10** women (**8** counseling and mediation and **2** legal cases) have been reintegrated to their family. Out of **3** children, **1** child went with his mother and **2** children who are sisters remained in WPC since 2014.

From March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 to September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015, **29** women have stayed at our Daikundi WPC. Out of **29** cases, LSO has resolved **26** cases through mediation, counseling, legal aid and awareness raising session and reintegrated them to their families and **3** cases remains ongoing. As well as, until now **11** children have stayed in the WPC so far in 2015. **9** children exited, but **2** children are still in WPC.

From March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 to September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015, social workers have done follow-ups of **26** clients who have been reintegrated to their families. As result of follow-ups, the clients have improved economically and psychologically because they have applied the life skills and awareness that they learnt in WPC.

### **2. Main Activities and Key Services**

#### Protection

LSO's WPC aims to accommodate and protect those women who need assistance urgently from violence and violation of their rights, or they cannot go home immediately after their cases solved. In case of need, clients can stay at the WPC for up to two years. This is temporary home for them to gain their psychological and physical health again and improve their life skills.

During reporting period, **10** women at risk of violence were newly introduced to Dakundi WPC. **3** cases remained from previous quarter.

### Health Care Service

A full time health care service has been done such as the daily check-up of the beneficiaries, the necessary services, but urgent ill and patients referred to the nearest health facility (PH) for proper treatment and medication.

### Community Awareness Programs

LSO has conducted outreach programs in schools, mosques and university on women rights, EVAW Law, and human rights. A total of **6** awareness sessions in which **175** attendees participated have been held from April to September 2015. In regard to gender, the participants were **80** males and **95** females. Photo 1 shows one of the sessions in Shahrستان district.



Photo1: Awareness session on women rights in Shahrستان District of Daikundi Province in July, 2015.

### Transportation Services

Transportation services were provided for clients and personnel accompanying them to pick them up from WPC and drop into stakeholder offices; DoWA, courts, attorney's office, and hospital, and vice versa took them back to the WPC.

### Counseling and Mediation

From July 1<sup>st</sup> up to September 2015, **10** cases required counseling and mediation services. A total of **8** counseling and mediation cases were resolved during the reporting period.

### Legal Aid

From July 1<sup>st</sup> up to September 20<sup>th</sup> 2015, Daikundi WPC provided legal aid to **3** cases that were open during the quarter. Out of **3** cases, **2** legal cases received final judgment and 1 legal case is in the open stage.

## Empowerment

During stay at the WPC, clients had access to literacy classes, life skills, and vocational skills courses in a safe environment. Clients participated in life skills, vocational training, and literacy courses including Dari, Math, and Islamic Studies. In this quarter, almost all clients participated in empowerment courses.

Empowerment courses cover topics relevant to the daily lives and needs of clients and are administered through various media, including television and radio programs, group classes, and group discussions. Through empowerment coursework, clients gain critical knowledge and skills that build their confidence and assist them with reintegrating into their families and the community.

## Psycho-Social and Legal Counseling Session

13 clients and 2 children have benefited from awareness raising session on psycho-social counseling and psychological problems, life problems, family law which have been held individually and collaboratively by psychologist 4 hours per day.

Legal counseling sessions have also been held 2 days per week by defense lawyers. For instance, photo2 shows legal counseling session in WPC library.



**Photo 2: The legal counseling session was held in Daikundi WPC in July, 2015.**

Note: Please see table 7, 8, & 9 for the types of services which the clients and accompanying children have benefited from during this quarter in Daikundi WPC below.

## WPC Coordination Committee Members Meetings:

LSO has been holding monthly coordination committee meetings since March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 (start of project) at the end of each month. We have invited all government line departments and stakeholders that predetermined the WPC regulation. This committee has helped us a great deal in reintegration, mediation, counseling and advocacy of our clients. In this meeting, the line departments and stakeholders was always gathering to discuss:

- WPC challenges and updates
- progress

- Reintegration and follow-ups method
- Mediation and counseling of victims and perpetrators.
- Health facility and legal service in WPC.

For example, photo 3 attached below shows the coordination committee meeting was held in Directory of Women Affairs (DoWA) on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015 to reintegrate Zahra to her father. The details are:

Date: August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Venue: DoWA's office

Purpose: Holding monthly WPC committee meeting

Participants of Meeting:

- director of DoWA
- director of public health department
- director of economy department
- director of justice department
- director of LSO
- WPC manager
- law manager of DoWA
- judge of civil court
- Victims of violence (Zahra)
- Father of victims (Ahmad)
- husband of Zahra
- Elders of Pai-e-Nili Village (Zahra village)



Photo3: Coordination Committee Members Meeting in DoWA on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

Meeting Action Points:

- While reintegration of clients, offenders of violence must make commitment not to commit violence against victims again.
- DoWA and public health department should supervise WPC (pharmacy, library and living room).
- Victim's health should be checked every day.
- In serious illness of clients, the public health department should provide immediate services for the clients.
- Defense lawyers should provide updates of both ongoing and reintegrated cases in each committee meeting.

Note: Based on WPC committee decision in August, DoWA and public health must supervise WPC. Therefore, please see photo 4 below illustrating DoWA and public health department supervision along with WPC Coordination Committee from WPC pharmacy in September.



Photo 4: Supervision of Director of DoWA, Public Health Department and WPC coordination committee members from WPC pharmacy.

## Case Story



**Photo 5: Psycho-social counseling session on 21<sup>st</sup>, August 2015.**

### **A Place to Call Home: Daikundi WPC Delivering Services to VAW Victims to Start a New Life.**

Name of Victim: Zahra

Age: 25 years old

Date of Entry: March / 9 / 2015

Date of Reintegration: August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Place of Reintegration: DoWA's office

Province: Daikundi

The case of Zahra was “Not Feeding” after she was fallen into clay oven (tandoor) full of fire while cooking bread at her husband’s home. That is, Zahra’s husband refused to feed her after she was burnt into fire. The husband was beating Zahra every day to leave home. Then, her father took her to DoWA, and she was referred to Daikundi WPC, and the social workers took her to provincial hospital for the treatment. One of her hands was cut by doctor because it was seriously destroyed by flame. During Zahra’s stay in Daikundi WPC, LSO, a UN Women grantee, provided Zahra with primary services and support—protection, advocacy, counseling, mediation, psycho-social counseling, legal aid and awareness raising sessions (please see photo 5 for counseling session above). With encouragement of social workers, she also enrolled in the WPC’s numeracy classes to learn how to read school books and calculate in daily life. Besides, her case was proceeding in civil court, and group and individual counseling provided for her and the husband as well. As her husband decided to divorce her, the case became very problematic. Her husband was repeatedly refusing to pay her dowry and maintenance<sup>1</sup> (Nafaqa). By efforts of WPC lawyers, she finally got the divorce as well as dowry and maintenance. On August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the WPC coordination committee members reintegrated Zahra to her father in their monthly meeting. In this meeting, both sides were counseled. Now, given the WPC services she has become a healthy, happy woman and most importantly a reader of Dari books, able to write a letter in Dari and count her daily deal. After reintegration to family, she became a literacy teacher for old women in her village. She is happy there.

---

<sup>1</sup> Maintenance: the money that court orders sb to pay regularly to wife when the marriage is ended (Nafaqa).



**General information of clients/residents in WPC in [1 / July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep/ 2015] for second quarter**

<b>Client/residents turn-over</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Accompanying children</b>
No. of clients/residents <u>accommodated</u> in WPC as of end [20-Sep-2015]	13	3
No. of clients/residents <u>exited</u> during [1 / July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep / 2015)	10	1
No. of <u>new</u> clients/residents entering during ( 1/ July / 2015 -20 / Sep / 2015)	10	
Total no. of clients/ residents <u>accommodated</u> in WPC so far this year [1 March 2015 - present]	29	11
Total no. of clients/ residents <u>exited from</u> WPC so far this year [1 March 2015 - present]	26	9

**I. No. of new clients referred to the WPC during [1 / July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep/ 2015] for second quarter disaggregated by organization.**

<b>Organization<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>No. clients</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
MoWA/ DoWA	4 women	<i>[The purpose on providing any remarks in relation to the VAW referral is to provide UN Women with information on how other institutions/organizations are supporting the response to VAW at the provincial level. Ex. of any specific remarks would be if there are special circumstances related to the referral of a victim, such as being referred to multiple institutions before reaching a WPC etc.]</i>
MoI		
MoJ ( Law Department)		
AGO, including EVAW Prosecution Units		
Health Facility		

<sup>2</sup> As specified in the EVAW Law, 2009.

AIHRC	1 woman	
NGO		
Reformatory		
Self-referral		
Advocacy network members	1 woman	
Attorney's Office	2 women	
Other / Jail Department		
Court		
Commander Department	2 women	
WPC to WPC		
<b>Total no. of clients</b>	<b>10 women</b>	

**3. VAW<sup>3</sup> incidents committed against clients / residents accommodated in the WPC during [1/ July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep/ 2015] for second quarter.**

<b>VAW incidents</b>	<b>No. of new clients entered within (1 / July/2015 -- 20 / Sep / 2015) second quarter</b>	<b>No. of previously referred clients entering WPC in 2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rape	1	2	3
Forcing into compulsory prostitution		2	2
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim			
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances			
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances			
Causing injury or disability			
Battery and laceration	5		5
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)			
Forcing into compulsory marriage			
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	3	2	5
Marriage before the legal age	1		1
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating / domestic violence		7	7
Harassment/ persecution		3	3
Forced isolation			
Not feeding		2	2
Dispossessing from inheritance			

<sup>3</sup> As per the EVAW Law, 2009.

Refusing to pay the dowry		1	1
Prohibiting to access personal property			
Deterring from education and work			
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code/other			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>

**3. Please indicate information about no. of clients entering within [1 / July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep/ 2015] that are victims of two or more two types of VAW [e.g. rape and forced marriage]**

No. Clients/residents	Types of violence [as per the EVAW Law and listed below]
#1	1 client, Ms. Banin who was victim of multiple violence such as: harassment, persecution, threatening, forced isolation, and not feeding
# 2	Ms. Najiba victimized of rape, battery and laceration and humiliation and intimidation.

**4. Offenders of VAW<sup>4</sup> broken down by VAW, based on information from clients/residents entering the WPC during the [1/ July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep/ 2015] quarter**

VAW incidents	No. of new clients entered within [1/July/ 2015- 20/Sep/2015] second quarter	Offender [Ex. husband, uncle, others etc.]	Comments
Rape	1	Raped by 3 unknown guys	Perpetrators had masks while raping. The victim could not recognize them. The case is still in the open stage.

<sup>4</sup> As per the EVAW Law, 2009.

Forcing into compulsory prostitution			
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim			
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances			
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances			
Causing injury or disability			
Battery and laceration	5	By Husbands	4 cases resolved and 1 case is in the open stage.
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)			
Forcing into compulsory marriage			
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	3	By Father and Mother	3 cases was resolved, and reintegrated to clients
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating			
Harassment/ persecution			
Forced isolation/ escape for the purpose of marriage			
Marriage before the legal age	1	By father	The case resolved and reintegrated to family.
Dispossessing from inheritance			
Refusing to pay the dowry			
Prohibiting to access personal property			
Deterring from education and work			
Forced labor			
Not feeding			
Marrying more than one wife without the			

observance of Article 86 of Civil Code			
Denial of relationship			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>		

**3. No. of client/residents pursuing legal action through the criminal / civil courts during [1 / July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep / 2015] second quarter**

VAW incidents	No. of clients party to legal action through criminal courts, prosecuted under:		No. of clients party to legal action through civil courts, ground for claims:
	LEVAW	Penal Code	Civil Code Article
Rape	1		
Forcing into compulsory prostitution			
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim			
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances			
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances			
Causing injury or disability			
Battery and laceration	5		
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)			
Forcing into compulsory marriage			
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	3		
Marriage before the legal age	1		
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating			
Harassment/ persecution			
Forced isolation			
Not feeding			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “1 Not Feeding case” was resolved based on Article 110, Paragraph 1 of Personal Status Law of Afghanistan. As result, her dowry was determined</li> </ul>

		170000 AFN and 12000 AFN as her maintenance (Nafaqa). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One</b> another Not Feeding case is under process in Civil Court.</li> </ul>
Dispossessing from inheritance		
Refusing to pay the dowry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1</b> Dowry Case was processed and resolved based on Article 163, Paragraph 3 of Personal Status Law in the Civil Court, she received her dowry from her husband.</li> </ul>
Prohibiting to access personal property		
Deterring from education and work		
Forced labor		
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code		
Denial of relationship		
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>

**4. Status of VAW cases processed through criminal/civil courts during [1 / July/2015 – 20/ Sep / 2015] first quarter**

VAW incidents	No. of cases processed through Criminal Courts			No. of cases processed through Civil Courts		
	Withdr awn	Final judgment	Ongo ing	Withdr awn	Final judgmen t	Ongo ing
Rape			1			
Forcing into compulsory prostitution						
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim						
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances						
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other						

dangerous substances							
Causing injury or disability							
Battery and laceration		4	1				
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)							
Forcing into compulsory marriage							
Prohibiting from the right of marriage		3					
Marriage before the legal age		1					
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating							
Harassment/ persecution							
Forced isolation/escaping for purpose of Marriage							
Not feeding					1 previous quarter	1 previous quarter	
Dispossessing from inheritance							
Refusing to pay the dowry					1 previous quarter		
Prohibiting to access personal property							
Deterring from education and work							
Forced labor							
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code							
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>				
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>10</b>				<b>3</b>	

**5. Please indicate the status of VAW mediated during the [1/ July/ 2015 -- 20 / Sep / 2015] second quarter.**

VAW incidents	No. of cases mediated through formal justice system		No. of cases mediated through informal justice system	
	Resolved	Ongoing	Resolved	Ongoing
Rape		1		
Forcing into compulsory prostitution				
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim				
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous				

substances				
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances				
Causing injury or disability				
Battery and laceration	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)				
Forcing into compulsory marriage				
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	<b>3</b>			
Marriage before the legal age	<b>1</b>			
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating				
Harassment/ persecution				
Forced isolation				
Not feeding	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
Dispossessing from inheritance				
Refusing to pay the dowry	<b>1</b>			
Prohibiting to access personal property				
Deterring from education and work				
Forced labor				
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code				
Denial of relationship				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>		

**6. No. of client/ residents reintegrated into family/society during [1/ July /2015 -- 20 / Sep / 2015] second quarter**

<b>Type of VAW</b>	<b>No. of clients reintegrated</b>	<b>Please explain briefly the methods used for reintegration and follow-up of (i.e. mediation, counseling, visits to former clients, phone calls etc.)</b>
Rape		
Forcing into compulsory prostitution		
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim		
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances		
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other		



dangerous substances		
Causing injury or disability		
Battery and laceration	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After solving 4 Battery and Laceration cases, LSO reintegrated them to the families and provided a guaranty letter signed by the families for the cases safety and security.</li> <li>• Follow-ups has been going on via phone and physical visits.</li> </ul>
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)		
Forcing into compulsory marriage		
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The clients were reintegrated to their families through counseling and mediation. Then, guaranty letters were taken from their families in DoWA at the presence of DoWA director, judges and WPC's manager for their safety and security in the future.</li> <li>• Social workers have started their phone calling follow-ups since that time.</li> </ul>
Marriage before the legal age	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She reintegrated to her family by conducting a meeting with attendance of shelter coordination committee members in DoWA, and a guaranty letter was provided for her safety and signed by her parents.</li> <li>• Follow-ups have been done via phone calling and physical visits.</li> </ul>
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating		
Harassment/ persecution		
Forced isolation		
Not feeding	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After she got the divorce in Civil Court, she was reintegrated to her parents with presence of coordination committee members and counseling of our</li> </ul>

		<p>psychologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Her follow-ups has been being continued since her reintegration.</li> </ul>
Dispossessing from inheritance		
Refusing to pay the dowry	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon resolving of the dowry case based on Article 163, paragraph 3 of Personal Status Law in the Civil Court, she received her dowry from her husband. Then, by providing legal consultation she reintegrated to her husband and parents with the presence of shelter coordination committee members in DoWA.</li> </ul>
Prohibiting to access personal property		
Deterring from education and work		
Forced labor		
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code		
Denial of relationship		
<b>Total no. of clients/residents reintegrated</b>	<b>10</b>	

**7. No. of clients/residents who received care and services<sup>5</sup>, disaggregated by type of services in the WPC during [1 / July/2015 -- 20 / Sep / 2015] second quarter.**

No. of clients	Type of services							
	Social services	Legal assistance	Psycho-social counseling	Health care	Vocational training	Literacy/ numeracy classes	Awareness raising sessions on i.e. women's rights etc.	Other
#13 Women	13	3	13	13	12	12	13	

<sup>5</sup> As specified in the WPC Regulation.

#3 children	2		2	3		2	2	

**8. Frequency of available services in the WPC during [1/ July/2015 -- 20 /Sep / 2015] second quarter.**

Type of service	Frequency	Remarks
<b>Social services</b>	24 hours	Based on need
<b>Legal assistance</b>	2 sessions per week	All clients in one session
<b>Psycho-social counseling</b>	Daily	All clients needed it
<b>Health care</b>	Daily	Based on need
<b>Vocational training</b>	Daily	
<b>Literacy/ numeracy classes</b>	Daily	All clients
<b>Awareness raising sessions on i.e. women's rights, human rights, EVAW Law and youth civil rights.</b>	2 sessions per week	All clients
<b>Total no. of clients receiving services</b>	13	

**9. No. of clients /residents and/or accompanying children enrolled in the educational institutions during [1 / July/2015 -- 20 / Sep / 2015] second quarter.**

Type of Education	No. of clients	No. of accompanying children	Remarks
Literacy and embroidery training	12	2	The 2 children who are old enough also benefited from this training.
Counseled about the family and lives affairs	13	2	
Aware of women rights in all law of Afghanistan and Islam	13	2	
School books		2	
Literacy class	13		Only clients participated
<b>Total</b>	13	2	

**1. Challenges and Lessons Learned**

**Negative Mentality toward WPC:** In Daikundi Province, most of people believe that WPC is an inappropriate place for sharing their family matter. When any GBV cases referred to WPC, their families are unwilling to proceed the cases problems. As well as, they think that it is

culturally unacceptable to disclose their domestic cases in this area. For example, the case of Zahra (written in the case story section) who is one of the victims of domestic violence was very problematic. Her husband was repeatedly refusing to come to court for the case solution after he avoided feeding his wife. In regard to such cases, LSO received help from elders of villages and community itself.

During the reporting period, we have learnt that community especially elders are very important to help us mitigate such challenges because elders know the customs and cultures of their own village. They can change negative attitudes of a person of their own village toward WPC. In case of need, we can invite elders to counseling meeting for solving the cases problems as we invited 5 elders of Pai-e-Nili Village to WPC Coordination Committee Meeting for Zahra reintegration in this quarter.

**Referring of Criminal Cases to WPC by Police** same time police sending the cases before their investigation but when we are inquiring them so during our sessions we understand that this is not victim of GBV, and it is totally a criminal case then we are informing the police but unfortunately they are not talking on time initiative on behalf of such cases.

## **Resources**

We have not had any fund resource for this program from other donor yet. UN W is the only supporter of this program.

### **1. Next Steps and Planned Activities**

Activities during quarter 3<sup>rd</sup> of 2015 will start as usual. No planned adjustments are set to be in effect over the next reporting period.

Future activities will include:

- Conducting coordination meetings among women's rights stakeholders;
- Staying in close coordination with police regarding threats to staff and clients;
- Continuing and expanding awareness sessions on women's rights and the EVAW law in remote areas, especially with local schools, and with government officials and law enforcement officers;
- Providing legal and mediation support to the victims of violence;
- Providing empowerment and educational programs including literacy, vocational and life skills courses to our clients at the WPC;
- Conducting meetings to maintain and enhance good relations with local justice and security institution.
- Participating in different discussions regarding women and their economic, social and cultural challenges; and
- Meeting quarterly with LSO headquarters to ensure regular oversight and alignment of work and goals.

In case, we face with any threat and challenge in advocating, helping clients and follow-ups next quarter, we will consult coordination committee members and influential groups of society. Based on the consultations, the cases will be processed. Once the cases are solved, LSO will have regular follow-ups. In order to make sure the reintegrated clients security, LSO will contact with 20 elders and 6 advocacy network members of 4 districts of Daikundi Province since we have advocacy centers in these districts (Shahristan, Khider, Nili, and Ashterlai). For the 4 remaining districts (Kiti, Meramore, Kijran and SangTakht), we will contact with district governors and police stations to help the social workers in terms of security for physical follow-ups.

### 1. Financial Implementation

<b>Total budget 2015</b>	<b>Actual expenditure [1 / July/ 2015-- 30 / Sep/ 2015] for one quarter.</b>	<b>Total expenditure March, 2015- Sep 2015</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>New Request [period and amount]</b>
8353000 AFN	1,615,295 AFN	4,461,050 AFN	3891950 AFN	3341200 AFN

**Annexes:**



Photo 6: WPC Coordination Committee meeting held in DoWA in September, 2015