



**Implementation of essential services in response to VAW/G through
Women Protection Center in Daikundi Province
UN Women ERAW Special Fund**

Organization: Labor Spring Organization (LSO)
Project Title: Women Protection Center (WPC)
Location of Project Implementation (province/s): Daikundi Province
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Executive Summary

From 1/ Mar / 2016-30 / Jun / 2016, a total of **25¹** clients (**4** old clients and **21** newly entered clients) accommodated at WPC. Out of total **25** clients accommodated, **18** cases (**12** EVAW Law and **6** non-EVAW Law cases) resolved and reintegrated back with their families. LSO conducted follow ups for a total of **11** clients. Of total **11** clients being followed up, LSO visited with **4** clients and made **7** phone call follow-ups with **7** other clients. All of **11** clients were happy and satisfied with life in their families.

During reporting period, LSO conducted **4** outreach sessions on women rights, EVAW Law and WPC services in Shahrstan, Khider, Miramor and Ashterlai districts of Daikundi province on Mar, 25th, April 25th, May 25th and Jun 26th, 2016. A total of 83 youth (42 male and 41 female) learnt on women rights, EVAW Law and WPC services.

From Mar to Jun, 2016, **4** WPC coordination committee meetings were held in Daikundi, and representatives of 13 government line institutions actively participated in meetings to contribute to resolution of cases, and discuss challenges and progress, and effective services delivery to WPC client. As consequence of meetings conducted, the committee contributed to resolution and reintegration of **18** cases out of total of **25** cases.

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.

¹ 15 EVAW Law and 10 Non EVAW Law cases

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 mediation and counseling, awareness raising sessions, health care services and empowerment trainings.

Outcome 2: Women at risk of violence received social services, and they are both socially and legally secure and safe.

Output 2.1- Women at risk of violence attended mediation and counseling sessions.

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

With generous support of UN Women, LSO's WPC aims to accommodate and provide necessary services to those women seeking assistance from VAW, or cannot go home immediately after their cases resolved. LSO will make efforts to contribute to the below results through providing around-the-clock services to VAW survivors. These services include protection, social, legal, and psychosocial counselling; health care; education/vocational training, and; rehabilitation services.

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

Indicator 1.1. A number of women survivors of violence mediated and reintegrated back to their families/communities.

During reporting period, a total of **25** clients (**4** old clients and **21** newly entered clients) have accommodated in WPC and benefited from the services. Out of total of **25** clients, **18** cases were reintegrated into their families and **7** clients remain in the open stage.

Output 1.1- Women survivors of violence received appropriate services.

Indicator 1.1.1.# of clients received legal aid services from WPC.

Indicator 1.1.2.# of clients received psychosocial counseling.

During reporting period, a total of **7** women from legal aid, **14** women from psycho-social counseling sessions benefited. Of which, **6** legal cases and **11** psycho-counseling cases were reintegrated.

Output 2.1- Women received mediation and counseling, awareness raising sessions, health care services and empowerment trainings.

Indicator 1.2.1.A number of women at risk received literacy training.

Indicator 1.2.2.A number of women at risk of violence participated at vocational training (embroidery) course and well equipped with skills.

From Mar- Jun, 2016, a total of **25** women who accommodated in WPC provided with various type of WPC services. Out of total of **25** women benefited from services, **25** women benefited from social services, **25** women from awareness sessions on women rights, human rights, etc., **14** clients from legal awareness sessions, **10** cases from health care, **18** cases from mediation and counseling sessions, **10** women with vocational training, **6** women with literacy training and **2** children with literacy numeracy classes.

Outcome 2: Women at risk of violence received social services, and they are both socially and legally secure and safe.

LSO believes that the family environment, social context and judicial procedure are important to be just and secure for safety and justice of survivors of violence under prosecution or reintegrated into their families. With these facts in mind, LSO implements outreach awareness sessions on women rights, EVAW law, etc for families of victims, communities and influential groups so that community recognizes and upholds the human rights of women/girls and does not commit violence against women again. In addition, LSO will participate in the WPC monthly coordination committee meetings to provide mediation and counseling to VAW Survivors and liaise with DoWA to make sure that WPC coordination committee cooperates fully with fair resolution of cases. To measure the improvement in awareness of community and justice in prosecution, LSO will conduct follow-ups and case studies and observe the court trials closely.

Indicator 2.1. A number of outreach sessions were held on women rights, EVAW Law, and human rights.

Indicator 2.2. A number of women at risk of violence family members have received awareness on women rights and encouraged to avoid violence in future.

During reporting period, LSO conducted 4 outreach sessions on women rights, EVAW Law and WPC services in Shahristan, Khider, Miramor and Ashterlai districts of Daikundi province on Mar, 25th, April 25th, May 25th and Jun 26th, 2016. A total of 83 youth (42 male and 41 female) learnt about women rights, EVAW Law and WPC services. LSO opened to the audience the topic of civil and economic rights of women (women rights) and violence against women (EVAW Law) and consequences of violence.

The youth participants expressed their ideas on economic and civil rights and said that women have the rights, for example, to take part at social development and possess property or get education. Nonetheless, the participants emphasized that the issue of poverty is widespread in their respective districts; women not only struggle from poverty but also men do. However, the participants had some negative stereotypes that government, human rights commissions and other entities are supporting a criminal woman rather than an innocent man. In light of this situation, the trainer differentiated between criminal and victim of VAW, and he added that LSO never support a criminal. Then, the participants believed us to some extent and learnt some of the acts of EVAW Law. See table 3 and figure 1 and figure 2 for details.

Output 2.1- Women at risk of violence attended mediation and counseling sessions.

Indicator 2.2.1. A number of women at risk of violence provided with mediation and counseling sessions, and WPC coordination meetings.

During reporting, a total of 18 cases benefited from mediation and counseling sessions. Of total of 18 cases, 12 cases were resolved and reintegrated into their families. The WPC Coordination Meetings which were held for smooth resolution of those cases are detailed as below.

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

Indicator 2.2.1. A number of women at risk reintegrated to their families

Indicator 2.2.2. A number of follow up visits conducted with women at risk of violence.

During reporting period, a total of 25 clients (4 old clients and 21 newly entered clients) have accommodated in WPC and benefited from the services. Out of total of 25 clients, 18 cases were reintegrated into their families and 7 clients remain in the open stage.

From Mar-Jun, 2016, LSO conducted follow ups for a total of 11 clients. Of total 11 clients being followed up, LSO visited with 4 clients and made 7 phone calls follow-ups with 7 other clients. All of 11 clients were happy and satisfied with life. Please see below phone logs calls and vehicle travel logs at table 01 and table 02.

WPC Coordination Committee Meeting

LSO has been conducting WPC Coordination Committee monthly meetings since March 1st, 2014 (establishment of WPC) in Daikundi province, and a total of 13 government line institutions which were predetermined in WPC regulation to be WPC Coordination Committee

member participated in the monthly meetings to discuss challenges, progress, and provision of effective services pertaining to Daikundi WPC. This committee helped us a great deal in reintegration, mediation, counseling and advocacy of cases.

During reporting period, LSO conducted 4 WPC Coordination Committee meetings in DoWA office on Mar, 10th, April, 25th, May, 22nd, and Jun, 25th, 2016. Representatives of 13 government line institutions like DoWA, Awn, Department of Haj, Department of Labor and Social Affairs, police, court, prosecutor office, education, department of economy, AIHRC, justice department, department of health and WPC staffs participated in it.

Venue: DoWA's office

Date: Mar, 10th, April, 25th, May, 22nd, and Jun, 25th, 2016

Subject: WPC Coordination Committee Monthly Meetings



Figure 1 WPC Coordination Committee Meeting held in Daikundi province, Nili city, DoWA office on Jun 25th, 2016.

As consequence of meetings conducted, the committee discussed and studied a total of **15** cases. Out of total **15** clients, the committee contributed to resolution of **12** cases and reintegrated into

their families. For more details, see women's shelter section at www.laborspring.org.af for minutes of monthly meetings for the period of Mar, 1st, 2016-Jun 30th, 2016. However, the key issues discussed and solved by committee are described as below:

Meeting Key Issues/ Decision and Follow-ups:

- Following first discussion about case of Fatima d/o Qara Bai on Nov, 11th, 2015 and legal proceeding at court, her case became so complicated; since she is originally from Kunduz Province, she cannot receive national ID at Daikundi province and her husband was dead in Iran. WPC coordination committee came up with 2 possible options which were to either transfer her to Kabul or refer her to EVAW commission.

For the purpose of transfer, LSO talked to police office, and they did not give proper answer. In regard to second option, EVAW commission recommended to consult with department of statistics if they could propose an alternative for receiving national ID. Unfortunately, they did not give a viable solution either. Then, committee decided to invite representative of Ayatullah Mohaqiq Kabuli, Mr. Zahidi to come at upcoming EVAW Commission Meeting and provide viable solutions. The Representative of Ayatullah Mohaqiq Kabuli was invited and solved her case. She received divorce on Jun, 23rd, and her marriage ceremony took place with her favorite man on Jun, 30th, 2016. See success story 1 attached herewith.

- Moreover, LSO was required to file a petition for the case of Tahira daughter of Ghulam Hussain in justice department for prosecution. The case of Tahira was begun to be prosecuted at justice department and it was resolved through primary court proceeding and WPC coordination committee reintegrated her into family on May, 15th, 2016.
- During this month, LSO faced with an adultery case which posed threats to other WPC residents. In this regard, prosecutor was required to take her out of WPC as soon as possible. Adultery case was reintegrated into her family on May, 23rd, 2016 one day after the decision. [See challenges section for details of problem.](#)
- WPC Social worker to begin prosecution about the case# 002 (battery and laceration) in justice department. The battery and laceration was begun to be prosecuted from justice department. It is still in progress at court, and the case is under protection of WPC.

Table 01: phone call follow-ups of clients, Mar-Jun, 2016

Client	Type	of	Contact	Address	Reintegrati	follow-	Phone #
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Code #	cases	Person		on Date	up Date	
005	Humiliation and Intimidation	Father	Kayo, Kiti district	7/3/2016	22/3/2016	0744395907
007	Battery and Laceration	Brother	Qul Qadi, Nili	28/3/2016	16/4/2016	0708230448
011	Humiliation and Intimidation	Client	Lazer Village, Shahrstan	5/5/2016	21/5/2016	0770372703
010	Not Feeding	Client	Sheesh, Nili district	15/5/2016	23/5/2016	0770801426
Zahra and Zia ²	Non-EVAW Law	Mother	Kiti district	17/04/2016	20/4/2016	0771716410
006	Humiliation and Intimidation	Uncle	Sar Tighan, Kiti	19/4/2016	30/4/2016	0703045703
004	Humiliation and Intimidation	Husband	Shahrstan district	15/5/2016	27/5/2016	0771244680

Table 2: Visit follow-ups of clients for the period (Mar-Jun, 2016), 1st quarter

<u>Clients Name</u>	<u>Type of Cases</u>	<u>Visits With</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Reintegration</u>	<u>Date of Follow-ups</u>
<u>Aqagul</u>	Humiliation and Intimidation	Client and father	<u>Ashterlai</u>	Feb, 2 nd , 2016	Mar, 14 th 2016
<u>Delbar</u>	Humiliation and Intimidation	Client and brothers	<u>Miramor</u>	Feb, 20 th , 2016	April, 28 th 2016
<u>Murafa</u>	Humiliation and Intimidation	Client and CDC	<u>Kiti</u>	Mar, 7 th , 2016	May, 15 th 2016
<u>Naz Gul</u>	Rape	Client and Elders and father	<u>Shahrstan</u>	Dec, 24 th , 2015	Jun, 20 th 2016

Table 3: Awareness sessions training held in Daikundi province from Mar, 1st –Jun, 30th, 2016.

S/N	Province/District	Topic of the session	# of participants		Date
			Male	Female	
1	Meramor District	EVAW Law and women rights	10	10	Mar, 24 th , 2016
2	Ashterlai district	EVAW Law and women rights	10	10	Apr, 25 th , 2016
3	Khedir district	EVAW Law and women rights	10	10	May, 25 th , 2016
4	Shahrstan district	EVAW Law and women rights	12	11	Jun, 26 th , 2016

² Non EVAW law case

Sub Total	42	41	
Grand Total	83		



Figure 2 LSO conducted an outreach session on Women Rights and EAW Law in Shahristan district, Daikundi province on Jun, 26th, 2016.



Figure 3 Training session on women rights and EAW Law in Ashterlai, Daikundi province on April, 28th, 2016

Success Stories

Success Story 1

Name: Fatima

Father's Name: Qara Bai

Province: Kunduz province

District: Imam Sahib

Village: Danee Qishlaq

Nationality: Auzbak, Afghan

Type of Case: Intimidation, Humiliation and Abusing

Age: 23

10



Figure 4 Marriage Ceremony, Jun, 30th, 2016 at DoWA Office

Date of entrance: Nov, 3rd, 2015

Date of Exit: Jun 30th, 2016

“Being a victim is supposed to set you free; it acquits you of any agency, any sense of responsibility to the person who did you harm. *It's not your fault*, they say. *Leave him*, they say. Nobody ever tells you what to do if leaving isn't an option.

They just call you stupid. A dumb bitch.

Sympathy is only meted out if you follow all of society's rules for how a victim is supposed to behave.” — **Nenia Campbell, Cease and Desist**
Fatima is a long term victim of domestic violence who has suffered from humiliation, and intimidation and poverty for 5 years. Fatima is from Auzback movement, Sunni sect who originally comes from Kunduz province. She moved to Iran when she was 6. She escaped with a man named Jawad for the purpose of marriage who is Hazara, from Shia sect and originally from Daikundi province. She was threatened by her brothers and mother who then killed her love, Jawad. After the incident, she felt helpless and came back Afghanistan, and started a new term of life with full violence in her in-laws house. This situation forced her to escape with Syed Kazim, a man living in the same village. Unfortunately, both of them were put in some sort of solitary confinement for 5 months. Until, she was released from prison and referred to Daikundi WPC. LSO WPC provided her with legal and necessary life support to gain a peaceful life. LSO also made it possible for her to marry with her favorite man, Syed Kazim.

Fatima d/o Qara Bai was born in 1993 in Kunduz Province. She is from a family who is originally from Imam District, Kunduz province, and Northern part of Afghanistan. She lost her father when she was 6 years old which caused the family to immigrate to Iran in 1999. She had happy life in Iran with her brothers and mother. She grew up there and became 16 until when she fell in love with a man named Jawad s/o Faqir Hussain in summer 2009. Jawad is from Daikundi province, Shahristan District, Syed Abad Village, and he left her family including a wife in his hometown for Iran to work until some day he involved with Fatima in a romantic relationship in summer 2009. Of course, Fatima and Jawad realized that her brothers and mother would never let their destiny to be fulfilled. Thus, they got one choice which was to escape and break away from family so that they were not obstacle anymore.

After both lovers ran away, Fatima's brothers found out where Jawad and Fatima were and tried to kill them both, but neighbouring elders intervened and mediated to solve this issue peacefully. In the negotiation, Fatima's brother demanded 30 million toman from Jawad in exchange of his sister, but the elders could reduce his demand to 3 million toman. Still, that was too much, and Jawad only could pay one million toman. However, Jawad and Fatima were reconciled and reunited with her brothers and mother. They visited each other and were helping each other and almost started to become a peaceful relative. When her brother found out that Jawad already had a wife in Afghanistan, he thought about a ploy to finish him and put his sister into trap, so the brother somehow brought Jawad to his home with an excuse that his mother in law is sick. When he went there, Fatima called him and found out her husband is in her brother's home drinking tea. She said, “While I was talking on the phone with Jawad, his phone went dead, and I tried again, but I could not reach him.” For 9 months, she did everything in her power to track any sign of his beloved, but could not find him. After 9 months, Fatima disappointed by the fact that

her husband was not found. Thus, she moved alone to Afghanistan, her husband hometown, in spring 2011.

She moved to Daikundi province, Afghanistan, her in laws hometown in spring 2011 at age of 18. She lived with her husband parents about 4 years, but they tortured Fatima due to fact that her brother had Jawad killed. Nonetheless, Fatima waited patiently with hope that Jawad will appear again, but it never happened. Therefore, she was totally upset that her husband was not alive anymore. After 4 years, the pressure of in-laws grudge and battery did not let her other choice except to escape with someone who could take care of her.

Fatima escaped with a young man named Syed Kazim s/o Syed Essa in fall 2015. Local government captured and put her in jail immediately due to the reason that she ran away from in laws with a second man. 5 months later, she was released from jail, and referred to Daikundi WPC for protection and justice on Nov, 3rd, 2015.

Afterward, it was decided in WPC coordination committee meeting on Nov, 11th, 2015 that her case should be studied and prosecuted. After series of assessments and case study, the lawyer found out that her husband was not presented here and he proposed to announce her case on Radio which was a legal option under this circumstances. If her husband did not appear until one month after radio announcement, the court would be allowed to tender the divorce letter at the presence of WPC coordination committee.

When one month completed, the court wanted to proceed with it, but they came up with one serious problem that she did not have national ID. Due to the reason, they shared the issues with WPC coordination committee at meeting on Feb, 16th, 2016. The committee decided to talk to commander in chief and police office to find a viable solution for receiving national ID. The police office did several visits with office of statistics, but they could not find an alternative.

As last resort, WPC coordination committee decided at coordination meeting dated Mar, 10th, 2016 to refer the case to EVAW Commission. In response, EVAW commission studied and discussed her case and proposed 2 possible solutions; transfer to Kabul WPC, or consulting with a religious scholar for a way to give her the right to choose her destiny. Finally, the commission came up with a viable alternative to consult with a credible religious source named office of Ayatullah Mohaqiq Kabuli. The WPC staffs accompanied the client to stated office and explained everything about her at the presence of Judge and representative of religious office. One of things Fatima wanted was to marry with Syed Kazim s/o Syed Essa. The observers decided that since her husband did not show-up for 5 years, we were legally allowed to issue her divorcé and marriage document simultaneously.



Figure 5 WPC coordination committee attended the marriage ceremony on Jun, 30th, 2016

As consequences of efforts have been done, the marriage document which was issued gave Fatima the right to marry with her favourite man with the name of Syed Kazim s/o Syed Essa. LSO prepared to facilitate her reintegration in an honourable way, so LSO WPC held a marriage ceremony at DoWA office on Jun, 30th, 2016 with the presence of WPC coordination committee and reintegrated her into her husband.

Besides, during her stay in Daikundi WPC, Fatima benefited from psycho-counseling and legal counseling sessions and empowerment classes. She learnt embroidery and handicraft and received health care services which made her ready for a peaceful and economically self-sufficient life.

As UN WOMEN partner, LSO's WPC accommodates and protects women seeking assistance from violence against women, or 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 a temporary home for them to gain their psychological and physical health again and improve their life skills, and get legal aid and education.

From Mar, 2014 to Jun 30th 2016, LSO could resolve a total of 93 cases of violence against women who resided in WPC of Daikundi province. These cases were reintegrated into their families.

Success Story 2

Name of Case: Fazila

Date of Entrance: Jan-27-2016

Date of Reintegration: May-15-2016

Type of Violence: Humiliation and Intimidation plus not Feeding

Venue of Reintegration and Wedding Ceremony: Daikundi DoWA office

LSO facilitated the circumstances for a client of its Daikundi WPC to marry with a boy of her hometown (Kazim son of Ibrahim) at DoWA office on May-15-2016, and 13 representatives of WPC Coordination Committee such as court, attorney general, AIHRC and other members of committee plus WPC staffs, families of bride and groom participated in it.

Women at Daikundi province is suffering from GBV and domestic violence a great deal. Selling of women for the purpose of marriage is one of its kinds that parents get a great amount of money in exchange of their daughters or they do Baad (retribution of a girl) to bring peace. Ms. Fazila and Ms. Gul Chaman are also victims of domestic violence. Please visit: www.laborspring.org.af for the case of Ms. Gul Chaman. Ms. Fazila said, "My father forced me to accept marriage proposal in exchange of money". Like Fazila and Gul Chaman, there were many girls whose fathers intended to do it; then, their husbands treated and exploited them like merchandise.



Figure 6 Marriage ceremony of Daikundi WPC client took place in Daikundi DoWA office on May, 15th, 2016 with attendance of WPC Coordination Committee and the family of bride and groom.

Fazila daughter of Jawad is from Alaw Dal Village, Shahrستان District, Daikundi province. She suffered from humiliation and intimidation by her mother in law, parents and husband and lived with one year experiencing hardship and bitter violence. Having lost her tolerance, she finally came to Daikundi DoWA that referred her to our WPC on Jan, 27, 2016.

Upon her entrance, WPC defense lawyers filed a petition for her case in justice department on Jan, 30th, 2016. Meanwhile, LSO presented her husband in mediation and counseling session held in DoWA office. Following session conducted, her husband was brought to court trials 5 times regularly on Jan, 31st, Feb 1st, Feb, 2nd, Feb 3rd and Feb, 4th, 2016 . As result, Fazila got divorce from her husband at court on Feb, 4th, 2016.

After separation, LSO conducted a mediation and counseling session in DoWA office on Feb, 8th, 2016 with the presence of WPC Coordination Committee in order to facilitate the situation for reintegration. In the session, she said that she was not happy to go her parents home; instead, she was glad to marry a boy of her hometown with name of Kazim son of Ibrahim here. The committee agreed and recommended her to stay at WPC until the Edid³ was complete.



Figure 7 bride and groom plus mother in law in DoWA office on May, 15th, 2016.

During her residence in Daikundi WPC, she benefited from 10 psycho-counseling and 16 legal counseling sessions. She also learnt embroidery and handicraft and received health care services which made her ready for a life of peace and economically self-sufficient in her community. After Edid (3 months and 10 days) was complete, LSO WPC held Fazila's marriage ceremony with Kazim son of Ibrahim in DoWA office on May, 15th, 2016 with the presence of 13 representatives of WPC Coordination Committee.

³ Edid is a 3 month and 10 days time when the wife is not allowed to marry another man after divorce.

According to victim of violence comment, she said that she was thankful of LSO which provided her with comprehensive services of life and most importantly conducting marriage ceremony. She said no entity has ever provided such services to women at risk of violence/ survivors of violence in Daikundi Province. LSO does implement Women Protection Center (WPC) in center of Daikundi Province with generous support of UN Women Afghanistan Country Office.

General information of clients/residents in WPC for first quarter (1/Mar-30/Jun/ 2016)

Client/residents turn-over	Women	Accompanying children
No. of clients/residents <u>accommodated</u> in WPC as of end [1/Mar/2016-30/Jun/2016]	25 ⁴	11
No. of clients/residents <u>exited</u> during [1 / Mar/ 2016 - 30 / Jun / 2016]	18	9
No. of <u>new</u> clients/residents entering during (1/ Mar / 2016 -30 / Jun / 2016)	21	7
Total no. of clients/ residents <u>accommodated</u> in WPC so far this year [1, March, 2016 – 30, Jun 2016]	25	11
Total no. of clients/ residents <u>exited</u> from WPC so far this year [1 March 2016 – 30 Jun 2016]	18	9

1. No. of new clients referred to the WPC during (1/Mar-30-Jun/2016) for first quarter disaggregated by organization.

Organization ⁵	No. clients	Remarks
MoWA/ DoWA	7	[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.]
MoI	0	0
MoJ (Law Department)	0	0
AGO, including EVAW Prosecution Units	0	0
Health Facility	0	0
AIHRC	3	0

⁴ 15 EVAW Law cases and 10 Non-EVAW Law

⁵ As specified in the EVAW Law, 2009.

NGO	4	0
Reformatory	0	0
Self-referral	3	0
Attorney's Office	2	0
Court	0	0
Commander Department	2	0
WPC to WPC	0	0
Total no. of clients	21	During reporting period, a total of 25 clients (21 new cases and 4 old clients) accommodated at WPC.

3. VAW⁶ incidents committed against clients / residents accommodated in the WPC during [1/ Mar/ 2016 -- 30 / Jun/ 2016] for first quarter.

VAW incidents	No. of new clients entered within (1 / Mar /2016 -- 30 / Jun / 2016) 1st quarter	No. of previously referred clients entering WPC in 2016	Total
Rape	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory prostitution	0	0	0
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim	0	0	0
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances	0	0	0
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances	0	0	0
Causing injury or disability	0	0	0
Battery and laceration	1	1	2
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory marriage	0	0	0
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	0	0	0
Marriage before the legal age	0	0	0
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating / domestic violence	8	3	11
Harassment/ persecution	0	0	0
Forced isolation	0	0	0
Not feeding	2	0	2

⁶ As per the EVAW Law, 2009.

Dispossessing from inheritance	0	0	0
Refusing to pay the dowry	0	0	0
Prohibiting to access personal property	0	0	0
Deterring from education and work	0	0	0
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code/other	0	0	0
Other	10		10
Grand Total	21	4	25

3. Please indicate information about no. of clients entering within(1/Mar-30/Jun 2016) 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	
# 2	

4. Offenders of VAW⁷ broken down by VAW, based on information from clients/residents entering the WPC during [1/ Mar/ 2016 -- 30 / Jun/ 2016] first quarter

VAW incidents	No. of new clients entered within [1/Mar/ 2016-30/Jun/2016] first quarter	Offender [Ex. husband, uncle, others etc.]	Comments
Rape	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory prostitution	0	0	0
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim	0	0	0
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or	0	0	0

⁷ As per the EVAW Law, 2009.

other dangerous substances			
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances	0	0	0
Causing injury or disability	0	0	0
Battery and laceration	1	Husband	0
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory marriage	0	0	0
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	0	0	0
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating	8	0	The violence mostly caused by parents and families themselves.
Harassment/ persecution	0	0	0
Forced isolation/ escape for the purpose of marriage	0	0	0
Marriage before the legal age	0	0	0
Dispossessing from inheritance	0	0	0
Refusing to pay the dowry	0	0	0
Prohibiting to access personal property	0	0	0
Detering from education and work	0	0	0
Forced labor	0	0	0
Not feeding	2	Husbands	
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code	0	0	0
Denial of relationship	0	0	0
Other	10	Domestic violence	(normally strangers and parents are offenders)
Grand Total	21		

**3. No. of clients/residents pursuing legal action through the criminal / civil courts
during [1 / Mar/ 2016 -- 30 / Jun / 2016] first 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	0		0
Forcing into compulsory prostitution	0		0
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim	0		0
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances	0		0
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances	0		0
Causing injury or disability	0		0
Battery and laceration	2		0
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)	0		0
Forcing into compulsory marriage	0		0
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	0		0
Marriage before the legal age	0		0
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating	4		0
Harassment/ persecution	0		0
Forced isolation	0		0
Not feeding	0		1
Dispossessing from inheritance	0		0
Refusing to pay the dowry	0		0
Prohibiting to access personal property	0		0
Deterring from education and work	0		0
Forced labor	0		0
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code	0		0
Denial of relationship	0		0

Total	6	1
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4. Status of VAW cases processed through criminal/civil courts during [1st / Mar/2016 – 30th / Jun / 2016] First quarter

VAW incidents	No. of cases processed through Criminal Courts			No. of cases processed through Civil Courts		
	Withdr awn	Final judgment	Ongoin g	Withdr awn	Final judgmen t	Ongoin g
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causing injury or disability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battery and laceration	0	1	1	0	0	0
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marriage before the legal age	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating	0	4	0	0	0	0
Harassment/ persecution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced isolation/escaping for purpose of Marriage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not feeding	0	0	0	1	0	
Dispossessing from inheritance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refusing to pay the dowry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prohibiting to access personal property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deterring from education and work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forced labor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marrying more than one wife	0	0	0	0	0	0

without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code						
Total		5	1	1		
Grand total	7					

5. Please indicate the status of VAW mediated during the [1/ Mar/ 2016 -- 30/ Jun / 2016] first quarter.

VAW incidents	No. of cases mediated through formal justice system		No. of cases mediated through informal justice system	
	Resolved	Ongoing	Resolved	Ongoing
Rape	0	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory prostitution	0	0	0	0
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim	0	0	0	0
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances	0	0	0	0
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances	0	0	0	0
Causing injury or disability	0	0	0	0
Battery and laceration	0	0	0	0
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)	0	0	0	0
Forcing into compulsory marriage	0	0	0	0
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	0	0	0	0
Marriage before the legal age	0	0	0	0
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating	5	2	0	0
Harassment/ persecution	0	0	0	0
Forced isolation	0	0	0	0
Not feeding	1	0	0	0
Dispossessing from inheritance	0	0	0	0
Refusing to pay the dowry	0	0	0	0
Prohibiting to access personal property	0	0	0	0
Deterring from education and work	0	0	0	0
Forced labor	0	0	0	0

Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code	0	0	0	0
Denial of relationship	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	6	4
Total	6	2	6	4

6. No. of clients/ residents reintegrated into family/society during [1/ Mar /2016 -- 30 / Jun / 2016] First quarter

Type of VAW	No. of clients reintegrated	Please explain briefly the methods used for reintegration and follow-up of (i.e. mediation, counseling, visits to former clients, phone calls etc.)
Rape	0	
Forcing into compulsory prostitution	0	
Recording the identity of the victim and publicizing the identity of the victim	0	
Setting into flames, spraying chemicals or other dangerous substances	0	
Forcing into self-immolation or suicide or using poison or other dangerous substances	0	
Causing injury or disability	0	
Battery and laceration	1	Mediation and Phone Calls
Selling of women for the purpose of marriage Baad (retribution of a woman for a murder, to restore peace etc...)	0	
Forcing into compulsory marriage	0	
Prohibiting from the right of marriage	0	
Marriage before the legal age	0	
Abusing, humiliating, intimidating	9	Mediation, counseling, and marriage ceremonies, phone calls follow-ups
Harassment/ persecution	0	
Forced isolation	0	
Not feeding	2	Mediation and counseling, and phone calls
Dispossessing from inheritance	0	
Refusing to pay the dowry	0	

Prohibiting to access personal property	0	
Deterring from education and work	0	
Forced labor	0	
Marrying more than one wife without the observance of Article 86 of Civil Code	0	
Denial of relationship	0	
Other	6	Informal mediation and counseling
Total no. of clients/residents reintegrated	18	

7. No. of clients/residents who received care and services⁸, disaggregated by type of services in the WPC during [1 / Mar /2016 -- 30 / Jun / 2016] first 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 women's rights etc.	Legal Awareness Sessions
#25 Women	25	7	14	10	10	6	25	14
#2 children	2	2	2	3	0	2	2	2

8. Frequency of available services in the WPC during [1/ Mar /2016 -- 30 /Jun / 2016] first quarter.

Type of service	Frequency	Remarks
Social services	24 hours	All clients
Legal assistance	6 sessions per week	Based on need
Psycho-social counseling	3- 4 sessions per week	Based on need

⁸ As specified in the WPC Regulation.

Health care	Daily	Based on need
Vocational training	Daily	Based on need
Literacy/ numeracy classes	Daily	All clients
Awareness raising sessions on women's rights, human rights, EVAW Law and etc.	6 sessions per week	All clients
Total no. of clients receiving services	25 women and 3 children	

9. No. of clients /residents and/or accompanying children enrolled in the educational institutions during [1 / Mar/2016 -- 30 / Jun / 2016] first quarter.

Type of Education	No. of clients	No. of accompanying children	Remarks
Literacy and embroidery training	10	2	2 children who are old enough also benefited from this training.
Counseled about the family and lives affairs	14	2	
Aware of women rights in all law of Afghanistan and Islam	14	2	
School books	0	2	
Literacy class	6	2	Only 6 clients and 2 children who are old enough benefited from this training.
Total	14	2	

1. Challenges and Lessons Learned

Introducing of criminal cases to WPC by police same time police sending the cases before their investigation but when we are making mediation with them so during our sessions we are getting 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 taking on time initiative on behalf of such cases. One of the examples is mentioned as below:

An adultery case entered WPC on May, 16th, 2016. At night, someone (possibly police officer) called WPC manager and threatened her that they would attack and kill the adultery case if she does not allow these unknown people to talk with the target case through phone right away. Since the case was currently a police officer at police office, a policeman was accused of

committing adultery with her in social media and local radio. Thus, we assumed that the threat would be from policemen themselves, WPC manager informed LSO security warden on the spot to call commander of police and government security department in order to secure WPC surrounding and restrict movement of WPC residents. Fortunately, due to tight security measure, no attack happened at that night. Since this case was referred by prosecutor office with direct intervention of DoWA, WPC manager asked for assistance of committee especially DoWA and prosecutor office at WPC Coordination Committee meeting dated May 22nd, 2016) to speed up reintegration and wanted line departments not to refer Non EVAW Law cases which pose threats to WPC. In response, DoWA office refused WPC manager request and said that WPC was responsible to accept any kind of cases from DoWA. However, the current adultery case was decided to be reintegrated into families as soon as possible, and it was done on May, 23rd, 2016 and threat was mitigated.

Resources

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

1. Next Steps and Planned Activities

Activities during 2nd quarter of 2016 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.

1. Financial Implementation

Total budget 2016	Actual expenditure [1 / Mar/ 2016—30 / Jun/ 2016] for one quarter.	Total expenditure Mar, 2016- Jun 2016	Balance	New Request [period and amount]
AFN10641300	AFN3214015	AFN3214015	AFN7427285	AFN3192390