

Milestone #3<sup>rd</sup> Progress Report

## 1. Project Details

Organization	Civil and Liberal Initiative for peace
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Name of reporting person	Zuhal Barekzai

Project title	Decrease the Practice of Baad
Project number	TAWPGT2-279
Thematic area	Peacebuilding and conflict resolution, access to justice, human rights, gender and youth
Province/ District of activity	Kabul, Panjshir, Parwan
Project partners (formal and informal <sup>1</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Ambition Educational &amp; Development Organization (NAEDO)</li> <li>• Health and Hygienic Organization for Afghan Women (HHOAW)</li> <li>• Provincial Governor's Office (PGO),</li> <li>• Provincial Council (PC),</li> <li>• Provincial Department of Haj and Endowment (PDOHE),</li> <li>• Provincial Department of Women Affairs Department (PDOWA),</li> <li>• Provincial Department of Youth Affairs (PDYA),</li> <li>• Provincial Department of Justice (PDJ),</li> <li>• Provincial Civil Society Organizations (P-CSOs) and other related line ministries.</li> </ul>
Project beneficiaries/ cross-cutting themes	Female and male population, youth, elders
Grant window (including total budget)	\$423,079 total \$102,473 for this Milestone
Period	Eighteen months, March 16, 2014- September 30, 2015

<sup>1</sup> Formal partner refers to those organizations that you have identified in your proposal as partners; Informal Partner refers to organizations, associations, government departments etc. that you work with on informal basis while implementing the project.

**Milestone #3:****Reporting Period: January 17, 2015 – May 17, 2015****2. Background and context analysis**

*Please give an overview of the project objectives and outputs for the current reporting period. Also provide a brief analysis of the social, political and security context within which the project was implemented, in the current milestone period, explaining the relevance of your activities for the given context (200-300 words). Also indicate the number and type of beneficiaries for the reporting period in the table provided below.*

As a protracted means of peace settlement, Baad has been practiced in Afghanistan for decades. Young girls are being traded in marriage with a member of victim family as a means of conflict resolution by local decision makers. This practice devalues basic human rights of a girl by using her as an object and punishing her for a crime she did not commit. In theory, building a relationship and connecting two families through marriage is supposed to establish peace but in practice girls given in Baad are treated more than a slave. To this end, in order to decrease the practice of Baad in target provinces as the main goal of the project, the project CLIPO implements have been divided into two but interlinked areas: advocacy and awareness.

In respect to advocacy component of the project, CLIPO has managed to conduct the following activities based on its approved work-plan. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone, CLIPO organized an extensive interprovincial event in Kabul on April 26, 2015. The event brought together female members of the provincial councils and responsible departments of the line ministries from target provinces, Member of Parliament (MPs), elders, traditional and Islamic jurists, and Civil Society Organization (CSOs) activists to discuss and share experience and ideas to decrease Baad practices in target provinces (*for details refer to Advocacy Capacity section on page 4*).

Aligned with the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone work-plan, CLIPO and its partners also conducted 3 training workshops in target provinces in which government officials from the relevant line ministries attended. The goal of these workshops was to enhance participants' knowledge on Baad and its incompatibility with the state and Sharia law. Over 180 people participated in these trainings (*for more details refer to Advocacy Capacity section on page 4*). In addition, CLIPO and its local partners organized 3 networking tours at Kabul, Panjshir and Parwan provinces. Around 60 participants such as ulema and elders attended the tours and discussed dispute resolution mechanisms, exchanged ideas and learned from one another's experiences while facing cases of Baad (*for more details on this activity refer to Networking section on page 7*).

In conjunction with awareness component of the project, CLIPO Sponsored 57 special weekly radio programs, broadcast 36 live radio and TV roundtables as part of its awareness component during 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone. Similarly, the 40 radio spots that were produced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> milestone were aired 160 times, four times each, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone (*for more detail refer to Communication/Awareness section on page 5*). The last but not least, CLIPO purchased 100 books for 3 YRCs located in 3 target provinces during the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone as per the contract. These books is aimed to enhance the capacity of YRC's in order to provide youths with more legal knowledge (*for more detail refer to Communication/Awareness section on page 6*).

Additionally, CLIPO along with its local partners organized and conducted 12 friendly football and volleyball matches. These matches were organized like campaign and the participants in addition to enjoying the matches also received anti-Baad posters, banners and brochures (*for more details refer to Communication/Awareness section*

on page 6). Also, CLIPO and its local partners conducted 9 town-halls gathering in target districts. These gatherings provided a platform for youth and government officials to discuss Baad openly. This was a chance for youth to ask specific questions from the relevant government officials on the issue and its relevance to the existing laws and regulations of Afghanistan. Each town hall consisted of 66 participants of which 20 of them were youth (for more details refer to Communication/Awareness section on page 6).

The table below indicates number and type of beneficiaries for the reporting period:

Total of Direct Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Youth	Disabled	Total of Indirect Beneficiaries
1548	274	1274	750	N/A	Total : 10836 Female: 1918 Male: 918 Youth: 5250  {1548x7=10836}

### 3. Capacity Support

Outline how the project is contributing to your organization's strengthened institutional and thematic capacity.

#### A. Planning and management Capacity

Under the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone, CLIPO was able to construct valuable capacity in the areas of planning, management and implementation. As per Tawanmandi policy, for the first time, CLIPO managed to enter into partnership with two local NGOs. Assisted with Ministry of Economics, personal networking with elders and the governmental departments in target provinces, CLIPO identified two newly established non-profits organizations to work with as partners. The first one is called the Health and Hygienic Organization for Afghan Women (HHOWA) and is based in Panjshir. The New Ambition Educational Development Organization (NAEDO) is based in Parwan. CLIPO signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with each of the partners. The MOUs were signed in presence of Tawanmandi colleagues, and one copy of each MOU has been shared with Tawanmandi.

After the MOUs was signed, CLIPO had primary meeting with the selected NGO's where the goal, objectives, and activities of the project were explained and the administrative areas which they needed improvement were pointed out. After the MOU was signed, the project and finance management team at CLIPO began working with partners on areas of financial, M&E, communication and HR. CLIPO work with its partners on daily and weekly bases to build their capacities based on the findings of the assessment. To-date, CLIPO has helped its partners in developing budget, HR policy, and financial report on 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone. Meanwhile, CLIPO's management team has helped the partners on managing events, M&E and communication areas. The partners were assisted on how to conduct event, how to prepare M&E questionnaires as well as media contact and press release.

Also, CLIPO in order to make sure partners do their activities properly, sent its deputy director, project officer and M&E officer to assess and advice the partners on

weak points accordingly. CLIPO's representatives not only raised their weak points but also upraised their points of strengthens to work better in the future.

In addition, members of project management team at CLIPO participated in a number of training workshops organized by Tawanmandi, its partners, and other CSOs that CLIPO has their membership such as AWN, ACSN etc. Attending these workshops helped increase CLIPO's employee's knowledge in order to implement project more effectively and efficiently in the future.

## **B. Advocacy Capacity**

In line with the project advocacy plan and its advocacy policy, CLIPO attempts to work with elected members of provincial councils and members of parliament to advocacy for the issue of Baad. To this end, CLIPO's capacity in doing advocacy has increased and its team has built close working relationship with the authorities such as members of local councils, ulema, maliks, village elders, khans and so on throughout the target provinces. CLIPO's staffs carried out several meetings with the aforementioned bodies individually and have invited them in the events to share their ideas on the issue, deliver speeches on the topic, explain ways on how to eradicate the custom in target areas and throughout the country, and touch alternatives to change the status quo.

To this end, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone CLIPO conducted an extensive interprovincial event in Kabul with the participation of stakeholders from all three provinces covered by the project. Aimed at advocacy, networking, and awareness, the interprovincial event brought together responsible departments of the line ministries from target provinces, member of parliament, elders, traditional and Islamic jurists, activists and other stakeholders under one roof in order for them to share their experience, plans and ideas to decrease Baad practices in target provinces, and the entire country alike. The interprovincial event, on the one hand, helped CLIPO share the findings and results of its efforts in target provinces to-date. On the other hand, CLIPO succeeded in conducting the advocacy part of the project by inviting parliament members to speak at the event were they promised to advocate and lobby in parliament to push pas pass the EAW law in the future. Executive officials and elders were asked to put down the violence against women in Afghanistan. It's worth mentioning that the event was given a wise exposure reaching millions of people throughout Afghanistan, as it was broadly covered by national and international media. Many radio and TV stations had CLIPO's director, deputy director, M&E officer, legal experts and elder jurists in their roundtables to discuss and share more about the CLIPO activities and the ways forward in preventing the Baad custom. *(For more information on the media coverage of the interprovincial event, refer to attachments 5 included as part of the supporting documents).*

Moreover, CLIPO and its partners conducted a total of 3 training workshops in target provinces as planned. These trainings were attended by the related government officials from the line ministries of the provinces such as Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Hajj and Endowment, District Attorney's Office and women and youth activists. The aim of these events was to enhance the knowledge of the participants on Baad and its incompatibility with the Sharia law. The participants were provided with a folder which contained manual, flyer, and brochure about the project. Over 180 people participated in these trainings where they received training based on CLIPO manual materials. The training included Islamic Law, Afghanistan constitution, laws and international conventions. The collected pre and post forms from participant indicate that participants have learned greatly from the provided materials, since they

asked for more workshops to be conducted. The evaluation forms similarly show that they not only use the information they have received for solving the problems that may arise in their families and communities, but also they transfer what they learned to their relatives and friends.

### **C. Communications/Awareness**

In accordance with its communication policy and strategy that was developed during the 1<sup>st</sup> milestone, CLIPO has recognized that having active communication with stakeholders, target communities and the public play as the integral part of achieving its goals. To this end, given that awareness and communication is the second core objective of the project, CLIPO produced and broadcast series of special weekly programs, radio spots and radio roundtable discussions. Meanwhile, CLIPO entered into contract with Radio Dunya at Parwan and Kabul province, and RTA in Panjshir province. Additionally, as per the MoU which CLIPO signed with the Ministry of Information and Culture, national radio, TV and newspapers cover some of the activities in target provinces. The audience for these media outlets include the population of the target nine districts and under this project and other districts and provinces in Kapisa province respectfully. That being said, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone, CLIPO has carried out the following activities as part of the communication and awareness components of the project in target areas.

CLIP Sponsored 57 special weekly radio programs, each for half an hour long on weekly bases in each province. The aim of these special weekly programs was to further publicize the aim and content of each activity being implemented under this project to indirect beneficiaries in target provinces. These weekly programs were aired through Radio Dunya in Parwan and Kabul provinces and Radio Television Afghanistan (RTA) in Panjshir province. CLIPO also conducted 36 radio roundtables in 3 target provinces. These roundtables included live discussion on issues related to women rights, mainly on cases of Baad, and the public had the opportunity to phone in and ask questions from the panellists. These roundtable discussions were aired through Radio Dunya that locates in Parwan and also covers parts of Kabul and RTA based in Panjshir province. These radio programs managed to aware the resident of the target districts about their rights and responsibilities in society. By broadcasting these radio programs CLIPO were able to reach the maximum number of direct and indirect beneficiaries. Those who couldn't join the event in the targeted districts had the chance to get informed through listening to the radio programs. These programs performance efforts are focused awareness and advocacy part of the project in order to help pass the EVAW law.

Likewise, CLIPO rebroadcast the 40 radio spots produced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> milestone for 160 times, four times each. The messages these spots conveyed were on the importance of education in society, the termination of engagement from perspective of Islam and national law and the like. According to the analysis made by CLIPO M&E officer based on various M&E methods such as questionnaires, periodic field trips to the target provinces, and anecdotes the radio and TV projects sponsored under this project reaches to maximum of 204441 people directly (direct beneficiaries) that include the population of the nine target districts. And around 1431087 people covered indirectly (indirect beneficiaries). It means that if 1 person listened to the radio programs funded by Tawanmandi, he/she might have shared it with at least 7 people (friends, relatives and others) in their localities. Additionally, as part of its communication and awareness plans, CLIPO shared the project activities through its website and social media, such as Facebook: To-date CLIPO's Facebook

page has been visited and like by around 500 people. Below are CLIPO's website and Facebook links:

- [www.clip.org.af](http://www.clip.org.af)
- [https://www.facebook.com/pages/CLIP/417968468301813?ref=aymt\\_homepage\\_panel](https://www.facebook.com/pages/CLIP/417968468301813?ref=aymt_homepage_panel)

Equally important, since the sports matches and town-halls are designed as means of communication to raise people's awareness in target provinces, CLIPO organized and conducted the following activities during the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone.

A total of 12 friendly football and volleyball matches were organized. The aim of these matches was to provide awareness on illegality of Baad from the viewpoint of religion and state laws of the country. Elders and representatives from government and nongovernment entities delivered speeches against the practice of Baad. Since matches are open to everyone in the public as opposed to town-halls and trainings, the youth enthusiasm to sports helped CLIPO and its partner to reach to wider audience as far as the impact of the project on direct and indirect beneficiaries are concerned. The youth while participating in these matches received anti-Baad posters, fact-sheets, banners and brochures. The oversight reports of the CLIPO officers shows that participants not only read the posts, but also big number of them asked questions on details of the project, and appropriate responses from responsible person were provided to them. The report also indicates that these messages are being transmitted to families by youth participants who get information about ineligibility of Baad practice. This way, a large number of people know about Sharia and Afghanistan's coded laws and orders that explicitly reject Baad.

In addition, CLIPO along with its local partner conducted 9 town hall meetings in target districts. These town halls were a platform where youth and government officials discussed the issue of Baad openly. This was a chance for youth to ask specific questions from the relevant government officials on the issue and its relevance to the existing laws and regulations of Afghanistan. Each town hall consisted of 66 participants of which 20 of them were youth. Youth participants were invited from Youth Department of Ministry of Information and Culture and members of CLIPO Youth Resource Centres (YRCs) that are up and running in target provinces. Town hall meetings are a dialogue conference between local residents, local elders, youths and government officials. Participants can directly and thoroughly speak with responsible officials on cases of violence against women, especially Baad in their localities. Town halls help people to receive valuable awareness about women rights according to the mandated Islamic and national laws. According to pre-and-post tests taken from the participants, feel happy they get a chance to learn that the practice of Baad is against Sharia and state laws. One of the important advantages of these town halls to residents has been awareness about their rights under Islam and Afghanistan constitution. Responses provided by the participants at the end of the meeting and days after the meeting reflects a trend of positive impact on their understanding of the codified laws as well as sharia.

Meanwhile, based on 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone agreement, CLIPO purchased 100 books for 3 YRCs located in 3 target provinces. The aim these legal books are to enhance the capacity of YRC's to provide youths with more legal knowledge. YRCs increase the knowledge of those youths who regularly use the resources and learn more about their rights and responsibilities in the society, and become It agents of change to influence elder's decisions in the future. To-date, each YRC has 739 registered members from both male and female gender, and an additional 655 people who are not registered but use the YRC periodically.

## D. Networking

Following its networking policy that was developed during the 1<sup>st</sup> milestone, CLIPO has broadened its networking approaches during the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone. CLIPO has managed to maintain good networking in 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone with donors, CSOs and activists, elder of the villages, provincial departments of the line ministries to complete the activities planned under 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone successfully. Considering cultural sensitivities and effective implementation of the project, CLIPO's management team increased the number of its advance trip to the target districts to know more and plan accordingly and efficiently. During the advance trips the team met with the provincial departments of line ministries, elder of the districts; shared each event's goal in advance, and provided invitation letters inviting them to events to add more value into each event; . In order to achieve a good result for networking, CLIPO used several tools in this milestone including seminars, workshops, social media, newsletters, , speeches, publications and brochures.

That being said, CLIPO and its local partners organized and conducted a total of 3 networking tours at Kabul, Panjshir and Parwan provinces. Each tour was attended with 20 participants, totalling 60 people. As the aim of networking tours suggest, the participants such as ulema and elders discussed dispute resolution mechanisms, exchanged ideas and learned from one another's experiences. In particular, the participants had dialogues and disclosed negative implications of Baad and other violence against women and shared their resolution judgment. Meanwhile, as key players, they were provided additional information on legal rules regarding women rights and the applicable laws. According to CLIPO's monitoring and evaluation report, they decided to keep networking tours expand and grow, since it's a good way to brainstorm and come up with rulings to fight Baad practice. In the end, they agreed and promised to apply what they learned in their decisions while dealing with Baad and other types of violence against women rights.

It is also worth mentioning that CLIPO had active participation in other CSOs workshops and events; it helped built the networking more broadly. In addition, the management team established a regular communication with the relevant government institutions in Kabul province; capital of Afghanistan and invited them in the interprovincial event which was in Kabul. These institutions involved Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Haj, HRC, and also Member of parliaments. CLIPO is honored to be member of ACSF, CSHRN, AWN, ACSEN, MoWA and HRC, AWAKE, WAVING.

### 4. Progress against milestone:

Please provide a comprehensive summary of your activity progress for the milestone period, highlighting any challenges and actions taken to address them.

Activities	Progress	Remark
Town-hall meetings conducted  <i>Hint: CLIPO conducted 3 town halls in 3 target districts of Kabul (1 in Mir Bacha-Kot, 1 in Gul-Dara, and 1 in</i>	<b>1. On February 25, 2015</b> , CLIPO conducted a one day town hall meeting at Mir Bacha-Kot district of Kabul province. The high rankings participants of the town hall meeting included, but not limited to, Mir Bacha-Kot district governor, head of Hajj and Endowment Department, CLIPO's elder jurists, maliks, khans, and CSO's representatives, and women and youth activists.	Deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants list</li> <li>• Agenda</li> <li>• Invitation letter</li> <li>• M&amp;E forms</li> <li>• M&amp;E result</li> <li>• Photos</li> <li>• Press release</li> </ul>

<p><i>Istalif).</i></p>	<p>The aim of the town hall was to discuss and debate the issue of Baad with the local and national policy makers. Around 66 individuals participated in this town hall meeting (10 female and 56 male). Sixty six of the participants were youth and the rest were beyond the youth range. In the meeting, one of the participants shared her cousin story to CLIPO representatives. She said, “The brother of the girl (her cousin) killed someone due to an unknown case. Then the victim’s family asked for Baad. But the girl family didn’t agree to give the girl to Baad. Instead of baad, they gave 9000\$ as a blood money” She carried on saying, “as per constitution and laws, no one can be considered guilty due to someone else’s crime”. As per the M&amp;E forms, the followings points were indicated as the major problems which women face in Mir Bacha-Kot: 1) some families don’t let their female members of family to go to schools and courses; 2) valleys residents don’t know about their legal rights and are unaware of legal issues; 3) majority of the people suffers from poverty or their economic status is low; and 4) illiteracy is still widespread throughout the district. It is to be mentioned that Radio Dunya which is located in Parwan province covered the town hall meeting. The meeting was then broadcast as part of especial radio weekly program sponsored under this project.</p> <p><b>2. On March 10, 2015</b> - CLIPO conducted a town hall meeting in Gul-Dara district of Kabul province. The goal of the town hall was to discuss and debate the issue of Baad with the local and national policy makers. The meeting started with the recitation of Quran. Mr. Shafi Sahel, deputy director for CLIPO delivered the opening remarks explaining the aim of the town hall followed by introducing CLIPO and Tawanmandi. Around 66 people participated of which majority of them were male. Fifty out of 66 of them were youth. Other participants to the town hall meeting included, representative of attorney general office, heads of local shuras, mullah imams of mosques, and youth activists. After the opening remarks, illiteracy, lack of awareness of residents of their rights and responsibilities, and Baad were the main topics of discussion among the participants. The participants agreed that local shuras and maliks are key players in solving many social problems. They also often hide the truth from the government in certain instances due to their self-interest. It is worth stating that Radio Dunya which is located in Parwan province covered the</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> samples of media invitation letter, banner, folder which disseminated during the event are included in the attachment.</p> <p>The main challenge CLIPO found while conducting the advance trip for <b>March 10, 2015 town hall</b> was that the people in Gul-Dara district mentioned women and men should not gather together due to cultural sensitivity. The district governor said, “residents of this district are not mentally ready to accept gathering of male and female under one roof”. This was one of the main reasons why women couldn’t joint the town-hall meetings.</p>
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<p><b>Note:</b> CLIPO along with its partners conducted the following 6 town halls in 3 target districts of Parwan and 3 target districts of Panjshir provinces.</p>	<p>town hall meeting. The meeting was then broadcast as part of especial radio weekly program sponsored under this project.</p> <p><b>3. On March 16, 2015</b> CLIP-O conducted one town hall meeting in Istalif district of Kabul province. Seventy five people participated of which 60 of them were male and 15 were female. Of the 75 participants 30 of them were youth. Participants discussed and debated over the issue of Baad with the local and national policy makers. The participants in the meeting were: district governor of Istalif, maliks, khans, and heads of local shuras, youth activists and women activists. During the discussions, one of the participants said, “women have similar rights according to Islam with men, if we treat them as Islam guide us, then there won’t be any violent cases such as Baad in our localities”. Also, CLIPO conducted an M&amp;E of the event, and as per CLIPO’s M&amp;E officer report, women face the following major problems in Istalif district of the Kabul provinces: lack of medical clinics; lack of female doctors for women; lack of awareness of residents from their legal right and laws; unemployment; lack of female lecturer at schools. In addition to Radio Dunya, other local media outlets were also covered the event. The event was aired through Radio Dunya and other local media outlets as per CLIPOs media monitoring report next day.</p> <p><b>1. On March 28, 2015</b>, HHOAW in close cooperation with CLIPO conducted one town hall meeting at Unaba female high school in Panjshir province. Around 66 female of which 30 of them were youth participated and debated over the issue of Baad with the local and national policy makers from Islamic and state laws prospective. In the meeting, one of the participants said, “mullahs and khateeb have key role in villages and districts while dealing family cases such as Baad. They can interfere in cases, but most of them don’t have Islamic and legal knowledge. Therefore, it’s important to work with them and teach more on Islamic and state laws. If we can change the minds of the mullahs in villages, there will be fewer problems. Around 70% of the problems will be solved. CLIPO also monitored the event from the initial phase to the end, and shared its findings with the partner NGOs for improvement.</p> <p><b>2. On April 18, 2015</b>, the NAEDO organization in</p>	<p>There was no male presence in <b>March 28, 2015 meeting</b> due to cultural sensitivities. The participants disallowed and its partner to take photos.</p>
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	<p>close coordination with CLIPO conducted one town hall meeting in Salang district of Parwan province. The goal of the project was shared with the participants. Around 66 male of which 30 of them were youth participated. Other participants were representative of justice department, representatives of youth union, maliks, civil activists from CSOs, khans and shura elders participated in the town hall. Participants discussed the issue of Baad with local and national policy makers. District governor of Salang said, “we can decrease the practice of Baad by giving awareness to the public through conduction of similar town hall meetings as such”. Abdul Raqib, the attorney defence of Salang district said, “we can avoid these illegal customs by holding training workshops, giving awareness for the illiterate people who don` t know about Islamic law and national laws”. Abdul Salam, a mullah from Salang said, “women omen make half of our society; they have the same rights as men under national law and Islamic law. They have rights of living in freedom and acting as a human being in all parts of social live”. Participants reflected that local shuras and local attorneys are the key players in solving women rights cases. They also requested for more awareness programs in all districts of Parwan, especially Salang and invite religious leaders as they know Islam and can provide better awareness in regard to Baad. Many of them believed that villages in Salang district are located in remote areas, there are not proper transportation facilities and they can` t join these programs. As a result, they requested, if possible to extend such events in in remote villages. It is worth mentioning that CLIPO monitored the event from the beginning to the end and provided lessons learned to partner in terms of planning, organizing events and M&amp;E in order for them to improve in the future.</p> <p><b>3. On April 5, 2015,</b> the NAEDO organization in close coordination with CLIPO conducted one town hall meeting in Charaikar City of Parwan province. Sixty six participants of which 35 of them were male and 31 of female attended. Youths constituted 30 out of the 66 participants. The participants discussed and debated over the issue of Baad with local policy makers in their localities. Generally, the participants thought that Women Affairs and Provincial Attorney Office can be the key player in solving women rights cases. Mohammad Omar, one of the participants said, “we can decrease the practice of Baad by giving</p>	
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	<p>awareness to the people based on Sharia and state laws”. Additionally, Mr. Aziz, a journalist and civil society activist stated, “the media has a significant role in decreasing negative customs specially violence against women. As a young man I am trying to change people’s behaviour and make them believe in equal rights of women and men in the society. I think it’s all us responsibility to take part in reformation process of our country”. Meanwhile, CLIPO’s management team who participated in the event advised the partner on the spot on their strengths and weakness. In addition, an email with all the points that will help the partner was submitted for their future improvement. Government officials participated in the meeting and appreciated the event and the way which NAEDO and CLIPO are working in this province. Media coverage great, Radio Dunya, RTA and Jahan Television Network covered the town hall meeting.</p> <p><b>4. On April 20, 2015,</b> NAEDO in close consultation with CLIPO conducted one town hall in Bagram district of Parwan province Around 66 female of which 20 of them were in the range of youth age participated. The participants were principle of high school, representatives of villages, women activists, youths activists, members of youth’s union, and students of university. They discussed and debated over the issue of Baad. Reshmeen, a student from Bagram University said, “woman is a special creature of Allah. Allah created men and women equally and both genders have equal rights live freely and act the way they like. I suggest all of us to be treated in accordance with Islam”. Meanwhile, the evaluation forms from the meetings show that all of the participants acknowledged they learned new topics and laws that are according to Islam and Afghan Constitution. The M&amp;E forms also show that the level of awareness in the meeting was good, and in average they will get 30-40 out of 100. Evaluation forms also show that participants of the meeting didn’t witness violent cases and no Baad case has happened in their area. A participant who wanted to be anonymous said, “about 6 or 7 years ago a boy killed a person, he had a small sister and local shura decided to give her as Baad. When she grew up she didn’t want to marry with that guy. The district elders and shura helped and terminated their relationship”. Additionally, participants requested to conduct similar awareness programs in all districts of Parwan province that includes Bagram district,</p>	
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	<p>and invite religious leaders and khateeb in future programs.</p> <p><b>5. On April 6, 2015</b>, the HHOAW organization in consultation with CLIPO conducted one town hall meeting in Bazarak district of Panjshir province. The town hall objective was for the participants to debate over the issue of Baad with the local and national policy makers. Around 67 people participated in this town hall of which 12 of them were female, 55 male and the 13 of them were youths. Deputy Governor of Panjshir province, the Head of Panjshir province Justice Department, the Head of Hajj and Religious Affairs Department, the Head of Women's Affairs department and member of Provincial Council of Panjshir province Mrs. Rahela atayi participated in the town hall. Other high rankings officials in the meeting were officials from judicial department, defence lawyers, attorney members, and civil society activists. The head of Women's Affairs, Ms. Maryam Panjshiri, while delivering her speech, said, "I witnessed 3 Baad cases take place in Panjshir province. A girl who was 4 year old was given to Baad by her family, and now she is 21 years old. After almost 18 years, the girl is unhappy with the marriage". In addition, a young boy shared his sister case to CLIPO staff. He said, "4 months ago my sister was killed by her husband. Her in-laws family had hidden the case for 20 days. After 20 days, the police found the burned body of my sister but the government has done nothing yet. Today I joined the town hall meeting to say my problem and request from the officials to give me and my family justice". After that, Mr. Jandad, one of the participant of the town hall said "women have lots of rights according to Islam as Prophet Muhammad (PBUP) ordered us to treat them well, especially while behaving with our family members. Women make our life complete, so we all have to respect them". Meanwhile, CLIPO monitored the event from the initial phases to the end, and provided advice to the partner accordingly. According to M&amp;E officer at CLIPO, the participants of Panjshir town-hall could be marked as 60 out of 100 on average. The event was covered broadly by print media and RTA in Panjshir. In the end, the government officials appreciated the efforts of CLIPO and Tawanmandi in Panjshir provinces.</p> <p><b>6. On April 27, 2015</b> - the organization HHOAW in close cooperation with CLIPO conducted one town hall meeting in Rukha district of Panjshir province. The meeting was aimed at participants'</p>	
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	<p>debate over the issue of Baad with local and national policy makers. Around 72 people attended of which 12 of them were female. Among the participants, high ranking officials such as chief of district, court martial of the province, chief of police and people's council, elders, khans and maliks as well as youth activists also attended. It is worth mentioning that the meeting was moderated and managed by the registered members of the YRCs in the province. The officials answered to the questions raised from amongst the participants. The meeting was recorded and aired through local radios and RTA in Panjshir provinces. Abdul Saboor, one of the participants from Panjshir said, "women and men are equal and have equal rights and obligations. The Quran, given the role of mother, says paradise is under the feet of mothers. The Holy Book of Quran guides us to respect women and treat them in best possible manner". CLIPO monitored the process of organizing the meeting from the beginning to the end. The pros and cons of the meeting were officially submitted to the partner for future reference and improvement. CLIPOs M&amp;E officer also supposes that the awareness level of the participants in the meeting could be marked 55-60 out of 100 on average. It means that the efforts on providing awareness in target provinces pay off.</p>	
<p>Training workshops conducted</p> <p><i>Hint: (1 in Kabul by CLIPO; 1 in Panjshir by HHOAW in close coordination with CLIPO; and 1 in Parwan by NAEDO in consultation with CLIPO)</i></p>	<p><b>1. On February 28, 2015</b>, CLIPO based on the approved work-plan by Tawanmandi conducted one training workshop in Istalif district of Kabul province. The objective of the workshop was to enhance the knowledge and understanding of those concerned on Afghanistan statutory laws, Islamic and international laws. Around 60 individuals participated of which 10 of them were female, 50 of them were male, and 17 were youth. The participants specifically addressed the issue of Baad and the reasons it is incompatible with state, Sharia, and international laws. Officials from district governor office, members of local attorney office, Women Affair Department, Heads of local shuras, women and youth were present. Radio Dunya covered the training workshop and aired the event as part of the especial weekly program for further outreach purposes. In addition, the M&amp;E forms filled during the workshop show that the following problems the women in Istalif district face: 1) Illiteracy; 2) lack of job opportunities; 3) lack of awareness of the residents from their rights and regulations; and 4) low economic income.</p>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants list</li> <li>• Agenda</li> <li>• Invitation letter</li> <li>• M&amp;E forms</li> <li>• M&amp;E result</li> <li>• Photo</li> <li>• Press release</li> <li>• Media invitation letter</li> <li>• Sample of banners</li> </ul>

	<p><b>2. On March 25, 2015</b> – the organization NAEDO conducted one training workshop in close cooperation with CLIPO in Bagram district of Parwan province. Aimed at enhancing the knowledge and understanding of those concerned on Afghanistan statutory laws, Islamic and international laws, the participants in the training focused on the issue of Baad, the reasons why Baad is incompatible with Afghan and Sharia laws, and the ways forward. In the workshop around 80 people participated of which 20 of them female, 29 youth and the rest were male. Among the participants, Mr. Abdul Shokoor Qodusi, district consoler of Bagram, Mr. Sham-Ull-Haq, member of the local attorney general’s office, heads of shuras and village elders were present. The participants at the end of the workshop were supplied with necessary materials in order to encourage them to transfer the knowledge they gained to the population at large. As per the M&amp;E forms the participants filled, majority of them touched on the following issues as the main challenges women face in Bagram: insecurity; illiteracy; lack of accountability in governmental offices; unemployment; lack of female schools and clinics; poverty; and inappropriate behavior by male to female while outside the house. Also, the workshop was covered by Radio Dunya from the beginning to end and broadcasted. The workshop was aired as part of the special weekly program.</p> <p><b>3. On (add date) 2015</b> - the organization HHOAW in close cooperation with CLIPO organized training workshop in Rukha district of Panjshir province. The goal of the workshop was intend to boost the knowledge and understanding of the officials and those concerned with Afghanistan statutory laws, Islamic and international laws. Around 72 participants of whom 55 of them were male and 19 female attended the workshop; around 20% of the participants were youth as per the estimates done by CLIPO. The issue of Baad was focused on by the participants in particular. It was also debated why the custom of Baad is not in conformity with the Sharia and state laws. The district governor, attorney, head of Hajj and Endowment, chief of people’s council, civil society activists, women and youth activists, ulema khans, elders of the area, and principals of schools also were amongst the participants. The participants were supplied with necessary materials and it was requested from them to</p>	
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	<p>transfer the knowledge they gained to the population at large. Meanwhile, CLIPO's M&amp;E officer monitored the event and found out that the women in Bagram have the following problems:</p> <p>1) lack of awareness from their rights and regulations; 2) illiteracy; lack of job and educational opportunities; and 3) family violence.</p>	
<p>Networking tours organized.</p>	<p><b>1. On April 22, 2015</b>, the NAEDO organization conducted one networking tour with cooperation of CLIPO in Parwan province. The intent of this tour was to enhance the networking opportunity between the practitioners of traditional justice system so they sharing their ideas and experiences with each other. In the event, chief of people council from three districts of Parwan province (Bagram, Charaikar and Salang) in addition to maliks, elders of the villages, head of Hajj and Endowment department participated. Abdul Wahab, the manager of Hajj and Endowment of Salang district said, "we can decrease the practice of Baad by giving awareness to the people, conducting similar networking tours, and sharing different positive or negative views with each other. Fortunately, in Salang no cases of Baad have happed". In addition, Dagarwal Gada Jan, chief of people council of Bagram district said, "we can avoid the custom of Baad by holding some training workshops and giving awareness for the illiterate people". Around 20 male of which 5 of them were youth participated in the event. A robust monitoring of the event was conducted during the event and also few weeks after by the M&amp;E office of CLIPO. It was found out that majority of the people who attended the event do share what they've learned during the networking events. It was considered a success to the project overall.</p> <p><b>2. On April 29, 2015</b>, the HHOAW organized one networking tour in Bazarak district of Panjshir province. The aim of the tour was to increase networking opportunity amongst the practitioners of traditional justice system in order for them to sharing their ideas and experiences with one another. Around 27 people of which 22 of them were male and 5 were youth. The participants included the ulema, khateeb, gatekeepers, university teachers, students, maliks, elder jurists from Bazarak, Rukha and Unaba districts of Panjshir province. Najibullah Halimi, the head of local shura said, "women are human and have compassion; all kinds of violence are forbidden against women. Discrimination and violence against women is equal to violence against all</p>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants list</li> <li>• Agenda</li> <li>• Invitation letter</li> <li>• M&amp;E forms</li> <li>• M&amp;E result</li> <li>• Photo</li> <li>• Press release</li> <li>• Media invitation letter</li> <li>• Sample of banners</li> </ul>

	<p>human beings”. The event was monitored by CLIPO M&amp;E officer. The participants seemed satisfied with the tour and the materials discussed. The M&amp;E officer also found that women struggles with low level of awareness, a lot them are illiterate, and they don’t have jobs. Also, the M&amp;E officer found that male are traditionally sensitive on many issues. Many of the participants requested to invite more female in such events since the topic is mainly related to them.</p> <p><b>3. On April 22, 2015</b> CLIPO conducted a networking tour in Mir Bacha-Kot district of Kabul province. A total of 20 people participated. They were all male and included local gatekeepers, mullahs, and khateebes, jurists from 3 target districts of Kabul namely Gul-Dara, Istalif and Mir Bacha Kot. The participants expressed gratitude for conducting such events that give chance for the youth to exchange ideas with local authorities and religious and traditional leaders and open their visions on issues such as Baad. They also expressed to organized similar events so that female and male students at school can take part and discuss on various issues, since it has huge advantage for youth. One of the participants, Mir Ghulam Gelani, the head of residents shura said, “a female is a mother, someone who give birth to us and teach us how to live. I feel obligated as human being and as a Muslim to respect women and observe their right. We must know what is right and what is wrong and guide others to do so”.</p>	
Interprovincial event organized.	<p><b>On April 26, 2015</b>, CLIPO conducted an inclusive interprovincial event at Stara Hotel, Kabul – Afghanistan. The main objective of the event was to bring together the officials from various line ministries, members of parliament and provincial councils from target provinces, maliks, khans, and traditional and religious leaders to discuss on options that could help decrease the practice of Baad and lobby to help pass EVAW law. Over 120 people of which 20 of them were female and the rest were male. Amongst the participants well-known individuals such as Ms. Anar kali Honaryar; representative from Ministry of Hajj and Endowment; representative from Independent Human Rights Commission; heads Women Affairs Departments of the 9 target districts (Bazarak, Rukha, Unaba, Charaikar, Salang, Bagram, Mir Bacha-Kot and Gul-Dara; heads of Hajj and Endowment of the 9 target districts; civil society and women activist</p>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants list</li> <li>• Agenda</li> <li>• Invitation letter</li> <li>• M&amp;E forms</li> <li>• M&amp;E result</li> <li>• Photo</li> <li>• Press release</li> <li>• Media invitation letter</li> <li>• Sample of banners</li> </ul>

	<p>from nine target districts and malik and khans. The conference hall was decorated with the banners with message on prohibition of Baad custom from prospective of Islam and national law. At the beginning of the conference, the CLIPO staff shared their points to the audience; Mrs. Khadija Amiri CLIPOs legal expert shared the CLIPO research findings and the recommendation of the research to the participants. Then Ms. khatera Asadi, CLIPOs M&amp;E officer shared the findings of the events conducted along with some cases of Baad and requested from the participants to maximize advocacy efforts to eliminate the custom of Baad. After that, the chief guests shared their thoughts and ideas to the participants on the prohibition of Baad custom from the viewpoint of Islam and national laws.</p> <p>The event was covered broadly by the following media outlets: 1) Maiwand TV; 2) Aina TV; 3) Aazadi Radio and TV; 4) VOA; 5) Metera TV and Radio; 6) Tolo News; 7) Tamadon radio/TV; 8) Khorshid radio/TV; 9) Pajhwak; 10) Negah TV; 11) Radio Bayan; 12) Ayna TV; and 13) Dunya radio.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Also some of the radio and TV stations invited CLIPO's executive director as a guest speak on their programs to discuss the findings, reasons and the percentage of the cases on Baad custom in detail. These media outlets included, but not limited to, as VoA, RTA, Salam Watandar Radio and so on. The link to of websites is included among the attachments.</p>	
Football and volley ball matches conducted.	<p><b>1. On April 15, 2015</b>, the HHOAW organization conducted a friendly volleyball match at Marshal Muhammad Qasim Fahim stadium in Panjshir province. Over 150 people of which 95 of them were youth attended the match as viewers. The aim of this match was to enhance the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation between different social groups within a society. In addition, it intended to raise public awareness on the issue of Baad and gain maximum support for the elimination of this practice, since sport events are attended by hundreds of citizens, especially the youth. Many government official from local department, youth residents, and universities and school students were attended the match. Abdul Ahad, one of the attendees said, "I am thanking CLIPO for organizing these matches. It's a great experience and a good place to see and learn positive things. We are waiting for future</p>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schedules of matches</li> <li>• List of players, teams profiles, photos</li> <li>• Number of posters for attending fans</li> </ul>

	<p>competitions throughout our province”. Attendees in the match requested from the government to build playgrounds in all districts of Panjshir so they have the chance to play as well. RTA and Khorasan Radio in Panjshir province covered the match and aired accordingly. Government officials were present and appreciated the efforts of CLIPO, its local partner HHAOW and Tawanmandi for funding and organization of such events and projects in Panjshir. In the end, the attendees also received fliers and brochures that included messages on Baad and violence against women. It is expected that each of the attendees will reach out to at least 7 people among their families and friends. And the fliers and posters will remain in their homes for sometimes and help others who pay visits to their families to see the posters and read the messages.</p> <p><b>2. On April 16, 2014</b> (HHAOW) conducted a football match in Panjshir province in stadium of Marshal Mohammad Qasim Fahim. Over 140 views of which around 125 were youth attended the event. The objective of the match was to increase the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation among people in different localities. In addition, since sports events are usually attended by hundreds of citizens, especially the youth, it is intended to raise public awareness on the issue of Baad and gain maximum support for the elimination of the practice. The players received gifts like clothes, cups etc. at the end of the event. The Governor, Security chief of Panjshir province along with principle of sports and chief of football federation of Panjshir province, civil society activist, youth activists and elders also participated. The match was covered by Radio Khorasan, few print media and RTA. Attendees received hand-outs such as posters etc. at the end. CLIPO expects that each of the participants will reach out to at least 5-7 people conveying the messages they heard about incompatibility of Baad with state laws.</p> <p><b>3. On April 8, 2015</b>, NAEDO organized a volleyball match at Mawlawi Sayeed Munshi High School. The event was aimed at boosting mutual understanding and cooperation amongst social groups. It also meant to raise public awareness on the issue of Baad in order to maximize support on the elimination of the practice, as sports events are normally attended by hundreds of citizens, especially the youth. The match started between players of Bagram and Charaika districts teams and continued for one</p>	
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	<p>hour. Lots of resident, young and old, attended the match. The players and viewers were really happy for conducting this friendly competition in Parwan province. Mr. Sayeed Nusrat one of the team player said “this match has good advantages for youth. We are happy and appreciate you for conducting such matches and want to ask from related departments and civil society organizations to conduct similar ones and provide us with the opportunities to improve our abilities and skills”. Radio Dunya, RTA and Jahan Television were present and covered the event. Around 300 people attended the event and they were provided with hand-outs at the end. CLIPO expects that each of the hand-outs will be read by 7 people at least. It will have lasting effects as the posters will remain in their homes for long.</p> <p><b>4. On (add date), 2015</b>, NAEDO organized a football match in Parwan province. Over 280 people of which 250 of them were considered youth attended as views. The motive behind this match was for the youth (players and viewers) to request from government officials, elders and families say no to Baad and don't sacrifice their girl, since the practice is not legal under Islam and national laws. Over 290 people attended of which youth constituted around 250 of them. The stadium was designed and decorated with banners, with each having slogan on illegality of Baad from perspective of Islam and national law. The event went very well, government officials, village elders and khans and directors of sport confederation attended and delivered speech related to the inconformity of Baad with Islam and state laws. Media, such as RTA, Radio Dunya covered and aired the events twice, once on the eve of the events, and again next day.</p> <p><b>5. On April, 7, 2015</b>, NAEDO organized a friendly football match in Charaikar, Parwan province. Over 110 people attended of which majority of them were youth from schools, universities, and neighbourhood. The audience and the players appreciated CLIPO, NAEDO and Tawanmandi for organizing and funding the event. Mr. Nadim, one of the attendees in the match said, “organizing such friendly matches every two weeks or every month have lots of benefits for the teams and the audience as well. They don't only become aware of laws, but also the players will be ready to take part in national tournaments and compete with other teams. The media coverage was really good; and Radio Dunya, RTA television and</p>	
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	Jahan Television network covered this match. The match was reported on Radio Dunya weekly reports.	
Legal books purchased.	As per the CLIPO's third milestone agreement, CLIPO purchased 100 legal books for each of the 3 YRCs in target provinces in April 2015.	List of the purchased books available.
Internet payment	CLIPO paid internet charges for 3 YRC during the 3rd milestone.	Bills of the internet charges are available.
36 radio roundtables organized.	<p>CLIPO through Radio Dunya in Parwan and RTA in Panjshir provinces organized and broadcasted 36 radio roundtables as per the work plan provided to them. In these roundtables, which went on air live, the audience had the chance to call in and ask questions on Baad and other relevant issues from the panelists. The questions that were frequently asked are the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the negative impact of disagreeing with the traditions and customs on women's lives?</li> <li>• In the existence of religion why customs has been accepted as the norm?</li> <li>• How can we decrease the practice of illegal and illogical customs in the society?</li> <li>• The high cost of marriage in Afghanistan, Baad custom, Eidi, Nawrozi is good or not in society?</li> <li>• What is the importance of girls going to school?</li> <li>• What are the men (husbands) rights on their wives and vice versa?</li> <li>• What does the equality of women and men rights means?</li> <li>• Why in Afghanistan the tradition do not provide inheritance rights to women of the family?</li> </ul> <p>The issue which were frequently discussed during the roundtables were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The women right to gain education and knowledge as per Islamic law.</li> <li>• What is the effect of the banned customs in society on women?</li> <li>• What are social rights of women in society, rights of marriage for women in Afghan society?</li> <li>• Inheritance rights of women in Islam and so on.</li> </ul> <p>The roundtables were aired between April 2 and April 28, 2015. The panellists were women activists, human rights activists, the ulema, the elders and the legal experts that discussed the issue and responded to those who called in. Below is the list of the panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moulowi Fazil Rahman, Deputy Director of</li> </ul>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CD</li> <li>• Participants list</li> <li>• Question asked during the discussion</li> <li>• Photos</li> <li>• Reports of Radio for each program</li> </ul>

	<p>Education Department in Panjshir province</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moulowi “Halimi” the Head of Hajj and Endowment Department of Panjshir province</li> <li>• Ali Shrihati, civil society activist</li> <li>• Moulowi fizul Aalha,</li> <li>• Moulowi Shah Rahman Halimi</li> <li>• Muhammadi Bashir Usmani</li> <li>• Mr. Shams Rahman</li> <li>• Moulowi Zaker Allhh</li> <li>• Jamshid “Umar”, university student CSO activist</li> <li>• Howrank Azerkhsh, Parwan University teacher</li> <li>• Mr. Jamshid Ahmad one of civil society activities</li> <li>• Professor Moulowi Shabdin and many more...</li> </ul>	
Broadcasting of spots	<p>CLIPO through RTA in Panjshir and Radio Dunya in Parwan province which covers districts of Kabul province such as Gul-Dara, Istalif and Mir-Bacha-Kot, aired 20 Radio spots for 160 times during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millstone. The spots hold topics such as rights of termination of engagement, inheritance rights, education right of women and so on.</p>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CD of the spots</li> <li>• Scenario of the spots</li> </ul>
Special weekly radio program	<p>CLIP sponsored half an hour long weekly radio program in each province. A total of 57 special weekly programs were aired through Radio Dunya in Parwan and RTA in Panjshir during the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone. The aim of these special weekly programs to maximize the reach of activities in three target provinces for further awareness purposes on the issue of Baad and other abuses regarding human rights in general, and women rights in particular. These shows included reports about various activities of the project. The programs also included special reports on the occasions of international women’s day, children day, teacher day and other special events and talked about the issues related to women rights and the issue of Baad in particular. To ensure the radio shows are conducted in accordance to the project plan, a female radio production officer was hired to monitor the timely broadcast of the shows and follow up with partner radio and TVs about the programs.</p>	<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CD of the program</li> </ul>

## 5. Risks, issues, challenges

Cultural sensitivity is one of the main challenges that CLIPO has faced during the implementation of the project in some parts of the targeted areas. Due to presence of that barrier, CLIPO couldn’t manage to organize joint sessions or events with male

and female participants in some of the target districts such as Gul-Dara, Unaba and Salang. For example, on March 28, 2015, at Unaba district of the Panjshir province, elders of the area prevented CLIPO's production officer to take pictures of participants. As a result, CLIPO planned to take separate events for male and female beneficiaries. The other example was on March 10, 2015 while CLIPO management team were travelled to conduct the advance trip for a town hall meeting. The people in Gul-Dara district mentioned women and men should not gather together due to cultural sensitivity. The district governor said, "Residents of this district are not mentally ready to accept gathering of male and female under one roof". This was one of the main reasons why women couldn't joint the town-hall meetings.

In addition, the football and volleyball matches didn't have any female participants. Although, CLIPO invited some of the active women of the area to come as viewers and act as role-model for other female, but the request was denied. The justification we received for their denial was the social reaction they will receive and said that "there are men more than women and society will see us with bad eyes". Therefore, we were not able to have girls in our sport events.

## 6. Supporting documents

Please ensure you have the deliverables/supporting documents ready before you submit this report.

The deliverables/supporting documents for the 3<sup>rd</sup> milestone includes:

1. Agenda and list of participants for 3 training workshops.
2. Agenda and list of attendees in 9 town halls.
3. Schedules of matches, list of players, teams' profiles, photos and number of posters for attending fans
4. Agenda, list of participants for 1 interprovincial networking event
5. List of media and their internet links covering interprovincial event
6. Agenda, list of participants, photo
7. Production schedule for radio/TV spots
8. Production schedule for radio/TV spots
9. Sound recorded
10. Copy of quarterly report.

I hereby declare that the information provided in this report is true and accurate.

Name: Zuhail Barekzai  
Position: Project Manager  
Date: April 17, 201