The project of "Let's Participate"

The first administrative report

A. Organization's information

Name of the organization: Human Rights & Democracy Media Center "SHAMS"

Name of the project: Let's Participate

B. Narration of the project

1. Please provide a narrative report on the implementation of the whole project:

First: administrative preparations:

* Recruitment:
  a) After signing the agreement, Mr. Ibrahim Al-abed was recruited as project coordinator.
  b) Contract: the contract was drafted in accordance with SHAMS regulations and the Palestinian Labor Law.

* Meetings with center's staff:
a) Recognizing the project in its final draft through meetings and gatherings to put the staff in the picture of the whole issue. The coordinator conducted a meeting with the center's staff and volunteers and acknowledging them with project's several activities beside dividing tasks for each according to disciplines.

b) Designing and printing a tablet for the project.

c) A questionnaire was arranged for the project, and will be distributed on participants of workshops and the roundtable as a part of project’s evaluation by the targeted groups.

Project summary:

According to the plan, many activities have been implemented based on monthly plans which were prepared by the team work represented in the following:

1- Workshops.
2- Radio drama.
3- TV episodes
4- Radio episodes.
5- Roundtable.

Working on the project started since 23/8/2012 before signing the agreement in order to begin the project’s activities immediately, and to avoid wasting time because the aspects of electoral process have begun to appear as well to save some time for radio drama groundwork as the following:
Workshops:

Coordination for workshops and roundtable included:

- Sending official letters to academic sides via fax or email to illustrate the project's details as well as getting administrative approvals to conduct the activities with the faculty.

- Contacts with students and coordination with them to attend the workshop beside organization with Alaroub faculty to conduct the roundtable activity.

- Stating title for the workshop and roundtable to fit the project's title and objective.

- Specifying the time & date of the workshop in coordination with academic sides in the university.

- Arranging for the workshop and the roundtable with necessary papers in terms of names' list and the questionnaire.

- Preparing the minutes, report, and journalistic news after the workshops and the roundtable includes details about workshop's venue, workshop's title, the most important discussions points and recommendations and publishes it to newspapers and internet websites.
The workshop was implemented as the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity/event</th>
<th>Target group</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A workshop about elections and peaceful deliberation of authority</td>
<td>Alquds University</td>
<td>27/8/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A workshop about the role of media in promoting youth participation in elections</td>
<td>An-Najah National University</td>
<td>29/8/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A workshop about participating in the electoral process</td>
<td>Birzeit University</td>
<td>1/9/2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many students participated in the workshops mainly from faculties of media and journalism. The workshop aimed at speaking about mechanisms that guarantee promoting youth participation in electoral process beside getting with a set of ideas that can enrich the issue of radio drama. A committee consisting of 3 workshop's participants was formulated to follow up the participation in texts revision.

Documentation:
All workshops were documented by photographic pictures.

Recommendations:
1) The importance to make some modifications on legislative and local elections law to secure youth participation either electorally or candidacy.
2) The importance to have a stronger and bigger role for civil society organizations toward youth.
3) Drafting a national strategy in which youth participate in outlining its marks.
4) Enhancing the government's adoption to youth initiatives.
5) Working to have job vacancies and reduce unemployment.
Investing and activating mass media tools to guide youth.

Empowering youth and developing their ways of thinking.

The significance to invest in youth energies.

Working seriously to reduce the gap between youth and officials to extend the dialogue scope and mutual understanding in order to finish elimination, ignorance and neglecting this vast sector in the society and guarantee equity for them.

The importance to handle youth and societal corruption and to rehabilitate youth to get involved in society.

Radio drama:

After finishing the workshops and formulating the committee to supply with ideas about drama, a meeting was done included the drama committee and the center's staff and volunteers in which many ideas was discussed. At the end, they got three ideas that are in line with project's objective and these ideas were realistic and stimulate social discussions and dialogues related to local elections. Then contracting with the production company was completed and many ideas were afforded to the company to draft the scenario, after that it was revised again to set comments. Next, radio drama was written and recorded and broadcasted in Ajyal radio daily except Friday and Saturday in the following times 7:30 AM, 2:30 PM, and 4:30 PM. Drama was broadcasted during the project's period.

* Drama texts are attached.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TV episodes:</td>
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<tr>
<td>One TV episode was conducted in Alquds Educational Television regarding electoral campaign and its controls:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>electoral campaign and its controls</td>
<td>Guests:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Nasha’t Aqtash, Media instructor at Birzeit University.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Omar Nazzal, a member of administrative body for Palestinian Journalists' syndicate.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Sameer Dwikat, head of Control and Civil Society Authority- Central Elections Committee.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14/10/2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>public control on local authorities- youth role</td>
<td>Guests:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Thoqan Qishawy an expert in youth issues.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Islam Abu Own, young activist.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14/11/2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Complementary elections</td>
<td>Guests:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Fareed t’aam Allah Central Elections Committee.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tayseer alzbary, head of freedoms' center council.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21/11/2012</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. TV episode about electoral campaign: Conducted on 14/10/2012

Discussion's points:

a) Defining electoral campaign as a set of electoral activities and events which are implemented by electoral lists and their candidates to explain their programs for audience, as well as invitations which are sent to voters to elect them but in line law and regulations.

b) Electoral campaign is a legal right by virtue of article 25 of local authorities' councils' law number 10 for 2005.

c) Tackling the issue of electoral campaign period since the law granted candidates, voters' lists and parties' authorities the right to disseminate their electoral programs within controls and limits they should follow and be committed to. Like subjecting to electoral campaign's regulations, limits for payments on electoral campaigns according to law so as to secure conducting fair accountable elections. Each electoral lists and each candidate is abide by law to provide a detailed statement of all funding resources he/she got and the expenses paid during the campaign to the elections committee after maximum one month from the final date of election's results declaration.

d) Handling issues like financial control over electoral campaign like the funding sources of the campaign, each electoral list or candidate is prevented from getting money to fund the electoral campaign from external or foreign sources directly or indirectly either this money is real or in kind.
As well the candidate or the electoral list is prohibited to get fund from the Palestinian National Authority, or get donations from personnel or from Palestinian artificial personality who lives inside or outside Palestine. Besides talking about the limits of payment on electoral campaign as national elections law didn’t specify payment limits.

Tackling the subject of the financial report since law stipulates that each candidate or electoral list should provide a detailed statement of all funding resources he/she got and the expenses paid during the campaign to the elections committee after maximum one month from the final date of election’s results declaration either loser or successful.

2. the episode of public control – youth role 14/11/2012:

Discussion’s points:

a. How could youth play a controlling role on local authorities in the time there is no legal texts allow them to do so.

b. How could youth benefit from regional and international experiences in terms of control and role?

c. New mass media can be utilized to increase the control and activate it in local level of local authorities.

d. Youth participation in managing public affairs of countries is considered as one of the basic vitals of human rights that the Universal Declaration of Human rights confirmed specifically in article 21 which set that each person has the rights to participate in managing the public affairs of his country either directly or by representative he choose, therefore, what are the reasons behind youth breaking away from participation in the electoral process?
Democratic systems based on the supposition of pluralism in interests and goals beside political and intellectual opinions in society. Elections are a tool to arrange the association of the several categories and a tool for citizens' participation to specify the form of authority and its content. What are manners and techniques that encourage youth to participate in elections?

What’s the role of mass media in revealing the facts about candidates for the people and how can youth be protected from mocking slogans?

How is the domination of family associations inside participating parties and societies affect the participation in the electoral process and selecting candidates?

The absence of clear and distinctive party programs from one candidate to another is considered as one of the main obstacles that affect youth participation, how this point can be handled so as not to be an obstacle?

Youth sector usually is the people’s wealth; they are hope and ambition for each progress political, social, economic or cultural. So, youth dignity should be preserved since and their role should be reconsidered as well as activating their participation in political and public life.
3. TV episode about complementary elections:

Discussion’s points

A background about the elections which took place on 20/10/2012 in terms of number of authorities that were elected or won uncontested.

1) Some people doubt about elections fairness and a report was issued regarding this, and Euromed Observatory of Human Rights went beyond, and others said that there is another winner in elections rather than lists represented in central elections committee. Between doubt and praise there is demand for truth, isn’t it?

2) Why complementary elections are at this stage exactly?

3) This means that we need to make some modifications in local authorities’ law?

4) Some perceive that complementary elections are a result for problems which took place due to lack of organization for the lists themselves or inability of the law. To what extent this is true? Specially that some lists that went on elections in some villages were incomplete?

5) During the previous elections which took place on 20/10/2012, some problems happened. Controlling organizations and human rights institutions mentioned that the irregularities were simple and couldn’t affect the results. The question here is what did the central elections committee prepare to overcome these irregularities and were the lessons learned? How?

6) What’s the sentence behind not receiving inquiries for new controlling authorities and mass media?

7) Can complementary elections be distinctive from the previous ones reference to previous elections results?
Radio episodes were implemented according to project's plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Episode's title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Discussion's points</th>
<th>Episode's date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth participation in elections</td>
<td>Mr. Hisham Kheil, the executive manager of central elections committee, Ayman Abdul-majeed, a researcher and activist in development issues, Rawan Nasser, a member in youth local council, Altaybeh.</td>
<td>Introduction: The subject of local authorities in Palestine is considered an important and dynamic one; its importance is represented in being a basic fundamental of democratic state. Local elections is considered as an experience and a practice for citizens on how to conduct public elections, as well it's an introduction to democracy in its comprehensive concept. Local elections have a huge significance since it represent citizen's right and citizenship in managing the country's affairs, and it's considered as a form of participation, an expression of positive citizenship and a chance for citizens that enable them to control and take part in decision-making process. They indicate peaceful deliberation of authority and have a key role in the development process, and in expanding people's participation in selecting their local...</td>
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<td>17/9/2012</td>
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</table>
Palestinian youth all over the years have been exposed to an unjust systemized campaign led by the powers of colonialism, occupation and annexation, and many sorts of torture, humiliation and humbling have been practiced over them so as to break their determination, to empty it from its content and to make them away from democratic transformation and national liberation.

The continuation to ignore youth issue in our society and the unconcern position for what's happening around is an absolute result for unconcern policy in facing their issues. All of this will enhance their negativity and marginalization, and will influence on their behaviors and feelings which will lead them to be a neutral potential energy can't be utilized.

Questions:
1) In spite of the voting power that youth represent as they are the largest base of voters, the Palestinian youth have faced an obvious ignorance in political participation especially in local and legislative elections. In your opinion why is this elimination and ignorance?
1) Mr. Hisham, elections committee have begun for one year and more in preparing for local elections, between delaying and waiting, but still you work as bees cell in all electoral departments as the elections will be tomorrow, please can we acquaint ladies and gentlemen about your work in preparations of local elections in brief?

2) Some people see that applicable laws affect to youth participation but a real obstacle, what is the way to get out of the bottleneck?

3) Palestinian parties and their leaders are aged people who stay at their places and don't shift, and there are no sufficient basis for youth to be supported and empowered so as to translate the declared goals, though there is no mentioned renewal on youth participation to fit the volume of sacrifices, how long youth will stay as fuel?

4) Where are youth in electoral programs either in local authorities' level or in legislative and presidential elections' level. Opposite to this, if there is any mentioning to youth in the electoral
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programs, why their subject was neglected after winning? Why there is no follow up by youth or by their representing organizations? Are there programs or mechanisms enable us to account and obligate them with their programs and promises which are always positive if they don't commit to them?

6) Mr. Hisham, it's clear that the ruling legislations in Palestine have negative impact on youth participation, you in central elections committee and as an executing side do you believe that in partnership with civil organizations as they are widely spread and with other extensive foundations can increase youth participation in societal activities? What are mechanisms you take for motivating youth to actively participate?

7) Is the problem is in the government itself which is represented at least in the deficiency of programs, plans or policies that meet youth demands and ambitions. Opposition to that, isn't the same problem that youth foundations or organizations which deal with youth have?
Is it right that modern changes and inputs in our life as the social media networks which makes them diverted from what's happening around is the reason behind the majority's carelessness to either conduct the elections or not? In this case, how can these networks increase youth approach to electoral participation?

Why there is no advance to the organized educational electoral sessions, we notice that number of attendees is limited?

Why electoral slogans and programs of candidates and electoral lists decay after voting, candidate's winning and sitting on the chair?

Are there any differences in the advancement of electoral process currently and previously? What's the reason behind these differences? Does the current social education or the previous one relate to this?

Youth in programs and strategies of winning blocks in the Mr. Kamal Day's, country's sons block/ Ramallah.

Ihsan Naser- young activist.

Palestinian local elections were conducted in the West Bank, on Saturday 20/10/2012 in 93 local authorities distributed in all West Bank governorates.

Elections committee has distributed the 7/11/2012 2.
Local elections in Nablus

Khalil Ashour

independent block/Mr. Ghassan Alshaka’a block.

voting centers in several locations to facilitate citizens’ voting and to vote for 4696 candidates including 1146 females. Voting rate was 54.8%. And it’s decided to conduct complementary elections on 24 November 2012 under the supervision of central elections committee.

Before voting date we say the electoral campaign and the programs of each electoral list that participate in elections. In general it was focused on advocating women, aged and youth issues/meeting individuals’ requirements in terms of job opportunities, infrastructure, planning and organizing cities, villages and streets, paving streets and roads, issuing the buildings’ licenses, establishing cultural, educational and entertaining centers, water, electricity and sewer system networks beside other positive things, and if they are applied actually they will achieve progress, development and modernization for citizens.

All of this comes under the electoral campaign so as to influence female and male voters, so they are electoral promises which we respect and accept. But after the campaign finishes, will the electoral program be implemented?
We also wonder what is the mechanism by which we can obligate winning blocks to implement their electoral promises? Do females and male young people have a role in this?

- Mr. Khalil may be there is an importance for youth participation and representing in local authorities, also to take their issues in consideration. After your block won the municipal elections in Nablus, what's the way to accomplish what you've promised towards youth?

- Youth is the substantive factor in society and advancing their demands is base of actual democratic accomplishment. How can their demands be recognized?

- As a young activist, what are your demands that you want to achieve from the electoral block you voted for to win?

- Mr. Kamal, the increase of youth participation in the electoral process doesn't indicate the efficiency of electoral participation in light of the domination of social and traditional political stereotypes that lead voting process. We still don't take in youth energies, ideas and role, and we still need applicable practical programs in this domain, and aged people still take over.
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decision-making positions. How can you remove these fears inside youth?

- What are the plans and strategies you will follow in order to achieve the highest actual applying for female/male youth demands?

- How do youth guide their electoral choices as a chance to select the best person who can contribute to solving local problems for citizens as they are the biggest beneficiary from change toward the best. While their negative participation plays a role in raising their marginalization either by refusing to vote or by electing a weak council.

- In your perspective, how can electoral lists adopt a program that meets the reality and requirements of the community?

- The electoral campaign which includes the electoral program for all blocks is the base to attract the largest number of voters, will you be committed to it and apply it after winning?

- How can we follow up your achievements and promises after you won the elections? What’s the period in which we can actually account you in case you didn’t applied what you’ve promised?

- Are you fully aware and convinced that electoral blocks will work to apply and implement all plans and strategies you’ve set...
Roundtable:
It was supposed to conduct the roundtable in Alkhodoury University. And to tackle issues related to students’ movements, but after specifying the date of elections and after making sure that local elections will be implemented, it was agreed with central elections committee to tackle the issue of youth participation and its significance, and to move the activity to Hebron. As well, it was coordinated to conduct a roundtable about promoting youth role in the electoral process and reasons that affect to their active participation in public life. The activity was implemented and it witnessed an active participation from females and males.

Activity’s venue:
Alaroub College, Hebron.

Activity’s date:
15/10/2012

Activity’s title:
the mechanisms for promoting youth participation in the electoral process.

Number of attendees:
52 (18 females- 34 males).

Background about roundtable:
The workshop was conducted in Alaroub College- Hebron, titled as “the mechanisms for promoting youth participation in the electoral process” for youth sector.

The workshop was conducted in Alaroub College- Hebron, titled as “the mechanisms for promoting youth participation in the electoral process” for youth sector.
Discussion’s points:

1) Talking about participation in elections considering it a basic essential element in democratic systems as it represents the source of legalism, and the generating power of people’s volition which is expressed by elections, so no system can be perceived without elections that express the public will of the nation and grants the legalism for political system to carry out its works.

2) Mentioning many examples with related theme to the subject especially regarding students who decided not to vote in elections, explaining to them via stories and examples that each vote has a high value in the electoral process and in change.

3) Discussing the most important obstacles that hinder youth participation in elections, beside the reasons that push them to avoid taking part in the elections. Opposite to that, talking about factors that can stimulate youth to participate, and that youth role is not only in voting but also in following up candidates after taking their offices.

4) Speaking about voting systems, and that each system has its negative and positive points. Here students have shown a huge interaction and expressed their resentment from the followed electoral systems describing them as kind of extracting to their freedoms and democracies in selection. They hoped as well to deliver their calls in the essence to change the followed electoral system.

5) Talking about role of student’s frames in enhancing female and male youth students in the political process, particularly the elections as well as the role of woman in the electoral process.
Indicating to the point that the culture of young people participation is essentially a project to enable them to identify the necessary knowledge to release them from all kinds of suppression and submissiveness, and to enroot the sense of responsibility inside them about individuals' rights and public interests. This culture includes a set of values beside mental and behavioral structures, and the participation's culture is one of the most important for electoral process progress.

After that, the advocate Linda Abbady followed the dialogue in general and tackled the reasons of political alienation that Palestinian youth suffer from, the role of students' blocks, the way to reduce the domination of family associations over the electoral process and the significance of media in raising the awareness of youth about electoral process.

Social environment (cultural and values system):

Justifications of youth boycotting to electoral process and participation:

a. The domination of aged people over electoral lists and blocks.

b. The inability of electoral lists and blocks to renew their discourses to be in line with current approaches and meet young people requirements.

c. Experiences have illustrated that electoral lists and blocks don't fulfill their promises especially those related to youth sector(employment, health, education, …)

d. Desperation and frustration within youth sector.

e. The absence of fair distribution to wealth and authority.
The majority of agents and representatives for electoral lists and blocks are aged people while the majority of observant are youth.

Recommendations:

1) Youth and party authorities' enjoyment of necessary independence instead of serving party's leaders.
2) Making youth societies a fundamental partner in outlining the aspects of the governmental policy related to youth.
3) Lobbying and advocacy for issues related to youth so as to block and lobby toward accomplishing profits that interest youth.
4) Working to empower and foster the community-based youth organizations.
5) Fusing youth in making and setting trust inside them.
6) Working to promote the concept of participation among youth.
7) Working to specify the categories that have priority in education and awareness who are young people (males-females).
8) The importance to change the prevailing system of elections.

Journalistic news:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News title</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>News date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A workshop in Alaroub College calls to promote youth participation in the electoral process&quot;</td>
<td>Alhayat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>19/10/2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please provide details on all the planned activities and the activities implemented in the second phase, according to the timeline within the chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned activities</th>
<th>Implemented activity</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Actual number of beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A workshop titled as &quot;elections and peaceful deliberation of authority&quot; with Alquds University students</td>
<td>With Alquds University students</td>
<td>27/8/2012</td>
<td>14 students (10 females- 4 males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A workshop about the role of media in promoting youth participation in elections</td>
<td>With An-Najah National University students</td>
<td>29/8/2012</td>
<td>17 students (10 males- 7 females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A workshop titled as &quot;participation in the electoral process&quot; with Birzeit University students</td>
<td>With Birzeit University students</td>
<td>1/9/2012</td>
<td>16 students (11 females-5 males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundtable in Alaroub College</td>
<td></td>
<td>15/10/2012</td>
<td>52 students (18 females- 34 males)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TV Episodes:
- Electoral campaign and its controls.
- Public control on local authorities – youth role.
- Complementary.
• Youths' participation in elections.
• Youths in programs and policies of winning blocks in local elections.

Episodes were broadcasted on Nisa'a FM Radio (its frequency is all over the West Bank).

Radio drama
• First drama: family meeting
• Second drama: participation
• Third drama: the lecture.

During the project's period, these episodes were broadcasted on Ajyal Radio which is widely spread in West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Please mention any deviations between the planned activities and the actual ones, and why

There wasn't any deviation, on the contrary we fit all project's activities with the stages of the electoral process, and this was a success for the project except the roundtable. It was supposed to conduct the roundtable in Alkhodoury University. And to tackle issues related to students' movements, but after specifying the date of elections and after making sure that local elections will be implemented, it was agreed with central elections committee to tackle the issue of youth participation and its significance, and to move the activity to Hebron. As well, it was coordinated to conduct a roundtable about promoting youth role in the electoral process and reasons that affect to their active participation in public life. The activity was implemented and it witnessed an active participation from females and males...
**Project outcomes and outputs**

1. Please provide details of your expected and actual outcomes for the project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Expected outcome</th>
<th>Actual outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshops</td>
<td>Encouraging youth to actual participation in the electoral process and getting ideas about drama issues. Some people who participated in the workshops took part in control over elections, in voting and in providing some ideas related to radio drama.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Drama</td>
<td>Raising the awareness of citizens who have the right vote especially youth about the importance to take part in the electoral process.</td>
<td>An increase of participation in elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Episodes</td>
<td>Raising the awareness of citizens in particular youth regarding the importance to participate in the electoral process, local authorities' law and the controlling role of youth after ending the voting.</td>
<td>Receiving calls from some people about breaches in the electoral process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Episodes</td>
<td>Raising the awareness of citizens in particular youth regarding the</td>
<td>Receiving an invitation from UNDP about the vision of</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
importance to participate in the electoral process, local authorities' law and the controlling role of youth after ending the voting. SHAMS center for youth controlling role after ending the electoral process.

1. Roundtable Promoting youth participation in the electoral process and in public affair, and revealing obstacles that hinder youth to participate in the public affair. Many people who participated in the roundtable also participated in elections. Some were having a negative position for local elections during the discussion. Many controversial points were illustrated.

- Please mention any deviations between the planned outcomes and the actual ones, and why?
  No deviations mentioned between the planned outcomes and the actual ones.

2. How many total participants were involved throughout the course of the whole project? Did you reach your intended target audience? Please explain any deviations.

  We reached all targeted groups including youth, aged people or individuals who are unable to get out of their homes to participate; we accomplished that through radio episodes, TV episodes, radio drama, roundtable and workshops.
Were you able to establish any partnerships with other organizations while implementing the project? If so, who and in what capacity?

We established partnerships with universities, colleges, mass media and civil society organizations which participated in our activities beside some students who collaborated with us in order to achieve success for the project's objectives.

D. Financial

a. Please provide details of all your project expenses and what was spent in total from the budget (attach a separate document if needed):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>Rate/Unit</th>
<th>Central Election Commission budget share</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Round table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1. Facilitator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2. Commentator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3. Refreshment +Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300.0</td>
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2. Local transportation & communication

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3. Personnel

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**Grand Total**

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<td><strong>13,500.0</strong></td>
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5. Obstacles and challenges

1. Please describe any obstacles your organization faced throughout the implementation of the project and how did you overcome them?

No mentioned obstacles.

2. How did your organization improve on any issues faced during the first phase of implementation?

When the project's agreement was signed there wasn't any prospect to conduct elections, but at the beginning of the implementation process the exact date for local elections was declared. The center has fit the project's activities and events to be similar to the whole electoral process stages. Consequently, the center was implementing events in accordance with the electoral process stages, which led to accomplishing the wanted objectives and results.

3. Could you provide any lessons learned or recommendations for future projects?

...
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Notes:

• There was cooperation between students' academics to accomplish project activities' success.

• Radio drama was in clear and easy accent in order to reach all society sectors.

• We received many calls, and we listened to many opinions about our several activities. Most of the notes were positive especially drama and radio episodes.

Success story: there was a positive reaction on radio drama when they listened to it at radio stations from all sectors; this indicates that the idea was delivered.

4. Please mention any other issues that you would like to bring to the CEC's attention.

1. There is an essence to keep cooperation and coordination between central elections committee and civil society organizations.

2. There is an importance to establish partnerships between central elections committee and civil society organizations.

3. Supplying civil society organizations with brochures related to the different stages of the electoral process so as to disseminate them on citizens.