



## **Final Project Evaluation Report**

Of:

“Gender Justice to End Violence against Women and Girls” Project

Funded by:

UN Trust Fund

Palestine

Period Covered by the Evaluation:

September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 to November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Submitted to:

Women’s Affair Technical Committee (WATC) and Terre des hommes  
(Tdh)

Prepared by

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September 2022

*“This Evaluation Report has been developed by an independent evaluator. The analysis presented in this report reflects the views of the author and may not necessarily represent those of WATC, its partners or the UN Trust Fund”.*

## Gender Justice to End Violence Against Women and Girls Project

**NEWSLETTER  
# 6  
September 2021  
- October 2021  
PALESTINE**

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A Partnership of two implementers

##### Terre deshommes Foundation(Tdh)

Is a leading Swiss child-relief agency with a strong mandate worldwide on restorative juvenile justice, which accumulates over 40 years of experience in the Palestinian context. Tdh is a well-recognized actor in Palestine with a long and fruitful collaboration vis-a-vis justice stakeholders and national institutions on the policy, capacity building and specialized service provision components, chiefly. The Access to Justice Program has been implemented in Palestine since 2010 including a specific and unique component focused on gender justice in formal and community-based/informal spheres.

##### Women's Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)

WATC is a Palestinian feminist organization established in 1992 as a coalition of women's grassroots committees, striving for the social, political and economic empowerment of women to achieve a democratic Palestinian society that ensures plurality, social justice and equality between men and women. WATC is a specialized actor in country in Gender Based Violence Programmes and it has been playing a crucial role at the legislative arena to enhance protective regulations for women and girls.

##### Duration

1 September 31-2018 October 2021

##### Map of intervention

(8 communities in 4 governorates)

##### Stakeholders

- Sharia Court Representatives
- Women's Shelters
- Palestinian Civil Police
- Informal Justice Actors
- Community leaders
- Female online activists/networks
- Palestinian Feminist Coalitions

Jenin Governorate (Zbuba and Rumaneh)

Tulkarem Governorate (AteilandQafien)

Ramallah Governorate (Qalandia and Qalandia Camp)

Bethlehem Governorate (Beit Fajjar and Dheisheh Camp)



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## 1. List of acronyms and abbreviations

Full Name	Abbreviation
Coalition Theory of Change	CToC
Commission on the Status of Women	CSW
Gender-Based Violence	GBV
Grassroots Theory of Change	GToC
human rights based approach	HRBA
Key Informative Interviews	KIIs
National Referral System	NRS
National Referral System for Women Victims of Violence	NRS-WVV
National Development Program	NDP
Ministry of Interior Affairs	MoIA
Ministry of Women Affairs	MoWA
Ministry of Social Affairs	MoSD
Ministry of Justice	MoJ
Millennium Development Goals	MDGs
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic	PCBS
Palestinian National Development Plan	PNDP
Social Reform Committees	SRC
Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs
Terre des Hommes	Tdh
theory of change	ToC
United Nations Development Assistance Framework	UNDAF
Violence Against Women/ Gender	VAW/G
Women Affairs Technical Committee	WATC
West Bank	WB
Women Victims of Violence	NRS-WVV
Working Together to Stop Gender Based Violence	WTS GBV
Gender Based Violence Referral System	GBVRS
Women Against Violence	WAV

## 2. Executive Summary

This project is a three-year project titled “Gender Justice to End Violence against Women and Girls” (GJ-VAWG) is funded by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women project. The project was implemented during its original timeframe (September 1, 2018- August 31, 2021) and extended to February 28, 2022.

This project aims at activating a responsive gender justice to address VAWG proposing a promising pilot to generate evidence-based innovative and replicable approaches. It entails a holistic conception of access to justice for women and girls (demand – promoting female’s agency in justice- and supply –tackling both formal and informal justice systems).

A responsive gender justice to address violence against women and girls will be activated in Palestine through the achievement of the following interlinked results: Improved access to justice for women and girls against VAWG from the community to the formal levels of justice; Enhanced safety response for women and girls against VAWG; and Increased visibility of gender justice for women and girls against VAWG towards building knowledge and change of attitudes, behaviors and social norms. The above scheme is expected to led to a gradual increase of favorable ruling for VAWG’s cases, increased reporting of cases, higher female participation and policy and social openness and support for gender justice issues.

This project was implemented by Women’s Affair Technical Committee (WATC) and Terre des Hommes (Tdh) in cooperation, collaboration, coordination, networking and advocacy sitting at the core of the project with main players from the government including; Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSD), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoIA) and the Governorates building in three geographical area. The project location was West Bank .

The project targets 6 communities located in the governorates of Bethlehem (Beit Fajjar ), Jenin (Zbuba and Rumaneh), Tulkarem (Nazlet Issa and Qasseen) and Ramallah (Deir Jreer) - all of them located in Area C1 of the West Bank, currently displaced or at risk of forced displacement.

The evaluation has been implemented in order to monitor the implementation and impact of the project results. The evaluation provides information on the six communities of the project as well as related to key actors involved within the project. The evaluation has been a reference point to measure and compare the project’s progress against the indicators and results set in the project proposal. It will also be the key tool to assess project’s performance. In this context, WATC hired Nexus International for Consultancy and Training Company to: To evaluate the entire project (three years from start to end date), against the effectiveness, relevance, and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria, and to identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes.

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<sup>1</sup> Area C is an Oslo II administrative division of the West Bank, defined as "areas of the West Bank outside Areas A and B". Area C constitutes about 61 percent of the West Bank territory; the area was committed in 1995 under the Oslo II Accord to be "gradually transferred to Palestinian jurisdiction, but such transfer did not happen. Area C (excluding East Jerusalem), which along with Area B is under Israeli military control since June 1967, is home to roughly 400,000 Israeli settlers, and approximately 300,000 Palestinians; who live in more than 500 residential areas located partially or fully in Area C.

Due to the nature, scope, and issues with the timing and duration of the assignment, a phased approach has been applied in accordance with the terms of reference, as it allowed Evaluation Team to triangulate and validate or refute preliminary findings, pinpoint issues of interest and construct the most comprehensive and solid portrayal of the project in order to enable planners and policy makers both at the civil and public level in Palestine to correct pitfalls and capitalize on achievements. The approach included four main stages according to the assignment steps. The Evaluation was conducted using the primary data to be collected and through a careful reading of the consolidated information and secondary data. The Evaluation assessed the effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy, impact, and Gender Equality and Human Rights using a methodology combining qualitative and quantitative tools that are gender, and human rights sensitive.

The Evaluation, uses a methodology combining qualitative and quantitative tools that are gender, environment, and human rights sensitive. As per the ToR, the Evaluation was carried out using the participatory and inclusive approach, seeking the views and assessments of all the parties, (consultations with all stakeholders, such as gender, age, disability and other vulnerability considerations). The approach has been sensitive of social norms and practices, and ethical in data collection practices (safety, informed consent, etc.).

At the level of the Evaluation conclusions and recommendations, the focus has been put on highlights significant, important or interesting findings and conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations.

In realizing the objective of this Final Evaluation, four phases were followed with a number of tools were used throughout the evaluation to gather data from different sources to allow for triangulation of data, namely:

**I. Inception Phase:** This phase has included the following:

- **Literature/documentation review:** The Evaluation Team started the evaluation process with a comprehensive review of all available literature related to the Project.
- **Inception Meeting:** The document review was followed by an inception meeting and focused discussions with WATC team to get their insights on the objective, methodology and expected results of the assignment.
- **Inception Report:** Based on the document review and the inception workshop, the Evaluation Team synthesized the various information and summarized them schematically in the Inception report. The Inception Report detailed down the methodology and the tools that will be used during the assignment. The Inception report was reviewed and approved by WATC before the implementation of activities on the ground.

**II. Field phase: Data Sourcing and Primary Analysis.** This phase has included the following:

- **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):** *Three FGDs* were organized with 16 **women influencers** who received training on referring GBV survivors in compliance with the national referral mechanisms, *Four FGDs* were organized with **police groups (22 officers)** of those police officers participated in the project activities, and *One FGD* was organized with **8 members** of **Social Reform Committee** and gender units in governorates who provide GBV outreach mobile missions and referring GBV survivors to the Police and MoSD.

- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with targeted beneficiaries and main stakeholders:** The Consultancy Team identified key informants from across the groups of concerned stakeholders and conducted **10 one-to-one KIIs**, to get stakeholders' feedback on the implementation and project results.
- **Special Key Informant Interview (KII) with His Excellency Yousef Al Hiliw, the Director General of the Police in Palestine.**
- **Meetings with project partners (WATC and Tdh):** Two meetings were organized with WATC General Manager and Project Coordinator, and One virtual meeting was organized with Tdh Head of Office and the Senior Project Officer at Tdh.

In general, per each data-collection methodology, the Consultancy Team has developed specific questionnaire/ guidelines. The information gathered were triangulated to obtain a more accurate picture.

**III. Synthesis phase: Information Analysis and Draft Writing**, this phase has included the following:

- **Analysis:** The collected data were analyzed in response to the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria. Once all information and data had been collected, a different analytical process is undertaken. This involves the systematic organization, comparison and synthesis of information and data derived across and through all methods. The analysis includes an assessment of what the information is saying about each of the evaluation questions. The Consultancy Team had triangulate the information using various methods of data collection and sources of information in order to ensure robust findings. Ultimately, the Consultancy Team made their judgments based on the evidences collected.
- **Draft Report Writing:** A draft of a well-edited and proofread Evaluation Report has been produced, based on a complete analysis of the collected data. The outline of the Final Evaluation Report has been aligned with UN Trust Fund Guidelines. Drafting the report has been a teamwork and conducted in relation with selected proxies from among knowledgeable experts and professionals, in order to double-check the accuracy of the information conclusions and the feasibility of the recommendations.
- **Validation & Learning Workshop for the Impact Evaluation:** After submission of the draft Evaluation Report, the Evaluation Team had organized a first validation workshop (learning Event) with WATC. During this workshop, the main findings and outcomes of the Evaluation were presented in a power point presentation and discussed in the workshop for verifying and, the most possible extent, agreeing on suggestions, conclusions, and recommendations. A second validation workshop was conducted with Tdh on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022

**IV. Final Reporting:** The Evaluation Team has incorporated the comments received from WATC on the draft report and inputs from the validation workshops' discussions and produced the final version of the Final Evaluation Report as per the Terms of Reference.

**Evaluation Ethics:** This Evaluation has been conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UN ‘Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation’.

The Evaluation process has faced several **challenges and limitations**; these include but not limited to:

- Project developers and project management team, at both of WATC and TDH, had been changed, which created challenge for the evaluation team to get clarifications and information on those inquires related to the project design as the current staff at both organizations do not have the needed information on the design phase and the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the project implementation period.
- Insufficient monitoring information on progress of indicators achievements which created big challenge for the Evaluation Team to analyze project impact and effectiveness.
- Some of the needed information and documents were provided by project partners at late stage of the data collection which had delayed the evaluation process.
- Several attempts were made by WATC to arrange for the Evaluation Team to get inputs from the judges who were involved in the project activities but never succeeded despite prolonging the data collection period for about one month due to lack of response and bureaucracy.
- The arrangements to organize the needed meetings with police participants took much longer time than expected.

#### **Conclusions related to Relevance:**

The Evaluation Team believes that the project relevance to the national priorities and processes, regional and global legislative and policy frameworks, the needs of right-holders and duty-bearers (Influencers), and to the Human Rights-Based Approach is evident.

Originality in the project implementation strategy stems from its conformity with the UN-Women thinking logic as articulated in the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025.

**Strategically**, the project integrated GBV prevention and response into the community layers using a multi-sectorial, multilevel approach that involved; social services, protection of GBV survivors, mobilization and advocacy at community, institutional/ facility, and policy levels. The outermost level shows the **policy environment** (formal and informal Justice system) that guided the multi-sectorial GBV prevention and response activities conducted at the lower institutional levels

**At the institutional level**, the project supported activities to integrate GBV prevention and response within the existing national referrals system contexts. Main activities included; capacity building of community influencers such as well-known women, the social reform committee members, the family protection department in the police stations as well as the judges and the clerks in three districts.

The project supported **community-level** prevention activities by building on existing prevention interventions and using existing community groups. The project used participatory and gender-transformative approaches to increase community awareness and reduce social tolerance to GBV.



### **Conclusions related to Effectiveness:**

The Evaluation Team believes that, on the basis of below analysis of the achievement of the project outputs and outcomes, project reports, and discussions with WATC and TDH, and the interviewed individual beneficiaries and other stakeholders, the Project has made good achievements in many directions. The combined effects of the achieved outcomes have contributed to the attainment of the project objective.

*At the highest policy level*, the project strategically pushed for and substantially contributed to the integration of GBV in the National Strategy for the years 2011-2019 which is a prime project achievement. The project supported the National Referral System for women victims of violence by connecting the system with community through influencers women where the outcome 2 is “Communities and service providers provide enhanced safety response against VAWG, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”

The project contributed to placing GBV on the agenda of Palestinian policy maker and produced significant policy interventions”. Similarly, responses to statement 5 “the project achieved the best solutions to meet the challenges of all forms of GBV”. Materialization of policy decisions into rights based social care services aimed to ensure service; availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality is incrementally evolving. The project supported the development of a Policy Brief that presented action-oriented recommendations for policymakers and practitioners in the field of Gender Justice.

The project supported the development of procedural guideline of access to justice standards for cases of violence against women and girls in formal and community based justice systems in the west bank, which aimed to provide key guiding principles and operational recommendations across the different legal and justice stages that female (adults and children) survivors/victims of VAWG experience. It has been carried out to reinforce the capacities and to enhance the quality of the processes of the supply-side of justice dealing with VAWG cases, and raise awareness, provide information, and empower survivors/victims and/or their persons of support.

The Capacity building component of the project has reached 22 Judges and clerks, 182 police officers, 60 members from the social reform committee, 42 influencer women and 63 university law students on detection, dealing treatment and referral of GBV cases using the a solid and concrete training materials.

Focus group discussions and individual interviews revealed the presence of institutional barriers that hinder GBV services provision within the different service sectors and negatively impact this project and the whole GBV national agenda generally.

In media initiatives, the project employed a condense blend of innovative media products and outlets making it an achievement area that benefited the cause of the project, as well as ensured active child and youth participation in the project. This is being dissemination of GBV prevention and gender equality messages. Active multi outlets media strategy promoting GBV initiatives on project vision. ***The total outreach of the media campaigns implemented by the project on social media platforms is more than 200,536.***

The project has given emphasis for persons with disabilities, by shedding the light on legislative and policy gaps and the systematic discrimination against women and girls with disabilities, and provided recommendations for decision makers and different stakeholders.

### **Conclusions related to Efficiency:**

The implementation of the project witnessed several challenges, some are internal and others are external ones. The progress in implementing project activities is rated at underperformance during the 1st year of the project life due to substantial changes in project management team, at both of WATC and TDH.

COVID 19 pandemic has affected the implementation of the project activities in several forms; such as big delays, confusing activities planning, obliged project partners to transform some of the project activities into virtual ones instead of onsite activities, which was a challenge to some beneficiaries due to their lack of knowledge in using virtual platforms, or reduce the number of participants in in-person trainings sessions and/or number of training days as per the imposed restrictions.

The Monitoring and Evaluation component of the project has not been implemented sufficiently. The baseline study was conducted at the beginning of the project. There has been no measurement of the progress in achievement of indicators targets. While at activity level monitoring was conducted for majority of activities, mainly through pre-posttests, and attendance lists, project newsletters were produced as planned). However, the measurement of the progress in achievement of indicators' targets was not reflected enough to allow project partners from observing the progress in achievement of project impact and effectiveness. Additionally, the lack of some monitoring information hindered the project partners from making informed decisions on the needed adjustments.

The total budget of the project is 492,692 US\$ of which 450,692US\$ was contributed by UN Trust Fund. 55.4% of the UN Trust Fund contribution is directed to project activities. In projects with similar nature of soft activities (capacity building, workshops, consultancies, studies, etc.) that need intensive follow up, such % of budget directed to project activities is justified.

The Project has operated within both a very difficult socio-economic and political context, and a context. The project partners had set out to achieve quite ambitious outcomes, and a number of outputs in a relatively short period of time. Despite this, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the Project has, on balance, successfully achieved many good results. This achievement was possible, in no small part, due to the close follow-up of the Project partners, the flexible partnership arrangement among partners that enabled them to adapt their operations and interventions to changing circumstances, and partner organizations' commitment to and the sense of ownership of their projects. The partnership during the project course characterized as an equitable relationship.

### **Conclusions related to Impact:**

The direct participants (beneficiaries) of the Project were 1,331 persons. The Project was active in 4 Palestinian Governorates. The direct and indirect participants of the Project were 1,531persons (1,331 direct and 200 indirect beneficiaries).

The Evaluation Team believes that, the Project has achieved significant steps toward achieving positive impact on its target group with a strong potential for the continuation of the impact realization and progress. The Evaluation Team believes that the project is well-oriented towards achieving the expected impact.

The impact of this project was dependent on multiple factors within Palestine. The project focused on impact throughout its lifetime. However, there is still work to be done to ensure a clear impact for each intervention. For some extent, the impact of the two arms of the projects; Arm #1: Influencers women and Arm #2: Police officers and the judges can be claimed in the change in their performance in handling GBV cases according to their respective roles which has direct effect in the women and girls who suffered from GBV and got access to better protection and services by these actors. For example, this is evident in the testimonies gather from police officers in Ramallah governorate.

The project, as it is written, synchronized with the recognized needs and set priorities. It has invested in the GBV work done at national level and owned since few years back. However, the timing, direction and scope are iconic. The project came when the matured seeds were planted waiting to be nurtured. Operationalization of the GBVRS including the implementation of protocols, documents production, manuals and guidelines drafting and staff capacity building are examples on where system building through appropriate interventions were needed and worked upon under the project.

### **Conclusions related to Gender Equality and Human Rights Approach:**

The project readiness and response to the needs of the Palestinian context by offering the new social approaches of protection. Community channels of protection is a new model of dealing with WAV and GBV.

The Gender-transformative approaches are implemented with effectively engaged men as partners at a multiplicity of levels and platforms. Gender-transformative plans and activities in (community awareness, students' awareness, and recreational activities, theatrical performances on GBV, and religious leaders -men and women – through the SRC members and influencers women. etc) were used successfully in GBV awareness raising and gender sensitization of national, and community target groups of both sexes and different ages. When religious leaders (SCR members), who are highly influential in society, voice gender transformative message to the community they automatically re-position themselves from gender opponents to gender allies and advocates.

Influencers women, assured that women still not opened up to speak about their personal issues with known party for them. 90% of the women who got engaged in the FGDs indicated that, a formal mandate has to be sited up for them since it helps to give them a formal dye when it comes to the referral process or any concrete action. The project could not create a semi-formal body out of the influencers.

## Key recommendations:

### 1. Recommendations related to Programming and Service Delivery (Project Partners)

- Expand GBV capacity building at all levels of government.
- Strengthen referrals and linkages across sectors and actors.
- Increase focus on community sensitization and awareness raising.
- More attention to quality.
  - To focus more on quality of care, training, data, and forensics (integrating the work of Ministry of justice as part of the national effort) by incorporating quality improvement measures into every step of implementation will ensure that program quality is high from the onset.
  - Using supportive supervision and mentoring as quality improvement methods can ensure that health care providers, social welfare officers, lab technicians, and police officers are employing quality standards in every part of their service provision.
  - Increasing training in forensic quality throughout the health care system ensures that evidence is usable throughout the judicial processes.
  - Expand GBV capacity building at all levels of government.
  - Using a specialized quality curriculum for the protection sector; the ideal entry point for GBV survivors
  - Project impact chain has to include women who are surviving from GBV
  - Present clear illustration of project theory of change

### 2. Recommendations related to Implementation, M&E, Coordination and Collaboration (Project Partners and Police officers)

- Strengthen and expand multi-sectorial and partner synergies.
- Ensure proper structure for project implementation with sufficient human resources for the project management and M&E activities.

### 3. Recommendations related to Country Ownership and Sustainability (Project Partners and Social Reform committees)

- Integrate GBV combating into the community level.
- Sustainability and country ownership through engaging government counterparts from the beginning in planning, design, and implementation allows for greater likelihood that WATC will be relevant and sustainable.

### 4. Recommendations related to legislations and procedures reform/ amendments (Project Partners, Palestinian Legislative Council, Police Sector and Court Sector)

- Project partners are strongly recommended to consider set of interventions, in their future projects, that aim at ratifying amendments on the current applicable laws and procedures related to GBV and VAW.

### 3. Context of the project

In Palestine, women and girls experience multiple layers of violence and discrimination and face conditions of oppression on two fronts: they live under occupation and within a society governed by patriarchal norms and attitudes. This implies the establishment of a generalized concept of gender inferiority that develops from early stages of life and solidifies through the social constructs and stereotypes that perpetuate the cycle of violence, their participation in the spheres of public life and decision-making in private life. Ultimately, this severely limits the exercise of women's and girls' rights. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a socio-cultural rooted problem exacerbated by the footprint of the prolonged conflict, the impact on community/family structures and the difficulty of accessing to services, and deeply particular when tackling access to justice for women and girls' survivors of violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a key protection concern in Palestine. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic (PCBS) 2019 violence survey, an average of 42% of women are victims of GBV in Palestine; in the Gaza Strip, this percentage increases to 51%. The protracted humanitarian crisis, and its impact on gender and family dynamics, has exacerbated GBV in all its forms, including sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and child marriage. Distance, mobility restrictions, fragmentation of areas and services, and reluctance to report GBV due to fear of stigma, social exclusion, honor killings or reprisal limits survivors' access to and utilization of critical services. The capacity of service providers also remains limited, and survivors and communities have minimal information on existing services and how to access them. There is a need to both scale up services and improve service quality to provide support and promote confidentiality and safeguard survivor's dignity. Only 0.7% of GBV survivors seek help due to the lack of confidential and compassionate services, and fear of stigma and reprisal.

The baseline conducted at the beginning of the project implementation shows the following key results:

**Women Perspective:** Women's group had a thorough knowledge of the forms of violence against women. This knowledge varied according to the geographical area. The knowledge was higher in Jenin followed by Tulkarem and Bethlehem while the knowledge was the least in Ramallah's communities surveyed.

- The forms of violence identified by the women's group included physical and sexual violence<sup>2</sup>, psychological/ moral violence and community violence.
- Women considered that sexual and psychological violence is one of the most difficult forms of violence against them because no one sympathizes with them or intervenes when exposed to such forms of violence and is not classified by the community as a form of violence.
- Women identified physical violence as physical injury and the safety of their bodies, verbal violence as insult, reprimand and contempt, while psychological violence identified as deprivation of their right to work and study, denial of going out or visiting friends and family, disinheritance, threats of abuse and deprivation of children. Women considered

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<sup>2</sup> Women pointed out that sexual violence is widespread among communities, but no one dares to talk about it because of customs and traditions and the incorrect conception of religion and because it falls on the list of societal taboos.

being deprived of mobile phones and access to social media as a new form of violence that has spread recently.

- Women pointed out the prevalence of violence in their communities vary. Women in Beit Fajjar specifically indicated that violence is widespread in the village; while women in Qalandiya City pointed out that, there is no violence inside the village for women. Women in Qalandiya R Camp have incorporated the concept of violence against women into societal violence in general.
- The women in the Jenin group pointed out that in some cases in the village, the husband beat the wife and considers this beating a normal thing and within the rights of the husband does not complain to one of them as a natural thing.

**Men's Perspective:** Men' groups highlighted the need to differentiate between the Western concept of violence against women and the eastern concept, which puts a big question mark on men's concept of violence against women. They explained that as inherited customs and traditions in the Palestinian society. They all believe that men have guardianship <sup>3</sup> over women for her sake and her protection and this guardianship, sometimes, can give them rights to regulate her behaviors.

The prevailing pattern in the dialogues was that women had obtained their full rights by Sharee'a and by Laws and that it was men who were currently subjected to violence by women and that men currently needed protection from women's violence.

The majority of men refused to acknowledge the existence of physical violence against women in rural societies. They underestimated the importance of verbal and psychological violence and most of the dialogue was that women often exaggerated their demands, leading men to use violence (justification of violence).

Men were very precise about forms of violence against women from their point of views. They differentiate between three major forms of violence:

- Violence agreed upon: Like all forms of physical violence: beating, physical restrictions, physical abuse.
- Violence disagreed upon: like psychological or social violence. People still disagree about such forms of violence as many debated around it. It includes contempt and deprivation of money or prevention from certain rights such as the right to education, choosing a spouse, seizing her salary or inheritance, prevention from going out, working or visiting her family. It includes also all forms of verbal violence like reprimand or verbal abuse. Verbal abuse is common but not highlighted as a form of violence, it is only an abuse.

#### 4. Description of the project

This project is a three-year project titled “Gender Justice to End Violence against Women and Girls” (GJ-VAWG) is funded by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women

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<sup>3</sup> Sheikh for Tulkarem believes that the husband of the right to hit the wife without pain (based on Hadeth on beating women with Siwaak)

project. The project was implemented during its original timeframe (September 1, 2018- August 31, 2021) and extended to February 28, 2022.

Research proves the sustained invisibility of women and girl's lived lives in their myriad roles and identities under occupation and their neglected needs pertaining to their access to justice, highly exacerbated in conflicted and forced displacement contexts. In Palestine, past initiatives focusing on access to justice placed emphasis on the supply side alone (capacity-building of formal justice actors, service provision).

This project aims at activating a responsive gender justice to address VAWG proposing a promising pilot to generate evidence-based innovative and replicable approaches. It entails a holistic conception of access to justice for women and girls (demand – promoting female's agency in justice- and supply –tackling both formal and informal justice systems).

A responsive gender justice to address violence against women and girls will be activated in Palestine through the achievement of the following interlinked results:

- Improved access to justice for women and girls against VAWG from the community to the formal levels of justice;
- Enhanced safety response for women and girls against VAWG;
- Increased visibility of gender justice for women and girls against VAWG towards building knowledge and change of attitudes, behaviors and social norms. The above scheme is expected to led to a gradual increase of favorable ruling for VAWG's cases, increased reporting of cases, higher female participation and policy and social openness and support for gender justice issues.

Key five project's strategies: Strengthening formal and informal justice systems and boosting simultaneous work with both; Building the capacity of women and girls and enhancing their agency and active participation; Multi-tiered approach, that supports the knowledge and implementation of international and national regulations and standards of VAWG but embedded into a positive approach of traditional values/practices; Partnership: engaging multiple key stakeholders to tackle VAWG from different but comprehensive and specialized angles; and, Actively engaging men.

This project was implemented by Women's Affair Technical Committee (WATC) and Terre des Hommes (Tdh) in cooperation, collaboration, coordination, networking and advocacy sitting at the core of the project with main players from the government including; Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSD), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoIA) and the Governorates building in three geographical area. The project location was West Bank .

Within a social and humanitarian response, the main objective of this project is to activate a responsive gender justice to address VAWG proposing a promising pilot to generate evidence-based innovative and replicable approaches. It entails a holistic conception of access to justice for women and girls (demand – promoting female's agency in justice- and supply –tackling both formal and informal justice systems).

The direct project beneficiaries are:

- Palestinian women and young girls, especially those who have been subject to GBV or are likely to suffer from GBV,

- key government ministries working in the social sector,
- communities where project activities were implemented.

Specifically, the project targets 6 communities located in the governorates of (Beit Fajjar), Jenin (Zbuba and Rumaneh), Tulkarem (Nazlet Issa and Qasseen) and Ramallah (Deir Jreer) - all of them located in Area C of the West Bank, currently displaced or at risk of forced displacement.

Throughout the three years of the project life time, WATC engaged local partners including: government ministries and institutions (Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and Ministry of Interior's Affair (MoIA)). Governorates and other community networks. WATC closely coordinated with the UN-Women agency. Where it shared project plans and reports with UN-Women to ensure their participation in the planning and coordination of activities, avoid duplication with other UN-Women Project, and ensure complementarity of interventions. Within this perspective, three outcomes were set out for achievement through a series of specific activities:

**Outcome (1):** Formal and informal justice institutions and actors at the community level work together towards promoting gender- responsive access to justice, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls.

Where output (1): Sharia Court Representatives have improved understanding of VAWG survivors' rights in justice proceedings, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls, in addition to output (2): female informal justice actors have improved capacity to provide gender-sensitive and rights-based support to women and girls survivors and in handling of VAWG cases, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls, as well as output(3): Partnerships among women and girls survivors and formal and informal multi-sectorial actors are reinforced to provide with an effective gender-sensitive justice response for VAWG cases, especially for refugee and internally displace women and girls.

**Outcome (2):** Communities and service providers provide enhanced safety response against VAWG, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls.

where output (1): Improved policy and staff professional skills to safely and appropriately service VAWG cases, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls and output (2): Established community safety justice-related mechanisms to combat VAWG cases, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls.

**Outcome (3):** Increased visibility of gender justice against VAWG towards building knowledge and change of attitudes, behaviors and social norms, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls,

where output (1) communities, including youth, have increased capacity to participate and engage in digital campaigns addressing gender justice for VAWG cases, with a special focus on the needs and rights of refugee and internally displaced women and girls and output(2) Communities, including key stakeholders, have increased quality knowledge on judicial pathways for VAWG cases, aftercare services for survivors and measurement of social norm change, with a special focus on the needs and rights of refugee and internally.

The total budget of the project is 492,692 US\$ of which 450,692US\$ was contributed by UN Trust Fund. The reported expenditure from the UN Trust Fund contribution, is 441,816.05US\$ which represents utilization rate of 98.03 %.



## 5. Purpose of the Evaluation

The evaluation will be implemented in order to monitor the implementation and impact of the project results. The evaluation that will provide an information on the six communities of the project as well as related to key actors involved within the project. The evaluation will be reference point to measure and compare the project's progress against the indicators and results set in the project proposal. It will also be the key tool to assess project's performance.

WATC and Tdh hired Nexus International to:

- To evaluate the entire project (three years from start to end date), against the effectiveness, relevance, and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria
- identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes.

## 6. Evaluation objectives and scope

This evaluation needs to cover the entire project duration (September 2018 till November 2021). Geographical locations of the project are communities located in the governorates of (Bethlehem, Jenin, Tulkarem). Therefore, the criteria applied for selection of the targeted communities lie on three different factors linked with the specific context defined in the paragraph above:

- high rates of VAWG in the context of current forced displacement.
- strong barriers to access justice for women and girls and high presence of informal justice mechanisms.
- deep previous knowledge/access of the project's lead agencies to the targeted communities as a key pre-requisite to activate an intervention on such as the proposed one.

This evaluation covers the primary beneficiaries: female refugee survivors of violence non-refugee women and girls; and secondary beneficiaries: members of community-based groups these includes professionals, Family Protection Police, education and academia sectors, etc., formal justice actors and informal justice actors.

## 7. The Evaluator

This Evaluation was undertaken by Nexus International for Consultancy and Training Company which is specialized in providing consultancy services, training, studies, events organization, technology transfer and innovative solutions to support sustainable development in Palestine and other countries. For this Evaluation, Nexus Team has been composed of highly specialized experts in this field as follows:

### Mr. Mohammed Khaled: Team Leader and Evaluation Expert

Mr. Khaled has a Master Degree in “. Cooperation for The Development of Rural and Forest Areas by Sustainable Use of Natural Resources”. Mr. Khaled has over 20 years of professional experience in multi disciplines. During his professional life, Mr. Khaled has accumulated big experiences in humanitarian aid, recovery and developmental support.

Mr. Khaled working currently as a Consultants, in providing consulting and training services to support sustainable development in Palestine and other Countries, i.e.: CSOs and International NGOs Country Offices and programmes management (Programmatic, financial, administrative, planning, staff development and training skills, etc.), Results Based Management, Programmes and projects development, planning and implementation, Monitoring and End-line Assessment, Strategic planning, Organizational assessment, Good Governance for CSOs and Cooperatives, Organizational structuring and restructuring, Management systems development, Capacity building to local partners), Fundraising and resources mobilization, Business development, Entrepreneurship, MSMEs development, Cooperatives Development, Value Chain Analysis and Development, ...etc), Gender Equality and Women Economic Empowerment.

Mr. Khaled has also a strong and in-depth experience in Results Based Management; Programs and projects development, planning, implementation, monitoring and Evaluation (Baseline Assessments, End-line Assessments, Midterm Evaluations, Final Evaluations). Mr. Khaled has long experience in strategic planning, budget development, budget monitoring, budget revisions and financial follow up.

#### **Dr. Busaina Nazzal, GBV and Disability Specialist**

Dr. Nazzal has over 18 years of experience in Palestine, working as researcher, director of projects and programs and at senior level management in NGO and INGO, as well as senior consultant in development, disability, gender, TVET, strategy and management and lead consultant as well as quality controller in various projects with focus on Human Rights Based Approach. She is a senior consultant since 2012, in the fields of: Development and Management; conducted various Project Planning, Situation Analysis, Feasibility Studies and Business Plans, Market and Needs Assessment, Strategic Plan Development, and Evaluation as well as Impact Assessment in addition to training, facilitation and developing Training Modules, as well as leading its development, and developing Qualification Criteria Mechanisms for training.

Dr. Nazzal is specialized in Rights Based Approaches. She has been engaged with gender specific missions and consultancies, with consultancies addressing marginalized women, youth and children, including conducting a study on the impact assessment of Micro finance on poor women, and also being part of the planning programs with MoL, MoE and MOSA, part of mission for training needs assessment for income generating opportunities for marginalized women. In addition to life long experience in designing, implementing and assessing GBV in Palestine.

#### **Dr. Ghassan Khaled: Legal Expert**

Dr. Ghassan Khaled, has a PHD in Commercial Law. Dr. Ghassan has huge experience in different laws in Palestine including. He has conducted several studies and performed many assignments related to gender and women rights in Palestine. He is an instructor in An-Najah University- Faculty of Law, very experienced lawyer, and certified arbitrator (grade A), and governance Expert.

#### **Amal Khaled: Operations and Field Coordinator**

MRs Khaled is a high qualified person with more than 13 years of experience in projects coordination, researches and studies, organizing events, organizing young youth camps, trainings

for young youth, education, libraries management, and other disciplines. MRs Khaled, has long experience in working with women organization and women rights.

### Roles and Responsibilities of the Evaluation Team

Team Member	Role	Main Responsibilities
Mohammed Khaled	Team Leader/ Evaluation Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Focal person of the Evaluation at Nexus and responsible for fulfilling the contractual arrangements under the TOR; and coordination with WATC Project Manager.</li> <li>▪ Lead the evaluation team in accordance to the assigned roles and the work plan of the evaluation mission and submitting all required deliverables.</li> <li>▪ Provide methodological support and guidance to the Evaluation Team.</li> <li>▪ Manage the evaluation process with support from Operations and Logistics Coordinator</li> <li>▪ Develop the evaluation inception report, including an evaluation matrix and a gender-responsive methodology, in line with the TOR with support of the GBV and Disability Specialist and the Legal Expert</li> <li>▪ Take part of the KIIs and the FGDs</li> <li>▪ Produce draft reports adhering to WATC/ UN Trust Fund Evaluation Guidelines, and brief WATC Project Manager, as well as other stakeholders when needed, on the progress, key findings and recommendations;</li> <li>▪ Check if all and respective evaluation questions are answered, and relevant data, disaggregated by sex, is presented, analyzed and interpreted;</li> <li>▪ Finalize the evaluation report, incorporating comments and questions from the feedback/ audit trail.</li> </ul>
Dr. Busaina Nazzal	GBV and Disability Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide technical inputs and advice to the evaluation, including</li> <li>▪ Formulation of relevant evaluation questions and indicators,</li> <li>▪ Development of surveys and interview guides,</li> <li>▪ Assessment of the project against the gaps analysis,</li> <li>▪ Elaboration on findings as well as formulation of recommendations and lessons learned.</li> <li>▪ Contribute to elaboration of the inception report</li> <li>▪ Provide technical input for setting data analysis framework</li> <li>▪ Undertake KIIs as assigned by the Team Leader</li> <li>▪ Organize FGDs as assigned by the Team Leader</li> <li>▪ Provide qualitative analysis of the collected data</li> <li>▪ Work side-by-side with Team Leader in writing the final report</li> <li>▪ Participate in debriefing session</li> </ul>

Dr. Ghassan Khaled	Legal Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for conducting FGDs and KIIs with judges as assigned by the Team Leader</li> <li>▪ Contribute to formulation of recommendations and related to promoting gender- responsive access to justice</li> </ul>
Amal Khaled	Operations and Logistics Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undertake KIIs as assigned by the Team Leader</li> <li>▪ Organize FGDs as assigned by the Team Leader</li> <li>▪ Provide all admin, logistics, financial support and facilitations required for successful and timely completion of the different works and activities of the assignment.</li> </ul>

### Brief description of the work plan

Tasks	Evaluation Team in Charge	Timeline
1. Desk review.	All	10-13/3/2022
2. Develop Inception Report	Mohammed & Dr. 'Busaina	14-3-2022
3. Inception Meeting with WATC.	Mohammed, Dr. Busaina, & Amal	15-3-2022
4. Organize Focus Group Discussions	Mohammed, Dr. Busaina, & Amal	16-19/ 3-2022
5. Hold Key Informant Interviews (From community other than GBV survivors)	Dr. Busaina and Amal	20-24/3-2022
6. Key Informant Interviews with GBV survivors	Dr. Busaina and Amal	20-24/3-2022
7. Meeting with TDH	Mohammed and Amal	12-4-2022
8. Judges Meeting in Ramallah	Dr. Ghassan, & Mohammed .	17-4-2022
9. Analysing data & Writing the Evaluation Report and related annexes and illustrations.	Mohammed & Dr. 'Busaina	18-21/4 -2022
10. Validation & Learning Workshops	Mohammed, Dr. Busaina, Amal & Dr. Ghassan.	25-4-2022 June 5, 2022
11. Finalize the Evaluation report	Mohammed	30-9-2022

### 8. Evaluation Criteria

As per the customary international evaluation approach and the requirements of the terms of reference, the Consultancy Team will follow the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria. The below Evaluation questions, when answered, will give intended users of the evaluation the information they seek to make decisions, act or add to knowledge. A response/answer to each of these mandatory questions will be provided by the Evaluation Team in the final evaluation report.

The Consultancy Team will engage with WATC and Tdh staff, and other relevant stakeholders to address the evaluation questions stipulated below under each of the four OECD-DAC evaluation criteria and the additional fifth evaluation criteria.

### **Relevance:**

The final evaluation will assess the extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group and the context. Other questions to consider are:

- The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor, achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
- The extent to which the project strategies and activities were relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls and whether the project was able to adjust to any changes in the context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project.
- Also, in evaluating the relevance of the project, it is useful to consider the following questions:
  - To what extent are the objectives of the project still valid?
  - To what extent is the theory of change / spheres of influence model still relevant?
  - Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?
  - Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended impacts and effects?

### **Effectiveness,**

The final evaluation will measure of the extent to which a project attains its objectives / results (as set out in the project document and results framework) in accordance with the theory of change. Other questions to be considered are:

- To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?
- The extent to which the project directly benefited the targeted beneficiaries. At project goal level this refers to primary beneficiaries (women and girls) and at outcome level, secondary beneficiaries (such as men and boys).
- A table on the number of beneficiaries reached will be annexed.
- If the project was focused on policy or legislation change, the extent to which the project was successful in advocating for that change and whether this is likely to positively benefit women and girls will be assessed.
- Whether the project achieved results in accordance with the expected theory of change or not.
- Its import net to focus on

- To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved?
- What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of different the objectives? Reflection on various factors: internal and external (COVID -19, contextual challenges), operational *and programmatic, components of the project etc.*

## **Efficiency:**

Measures the outputs - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which refers to whether the project was delivered cost effectively. Questions to be considered under the efficiency are:

- To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
- Whether the activities were delivered on time and to budget and whether activities were designed to make best use of resources (e.g., were cost comparisons made between different intervention/activity types before decisions taken?).
- Whether the project has been managed well to make best use of human and financial resources. Impact of COVID -19 on project implementation.

## **Impact:**

Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended). Questions to consider are:

- To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
- Identify any changes in the situation for women and girls in relation to specific forms of violence and look at both intended and unintended change for both women and girls targeted by the project and those not (if feasible).

## **Gender Equality and Human Rights**

Cross-cutting criteria:

- The extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.
- Practically this could mean: incorporating an assessment of human rights and gender responsiveness throughout the evaluation questions above –
- If not obvious; ensuring the evaluation approach and methods of data collection are gender responsive (e.g., women and girls must feel safe to share information);
- Specify that the evaluation data must be disaggregated by sex and other social criteria of importance to the project's subject.
- How did the project consider the inclusion of women and men in the project's activities?
- Were women and the target group of beneficiaries consulted in the design, implementation and evaluation of project activities?

## 9. Evaluation Methodology

This report provides the findings of the Final Evaluation of the “Gender Justice to End Violence against Women and Girls” Project, which was undertaken by Nexus International for Consultancy and Training Company over the period from February 20<sup>th</sup> to April 30, 2022.

The scope of this Final Evaluation covers all activities undertaken in the framework of the Project from September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 to November 30, 2021.

Due to the nature, scope, and issues with the timing and duration of the assignment, a phased approach has been applied in accordance with the terms of reference, as it allowed Evaluation Team to triangulate and validate or refute preliminary findings, pinpoint issues of interest and construct the most comprehensive and solid portrayal of the project in order to enable planners and policy makers both at the civil and public level in Palestine to correct pitfalls and capitalize on achievements. The approach included four main stages according to the assignment steps. The Evaluation was conducted using the primary data to be collected and through a careful reading of the consolidated information and secondary data. The Evaluation assessed the effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy, impact, and Gender Equality and Human Rights using a methodology combining qualitative and quantitative tools that are gender, and human rights sensitive.

The Evaluation, uses a methodology combining qualitative and quantitative tools that are gender, environment, and human rights sensitive. As per the ToR, the Evaluation was carried out using the participatory and inclusive approach, seeking the views and assessments of all the parties, (consultations with all stakeholders, such as gender, age, disability and other vulnerability considerations). The approach has been sensitive of social norms and practices, and ethical in data collection practices (safety, informed consent, etc.).

During the data collection Phase, three aspects were taken into consideration which are:

1. Privacy Pillar, which refers to protecting the individual’s right to control access to their participation in the evaluation process (i.e., extent, timing, circumstances) were considered as follows:
  - The appropriate circumstances and setting for participant enrollment in the evaluation and data collection was considered carefully.
  - Limit the information collected to what is essential for the evaluation purposes were assured.
2. Confidentiality pillar: which pertains to protecting the participant’s personally identifiable data:
  - Ensure that the participant’s identity, personal information, responses, etc. were not be disclosed to anyone outside of the evaluation team unless otherwise agreed upon
  - Notify participants:
    - How their information will be stored during and after the study.

- Breach of confidentiality is a potential risk of participating.
- the steps researchers took to secure and protect their information.

### 3. Anonymity pillar,

Anonymity is protected when the researcher refrained from collecting any personal identities, direct or indirect, that would link responses to a specific individual.

- Data as not collected in person from GBV survivors.
- No key codes exist, and names and other identities were not collected.

It is worth mentioning that, during the evaluation process WAV were not interviewed or listen to, but even though during the focus groups- which were held with women who were involved in the capacity building programs- were sensitive to their personal issues, this kept the whole process sensitive to the gender aspect. In addition to that, data was gathered from three different contexts (North, south and the middle area) where the cultural and social contexts are different, the FGDs questions as well as the interviews questions were adapted to align with the area contexts (socially and culturally)

At the level of the Evaluation conclusions and recommendations, the focus has been put on highlights significant, important or interesting findings and conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations.

In realizing the objective of this Final Evaluation, four phases were followed with a number of tools were used throughout the evaluation to gather data from different sources to allow for triangulation of data, namely:

## V. Inception Phase

### Literature/documentation review:

The Evaluation Team started the evaluation process with a comprehensive review of all available literature related to the Project. The key documents reviewed were:

- Project document,
- Log-frame
- Implementation plan,
- Annual progress reports,
- Baseline study report
- Conference Report: Women Talk in Digital Media
- Report on the requirements of Shari'a Judiciary Development and bridging the gaps concerning addressing issues of girls and women survivors of violence.
- Report on the Current Status of Practices Concerning Alternative Community Conflict Resolution Mechanisms for Violence Against Women and Girls in West Bank, Palestine
- WATC Strategy 2020-2023
- The national Strategy on Prevention and Response to GBV
- Early Marriage awareness video



- NEWSLETTER # 6, Gender Justice to End Violence Against Women and Girls Project, September – October 2021
- Analytical Report: Access to Justice for Women and Girls with Disabilities, TDH, 2021
- Some meeting minutes
- Some of the training agenda and training materials for the legal officers, influencers and social reforms committee members,
- Policy Brief: When Invisibility has Gender: Access to justice for women and girls survivors of Violence - Tdh 2021
- Procedural Guideline of Access to Justice Standards for Cases of Violence Against Women and Girls in Formal and Customary/Community-based Justice Systems in the West Bank (Palestine)Tdh 2021
- Any other documents/reports that are brought to the attention of the evaluator by WATC and/or TDH

### **Inception Meeting**

The document review was followed by an inception meeting and focused discussions with WATC team to get their insights on the objective, methodology and expected results of the assignment.

### **Inception Report**

Based on the document review and the inception workshop, the Evaluation Team synthesized the various information and summarized them schematically in the Inception report. The Inception Report detailed down the methodology and the tools that will be used during the assignment.

The Inception Report provided a comprehensive description of the Evaluation Team’s understanding of the Terms of Reference and indicating any major inconsistency or deficiency in the Terms of Reference and proposed amendments and provided detailed methodology for the review including the tools to be used in the review, and outlined the key scope of work and intended work plan of the analysis, that should include both primary and secondary data collection methods, and the evaluation approach including both quantitative and qualitative data analysis, and provided a complete work plan for the entire review period. The Inception report was reviewed and approved by WATC before the implementation of activities on the ground.

## **VI. Field phase: Data Sourcing and Primary Analysis**

### **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

- *Three FGDs* were organized with *women influencers* who received training on referring GBV survivors in compliance with the national referral mechanisms. This included one FGD in each of Tulkarem, Jenin, and Bethlehem. The Consultancy Team has prepared focus groups guidelines to collect qualitative information about the intervention and give them the space to express how they benefited from the project and how the trainings and

different activities they were part of have changed their performance in relation to handling the GBV cases.

- **Four FGDs** were organized with **police groups** of those police officers participated in the project activities. This included one FGD in each of Tulkarem, Jenin, Bethlehem and Ramallah. The Consultancy Team has prepared focus groups guidelines to collect qualitative information about the intervention and give them the space to express how they benefited from the project and how the trainings and different activities they were part of have changed their performance in relation to handling the GBV cases
- **One FGD** was organized with **Social Reform Committee members** and gender unit in governorates who provide GBV outreach mobile missions and referring GBV survivors to the Police and MoSD.

In all FGDs, (46 participants) the Evaluation Team has also explored their in-depth opinions, reactions and feelings, similar or divergent points of view, or judgments about the project, as well as information about their understanding and perceptions of its achievements, from the participant's perspective.

### **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with targeted beneficiaries and main stakeholders.**

The Consultancy Team identified key informants from across the groups of concerned stakeholders and conducted **10 one-to-one KIIs**, to get stakeholders' feedback on the implementation and project results. In this context, the Team aimed to solicit person-to-person responses to predetermined questions designed to obtain in-depth information about the interviewees' impressions or experiences with regards to the project. For the purpose of this evaluation key partners from the MoJ, MoIA, SRC members, gender units in the governorates, women-influencers, and women violence survivors who were interviewed as well.

### **Special Key Informant Interview (KII) with His Excellency Yousef Al Hiliw, the Director General of the Police in Palestine.**

A meeting was conducted with His Excellency Yousef Al Hiliw, the Chairman of the Police in Palestine in order to share with him the key findings related to police role in handling GBV cases and to get his insight on the way forward on how to improve police sector role in this regard.

### **Meetings with project partners (WATC and TDH)**

- Two meetings were organized with WATC General Manager and Project Coordinator
- One virtual meeting was organized with TDH Head of Office and the Senior Project Officer at TDH.

The above mentioned meetings were carried out seeking the views and assessments of these two partner organizations who co-implemented the project. The Evaluation Team meet them not only to collect information and insights, but also to make a (collective) sense in order to understand the following:

- Their engagement in the process, how it has been promoted and how it fits with their own work/aims.

- Any challenges faced to engage in the project (internal and external).
- The capacity, awareness, relationships and resources developed during their engagement with the project and how they have been able to use those.
- The model of partnership arrangements made in place during the project implementation and how they have contributed to the project achievements.

In general, per each data-collection methodology, the Consultancy Team has developed specific questionnaire/ guidelines. The information gathered were triangulated to obtain a more accurate picture.

## **VII. Synthesis phase: Information Analysis and Draft Writing**

### **Analysis**

The collected data were analyzed in response to the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria. Once all information and data had been collected, different analytical process is undertaken. This involves the systematic organization, comparison and synthesis of information and data derived across and through all methods. The analysis includes an assessment of what the information is saying about each of the evaluation questions. The Consultancy Team had triangulate the information using various methods of data collection and sources of information in order to ensure robust findings. Ultimately, the Consultancy Team made their judgments based on the evidences collected.

Conducting the analysis of qualitative data drawn from interviews notes, juxtaposed with observation field notes and open-ended questions to identify similarities and differences across several accounts, as well as directions, trends and tendencies. For interpretive content analysis, data is categorized into recurrent themes and topics that are relevant to answer the evaluation questions. The reasoning logic is therefore a deductive one working from the more general content, which are the interviews notes, observation field notes and open ended questions and ending more specifically thru conclusions made from available facts and observations.

### **Draft Report Writing**

A draft of a well-edited and proofread Impact Evaluation Report has been produced, based on a complete analysis of the collected data. The outline of the Final Evaluation Report has been aligned with UN Trust Fund Guidelines. Drafting the report has been a teamwork and conducted in relation with selected proxies from among knowledgeable experts and professionals, in order to double-check the accuracy of the information conclusions and the feasibility of the recommendations.

### **Validation & Learning Workshop for the Impact Evaluation**

After submission of the draft Evaluation Report, The Evaluation Team had organized a validation workshop (learning Event) with WATC. During this workshop, the main findings and outcomes of the Evaluation were presented in a power point presentation and discussed in the workshop for verifying and, the most possible extent, agreeing on suggestions, conclusions, and recommendations. A second validation workshop was conducted with Tdh on June 5, 2022

## VIII. Final Reporting

The Evaluation Team has incorporated the comments received from WATC and Tdh on the draft reports and inputs from the validation workshops discussions and produced the final version of the Final Evaluation Report as per the Terms of Reference.

### Evaluation Ethics

This Evaluation has been conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UN ‘Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation’

As mentioned in the methodology, during the data collection Phase:

- I. The rights of respondents were reserved by applying three MAIN pillars were taken into consideration which are:
  - a. Privacy Pillar, which refers to protecting the individual’s right to control access to their participation in the evaluation process (i.e., extent, timing, circumstances) were considered as follows:
    - The appropriate circumstances and setting for participant enrollment in the evaluation and data collection was considered carefully.
    - Limit the information collected to what is essential for the evaluation purposes were assured.
  - b. Confidentiality pillar: which pertains to protecting the participant’s personally identifiable data:
    - Ensure that the participant’s identity, personal information, responses, etc. were not be disclosed to anyone outside of the evaluation team unless otherwise agreed upon
    - Notify participants:
      - How their information will be stored during and after the study.
      - Breach of confidentiality is a potential risk of participating.
      - the steps researchers took to secure and protect their information.
  - c. Anonymity pillar,

Anonymity is protected when the researcher refrained from collecting any personal identities, direct or indirect, that would link responses to a specific individual.

- Data as not collected in person from GBV survivors.
- No key codes exist, and names and other identities were not collected.

It is worth mentioning that, during the evaluation process WAV were not interviewed or listen to, but even though during the focus groups- which were held with women who were involved in the capacity building programs- were sensitive to their personal issues, this kept the whole process sensitive to the gender aspect. In addition to that, data was gathered from three different contexts (North, south and the middle area) where the cultural and social contexts are different, the FGDs questions as well as the interviews questions were adapted to align with the area contexts (socially and culturally)

#### d. FGDs Consent

The Evaluation Team had prepared a consent form to be signed by the GBV survivors before collecting data from them. However, the form was not used as GBV survivors were not part of the data collection process and no data were collected from them. :

Besides that, the Evaluation Team were trained on collecting sensitive information and specifically data relating to violence against women; the training was given by a specialist in GBV who was the GBV expert in the Evaluation Team

Furthermore, the Team Leader together with the GBV expert developed the FGDs questions as well as the KIIs questions in a way that is culturally appropriate and does not create distress for respondents. The GBV expert was a woman who is aware of all the cultural aspects in West Bank.

It is worth mentioning that, the data collection visits were organized at the appropriate time and place to minimize risk to respondents. WATC had this responsibility to arrange these visits in cooperation with data collection team to make sure that the given time and place fits the agenda of the participants and the Evaluation Team.

#### e. Others-Providing information on referral system

The interviewer/ data collector was able to provide information on how individuals in situations of risk can seek support (referrals to organizations that can provided counseling support). The GBV expert in the Team Evaluation is a specialist in GBV and disability and very familiar with national referral system, family protection department and Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) services. FGDs

### Limitations of the Evaluation

The Evaluation process has faced several challenges and limitations; these include but not limited to:

- Project developers and project management team, at both of WATC and TDH, had been changed, which created big challenge for the evaluation team to get clarifications and information on those inquires related to the project design as the current staff at both organizations do not have the needed information on the design phase and the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the project implementation period.
- insufficient monitoring information on progress of indicators achievements which created big challenge for the Evaluation Team to analyze project impact and effectiveness.
- .Some of the needed information and documents were provided by project partners at late stage of the data collection which had delayed the evaluation process.
- Several attempts were made by WATC to arrange for the Evaluation Team to get inputs from the judges who were involved in the project activities but never succeeded despite prolonging the data collection period for about one month due to lack of response and bureaucracy.
- The arrangements to organize the needed meetings with police participants took much longer time than expected.

## 10. Findings and Analysis per Evaluation Question

### 10.1. Relevance

#### Relevance of the project strategy to national priorities and processes:

The project is building on achievements of the UN-Women interventions worked with the Palestinian public and civil institutions and the national service providers on the inclusion of GBV detection, treatment and referral as an integral part of the comprehensive protection system for girls and women.

As shown in Box 1, the project aimed at increasing the protection for refugees, internally displaced and other vulnerable women and girls from experiencing violence by adapting the justice system to be gender-responsive. This will help in increasing access to lifesaving multi-sectorial GBV prevention and response services within a functioning national referral system including in protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences.

#### Box 1:

- Protection and provision
- Capacity building
- Multi-sectorial services
- Enabling the environment and community

Mitigating the impact of violations is one key intervention area under the project objective. This is including through providing services to those affected by GBV. As well as ensure services are provided to the most vulnerable women and girls.

In the West Bank, those targeted include people living in Area C and close to the Israeli borders in the Northern and southern parts of the WB. Mainstreaming protection to ensure that negative coping mechanisms such as early marriage and school dropout, or shifting burdens of care for the disabled, elderly and children solely onto women are not adopted in response to shocks is central to all interventions which is under the third objective (OCHA, 2015). It is these areas of interventions where the project was sketched around.

Along the same lines, the project is particularly pertinent to other significant development frameworks such as UNDAF, in addition to the Palestinian national priorities and needs as stated in the Palestinian National Development Plan (PNDP) and other relevant sectorial strategies. Its speedy and flexible responsiveness to the humanitarian emergency. In deed the project responded to this particular.

At the national policy level, the Palestinian National Development Plan (PNDP) is the guide book to all subsequent sectorial strategies and policy documents to which they all must conform and fully align with. In this policy document, GBV is stated verbatim namely under the two sections of social protection and empowerment of women. In the first, GBV survivors are defined as a priority beneficiary population group in the allocated development spending on small loans and grants to empower poor and vulnerable households and individuals.

The National Strategy to Combat VAW (2011-2019) was informed by the same guiding principles and was therefore crafted along the same lines to address GBV promoting the referral pathway in GBV risk mitigation and gender equality. This national policy document was backed with the Cross-Sectorial National Gender Strategy (2011-2013) where the strategic objective 3: **is to reduce all forms of violence against Palestinian women.**

In alignment, UN-Women Outcome 4: Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources ***“More women and girls have equitable access to high quality public goods, services, and resources that are responsive to their needs”*** this outcome promises that by the year 2025, more people living in Palestine especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, benefit from an integrated, multi-sectorial social protection system promoting economic security, protection from abuse and violence, gender equality, social justice and equity for all.

The National Committee to Combat VAW, chaired by Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), continues to oversee the implementation of the National Strategy to combat VAW and coordinate GBV development programs.

### **Relevance of the project to regional and global legislative and policy frameworks:**

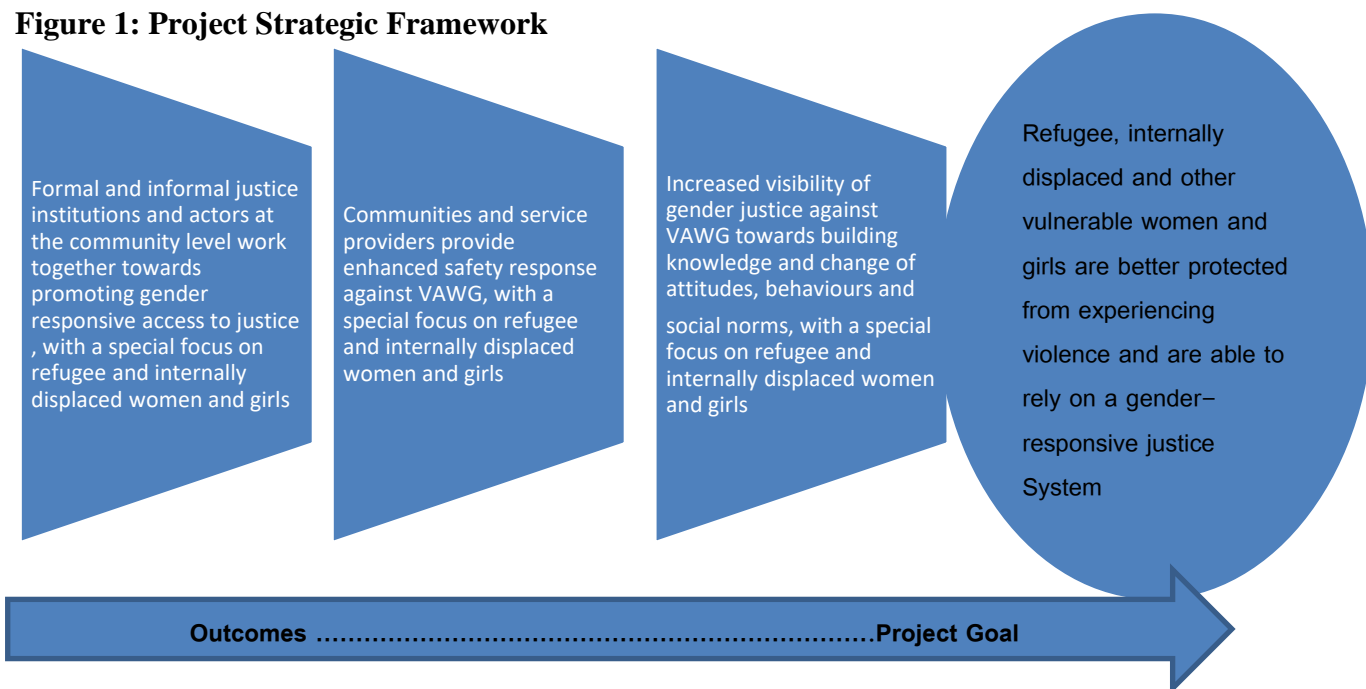
UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022–2025 sets out the Entity's vision for accelerated, sustainable, transformative change to jointly achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the fulfillment of their rights and articulates its contributions to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Strategic Plan 2022-2025 is anchored in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, UN Security Council Resolutions on women peace and security and other key global normative frameworks and United Nations human rights instruments.

Different main players in the GBV theme have highlighted and displayed GBV areas of interventions map in the Arab States. The studies showed that only few countries have achievements in all six identified areas, being; demonstrated commitment to CEDAW, GBV legislation, GBV strategy, GBV studies, GBV national surveys and services.

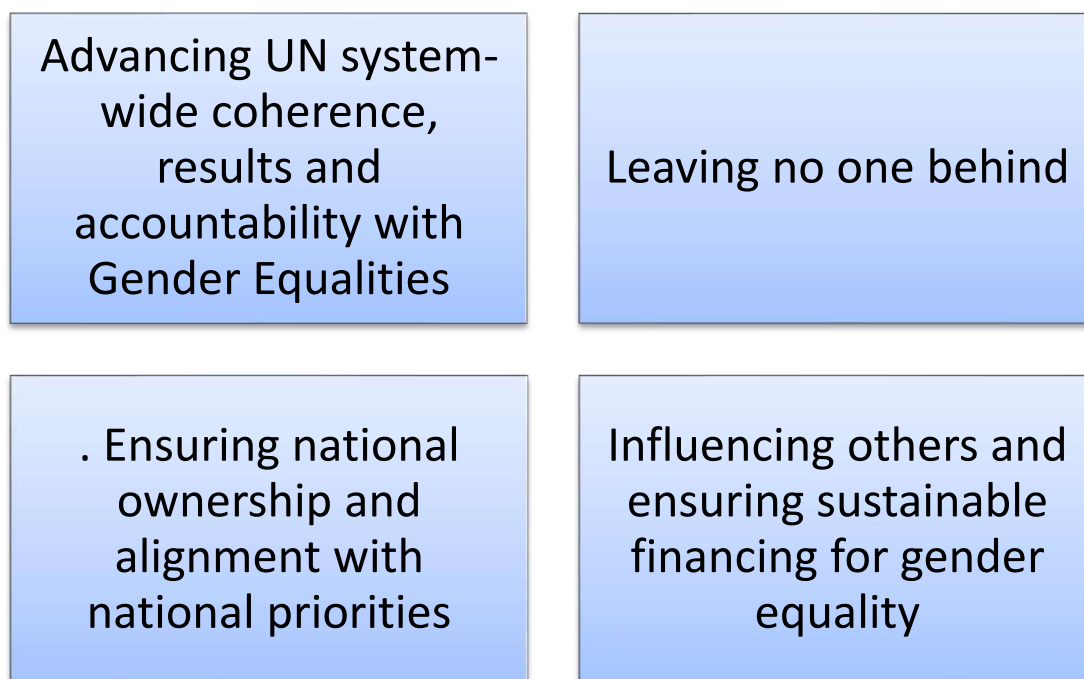
Palestine made variable extent of achievements in them all except for GBV legislation. Yet, even including where some legislative interventions were made no specific legal instruments for combating GBV in the Arab states exist, and national legislation and law enforcement mechanisms for eliminating GBV are scarce (UNFPA, 2013). The connectedness and harmony between this regional strategy and the project stemming from it can be detected by comparing the two successive figures no. 1 and 2 below.

Originality in the project implementation strategy stems from its conformity with the UN-Women thinking logic as articulated in the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025 Outcome1: ***“Global normative frameworks and gender-responsive laws, policies and institutions A comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is strengthened and translated into gender-responsive laws, policies, and institutions”***.

**Figure 1: Project Strategic Framework**



**Figure 2: UN-Women Strategy (2022-2025)- Guidelines Principals**



Speaking of the year 2000- 2013, UN Security Council adopted Resolution ( 1325) on women, peace and security, ensuring increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in institutions and programs devoted to the prevention, management and resolution of conflict. UNSCR 1820 (2008), 1888 and 1889 (2009), 1960 (20 I 0) and 2106 (20 13) were all built upon 1325 and brought a sharper focus to eliminating conflict-related sexual violence. In the year 2008, launch of the 2008-



2015 campaign took place, UNiTE to End Violence against Women. In the year 2013, the 57th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) recommitted itself to the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and children following the precursor 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of VAW.

Combating GBV is embodied in all international treaties to which Palestine has become a signatory is the State obligation to protect, fulfill and respect human rights of all its fellow citizens, in addition to mandatory reporting on progress or not hitherto. Materialization of this and other associated commitments took the form of noted improvements in processes of policy developments with vibrant policy dialogue engaging a wide range of stakeholders including regarding combating violence against women, girls and children. In this evaluation, respondents unequivocally agreed that the project played a role in mobilizing partners, engaging key players, coordinating efforts and organizing all necessary meetings and events to push the GBV actions and interventions developments ahead. Government actors in particular, flagged this activism like approach to beget the needed policy changes as a development in their way of work.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are two fundamental global frameworks that guide UN-Women work. This project is fully coherent with SDG 5 concerned with achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Nine targets are set out for the goal achievement. Namely, the project is utterly relevant to Target 5.2 being to “*eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation*” and 5.3 being to “*eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation*”. Equally relevant is Target 3 of SDG 1 (ending poverty) concerned with the implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all and Target 4 on *ensuring that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal access to basic services*. Furthermore, SDG 3 is about *ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages*.

by 2030. This target is exceptionally difficult to capture because of the fundamental changes in sexuality and reproduction its achievement entails in many societies such as those in Western Asia including Palestine, indeed.

**Relevance of the project design to the needs of right-holders and duty-bearers (Influencers):**

This project undertook to address the question of GBV for a strategic long term perspective guided by findings from the national survey on GBV that the PCBS conducted in 2011 with UNFPA funding and confirmed by other statistics related to GBV which has been conducted on 2019. The 2011 survey reported an average of 37% of women being victims of GBV in Palestine. The corresponding regional figure that includes almost all Arab countries is also 37%, which makes it the region with the second highest prevalence in the world following closely after Southeast Asia (37.7%) (UNFPA, 2013).

**Operationally**, the needs of the right holders are to access rights-based available acceptable and affordable GBV quality services that are offered to GBV survivors within an established and functioning referral system. Meanwhile the needs of duty bearers are to be equipped with all enablers for gender equality and the national referral system implementation most critically the service delivery processes. These include, institutional and staff capacity building and protective laws for service providers. For example, during FGDs participants mentioned; trainings help them to understand the GBV aspects, the best practices with GBV survivor. Others “Influencers”, have stated

that they have clear and proper communication modality amongst service partners for executing referrals especially from the community to a service setting. Influencers were compensated for transportation and provided with lunch meals.. More importantly, however, they stressed their need for protection against possible reprisal by perpetrators or their families. On the other hand, by reviewing the project documents and reports, the evaluation team failed to see how the consultation with women and men was done, if so! No evidence was documented regarding the women consultation in the project design and implementation.

***Strategically*** designed and directed the project had to assume an all-inclusive holistic approach and operate at three major complimentary levels of society, these being; policy, institutions (Governmental) and community levels as exemplified in Figure 3 below. Multi-pronged concurrent project interventions with multiple entry points and multiple partners boosted the project relevance big time. ***The project integrated GBV prevention and response into the community layers using a multi-sectorial, multilevel approach that involved; social services, protection of GBV survivors, mobilization and advocacy at community, institutional/ facility, and policy levels.***

Figure 3 below uses the socio-ecological model to illustrate the major project activities in Palestine and the interdependent relationship between the three levels. Every level in which the project operated was closely connected and influenced by the levels above and below it. In most cases, activity required the engagement of the different sectors and staff at all levels.

The outermost level shows the ***policy environment*** (formal and informal Justice system) that guided the multi-sectorial GBV prevention and response activities conducted at the lower institutional levels. The project supported the government with training materials, and service delivery tools for GBV prevention and response. These materials led the way in ensuring standardization in GBV training, service provision, and response at the regional levels of West Bank. The project also supported the Gender units in the three Governorates and MoSD three directorates, and police with several policy dialogue meetings on the implementation status of the National GBV Referral System to define and refine GBV prevention and response pathways addressing all concomitant challenges and means for overcoming them.

***At the institutional level, the project supported activities to integrate GBV prevention and response within the existing national referrals system contexts.*** Main activities included; capacity building of community influencers such as well-known women<sup>4</sup>, the social reform committee members, the family protection department in the police stations as well as the judges and the clerks in three districts. ***Training of the social reform committee members help to do the paradigm shift from being religious leaders to be a leader to help to achieve the rights mandates for GBV taking into consideration the social and cultural context.*** In addition to that, the projects supported in developing capacity of community influencers in the detection, treatment and referral of GBV case. In alignment with national priorities and following relevant guidelines.

***The project also focused on different types of initiatives, where the youth and children were actively engaged in developing community initiatives which concentrated on the positive attitudes toward GBV treatment, eleven initiatives were developed by youth and children and disseminated using the social media.***

<sup>4</sup> These women have been identified by the Mayor of the municipality , Al mukhtar and others. These women have a concrete role in supporting their community and helping the younger women to stand for their rights. These women especially, the ones in Jenin, have a good history and reputation among their nations.

The project supported community-level prevention activities by building on existing prevention interventions and using existing community groups. The project used participatory and gender-transformative approaches to increase community awareness and reduce social tolerance to GBV. Community partners worked through local, schools, universities, youth centers and CBOs. Activities included; creating and disseminating information, education, and communication materials; using social and behavior change materials; using social media outlets, media campaigns and documentaries; active community engagement; and community–clinic linking activities.

### **Project Relevance to the Human Rights-Based Approach**

From the human rights perspective, the project target groups are both the right-holders with their entitlements and duty-bearers with their obligations. Therefore, as designed it catered for the needs of the two groups with some inclination to focus on the duty bearers as enablers for change in the processes and deliberate actions they have to make for the realization of the human rights of the right-holders, safeguarding their own rights as well. WATC ensured that the project expressively applies the international human rights framework primarily as implied in the right-holders right to appropriate GBV response along the lines of WHO conceptualization of (health) service availability, acceptability, accessibility and quality (figure 3). The project certainly took every possible action to prioritize the vulnerable groups in humanitarian settings with particular attention to the women and girls.

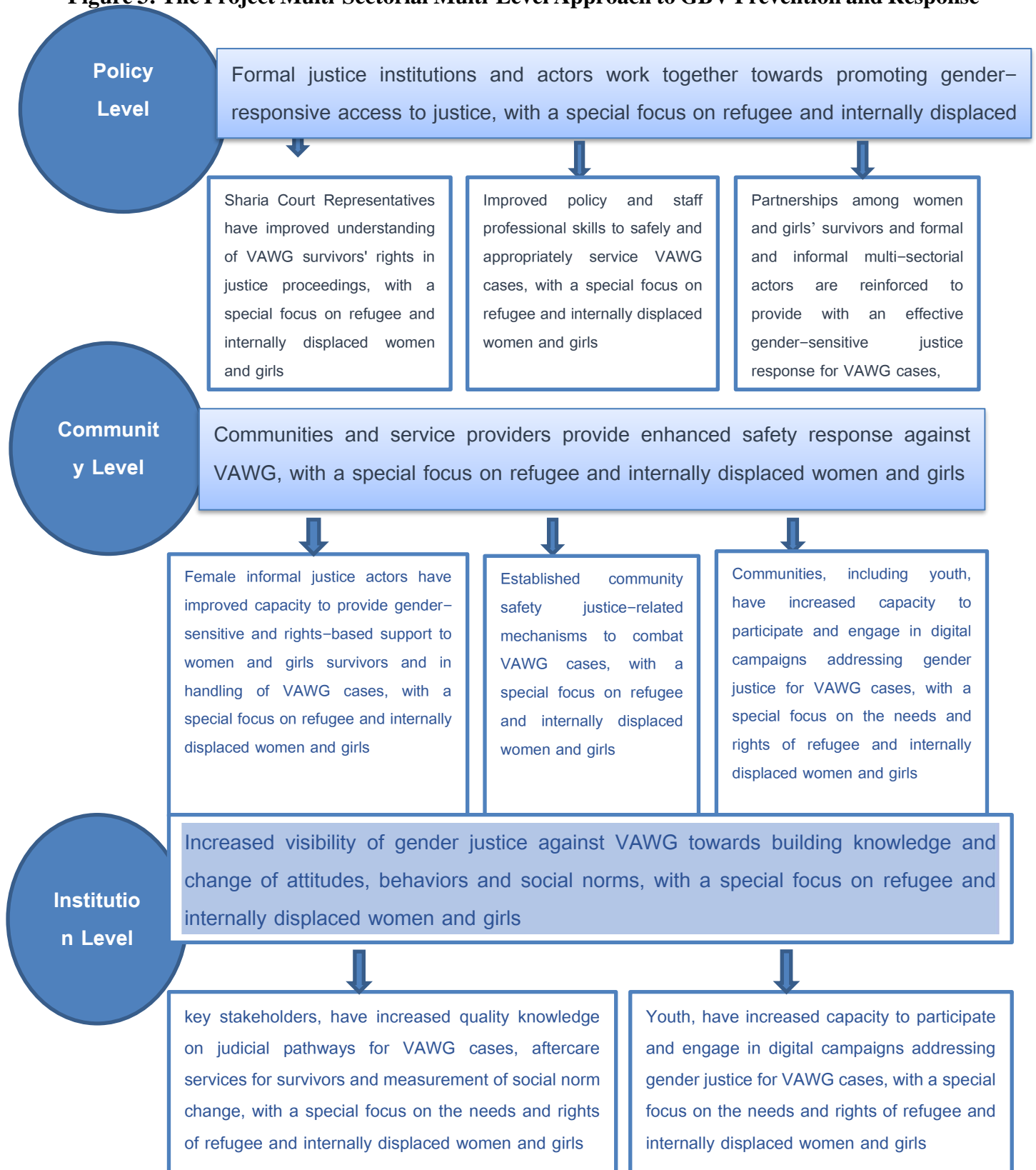
Subsequently, an example on community empowerment actions the project took through its stakeholders “Community Police officers” in three district include conducting a series of open discussion and awareness raising activities and resorts trips for school students focusing on GBV prevention and women protection. Participants included school students who were involved in the awareness raising lectures and activities.

In the project, participation served as both a means and a goal at the same time. It can be argued that every single activity was completed with specific participation by duty bearers and/or right holders. During the course of this evaluation, direct on-site observation was done for selected activities and events including; half a day consultation meeting between WATC and the project partners, coordination meeting between project partners and other stakeholders working on GBV, stakeholders group discussions in three districts, and the conduction of a conference named “Women Talk in Digital Media” with active participation of 180 participants from the governorate, police, Influencers women and social reform committee members. These observed activities and events were all living examples on how the project was; fostering a participatory approach in implementation, investing in and sustaining WATC’s developed strategic partnerships to optimize the project, ingraining and reinforcing project local ownership, and advocating the marginalized, disadvantaged, and excluded women and girls. This will be elaborated upon under the project effectiveness section.

In terms of the principle of accountability, the project strategies included; awareness raising of rights and responsibilities, capacities development of duty-bearers at central and local levels to fulfill their obligations, promotion of national ownership among duty-bearers by involving them in analysis and consultation meetings in project planning, implementation and reviews. In addition, the project built relationships between rights- holders and duty bearers by making them work together in various interactive settings such as in group discussion, counseling meetings, and other service provision.

*Box 2: On Government Ownership “The most prominent achievement of the project was that WATC through the project engaged and supported the Government by a social body “ influencers women in the community ” to help in violence detection among women.*

**Figure 3: The Project Multi-Sectorial Multi-Level Approach to GBV Prevention and Response**



## 10.2. Effectiveness

This section provides an overview and analyses the extent to which the Project has achieved its outcomes toward achieving the project objective. Drawing on the Project’s log frame, the Evaluation does so by first reflecting on outcomes’ achievements through deep analysis of reported results on the basis of findings from field visits (Focus groups conduction and KII) and discussions with individual beneficiaries and participating stakeholders.

***The insufficient monitoring information on progress of indicators achievements has created big challenge for the Evaluation Team to analyze project effectiveness.*** However, the Evaluation Team believes that, on the basis of below analysis of the achievement of the project outputs and outcomes, project reports, and discussions with WATC and TDH, and the interviewed individual beneficiaries and other stakeholders, ***the Project has made good achievements in many directions. The combined effects of the achieved outcomes have contributed to the attainment of the project objective.***

**Outcome 1:** “Formal and informal justice institutions and actors at the community level work together towards promoting gender- responsive access to justice, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”. This outcome flows into the first strategic pillar (policy #2) of the national strategic plan on prevention and response to GBV (2011-2019). This pillar is about building political will and legal capacity to prevent and respond to GBV. Outcome 1 promises that capacities of duty bearers are supported to develop/update rights-based anti-GBV laws and policies which would then open space to appropriate service availability.

*Project outcome 1 above comprises the broadest intervention space in terms of scope, depth and compactness with ample number of substantive achievements the key of which are summarized in box 3 below.*

***Under the project outcome 1, the project interventions lied at the policy and institutional levels.*** Working with MoJ in West Bank, the project focused on better operationalization of the national GBVRS. This is through; activation and training of the clerks and judges in the Shar’a court on GNVRS and training social and protection police cadres to respond jointly as one system to GBV survivors. This is where training was done under MoSD. Referral pathway is one key area of emphasis for the project; it’s about the joint response to GBV survivors.

### ***Box 3: Output 1 Key Achievements***

- *Improved INFORMAL operationalization of the national GBVRS.*
- *Created Political Will and Commitment at MoIA with deliberate multi-level strategic and operational actions toward protection and response to GBV.*
- *Equipped the community actors “women influencers” to detect and treat GBV survivors.*
- *Created and disseminated trainings and service delivery tools to ensure rights-based compliance with and implementation of GBV referral system*

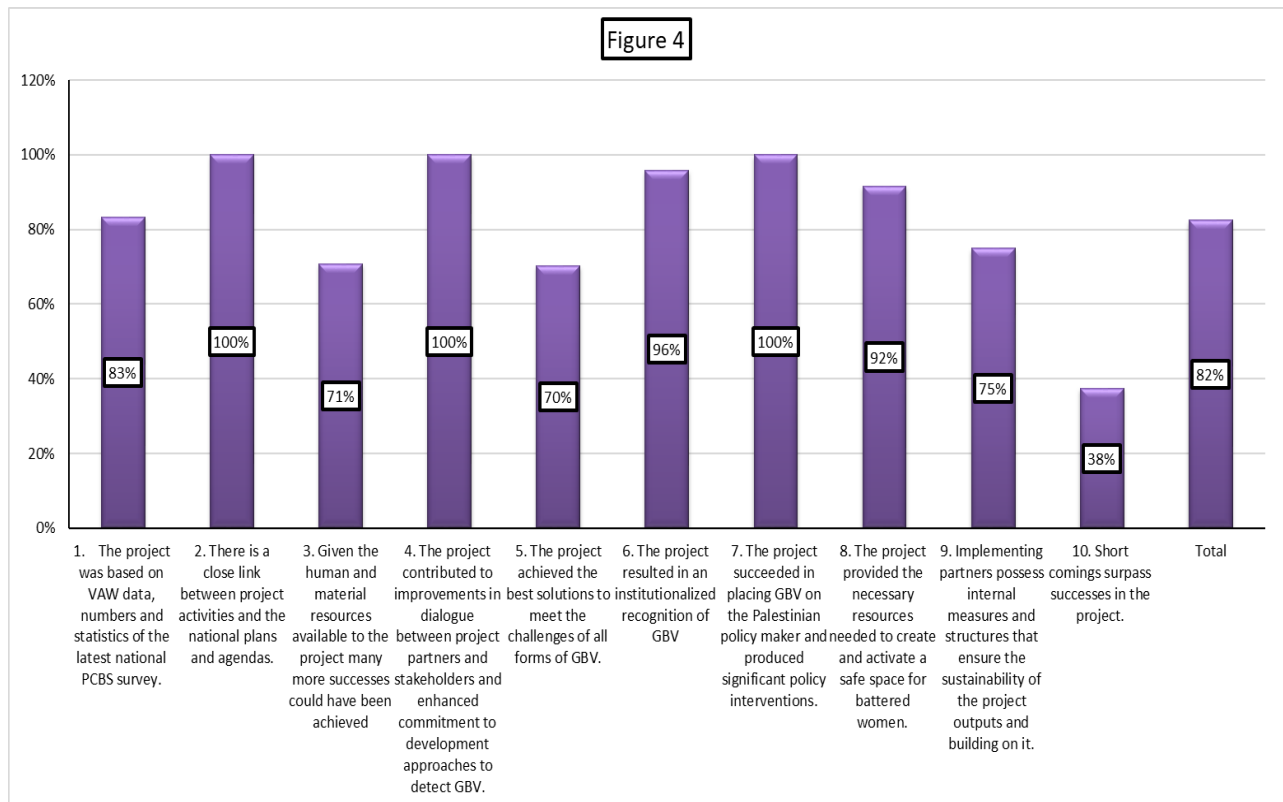
*At the national policy dialogue and interventions, foundational project achievement at the MoIA is one of perception, attitudes, awareness and mindset among family protection police officers, Judges and clerks who deals with family protection cases.* They always demonstrated rigidity, trivialization and belittlement concerning GBV and the need to put it on the agenda of MoIA. This change resulted from the persistent internal dialogue with these ministries (MoIA and MoJ) officials and intensive GBV training of ministries’ staff; all with support, perseverance, and expertise of the WATC trainers, implementing partners frequently confirmed. That the approval and support of decision makers are much needed to realize the needed changes in favor of GBV survivors and care seekers makes of this change extremely crucial for a sustainable progress.

*At the highest policy level, the project strategically pushed for and substantially contributed to the integration of GBV in the National Strategy for the years 2011-2019 which is a prime project achievement.* Under the third strategic objective, the first policy is “improve the service provision to the GBV women”. This is aligned with project indicator number 1: # VAWG fair justice-related policy measures taken by informal and formal actors engaged in the project” No baseline value is stated for this indicator but the target is ambitiously set as 15% by 2022.

Subsequently, policies, vision and strategic plans created such scale shift in the cultural values that got newly adopted by the ministry leadership and decision making officials who eventually put into action necessary guidelines and tools to ensure the infiltration of all this to staff via various modalities and approaches.

**Under outcome 1/ output 1.3 :** “Partnerships among women and girls survivors and formal and informal multi-sectorial actors are reinforced to provide with an effective gender-sensitive justice response for VAWG cases, especially for refugee and internally displace women and girls” , *the project supported the National Referral System for women victims of violence by connecting the system with community through influencers women where the outcome 2 is “Communities and service providers provide enhanced safety response against VAWG, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”.* Derived from this outcome is the output 2.2 that reads: “Established community safety justice-related mechanisms to combat VAWG cases, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”.

**Figure 4: Perceptions of the managers and leaders of project performance per each assessment parameters**



Prior to starting the individual interviews, managers and institutional leaders were presented with a short one-page questionnaire with a Likert scale format questions about selected aspects of the project. Results are shown in figure 4 above. On average, the respondents rated the project overall performance against the above mentioned assessment parameters at 82%. It is evident that there is a close link between the project activities and the national plans and agendas, and that ***“the project contributed to placing GBV on the agenda of Palestinian policy maker and produced significant policy interventions”***. Similarly, responses to statement 5 ***“the project achieved the best solutions to meet the challenges of all forms of GBV”*** with the noted divergence in responses is indicative of the fact that the subject of GBV is only recently addressed in the comprehensive manner the GBVRS suggests and is adopted nationally. Hence, it would be unrealistic to consider that work done under one project only, regardless of its quality, would achieve the completeness insinuated in the statement and attend to all forms of violence at once as such.

***Materialization of policy decisions into rights based social care services aimed to ensure service; availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality is incrementally evolving.*** Tangible openness and positive changes concerning GBV manifested in the developing different initiatives to ensure women rights and create a safe environment to ethically and confidentially serve GBV survivors in social media, both in Facebook and Instagram.

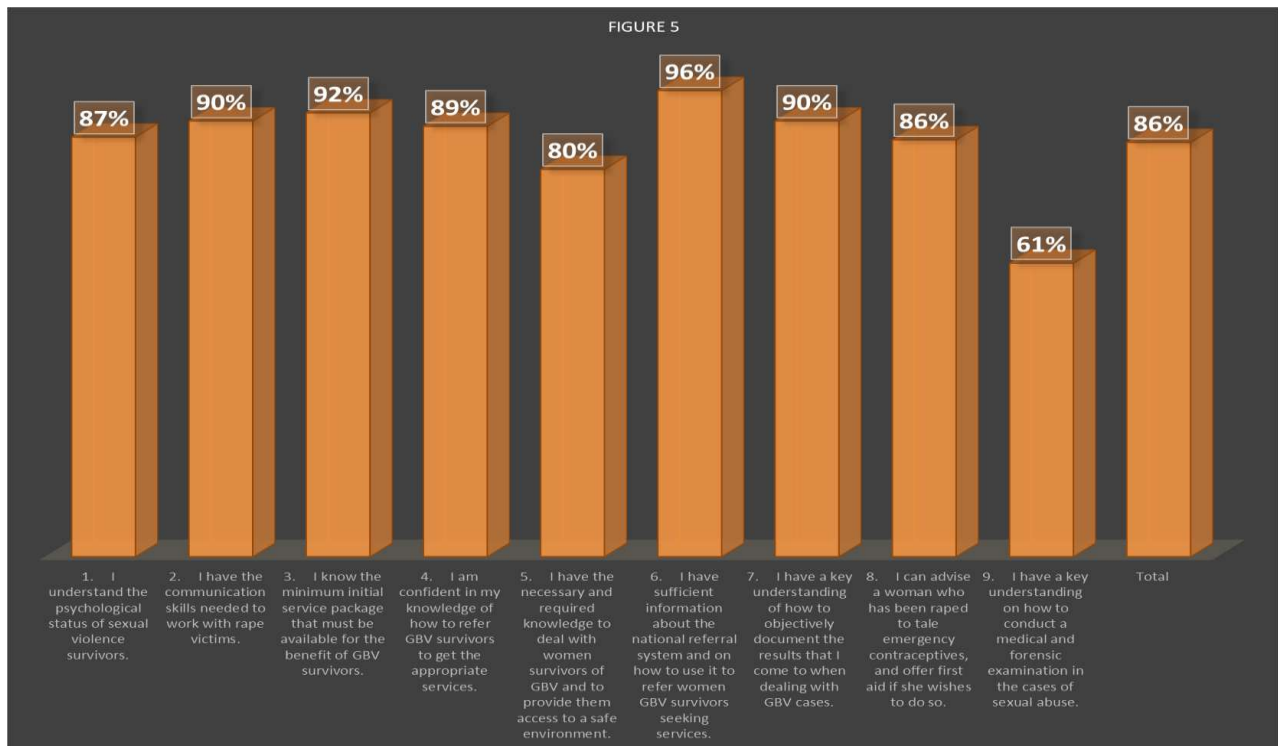
***The Capacity building component of the project has reached 22 Judges and clerks, 182 police officers, 60 members from the social reform committee, 42 influencer women and 63 university law students on detection, dealing treatment and referral of GBV cases using the a solid and concrete training materials.***

Police staffs that'd received some or all of the above mentioned trainings, prior to being interviewed in focus groups, were requested to individually respond to a Likert scale measurement tool. This is to find out about their perception of self-efficacy in responding to the needs of GBV survivors in light of the GBVRS protocol.

Findings presented in figure 5 below indicate that, on average, senior family protection department officers' self-efficacy in responding to the needs of GBV survivors was rated at 86%. The informational uncertainty still variably exists across all 9 points in question. Of these the highest gap manifested in points 5 on "having the necessary and required knowledge to deal with women survivors of GBV and find them a safe environment" followed by point 1 on "understanding the psychological needs of sexual violence survivors". Conversely, respondents expressed their disagreement with statements suggesting their GBV related efficacy namely in statement 7 on GBV case documentation, and statements 8 and 9 on appropriate rape related services. This validates the findings from a senior police officers' interviewee who shared concerns over quality and outcomes of the training activities and argued for substantial improvements and specialization in this regard.

Nevertheless, significant area of progress includes women influencers detection and documentation of around 50 GBV survivors across governorates who were detected during the project timeframe. In Jenin governorate alone, 23 GBV cases were detected marking the highest of all governorates. None of these cases, however, accepted to be referred to MoSD or police services except for few who agreed to referral under the condition of "no documentation".

**Figure 5: Interviewed senior family protection department officers' self-efficacy in responding to the needs of GBV survivors**





However, the same police officers uphold that the question of staff capacity building and training quality continue to be an area with substantial space for improvement and specialization. What this project offers in this area are only the basics because staff are in need of advanced and specialized GBV training on such critical issues as to how to take woman GBV survivor through the right care pathway in accordance with their specific case or to detect undeclared or unreported GBV experience among women who come seeking help under alternative pretexts, for example. Therefore, they continued, GBV training needs to be taken beyond the level of basic information to that of skills building and competencies development so that staff is capable to aptly handle the GBV survivors and provide them with comprehensive care and appropriate response.

Beyond police departments, developing the capacity of all stakeholders from government and governorates, the project conducted the specialized training of referral system for the community “influencers women”. This was meant to strengthen the prevention and joint response to violence which crosscuts social management of violence, of course. This is in addition to strengthening comprehensive referral system services altogether.

While this was meant to be only an introductory training, project partners recognize the need for a comprehensive training strategy in the coming programmatic cycle for it to fulfill capacity development objectives in the referral system area, including the social management of violence component it incorporates. Doing so future efforts will build on elements already integrated in the existing services with attention to the current resistance to address the issue of violence within the context of GBV treatment and response, even though some services are anonymously on offer since long ago.

**Outcome 2:** “Communities and service providers provide enhanced safety response against VAWG, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”.

Focus group discussions and individual interviews revealed the presence of institutional barriers that hinder GBV services provision within the different service sectors and negatively impact this project and the whole GBV national agenda generally. As can be seen in box 4 below, the first three barriers are;

- lack of privacy and safe places for the GBV survivors seeking GBV relevant services,
- staff poor knowledge/awareness of the occurring policy changes regarding GBV,
- staff technical incompetence and poor information on how to handle GBV survivors.

This is exactly where the project made some achievements. This is by doing a fundamental change in the community and the police officers mind setups in regards to creating awareness pertaining to GBV. The project deliberate action in so doing was to ensure the integration of GBV services within the existing other services as a successful entry point for GBV service delivery.

Beyond that, respondents frequented mobility restrictions and distance to service facilities for women from rural communities in specific, and refrainment from reporting GBV due to multiple fears stemming in the existing culture and social norms and values as prevalent barriers to GBV service utilization.

## Box 4: Institutional barriers that hinder GBV services.

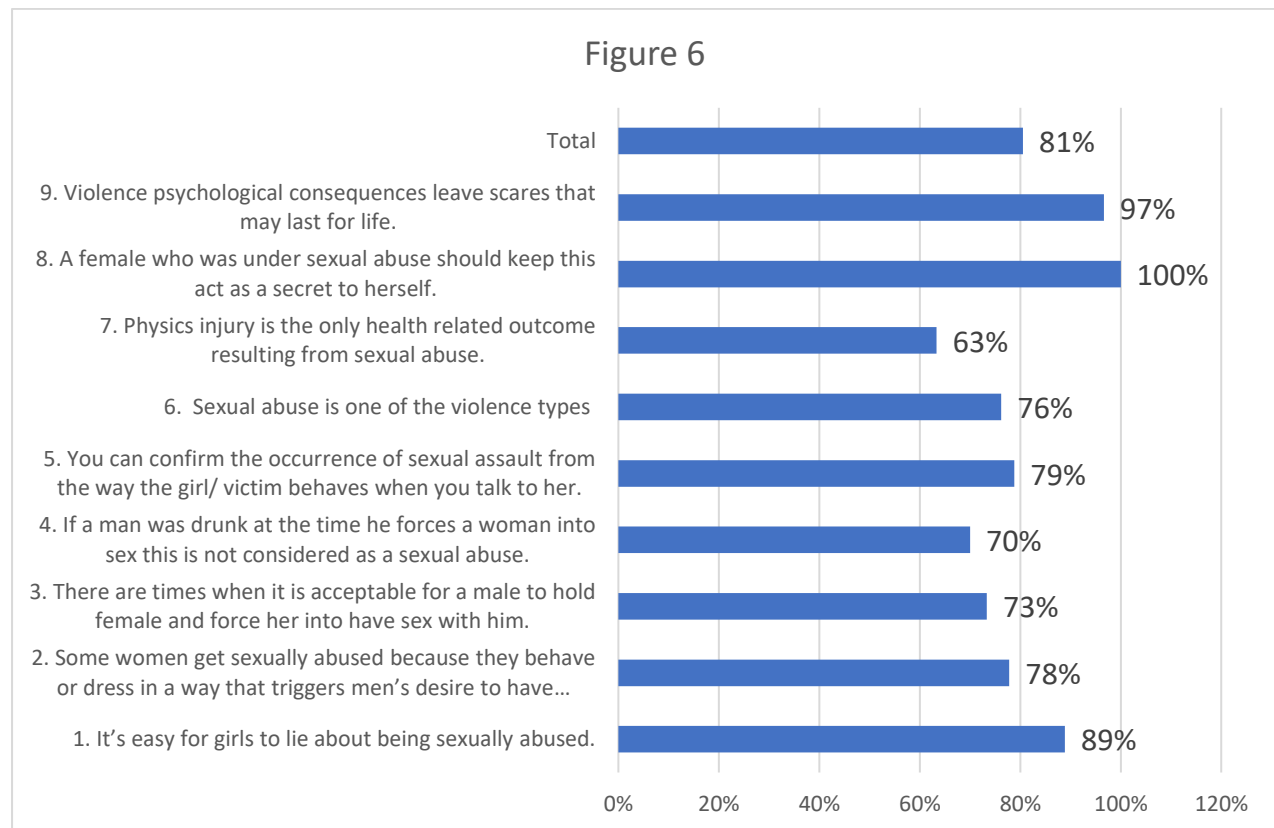
- Lack of privacy and safe place for the GBV survivor seeking GBV relevant services;
- Staff poor knowledge/awareness of the occurring policy changes regarding GBV;
- Staff technical incompetence and poor information on how to handle GBV survivors;
- Fear of service providers to intervene due to lack of any protective mechanism or legislation of service provider vis-à-vis perpetrators;

Overworked staff with no incentive of any kind to those cooperating and taking up additional responsibilities in relation to GBV survivors;

- Poor attitudes of some service providers toward GBV women survivors;
- Infancy of functional GBV referral system intra and inter-sectorally.

The project supported governorates in creating awareness on how to deal with women at risks. 60 social reform committee members in West Bank were trained on dealing with the GBV cases. In addition to the gender unit staff in Jenin governorate who got trained as well on the GBV and the referral system. However, in the FGD conducted with trainees-of social reform committee members and the gender unit staff in Jenin governorate-said that the “training was not organized, insufficient and lacking of the best practices of dealing with GBV cases”. This blocks common understanding and unified practice among staff who received the training compared to those who did not. They also pointed out high workload coupled with lack of incentives as additional barriers to implementation.

**Figure 6: Gender Unit staff members’ perceptions of selected GBV cases**



Perceptions of the interviewed employees regarding selected sexual violence issues were examined prior to the group discussion session. Responses displayed in figure 6 revealed alarming attitudes amongst professional groups whose fields of practice are at the heart of GBVRS. They agreed with gender insensitive statements like this: “It’s easy for girls to lie about being sexually abused” (89%), or “some women get sexually abused because they behave or dress in a way that triggers men’s desire to have sex with them” (78%). In other cases, their responses indicated high level of ignorance such as when they agreed to the statement “Sexual abuse is one of the violence types”. These highly indicative responses should present projects planning and management with insights in setting specialized training agenda in programming.

**Outcome 3:** “Increased visibility of gender justice against VAWG towards building knowledge and change of attitudes, behaviors and social norms, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”.

This outcome relied heavily on community level approaches that are participatory and gender transformative, with institutional level interventions. Here the project outshone itself with the numerous events and creative initiatives it led engaging countless number of people; men and women of different ages in the West Bank in the four key areas of achievements shown in box 5. These being; prompt responsiveness to the needs of displaced women and girls; engaging a diverse range of men as partners and change agents in the most creative and comprehensive manner, community mobilization and groups active engagement including in peer-to peer activities; and lastly, media strategy where the project excelled in employing ICT (information and communication technology) and other media outlets in conveying influential transformative GBV messages.

The projects’ staff most reported contributions at the community level included awareness raising and sensitization. With project funds, community volunteers created and disseminated information, education, and communication materials and used peer education, media initiatives to reach a broad range of community members. Training providers at the community level, the project always focused on sustainability.

### Box 5: Outcome 3 key achievements

- Responded promptly to the needs of displaced women and girl
- Reached a total of 50 women and girls awareness raising activities with special focus on their rights in the marginalized areas which are very close to racial segregation wall
- Engaged a diverse range of men as partners and change agents including form the religious establishment.
- Mobilized community members (women ) and groups with empowering engagements in project capacity building activities.
- Excelled in an innovative media strategy with distinguished use of ICT & smart *assortment of media outlets.*

Men as partners in combating GBV were engaged and working as allies to promote gender equality. Male community leaders including services providers, university students were skilled in GBV information sharing and dissemination including about sexual abuse as well as advocates and lobbyists for making the needed relevant changes. Trained men served as focal points for advocacy efforts on women rights especially through awareness raising sessions and outreach meetings targeting males of all ages. More than 50 couples with GBV experience received family counseling through the community women influencers. These couples developed innovative awareness raising initiatives in their neighborhoods promoting women's rights and combating GBV. This indicates that changes in social norms and attitudes are resulting from this as apparent in the GBV combating engagements of former perpetrators, partners reported.

The project particularly invested in religious leaders (SRC) for agency in social change concerning GBV. SRC members support involving religious leaders in community awareness on gender related matters. WATC conducted training workshops in Tulkarm, Jenin, Bethlehem and Ramallah with the participation of 60 of the SRC members. Consequently, WATC trained 182 police officers who conducted 14 community outreach awareness sessions to share information with their peers, families, students and acquaintances. The police officers, afterward, held community outreach sessions (lectures) in different communities with a total of 280 female beneficiaries. The abovementioned lead to raising awareness among female students in the public schools pertaining to understand violence in all forms (physical, sexual and psychological violence). Besides that, SRC contributed to decreasing divorce cases in their communities (FGD)

Furthermore, in their evaluation workshop, they agreed on the need to enact laws that ban domestic violence. They also called for publishing guidelines for women and girls protection guidelines in coordination with various institutions such as schools. They re-affirmed the need for female to be involved in more training workshops and for materials on this subject to be incorporated into curricula at universities. These recommendations coming from the social reform committee members, as well as the police officers are indeed a significant progress that should be built upon.

**Outcome 3: Increased visibility of gender justice against VAWG towards building knowledge and change of attitudes, behaviors and social norms, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls**

As mentioned earlier, prompt responsiveness to the needs of the displaced women and girls was a prime achievement in this project. Almost 60 women and girls were reached with awareness raising activities with special focus on women and girls and make shifts areas in the North and South of the West Bank. In addition, the targeted group from the police officers implemented 14 sessions, in the collective centers and rural areas targeting 280 people (girls and boys). The sessions addressed the GBV aspects, rights and responsibilities of women and men

In media initiatives, the project employed a condense blend of innovative media products and outlets making it an achievement area that benefited the cause of the project. This is being dissemination of

GBV prevention and gender equality messages. Active multi outlets media strategy promoting GBV initiatives on project vision.

Furthermore, a conference on women’s rights violations including social, psychological, economic, and laws violations were conducted; both employing a medium range of media tools earning substantial media coverage and putting energy into the existing discourse and shaping it. These efforts were crowned by conducting national conference on GBV which was held via zoom as one mobilization and visibility event under the project with the theme being human rights of women where GBV was kept central in the predominant discourse.

To reflect active child participation in the project, children were supported to design and implement initiatives addressing different topics related to gender justice:

- **First Initiative:** Let US Protect Our Children inside the Protection and Care House Centers. Four face to face workshops have been conducted, targeting 11 children (five girls and 6 boys). Those children are part of DCIP’s protection teams and members in the child councils. This group agreed to design the initiative on how to protect children in conflict with the law, inside the care house centers. Based on the results of the workshops conducted before; the children produced a video with puppet show highlighting the role of Protection and Care House centers and the services provided in these centers. The video was launched, within the campaign of the Palestinian national child’s rights day. The video was shared through the project partners’ social media platforms as well as with child protection and GBV organizations. ***It was shared more than 35 times, gained more than 13k views and more than 200 interactions.***
- **Second Initiative:** She is Still a Child Four workshops were conducted with 11 children (Six girls and 5 boys), representing the protection teams and child councils, from Ramallah and Jerusalem governorates. The children decided to choose the topic of early marriage and its consequence on children. Children wrote the script of the story that tackled early marriage and recorded their voices as story narrators in the video. ***The video gained more than 180 interactions, through partners’ social media platforms, 40 shares and more than 19k views.***
- **Third Initiative:** Protection of Girls Victims of Sexual Harassment: Four workshops were conducted with children of the protection teams and the child council, in the northern of the West Bank, targeting eight children (7 girls and 1 boy). Then the children produced a third video on how to legally protect girls from sexual harassment and abuse. The video was launched, within the campaign of the Palestinian national child’s rights day, marking the 5th of April. ***The video was shared through partners’ social media platforms and gained more than 70 shares, 400 interactions and 24 k views.***

The table below summarizes the different media activities and their outreach:

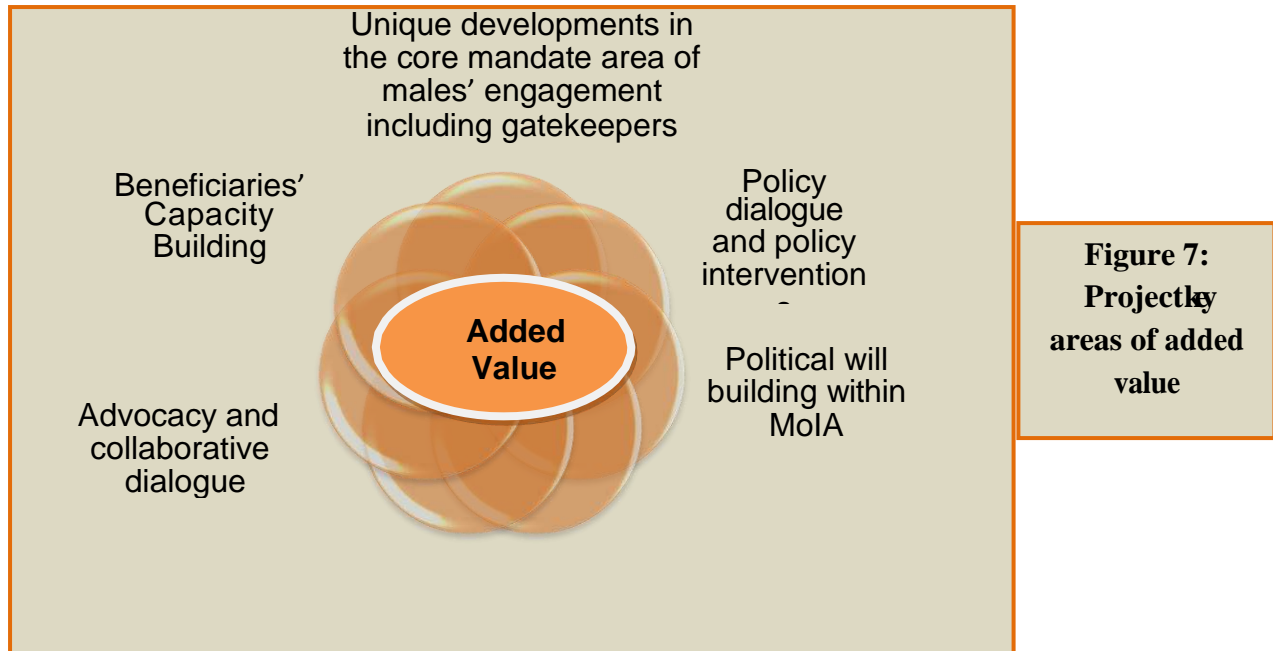
Media	Reach/post	Engagement	Clicks
Justice for women - info graphic	14681	273	236
Women education - info graphic	9427	267	322
violence against Woman - info graphic	10857	325	211
Family Protection - info graphic	675	37	12

No harassment of working women info graphic	13569	316	235
Participation of women in work info graphic	14307	377	396
Early marriage - video	15221	382	409
Childhood protection - video	12941	123	234
Protection from sexual abuse - video	14633	364	388
Change the reality of women - video	10378	141	174
Women & eliminate	15442	403	432
Violence in the work environment- video	14690	25	3441
Family Protection Law- video	53715	220	5154
<b>Total</b>	<b>200,536</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>11,644</b>

### Project Added Value

Added value is defined as the extent to which a program/project adds benefit to the results of other agencies. It is about unique contributions the project made bolstering multi-sectorial and partners' synergy. In this evaluation, it can be argued that the project has evident added value. Other players can invest in these achievements and build upon them to further relevant development priorities through their projects. Although the project added value is pretty broad and interconnected, as can be seen in figure 7 below, key aspects where the project excelled at are in the areas of;

- Policy dialogue & policy interventions.
- Political will building within MoIA
- Integration of humanitarian interventions into development
- Beneficiary capacity building.
- Advocacy and collaborative dialogue
- Development of Policy brief that presented action-oriented recommendations for policymakers and practitioners in the field of Gender Justice
- The development of procedural guideline of access to justice standards for cases of violence against women and girls in formal and community based justice systems in the west bank, which aimed to provide key guiding principles and operational recommendations across the different legal and justice stages that female (adults and children) survivors/victims of VAWG experience. It has been carried out to reinforce the capacities and to enhance the quality of the processes of the supply-side of justice dealing with VAWG cases, and raise awareness, provide information, and empower survivors/victims and/or their persons of support.
- The project has given **emphasis on persons with disabilities**, by developing an analytical report for access to justice for women and girls with disabilities, shedding the light on legislative and policy gaps and the systematic discrimination against women and girls with disabilities in access to justice, and provided recommendations for decision makers and different stakeholders.
- **Child active participation** on calling for justice to women and girls GBV survivors.



**Figure 7:  
Projectky  
areas of added  
value**

### 10.3. Efficiency

The implementation of the project witnessed several challenges, some are internal and others are external ones. The progress in implementing project activities is rated at underperformance during the 1st year of the project life due to substantial changes in project management team, at both of WATC and TDH. The new team took over at both organizations had not enough time to catch up and overcome the delays accumulated during the 1st year of the project life since COVID 19 pandemic started at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the project implementation with huge and major consequences such as lock-down and many other imposed restrictions.

COVID 19 pandemic has affected the implementation of the project activities in several forms; such as big delays, confusing activities planning, obliged project partners to transform some of the project activities into virtual ones instead of onsite activities, while number of participants in trainings sessions and/or number of training days were reduced as per the imposed restrictions. The bureaucracy, and sometimes, the limited cooperation of the involved governmental parties had also contributed to the witnessed delays and slow progress in implementing project activities.

The Monitoring and Evaluation component of the project has not been implemented sufficiently. The baseline study was conducted at the beginning of the project. There has been no measurement of the progress in achievement of indicators targets. While at activity level monitoring was conducted for majority of activities, mainly through pre-posttests, and attendance lists, project newsletters were produced as planned). However, the measurement of the progress in achievement of indicators' targets was not reflected enough to allow project partners from observing the progress in achievement of project impact and effectiveness. Additionally, the lack of some monitoring information hindered the project partners from making informed decisions on the needed adjustments.

It worth mentioning that the conducted baseline study has not established the initial values for the different indicators of the project goal, outcomes and indicators which turned it more diagnostic study while the needed baseline values continued to be missing.

The total budget of the project is 492,692 US\$ of which 450,692US\$ was contributed by UN Trust Fund. 55.4% of the UN Trust Fund contribution is directed to project activities. In projects with similar nature of soft activities (capacity building, workshops, consultancies, studies, etc.) that need intensive follow up, such % of budget directed to project activities is justified.

The reported expenditure from the UN Trust Fund contribution is 441,816.05US\$ which represents utilization rate of 98.03%: (1st year: 7.76%, 2nd year: 12.46% and 3rd year; 77.81%). The Project has operated within both a very difficult socio-economic and political context, and a context. The project partners had set out to achieve quite ambitious outcomes, and a number of outputs in a relatively short period of time. Despite this, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the Project has, on balance, successfully achieved many good results. This achievement was possible, in no small part, due to the close follow-up of the Project partners, the flexible partnership arrangement among partners that enabled them to adapt their operations and interventions to changing circumstances, and partner organizations' commitment to and the sense of ownership of their projects.

As for Collaboration & Coordination, this is what the entire project is about and this one of its distinguished point of strengths. With the good collaboration and coordination, partners were able to overcome the challenges and deliver all the project activities. For example, in order for the national GBVRS to be followed it requires substantial collaboration and coordination between partners who must jointly provide services to GBV survivors, jointly in one package as one system even though operating in different sectors, locations and levels. What's more is that this way of work is completely new to the country which makes it yet another challenge in this project.

The coordination meeting among partners were instrumental in assuring smooth flow and up-to-date information, exchange of experiences and creating synergies among this Project intervention

Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU) for future joint project may improve the communication and save operational and logistical costs. The partnership during the project course characterized as an equitable relationship with make the recommendation of the establishing PMU for future Projects very logical. Therefore, the Evaluation Team recommends the partners to analyze deeply the possibility of Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU) for future Projects.

#### **10.4. Impact**

This section provides an overview of and analyses the extent to which the Project has met its Overall Objective which is, "To activate a solid responsive gender justice to address violence against women and girls in Palestine". Drawing on the Project's log frame, the Evaluation does so through providing an in-depth analysis of reported results, at goal level, on the basis of findings from field visits, and discussions with individual beneficiaries and participating stakeholders.

The direct participants (beneficiaries) of the Project were 1,331 persons. The Project was active in 4 Palestinian Governorates. The direct and indirect participants of the Project were 1,531persons (1,331 direct and 200 indirect beneficiaries).



***The insufficient monitoring information on progress of indicators achievements has created big challenge for the Evaluation Team to analyze project impact.*** However, the Evaluation Team believes that, on the basis of below analysis of the achievement of the project outputs and outcomes, project reports, and discussions with WATC and TDH, and the interviewed individual beneficiaries and other stakeholders, ***the Project has achieved significant steps toward achieving positive impact on its target group with a strong potential for the continuation of the impact realization and progress.*** The Evaluation Team believes that the project is well-oriented towards achieving the expected impact.

The impact will be measured to assesses the changes that were attributed to a project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended). Questions which were considered are:

1. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
2. Identify any changes in the situation for women and girls in relation to specific forms of violence and look at both intended and unintended change for both women and girls targeted by the project and those not (if feasible).

The impact of this project was dependent on multiple factors within Palestine. The project focused on impact throughout its lifetime. However, there is still work to be done to ensure a clear impact for each intervention. For some extent, the impact of the two arms of the projects; Arm #1: Influencers women and traditional leader and Arm #2: Police officers and the judges can be claimed in the change in their performance in handling GBV cases according to their respective roles which has direct effect in the women and girls who suffered from GBV and got access to better treatment and services by these actors. For example, this is evident in the testimonies gather from of police officers in Ramallah governorate. However, influencers women were chosen to support the women in the community without a clear criteria and standards which may affect the impact and the sustainability of the project. In addition to that and based of the data collection in the other 3 governorates, conducting short trainings for the police officers who are not responsible for the family protection domain, limited the level of achievement of the objective of the project.

It worth mentioning that, the FGDs, which were held with the family protection police officers, was attended by some officers who indicated that they are currently working in different departments other than the family protection department which the training program was directed for. some of them have been transferred to other departments either in the mid of the project implementation or at the end of the project.

GBV had been anchored into the national agenda and policy setting. Under the MoWA, the government developed the Unified National GBVRS; its authorization by the Prime Minister implies that commitment to GBVRS institutionalization is mandatory to all ministries involved.

The project, as it is written, synchronized with the recognized needs and set priorities. It has invested in the GBV work done at national level and owned since few years back. However, the timing, direction and scope are iconic. The project came when the matured seeds were planted waiting to be nurtured. Operationalization of the GBVRS including the implementation of protocols, documents

production, manuals and guidelines drafting and staff capacity building are examples on where system building through appropriate interventions were needed and worked upon under the project.

The commitment by all levels of the Government of Palestine to keep GBV a priority within the national agenda and proceed with the improvements in the operationalization of the GBVRS including by applying the developed tools was committed. This includes committing to financial and human resources, changing laws and policies and social norms, and increasing awareness in regards to GBV. However, Evaluation respondents expressed hesitancy as to the national government’s commitment to continue this support after this project funding ends. GBV programming, awareness, and sensitization have increased dramatically over the last three years.

***On the other hand, it is worth mentioning that, the project implementation and the achievement of the planned results and the intended objective have been badly affected by several external and internal factors, among them; COVID 19 pandemic and its consequences of lock-down and the other imposed restrictions, The change in project management team, at both of WATC and TDH, and The bureaucracy, and sometimes, the limited cooperation of the involved governmental parties***

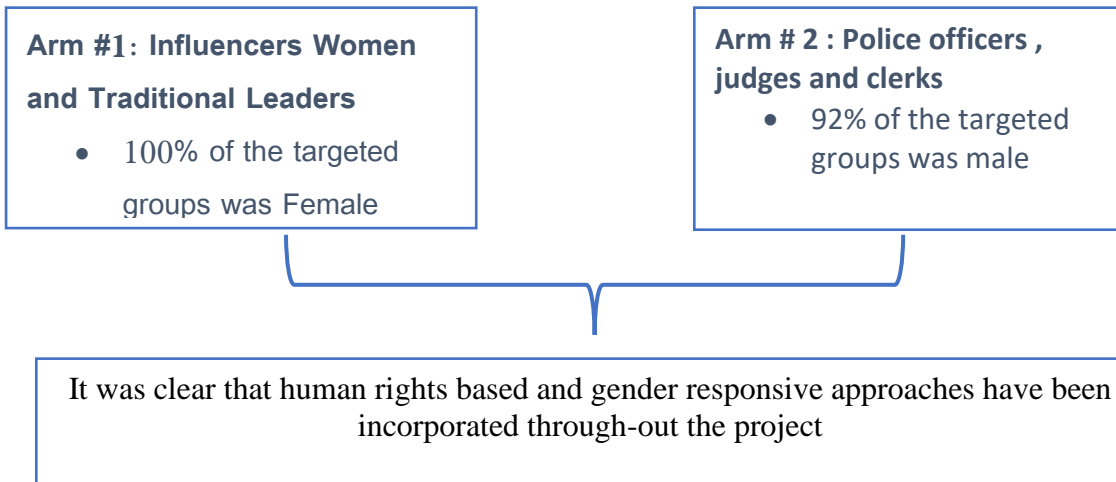
### **10.5. Gender Equality and Human Rights**

***The project readiness and response to the needs of the Palestinian context by offering the new social approaches of protection. Community channels of protection is a new model of dealing with WAV and GBV.***

The Gender-transformative approaches are implemented with effectively engaged men as partners at a multiplicity of levels and platforms. Gender-transformative plans and activities in (community awareness, students’ awareness, and recreational activities, theatrical performances on GBV, and religious leaders -men and women – through the SRC members and influencers women. etc) were used successfully in GBV awareness raising and gender sensitization of national, and community target groups of both sexes and different ages. When religious leaders (SCR members), who are highly influential in society, voice gender transformative message to the community they automatically re-position themselves from gender opponents to gender allies and advocates.

It is worth mentioning that, Gender Equality and Human Rights was the Cross-cutting criteria which were considered during the data collection and data analysis processes to check on gender mainstreaming and human rights at different phases of the project.

This project is considered as a two sided project with two different arm #1: influencers women and traditional leaders and arm # 2 : police officers , judges and clerks as indicated in the diagram below :



*Women were asked if they will be engaged in the project if it has another phase, 100% of the women in Arm # 1 were ensured that they will be effectively engaged.* They stated that, the project supports them with the skill, knowledge and competence to deal with women under violence in a scientific approach. However, there were some challenges related to their involvement, such as the level of education of the targeted women, as well as the cultural issue among the participants.

Influencers women, assured that women still not opened up to speak about their personal issues with known party for them. 90% of the women who got engaged in the FGDs indicated that, *a formal mandate has to be sited up for them since it helps to give them a formal dye when it comes to the referral process or any concrete action.* The project could not create a semi-formal body out of the influencers.

As mentioned under the methodology section, the data collection process started by the desk review, followed by a gender mapping process, which aims at identifying the numbers of females and males who participated in each activity. The mapping shows that, among the targeted participants in Arm #1 there is 100 % females, while in Arm # 2, the percentage of female representatives was 92%. the evaluation team took that in the account and design the data gathering process based on these percentages.

As indicated above and showed from the diagram, the project laid out on the fore mentioned arms adopted the inclusion policy 2015 in its main interventions. Men supported the women in the two arms especially in the awareness raising activities.

As mentioned under the limitations of the evaluation. project developers and project management team, at both of WATC and TDH, had been changed, which created big challenge for the evaluation team to get clarifications and information on those inquires related to the project design as the current staff at both organizations do not have the needed information on the design phase and the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the project implementation period. Therefore, by reviewing the project documents and reports, the evaluation team failed to see how the consultation with women and men was done, if so! No evidence was document regarding the women consultation in the project design and implementation.

However, during the data collection phase of this evaluation, women were interviewed as asked to state their opinion regarding the Project Design and Project Implementation. 74% of the women who got interviewed showed dissatisfaction of the project's activities implementation, especially the capacity building program. Women stated that, no criteria was put forward for the group selection. On the other side, 71% of the women who participated in the FGDs stated that, the project implementation team (WATC staff) was not clear with them pertaining the number of the capacity building program days, content, trainer ...etc. In addition to that, the FGDs which was conducted in Bethlehem indicated different types of gaps such as, the networking and collaboration issue, the coordination was not good, the content of the Jericho workshop was not well organized ..ect .

## 11. Conclusions

### Conclusions related to Relevance:

The Evaluation Team believes that the project relevance to the national priorities and processes, regional and global legislative and policy frameworks, the needs of right-holders and duty-bearers (Influencers), and to the Human Rights-Based Approach is evident.

Originality in the project implementation strategy stems from its conformity with the UN-Women thinking logic as articulated in the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025.

**Strategically**, the project integrated GBV prevention and response into the community layers using a multi-sectorial, multilevel approach that involved; social services, protection of GBV survivors, mobilization and advocacy at community, institutional/ facility, and policy levels. The outermost level shows the **policy environment** (formal and informal Justice system) that guided the multi-sectorial GBV prevention and response activities conducted at the lower institutional levels.

**At the institutional level**, the project supported activities to integrate GBV prevention and response within the existing national referrals system contexts. Main activities included; capacity building of community influencers such as well-known women, the social reform committee members, the family protection department in the police stations as well as the judges and the clerks in three districts.

Training of the social reform committee members help to do the paradigm shift from being religious leaders to be a leader to help to achieve the rights mandates for GBV taking into consideration the social and cultural context. In addition to that, the projects supported in developing capacity of community influencers in the detection, treatment and referral of GBV case. In alignment with national priorities and following relevant guidelines. The project also focused on different types of initiatives, where the youth were engaged in developing a community initiative which concentrated on the positive attitudes toward GBV treatment, two initiatives were developed and disseminated by using the social media.

The project supported **community-level** prevention activities by building on existing prevention interventions and using existing community groups. The project used participatory and gender-transformative approaches to increase community awareness and reduce social tolerance to GBV.

### Conclusions related to Effectiveness:

The Evaluation Team believes that, on the basis of below analysis of the achievement of the project outputs and outcomes, project reports, and discussions with WATC and TDH, and the interviewed

individual beneficiaries and other stakeholders, the Project has made good achievements in many directions. The combined effects of the achieved outcomes have contributed to the attainment of the project objective.

**At the highest policy level**, the project strategically pushed for and substantially contributed to the integration of GBV in the National Strategy for the years 2011-2019 which is a prime project achievement. The project supported the National Referral System for women victims of violence by connecting the system with community through influencers women where the outcome 2 is “Communities and service providers provide enhanced safety response against VAWG, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”

The project contributed to placing GBV on the agenda of Palestinian policy maker and produced significant policy interventions”. Similarly, responses to statement 5 “the project achieved the best solutions to meet the challenges of all forms of GBV”. Materialization of policy decisions into rights based social care services aimed to ensure service; availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality is incrementally evolving. The project supported the development of a Policy Brief that presented action-oriented recommendations for policymakers and practitioners in the field of Gender Justice.

The Capacity building component of the project has reached 22 Judges and clerks, 182 police officers, 60 members from the social reform committee, 42 influencer women and 63 university law students on detection, dealing treatment and referral of GBV cases using the a solid and concrete training materials.

Focus group discussions and individual interviews revealed the presence of institutional barriers that hinder GBV services provision within the different service sectors and negatively impact this project and the whole GBV national agenda generally.

As mentioned earlier, prompt responsiveness to the needs of the displaced women and girls was a prime achievement in this project. Almost 60 women and girls were reached with awareness raising activities with special focus on women and girls and make shifts areas in the North and South of the West Bank. In addition, the targeted group from the police officers implemented 14 sessions, in the collective centers and rural areas targeting 280 people (girls and boys). The sessions addressed the GBV aspects, rights and responsibilities of women and men

In media initiatives, the project employed a condense blend of innovative media products and outlets making it an achievement area that benefited the cause of the project. This is being dissemination of GBV prevention and gender equality messages. Active multi outlets media strategy promoting GBV initiatives on project vision. ***The total outreach of the media campaigns implemented by the project on social media platforms is more than 200,536.***

The Evaluation Team believes that it can be argued that the project has evident added value. Other players can invest in project achievements and build upon them to further relevant development priorities through their projects. Although the project added value is pretty broad and interconnected, key aspects where the project excelled at are in the areas of; Policy dialogue & policy interventions, Political will building within MoIA, Integration of humanitarian interventions into development, Beneficiary capacity building, Advocacy and collaborative dialogue.

### **Conclusions related to Efficiency:**

The implementation of the project witnessed several challenges, some are internal and others are external ones. The progress in implementing project activities is rated at underperformance during the 1st year of the project life due to substantial changes in project management team, at both of WATC and TDH.

COVID 19 pandemic has affected the implementation of the project activities in several forms; such as big delays, confusing activities planning, obliged project partners to transform some of the project activities into virtual ones instead of onsite activities, while number of participants in trainings sessions and/or number of training days were reduced as per the imposed restrictions.

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The reported expenditure from the UN Trust Fund contribution is 441,816.05US\$ which represents utilization rate of 98.03%: (1st year: 7.76%, 2nd year: 12.46% and 3rd year; 77.81%). The Project has operated within both a very difficult socio-economic and political context, and a context. The project partners had set out to achieve quite ambitious outcomes, and a number of outputs in a relatively short period of time. Despite this, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the Project has, on balance, successfully achieved many good results. This achievement was possible, in no small part, due to the close follow-up of the Project partners, the flexible partnership arrangement among partners that enabled them to adapt their operations and interventions to changing circumstances, and partner organizations' commitment to and the sense of ownership of their projects. The partnership during the project course characterized as an equitable relationship.

### **Conclusions related to Impact:**

The direct participants (beneficiaries) of the Project were 1,331 persons. The Project was active in 4 Palestinian Governorates. The direct and indirect participants of the Project were 1,531persons (1,331 direct and 200 indirect beneficiaries).

The Evaluation Team believes that, the Project has achieved significant steps toward achieving positive impact on its target group with a strong potential for the continuation of the impact realization and progress. The Evaluation Team believes that the project is well-oriented towards achieving the expected impact.

The impact of this project was dependent on multiple factors within Palestine. The project focused on impact throughout its lifetime. However, there is still work to be done to ensure a clear impact for each intervention. For some extent, the impact of the two arms of the projects; Arm #1: Influencers women and traditional leaders and Arm #2: Police officers and the judges can be claimed in the change in their performance in handling GBV cases according to their respective roles which has direct effect in the women and girls who suffered from GBV and got access to better treatment and services by these actors. For example, this is evident in the testimonies gather from of police officers in Ramallah governorate.

However, influencers women were chosen to support the women in the community without a clear criteria and standards which may affect the impact and the sustainability of the project. In addition to that and based of the data collection in the other 3 governorates, conducting shots of training for the police officers who are not responsible for the family protection domain, limited the level of achievement of the objective of the project.

The project, as it is written, synchronized with the recognized needs and set priorities. It has invested in the GBV work done at national level and owned since few years back. However, the timing, direction and scope are iconic. The project came when the matured seeds were planted waiting to be nurtured. Operationalization of the GBVRS including the implementation of protocols, documents production, manuals and guidelines drafting and staff capacity building are examples on where system building through appropriate interventions were needed and worked upon under the project.

On the other hand, it is worth mentioning that, the project implementation and the achievement of the planned results and the intended objective have been badly affected by several external and internal factors, among them; COVID 19 pandemic and its consequences of lock-down and the other imposed restrictions, The change in project management team, at both of WATC and TDH, and The bureaucracy, and sometimes, the limited cooperation of the involved governmental parties

### **Conclusions related to Gender Equality and Human Rights Approach:**

The project readiness and response to the needs of the Palestinian context by offering the new social approaches of protection. Community channels of protection is a new model of dealing with VAW and GBV.

The Gender-transformative approaches are implemented with effectively engaged men as partners at a multiplicity of levels and platforms. Gender-transformative plans and activities in (community awareness, students' awareness, and recreational activities, theatrical performances on GBV, and religious leaders -men and women – through the SRC members and influencers women. etc) were used successfully in GBV awareness raising and gender sensitization of national, and community target groups of both sexes and different ages. When religious leaders (SCR members), who are highly influential in society, voice gender transformative message to the community they automatically re-position themselves from gender opponents to gender allies and advocates.

Influencers women, assured that women still not opened up to speak about their personal issues with known party for them. 90% of the women who got engaged in the FGDs indicated that, a formal mandate has to be sited up for them since it helps to give them a formal dye when it comes to the referral process or any concrete action. The project could not create a semi-formal body out of the

influencers. However, in this regard, project partners made emphasis on the following key achievements:

- The informal justice actors training by sky professional and traditional leaders training by HRD.
- Two orientation workshops were conducted on the topic of Access to Justice of women and girls with disabilities The workshops targeted law students. A total of 63 law students from 7 Palestinian universities have participated in 2 orientation workshops. The workshops have been coordinated with the Academic Network for Juvenile Justice, which is led by Juvenile Prosecution. A pre post tests were implemented and the results of these tests were as follows:
  - A total of 87% of the students showed that they acquired knowledge on: legislative (Laws and regulations) and policy frameworks related to the protection of women and girls with disabilities from violence.
  - A total of 91% of the students showed that they developed their knowledge in terms of the rights (regarding access to justice) that women and girls with disabilities must enjoy if they are subjected to violence in case they want to go to the police to access justice.
  - A total of 82% of the students developed their knowledge on: the reality of the justice system that deals with cases of women and girls with disabilities in terms of Sharia courts and regular courts.

## 12. Recommendations

### Recommendations related to Programming and Service Delivery

#### 1. Expand GBV capacity building at all levels of government.

By prioritizing training only to service providers directly involved in GBV services within the protection system (GBV focal persons) a conceptual, perceptual, and practice gap is created between the two groups regarding GBV. More critically, those who do not receive the training continue to be lacking the capacity to offer services at any stage of GBV care along with persistence of attitudes and mindset issues. Specifically, the Evaluation Team strongly recommends project partners to:

- To modify training approach needs and to expanded to incrementally cover all; clinical and none-clinical staff, so that every level of the organization, from administration to leadership, understands and can provide GBV-friendly services to survivors.
- To use a specialized quality curriculum for the protection sector; the ideal entry point for GBV survivors. Mandatory pre-service certified participation in this training that should be regularly held bi or tri annually.
- To deliver a national cross-sectorial curriculum training to jointly across sectors with special emphasis on clear referral mechanisms and pathways targeting health, social, and protection services (police and justice). The justice system cannot continue to be working on GBV forensics in isolation of this national project, with incidental sharing of information on GBV forensics with other sectors. This holds the risk of compartmentalizing sexual violence services and may create disconnect in the supposedly intact GBV service and protection system. This sector should be engaged in this national effort in order to increase collaboration



and engagement among the police, justice, and social welfare sectors. Joint training in forensic management, referrals, and GBV services within the highest levels of the police and justice system can ensure buy-in and institutionalization of GBV policies and can increase momentum in changing harmful norms at all levels of government. That said, implementation of such a comprehensive, specialized capacity building plan requires integration of a well-developed capacity building strategy with detailed monitoring and evaluation component in future projects.

## **2. Strengthen referrals and linkages across sectors.**

The project illustrated the importance of investing financial and human resources to strengthen referrals. Ensuring that the GBV focal persons are properly trained in GBV-friendly services and the appropriate referral mechanisms and that referral data is entered into the specified monitoring tools stimulates greater ownership and awareness of these referral mechanisms within institutions and sectors and amongst them. Referrals among facility-level providers can be achieved by working with service providers (police officers, social reform members, ..., etc) to change their attitudes toward GBV and by working to ensure consistent and correct use of forms as well as completing correct and thorough reporting. In this regard, the Evaluation Team strongly recommends project partners to:

- Increase focus on community sensitization and awareness raising: Awareness-raising activities allowed the project to produce a shift in harmful gendernorms.
- Use a combination of existing community structures (community police centers, schools, town halls and women CBOs) and male and female volunteers including from religious establishment, to carry out awareness-raising and sensitization activities. By doing so, the project simultaneously increased community volunteer capacity and reached a wider range of individuals at the community level.

## **3. Increase focus on community sensitization and awareness raising.**

By giving awareness-raising and sensitization activities importance equal to that of social and facility-level activities from the beginning, it can be ensured that the capacity built at the facility level is being utilized as a result of the demand driven by awareness-raising activities at the community level. Using schools in the community as platforms for sensitization allows for shaping of positive gender norms at critical socialization points early in children's lives. The same applies to the use of community halls in terms of the wider public. Findings in this evaluation provide strong evidence on the high receptivity of the community establishment in its formal representation as the Ministry of social development to contribute to advancements in gender norms, GBV. Its inclusion as a key more visible partner in future programmatic cycle could be a smart move for a more comprehensive engagement and wider influence and long term impact.

- More attention to the media campaigns using radio, television, and billboards as well as the more innovative approaches of social media must continue. Text messaging and hash tags campaigns and blogs competition on GBV targeting university students could be other innovations to add. This should continue to be a focus from the beginning of the project in order to shift norms, particularly around the most harmful and most prevalent issues. In Palestine, the focus was on physical and psychological violence including early marriage and psychological GBV among youth. Indicators to monitor the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities should reflect a variety. Under the current project indicator these campaigns

and media products are counted, and innovative approaches to this important activity were well documented. Incorporating a detailed communication strategy in programming will be a great asset in optimal achievement here.

#### **4. More attention to quality.**

- To focus more on quality of care, training, data, and forensics (integrating the work of Ministry of justice as part of the national effort) by incorporating quality improvement measures into every step of implementation will ensure that program quality is high from the onset.
- Using supportive supervision and mentoring as quality improvement methods can ensure that health care providers, social welfare officers, lab technicians, and police officers are employing quality standards in every part of their service provision.
- Increasing training in forensic quality throughout the health care system ensures that evidence is usable throughout the judicial processes.

### **Recommendations related to Implementation, M&E, Coordination and Collaboration**

#### **5. Strengthen and expand multi-sectorial and partner synergies.**

- Building multi-sectorial and partner synergies from the beginning and working frequently and consistently on coordination and collaboration improved the project potential for increased GBV integration in government programming big time. The project was able to invest in strategic partnerships and engage with new sectors and to ensure consistent contact with government counterparts by putting particular focus on the relationship between the MoIA, MoSD, MoJ in addition to the governorates.
- Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU) for future joint project may improve the communication and save operational and logistical costs. The partnership during the project course characterized as an equitable relationship which makes the recommendation of the establishing PMU for future Projects very logical. Therefore, the Evaluator recommends the partners to analyze deeply the possibility of Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU) for future Projects.

#### **6. Improve projects management and M&E performance of partner organizations**

- The partners need to consider having and implementing structured M&E system for future projects. It is recommended that the Project Managers and the other Project staff at partner organizations, receive training on Results Based Management prior to planning or managing any future projects, to avoid the current weakness in the M&E system and the application of Logical Framework Approach and the Results Based Management in general.
- Partner organizations are recommended to consider having contingency money in future projects budgets in order to have swift ad fast-track facilities to respond emerging needs and unforeseen circummundane (For example, COVID 19 Pandemic)
- Ensure proper structure for project implementation with sufficient human resources for the project management and M&E activities.

## Recommendations related to Country Ownership and Sustainability

### 7. Integrate GBV combating into the community level.

- Use the model of the project to integrate GBV guidelines, screening, and training curricula into the standard package of social services across the broader social welfare sector. This will help ensure that GBV care is seen in the same light as other services, and providers will become more comfortable providing post-GBV care and treatment.
- Integrating social services most likely to be in contact with GBV survivors, such as family planning, maternal and child social care, and family protection departments, allows for a greater number of survivors to be screened, identified, and linked to services. This can be accomplished by working with key stakeholders overseeing these social services at the national levels. For example, the project worked closely with the MoIA to integrate GBV into the standard service package, which included reproductive and child social services.
- Ensuring social providers are trained at each entry point allows for a greater awareness of post-GBV care and services among all providers and allows for greater sensitivity within the social care system overall. It's basically about creating new corporate culture within the community sector regarding GBV.

### 8. Sustainability and country ownership.

Engaging government counterparts from the beginning in planning, design, and implementation allows for greater likelihood that WATC will be relevant and sustainable. Putting the government (i.e. MoJ and MoIA) in the leading coordination role across sectors and partners and placing special emphasis on them where the most effective entry point sits resulted in institutionalization of guidelines and policies into national protocols over a relatively short period of time. Proceeding with this taking a systematic approach to engaging government stakeholders more during the process allows for greater ownership and can increase the likelihood that they advocate within their ministries to get a budget line into national budgets for making advancements in GBV prevention and appropriate response

## Recommendations related to legislations and procedures reform/ amendments

### 9. Project partners are strongly recommended to consider set of interventions, in their future projects, that aim at ratifying amendments on the current applicable laws and procedures related to GBV and VAW.

- Amending Article 100 of the Jordanian Penal Code No. 16 of 1960 by adding texts within the Penal Code that excludes VAW from those crimes subject for applying lite penalties.
- Adding texts within the Penal Code that criminalize depriving women from their right to education and impose severe penalties on those doing so.
- Ratifying regulations that criminalize harassment in the workplace
- Amending Penal Code to consider women's murder crimes as crimes exempt from statute of limitations.
- Defining the concept of general custom in Article No. 62, which is considered a determinant of discipline practiced by parents, subject to justification and permissibility or not since keeping it absolute as stated in a text makes it possible for perpetrators who perpetrate VAWG to benefit from exemption from punishment under the pretext of discipline.

- Considering all VAW as the criminal case where initiating a criminal case for crimes that are absolute and not restricted based on a complaint from woman who suffered from GBV, since many women feel embarrassed or afraid to file a complaint against the criminal.

### 13. Annexes

#### Annex 1: Final Version of Terms of Reference (TOR) of the evaluation

##### Women's Affair Technical Committee & Terre des hommes

Women's Affair Technical Committee (WATC) is a Palestinian feminist organization established in 1992 as a coalition of women's grassroots committees, striving for the social, political and economic empowerment of women to achieve a democratic Palestinian society that ensures plurality, social justice and equality between men and women. WATC is a specialized actor in country in Gender Based Violence Programs and it has been playing a crucial role at the legislative arena to enhance protective regulations for women and girls.

Terre des hommes (Tdh) is a leading Swiss child-relief agency with a strong mandate worldwide on restorative juvenile justice, which accumulates over 40 years of experience in the Palestinian context. Tdh is a well-recognized actor in Palestine with a long and fruitful collaboration vis a vis justice stakeholders and national institutions on the policy, capacity building and specialized service provision components, chiefly. The Access to Justice Program has been implemented in Palestine since 2010. Currently, WATC and Tdh are partners implementing the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and Girls Project named: "Gender Justice to End Violence Against Women and Girls" where this consultancy is framed with.

##### Context & Programme framework

In Palestine, women and girls experience multiple layers of violence and discrimination and face conditions of oppression on two fronts: they live under occupation and within a society governed by patriarchal norms and attitudes. This implies the establishment of a generalized concept of gender inferiority that develops from early stages of life and solidifies through the social constructs and stereotypes that perpetuate the cycle of violence, their participation in the spheres of public life and decision-making in private life. Ultimately, this severely limits the exercise of women's and girls' rights. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is a socio-cultural rooted problem exacerbated by the footprint of the prolonged conflict, the impact on community/family structures and the difficulty of accessing to services, and deeply particular when tackling access to justice for women and girls' survivors of violence.

### 3. Description of the Project

The project "Gender Justice to End Violence Against Women and Girls" has started in September, 2018 and will end by November, 2021. It aims to contribute towards enhancing the female role within the justice system, the overall goal of the Project is to activate a solid responsive gender justice to address violence against women and girls in Palestine.

The overall goal, as follows: To contribute towards enhancing the female role within the justice system, the overall goal of the Project is to activate a solid responsive gender justice to address violence against women and girls in Palestine.

The Project has three expected results that will contribute to the achievement of the overall goal, as follows:

**First expected result (R1):** “Access to Justice is improved for women and girls against VAWG from the community to the formal levels of justice”

**Second expected result (R2):** “Enhanced safety response for women and girls against VAWG, through the establishment of safety justice-related mechanisms, aiming at reinforcing female’s agency in local policy and their availability of effective strategies to combat VAWG. Increase knowledge of how to confront violence situations, be better equipped to take proactive measures, report and seek support services, generate trust with community police and their perception of safety and freedom.”

**Third Expected result (R3):** Increased visibility of gender justice for women and girls against VAWG towards building knowledge and change of attitudes, behaviors and social norms, through actions directed to promote young women and girls-led online/media campaigning as well as knowledge development on gender justice (policy briefs, measurement of social norms changes with universities).

**The project adapts 5 strategies:** Strengthening formal and informal justice systems and boosting simultaneous work with both; Building the capacity of women and girls and enhancing their agency and active participation; Multi-tiered approach, that supports the knowledge and implementation of international and national regulations and standards of VAWG but embedded into a positive approach of traditional values/practices; Partnership: engaging multiple key stakeholders to tackle VAWG from different but comprehensive and specialized angles; and, Actively engaging men.

The project’s rationale works comprehensively and complementarily on both: reinforces the supply of justice targeting key formal and informal justice structures relevant to VAWG cases (including universities and media), changing entrenched negative attitudes and promoting pro-gender community and local justice norms. The aim is to collaboratively work with formal justice structures that have higher relevance to the security of women and girls in their communities and favorable ruling for VAWG cases (Sharia Courts and Community Police), but also with the widely informal/customary justice system in country, involving traditional and religious leaders who administered VAWG cases in their communities as well as enhancing the capacities and agency of female informal justice actors to progressively play a more visible and recognized role in settling VAWG cases.

#### 4. Purpose of the Evaluation

The evaluation will be implemented in order to monitor the implementation and impact of the project results. The evaluation that will provide an information on the six communities of the project as well as related to key actors involved within the project. The evaluation will be reference point to measure and compare the project’s progress against the indicators and results set in the project proposal. It will also be the key tool to assess project’s performance.

WATC and Tdh will hire an experienced and specialized local M&E consultant to:

To evaluate the entire project (three years from start to end date), against the effectiveness, relevance, and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria.

identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes.

### 5. Scope of the Evaluation

This evaluation needs to cover the entire project duration (September 2019 till November 2021). Geographical locations of the project are communities located in the governorates of (Bethlehem, Jenin, Tulkarem).

Project Locations	
<b>Tulkarem</b>	Atteel and Quffin
<b>Jenin</b>	Zbubah and Rumanneh
<b>Bethlehem</b>	Beit Fajjar and Diheisheh Refugee Camp

Therefore, the criteria applied for selection of the targeted communities lie on three different factors

linked with the specific context defined in the paragraph above:

high rates of VAWG in the context of current forced displacement.

strong barriers to access justice for women and girls and high presence of informal justice mechanisms. deep previous knowledge/access of the project’s lead agencies to the targeted communities as a key pre-requisite to activate an intervention on such as the proposed one.

This evaluation needs to cover the primary beneficiaries: female refugee survivors of violence non-refugee women and girls; and secondary beneficiaries: members of community-based groups these includes professionals, Family Protection Police, education and academia sectors, etc., formal justice actors and informal justice actors.

Evaluation questions must include the mandatory ones below. Evaluation questions define the information that the evaluation needs to generate. This section proposes the questions that, when answered, will give intended users of the evaluation the information they seek to make decisions, act or add to knowledge. The following evaluation questions are mandatory and need to be specified in the TOR, and a response/answer to each of these mandatory questions must be provided by the evaluator in the final evaluation report.

Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory Evaluation Question
<p><b>Effectiveness</b>  <i>A measure of the extent to which a project attains its objectives / results (as set out in the project document and results framework) in accordance with the theory of change.</i></p>	<p><i>To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? In addressing this question, please assess the extent to which the project directly benefited the targeted beneficiaries. At project goal level this refers to primary beneficiaries (women and girls) an at outcome level, secondary beneficiaries (such as men and boys). Please include a table on the number of beneficiaries reached as an annex. If the project was focused on policy or legislation change, please assess the extent to which the project was successful in advocating for that change and whether this is likely to positively benefit women and girls. In all cases, please address whether the project achieved results in accordance with the expected theory of change or not.</i></p> <p><i>Its import net to focus on</i>  <i>To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved?</i></p>

	<p><i>What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of different the objectives? Reflection on various factors: internal and external (Covid -19, contextual challenges), operational and programmatic, components of the project etc.</i></p>
<p><b>Relevance</b>  <i>The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group and the context.</i></p>	<p><i>The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor, achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? In addressing this question, please assess the extent to which the project strategies and activities were relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls and whether the project was able to adjust to any changes in the context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project. Also, in evaluating the relevance of the project, it is useful to consider the following questions:</i></p> <p><i>To what extent are the objectives of the project still valid?</i></p> <p><i>To what extend is the theory of change / spheres of influence model still relevant?</i></p> <p><i>Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?</i></p> <p><i>Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended impacts and effects?</i></p>
<p><b>Efficiency</b>  <i>Measures the outputs - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which refers to whether the project was delivered cost effectively.</i></p>	<p><i>To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?</i></p> <p><i>In addressing this question, you may wish to consider whether the activities were delivered on time and to budget and whether activities were designed to make best use of resources (e.g., were cost comparisons made between different intervention/activity types before decisions taken?). Also consider whether the project has been managed well to make best use of human and financial resources. Impact of Covid -19 on project implementation.</i></p>
<p><b>Impact</b>  <i>Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended).</i></p>	<p><i>To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?</i></p> <p><i>In addressing this question, you may have to repeat some evidence and analysis from question one on effectiveness, however this question should specifically identify any changes in the situation for women and girls in relation to specific forms of violence and look at both intended and unintended change for both women and girls targeted by the project and those not (if feasible).</i></p>
<p><b>Gender Equality and Human Rights</b></p>	<p><i>Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.</i></p>

*Practically this could mean: incorporating an assessment of human rights and gender responsiveness throughout the evaluation questions above - if not obvious; ensuring the evaluation approach and methods of data collection are gender responsive (e.g., women and girls must feel safe to share information); specify that the evaluation data must be disaggregated by sex and other social criteria of importance to the project's subject.*

*How did the project consider the inclusion of women and men in the project's activities?*

*Were women and the target group of beneficiaries consulted in the design, implementation and evaluation of project activities?*

The scope of work and expected deliverables are the following:

Read and understand all the necessary documents of the project.

Following the technical methodology submitted by the consultant and validated by WATC and Tdh, implement 6 initial meetings with different stakeholders relevant to the project and to the concrete information for the evaluation, one in each community, to explain the purpose of the evaluation and the expected tasks that will take place in the location. Stakeholders include women and girls, male community members, local council, health centers, CBOs, women's centers, political parties' representatives, etc. Each actor to be determined appropriately in the methodology.

Conduct 10 focus groups, two in each location as follows:

The first focus group will be with male stakeholders as mentioned above. To identify the types of violence in the community, who reaches out to them for help if there is a problem or violence case, examples of methods they used to solve violence cases.

The second focus group will be with women (including young women and girls) from the community, to identify the types of violence they (as women) face in their communities, whom they reach out to for help if they face problems of violence, influencers in their communities, examples of cases that were solved by the informal justice actors, etc. (please refer to evaluation ethics especially in this point)

Based on the results of the focus groups, the consultant will develop lists of influencers, decision makers, activists, GBV survivors, etc. in each community.

Conduct individual interviews with the key people from the lists in each community. (at least 3 interviews in each community). The interviews will focus on gathering information on the types of cases those people solve, how they supported women who suffered from GBV, numbers of cases if available, etc. Concrete questions and type of relevant information to be gathered needs to be precise in the technical methodology submitted by the consultant and validated by WATC and Tdh.

Analyze the collected data from the focus groups and the interviews, write a comprehensive but pragmatic first draft report, and discuss it with WATC and Tdh.

Produce a well-written and comprehensive final draft (in English). This final draft will be reviewed and validated by WATC and Tdh.

## Methodology



Evaluation methodology should be participatory, inclusive (consultations with all stakeholders, such as gender, age, disability and other vulnerability considerations), sensitive of social norms and practices, and ethical in data collection practices (safety, informed consent, etc.). This is especially important for the methodology of the evaluation, for example, it is encouraged to suggest different methods which include adolescents as active agents for data collection and analysis as well. Having adolescents, caregivers, community members engaged in data collection and analysis in different forms will also be in line with the participatory nature of the project. Adolescents who were consulted as part of the design of this TOR also raised their interest in participating in data collection and defining the changes brought by the project. Findings and analysis should be disaggregated by age and gender.

Evaluators are encouraged to use participatory and qualitative methods for data collection and data analysis, along with quantitative methods for measuring the changes, in line with the overall theory of change of the project – as identified above. Additionally, since one of the objectives of the final evaluation is to understand the contribution of the project towards change at various levels in the project's theory of change, the evaluator is encouraged to suggest different methodologies, which can provide answers in a valid and reliable manner.

Evaluator will be provided with secondary sources results such as framework, reflection workshop reports progress reports, review meeting results, results from any tool implemented by project team for data collection, etc.), At the same time, the evaluator shall consider other external secondary data sources when / if necessary. The primary sources of data will include Project Staff and partners, boundary actors. All data collection methods should be age and gender appropriate.

The consultant will strictly follow the work plan and the time schedule agreed with WATC and Tdh in undertaking the consultancy assignment.

An appropriate methodology will have to be determined by the consultant and submitted with the consultancy technical proposal and must include:

Proposed evaluation design.

Data sources.

Proposed data collection methods and analysis.

Proposed sampling methods.

Field visits.

Level of stakeholder engagement.

It will be reviewed by WATC and Tdh and adjust accordingly with the consultant if needed prior to the signature of the consultancy contract.

**EVALUATION MANAGEMENT and Time frame**

The consultant is expected to use own computer and other equipment required for the task.

The duration of the consultancy contract shall be for a maximum of 35 working days

Final deliverable shall be delivered the 9<sup>th</sup> of February at the latest.

Evaluation TOR publication

Selection of evaluation team	17 <sup>th</sup> of February
Documentation review, desk research & initial consultations	24 <sup>th</sup> of February
Inception report, including detailed methodology and tools	28 <sup>th</sup> of February
Data collection	10 <sup>th</sup> of March
Data management & analysis	16 <sup>th</sup> of March
First draft report of evaluation	22 <sup>nd</sup> of March
Review/feedback from <b>Project Partners</b> of first draft report	25 <sup>th</sup> of March
Final evaluation report	28 <sup>th</sup> of March

### 7. Evaluation Ethics

The evaluator/s must put in place specific safeguards and protocols to protect the safety (both physical and psychological) of respondents and those collecting the data as well as to prevent harm. This must ensure the rights of the individual are protected and participation in the evaluation does not result in further violation of their rights. The evaluator/s must have a plan in place to:

Protect the rights of respondents, including privacy and confidentiality;

Elaborate on how informed consent will be obtained and to ensure that the names of individuals consulted during data collection will not be made public;

If the project involves children (under 18 years old\*) the evaluator/s must consider additional risks and need for parental consent;

The evaluator/s must be trained in collecting sensitive information and specifically data relating to violence against women and select any members of the evaluation team on these issues.

Data collection tool must ensure the use of sensitive, non –judgmental/ non bias language in the data collection instruments/tools.

Data collection tool must be designed in a way so as to be sensitive and aware of the sequence of questions in a manner that may lead to re- traumatization in incidents of violence and data collection tool does not ask direct questions about incidence of violence immediately and insensitively. RATHER framing questions in a manner that leave room that reinforces women’s own coping strategies

Data collection tools must be designed in a way that is culturally appropriate and does not create distress for respondents;

Data collection visits should be organized at the appropriate time and place to minimize risk to respondents;

The interviewer or data collector must be able to provide information on how individuals in situations of risk can seek support (referrals to organizations that can provided counseling support, for example).

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Evaluator is expected to deliver following outcomes / deliverables:

**Inception report, including** detailed methodology and tools: Objectives and key questions, Methodology, Data collection methods and detailed tools actor by actor, sampling considerations if any, timeline and logistics, etc. C) Data collection plan, including the logistical arrangement.

**Validation workshops:** This will include all actors of the project (adolescents, caregivers, boundary actors), as well as project teams. Different workshops can be planned with different audience to share the information and validate the findings in most appropriate manner.

**Evaluation Final Report**, not more than 25-30 pages, written in simple English.

**Any additional information should be provided in Annexes.**

Executive Summary (1-2 page)

Methodology, including limitations (2-3 pages)

Main Findings (15-20 pages) o Disaggregated by age, gender, spheres of influence. Reflecting on key areas of the evaluation as mentioned above.

Profile of the consultant: qualifications and experience

Should be a work team consisting of at least 3 people or more; including: a legal specialist, a gender specialist and a field coordinator.

A post-graduate or equivalent qualification/degree in Gender, Human rights, Political Science, Development Studies, Humanities or any other relevant specialty. Excellency level of expertise would be prioritized.

At least 4 years of prior work experience in dealing with justice and gender issues in the national context (Palestine) as a minimum.

Proven sound experience on drafting similar deliverables related to gender & justice.

Attach sample of previous experiences within the technical offer.

Send the technical and financial offer separately in a sealed envelope.

Excellent written and speaking skills in English and in Arabic.

#### Application Procedures

Interested consultants should submit a CV, a financial offer and a brief baseline technical model proposal in English following the project proposal. A hard copy of the project narrative will be providing.

All applications will be evaluated against the following criteria:

Relevant/Past Experience	20%
Proposed Technical Team CV	30%
Methodology and Objectives	30%
Financial Offer	20%

Full proposals should be physically handed to the following office no later than 17<sup>th</sup> of February, 2022 at 12:00 pm:

WATC's offices - Radio Street, Awwad Center 2nd.floor, Ramallah. Contact phone: 972 2 2987783/4

Proposals that do not include all required documents won't be assessed.

Only contact short-listed candidates will be contacted

## Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question	Indicator	Data Source and Data Collection Methods	
<b>Relevance:</b>	The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor, achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?	100% of the project documents reviewed indicated that the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor, achieved results. This is aligned with the 70% of the data gathered from KII and FGDs	Project Document review KII and FGDs	
	The extent to which the project strategies and activities were relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls and whether the project was able to adjust to any changes in the context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project.	50% of the influencers women indicated that the project strategies and activities were relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls. While 45% of them stated that the project was able to adjust to any changes in the context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs	
	Also, in evaluating the relevance of the project, it is useful to consider the following questions:	To what extent are the objectives of the project still valid?	The revision showed that this project lacked of the sustainability in 70% of its activities. This was aligned with the data gathered from FgS and KII	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
	To what extend is the theory of change / spheres of	Project ToC is relevant		

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question	Indicator	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
	influence model still relevant?		
	Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?	The activities and outputs of the project consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives.	
	Are the activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended impacts and effects?	The activities and outputs of the project consistent with the intended impacts and effects	
<b>Effectiveness</b>	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	The intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) were achieved by the creating a community based movement focused on women protection and walk in parallel with the formal system.	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
	The extent to which the project directly benefited the targeted beneficiaries. At project goal level this refers to primary beneficiaries (women and girls) an at outcome level, secondary beneficiaries (such as men and boys).	60% of the targeted beneficiaries were directly benefited from the project activities	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
	If the project was focused on policy or legislation change, the extent to which the project was successful in	50% of the project interventions were	Project Document review Progress reports

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question	Indicator	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
	advocating for that change and whether this is likely to positively benefit women and girls will be assessed.	focused on policy or legislation change	KII and FGDs
	Whether the project achieved results in accordance with the expected theory of change or not.	100% of the project achieved results in accordance with the expected theory of change	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
	To what extent were the objectives achieved / are likely to be achieved?	40% of the objectives were achieved	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
	What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of different the objectives? Reflection on various factors: internal and external (Covid - 19, contextual challenges), operational and programmatic, components of the project etc.	Factors: internal and external (COVID -19, contextual challenges), operational and programmatic, components of the project were affecting the implementation project in a huge way	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
<b>Efficiency:</b>	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?	60% the project efficiently and cost-effectively was implemented	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
	Whether the activities were delivered on time and to budget and whether activities were designed to make best use of resources (e.g., were cost comparisons made between different intervention/activity types before decisions taken?).	70% of the activities were delivered on time and to budget	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
	Whether the project has been managed well to make best use of human and financial resources. Impact of Covid - 19 on project implementation.	30% of the interviewed personal indicated that the project has been managed well to make best use of human and financial resources	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation question	Indicator	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
<b>Impact:</b>	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	30% of the project activities has contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment	Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs
<b>Knowledge generation</b>	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of GBV that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?	3- 4 project outputs were generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of GBV which was documented and shared with other practitioners	Project Document review And project outputs review
<b>Gender Equality and Human Rights</b>	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.		Project Document review Progress reports KII and FGDs

### Annex 3: Beneficiary Data Sheet.

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY THE PROJECT	
Type of Primary Beneficiary	Number
Female domestic workers	66
Female migrant workers	100
Female political activists/ human rights defenders	45
Female informal justice actors	34
Female refugees/ internally displaced asylum seekers	66
Indigenous women/ from ethnic groups	200
Women/ girls with disabilities	22
Women/ girls living with HIV/AIDS	0
Women/ girls survivors of violence	10
Women prisoners	12
Women and girls in general	160
<b>TOTAL PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES REACHED</b>	<b>715</b>
Type of Secondary Beneficiary	Number
Members of Civil Society Organizations	3
Members of Community Based Organizations	2
Members of Faith Based Organizations	1
Education Professionals (i.e. teachers, educators)	100
Government Officials (i.e. decision makers, policy implementers)	0
Health Professionals (doctors, nurses, medical practitioners)	20
Journalists / Media	3
Legal Officers (i.e. Lawyers, prosecutors, judges)	7
Men and/ or boys	50
Private sector employers	100
Social/ welfare workers	50
Uniformed personnel (i.e. Police, military, peace keeping)	128
Traditional leaders and representatives of civil society organizations	29
Law university students	63
Other (Specify here:) social reform committees members	60
<b>TOTAL SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>616</b>
Indirect beneficiaries reached	Number
Other (total only)	
Graduate students	200
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,531</b>



#### **Annex 4: List of supporting documents reviewed**

- Project document,
- Log-frame
- Implementation plan,
- Annual progress reports,
- Baseline study report
- Conference Report: Women Talk in Digital Media
- Report on the requirements of Shari'a Judiciary Development and bridging the gaps concerning addressing issues of girls and women survivors of violence.
- Report on the Current Status of Practices Concerning Alternative Community Conflict Resolution Mechanisms for Violence Against Women and Girls in West Bank, Palestine
- WATC Strategy 2020-2023
- The national Strategy on Prevention and Response to GBV
- Early Marriage awareness video
- NEWSLETTER # 6, Gender Justice to End Violence Against Women and Girls Project, September – October 2021
- Analytical Report: Access to Justice for Women and Girls with Disabilities, TDH, 2021
- Some meeting minutes
- Some of the training agenda and training materials for the legal officers, influencers and social reforms committee members,
- Any other documents/reports that are brought to the attention of the evaluator by WATC and/or TDH

## Annex 5: Conclusions Template

Evaluation Criteria	Conclusions
<b>Overall</b>	<p>The evaluation provides information on the six communities of the project as well as related to key actors involved within the project. The evaluation will be reference point to measure and compare the project’s progress against the indicators and results set in the project proposal. It will also be the key tool to assess project’s performance. In this context, WATC and Tdh hired Nexus International for Consultancy and Training Company to: To evaluate the entire project (three years from start to end date), against the effectiveness, relevance, and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria, and to identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes.</p> <p>Due to the nature, scope, and issues with the timing and duration of the assignment, a phased approach has been applied in accordance with the terms of reference, as it allowed Evaluation Team to triangulate and validate or refute preliminary findings, pinpoint issues of interest and construct the most comprehensive and solid portrayal of the project in order to enable planners and policy makers both at the civil and public level in Palestine to correct pitfalls and capitalize on achievements. The approach included four main stages according to the assignment steps. The Evaluation was conducted using the primary data to be collected and through a careful reading of the consolidated information and secondary data. The Evaluation assessed the effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy, impact, and Gender Equality and Human Rights using a methodology combining qualitative and quantitative tools that are gender, and human rights sensitive.</p> <p>The Evaluation, uses a methodology combining qualitative and quantitative tools that are gender, environment, and human rights sensitive. As per the ToR, the Evaluation was carried out using the participatory and inclusive approach, seeking the views and assessments of all the parties, (consultations with all stakeholders, such as gender, age, disability and other vulnerability considerations). The approach has been sensitive of social norms and practices, and ethical in data collection practices (safety, informed consent, etc.).</p> <p>At the level of the Evaluation conclusions and recommendations, the focus has been put on highlights significant, important or interesting findings and conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations.</p> <p>In realizing the objective of this Final Evaluation, four phases were followed with a number of tools were used throughout the evaluation to gather data from different sources to allow for triangulation of data</p>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>The Evaluation Team believes that, on the basis of below analysis of the achievement of the project outputs and outcomes, project reports, and discussions with WATC and TDH, and the interviewed individual beneficiaries and other stakeholders, the Project has made good achievements in many directions. The</p>

combined effects of the achieved outcomes have contributed to the attainment of the project objective.

*At the highest policy level*, the project strategically pushed for and substantially contributed to the integration of GBV in the National Strategy for the years 2011-2019 which is a prime project achievement. The project supported the National Referral System for women victims of violence by connecting the system with community through influencers women where the outcome 2 is “Communities and service providers provide enhanced safety response against VAWG, with a special focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls”

The project contributed to placing GBV on the agenda of Palestinian policy maker and produced significant policy interventions”. Similarly, responses to statement 5 “the project achieved the best solutions to meet the challenges of all forms of GBV”. Materialization of policy decisions into rights based social care services aimed to ensure service; availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality is incrementally evolving. The project supported the development of a Policy Brief that presented action-oriented recommendations for policymakers and practitioners in the field of Gender Justice.

The Capacity building component of the project has reached 22 Judges and clerks, 182 police officers, 60 members from the social reform committee, 42 influencer women and 63 university law students on detection, dealing treatment and referral of GBV cases using the a solid and concrete training materials.

Focus group discussions and individual interviews revealed the presence of institutional barriers that hinder GBV services provision within the different service sectors and negatively impact this project and the whole GBV national agenda generally.

The prompt responsiveness to the needs of the displaced women and girls was a prime achievement in this project. Almost 60 women and girls were reached with awareness raising activities with special focus on women and girls and make shifts areas in the North and South of the West Bank. In addition, the targeted group from the police officers implemented 14 sessions, in the collective centers and rural areas targeting about 280 people (girls and boys). The sessions addressed the GBV aspects, rights and responsibilities of women and men

In media initiatives, the project employed a condense blend of innovative media products and outlets making it an achievement area that benefited the cause of the project. This is being dissemination of GBV prevention and gender equality messages. Active multi outlets media strategy promoting GBV initiatives on project vision. The total outreach of the media campaigns implemented by the project on social media platforms is more than 200,536.

	<p>The Evaluation Team believes that it can be argued that the project has evident added value. Other players can invest in project achievements and build upon them to further relevant development priorities through their projects. Although the project added value is pretty broad and interconnected, key aspects where the project excelled at are in the areas of; Policy dialogue &amp; policy interventions, Political will building within MoIA, Integration of humanitarian interventions into development, Beneficiary capacity building, Advocacy and collaborative dialogue.</p>
<p><b>Relevance</b></p>	<p>The Evaluation Team believes that the project relevance to the national priorities and processes, regional and global legislative and policy frameworks, the needs of right-holders and duty-bearers (Influencers), and to the Human Rights-Based Approach is evident.</p> <p>Originality in the project implementation strategy stems from its conformity with the UN-Women thinking logic as articulated in the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025.</p> <p><i>Strategically</i>, the project integrated GBV prevention and response into the community layers using a multi-sectorial, multilevel approach that involved; social services, protection of GBV survivors, mobilization and advocacy at community, institutional/ facility, and policy levels. The outermost level shows the <i>policy environment</i> (formal and informal Justice system) that guided the multi-sectorial GBV prevention and response activities conducted at the lower institutional levels.</p> <p><i>At the institutional level</i>, the project supported activities to integrate GBV prevention and response within the existing national referrals system contexts. Main activities included; capacity building of community influencers such as well-known women, the social reform committee members, the family protection department in the police stations as well as the judges and the clerks in three districts.</p> <p>Training of the social reform committee members help to do the paradigm shift from being religious leaders to be a leader to help to achieve the rights mandates for GBV taking into consideration the social and cultural context. In addition to that, the projects supported in developing capacity of community influencers in the detection, treatment and referral of GBV case. In alignment with national priorities and following relevant guidelines. The project also focused on different types of initiatives, where the youth were engaged in developing a community initiative which concentrated on the positive attitudes toward GBV treatment, two initiatives were developed and disseminated by using the social media.</p> <p>The project supported <i>community-level</i> prevention activities by building on existing prevention interventions and using existing community groups. The project used participatory and gender-transformative approaches to increase community awareness and reduce social tolerance to GBV.</p>
<p><b>Sustainability</b></p>	<p>Sustainability of this project is dependent on multiple factors within Palestine. The project focused on sustainability throughout its lifetime. However, there is still</p>

	<p>work to be done to ensure sustainability of the Government of Palestine GBV programs.</p> <p>GBV had been anchored into the national agenda and policy setting. Under the MoWA, the government developed the Unified National GBVRS; its authorization by the Prime Minister implies that commitment to GBVRS institutionalization is mandatory to all ministries involved.</p> <p>The project synchronized with the recognized needs and set priorities. It invested in GBV work nationally done and owned since few years back. However, the timing, direction and scope are iconic. The project came when the matured seeds were planted waiting to be nurtured. Operationalization of the GBVRS including the implementation of protocols, documents production, manuals and guidelines drafting and staff capacity building are examples on where system building through appropriate interventions were needed and worked upon under the project.</p> <p>Challenges in sustainability include a commitment by all levels of the Government of Palestine to keep GBV a priority within the national agenda and proceed with the improvements in the operationalization of the GBVRS including by applying the developed tools. This includes committing to financial and human resources, changing laws and policies and social norms, and increasing awareness in regards to GBV. However, Evaluation respondents expressed hesitancy as to the national government's commitment to continue this support after this project funding ends. GBV programming, awareness, and sensitization have increased dramatically over the last three years.</p>
<p><b>Efficiency</b></p>	<p>The implementation of the project witnessed several challenges, some are internal and others are external ones. The progress in implementing project activities is rated at underperformance during the 1st year of the project life due to substantial changes in project management team, at both of WATC and TDH.</p> <p>Covid 19 pandemic has affected the implementation of the project activities in several forms; such as big delays, confusing activities planning, obliged project partners to transform some of the project activities into virtual ones instead of onsite activities, while number of participants in trainings sessions and/or number of training days were reduced as per the imposed restrictions.</p> <p>The Monitoring and Evaluation component of the project has not been implemented sufficiently. The baseline study was conducted at the beginning of the project. There has been no measurement of the progress in achievement of indicators targets. While at activity level monitoring was conducted for majority of activities, mainly through pre-posttests, and attendance lists, project newsletters were produced as planned). However, the measurement of the progress in achievement of indicators' targets was not reflected enough to allow project partners from observing the progress in achievement of project impact and effectiveness. Additionally, the lack of some monitoring information hindered the project partners from making informed decisions on the needed adjustments.</p>

	<p>The total budget of the project is 492,692 US\$ of which 450,692US\$ was contributed by UN Trust Fund. 55.4% of the UN Trust Fund contribution is directed to project activities. In projects with similar nature of soft activities (capacity building, workshops, consultancies, studies, etc.) that need intensive follow up, such % of budget directed to project activities is justified.</p> <p>The reported expenditure from the UN Trust Fund contribution is 441,816.05US\$ which represents utilization rate of 98.03%: (1st year: 7.76%, 2nd year: 12.46% and 3rd year; 77.81%).</p> <p>The Project has operated within both a very difficult socio-economic and political context, and a context. The project partners had set out to achieve quite ambitious outcomes, and a number of outputs in a relatively short period of time. Despite this, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the Project has, on balance, successfully achieved many good results. This achievement was possible, in no small part, due to the close follow-up of the Project partners, the flexible partnership arrangement among partners that enabled them to adapt their operations and interventions to changing circumstances, and partner organizations' commitment to and the sense of ownership of their projects. The partnership during the project course characterized as an equitable relationship.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>The direct participants (beneficiaries) of the Project were 1,331 persons. The Project was active in 4 Palestinian Governorates. The direct and indirect participants of the Project were 1,531persons (1,331 direct and 200 indirect beneficiaries).</p> <p>The Evaluation Team believes that, the Project has achieved significant steps toward achieving positive impact on its target group with a strong potential for the continuation of the impact realization and progress. The Evaluation Team believes that the project is well-oriented towards achieving the expected impact.</p> <p>The impact of this project was dependent on multiple factors within Palestine. The project focused on impact throughout its lifetime. However, there is still work to be done to ensure a clear impact for each intervention. For some extent, the impact of the two arms of the projects; Arm #1: Influencers women and traditional leaders and Arm #2: Police officers and the judges can be claimed in the change in their performance in handling GBV cases according to their respective roles which has direct effect in the women and girls who suffered from GBV and got access to better treatment and services by these actors. For example, this is evident in the testimonies gather from of police officers in Ramallah governorate.</p> <p>However, influencers women were chosen to support the women in the community without a clear criteria and standards which may affect the impact and the sustainability of the project. In addition to that and based of the data collection in the other 3 governorates, conducting short trainings for the police officers who are</p>

	<p>not responsible for the family protection domain, limited the level of achievement of the objective of the project.</p> <p>The project, as it is written, synchronized with the recognized needs and set priorities. It has invested in the GBV work done at national level and owned since few years back. However, the timing, direction and scope are iconic. The project came when the matured seeds were planted waiting to be nurtured. Operationalization of the GBVRS including the implementation of protocols, documents production, manuals and guidelines drafting and staff capacity building are examples on where system building through appropriate interventions were needed and worked upon under the project.</p> <p>On the other hand, it is worth mentioning that, the project implementation and the achievement of the planned results and the intended objective have been badly affected by several external and internal factors, among them; Covid 19 pandemic and its consequences of lock-down and the other imposed restrictions, The change in project management team, at both of WATC and TDH, and The bureaucracy, and sometimes, the limited cooperation of the involved governmental parties</p>
<p><b>Gender Equality and Human Rights</b></p>	<p>The project readiness and response to the needs of the Palestinian context by offering the new social approaches of protection. Community channels of protection is a new model of dealing with WAV and GBV.</p> <p>The Gender-transformative approaches are implemented with effectively engaged men as partners at a multiplicity of levels and platforms. Gender-transformative plans and activities in (community awareness, students’ awareness, and recreational activities, theatrical performances on GBV, and religious leaders -men and women – through the SRC members and influencers women. etc) were used successfully in GBV awareness raising and gender sensitization of national, and community target groups of both sexes and different ages. When religious leaders (SCR members), who are highly influential in society, voice gender transformative message to the community they automatically re-position themselves from gender opponents to gender allies and advocates.</p> <p>Influencers women, assured that women still not opened up to speak about their personal issues with known party for them. 90% of the women who got engaged in the FGDs indicated that, a formal mandate has to be sited up for them since it helps to give them a formal dye when it comes to the referral process or any concrete action. The project could not create a semi-formal body out of the influencers.</p>

## Annex 6: Recommendations Template

Evaluation Criteria	Recommendations	Relevant Stakeholders (Recommendation made to whom)	Suggested timeline (if relevant)
Overall	<b>Replicate and expand the project while utilizing the below recommendations for each respective criteria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3-5 years</li> </ul>
Effectiveness	<p><b>1. More attention to quality.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To focus more on quality of care, training, data, and forensics (integrating the work of Ministry of justice as part of the national effort) by incorporating quality improvement measures into every step of implementation will ensure that program quality is high from the onset.</li> <li>▪ Using supportive supervision and mentoring as quality improvement methods can ensure that health care providers, social welfare officers, lab technicians, and police officers are employing quality standards in every part of their service provision.</li> <li>▪ Increasing training in forensic quality throughout the health care system ensures that evidence is usable throughout the judicial processes.</li> <li>▪ Expand GBV capacity building at all levels of government.</li> <li>▪ Using a specialized quality curriculum for the protection sector; the ideal entry point for GBV survivors</li> <li>▪ Project impact chain has to include women who are surviving from GBV</li> <li>▪ Present clear illustration of project theory of change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2-3 years</li> </ul>
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Present clearer linkage with Partners own strategic plan (i.e. WATC Strategic plan)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> </ul>
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen and expand multi-sectorial and partner synergies.</li> <li>▪ Building multi-sectorial and partner synergies from the beginning and working frequently and consistently on coordination and collaboration improved the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3-5 years</li> </ul>



	<p>potential for increased GBV integration in government programming big time. The project was able to invest in strategic partnerships and engage with new sectors and to ensure consistent contact with government counterparts by putting particular focus on the relationship between the MoIA, MoSD, MoJ in addition to the governorates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU) for future joint project may improve the communication and save operational and logistical costs. The partnership during the project course characterized as an equitable relationship which makes the recommendation of the establishing PMU for future Projects very logical. Therefore, the Evaluator recommends the partners to analyze deeply the possibility of Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU) for future Projects.</li> <li>▪ Improve projects management and M&amp;E performance of partner organizations</li> <li>▪ The partners need to consider having and implementing structured M&amp;E system for future projects. It is recommended that the Project Managers and the other Project staff at partner organizations, receive training on Results Based Management prior to planning or managing any future projects, to avoid the current weakness in the M&amp;E system and the application of Logical Framework Approach and the Results Based Management in general.</li> <li>▪ Partner organizations are recommended to consider having contingency money in future projects budgets in order to have swift ad fast-track facilities to respond emerging needs and unforeseen circummundane (For example, COVID 19 Pandemic)</li> <li>▪ Ensure proper structure for project implementation with sufficient human resources for the project management and M&amp;E activities.</li> </ul>		
Sustainability	<p><b>2. Integrate GBV combating into the community level.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use the model of the project to integrate GBV guidelines, screening, and training curricula into the standard package of social services across the broader social welfare sector. This will help ensure that GBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Partners</li> <li>▪ Police officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3-5 years</li> </ul>

	<p>care is seen in the same light as other services, and providers will become more comfortable providing post-GBV care and treatment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrating social services most likely to be in contact with GBV survivors, such as family planning, maternal and child social care, and family protection departments, allows for a greater number of survivors to be screened, identified, and linked to services. This can be accomplished by working with key stakeholders overseeing these social services at the national levels. For example, the project worked closely with the MoIA to integrate GBV into the standard service package, which included reproductive and child social services.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring social providers are trained at each entry point allows for a greater awareness of post-GBV care and services among all providers and allows for greater sensitivity within the social care system overall. It's basically about creating new corporate culture within the community sector regarding GBV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social Reform committees</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>3. Sustainability and country ownership.</b></p> <p>Engaging government counterparts from the beginning in planning, design, and implementation allows for greater likelihood that WATC will be relevant and sustainable. Putting the government (i.e. MoJ and MoIA) in the leading coordination role across sectors and partners and placing special emphasis on them where the most effective entry point sits resulted in institutionalization of guidelines and policies into national protocols over a relatively short period of time. Proceeding with this taking a systematic approach to engaging government stakeholders more during the process allows for greater ownership and can increase the likelihood that they advocate within their ministries to get a budget line into national budgets for making advancements in GBV prevention and appropriate response</p>	<p>Project partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3-5 years</li> </ul>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p><b>4. Expand GBV capacity building at all levels of government.</b></p> <p>By prioritizing training only to service providers directly involved in GBV services within the protection system (GBV focal persons) a conceptual, perceptual, and practice gap is created between the two groups regarding GBV. More critically, those who do not receive the training continue to be lacking the capacity to offer</p>	<p>Project partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 years</li> </ul>

	<p>services at any stage of GBV care along with persistence of attitudes and mindset issues. Specifically, the Evaluation Team strongly recommends project partners to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To modify training approach needs and to expanded to incrementally cover all; clinical and none-clinical staff, so that every level of the organization, from administration to leadership, understands and can provide GBV-friendly services to survivors.</li> <li>▪ To use a specialized quality curriculum for the protection sector; the ideal entry point for GBV survivors. Mandatory pre-service certified participation in this training that should be regularly held bi or tri annually.</li> <li>▪ To deliver a national cross-sectorial curriculum training to jointly across sectors with special emphasis on clear referral mechanisms and pathways targeting health, social, and protection services (police and justice). The justice system cannot continue to be working on GBV forensics in isolation of this national project, with incidental sharing of information on GBV forensics with other sectors. This holds the risk of compartmentalizing sexual violence services and may create disconnect in the supposedly intact GBV service and protection system. This sector should be engaged in this national effort in order to increase collaboration and engagement among the police, justice, and social welfare sectors. Joint training in forensic management, referrals, and GBV services within the highest levels of the police and justice system can ensure buy-in and institutionalization of GBV policies and can increase momentum in changing harmful norms at all levels of government. That said, implementation of such a comprehensive, specialized capacity building plan requires integration of a well-developed capacity building strategy with detailed monitoring and evaluation component in future projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Strengthen referrals and linkages across sectors.</b></p> <p>The project illustrated the importance of investing financial and human resources to strengthen referrals. Ensuring that the GBV focal persons are properly trained in GBV-friendly services and the appropriate referral mechanisms and that referral data is entered into the</p>		
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	<p>specified monitoring tools stimulates greater ownership and awareness of these referral mechanisms within institutions and sectors and amongst them. Referrals among facility-level providers can be achieved by working with service providers (police officers, social reform members, ..., etc) to change their attitudes toward GBV and by working to ensure consistent and correct use of forms as well as completing correct and thorough reporting. In this regard, the Evaluation Team strongly recommends project partners to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase focus on community sensitization and awareness raising: Awareness-raising activities allowed the project to produce a shift in harmful gender norms.</li> <li>▪ Use a combination of existing community structures (community police centers, schools, town halls and women CBOs) and male and female volunteers including from religious establishment, to carry out awareness-raising and sensitization activities. By doing so, the project simultaneously increased community volunteer capacity and reached a wider range of individuals at the community level.</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Increase focus on community sensitization and awareness raising.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By giving awareness-raising and sensitization activities importance equal to that of social and facility-level activities from the beginning, it can be ensured that the capacity built at the facility level is being utilized as a result of the demand driven by awareness-raising activities at the community level. Using schools in the community as platforms for sensitization allows for shaping of positive gender norms at critical socialization points early in children’s lives. The same applies to the use of community halls in terms of the wider public. Findings in this evaluation provide strong evidence on the high receptivity of the community establishment in its formal representation as the Ministry of social development to contribute to advancements in gender norms, GBV. Its inclusion as a key more visible partner in future programmatic cycle could be a smart move for a more comprehensive engagement and wider influence and long term impact.</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More attention to the media campaigns using radio, television, and billboards as well as the more innovative approaches of social media must continue. Text messaging and hash tags campaigns and blogs competition on GBV targeting university students could be other innovations to add. This should continue to be a focus from the beginning of the project in order to shift norms, particularly around the most harmful and most prevalent issues. In Palestine, the focus was on physical and psychological violence including early marriage and psychological GBV among youth. Indicators to monitor the effectiveness of awareness-raising activities should reflect a variety. Under the current project indicator these campaigns and media products are counted, and innovative approaches to this important activity were well documented. Incorporating a detailed communication strategy in programming will be a great asset in optimal achievement here.</li> </ul>		
<b>Knowledge Generation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen and expand multi-sectorial and partner synergies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project partners</li> <li>▪ Police officers</li> <li>▪ Social Reform committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 years</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Using schools in the community as platforms for sensitization allows for shaping of positive gender norms at critical socialization points early in children's lives</li> <li>▪ Give more attention to the media campaigns using radio, television, and billboards as well as the more innovative approaches of social media must continue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project partners</li> <li>▪ Police officers</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use text messaging and hashtags campaigns and blogs competition on GBV targeting university students could be other innovations to add</li> </ul>		
<b>Gender Equality and Human Rights</b>	<p><b>7. Project partners are strongly recommended to consider set of interventions, in their future projects, that aim at ratifying amendments on the current applicable laws and procedures related to GBV and VAW.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Amending Article 100 of the Jordanian Penal Code No. 16 of 1960 by adding texts within the Penal Code that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project partners</li> <li>▪ Palestinian Legislative Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1-3 years</li> </ul>

	<p>excludes VAW from those crimes subject for applying lite penalties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adding texts within the Penal Code that criminalize depriving women from their right to education and impose severe penalties on those doing so.</li> <li>▪ Amending Penal Code to consider women's murder crimes as crimes exempt from statute of limitations.</li> <li>▪ Ratifying regulations that criminalize harassment in the workplace</li> <li>▪ Defining the concept of general custom in Article No. 62, which is considered a determinant of discipline practiced by parents, subject to justification and permissibility or not since keeping it absolute as stated in a text makes it possible for perpetrators who perpetrate VAW to benefit from exemption from punishment under the pretext of discipline.</li> <li>▪ Considering all VAW as the criminal case where initiating a criminal case for crimes that are absolute and not restricted based on a complaint from woman who suffered from GBV, since many women feel embarrassed or afraid to file a complaint against the criminal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Police Sector</li> <li>▪ Court Sector</li> </ul>	
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## Annex 7: Templates Used in Data Collection

### نموذج تأملی

" تحقيق العدالة بين الجنسين للحد من العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي " مشروع

الفئة المستهدفة : الشرطة

شباط 2022

طبيعة العمل : \_\_\_\_\_ ومكان العمل \_\_\_\_\_

تعليمات خاصة بهذا النموذج:

يتم تعبئة النموذج من قبل عنصر الشرطة الذي انخرط بالتدريبات واللقاءات التوعوية  
يتم تعبئة النموذج قبل البدء بعقد المجموعات البؤرية

السؤال الأول: ماذا أضاف لك البرنامج التدريبي الذي انخرطت به ؟ ( جانب الاستفادة من المشروع )

السؤال الثاني : لو كنت من الطاقم المشرف على المشروع ما هي الأمور التي ستعمل على تعديلها على البرنامج التدريبي وعلى آليات عقد المحاضرات التوعوية؟ (مناطق للتحسين)

السؤال الثالث: ما هو الجانب الأنجح في المشروع ، وما هو الجانب الأضعف من وجهة نظرك؟ (مناطق قوة وضعفه المشروع)

السؤال الرابع: ما هي توصياتك لطاقتك للمشروع في حال تم تجديد البرنامج لمرحلة ثانية؟ (توصيات واستنتاجات)

### نموذج تأملی

" تحقيق العدالة بين الجنسين للحد من العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي " مشروع

الفئة المستهدفة: النساء المؤثرات في محافظات طولكرم وبيت لحم وجنين

شباط 2022

طبيعة العمل: \_\_\_\_\_ مكان العمل \_\_\_\_\_

المؤهل العلمي: \_\_\_\_\_

تعليمات خاصة بهذا النموذج:

يتم تعبئة النموذج من قبل السيدة المؤثرة  
يتم تعبئة النموذج بعد البدء بعقد المجموعات البؤرية

السؤال الأول: إذا أتيحت لك الفرصة أن تعيدي النظر في مشاركتك بهذا البرنامج، هل ستشاركين مرة أخرى، ولماذا؟  
(ذكر على الأقل سببين)



السؤال الثاني : لو كنت من الطاقم المشرف على المشروع ما هي الأمور التي كنت ستقومين بتعديلها على البرنامج التدريبي الذي تلقينته؟

السؤال الثالث: كنت أرغب بإضافة الأمور التالية الى الدور الذي أسند اليّ في دعم النساء المعنفات؟

السؤال الرابع: كيف ترين استدامة دورك وأدوار الأخريات في دعم النساء المعنفات في منطقتك؟

**نموذج مجموعات النقاش البؤرية موجها الى أفراد وعناصر الشرطة**  
**الفئة المستهدفة:** أفراد وعناصر الشرطة ضمن برنامج "تحقيق العدالة بين الجنسين للحد من العنف المبني على النوع الاجتماعي"

الإطار الزمني للمجموعة المركزة: 45 دقيقة

عدد أفراد المجموعة: 5-6 عناصر

**تعليمات عقد المجموعات البؤرية**

بداية تقديم نبذة قصيرة عن شركة نيكسس والطاقت العامل بها

تقديم نبذة سريعة عن طاقم التقييم

توضيح أهداف مجموعة النقاش

محاولة كسر الجليد قبل البدء بعملية النقاش

**الأسئلة:**

نقاط قوة المشروع ونقاط ضعفة \ من وجهة نظر الشرطة

ما هي نقاط قوة المشروع ما هي جوانب الضعف من وجهة نظركم؟

ما هو رأيك بالبرنامج التدريبي - محاوره وأهدافه - الذي انخرطت به؟

ماذا أضاف البرنامج التدريبي لك من خبرات ومعارف واتجاهات ومهارات وكفايات؟

ما هي جوانب قوة المحاضرات التوعوية التي قمت بعقدتها؟

ما هي الجوانب التي كان من الممكن تعديلها أثناء تنفيذ الأنشطة؟

التحديات التي واجهتكم أثناء تنفيذ أنشطة المشروع

ما هي التحديات التي واجهتكم أثناء تنفيذ المحاضرات المجتمعية؟ وكيف تغلبتم عليها؟

ما هو دور طاقم شؤون المرأة في تذليل التحديات والصعوبات التي واجهتم؟

فرص : الاضافات التي أفرزها المشروع

كيف ترى نهاية المشروع حتى يحقق أهداف ومخرجات تصب في احتياجات الشرطة والمجتمع؟ ( تعديل على بعض

الأنشطة مثلاً، وكيف)

هل ساعدكم المشروع في الوصول الى نساء معنفات؟ كيف؟ ومتى؟ وعددهن؟

## نموذج المجموعات البؤرية لمقدمي خدمات الحماية (مؤثرين، شرطة، ناشطين)

**تعليمات عامة:**

قبل البدء في المقابلة ، وجب القيام بالأمر التالية:

عرف باسمك

عرّف المقابل بأهداف المقابلة

**الأسئلة**

برأيكم ما هي الاعتبارات التي تدفع الضحايا للصلمت على العنف ؟

ماهي الوجيهات التي من الممكن أن تنتج لها المرأة في حالة وقوعها ضحية للابتزاز بكافة صورته؟

ما هي طرق الوقاية السلمية من الابتزاز وحماية البيانات ؟

ما هي اليات التدخل في حدود السياق الممكن اللازمة للحد من العنف ضد للمرأة؟

" في حال تم السؤال لعناصر الشرطة: ما هي اليات التدخل والتدابير اللازمة التي اتخذتموها للحد من العنف الموجه نحو

النوع الاجتماعي؟"

ماهي الأخلاقيات المهنية التي يجب أن تتعامل فيها المرأة المعنفة في حال لجأت اليكم؟ .

كيف تعملون على تقديم مبادئ ومهارات الإرشاد الأسري لدى الأسرة بشكل عام والمرأة بشكل خاص؟

كيف ترون أثر التدريب الذي تلقينتموه في رفع قدراتكم في إدارة الحالة ، تحديدا الأمور المتعلقة بنظام التحويل؟

## نموذج المقابلة للنساء المؤثرات

### تعليمات عامة:

قبل البدء في المقابلة ، وجب القيام بالأمور التالية:

عرف باسمك

عرّف المقابل بأهداف المقابلة

### الأسئلة

1. برأيكم ما هي الاعتبارات التي تدفع الضحايا للصمت على العنف؟
2. ماهي الوجيهات التي من الممكن أن تنتج لها المرأة في حالة وقوعها ضحية للابتزاز بكافة صورته؟
3. ما هي طرق الوقاية السليمة من الابتزاز وحماية البيانات؟
4. ما هي اليات التدخل في حدود السياق الممكن اللازمة للحد من العنف ضد للمرأة؟
- " في حال تم السؤال لعناصر الشرطة: ما هي اليات التدخل والتدابير اللازمة التي اتخذتموها للحد من العنف الموجه نحو النوع الاجتماعي؟"
5. ماهي الأخلاقيات المهنية التي يجب أن تتعامل فيها المرأة المعنفة في حال لجأت اليكم؟ .
6. كيف تعملون على تقديم مبادئ ومهارات الإرشاد الأسري لدى الأسرة بشكل عام والمرأة بشكل خاص؟
7. كيف ترون أثر التدريب الذي تلقيتموه في رفع قدراتكم في إدارة الحالة ، تحديدا الأمور المتعلقة بنظام التحويل؟

## نموذج المقابلات الخاصة للناجيات من العنف

### تعليمات

1. اذا كانت الناجية من العنف كسرت حاجز الصمت ضد العنف / وحصلت على خدمات ، وجب الحذر أثناء توجيه الأسئلة لها، بحيث تثير الأسئلة المشاعر التي مرت بها وقت العنف أو في المراحل الأولى من الحصول على الخدمات المقدمة.
2. اذا كان العمل مع فتاة كسرت حاجز الصمت، علينا الانتباه الى الأمور التالية أثناء إجراء المقابلة:
  - a. اشعارها بالطمأنينة والثقة والسرية ، ثم تعريفها بالأمور التالية :
    - الشخص الذي يجري المقابلة
    - أسباب إجراء المقابلة
  - b. يُترك القرار لها في نقطة البداية والحديث
  - c. يتم البدء معها بالأسئلة التالية :
    - هل هي مرتاحة وعندها شعور بالأمان حاليا
    - هل عندها احتياجات أساسية حاليا مثلا عطشانة بردانة ....
  - d. يتم الإصغاء لها، ومن الممكن أن تتم مساعدتها في التعبير. يتم تبصيرها بالأمور، يتلو ذلك القيام بإيجاز الأشياء التي جاءت على ذكرها بإعادة ما ذكرت بغية التأكد أن ما قالته قد وصل إلينا بالمعنى المقصود.
  - e. تبصير المعنفة بحقوقها، وإخبارها أن لها حق الخيار بالأمور التي تخصها من قبيل (حق تقرير المصير)

### ملاحظة: وجب توضيح الهدف من الأسئلة والمقابلة

### الأسئلة:

#### القسم الأول

1. كم كان عمرها عندما تعرضت للعنف اول مرة
2. ممن تعرضت للعنف؟
3. ما هي أنواع العنف الذي تعرضت له؟
4. كم استغرقت وقت لطلب المساعدة؟
5. ما هي نقطة التحول او اللحظة الحاسمة التي ساعدتك في طلب المساعدة وكسر حاجز الصمت؟

## القسم الثاني : أدوات التدخل ومصادر الحماية

1. ما هي الوسائل الذاتية التي استخدمتها ( ميكنزمات الدفاع ) قبل طلب المساعدة؟
2. ممن طلبت المساعدة؟
3. كيف كان ردهم أثناء التوجه لهم؟
4. ما هي الأدوات او الأشياء التي استخدموها معك أثناء البدء في تقديم المساعدة؟
5. ما هو تقييمك للأدوات والبرامج والخدمات الا حصلت عليها ؟
6. ما هي الأشياء التي الإضافية التي تحتاجينها؟
7. ما هي الأمور\ الخدمات التي تمنيت حدوثها معك\ حصولك عليها أثناء مرحلة الخروج من دائرة العنف؟

## القسم الثالث: تقييم الوضع الحالي الذاتي

1. ما هي اقصر طريق للخروج من دائرة العنف من وجهة نظرك؟
2. اين تري نفسك بعد 5 سنوات؟ ماذا تفكرين بالمستقبل؟
3. ما هي الأمور التي تساعدك في الوصول الى ما تتمنين؟
4. ماذا تتوقعي من مقدمي الخدمات من أمور تساعدك في الوصول لما تحلمين؟
5. حالياً ، ما هي الأمور التي تساعدك على تمكين نفسك وترفع من مدى ثقتك بذاتك ؟
6. ما هي الأمور التي تقومين بها من أجل تمكين نفسك نفسياً واجتماعياً؟
7. ما هي المساحات التي تشعرين بها بالأمان؟
8. ماذا يلزمك من مساعدة او مساندة من المحيطين بك ؟
9. من هو\هي الأقرب لك بحيث يشكل داعم ونقطة قوة لك؟
10. ما هي أكثر الأمور أهمية لك للوصول للحلم؟
11. بأي الأماكن بتشوفي حالك قوية وقادرة ؟
12. أي أماكن او ظروف تشعرين أنها الأخطر عليك ؟
13. متى بدأتى أو ستبدأين العيش في مرحلة الراحة؟
14. متى تشعرين أنك بالقمة ومع من ؟

ما هي نصيحتك/ رسالتك للنساء اللواتي تعرضن ويتعرضن؟