

**Women's Affairs Center-Gaza
(WAC)**



**Annual Narrative Report
1st January- 31st December 2018**

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Summary

The overall changes (impacts) that WAC achieved during the year 2018: vulnerable women and girls (rights holders); particularly the victims and survivors of violence; in the Gaza Strip manifested economic advancement, legal empowerment, resilience, agency and increasingly engaged in relations and networks; improved knowledge-led and informed decision making on women and gender issues; and local and national duty bearers are increasingly accountable and take actions to advance women's human rights, gender equality and women's participation in political and public life.

The realized outcomes that contributed to these changes were: WAC is a trusted, respected voice on women's human rights in GAZA and internationally, women CBOs being advocates and lobby for women's rights and gender equality, vulnerable women-built capacities and become mobilizers and agents of change in their communities advancing women's rights and gender equality, enhanced livelihoods and income of marginalized women, vulnerable women manifested wellbeing, self-confidence, self-reliance and initiative, vulnerable women increased access to formal and informal justice systems. manifested legal knowledge and confidence, legal enablement and restored their legal rights, research base strengthened for women human rights, better knowledge and understanding of issues relating to women's rights and gender equality in Gaza Strip, Community increased awareness on women's human rights through mass media, publicized multiple roles of women in society, the community changes its attitude towards the role of women as decision makers. The realization of these outcomes was attributed to delivery of outputs and implementation of activities.

The programmes targeted in 2018, the most poor and marginalized localities in the five governorates in accordance with PCBS Poverty Atlas, Access Restricted Areas (ARAs), as well as the most affected communities by the consecutive wars on Gaza in 2008, 2012 and 2014. These localities included Qarya Al Badawia (Um Al Nasser), Jabalia Camp, Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanoun in north governorate; Johr ad Dik, Moghraga, Shijaia, Zaitoon and Ash Shati Camp Shati Camp in Gaza governorate; Maghazi, Bureij and Nusseirat camps, Mossadar, Wadi As Salqa in Deir Al-Balah governorate; Khuzaa, Bani Sohaila, Fokhari and Abassan Saghira in Khan Younis governorate; and Al Nasser (Bayouk), Shoka, Rafah camp, Al Bayuk, Shokat as Sufi in Rafah governorate.

During the implementation, the programmes targeted women CBOs staff and board of directors; vulnerable women (internally displaced, with disabilities, victims and survivors of GBV, bereaved, widows, divorced, with breast cancer) heads of households and entrepreneurs; girls; men and boys; young women leaders including female university students and (unemployed) graduates; community members including mukhtars, religious leaders, lawyers, journalists, trade unions, and political parties; female and male researchers; and representatives of local and national duty bearers.

WAC followed sound and robust technical approaches, methods and policies in managing programmes/projects including: effective participatory approaches and greater involvement of stakeholders; Results- Based Management; Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA); Theory of Change; shifting power framework; Code of Ethics and Conduct; complaint system; participatory monitoring, evaluation,

accountability and learning framework; quality assurance/control criteria and standards; Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls; providing holistic integrated GBV multi-sectoral services to vulnerable women and girls victims and survivors of GBV; internal and external risk assessment and mitigation policy; Security and Safety policy; cost-effective interventions; and environmental protection.

The sustainability of programmes were ensured through involvement of stakeholders from the outset; consistency of the programmes' activities with the socio-cultural factors of local communities; budgets of programmes were adequate for achieving the planned objectives; services provided to target groups were cost effective; adequate capabilities and competencies of WAC staff; mainstreaming of cross-cutting gender equality perspectives, environmental protection and good governance in programme/project management; appropriate risk management; adequate capacity to write funding applications and raise funds; providing financial assistance (credits) to start/upgrade small businesses; increased community awareness and sensitization and the created supportive environment to women's rights and gender equality; providing holistic and integrated GBV multisectoral services to women and girls victims/survivors of GBV; developing the capacity of local women CBOs facilitated the access of women including WWDs to GBV services; and young women being agents of change in their communities after ending of donor funding

WAC acknowledged the visibility of donors' contribution to programmes/ projects through written and visual identity of the donors in correspondence, website, photographs, briefings, Al Ghaida magazine, position papers, media broad cast programme presentations, invitations, signs, and all other items used to highlight donors' participation.

Challenges faced in the year 2018 included blockade of borders; restrictions on staff movement between Gaza Strip and West Bank and difficulties of staff to travel from Gaza to attend external meetings; restrictions imposed by authorities in Gaza on freedom of work; Palestinian political division; dissolving PLC; humanitarian crisis and socio-economic hardship in Gaza Strip; frequent electricity cuts and difficulties in supplying spare parts for maintaining hardware of information systems.

Lessons learned from the year 2018 included: focus on financial sustainability of WAC work through diversifying the funding sources; advantage of applying HRBA to project cycle phases; apply theory of change in designing project with emphasis on change at individual, community and duty bearers' levels to achieve sustained change; train local CBOs to leverage their role in eliminating GBV against vulnerable women and girls; importance of engaging men and boys to change their beliefs, attitude and behavior to reduce GBV, facilitate women and girls' involvement in project activities and support the social reintegration of survivors of GBV into their families; advance Survivor-Centered Approach so that that the survivor's rights, needs and wishes are prioritized when designing and developing GBV-related interventions; take into account educational differences when developing awareness-raising for women and men; base training and awareness-raising on topics relevant to the targeted communities so that materials should be culturally and gender sensitive; good project design begins with analyzing and understanding local context and engaging the target groups from the outset; project monitoring could have been enhanced with a more efficient strategic approach focused on analyzing the results, and the integration of lessons learned in the work with beneficiaries; coordinate with other GBV actors in the targeted locations to avoid any overlapping and duplication in service provision; work with targeted

communities to create supportive environments for vulnerable women and girls' survivors of GBV; work with duty bearers to protect and promote rights of vulnerable women and girls' survivors of GBV and to end culture of impunity; focus on economic enablement for women survivors of GBV; take into account external factors that may affect the achievement of project outputs and outcomes; work with girls and boys to embed the concept of gender equality and prevent GBV at an early age; successful training and awareness- raising need quality control in terms of measuring what participants have learned; group training creates solidarity as well as capacity; develop positive models of masculinity to build equal relationships and to challenge violence against women; focus on quality rather than quantity for more meaningful impact; include qualitative indicators to measure meaningful progress; consider participants' needs and expectations after the project ends; track the learning and development of beneficiaries to ensure that new skills are put into practice; formulate targets and indicators that can accurately capture the results; project indicators should be linked to available data collection and tools; baseline and end-line data are essential to track outcomes in project locations; include monitoring, evaluation and learning in the project design; encourage participants to take ownership of activities to avoid long-term funding expectations; project design should include an exit strategy to secure future resources; design strategies based on gender-responsive needs assessment, in particular for SGBV; be realistic about project outcomes in politically volatile contexts; focus on in-depth work with vulnerable women and girls' survivors of GBV providing them coordinated, multi-sectoral, integrated and gender- responsive services in more specific geographic locations; coordinate with other humanitarian actors in the targeted locations to avoid any overlapping in service provision; advance Survivor- Centered Approach so that that the survivor's rights, needs and wishes are prioritized when designing and developing GBV-related interventions.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AOP	Advocacy and Outreach Programme
ARAs	Access Restricted Areas
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDP	Capacity Development Programme
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCMHP	Gaza Community Mental Health Programme
GUPAP	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform
GWD	Girls With disabilities
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IIRP	Information and Innovative Research Programme
KtK	Kvinna till Kvinna
LRRD	Linking Relief, Recovery and Development
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MIS	Management Information System
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	New Israeli Shekels
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PLC	Palestinian Legislative Council
PNs	Protection Networks
PNGO	Palestinian Non-Governmental Organization
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SOPs	Standard Operating Services
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health

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UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UN CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UN CSW	United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
UN OCHA	The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
USD	United States Dollar
VAW	Violence Against Women
WAC	Women's Affairs Center
WRO	Women Rights Organizations
WWDs	Women with Disabilities

1 Introduction

1.1 Background on WAC and its programmes in 2018

WAC was established in August 1991 by a group of activist professional women to promote women's rights and gender equality within the Palestinian society via empowering and enhancing women abilities in a range of non-traditional skills to address the problems and respond to the needs of women under the difficult political, socio-economic, cultural and legal context in the Gaza Strip.

WAC was registered at the Ministry of Interior as an NGO on 12/4/2001 with registration number 7078.

Mission: WAC is an independent and non-profit Palestinian NGO with the purpose of advocating women's human rights and gender equality through empowering women, information and innovative research and advocacy programs. While implementing its strategy to fulfil its vision, WAC is guided by international human rights principles including empowerment and participation; equality and non-discrimination; and accountability to ensure justice and dignity for women.

Vision: WAC is a women knowledge-based organisation playing an innovative and catalytic role in empowering women, advocating women's human rights and gender equality in the Palestinian sustainable development process.

WAC programmes

- 1) Empowering Women Program (EWP)
- 2) Information and Action Research Program (IRP).
- 3) Advocacy and Outreach Program (AOP)

WAC strategic goals

- To contribute in developing the capacity of WACs staff and, local women CBOs, young women leaders and vulnerable women towards women's leadership, empowerment and participation in political and public life.
- To contribute in improved knowledge-led and informed decision making on women and gender issues.
- To contribute in promoting awareness and sensitization of local community to advance women's human rights, gender equality and women's participation in political and public life.

1.2 Problems addressed in 2018

WAC programmes in 2018 addressed the following problems:

- Deteriorated women's wellbeing and aggravated existing gender inequalities within society due to the prolonged occupation in Gaza, and the ongoing blockade and limitations on movement and access including the deteriorated humanitarian conditions.
- Women's lives are not only ruled by the occupation that disempowers them, violates their rights and restricts their freedoms, but they struggle traditional norms and attitudes within their society and communities.
- The existing strong patriarchal culture and gender-biased social attitudes in local communities and family towards women and girls. This has resulted in a subordinated position of women and unequal power relationships within households and in society

as a whole constituting a broad-based barrier for women's civic, political, social and economic participation.

- Women in Gaza face multiple layers of violence and discrimination. An average of 51.1% of ever married women were exposed to one form of violence by their husbands in Gaza Strip. 23.5% of women were exposed to physical violence; 58.6% were exposed to psychological violence, and 54.8% were exposed to social violence.
- 39.6% of women reported to have experienced at least one form of domestic violence, particularly violence was of psychological nature, during the 11 months following the Israeli offensive on Gaza in the summer of 2014.
- Violence against women contributes to the negative impact of women's health especially sexual and reproductive health and women's overall wellbeing.
- Violence against women restricts choices and decision making of those who experience it, curtailing their rights and opportunities across the life cycle to access critical information and multisectoral services, including MHPSS, legal, health, social and economic.
- 27 cases of the killing of women and girls in Gaza were observed in 2014, and 15 cases in 2015, whereas from the beginning of 2016 until mid-August, 18 cases of femicide were documented.
- Early marriage rate of girls under the age of 18 is still high (20% in 2015), a noticeable reduction was witnessed since the year 2000 as the rate stood at 36%.
- Women with disabilities are usually victims of two-fold discrimination; as women and as persons with disabilities.
- Disempowerment of women (lack of women's sense of self-worth, lack of women's ability to have and exert their choices, lack of women's access to opportunities and resources, lack of women's power to control their own lives within and outside the home, and lack of women's ability to influence the direction of social change).
- Underrepresentation of young women in the work of women rights organizations.
- Lack of sensitivity of bylaws and strategies of WROs towards engaging marginalized young women in decision making bodies and processes.
- Inadequate awareness of female and male university students on women's human rights under IHL, applicable IHRL and regional HR instruments; Palestinian legislations and gender; and GBV.
- Inadequate awareness of household women and men, newly engaged and married couples, school girls and boys, about GBV and women's rights under IHL and IHRL as well as Palestinian legislations.
- Inadequate awareness of local communities including norm setters about women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments; Palestinian legislations and gender; and GBV.
- Lack of capacities of government and service providers in addressing GBV and protecting women.
- Inadequate information materials on gender, women's rights, GBV, protection mechanisms, service providers.
- Lack of access to income and employment opportunities for female graduates and household women including with disabilities.
- Inadequate capacities of women, particularly marginalized women household and with disabilities in business management and technical and vocational training.
- Lack of legal aid and assistance through litigation, arbitration, mediation, and conciliation for vulnerable women in marginalized communities.
- Inadequate capacities of women entrepreneurs to manage and financially support their businesses and market their products.

- Inadequate use of social media in advocating women's rights and gender equality.

1.3 Targeted geographical locations and beneficiaries in 2018

1.3.1 Targeted geographical locations

The programmes targeted in 2018, the most poor and marginalized localities in the five governorates in accordance with PCBS Poverty Atlas, Access Restricted Areas (ARAs), as well as the most affected communities by the consecutive wars on Gaza in 2008, 2012 and 2014. These localities included Qarya Al Badawia (Um Al Nnasser), Jabalia Camp, Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanoun in north governorate; Johr ad Dik, Moghraga, Shijaiya, Zaitoon and Ash Shati Camp Shati Camp in Gaza governorate; Maghazi, Bureij and Nusseirat camps, Mossadar, Wadi As Salqa in Deir Al-Balah governorate; Khuzaa, Bani Sohaila, Fokhari and Abassan Saghira in Khan Younis governorate; and Al Nasser (Bayouk), Shoka, Rafah camp, Al Bayuk, Shokat as Sufi in Rafah governorate.

1.3.2 Direct and indirect targeted beneficiaries

The programmes targeted the following beneficiaries in 2018:

- Vulnerable women (bereaved women, displaced women, women with disabilities, women with breast cancer and women survivors of violence from ARAs, refugee camps and rural areas)
- Household women and men
- Female and male community leaders
- Media personnel and journalists.
- Female and male students at local universities
- Female and male university graduates
- Decision makers from justice system institutions
- Sharia females and males' lawyers
- Women rights CBOs/NGOs
- Local and national duty bearers.
- Local communities and Civil Society Organizations in the Gaza Strip
- The number of direct female and male beneficiaries was 104629 while the number of indirect female and male beneficiaries is 603199.

1.4 Financing WAC programmes in 2018

- WAC programmes were financed mostly through donors at 99.5% of programmes' total funding.
- WAC has its own fundraising unit that prepares project proposals and funding applications.
- Amount of raised funding during 2018 per each source is shown in table (1) below.

Sources of Funds	Amount in USD	Percentage of total funding
Donor funding		
Kvinna till Kvinna (KtK)	197176.46	17.36
Christian Aid	48262.56	4.24
UN OCHA	250008.58	22.01

DanChurchAid Organization	49401.51	4.34
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	22131.21	1.94
Trocaire Working for just world Ireland (Trocaire)	102907.82	9.06
GIZ	4769.9	.42
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	80404.16	7.08
Islamic Relief	8313.99	.73
UN WOMEN	117981.12	10.39
The German Foreign Ministry	40183.39	3.54
Oxfam Novib	42049.26	3.70
Danish Representative Office in Ramallah (DRO)	166872.49	14.69
Sub-total donor funding in 2018	1130462.45	99.5
Internal/Other funding in 2018	5245.68	.50
Total donor and internal/other funding in 2018	1135708.13	100

2 Context under which the programmes were implemented in 2018

The prolonged occupation has affected Palestinian women's ability to exercise their fundamental human rights and freedoms and has exacerbated existing gender inequalities. The ongoing military occupation in Palestine, including the blockade in Gaza, and settlement expansion and military control in over 60 per cent of the West Bank, including Jerusalem has resulted in a humanitarian and protection crisis. This crisis affects various aspects of the lives of the Palestinian population and mainly women and girls, whether in terms of exposure to violence, denial of rights, restricted access to livelihoods, services and resources, and absence of protection and accountability for violations experienced by individuals, communities or the general population. Lack of women's participation and compromised economic opportunities is a predominant challenge for women's full participation and empowerment in the State of Palestine. Per most recent national statistics, Palestinian women's participation in the labour force remains one of the lowest in the world¹.

The humanitarian conditions in Gaza are exacerbated by the intra-Palestinian political divide which has contributed to a serious deterioration in the access of the population to basic services as measures affecting civil service allowances, electricity supply and medical payments were imposed by the Palestinian Authority. As of April 2018, approximately 19,200 people were still displaced from the 2014 conflict,² with a gap of over 2,657 of the 11,000 totally destroyed housing units still awaiting reconstruction due to lack of funds.³ Although many of the 2014 displaced populations have returned,

¹ 18 per cent in 2018 according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

² At the height of this military operation, nearly 500,000 people – 28 % of the population – were displaced.

³ https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/one_page_factsheet_april_2018.pdf.

the vast destruction of agricultural/productive land and assets and recent events related to “Great March of Return” near the border remain cause of concern

Regarding violence against women is a serious human rights violation and continues to be the main obstacle facing women’s worldwide. Women in Palestine face multiple layers of violence and discrimination. The most recent prevalence data from the PCBS 2011 shows that 51 per cent of women in the Gaza Strip have experienced domestic violence⁴. In addition, the IMAGES Palestine (2017) research findings revealed that 34 per cent of men and 26 per cent of women agreed that there are times a woman deserve to be beaten; 63 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women agreed that a woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together, and 25 per cent of men and 22 per cent of women saw or heard their mother being beaten by their father or another male relative.

The IMAGES MENA (2017)⁵ research findings revealed that 59 per cent of men and 41 per cent of women respondents agreed or strongly agreed that “women should leave politics to men.” In addition, the results of the IMAGES MENA research showed that fewer than half of women felt that a man should have the final word about decisions in his home, compared with 80 per cent of men who claimed this prerogative, and only 3 per cent of men reported that their wives have independent decision-making power over whether she can leave the house .

As of November 2017, at least 1.9 million Palestinians experienced or were at risk of experiencing violence, displacement and restricted access to livelihoods and were identified as targets for humanitarian assistance and protection in 2018; out of an estimated 2.5 million people who are in need of humanitarian assistance in the oPt.

PCBS (2018) indicated that around half of the women are unemployed whereas the unemployment rate among women participated in the labor force was 47.4% compared to 22.3% for participated males. 65.8% of youth females aged of (15-29 years) were unemployed. While the unemployment rate among women with 13 school years and above represents 53.8% of women in this group. In the public sector, females represented 42.7% of civil servants, compared to 57.3% male civil servant. In the public civil sector, female Director Generals represented 11.3% of the total director generals, compared to 88.7% males in the same post. In public sector, females were 42.6% of posts, compared to 57.4% males.

According to The Economist, “In real terms, Gazans are about 25 percent poorer today than they were at the time of the Oslo Accords.” The standard of living in Gaza, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person of \$1,700 a year in 2015, is comparable to Congo-Brazzaville; the West Bank figure, \$3,700 a year, is similar to Egypt; while Israel, \$35,000 a year, is “much the same as France”.

Factoring all the above, women’s and girls’ access to well-designed and gender responsive services *becomes limited*. Young women in the Gaza Strip are prevented from seeking general health services through lack of permission, or money; not wanting to go alone; the lack of female health worker; and a lack of information about services.

⁴ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics – PCBS (2011). Main Findings of Violence survey in the Palestinian Society, 2011.

⁵ UN Women and Promundo (2017). Understanding Masculinities: Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) – Middle East and North Africa - Palestine Chapter

While adolescents' health outcomes overall are relatively good, the most pressing issues they face are related to sexual and reproductive health (SRH), particularly for girls and risky behaviors like smoking and substance abuse⁶. People with disabilities and elderly who depend on electrical medical devices are particularly vulnerable given the shortage of electricity, medical supplies and skilled staff⁷. GBV services through health service providers have been negatively affected by the long hours of power cuts, and financial constraints. Despite the many psychosocial and mental health service providers active in Gaza, social norms play a key role in hindering service uptake, particularly for adolescent girls – service users face a high degree of stigma, and service use is often perceived to constrain marriageability⁸.

3 Technical approach and methodology for programmes' implementation

3.1 Technical approach

- WAC centrally managed the finances of programmes without transferring funds to any local partners, particularly women CBOs, although WAC involved them in programme activities.
- WAC supported effective participatory approaches and greater involvement of stakeholders including vulnerable women and girls, local community leaders, duty bearers and private sector from the programmes' outset and during the programme cycle phases (initiation, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation) and ensured their ownership for programme objectives and achievements.
- WAC integrated Results- Based Management in managing the programmes by ensuring that the project activities achieve the desired results via performance measurement.
- WAC followed Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) in managing the programmes so that they are anchored in a system of rights and corresponding obligations established by principles and standards of IHL and related IHRL instruments. This helped to empower target groups— especially the excluded and most marginalized—to participate in programme management and hold accountable those who have a duty to act. WAC, through HRBA, took a holistic view of its environment, considering the community, civil society organizations and duty bearers to create a supportive environment to protect empower vulnerable women and girls including internally displaced and WWDs.
- WAC team adopted the “Theory of Change” in implementing programmes with emphasis on achieving change at individual level (vulnerable women and girls), change at community (CBOs, families, mukhtars, religious leaders, political parties,

⁶ Hamad et al. (2017). No one told me about that. Exploring adolescent access to health services and information in Gaza. Gender & Adolescents: Global Evidence GAGE, December 2017.

⁷ UNOCHA (2017). 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Occupied Palestinian territory, November 2017.

⁸ Hamad et al. (2018). I prefer to stay silent. Exploring opportunities for and challenges to adolescents' psychosocial and mental health in Gaza. Gender & Adolescents: Global Evidence GAGE, March 2018.

trade unions, journalist, lawyers) level, change at women rights organizations level and local/national duty bearers (governmental institutions and service providers) level towards creating supportive environment to protect and empower vulnerable women and girls including internally displaced and WWDs.

- WAC team followed shifting power framework that shifts “power over” from community and local/national duty bearers causing discrimination and violence against vulnerable women to power within, power with and power to vulnerable women towards promoting their protection and empowerment.
- WAC team adopted a Code of Ethics and Conduct ensuring that target beneficiaries were treated with respect and dignity, having their welfare promoted and received support in an environment in which every effort is made to promote welfare and to prevent exploitation and/or abuse.
- WAC team used complaint system to strengthen accountability and to ensure that vulnerable women's satisfaction about the programme activities.
- WAC team used participatory monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning framework for the programmes. In this regard, WAC team carried out quarterly/semi-annual monitoring reviews and organizational self-evaluation determining its programmes’ relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability; drawing lessons learned, and providing recommendation to improve annual action plans. WAC team used mixed methods to collect data during M & E from the targeted groups and other stakeholders using key informant interviews, focus groups, and field observation (qualitative) and pre and post-test questionnaires (quantitative).
- WAC team ensured the programme quality assurance/control criteria and standards including programme relevance (met demonstrated and high priority needs of target groups), feasibility (well designed and provided sustainable benefits to target groups), effectiveness (delivered the anticipated benefits), and well management via applying good practice principles of programme cycle management by those directly responsible for implementation.
- WAC team followed IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls. They also followed the Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Action (Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery). GBV approaches adopted by WAC team included: Human Rights-Based Approach, Survivor-Centred Approach, Community-Based Approach, and Systems Approach. GBV-related interventions were context-specific as they enhanced outcomes and ‘do no harm’; and participation and partnership were cornerstones of effective GBV prevention.
- WAC team provided holistic integrated GBV multi-sectoral services to vulnerable women and girls victims and survivors of GBV including case management and referral pathways.
- WAC team followed anti-corruption policy which gave clear guidance in respect of the prevention, detection and investigation of incidents of financial irregularities.
- WAC team managed the internal (staff turnover, withdrawal of participants, mis-management, corruption), and external risks (political, security, socio-cultural,

economic, institutional, environmental) that encountered the implementation of programmes and achievement of their results via monitoring these risks and undertaking mitigation measures to reduce risks' likelihood and severity in accordance with WAC risk management plan.

- WAC team followed the Security and Safety Policy to protect its staff working in remote marginalized areas as well as the beneficiaries of its programmes.
- WAC team followed Linking Relief, Recovery and Development (LRRD) approach in providing the support to vulnerable women and girls victims and survivors of GBV including internally displaced and with disabilities.
- WAC team safeguarded cost-effective interventions via using resources efficiently and effectively and procuring services and goods according to Quality and Cost-Based Selection of tenderers as well as monitoring and maintaining control of project budget and expenditures.
- WAC team followed policy measures to limit the impact of programmes' activities on the environment as follow: 1. used Management Information System to greatly reduce the use of papers (Paperless organization) which affect cutting trees and indirectly climate change; 2. rational use/consumption of resources like the scarce potable water as well as energy produced by using fossil fuel which is non-renewable natural resource; 3. reduced the production of wastewater and solid waste; 4. minimized the use of traditional transportation to reduce the carbon dioxide and nitrogen monoxide emissions. Instead WAC team maximize the use of digital technology for communication like internet, skype, social media and video conferencing; 5. Used energy-saving appliances like refrigerator and lighting lamps; and 6. Used solar-energy based system to operate the elevator of the office building.

3.2 Methodology

During the implementation stage, WAC delivered the outputs, achieved the outcomes and contributed effectively to the impact of the programmes, managed the available resources efficiently, monitored and reported on progress.

WAC team considered the implementation stage of the programmes the most critical, as during this stage the planned benefits were delivered. Therefore, WAC divided the implementation stage into the following main periods and activities:

I. Inception/preparatory period (one month) included: I.1 Orienting WAC staff on programmes interventions and technical approaches; I.2 Mobilizing resources; I.3 Establishing working relationship/partnerships with stakeholders; I.4 Revising programmes' implementation plan; I.5 Concluding communication and knowledge management plan; I.6 Developing M & E plan; and I.7 Concluding procurement plan and contracting arrangements.

II. Main implementation period included: II.1 Procuring and deploying resources; II.2 Implementing activities and delivering results (outputs, outcomes and impact); II.3 Monitoring and reviewing progress; II.4 Revising implementation plans in light of monitoring and experience; II.5 Reporting on progress; and II.6 documenting good practices and lessons learned

4 Achieved Results and Theory of Change

4.1 Pathways of change

4.1.1 Fulfillment (Progress) of impacts

The overall changes (impacts) that WAC achieved in 2018 included:

- Vulnerable women and girls (rights holders); particularly the victims and survivors of violence; in the Gaza Strip manifested economic advancement, legal empowerment, resilience, agency and increasingly engaged in relations and networks.
- Improved knowledge-led and informed decision making on women and gender issues.
- Local and national duty bearers are increasingly accountable and take actions to advance women's human rights, gender equality and women's participation in political and public life.

Fulfillment (Progress) of these impacts are explained in table (2) below:

Planned Impacts (overall changes)	Achieved progress
<p>Vulnerable women and girls (rights holders); particularly the victims and survivors of violence; in the Gaza Strip manifested economic advancement, legal empowerment, resilience, agency and increasingly engaged in relations and networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women CBOs being advocates and lobby for women's rights and gender quality after attending training tackled topics related to women's rights and advocacy skills that enable them to defend women's rights. - Vulnerable women and youth have capacities and skills and became advocated for advancing women's rights and gender after engaging in capacity building activities including trainings, meetings, workshops...etc. - Women and girls benefited from advancing women rights, gender equality and the reduction in the incidence and impact of GBV against them. - Men and boys engaged in advancing gender equality and the reducing the incidence and impact of GBV against women and girls. - Women entrepreneurs have become active participants in community development as they have engaged in commercial transactions with retailers and vendors and partnerships with their peers during the exhibition. - Partner CBOs are more active; provide awareness and other gender-responsive services to women and families. - Personal and family relationships and family exchanged visits between disadvantaged women who attended the personal and

	<p>professional training resulted in strengthening social fabric and community cohesion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There has been a positive change in gender dynamics within the households of targeted vulnerable women as the traditional reproductive and children rearing roles of women have changed to multiple roles including participation in economic opportunities (livelihoods and employment) and public/political life. The multiple roles of women added new burdens on women specially during establishing their businesses outside their homes. To avoid negative impacts for these women, WAC has targeted husbands/families of beneficiary women on redistributing gender roles among women and men at household level. <p>In conclusion, there is a progress towards equal participation of women and men in political life, women's economic rights and equal opportunities to participate in the labour market, socio-cultural empowerment and legal empowerment of women.</p>
<p>Improved knowledge-led and informed decision making on women and gender issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrenching the culture of women's rights, gender equality, and GBV research among University students and graduates, academics, and representatives of NGOs/CBOs , - Introducing new knowledge to women and gender sector through preparing a rapid need assessment , (6) researches on women's issues , status reports, and drawing learned lessons to enhance community understanding on women's and gender issues and support informed decision for selecting suitable strategies.
<p>Local and national duty bearers are increasingly accountable and take actions to advance women's human rights, gender equality and women's participation in political and public life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community and duty bearers increased awareness and sensitization and created a supportive environment for women's rights, gender equality and non-discrimination against women. - Community accepts the participation of women in non-traditional video activities including photography, editing and directing films. - Increase in sensitivity of media professionals in tackling women's human rights and gender equality -Judges incorporated women's rights and gender equality in their work.

4.1.2 Fulfillment (Progress) of outcomes

Achieving the overall change (impact) could be attributed to realizing the following outcomes:

Outcomes linked to Capacity Development Programme (CDP)

Fulfillment (Progress) of these outcomes are explained in table (3) below:

Planned outcomes	Achieved progress
WAC is a trusted, respected voice on women's human rights in GAZA and internationally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (50) of WAC staff improved their well-being on feeling cheerful and in good spirits, calm and relaxed, active and vigorous, fresh and rested, confident) after they participated in wellbeing and integrated security training. - (20) of WAC staff improved their capacity on the best using of management information system (MIS) including its updates and the analysis data especially data related to the beneficiaries after receiving coaching training by a specialist. - (20) of WAC staff and social workers improved their knowledge and capacities on case management how to deal with women survivals of violence and updated SOPs including referral system after they integrated in a specialist training. - (25) Of WAC staff trained and developed their capacity on using scales of performance measurement, fundraising strategy after participating in a training. <p>In conclusion, targeted WAC staff indicated an improvement of their well-being and increased their knowledge on the best using MIS as well as targeted staff have become more empowered on case management and updated SOPs . In addition, the staff increased and acquired knowledge relates to fundraising strategy.</p>
Women CBOs being advocates and lobby for women's rights and gender quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (180) Board of Directors, management and staff of the partner women CBOs, university graduates and lawyers from both gender exchanged experiences and lessoned learned relating to empowering women through attending 4 forum meetings collectively. - (35) Members of A'dalah Coalition increased knowledge and benefited from Information published at a special electronic forum. - Enhancing the rights based agenda through the publishing relevant material at the established special website and electronic network forum entitled (She Leads) . - (28) Representatives of women CBOs strengthened their capacities and knowledge on national and international advocacy and lobbying skills after integrating at special training.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young women became able to engage in the work and decision making of WROs after the publishing and using a user guide manual which is considered as a guide to WROs to include young and marginalized women in their work and decision-making bodies and process. - (25) Female and male staff from partner Women's rights organizations enhanced their capacities after participating in a training on in using effective strategies to end VAW/GBV, documenting women's rights violations, and writing international reports - (50) member of protection networks (PN) members in Rafah and Gaza governorates became more aware and have more capacities after participating in training on gender, GBV and how to advocate ending GBV and harmful practices in their community - (50) PN protection networks members organized three advocacy campaign on women's rights after carrying meetings to identify the topics of each campaign. <p>At the end, Women CBOs being advocates and lobby for women's rights and gender quality after attending training tackled topics related to women's rights and advocacy skills that enable them to defend women's.</p>
<p>Vulnerable women-built capacities and became mobilizer and agent of change in their communities advancing women's rights and gender.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (1450) parents and family members became advocated for women's rights after participated in (45) awareness- raising workshops on the importance of young women participation in political formal and informal decision making, women's rights, and gender equality. - (50) Young women became more aware and obtained knowledge related to the importance of women's political participation after participated in a panel discussion on the history of Palestinian women in political struggle. - Young women's enhanced their engagement with community and duty bearers through preparing common rights-based feminist agenda and vision for the future (charter) and using it as used as young women's platform for participating in the advocacy and actions of community and duty bearers. - (51) trained young women leaders strengthened their leadership capacities and skills through participation in 'shadow' opportunities for a four-week period at partner organization's premises. - Young women promoted built their capacities and became mobilizers in their communities after establishing (5) Young Women Networks (YWN) and engaged in a training on promote participation of young women in political agenda setting and formal and informal political decision-making processes and (5) MOUs were signed between Young Women Networks (YWNs) and municipal councils.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (155) representatives of political parties, trade unions, municipalities, norms setters (religious leaders, community leaders), and journalists are more aware on importance of young women's participation on the basis of their own rights based agenda in formal and informal political agenda setting and decision making processes, women's rights, gender equality. - Young women became change agent in their communities and advocate for their interests and right after establishing (5) Youth Shadow Local Councils (YSLCs) in the municipalities of Gaza, Jabalia, Nusseirat, Khan Younis, and Rafah. - (50) Elected Youth Shadow Local Councils (YSLCs) built their capacities and skills in project management, advocacy, and gender equality as well as being qualified to engage in labor market. - YSLC, municipality, WROs, and other local duty bearers are linked through establishing local partnerships and alliances. - (25) Female and male young leaders (YLS) built capacities and skills on women HR, IHL, local laws, gender, GBV, SOPs and referral system for GBV prevention and response, advocacy and social media. - YLS enabled to interact with stakeholders at national, regional, international levels and disseminate reports on women's human rights violations through the developed special website and electronic forum - (185) household women are more aware on women's rights and gender, domestic violence against women, violence definition and types, protection and assistance mechanisms, and exercises to strengthen self-confidence and utilize women's potential for positive change. - (175) household men are more aware of women's rights and gender, domestic violence against women, violence definition and types, protection and assistance mechanisms, and exercises to strengthen self-confidence and utilize women's potential for positive change. - (519) women households and men households are more aware of women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments; gender; and GBV. - (253) young married and engaged couples are more aware of women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments; gender; and GBV. - (268) girls and boys are more aware on women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments; gender; and GBV. - (62) Women and girls' victims benefited from psychosocial support, legal counseling and representation. - (254) female and male community reform leaders, religious leaders, political parties, trade unions, BAR Association,
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	<p>and media groups have more knowledge on GBV and women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (200) female and male community members enhanced knowledge on GBV and women's human rights. - (24) Female and male university students have more knowledge and skills on women's rights, gender equality, and GBV and TOT. - (566) female and male students participated in are more aware on women's human rights under IHL, applicable IHRL and regional HR instruments; Palestinian legislations; gender; and GBV. - (566) female and male students have knowledge on women's human rights under IHL, applicable IHRL and regional HR instruments; Palestinian legislations; gender; and GBV. - (510) female and male students from local universities are more aware days on women's rights, gender, and GBV. - (37) Female and male youths have more knowledge and skills on communication, office management, email writing, interviews, and community- based initiatives. - (40) Female and male youths have more capacities and skills after participation on a training on Graphic Design, Online Marketing, Front-End, IOS Development, Android Development, and Web Development. - (30) Female and male youths accessed employment opportunities. - (30) Female and male youths advanced skills through receiving technical coaching. - (30) Female and male youths enhanced knowledge through exchanging experiences in the existing Entrepreneur Professional Forum. - (125) vulnerable women have more knowledge and skill after they participated in the market needs on gender, gender based violence, life skills (communication skills, time management, working in team, problem solving), and women's human rights. After that they accessed employment opportunities in NGOs, CBOs and private sectors.
<p>Enhanced Live hoods and income of vulnerable women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (50) household women and female graduates were able to start income-generating businesses after they participated in the training on development, marketing, feasibility study, financial planning, leadership. - (27) women- headed households and female graduates change their perception about gender and were abler to upgrade their existing businesses after they attended gender and how to upgrade their existing businesses training. - (30) Poor women were provided with professional skills required by the labour market by trained in technical and

	<p>vocational skills in making puppets, embroidery and making accessories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (4) Women were able to promote the self-reliance through the provision of financial grants to upgrade their economic and income-earning projects, and advanced business management (financial management and marketing) training. - (34) women entrepreneurs improved the performance of their existing business received consultation sessions on business technical needs through questionnaire and field visits for their existing projects. - (30) small scale individual women entrepreneurs and representatives of development organizations who participated in (2-day the exhibition) were able to established business relationships/ partnerships among women entrepreneurs. And exchanged knowledge and experience on best business management practices and lessons learned. - Multi-purpose corner with comprehensive network that ensures safe access to different services as psychological, legal, and vocational and technical services with a focus on vulnerable women.
<p>Vulnerable women manifested wellbeing, self-confidence, self-reliance and initiative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (126) of bereaved women raised their understanding on how their loss constitutes a violation of their rights and how they had the capacity to reduce the effects of trauma dealing with loss. - (126) of bereaved women became enabled and better at coping with trauma. They became supporters to other bereaved women. - (11) of traumatized women accessed service providers. They were referred to get all the services (health, psychological, social, economic and legal). The health services included comprehensive examinations as (blood, stool, urine, blood pressure and diabetes). - (126) of bereaved women became strengthened to claim and access their rights. - (1847) of family members became supporters to bereaved women. They encouraged bereaved women to participate in individual, group and public support sessions because they have felt the positive effects of these sessions on bereaved women. - (54) of bereaved women began to reintegrate back to their normal life before the trauma. They became more aware of the meaning of bereavement. Also, they became supporters to other women and established self-help group which can continue to support the bereaved women - The group included women who have experienced different typed of loss including death or injury of family members, destruction of home, and damage of livelihood, and ability due to consecutive wars on Gaza. They established the

	<p>group on Facebook to exchange their experiences and support each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public institutions (duty bearers) raised awareness on bereavement at different levels. They created more understanding and space for women to claim and access their rights and had willingness to account for the women's loss and take action to prevent the repetition of rights violations. - (11) Bereaved women were transformed to get health services at Faisal Nasser Health Center to make comprehensive examinations such as (blood, stool, urine, blood pressure, diabetes). - (5) Bereaved women were referred to join vocational training (Hairdressing course) at Women's Programs Center -AL-Darag. After the training, 3 of bereaved women (Lina, Nibal, Sherihan) decided to start a small business (beauty salon). - (2) Bereaved women were referred to get legal services at AL-Dameer Association. - (15) WROs applied the bereaved to bereaved rights based healing and empowerment approach and had the potential to increase the level of accountability to women and their rights. - (20) Women groups (320 women) and (10) girls' groups (160 girls) survivors of SGBV, particularly those displaced, with disabilities and with breast cancer from the most affected areas by 2014 Offensive in Gaza, middle governorates (shajaiya/Gaza city; Almaghazy Camp, Al massader and Wadi al salqa improved their well-being (feeling cheerful and in good spirits, calm and relaxed, active and vigorous, fresh and rested, confident) after they participated in the group initial psychological support sessions. - (70) women and 60 and girls reduced suffering and maintained human dignity after they received dignity and immediate protection kits. - (180) female and male student improved their well-being (feeling cheerful and in good spirits, calm and relaxed, active and vigorous, fresh and rested, confident) after they participated in psychological support sessions. - (20) traumatized women and girls' cases improved wellbeing after they referred to CPWG GBV referral pathway and GBV CP SOPS and received individual psychotherapy including behavioral therapy and medication, as well as psychological consultations. - (122) women and girls reduced suffering and maintained human dignity after they received dignity and immediate protection kits. - (250) males and females in Gaza, Rafah and Khanyounis governorates change perceptions, beliefs and attitude
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	<p>towards GBV and women and girls' needs after their participation in workshops on GBV and promoting women rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (320) women and (160) girls raised their awareness and knowledge towards early marriage and SGBV risks.
<p>Vulnerable women increased access to formal and informal justice system. Manifested legal knowledge and confidence, legal enablement and restored their legal rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (22) women 28- 50 years and girls<18 years improved knowledge about their rights, women's rights and how to assert them after their participation in awareness-raising discussion groups and received legal representation at the court, (65) women 28 – 50 years raised legal awareness after they received legal consultations, and (13) women improved wellbeing after they received individual psychosocial support - (272) women and (136) early married girls raised legal awareness after they received group legal counselling, (55) women and (20) girls after they received individual legal counseling on inheritance and property rights, marriage, divorce, alimony, and child custody. - (85) women restored their rights after their representation in Shari'a courts including cases (9) early marriage girls, (39) wife alimony, (19) furniture, (3) child custody, (7) divorce, (3) postponement dowry, (9) child alimony, (2) request for belongings, alimony (1) observing children, (1) Birth expenses, and (1) Seeing children. - WAC has strengthened its networking and communication with Legal Aid Network (AWN) and community members (arbitrators and mukhtars) to contribute in enhancing access to fair informal justice, and human rights protection of acutely-vulnerable women and girls in the Gaza Strip

Example of success story reflecting change at outcome level (see Annex 1 for further success stories)

Wafaa had been abandoned by her husband for 6 years; he refused to grant her divorce, and did not ask about her for 6 years during which her financial situation was extremely dire. She tried to seek help, but she was always asked to provide her divorce certificate. Her husband left her struggling with life by herself without ever visiting or providing for her.

She came to the clinic in a very harsh psychological status owing to her husband's abandonment. She wanted to file a separation on the grounds of disperse the damage from suspension and abandonment lawsuit so she can find a source of income from Social Affairs Aid for instance.

WAC legal clinic team helped Wafaa. We filed a lawsuit for separation to disperse the damage from suspension and abandonment because her husband had abandoned her for no legitimate reason, and she was negatively affected. The lawsuit was brought to trial, and the marriage deed was presented to the court, so were witnesses who confirmed that our right holder had been indeed abandoned.

The court granted her divorce. When she received the news, she was extremely joyed not only because she became free but also because she had the chance to remarry. She also became able to register to benefit from the Social Affairs Aid so she can provide for herself.

Outcomes linked to Information and Innovative Research Programme (IIRP)

Fulfillment (Progress) of these outcomes are explained in table (4) below:

Table 4: Fulfillment (Progress) of outcomes – IIRP programme	
Planned outcomes	Achieved progress
Research base strengthened for women human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WAC has been able to develop an electronic environment (platform) through developing MIS including upgrading website and electronic library. coaching training, installing software, linking MIS and data base with website to allow remote connection and access, and backup etc. WAC also shared experience on MIS management with civil society organizations. - University students and graduates, academics, and representatives of NGOs/CBOs increased their awareness and knowledge in terms of women's rights, gender equality, and GBV.
Better knowledge and understanding of issues relating to women's rights and gender equality in Gaza Strip through HRBA researches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WAC prepared rapid need assessment of displaced women and women with disabilities and women survivors of violence on their needs and the labor market needs. Infographic and status report of the women's status in Gaza Strip. One fact sheet including safely and ethically compiled dis-aggregated data to document SGBV related violations to be shared with the affected communities and other relevant stakeholders. Also, (5) researches undertaken on the " The impact of the salary crisis on violence against women in the Gaza Strip"; "Gender inequality in property rights, housing and land for women in the Gaza Strip"; "Women's Political Participation and Political Violence in the Gaza Strip"; "Political and social violence against Palestinian women in the Gaza Strip; Femicide and suicide...causes and effects". In addition to that a research was undertaken to characterize women's priority issues after 10 years of siege and 3 frequent wars. Moreover; WAC conducted its self-evaluation on WAC's interventions as well as end evaluations for two projects. - WAC focused also on conducting conferences to disseminate and publish the results of researches and papers involving university students, academics, key community figures, parliamentarians and representative of women organizations.

Example of success story reflecting change at outcome level (see Annex 1 for further success stories)

WAC information program coordinator, stated” WAC benefited from developing MIS, arranging the Internal networking and linking social networking (Facebook and twitter) with WAC website in terms of facilitating communication among WAC staff and stakeholders, reducing time and efforts, and informing decisions of WAC. In addition, the use of UBS facilitated the backup and control WAC data base and minimize the probability of information loss risks".

Outcomes linked to Advocacy and Outreach Programme (AOP)

Fulfillment (Progress) of these outcomes are explained in table (5) below:

Table 5: Fulfillment (Progress) of outcomes – AOP programme	
Planned outcomes	Achieved progress
Community awareness on women's rights through mass media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WAC produced (10) position analysis papers on the opinion of WAC about emerging women's rights and gender quality issues. Also (2000) Al-Ghayda colored magazine in Arabic language with summary in English language - (180) news on all Programs' activities, outcomes and success stories were communicated to community, and festival on international women's day on 8th of March changed the community perception towards human rights which resulted in enabling women to have more space and participation in the community in addition to media coverage for WAC activities. So that the number of Facebook friends reached (20000) whereas Twitter followers increased to (2000). - WAC conducted media campaign including broadcasting radio spots and sessions on promoting a culture against VAW/GBV and participation of young and marginalized women in political formal and informal decision making. WAC also published (500 pamphlets, 1 fact sheet, 2 position papers, and 3 news releases) and sent 20000 SMS mobile within the media campaign. - WAC published (500) copies of the directory of services (referral pathways) and guidebook on "gender based violence" as well as information material on VAW at the special website forum to access audience in the national, regional, and international level. - (23) Forum members and journalist network have more skills and knowledge on GBV and how to advocate for GBV in media and social media. - (182) female and male of media department's students in Al Azhar University are more aware on GBV and its consequences and GBV referral pathways. - (45) SGBV survivors have more knowledge on the deficiencies in the quality of SGBV services, gaps in the provision of services and challenges, and opportunities for improvement services provision.

	<p>- (75) Journalists have knowledge and information on Al-Ghayda magazine topics. As a result, WAC raised the community awareness and sensitization to women's rights and issues through producing information materials and raising awareness workshops.</p>
<p>Publicized the multiple roles of women in society.</p>	<p>- (5) five-minute short films were produced about women entrepreneurs including WWDs, publicizing the economic roles of women. - (900) CBOs & NGOs representatives, community leaders, university graduates and students and public figures attended (1) central women films carnival in Gaza City which included displaying (6) produced films during the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women on 25th of November. - (480) women and men attended (2) cinema days in middle and southern Gaza Strip displaying the (6) produced films during the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women on 25th of November. - Women participated in non-traditional activities that were limited to men which included: photographing and documenting programme activities - WAC produced documentary film on WAC activities and outcomes, and on the project activities. Also networked and communicated with national, regional and international coalitions and bodies. In conclusion, WAC shared and documented its all activities to access the national, regional, and international audience and to reflect women status and rights.</p>
<p>The community changes its attitude towards the role of women as decision makers.</p>	<p>- Representative of NGOs and CBOs, board members, Mukhtars, judges, lawyers, university graduates, and household women and men changed their attitude after engaging in the activities under the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women on 25th of November. - (408) local and national duty bearers, YWNs, and WROs participated are more aware on the rights based agenda of the young women and address the participation of young and marginalized women in political decision making processes. - Preparing Citizens' opinion report cards to duty bearers. - (70) Women and girls' victims of GBV and duty bearers are more aware on "Femicide and Ways to Achieve Justice". - local and national duty bearers, YWNs, and WROs changed attitude after their participation in the evidence-based advocacy initiative on "Participation of young and marginalized women in political agenda setting and decision making" organized and "No to Violence... our life is better without violence"</p>

	<p>- (20) Representatives INGOs, (200) women and (200) men representatives of related formal institutions (Judges, police, Ministry of Women Affairs, PLC), CBOs/NGOs, community leaders, religious leaders, political parties, household women and men, (50) girls and (50) boys are sensitized to women's rights and issues.</p>
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Example of success story reflecting change at outcome level (see Annex 1 for further success stories)

Doaa Al Nazli is a young graduate of Electronic Media. She participated in training on the video program- photography and montage at Women's Affairs Center. Doaa's filmmaking skills improved significantly after the training to the point that she obtained a job opportunity within a project at WAC. She said, "After I had graduated from the university, I didn't have enough skills to work in the media field." However, after receiving the training conducted by WAC, she became professional in photography and film montage. Now, Doaa works with many organizations in montaging and editing different visual reports, ads, and films.

4.1.3 Fulfillment (Progress) of outputs

Realizing the outcomes could be attributed to delivering the following outputs:

Outputs under Capacity Development Programme (CDP)

- (50) WAC staff trained on wellbeing and integrated security training.
- (20) WAC staff trained and acquired knowledge on the best use of Management Information System.
- (25) WAC staff and workers trained on the case management and the updated SOPs.
- (25) Of WAC staff trained and developed their capacity on using scales of performance measurement, fundraising strategy.
- (180) board of Directors, management and staff of the partner women CBOs, university graduates and lawyers from both genders participated in (4) forum meetings to present experience and lessons learned relating to empowering women.
- Information provided to electronic forum of (35) members of A'dalah Coalition.
- A special website and electronic network forum (She Leads) established to post the rights based agenda and other relevant material and develop electronic network forum for the project.
- (28) Representatives of women CBOs trained in national and international advocacy and lobbying skills.
- A user guide manual published and used for engaging young women in the work and decision making of WROs.
- (25) Female and male staff from partner Women's rights organizations built their capacities in using effective strategies to end VAW/GBV, documenting women's rights violations, and writing international reports.

- (50) PN protection networks members in Rafah and Gaza governorates participated in training on gender, GBV and how to advocate ending GBV and harmful practices in their community.
- (50) PN protection networks members participated in (3) follow up meetings to update and identify topics that they addressed.
- (1450) parents and family members participated in (45) awareness- raising workshops on the importance of young women participation in political formal and informal decision making, women's rights, and gender equality.
- (50) Young women participated in a panel discussion on the history of Palestinian women in political struggle.
- A common rights-based feminist agenda and vision for the future (charter) was prepared and used as young women's platform for engagement with community and duty bearers, in their advocacy and actions.
- (51) trained young women leaders participated in 'shadow' opportunities for a four-week period at partner organization's premises and shadowed well established Palestinian women leaders and role models in their daily work.
- (5) Young Women Networks (YWN) established and trained to promote participation of young women in political agenda setting and formal and informal political decision-making processes and (5) MOUs were signed between Young Women Networks (YWNs) and municipal councils.
- (155) representatives of political parties, trade unions, municipalities, norms setters (religious leaders, community leaders), and journalists participated in (5) awareness-raising workshops on importance of young women's participation on the basis of their own rights based agenda in formal and informal political agenda setting and decision making processes, women's rights, gender equality.
- (5) Youth Shadow Local Councils (YSLCs) established in the municipalities of Gaza, Jabalia, Nusseirat, Khan Younis, and Rafah to give young women a voice and advocate for their interests and rights.
- (50) Elected Youth Shadow Local Councils (YSLCs) trained in project management, advocacy, and gender equality, to prepare them for their new positions and qualify them to labor market.
- Local partnerships and alliances established between each YSLC, municipality, WROs, and other local duty bearers .
- (25) Female and male young leaders (YLS) trained in women HR, IHL, local laws, gender, GBV, SOPs and referral system for GBV prevention and response, advocacy and social media.
- A special website and electronic forum developed and managed to allow YLS interact with stakeholders at national, regional, international levels to disseminate reports on women's human rights violations.
- (185) household women participated in (30) awareness-raising discussion on women's rights and gender, domestic violence against women, violence definition and types, protection and assistance mechanisms, and exercises to strengthen self-confidence and utilize women's potential for positive change.

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- (175) household men participated in (30) awareness-raising discussion on women's rights and gender, domestic violence against women, violence definition and types, protection and assistance mechanisms, and exercises to strengthen self-confidence and utilize women's potential for positive change.
- (519) women households and men households participated in (20) awareness workshops on women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments; gender; and GBV.
- (253) young married and engaged couples participated in (10) awareness workshops on women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments; gender; and GBV.
- (268) girls and boys participated in (10) awareness workshops on women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments; gender; and GBV.
- (62) Women and girls victims of GBV detected and offered psychosocial support, legal counseling and representation to those seeking accountability for GBV violations and referral to social and health service providers following SOPs.
- (254) female and male community reform leaders, religious leaders, political parties, trade unions, BAR Association, and media groups participated in (5) awareness-raising workshops on GBV and women's human rights under IHL, IHRL and regional HR instruments.
- (200) female and male community members participated in (5) open dialogue forums to discuss GBV and women's human rights.
- (24) Female and male university students trained in women's rights, gender equality, and GBV and ToT.
- (659) female and male students participated in (24) workshops on women's human rights under IHL, applicable IHRL and regional HR instruments; Palestinian legislations; gender; and GBV.
- (510) female and male students from local universities participated in (3) study days on women's rights, gender, and GBV.
- (40) Female and male youth trained in communication, office management, email writing, interviews, and community-based initiatives.
- (40) Female and male youth trained in Graphic Design, Online Marketing, Front-End, IOS Development, Android Development, and Web Development.
- (30) Female and male youth received employment opportunities.
- (30) Female and male youth received technical coaching.
- (15) Female and male youth participated in the existing Entrepreneur Professional Forum.
- (125) vulnerable women attended a class room-based training on gender, gender based violence, life skills (communication skills, time management, working in team, problem solving), and women's human rights.
- (125) vulnerable women received employment opportunities for four months.
- Database on women entrepreneurs developed and used.
- Development Network and Referral System extended.

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- (50) women- headed households and female graduates trained in gender and how to start small scale income- generating projects (feasibility study, financial management, and marketing.)
- (27) women- headed households and female graduates trained in gender and how to upgrade their existing businesses.
- (45) Poor women trained in technical and vocational skills in making puppets, embroidery and making accessories.
- (4) Women entrepreneurs trained in advanced business management (financial management and marketing), and benefited from financial grants to upgrade their existing business.
- *Multi-purpose corner functioning and providing psychological, legal, and vocational and technical services to vulnerable women developed.*
- (62) *Trained small scale women entrepreneurs received consultation sessions on business technical needs.*
- (30) Small scale individual women entrepreneurs and representatives of development organizations participated in the annual exhibition.
- Visits' exchange and bi-monthly regular meetings among target women entrepreneurs and other successful small-scale projects.
- Identified organizations, professional and or public institutions to be in the referral system.
- (52) Bereaved women interview from new targeted localities of Zaitoon and Tofah in eastern Gaza.
- (3) Support groups established with 18 women in each group.
- (72) Women selected for individual counseling sessions.
- (15) Of WAC staff trained in best practices on bereaved rights-based approach and innovative methods for treating with bereaved women.
- Quarterly meetings conducted with advisory committee.
- Monthly supervision meetings conducted.
- (1000) copies of brochure of Women, War, and Political Conflicts: Palestinian Women's in Gaza Strip project published.
- (72) Bereaved women attended (288) individual support sessions in Zaitoon and Tofah in eastern Gaza.
- (52) Bereaved women attended (72) support group sessions in Zaitoon and Tofah in eastern Gaza.
- (1874) household women and men attended (72) public awareness sessions in localities of Zaitoon and Tofah in eastern Gaza with the participation of the families of the bereaved women.
- (15) Of WAC staff and social workers trained in psychodrama.
- (54) Bereaved women participated in 6-day evaluation workshop.
- Summative assessment report developed.
- (60) Representatives of stakeholders attended an end of project workshop to disseminate the project's outcomes, lessons learned and recommendations for future improvement of women and bereavement interventions.

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- (20) Women groups (320 women 18-59 and >59 years) and (10) girls' groups (160 girls <18 years) survivors of SGBV, particularly those displaced, with disabilities and with breast cancer received psychological support.
- (21) Traumatized women and girls referred to CPWG GBV referral pathway and GBV CP SOPs including case management.
- (61) Service providers and workers in Rafah, middle and Khan Younis MOSD community trained in GBV, how to detect GBV survivors and the available services in their community.
- (181) female and male students attended (45) Psychosocial support sessions.
- (20) GBV vulnerable girl provided with structured case management and multi sectorial services.
- (216) girls and boys from the three community centers participated in (2) open days.
- (122) women and girls received dignity kits and protection materials from UNFPA.
- (55) government and service providers who deal with VAW in the Gaza Strip trained in gender, women's rights, VAW, consequences of violence, protection and assistance mechanisms, and health, social, legal and psychological services available to women victims of violence.
- (280) females and males from Gaza, Rafah and Khanyounis governorates attended (5) workshops on GBV and promoting women rights.
- (55) Women and (15) girls received dignity kits and protection materials from OCHA.
- (320) women and (160) girls participated in (20) awareness raising workshops on early marriage and SGBV risks.
- (30) girls and (30) boys, (30) women and (30) men attended (3) community meetings to describe and explain the project's objective, outcomes and support of women and girls' survivors of SGBV, particularly those with disabilities, displaced and with breast cancer.
- Participant women and girls observed in the awareness-raising discussion groups who are victims of violence and (100) cases referred to WAC clinic and other service providers as appropriate to receive legal, psychological, social, economic, and protection services.
- *Database updated and data entry undertaken for targeted groups and provided services.*
- *WAC participation in joint activities undertaken by the Legal Aid Network (AWN) via sharing information and referral system with members of AWN network.*
- (272) women and (136) early married girls received group legal counseling and (55) women and (20) girls received individual legal counseling.
- (50) Women and (30) early married girls provided with legal representation in courts.
- (80) Lawyers, local committees, mukhtars, arbitrators and formal justice bodies attended regular bi-monthly follow-up meetings to discuss challenges faced, exchange experience and seek the advice of the lawyer.

- (152) females and males (Ministry of Justice actors, Mukhtars and arbitrators, lawyers, NGOs community and government actors attended a study day on WAC interventions towards enhancing women rights using fair informal justice system.

Outputs under Information and Innovative Research Programme (IIRP)

- (130) researchers, writers, university students and graduates, academics, NGOs/CBOs and other women activists participated in (5) roundtable discussions to discuss specific women and gender researches.
- MIS functioning and used including entry and editing English and Arabic information, website upgrading, website server domain and hosting, high velocity internet and electronic library.
- *Electronic environment developed and used including maintenance of hardware, activation of internal area network, and backup system.*
- *Software programs installed for developing and maintain and follow up for MIS system, developing field monitoring system, and M& E system.*
- *Link of MIS and data base with website existed and used.*
- (216) displaced women, women with disabilities and women survivors of violence participated in a rapid business needs assessment.
- (1) Info graphic fact sheet on latest women's status in Gaza Strip published.
- *A report on Women's Status in the Gaza strip prepared.*
- One fact sheet including safely and ethically compiled dis-aggregated data to document SGBV related violations to be shared with the affected communities and other relevant stakeholders published.
- (5) researches undertaken on the "*The impact of the salary crisis on violence against women in the Gaza Strip*", "*Gender inequality in property rights, housing and land for women in the Gaza Strip*", "*Women's Political Participation and Political Violence in the Gaza Strip*", "*Political and social violence against Palestinian women in the Gaza Strip*", "*Femicide and suicide...causes and effects*" published and disseminated.
- *A research to characterize women's priority issues after 10 years of siege and 3 frequent wars published and disseminated.*
- (200) representatives of women organizations, university academics and students, journalists, key community figures and parliamentarians attended one-day conference to disseminate the outcomes of research papers and other related researches.
- (150) female and male youths and decision-makers from various CBOs and service providers for women victims of GBV working at NGOs and public institutions attended a conference entitled "GBV and Role of Media in Reducing it"
- (1) *Annual self-evaluation research report existed on suitability of WAC's interventions .*
- Ex-post (end of Promoting employment and among youth in the Gaza Strip project) external evaluation report prepared.

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- Ex-post (end of Promoting prevention and protection responses to acutely Vulnerable Women and Girls Victims and Survivors of SGBV in the Marginalized Localities of Gaza Strip project) external evaluation report prepared.

Outputs under Advocacy and Outreach Programme (AOP)

- (10) Position papers presenting the opinion of WAC about emerging women's rights and gender equality issued and disseminated.
- (180) WAC's activity news covered in local written newspapers, Radio and TV, and electronic channels.
- Annual report documenting media coverage for WAC activities during 2018.
- (1) Creative media campaign on "participation of young and marginalized women in political formal and informal decision making" conducted.
- (1) Media campaign on "promoting a culture against VAW/GBV" conducted.
- (5) Radio sessions to discuss the participation of young and marginalized women in political decision making processes broadcasted.
- (500) copies of the directory of services (referral pathways) published.
- (515) men attended (20) meetings to raise their awareness on women issues and gender.
- Special website and electronic network forum for the project entitled "Stop Violence" established and used.
- Special website and electronic network forum established for the project.
- (1) Media campaign including 20000 SMS mobile messages, broadcast (2 radio spots and 2 radio sessions), information (500 pamphlets, 1 fact sheet, 2 position papers, 3 news releases) conducted.
- (23) Forum members and journalist network trained in GBV and how to advocate for GBV in media and social media.
- Media events supported during the international women day.
- Electronic forum involving the forum and the journalist members established.
- (182) female and male of media department's students in Al Azhar University attended (3) workshops on GBV and its consequences and GBV referral pathways.
- (2) Radio announcements on the project's objective, outcomes and strategy broadcasted.
- (3500) women and girls, (2300) women 18-59 and >59 years, (1200) girls <18 years benefited from a guidebook on "gender based violence".
- (45) SGBV survivors participated in (5) FGDs to discuss the possible deficiencies in the quality of SGBV services, to identify some gaps in the provision of services and challenges faced, as well as opportunities for improvement.
- (75) Journalists attended (2) awareness sessions related to Al-Ghayda magazine topics.
- (2000) Al-Ghayda colored magazine published in Arabic language with summary in English language.
- (20000) Facebook friends and (2000) Twitter followers purchased.
- (6) five-minute short films produced about women entrepreneurs selected through open competition.

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- (900) CBOs & NGOs representatives, community leaders, university graduates and students and public figures attended (1) central women films carnival in Gaza City to displayed (6) produced films during the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women on 25th of November.
- (480) women and men attended (2) cinema days in middle and southern Gaza Strip displaying the (6) produced films during the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women on 25th of November.
- (15) Young women trained in photographing community events.
- (1) Documentary film on WAC's activities, outcomes and success stories produced.
- (1) Documentary film on the project "Let's not only count women. Let's make women count". Produced.
- Network exists and active with Palestinian and international specialized media and film production organizations.
- Video equipment and tools.
- Networking and communication with national, regional and international coalitions and bodies.
- Activities under the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women on 25th of November.
- (408) local and national duty bearers, YWNs, and WROs participated in (10) public hearing sessions (accountability tools) to introduce the rights based agenda of the young women and address the participation of young and marginalized women in political decision making processes.
- Citizens' opinion report cards to duty bearers prepared.
- (77) Women and girls' victims of GBV and duty bearers participated in (2) panel hearing accountability meetings on "Femicide and Ways to Achieve Justice".
- (1) Advocacy initiative on "Participation of young and marginalized women in political agenda setting and decision making" organized.
- Advocacy initiative in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of VAW under the theme "No to Violence... our life is better without violence" organized.
- (20) representatives INGOs, (200) women 18-59 and >59 years and (200) men 18-59 and >59 years representatives of related formal institutions (Judges, police, Ministry of Women Affairs, PLC), CBOs/NGOs, community leaders, religious leaders, political parties, household women and men 18-59 and >59 years, (50) girls <18 years and (50) boys<18 year participated in advocacy initiative to raise protection concerns.
- Advocacy initiative to combat against gender based violence on the international day for the elimination of Violence against Women on the 25th November.
- A local advocacy initiative on "combating femicide and the culture of impunity for GBV" organized.

4.1.4 Fulfillment (Progress) of activities

Delivering the outputs could be attributed to implementing the following activities:

Activities under Empowering Women Program (EWP)

- *Conducting wellbeing and integrated security training for (50) Of WAC staff.*
- *Conducting 40-hour coaching for (20) WAC staff on best use of Management Information System and analysis of data.*
- *Conducting 3 training days for (20) WAC staff on case management and updated SOPs.*
- *Conducting 30-hour training for (25) WAC staff and volunteers on developing and using scales of performance measurement for monitoring and learning based on assessing qualitative results at individual (rights' holders), human rights NGOs, and systemic level (Duty bearers), Scales versus indicators, creating baseline, and measuring progress."*
- *Conducting 25-hour advanced training for (25) WAC staff and volunteers on project narrative reporting in English language, with emphasis on outcomes, case studies/ success stories, and lessons learned.*
- *Preparing a fundraising strategy for WAC to ensure the diversify of funding sources and financial stability.*
- *Organizing (4) forum meetings involving (180) representatives of partner women CBOs and other stakeholders to allow CBOs to present experience and lessons learned relating to empowering women.*
- *Providing information to electronic forum of (35) A'dalah Coalition CBOs members, organizing workshops on the importance of the electronic forum, and answering all the members queries on the use of the forum.*
- *Establishing special website and electronic network forum for the project to allow WROs to interact and communicate with each other and other stakeholders on involving young leaders and marginalized women in decision making bodies and processes.*
- *Conducting 10-hour training for (28) representatives of women CBOs on national and international advocacy and lobbying skills.*
- *Publishing "Young Women Engagement in the Work and Decision Making in Women Rights Organizations" manual for engaging young women in political decision making.*
- *Conducting 30-hour training for (25) female and male staff from partner organizations on CEDAW, effective strategies to end GBV, documenting women's rights violations, and writing international reports.*
- *Conducting 4-day training for (50) PN members (one Group in Gaza and another group in Rafah) on GBV and how to advocate ending GBV and harmful practices.*



- Conducting 3 follow up meetings for the 2 groups of PN members to update and identify topics that they addressed on the initiatives.
- Conducting (45) awareness- raising workshops for (1450) parents and family members on importance of young women's participation in political formal and informal decision making, women's rights, and gender equality.
- Organizing a panel discussion on the history of women's rights involving international women as panelists and young women to know how women in Europe had to fight for their rights, including screening of "The Suffragettes" film.
- Developing a common right based feminist agenda and vision (Women Political Charter) by (18) young women from Gaza Strip and (15) young women and men from West bank., which they will use as platform for engagement with community and duty bearers in their advocacy and actions. The electronic version of charter was emailed to (300) partner WROs, NGOs, young women and women leaders.
- Organizing 'shadow' opportunities for (51) trained young women leaders for a four-week period at partner organization's premises to shadow (30) well established Palestinian women leaders and role models in their daily work.
- Establishing (5) Young Women Networks (YWNs) from (50) trained young women leaders, one group in each governorate, to be promoters for the participation of young women in formal and informal political decision making processes.
- Conducting (5) awareness- raising workshops involving (155) representatives of political parties, trade unions, municipalities, norms setters, and journalists (106 women and 49 men) on importance of young women's participation in formal and informal decision making processes, women's rights, and gender equality.
- Establishing (5) Youth Shadow Local Councils (YSLCs), with 10 members in each of Gaza, Jabalia, Nusseirat, Khan Youmis, and Rafah municipalities to give young women a voice and advocate for their interests and rights. WAC supported young women in establishing general assemblies in each municipality, campaigning and outreaching voters, mirroring composition and functions of local councils.
- Conducting 10-hour training to qualify young women manage YSLCs including effective community participation, and assessing the needs of local community.
- Organizing 10-hour training for (50) elected YSLCs in project cycle management, strategic planning, gender equality, advocacy, and interviews, preparing this cadre of young leaders for their new positions.
- Establishing local partnerships and organizing quarterly dialogue involving (15-25) representatives of each YSLC, municipality, WROs, and other local duty bearers to advance stakeholders adoption of rights-based agenda.
- Conducting 30-hour training on "Preparing Trainers on GBV" involving (25) female and male young leaders to become agents of change in their communities.
- Developing and managing special website and electronic forum entitled "Stop Violence" to allow YLs to interact with stakeholders at national, regional, international levels to disseminate reports on women's human rights violations.



- Conducting 60 awareness-raising discussion groups by YAGs involving 185 household women and 165 household men on GBV and women's rights.
- Organizing (20) awareness workshops by trained YLs for (261) household women and (258) household men on women's rights under IHL, IHRL, gender and GBV.
- Organizing (10) awareness workshops by trained YLs for (253) young married and engaged couples on women's rights under IHL, IHRL, gender and GBV.
- Organizing (10) awareness workshops by trained YLs for (140) girls and (128) boys on women's rights under IHL, IHRL, gender and GBV.
- Conducting (5) psychosocial support sessions for women and girls from Rafah, Beit Hanoun, Deir Al Balah, Beach camp, and Gaza and detecting (62) women and girls, victims of GBV, and offer them psychosocial support, legal counseling and representation and referral to social and health service providers following SOPs.
- Conducting (5) awareness-raising workshops for (254) female and male community reform leaders, religious leaders, lawyers, and representatives of CBOs, political parties, trade unions, BAR Association, and media groups and discussed GBV and women's rights issues. Also, a documentary film addressing GBV, role of community leaders in empowering women, stories about GBV and the solutions to eliminate GBV was screened during the workshops.
- Conducting (5) open dialogue forums by trained YLs involving (40) lawyers, media, and community leaders on gender, women's rights, CEDAW and GBV.
- Organizing 25-hour training for (24) female and male university students to improve their skills and knowledge on women's rights, IHL, local laws, gender, and GBV.
- Organizing (24) awareness workshops by trained students for (266) female and (300) male students from Gaza, Al-Azhar and Open Quds universities on women's rights under IHL and IHRL, related Palestinian legislations, gender, and GBV.
- Organizing (3) study days for (510) university students where papers on women rights in international conventions (like CEDAW, UNSCR 1325), gender and GBV, and women's right under Humanitarian International Law were presented and discussed.
- Conducting 10-hour personal skills-building and community-based initiatives for (40) selected university graduates (2 groups). The training topics included delegation, time and stress management, communication, negotiation and networking skills, leadership and team building, correspondences and email writing, business English, marketing and sales skills, working environments and work ethics.
- Conduct 40-hour internships in 5-week period involving the two targeted groups of youth at the private sector. WAC conducted ICT internships for each group as follows: Graphic design for (7) trainees, online marketing for (8)



trainees, Web Design "Front-End" for (6) trainees, Android Development for (5) trainees, and Web Development for (7) trainees.

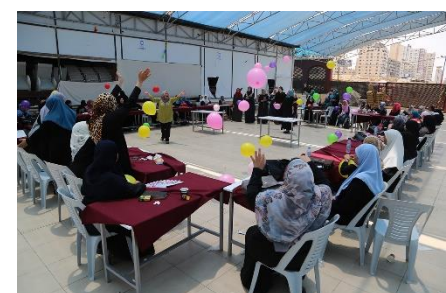
- Conducting workshop on Palestinian Labour Law involving (30) female and male youth.
- Creating short-term employment opportunities (2 months) for (30) youths (19 females and 11 males) in private sector and WAC and provided support to WWDs entrepreneurs who benefited earlier from development clinic.
- Providing technical coaching by (4) IT experts during the working hours through conducting (16) visits to the host companies.
- Involving (30) targeted youth for internships into the existing Entrepreneur Professional Forum including bi-monthly regular meetings and exchange visits to ensure the inclusion of WWDs with women without disabilities.
- Conducting class room-based training (3 groups) and on the job mentoring/ peer to peer learning to advance skills development for vulnerable women. WAC provided targeted women with follow-up and coaching during temporary employment on best practices of doing their duties and preparing them for longer term employment. Selecting 125 vulnerable women for the Cash for Work project including displaced unemployed university graduates; W&GWDs University and college graduates; and women survivors of GBV, widows, bereaved, abandoned women and women heads of households. Conducting class room-based training for selected 125 vulnerable women on gender, GBV, life skills, and women's rights. Implementing skill-matching cash for work targeting the trained (125) for a duration of 4 months.
- Updating the database on (111) women entrepreneurs with and without disabilities including their livelihoods and income.
- Extending Development Network with (80) women entrepreneurs through organizing regular meetings.
- Conducting 40-hour training course for (50) women heads of households and female graduates on gender and how to start small scale income-generating projects.
- Conducting 40-hour training course for (27) women heads of households and female graduates on gender and how to upgrade their existing businesses.
- Conducting technical and vocational training for (30) poor/disadvantaged women on making puppets, embroidery and accessories.
- Conducting 40-hour training and coaching on gender and how to upgrade small scale income- generating projects, targeting (12) women heads of households.
- Selecting (4) women entrepreneurs; training them on advanced business management; and providing them with financial grants to upgrade their business, individual consultations and follow up visits.
- *Developing multi-purpose safe space corner providing psychological, legal, and vocational and technical services to vulnerable women.*
- Providing (15) individual and (10) group technical consultation sessions for women entrepreneurs .



- Organizing 2-day exhibition in partnership with Cultural French Institute, involving (26) women entrepreneurs and representatives of development organizations to market their products. About (7000) women and men visited the exhibition.
- Organizing exchange visits and quarterly regular meetings among target women entrepreneurs and other successful small-scale projects. The participants exchanged their experience, lessons learned and built partnerships.
- Identifying organizations, professional and or public institutions (i.e Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Health) to be in the referral system.
- Interviewing and identifying (54) bereaved women (3 groups with 18 women in each group) from Zaitoon and Tofah localities in eastern Gaza involving the same extended families with similar customs and traditions and highly affected during the consecutive wars on Gaza in 2008, 2012, and 2014.
- Identifying and selecting (72) bereaved women from Zaitoon and Tofah areas for individual counseling sessions. The selection criteria include women who have experienced different types of loss including death or injury of a family member, destruction of home, and damage of livelihood
- Conducting a 4-day workshop involving (15) persons from WAC staff and social workers on exchanging experience and best practices on bereaved to bereaved rights based approach.
- Carrying out 4-day training for (15) persons from WAC staff and social workers on innovative methods for treating with bereaved women. Topics included were psychological discharge, group drawing and analyzing, role playing as a method of problems solving and getting rid of psychological stress, anxiety and depression.
- Conduct 4-day training involving (15) persons from WAC staff and social workers on psychodrama. The training aimed to equip the social workers with a number of modern mechanisms in the expression therapy which they will use in group sessions through the Palestinian Women's project War, Women and political conflicts and to deal with the bereaved women.
- Organizing quarterly meetings with the NGOs/CBOs members of the advisory committee to discuss the project progress in terms of achieving activities and results, faced challenges, and proposed measures.
- Organizing monthly supervision meetings with consultant from Gaza.
- Reprinting 1,000 copies of brochure in both Arabic and English languages which serves as a marketing tool for the bereaved to bereaved methodology and introduce it to different stakeholders, particularly duty bearers.
- Conducting (288) individual support sessions for (72) bereaved women from Zaitoon and Tofah areas (4 sessions for each woman).
- Conducting (72) support group sessions for (52) bereaved women divided on (3) group, led by 6 social workers in pair of two. Each support group of 18 women met twice a month in 2018.



- Conducting (72) public awareness sessions involving (25) household women and men from Zaitoon and Tofah areas in each session; each session was led by (2) social workers and 2 trained support women from phase one.
- Organizing 6-day evaluation workshop for (54) bereaved women from Zaitoon and Tofah areas involved in 3 group support sessions.
- Preparing an evaluation report for the Palestinian Women's Project (Occupation and Loss) including impact, success stories, and lessons learned.
- Organizing a workshop involving (60) representatives of stakeholders (duty bearers, WROs, and individual bereaved women) to present and disseminate the bereavement project's outcomes, lessons learned and recommendations.
- Providing psychological support for (30) groups (320 women, and 160 girls), survivors of SGBV.
- Referring (20) traumatized women and girls including 14 women and 6 girls to CPWG GBV referral pathway and GBV CP SOPs including case management.
- Conducting 6-day training for (60) service providers and workers of MOSD community centers in Rafah, Khan Younis, Dir Albalah on GBV, how to detect GBV survivors, and the available services in their community.
- Conducting (45) Psychosocial support sessions for boys and girls in MOSD three community centers in Rafah, Khan Younis, Dir Albalah.
- Selecting (20) girls, victims of GBV, and providing them with structured case management and multi sectorial services, and referral to mental health services.
- Organizing 2 open days for the three community centers include recreational activities and awareness activities.
- Distributing (122) dignity kits and protection materials to women and girls from UNFPA.
- Conducting 20-hour training for (50) government and service providers on gender, women's rights, VAW, consequences of violence, protection and assistance mechanisms, and health, social, legal and psychological services
- Conducting (5) workshops on GBV and promoting women's rights, targeting (250) women and men in Gaza, Rafah, and Khan Younis governorates.
- Providing (70) Dignity kits for women and girls (55 women and 60 girls) from OCHA.
- Providing (20) awareness raising workshops for (320) women and (160) girls on early marriage and SGBV risks.
- Organizing (3) community meetings involving (30) girls and (30) boys and (30) women and (30) men to describe and explain the project's objective, outcomes and support of women and girls' survivors of SGBV, particularly those with disabilities, displaced and with breast cancer.
- Detecting women and girls from the awareness- raising discussion groups who are victims of violence and



referring (100) cases to WAC clinic and other service providers as appropriate to receive legal, psychological, social, economic, and protection services.

- *Updating legal database and undertaking data entry for WAC legal clinic beneficiaries', where about (130) cases were entered to the annual total of beneficiaries.*
- *Participating in joint activities undertaken by the Legal Aid Network (AWN) via sharing information and referral system with members of AWN network.*
- *Provide (17) group and individual legal counseling sessions to (55) women and (20) early married girls, via partners' legal clinics on inheritance and property rights, marriage, divorce, alimony, and child custody.*
- *Providing legal representation in courts, via partners' Legal Clinics, to targeted (50) women and (17) early married girls.*
- *Organizing regular bi-monthly follow-up meetings by WAC lawyer involving local committees, mukhtars, arbitrators, and formal justice bodies*
- *Organizing study day on "WAC interventions towards enhancing women rights using fair informal justice system" for (152) women and men, including Ministry of Justice, mukhtars, arbitrators, lawyers and NGOs, community and government.*

Activities under Information and Innovative Research Program (IIRP)

- *Conducting (5) roundtable discussions to discuss specific women and gender researches (women's issues, research methodology, and research results) involving (130) researchers, writers, university students and graduates, academics, NGOs/CBOs and other women activists.*
- *Developing MIS, including upgrading website, website server domain and hosting, high velocity internet and electronic library. Besides, uploading WAC's publications and news to the website in Arabic with English translation.*
- *Developing electronic environment like backing up WAC databases, and uploading on an external storage, and online Google drive.*
- *Developing and installing software programs like administrative reporting system, field coordinators follow up system, M&E system, activating the submission of field report via web, and activating the monitoring system and the financial transaction via web.*
- *Developing the link of MIS and data base with website to allow remote connection and access.*
- *Conduct rapid business needs assessment of displaced women, women with disabilities and women survivors of violence in the Gaza Strip.*
- *Preparing (1) info graphic fact sheet on latest women's status in Gaza Strip and publishing (1000) copies*
- *Elaboration of one fact sheet including safely and ethically compiled dis-aggregated data to document SGBV related violations to be shared with the affected*



communities and other relevant stakeholders, to improve the prevention and protection r

- *Undertaking (5) research papers on women's and gender issues, such as "Impact of Salary Crisis on Violence Against Women in Gaza Strip", "Gender Inequality in Property Rights", "Women's Political Participation and Political Violence in Gaza Strip", and "Femicide and Suicide... Causes and Effects".*
- *WAC conducted a research entitled "Defining priorities of women and girls in the Gaza Strip." The research focused on economic enablement and multisectoral services to protect women and girls' survivors of GBV. A mixed- methodological approach was used to collect and analyse data. The qualitative methods included data collection using literature review, (15) focus groups with women and men, and (20) key informant interviews with experts. The quantitative method included data collection using (1845) women and men's self-administered questionnaires. The study sample was random and consisted of (913) women and (932) men calculated at 99% confidence level and 5% confidence interval. Statistical analysis was used to analyse the questionnaire and the content analysis was used to analyse qualitative data. Findings obtained in this study reflected that economic enablement priorities are: life skills development for all women; job market oriented skills building for university graduates, market oriented technical and vocational training, training on how to start/upgrade small income generating business, grants to start/upgrade small businesses, and cash for work.*



About three quarters of respondent women indicated that there are social norms that hinder women's access to labor market.

Protection multisectoral priority services for women and girls survivors of GBV include group and individual psychosocial support, legal awareness, legal representation, health diagnosis and treatment for women with breast cancer, emergency health care, cash assistance, dignity kits, awareness of women and girls on early marriage, awareness raising and engaging of men and boys on gender equality and GBV. Women respondents highlighted the need to build the capacity of women CBOs and service providers in case management and referral pathways.

- *Organizing one-day conference to disseminate the outcomes of research papers and other related researches involving (200) representatives of women's rights organizations, university academics and students, journalists, key community figures and parliamentarians.*
- *Disseminating (2000) digital copies of the conference booklet to stakeholders.*
- *Holding a conference entitled "GBV and Role of Media in Reducing it" to announce the launch of project involving (150) male and female youths and decision-makers from various CBOs and service providers for women victims of GBV working at NGOs and public institutions.*
- *Disseminating (2000) CDs with work papers and conference booklet to stakeholders, young male and female participants, human rights organizations, women's rights organizations, and CBOs .*

- *Gathering annual self-evaluation data using triangulation of qualitative tools (34 interviews, 12 focus groups, document review, case studies, and observations).*
- Conducting end evaluation report for "Promoting employment and among youth in the Gaza Strip" project using secondary data analysis (materials review), (9) semi-structured interviews, (4) focus groups, and participatory observations.
- Conducting end evaluation report for "Promoting, Prevention and Protection Responses to Acutely Vulnerable Women and Girls Victims and Survivors of SGBV in the Marginalized Localities of Gaza Strip" project.

Activities under Advocacy and Outreach Program (AOP)

- *Preparing (10) position papers presenting the opinion of WAC on emerging women's rights and gender equality issues like the suffering of Palestinian women prisoners in the Israeli jails, occasion of Nakba 1948 anniversary, anniversary of Naksa of 1967, World Press Day, Women and the Great Return march and the suffering of Palestinian Youth especially in the Gaza Strip.*
- *Undertaking (180) WAC's activity news covered in local written newspapers, Radio, TV, and electronic channels.*
- *Documenting media coverage for WAC activities during 2018 through preparing a documentary pamphlet.*
- Conducting creative media campaign on participation of young and marginalized women in political formal and informal decision making, including (2) radio spots and (2) digital media activities including internet (email) and social media: Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube.
- Supporting the role of media in promoting a culture to combat VAW/GBV through broadcasting (2) radio spots and (2) radio sessions, sending (20,000) SMS messages and printing (1,300) copies of pamphlet.
- Conducting (5) radio sessions (accountability tool) involving local and national duty bearers, YWNs, and WROs to discuss the participation of young and marginalized women in political decision making processes.
- Publishing Information materials, such as (500) copies of reference directories on referral pathways. The reference directory distributed to the targeted groups through YAGs, women CBOs and NGOs.
- Communicating with (500) men facilitated and coordinated by YAGs to raise men's awareness on women issues and gender.
- Establishing special website and electronic forum for the project to allow YAGs and other stakeholders upload the reports on human rights violations in Gaza Strip and communicate with national, regional, international women's rights defenders to form groups/alliances to monitor and ensure protection of women's human rights.
- Conducting media campaign to address women's human rights violations, including sending (20,000) SMS messages, stating "No to occupation, division, siege and violence"; broadcasting (2) radio spots on physical and verbal violence and (2) radio sessions on Palestinian media and femicide and impact of the legal reality on the



rising rate of femicide in Palestine; designing and printing (500) copies of brochure on GBV, gender, women's rights, and information related to the status of Palestinian women in the Gaza strip, publishing (1) fact sheet on femicide and suicide, and preparing (2) position papers on femicide and (3) news releases on community awareness and the need to reduce violence against women and culture of impunity.

- Conducting 3 training days for (23) forum members and journalist network on GBV and how to advocate for GBV in media and social media.
- Supporting media events during the international women day to promote and disseminate key messages on SRH and GBV in partnership and coordination with project partners
- Creating electronic forum including all forum and the journalist members to document all the project activities and disseminate messages on GBV (1,700 Followers).
- Conducting (3) workshops for (182) female and male media students at Al Azhar University about GBV and its consequences and GBV referral pathways.
- Broadcasting (2) radio announcements for a total of (50) displays on a period of 25 days on the available services (psychological support sessions, legal counseling, and referring WWBC to have clinical treatment) in each governorate, project outcomes and strategy.
- Publishing and disseminating (3,000) copies of information materials (pamphlets) to (2,000) women, (1,000) girls and partners CBOs on prevention and protection of women and girls against SGBV.
- Organizing (5) FGDs for (45) SGBV survivors to discuss any possible deficiencies in the quality of SGBV services, identify some gaps in the provision of services and challenges faced, as well as opportunities for improvement.
- Handling effectively the complaints made by the targeted vulnerable women and girls to partners and providing appropriate solutions in accordance with partners' complaint systems through conducting (1) workshop involving WAC staff.
- Periodical monitoring and coordinating by the three partners with the SGBV humanitarian key actors at national level and with the institutions and organizations working in the SGBV response in Gaza to effectively ensure and coordinate the referral and response for SGBV survivors.
- *Conducting (2) awareness sessions for (75) journalists on topics related to Al-Ghaida magazine.*
- *Preparing, printing and disseminating (2) issues of Al-Ghaida colored magazine (1,000 copies each issue) in Arabic language with summary in English language.*
- *Purchasing 20,000 Facebook friends and 2000 Twitter followers as modern tools to increase local and international women's rights advocates, outreach of WAC's vision and mission.*
- *Producing (6) five-minute short films about women entrepreneurs selected through open competition.*



- *Organizing a central women films carnival in Gaza City and displaying (6) produced films during the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women on 25th of November, with participation of (900) representatives of NGOs, CBOs, university students, community leaders and journalists.*
- *Organizing (2) cinema days displaying produced films involving (480) women and men in middle and southern Gaza Strip to display the (4) produced films during the (16 days) campaign in the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of Violence Against Women on 25th of November.*
- *Conducting 50-hour training for (15) young women in photographing community events.*
- *Producing 8-minute documentary film on WAC's activities, outcomes and success stories.*
- *Documenting the project of (Let's not only count women. Let's make women count) through photos and videos to produce a short documentary film.*
- *Networking with Palestinian and international specialized media and film production organizations and sending films to participate in international festivals.*
- *Procuring video equipment and tools.*
- *Developing networking and communication with national, regional and international coalitions/alliances and bodies defenders of women's rights and gender equality.*
- *Organizing activities on 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, such as: dialogue meeting on "Early marriage" involving (50) organizations' directors, board members, Mukhtars, and judges, and peaceful protest under the slogan "No to Violence... Our Life is Better without Violence" before PLC and attended by (500) women and men including directors and representatives of women CBOs/NGOs, lawyers, university graduates, household women and men.*
- *Organizing (10) public hearing sessions (accountability tools) to introduce the rights based agenda of the young women and address the participation of young and marginalized women in political decision making processes involving (408) local and national duty bearers, YWNs, and WROs.*
- *Preparing citizens' opinion report cards by YWNs (accountability tool) to reflect their feedback to duty bearers after evaluating their direct experience, observation, and feelings on the low participation of young and marginalized women in setting political priorities and engage in political decision making processes.*
- *Organizing (2) panel hearing accountability meetings on "Femicide and Ways to Achieve Justice" involving (70) women and girls' victims of GBV and duty bearers and facilitated by trained YLs.*
- *Organize (1) advocacy initiative on "Participation of young and marginalized women in political agenda setting and decision making" involving (4385) representatives of related local and national duty bearers, WROs, community*



leaders, religious leaders, political parties, women, and men from the five governorates in Gaza Strip. The initiative included establishing initiative coalition, pressure group, media broadcast program, posters, sending (1000) SMS messages, publishing (500) posters, displaying (5) big signs, and peaceful protest before Palestinian Legislative Council, involving (1,000) representatives of the initiative coalition, pressure group, related local and national duty bearers, WROs, community leaders, religious leaders, political parties, women, and men from the five governorates in Gaza Strip.

- Organizing (1) advocacy initiative on the occasion of the International Day for Elimination of VAW under the theme "No to Violence... Our Life is Better without Violence". The advocacy initiative included a peaceful protest, a dialogue meeting on "Early marriage", and Sending 10,000 SMS.
- Organizing (1) advocacy initiative to raise protection concerns, involving (20) representatives INGOs, (200) women and (200) men representatives of related formal institutions (Judges, police, Ministry of Women Affairs, PLC), CBOs/NGOs, community leaders, religious leaders, political parties, household women and men, (50) girls and (50) boys. The initiative activities included establishing coalition, field briefings for diplomats and INGOs, round table discussions, fact sheets, media broadcast program (2 radio spots, 2 radio sessions), and 40000 SMS messages.
- Organizing an advocacy initiative to combat gender based violence on the occasion of international day for the elimination of Violence against Women on the 25th November, including conducting (2) radio sessions on "The Palestinian Media and Honor Killing" and "Impact of the Legal Situation on the Increasing Rate of Femicide in Palestine; (1) radio report on honor killing in Gaza strip; broadcasting (2) radio spots on physical violence against women and verbal violence; designing and printing (1,000) copies of card sets of 16 cards that include info and data on GBV, gender, women's rights, any other information related to the status of Palestinian women in the Gaza strip; sending 10,000 SMS to WAC beneficiaries, project target group, and other stakeholders with the following messages: "Together to protect women from all violence forms" and " No to occupation, political division, and violence".
- Organizing a local advocacy initiative by trained YLs on "combating Femicide and the Culture of Impunity for GBV", involving (500) representatives of CBOs, NGOs, police institutions and public prosecution, and political parties, as well as state actors, community reform leaders, religious leaders, journalists, lawyers, mental health service providers, women and men, youth, girls and boys. The initiative activities included establishing initiative coalition, posters, stickers, media broadcast program, SMS messages, and peaceful protest. It also included: Designing and publishing (500) copies of leaflet with slogan "Yes for Laws that Protect Women"; producing a short TV news report on "Women's Status in Gaza strip During the Siege"; and sending 10,000 SMS with "Together towards Effective Laws that Protec



5 Projects implemented in 2018

Table (6) below illustrates the projects implemented in 2018.

Table 6: Projects implemented in 2018				
Project title	Target group	Objectives	Donor	Budget USD
Promotion, Protection and Monitoring of Human Rights of Vulnerable Women and Girls Victims and Survivors of GBV in the Marginalized Localities of Gaza Strip.	Vulnerable women rights holders >18 years victims and survivors of violence, women with disabilities, internally displaced women, bereaved women in the Gaza Strip.	To contribute in promoting human rights of vulnerable women and girls' victims and survivors of GBV and the norm of non-discrimination against them, and to end culture of impunity for SGBV under IHL, IHRL (CEDAW, UNSCR1325) and regional HR instruments.	The German Foreign Ministry	40183.39
Supporting livelihoods of conflict-affected people in Gaza Strip (Temporary cash for work employment).	500 graduates and hosting CBOs'.	Promote and advocate for prevention of gender-based violence among targeted community.	Islamic Relief	8313.99
Promoting Legal Empowerment and Protection of Vulnerable Women and Girls.	Vulnerable women and girls.	The project activities will contribute to legal empowerment and protection of vulnerable women and girls in Gaza.	UNDP SAWASYA 2	10809.22
Providing Mental Health and Psycho-social Support for Affected Vulnerable Women and Girls by the Crisis in the Gaza Strip.	Vulnerable women and girls (rights holders) affected by considerable increase in the Palestinian casualties related to mass	To contribute in improving access for women and girls affected by Gaza crisis to essential, safe and adequate MHPSS services.	UNFPA (Emergency).	9905.35

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	demonstrations along Gaza's eastern borders as part of the "Great March of Return".			
Promoting digital employment opportunities for young women.	Unemployed female youth from low income households.	Increase employment access for vulnerable female youth in the Gaza Strip and Secure sustainable sources of income for vulnerable female youth in the Gaza Strip.	Christian Aid.	3300
Strengthening Civil Society in Palestine Territories CSP.	-	-	GIZ	4769.9
"Promoting protection, response and preparedness to address needs of displaced and vulnerable women in Gaza"	displaced unemployed university graduates <30 years; W&GWDs University and college graduates; and women >8 years survivors of GBV, widows, bereaved, abandoned women and women heads of households	Providing vulnerable women (displaced women, women with disabilities and women survivors of violence) with cash so they can meet their basic needs, rebuild their lives and restore dignity.	UNWOMEN	117981.12

6 Stakeholders' coordination aspects

During 2018, the programmes/projects included coordination activities within and outside WAC, and dissemination of information on results achieved and lessons learned.

6.1 Coordination

- Coordination with partner women CBOs in carrying out programmes activities, particularly selecting targeted groups and hosting awareness and training activities and other events like cinema days.
- Coordination with local universities (Al Azhar, Open Quds University, Gaza University and University of Palestine, AlAqsa University) in facilitating the access of poor women to university education, training of poor un-employed university graduates to meet job-market needs, and paid internships and employment opportunities for poor un-employed university graduates.
- WAC coordinated with representatives of related formal institutions, CBOs/NGOs, community and religious leaders, Mokhtars and political parties in the advocacy campaign.
- Coordinating with Local and international journalists and conducting awareness workshops to increase journalists' gender sensitivity in media coverage.
- WAC with partners (WEFAQ SOCIETY FOR WOMEN AND CHILD CARE (WEFAQ) and RED CRESCENT SOCIETY FOR GAZA STRIP (RCS4GS) provided a high quality of multisectoral coordinated services to the targeted women, girls, men and boys.
- WAC coordinated with other GBV actors working in the same localities and with relevant coordination bodies including Protection Cluster and GBV WG.
- WAC coordinated with women CBOs as Union of Palestinian Women's Committees, Friends of the Kind Hearted Society, Olive Roots Association, and the Tender for Mother and Child to organize public awareness sessions for household women/men with the purpose of healing and empowering bereaved women by establishing a community consisting of self-help groups and networks enabling bereaved women to give and receive support from each other.
- WAC with coordinated with Faisal Khaled Medical Center - Beit Lahia to refer 11 participants from individual and group support to the medical center to do medical examinations, treatment and follow-up by the specialists at the center. Furthermore, 5 cases of bereaved women were referred to participate in sewing, embroidery and hairdressing at Women's Programmes Center (El-Daraj).
- WAC networked with professional and\ or public institutions (i.e Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Health) to be included in the referral system.
- WAC coordinated with the NGOs/CBOs members of the advisory committee such as Medical Relief, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Zakher Foundation, Aisha Association for woman and child protection, Women's Program Center- Al-Daraj, Al-Dameer Human Rights Foundation, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Affairs in order to participate in quarterly meetings to discuss the project progress in terms of achieving activities and results, faced challenges, and proposed measures
- Coordination with (13) private sectors and (3) CSOs to engage the youths in the private sector, improve their employability skills and knowledge, and increase their capacities in ICT sector.

- Coordination with women CBOs to organize awareness workshops for parents and family members on importance of young women participation in political formal and informal decision making, women's rights, and gender equality.
- WAC Conducted awareness- raising workshops for representatives of political parties, trade unions, municipalities, norms setters (religious leaders, community leaders), and journalists on importance of young women's participation on the basis of their own rights based agenda in formal and informal political agenda setting and decision making processes, women's rights, gender equality.
- Coordination with women rights organisations (WROs) to organize 'shadow' opportunities for trained young women leaders to shadow well established Palestinian women leaders and role models in their daily work.
- Coordination with PCPD to develop a common rights based feminist agenda and vision for the future (charter).
- WAC coordinated with (15) women CBOs to establish a coalition in advocacy initiative on "she leads"

6.2 Dissemination

WAC disseminated the following information during 2017:

- (180) news on all Programmes' activities, outcomes and success stories covered in local written newspapers, TV channels, WAC website and social media (Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube).
- (10) Position papers reflecting the opinion of WAC about emerging women's rights and gender equality issued and disseminated.
- (1000) SMS on the importance of women's political participation.
- (500) posters on women's political participation.
- (5) big signs on "Participation of young and marginalized women in political agenda setting and decision making".
- (1) Media campaign on "promoting a culture against VAW/GBV" conducted.
- (5) Radio sessions addressed "The Palestinian women's history in the political struggle, "Political participation of women ... between reality and hope.", "The role of media campaigns in promoting women's political participation.", "The women political charter.", and "The Participation of youth councils in community activities of municipalities."
- (500) copies of the directory of services (referral pathways
- (6) five-minute short films produced about women entrepreneurs selected through open competition.
- (1) Documentary film on WAC's activities, outcomes and success stories produced.
- (1) Documentary film on the project "Let's not only count women. Let's make women count". Produced.
- (2000) copies of quarterly Al-Ghaida magazine.
- (2) radio sessions on ending killing women under what so called "honor killing".
- (2) radio spots on participation of young and marginalized women in political formal and informal decision making

- (1000) copies of brochure for the project entitled “Women, War, and Political Conflicts: Palestinian Women’s in Gaza “
- A documentary film "Soul Pain" in the local TV, Hona Al-Quds T.V, and AL-Kufiya Channel.
- Radio sessions on the objective, activities, and outcomes of the project entitled “Women, War, and Political Conflicts: Palestinian Women’s in Gaza”.
- TEDX with Theater day production, where two of the women supporters participated and presented their experience on bereavement.
- 10000 SMS on (no for occupation, division, blockade, violence) , (together towards society free from violence) and on (society silence is a permission for violence continuation).
- A psychosocial support manual for GBV cases was disseminated included principles and ethics of psychosocial support, Psychosocial intervention program, Self-care of psychologists and supervision, and annexes as (models, metrics, work plans, and details of some techniques).
- A report on “The Women and great Return March “GRM” which deals with women's and the Great Return March in the Gaza Strip aims to identify the effects of the participation of women themselves or their family members in Great Return Marches especially concerning their different roles in society.
- A short video (using AJ+ model) in Arabic and English languages on our YouTube channel and social media networks. The video underlined the Israeli siege imposed on the Gaza Strip over the past 11 years and its effects on the health sector in general, and on women’s health conditions in particular. Links:
<https://www.facebook.com/wacps/videos/1180939312060363/>
<https://www.facebook.com/wacps/videos/1164835890348312/>.
- An online petition on AVAAZ.ORG “International Community, Your voices can STOP death”. 46,635 people signed our online petition until today. This was achieved through advertising and promoting for the petition on social media platforms, our network of individuals, influencers and organizations. These platforms included: “ads.hsoub /Sitescout”.
- A hashtag on twitter advocating the cause on # make difference & #توقيعك_ببفرق Link:
https://secure.avaaz.org/en/community_petitions/International_Community_Your_voices_can_STOP_death?fbclid=IwAR1JarbSNWcuOX0S-crFXOwF4h1K8I-QoeIpyM2c0M8Rft31mAoyGP_azPs

7 Visibility of donors

During the reporting period, WAC acknowledged the visibility of donors' contribution to programmes/ projects through written and visual identity of the donors in correspondence, website, photographs, briefings, Al Ghaida magazine, position papers, media broad cast programme presentations, invitations, signs, and all other items used to highlight donors’ participation. These items were very clear during the celebration of International Women Day on 8th March, 2017 and annual exhibition for marketing women's products.

8 Challenges faced and mitigation measures taken by WAC

- Restrictions on staff movement between Gaza Strip and West Bank and difficulties of staff to travel from Gaza to attend external meetings. The mitigation action taken by WAC was using video-conference or skype to communicate with people and organizations outside Gaza Strip.
- Restrictions imposed by authorities in Gaza on freedom of work have limited creativity in addressing some women's issues in Al-Ghayda magazine or implementing art activities in community events as they need pre-permission from Gaza Ministry of Interior and Police.
- The current political division between Fatah and Hamas and the Israeli detention of PLC members had resulted in the freeze of the legislative council. With the freeze of the PLC, important work of women's organizations such as reform of laws from a gender perspective and amending the electoral system had been sabotaged.
- The humanitarian crisis and socio-economic hardship in Gaza Strip has increased the women demand on WAC services.
- The imposed illegal absolute closure of Gaza has caused general human rights crises in Gaza and delaying the implementation of planned activities. WAC followed effective monitoring of likely risks and rescheduling of activities to be implemented within the planned time frame.
- The frequent electricity cuts (up to 20 hours). The mitigation action taken by WAC was having a UBS for the equipment, stand-by electricity generator and solar energy-based to bridge the gap in electricity supply.
- Difficulties in supplying spare parts for maintaining hardware of information systems. The mitigation action taken by WAC is selecting equipment that has available spare parts in local markets.

9 Lessons learned

- Focus on financial sustainability of WAC work through diversifying the funding sources.
- Advantage of applying HRBA to project cycle phases and building the capacities of both the rights holders to protect their rights and duty bearers to fulfil their obligations based on international standards.
- Apply theory of change in designing project with emphasis on change at individual, community and duty bearers' levels to achieve sustained change.
- Train local CBOs to leverage their role in eliminating GBV against vulnerable women and girls in marginalized communities.
- Importance of raising awareness of men and boys to change their beliefs, attitude and behavior to reduce GBV, facilitate women and girls' involvement in project activities and support the social reintegration of survivors of GBV into their families.
- Advance Survivor-Centered Approach so that that the survivor's rights, needs and wishes are prioritized when designing and developing GBV-related interventions.
- Take into account educational differences when developing awareness-raising for women and men.
- Base training and awareness-raising on topics relevant to the targeted communities so that materials should be culturally and gender sensitive.

- Good project design begins with analyzing and understanding local context and engaging the target groups from the outset.
- Project monitoring could have been enhanced with a more efficient strategic approach focused on analyzing the results, and the integration of lessons learned in the work with beneficiaries.
- Coordinate with other GBV actors in the targeted locations to avoid any overlapping and duplication in service provision.
- Work with targeted communities to create supportive environments for vulnerable women and girls' survivors of GBV.
- Work with duty bearers to protect and promote rights of vulnerable women and girls' survivors of GBV and to end culture of impunity.
- Focus on economic enablement for women survivors of GBV.
- Take into account external factors that may affect the achievement of project outputs and outcomes.
- Work with girls and boys to embed the concept of gender equality and prevent GBV at an early age.
- Successful training and awareness- raising need quality control in terms of measuring what participants have learned.
- Training should be participatory and related to real-life experiences.
- Group training creates solidarity as well as capacity.
- Develop positive models of masculinity to build equal relationships and to challenge violence against women.
- Focus on quality rather than quantity for more meaningful impact.
- Include qualitative indicators to measure meaningful progress.
- Consider participants' needs and expectations after the project ends.
- Track the learning and development of beneficiaries to ensure that new skills are put into practice.
- Formulate targets and indicators that can accurately capture the results.
- Project indicators should be linked to available data collection and tools.
- Baseline and end-line data are essential to track outcomes in project locations.
- Include monitoring, evaluation and learning in the project design.
- Gender is a complicated and powerful subject: use appropriate expertise when designing training materials.
- Encourage participants to take ownership of activities to avoid long-term funding expectations.
- Project design should include an exit strategy to secure future resources.
- Design strategies based on gender-responsive needs assessment, in particular for SGBV.
- Be realistic about project outcomes in politically volatile contexts.
- Track the alleviated suffering, saved lives and maintained human dignity of the vulnerable women and girls' survivors of GBV.
- Focus on in-depth work with vulnerable women and girls' survivors of GBV providing them coordinated, multi-sectoral, integrated and gender- responsive services in more specific geographic locations.

- Coordinate with other humanitarian actors in the targeted locations to avoid any overlapping and duplication in service provision.
- Advance Survivor-Centered Approach so that the survivor's rights, needs and wishes are prioritized when designing and developing GBV-related interventions

10 Annexes

Annex 1: Success stories linked to outcomes

Capacity Development Programme (CDP)

- Sahar Abu Amra, 41-year resident of Wadi Al Salqa, is a beneficiary of WAC projects. She said, "I live in a restricted area. I lost my home during the aggression of 2014 and took shelter at a school. I lived a harsh life with my ex-husband as he always abused me physically and verbally. After a period of time I decided to leave him to save my life and my children's life as well. I went to my family's house to live with them, but they refused because of my children. My family asked me to choose between abandoning my children and living with them. But, for sure, I chose to continue my life with my 6 children away from my family. I lived a hard life with very bad economic status as we had no source of income. My neighbors recommended seeking help at an association close to my home to get some aid. The turning point in my life was when the association "The Rural Women's Development Society" asked me to participate in a focus group to prepare needs assessment for WAC, then to participate in training on "prepare vulnerable women to the labor market" whereas the training changed my perspective to life. I gained new important information that improved my knowledge and changed my personality as I became self-confident, optimistic, and had good relations with my colleagues in the training. Then WAC provided me with temporary employment opportunity for four months. My life changed; I was very happy and so were my children because from the first month salary, I brought the essential needs for my children; I bought delicious food, paid the accumulated debt and home rent."
- Maha Mutair, 30 years old, the Head of the Youth Shadow Local Council (YSLC) of Jabalia, in the North Governorate, stated, "The young women not only learned about democratic processes and roles and responsibilities deriving from them, they were able to put these into practice. Also, they were very aware that this is what they were doing – from drawing up roles and responsibilities of the YSLC to participating in elections, campaigning and then representing their constituents. The young women knew that they were creating something new and important in their lives and in their communities. The main lesson we have learned is that nothing is impossible if you want to make it happen."

Information and Innovative Research Programme (IIRP)

- Hnadi Akila, a lawyer at WAC's legal clinic, stated that "me as a lawyer I benefited from the developing and upgrading MIS where as its facilitating the process of

entering the data of each beneficiary of legal clinic, reducing time and efforts, and access the information whenever you want.

- Sabreen Al Nono, 22 years old, is a student at Media and Journalism department. She stated, "I got to know about Women's Affairs Center (WAC) through its website and Facebook page. Then, I asked WAC's media program coordinator if I could become a volunteer and benefit from the experience of others at WAC. After that, I became a volunteer and participated in several training courses related to preparing journalists. So, I became able to write at websites, magazines related to women organizations including Al Ghydaa Magazine issued by WAC.

Advocacy and Outreach Programme (AOP)

- Mostafa Fathi Abu Idaa, household man, participated in awareness-raising workshop; he stated, "It is the first time for me to attend such workshops. It was informative; it provided me with valued knowledge, and addressed topics related to women's rights and gender which are important to our practical and professional life. As a result of the workshop, my attitudes and behaviors related to women have changed significantly, especially regarding the way I deal with my wife as I became caring for her. I support her and respect her rights."
- Samaher Al Masri from Al-Atta Charitable Society mentioned, "Our organization modified and adopted activities related to gender, violence against women and women's issues, especially the issues of femicide and suicide under the pretext of protecting family honor (honor crimes). Also, we now target girls and boys in our activities to change their beliefs, attitudes and behaviors to stop GBV against women and girls through building their capacities and participating in training and workshops on violence, gender sensitivity and GBV as well as participating in the Pioneers Club for girls and boys that we supervise."
- Asmaa Abu Jazzar, 23 years old, finished her studies from Al-aqsa University. She had no experience in the field of filmmaking, and therefore, was always afraid of applying to jobs and contests. She was always hesitant as she feared that her ideas would not be accepted. After her first participation in a contest, Asmaa presented her film idea to the Advisory Committee of the Film Festival organized by WAC on domestic violence and its effects on children. She was one of 25 other participants. WAC helped her develop her idea over 3 meetings. Her film was screened with all other participating films. Her film was selected as the best film, winning the first place.

Testimonies by WAC staff

- WAC project staff mentioned that the women who received psychosocial support were somewhat conservative and reluctant to talk about their personal experiences at the beginning of the meetings, but with the use of different tools in the first meeting, project staff was able to break the ice and gain participants' trust. Later on, participants showed willingness to participate in such groups where they could find attention and knowledge; they learned how to face and deal with problems, how to

get rid of negative attitudes, and how to make decisions. Their interaction in meetings and participation in activities reflected confidence in female specialists, contrary to the reservation and reluctance they showed to the same specialists at the beginning of the meetings. The targeted women have become fully aware of and took action to address gender-based violence. So, they became more powerful and had the courage to make decisions and get rid of the isolation. They became more able to deal with violence and accept the fact that their children were injured. They gained control of their life and had the opportunity to reintegrate themselves back to the public life.

- WAC staff indicated that Mrs. Suad Al Mubaiad and Mrs. Nibal Eliwa, bereaved women who later became supporters and received individual support sessions that enabled them to reduce the effects of trauma and deal with loss, joined several trainings conducted by protection networks for GBV (Sana) that was established by Women's Affairs Center in partnership with service providers, decision makers and community leaders. Mrs. Hana Al Zant, project coordinator for project "Preventing and Responding to Increased GBV Vulnerability among IDP Women and Girls" funded by UNFPA, has mentioned that Mrs. Suad Al Mubaiad and Mrs. Nibal Eliwa participated in training on GBV referral pathway and GBV CP SOPs including case management. The two participants implemented initiatives on the rights of girls in education without discrimination, and stopping early marriage. These Bereaved women (rights holders) gained control of their life and were empowered and became supporters to other bereaved women and claimed their rights (agents of change).
- WAC project staff mentioned that dissatisfaction of some families with the participation of women in the individual, collective and public support sessions had changed after the negotiations with the families. There has been significant change and active participation of men and women, and men supported their wives and daughters.

Annex 2: News coverage for WAC activities and results:

The collage consists of four news articles:

- Top-Left:** An article from 'شؤون المرأة' magazine titled "شؤون المرأة" يقدم ورشة حول "الخدمات المصرفية المقدمة من بنك فلسطين". It features a photo of a workshop with women seated around a table.
- Top-Right:** An article from 'Dunya Al-Watani' titled "شؤون المرأة" بغزة يطالب بضرورة إنهاء كافة أشكال العنف ضد النساء. It includes a photo of a group of people holding protest signs.
- Bottom-Left:** A news article from 'PANET' dated 12.05.2019 titled "مركز شؤون المرأة يعزّز فعالية لإحياء الحملة العالمية لمناهضة العنف ضد المرأة". It includes a photo of a car and a sidebar with a 'BOOM!' advertisement.
- Bottom-Right:** An article from 'Go' network titled "هي تقود" حملة لمشاركة المرأة سياسياً. It includes a photo of a woman speaking at a podium.