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AGENCIA ANDALUZA DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL
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Evaluation Report:

Humanitarian action to contribute to the protection of rights of the Palestinian population under occupation in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, with special emphasis on gender equality and children

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Executive Summary

Introduction

In 2017, ACPP submitted a proposal for the financing of its intervention in the communities of Jit and Jinsafut in response to the call for humanitarian action in situations of long-term chronic crises or forgotten crises, opened by the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID), Department of Equality and Social Policy of the Junta de Andalucía (Andalusian Regional Government).

The contents of this report reflect the fundamental aspects of the triangulation of information gathered from agents, secondary sources and the target population. For this reason, the AWRAD evaluation team would like to thank all those who have facilitated this process in one way or another and, in particular, all those who participated in the interviews and workshops carried out.

Methodology and Conditions

AWRAD undertook a comprehensive review of the relevant project documents provided by the ACPP team including: Donors’ Guidelines, Work plans, Baseline studies, Internal monitoring and evaluation reports and project indicators and log-frames. The team conducted a number of interviews with staff from ACPP and the implementing partners who have been involved in the project’s implementation in the targeted regions, as well as 4 focus groups in Jit and Jinsafut, and collected the data from the beneficiaries by phone using surveys; each beneficiary category had special questions that were relevant to the activities they received

Conclusions

With regard to **appropriateness**, the intervention is relevant in terms of its coherence with the priorities of the AACID and ACPP's own strategy and is also relevant to the rights-holders involved in the intervention. There is a high degree of harmonisation with other actors' interventions in the West Bank. In terms of the internal coherence of the project, the formal intervention logic has several weaknesses.

In connection with **effectiveness**, it can be considered that the **Specific Objective** has been achieved, reaching the four of the five indicators set, although the fourth is regarded as overly ambitious and not evaluable in the context of the project. With regard to the **first result**, an accountability mechanism has been set up in the two communities although many community members are not aware of its existence and it has not been much used to date. Land rehabilitation and protection have been put in place in Jit and Jinsafut, with some additional access to land and modest improvements in productivity in the two communities. The economic situation for the majority of participating farmers has improved slightly in both communities. Cash for work projects have been successfully carried although women have not been able to benefit from them. Training on better agricultural techniques has been carried out, above all on water management and safe use of agricultural inputs (including organic farming). However, while the participation of women farmers has been positive especially in the context of traditional societies, equal access to training on improved agricultural techniques has not been fully achieved, as a majority of participants in the training have been men.

In relation to the **second result**, participatory mechanisms to draw up the DRR plans were developed and the plans were successfully launched in March 2020. The CPC in Jinsafut was successfully set up and that of Jit reformed and updated. Although gender parity has not been completely achieved in line with the proposed

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indicator, women have a strong presence in the committee, with 10 out of 25 in Jit and 11 out of 25 in Jinsafut. Training of the CPC in Protection, the role of human rights defenders, the rights of people with disabilities and the implementation of IHL and IHRL, as well in Disaster Risk Reduction as well as firefighting and safety, was carried out. The women members have been particularly active in the training sessions held. The CPC has considerable recognition in the two communities, among those who know of its existence, as an entity capable of confronting risks, despite the lack of knowledge of the CPC by over three-quarters of the survey respondents. Links with other CPCs have been strengthened, through online exchange visits. The CPC has developed protocols to document violations of human rights by the occupation and these have been used in two main cases to date.

The **third outcome** focussed on child protection, fully achieved all seven indicators. The CPC has been successfully trained on child rights and CPC members have an improved understanding of issues around child rights and protection mechanisms. The CPCs have put in place protocols to deal with violations of those rights. Awareness raising sessions for teachers, parents and school children have been held, leading to greater awareness of the importance of psychological health and the importance of finding non-violent responses to stress and fears. Parents, teachers and students all value the creation of support mechanisms. However, there was a general opinion in the here groups that the sessions were insufficient, with only 50% believing that students with psychosocial problems are being fully supported in Jit and Jinsafut, and should be seen an initial phase of a longer process.

The **fourth outcome**, focussed on the protection of adults, particularly women, also achieved all seven indicators, four fully and three partially. Training of CPC members on CEDAW, UN1325 and the documentation of gender-based violations of human rights was successfully carried, and CPC members who participated in the training (24 of the 50 people originally planned) now consider that they have greater knowledge of women’s right to inheritance, for example, and are increasingly supportive of women’s demands for the respect for their rights. As a result, protocols have been established to report violations of women’s rights and the CPCs have become more interested in gender equality as a cross-cutting issues in projects. Following the carrying out of awareness raising and counselling sessions with women in the communities, the psychological care team of the PSCCW perceives an improvement in the psychological state of women who have received psychosocial support within the framework of the project. However, only 40 women were reached through psychosocial support instead of the 72 originally planned, due to problems connected to Covid-related quarantine and movement restrictions. There have been improvements in women's self-esteem, in their ability to express emotions and in their knowledge of rights. The work with male ex-detainees has been focused on providing them with techniques and tools to deal with their psychological stress and problems, in addition to introducing them to the services and mandate of the ex-detainees’ commission.

The **fifth outcome**, focusing on advocacy and outreach to Palestinian and Israeli public opinion, has fully achieved all four proposed indicators. Peace Now was supported in the production of its Settlement Construction Report, highlighting treats from settler outposts in the Qalqilya Governorate, which are particularly negative for Jinsafut. Social and traditional media campaigns reached hundreds of thousands of Israelis. Yesh Din documented 19 offenses committed against Palestinians in the Qalqilya District, including 1 in Jit, collecting 28 testimonies in these incidents. In these incidents, and filing 11 complaints. Yesh Din has also updated information on IHL/IHRL violations on the Palestinian population by Israeli civilians and soldiers.

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Recommendations

For ACPP

- Make explicit the theory of change which underlies the ACPP strategy in Palestine, dedicating time to develop and explain the assumptions used.
- Elaborate an overall gender strategy to apply to work in Palestine, based on applied research and in permanent dialogue with feminist organisations in Palestine and the wider Middle East.
- Explain clearly which human rights should be the focus of each project, as a pedagogical exercise in order for all stakeholders – rights holders and duty bearers – to understand what objectives (in terms of rights) are involved in each intervention or focus of the strategy.
- Reformulate the relationship with the Israeli human rights organisations, not necessarily in the sense of changing their status within the projects, but rather in order to share wider objectives and offer them the opportunity to provide input for more strategic work. This could involve facilitating contacts with Palestinian organisations (which does not imply the acceptance of a “normalisation” proposal).
- Encourage the consolidation of the Action Group to ensure a real coordination between the three Palestinian organisations and ACPP at all levels, from the organisational down to the implementation of activities, via strategy.
- Revise the process of establishing objectives during project formulation in order to ensure greater coherence in the intervention logic, respecting cause – effect relationships between the different levels of the projects and revise the formulation of indicators to incorporate SMART criteria.
- Develop an evaluation protocol, as the concrete expression of the incorporation of an evaluation culture in the organisation and as a base for future evaluation work with the Palestinian partners.

For the NGOs of the Action Group

- Develop concrete coordination measures at all levels, especially concerning the planning of activities in the framework of projects, to ensure the creation of real synergies and greater impact.
- Organise and systematise the Exchange of information between Action Group partners.
- Promote a further incorporation of gender and human rights mainstreaming.
- Elaborate and protocolise evaluation mechanisms which go beyond the carrying out of pre- and post-tests and establish common and adaptable criteria and methodologies.
- Elaborate a series of steps which allow the creation of entry points for working with gender interests, adapted to the context of each community. This could involve working in parallel on capacity building for women (see also below) to enable them to make claims, while also working on strategies to convince the men of the benefits for the community connected to greater gender equity. This also implies a measurement of the usefulness of certain content (CEDAW for example) in each cultural context.
- Widen the training provided for women to include questions of (reproductive and sexual) health, disabilities and positive discipline. Combine this training with greater psychosocial support for women in order to further improve their self-esteem and their empowerment.
- Take into consideration the design and implementation of a strategy of economic empowerment for women, which could contain vocational training and/or access to a credit fund.
- Carry out further psychosocial support for ex – detainees, taking into account the different needs of ex – detainees of different ages.

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- Continue to prioritise the participation of women in the CPC, with an affirmative action strategy for training and exchange visits, seeking to increase the number of women members over time, perhaps in combination with support for the women's organisations in the community, and use the revision of the RRD and Protection Plans in Jit and Jinsafut to promote the incorporation of gender mainstreaming in all sectors.
- Ensure that the training sessions are organised at times when both women and men can participate and eliminate other possible barriers to the participation.
- Consider how better synergies can be created between support activities for children and those for their parents to ensure greater results
- Improve communication with those people participating in the land rehabilitation and protection activities, in order to avoid misunderstanding and to limit false expectations.
- Ensure quality of fencing is taken into consideration. Consider the need for land rehabilitation activities **before** fencing is installed and include complementary actions for land improvement such as the installation and/or improvement of wells.
- Continue and expand the support for awareness raising at a community level (especially in the CPC) concerning risk perception, using the thematic areas and components developed in other Action Group projects as a benchmark.
- Continue to promote the idea of exchanges with other experiences in order to share best practice in the different areas of the projects.

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List of Acronyms

AACID	Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
ACPP	Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz
CBO	Community-based Organization
CPC	Comité de Protección Comunitaria
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDHH	Derechos Humanos
DIH	Derecho Internacional Humanitario
DIDH	Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
EEAS	European External Action Service
IDH	Índice de Desarrollo Humano
MAEC	Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación (Gobierno de España)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODS	Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PMA	Programa Mundial de Alimentos
PNUD	Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
PSCCW	Psycho Social Counseling Center for Women
RDD	Reducción de Riesgo de Desastres

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Chapter I: Introduction

ACPP has been present in Palestine since 1993 with the implementation of development and humanitarian action projects. Since 2016, it has started to implement a strategy centred particularly in the communities of Salfit and Qalqilya Governorates, especially in those communities with a significant percentage of their municipal territory in Area C, where threats from Israeli authorities and settlers in illegal settlements in the West Bank, are highest.

Central to this new strategy has been the formation of long-term relationships with three Palestinian NGOs: PHG, PARC and PSCCW, which have later become the Action Group, a permanent consortium that, together with ACPP, implements interventions within the framework of the Strategy initially promoted by the NGO.

The actions contemplated in the strategy form part of a financing plan aimed at decentralised cooperation in Spain, which requires its resizing to fit in with the financing possibilities of the autonomous institutions in Spain.

The beginning of this more general implementation consisted in carrying out a pre-assessment and identification work on the general challenges in the two governorates as a whole, with detailed information on the situation of each community.

In 2017, ACPP submitted a proposal for the financing of its intervention in the communities of Jit and Jinsafut in response to the call for humanitarian action in situations of long-term chronic crises or forgotten crises, opened by the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID), Department of Equality and Social Policy of the *Junta de Andalucía* (Andalusian Regional Government).

In November of the same year, a grant of € 300.000,00 was approved and the project started in September 2019.

The project, which seeks to prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and shocks associated with IHL/IHRL violations on the rights and dignity of 5373 people in zonas de Area C, Qalqilya, is organised along five main axes, focusing on the restoration of the economic capacity of vulnerable households, the creation and strengthening of the Civil Protection Committees and psychosocial support to boys and girls, on one hand, and adults, particularly women, on the other, and the advocacy towards duty bearers around the infringement of Palestinian rights.

Bearing in mind not only ACPP's obligations to its various funders, but also the need to learn from what has been done, to understand the impact on the lives of the people involved, and to promote accountability to them and make them and make improvements where necessary, ACPP has organised the carrying out an evaluation to measure the results and impact of the projects within the framework of the Strategy.

In the first place, this implies carrying out an evaluation of the AACID-supported intervention in Jit and Jinsafut and its degree of sustainability, as well as to promote a process of collective learning and capacity building of the people and institutions involved and, in this way, identify other areas of collaboration that would mark the future development of the Strategy in Palestine.

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The contents of this report reflect the fundamental aspects of the triangulation of information gathered from agents, secondary sources and the target population. For this reason, the AWRAD evaluation team would like to thank all those who have facilitated this process in one way or another and, in particular, all those who participated in the interviews and workshops carried out.

Chapter II: Objectives and Scope

Objectives

The objective of this assignment is to evaluate the project "Humanitarian action to contribute to the protection of rights of the Palestinian population under occupation in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, with special emphasis on gender equality and children", financed by the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID) in its call for 2017, with file code OCC038/2017. This project was financed with a total of € 300.000.

The evaluation will offer a set of evidence and insights on the development of the project and its impact, emphasizing the impact from a gender perspective and Human Rights-based approach. The main objectives of the evaluation will be two:

- a) First, the analysis of the adequacy and coherence of the project within the context and with the rights holders in the design and implementation phases.
- b) The assessment and measurement of the final situation of the target population, the context and its relationship with the population, as well as unforeseen factors that may have influenced the impact of the project.

These objectives should also be contextualized and evaluated with regards to the project's contributions in the broader intervention framework of the ACPP Humanitarian Aid Strategy, where it will be necessary to frame the possible impacts linked to contribute in future projects, as well as the conditioning factors from the broad context.

Both objectives will be aimed at analysing and extracting lessons and elements for reflection and learning (conclusions) about the degree to which the objectives and results set out in the identification and formulation of the project have been achieved that provide feedback to the decision-making processes. It also seeks to facilitate the systematization of good practices, the lessons learned about the development of the programme as well as the accountability for the use of resources and the obtained results, both to the AACID and to the protagonists of the intervention evaluated. The service must provide a plan for incorporation of lessons learned with proposals to be executed, as well as material for the accountability to the rights holders.

The temporal scope of the evaluation is framed from the project starting date to the identifiable impacts during the evaluation fieldwork.

The incorporation of the Gender and Human Rights Based Approach in the evaluation of the execution is mandatory in the service, which implies analysing and discerning whether the intervention promotes or protects human rights and gender equality. Therefore, it is necessary to:

- Carry out evaluations focused on the design, processes, results and impacts of an intervention, with the aim of providing evidence of its effects on gender relations and inequalities and on the exercise of Human Rights.

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- Understand evaluation as a process that encourages the participation of rights holders, other stakeholders and duty bearers, contributes to accountability and capacity building, and promotes empowerment and transformation in favour of gender equality and the exercise of Human Rights and Child Protection.

Evaluation Scope

Although this is an evaluation of an AACID-funded project, this report frames its analysis in the context of a broader evaluation, that of the ACPP Strategy in Palestine as a whole. In this sense, this evaluation takes into account the impacts in a broader framework than only those of the project financed by the AACID, as well as the conditioning factors of the more global context.

In this sense, although the main analysis is carried out using data from the villages of Jit and Jinsafut, the evaluation takes into account the holistic intervention in Qalqilya and Salfit.

The scope of the evaluation covers the period from the beginning of the evaluated project to beyond its completion, taking into account the impacts identified during the field work.

Chapter III: Background and Context

Background

According to its reports and the lists of projects carried out, ACPP has worked in Palestine since 1993 through interventions to strengthen basic sectors of the Palestinian State (water, food, education, etc.), as well as actions aimed at promoting peace and dialogue.

ACPP has maintained a partnership relationship with PARC since 2003, carrying out more than 70 projects jointly, focused especially on meeting the needs of the Palestinian population in Area C (Hebron, Nablus, Bethlehem, etc.), as well as in the Gaza Strip. Since the introduction of a new strategy, developed with local partners, in 2016, it has focused on addressing the causes of the long-term chronic situation in the occupied Palestinian territories. At the same time, Israeli organizations working for a peaceful and just resolution to the conflict have also begun to be approached.

After having initiated contacts in the context of a joint participation in Morocco, the relationship with PSCCW began in 2016 through a one-off collaboration within the framework of a humanitarian intervention carried out by ACPP and PARC.

ACPP has had a relationship with Peace Now for several years and has carried out 9 projects together. Likewise, ACPP maintains a relationship for several years with Yesh Din and the two entities have jointly carried out 13 projects. Nevertheless, the relationship with the Israeli organisations has always been that of a service provider, and is therefore different from that with the Action Group Palestinian NGOs.

In the context of the chronic humanitarian crisis in Palestine, ACPP has actively participated in three clusters in the framework of humanitarian action in Palestine: Food Security, since 2012; Protection, since 2014; and Water and Sanitation, since 2012.

The objective of the project evaluation is part of ACPP 2017-2020 strategy, to be carried out by the Action Group (a coalition of 3 Palestinian NGOs - PHG, PARC, PSCCW - with ACPP) geographically focused on the Salfit and Qalqilya Governorates within the areas of livelihoods, community protection and psychosocial support, with the implementation of complementary actions of political incidence, both in Israel and at the level of the European institutions.

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The project presented to the AACID in its 2017 call was approved on November 3, 2017 by Resolution 2018/10227 and began its execution in September 2019. The execution period of the subsidized project ended in April 2021.

The project was subject to a general modification, extending the period of implementation by four months, due to the incidence of the coronavirus pandemic.

In November 2020, an additional extension of 3 months was approved by the AACID, due to COVID-19 related delays to the project implementation.

In January 2021, and again due to the effect of the pandemic, the AACID approved a modification of budget lines, related above all to the reduction of travel and accommodation costs as well as the elimination of indicators, related the presence of Andalusian volunteers in Jit and Jinsafut.

Context

The Palestinian territories occupied by Israel after the 1967 war cover an area of 6,165 km² (5,800 km² in the West Bank and 365 km² in the Gaza Strip). The latest population estimates add a total of 5,101,152 inhabitants (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics - PCBS). Administratively, the Palestinian territories are divided into 16 regional governments (governorates). In the West Bank, the regional governments are: Bethlehem, Hebron, Jenin, Jericho, Jerusalem, Nablus, Qalqilya, Ramallah, Salfit, Tubas and Tulkarem. In the Gaza Strip, the regional governments are: Deir El Balah, Gaza, North Gaza, Khan Younes and Rafah.

According to the latest analysis by the Spanish Government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC), the Palestinian economy is underdeveloped and depends to a high degree on international aid. There is no proper industry and foreign trade is scarce. There are no reliable and complete statistics on the structure of GDP. The economic growth in the Palestinian territories is negative, especially in the Gaza Strip (growth rate in 2018 of -6%). In the West Bank, despite the more positive numbers, the quality of life is deteriorating rapidly and per capita income is not growing. Consumption is not taking off due to lack of liquidity and a high unemployment rate persists (youth unemployment is around 30% and in Gaza 50%). The legal-political situation in Palestine and the permanent Israeli occupation makes it very difficult for Palestine to expand its economy. The lack of powers and sovereignty over their energy supplies and borders, poor infrastructure, territorial fragmentation, deficiencies in the economic planning of the Palestinian government authorities or the lack of support for the local business sector are some of the reasons that prevent the Palestinian economy from taking off. (Office of Diplomatic Information, MAEC).

The economic situation is worsened by the decisions of the Israeli government, in February 2019, a decision was made to cut the funds transferred to the Palestinian authorities based on the taxes it collected from the Palestinian population by 5%. The Palestinian authorities protested by refusing to accept the partial tax transfers for almost eight months (Amnesty International). This Palestinian decision, and the reduction in foreign aid, led to a drop in income of 60% and forced the Palestinian government to cut the payment of salaries of tens of thousands of civil and public employers, suppliers and pensioners.

The situation is critical in the West Bank and East Jerusalem where 13.9% of the population lives below the poverty line, and it is totally disastrous in the Gaza Strip where the figure reaches 53% of the population. This situation puts 2.5 million people in a state of absolute dependence on aid. On the other hand, the continued expansion of illegal settlements in the West Bank impacts the labour market of the Palestinian population. With no job opportunities in the Palestinian Territories, more than 127,000 Palestinians (24% of the workforce employed in the West Bank) work in the Israeli settlements every day, thus maintaining and developing a

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system that ultimately leads to increased annexation, creating a very high dependency ratio of the Palestinian labour market on the Israeli economy.

In relation to social indicators, the situation is very worrying. According to the latest data from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Palestine has a Development Index of 0.708, which places it 115th out of 189 countries. Although this figure represents an increase in human development of 7.4% between 2006 and 2019, this progress has been stalled since 2015 with an increase of only two thousandths in the index since 2017.

According to figures from PCBS and the United Nations, this stagnation is explained by the differences between the components of the HDI. So, while the life expectancy at birth of the Palestinian population has risen to 75.9 years in 2020, the average number of years of schooling has stagnated at 9.2 years (out of an expected total of 13.4) and the GNI per capita has dropped dramatically. This situation is aggravated by the impact of inequality. The HDI adjusted for inequality has been calculated at 0.613 in 2019, which implies a loss of 13.4% due to inequality (although this total is lower than other countries in the region). Among the key factors that contribute to both the decline in per capita income and inequality is the high unemployment rate, which is around 30%. These rates are also aggravated by the fact that Palestine is a country with a very high population density of 823 people / km² and a young population (with an average age of 21 years).

The clearest cause of stagnation or decline in social indicators is the Israeli occupation. In 2019, UNCTAD published a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation for Palestinians that puts the fiscal cost of the occupation at US \$ 47.7 trillion between 2000 and 2017. Among the most important factors explaining these losses are the Israeli settlements in the West Bank which are illegal under international law, and the actions of settlers (settlers). According to the Israeli NGO Peace Now, at the end of 2020 there were 145 settlements approved by the Israeli authorities (132 in the West Bank and 13 in East Jerusalem), plus 135 extensions of settlements (outposts), which do not have official recognition but are provided with aid by the Israeli government. The total number of settlers is estimated at around 666,000 people.

A significant part of this population exercises constant violence towards the Palestinian population, including physical attacks, setting fires, destroying crops, especially olive groves, or blocking roads. In most cases, the Israeli army, instead of protecting the Palestinian population (as is its obligation under international law), tolerates or even encourages the violent actions of the settlers. The legal system does not offer any protection against these violations of the human rights of the Palestinians. A study by the Israeli human rights organization Yesh Din, in 2019, shows that less than 2% of cases of violence committed by Israeli settlers against the Palestinian population end with a conviction for a settler.

Settler violence aims to force Palestinians to abandon their ancestral lands, as part of a strategy to expand Israeli control over land in the West Bank. Through the use of Ottoman and British Mandate laws that allow the expropriation of uncultivated land, the reclassification of land as public use, or the physical impediment, through violence or other obstacles, of Palestinian owners' access to their land, the settlements have expropriated 120,000 hectares of Palestinian land, especially in the so-called Area C.

In their daily lives, the Palestinian population of the West Bank suffers from severe restrictions on mobility, access to water, land use and management of rural and developable land, with devastating consequences on basic rights such as health and education. In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, restrictions on the movement of people and goods, limited access to land and natural resources, denial of basic services, settlement expansion, settler violence and increased demolitions (some of the infrastructures financed with European funds), have created a coercive environment with complex needs, both humanitarian and developmental. The reduction of the space available to the Palestinian population to carry out their normal activities is a consequence of the colonization, demolition of properties and destruction of urban areas, the limitation of the areas of residence and the disaggregation and territorial fragmentation. At the end of the

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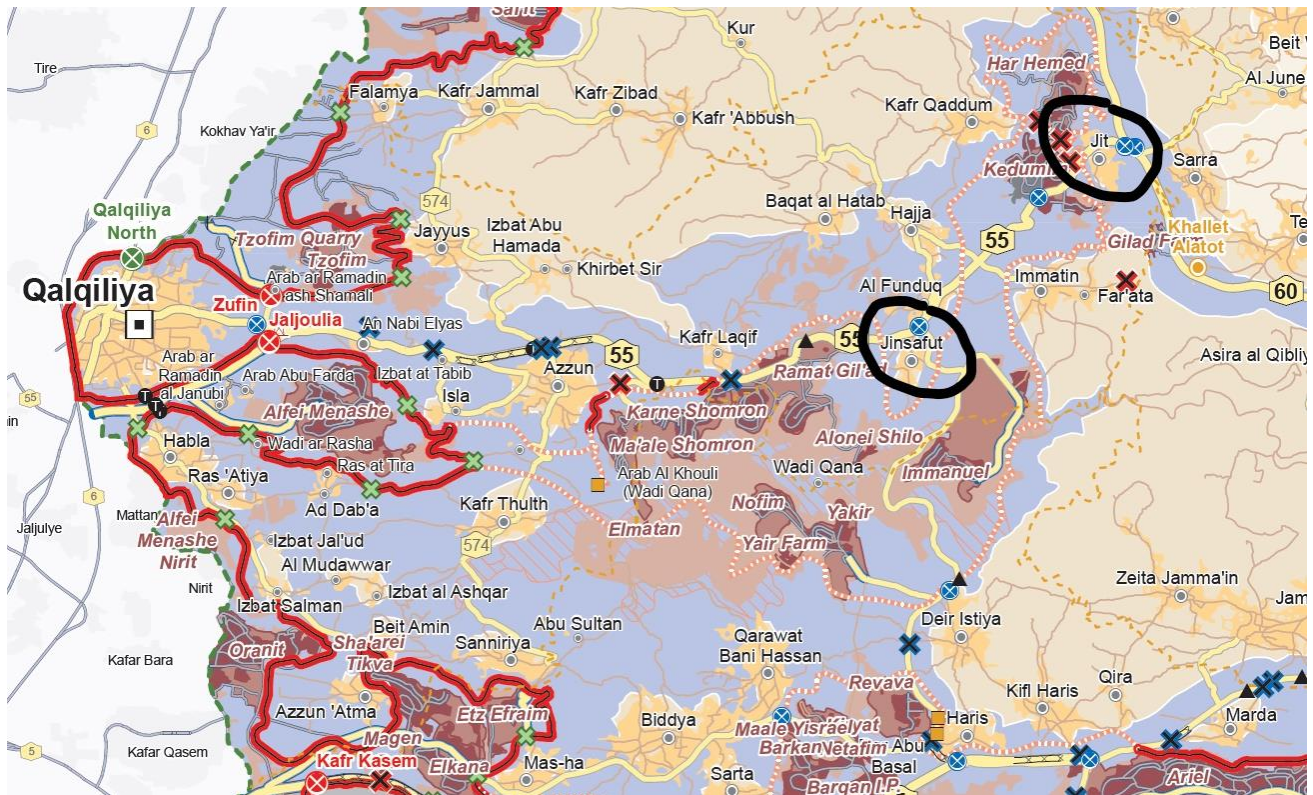
Oslo period (1993-2000) the “islands” over which the Palestinian authorities in the West Bank have control are made up of 227 enclaves (88% of which are less than 2 square kilometres) and all divided due to being surrounded by areas under Israeli jurisdiction or due to physical access obstacles (checkpoints) (AECID).

The negative effects produced by the occupation have different impacts on women and men. These impacts can be clearly observed in food security, health, and violence, among other areas. Likewise, the prolonged oppression of the occupation is carrying out a change in family relationships. According to the gender analysis report of the World Food Program (WFP), there is an increase in the size of households, incorporating the extended family as a strategy to easily access assistance more, both from the Palestinian Authority and of the international community. According to the PMA report, this fact reinforces a patriarchal system where women have less independence and older men seek to reaffirm their control (PMA, 2020). Another consequence is an increase in the rate of early marriages.

According to data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), in 2018, the worsening economic situation also affects women and men unequally. While 11% of Palestinian households are headed by women, at least 21.2% of households that receive assistance from the Ministry of Social Development (due to poverty) have a woman as the head of the family. Unequal market access results in a participation of only 20% of Palestinian women, at the same time unemployment rate among the female population doubles that of men (53.7% for women, and 26.4% for men).

According to the AECID Humanitarian Strategy 2020-2021, the joint gender analysis carried out in 2017 by OCHA and UN WOMEN reflects the continuous violations in terms of the protection of women and girls (including security incidents, denial of rights, access to services and psychosocial well-being). This analysis shows the increase in gender-based violence in the most vulnerable communities (especially in the case of women with disabilities, with even more restricted access to services), warning of an increased risk of early marriage. On the other hand, access to prevention and response services is limited and needs to be reinforced (AECID).

Local Context



Source: OCHA

Jit is a Palestinian village in Qalqilya Governorate, located 19.74km north-east of Qalqilya City. It is bordered by Sarra and Beit Iba (in Nablus Governorate) to the east, Far'ata and Immatin to the south, Kafr Qaddum village to the west, and Qusin village (in Nablus Governorate) to the north. Since 1994, Jit has been governed by a Village Council, and it is part of the First Joint Services Council.

The total Area of the village is 8,446 dunums, including 523 dunums slated as Area B, and 7,923 dunums slated as area C. The built-up area covers 301 dunums and the current agricultural area 3,079 dunums (OCHA, 2016).

The main economic intakes of the population of Jit have been usually coming from agricultural-related activities, and particularly Za'atar, even though in the recent years the population has started favouring employment opportunities in private sector and within settlements. According to ARIJ the agricultural sector amounted to 70% of the labour distribution, while the Israel labour market counted for 20% (ARIJ, 2013).

The last 5 years show an increased abandoning of farming and agricultural-related activities compared and an increased transition of the labour force to nearby settlements and Israel. The increasing competition of products coming from Israel settlements (subsidized and counting on extensive water resources), and the erosion of availability of accessible water and land, worsened the cost-benefit of any agricultural activity, causing a general abandonment of this traditional income-generated activity.

The total population of Jit is 2735 (PCBS, 2016) and the population growth rate in the last three years is 7.80%, higher than the average West Bank growth rate set at 2.5% according to the PCBS data 2016. The disaggregated population based on gender and age group distribution defined in the General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 is estimated as follows:

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Total Population	Men	Women	Less than 15 years	15 to 64 years	Above 65
2735	1384	1351	1179	1466	90

Table 1: Jit population by sex and age

Jinsafut (including Al Funduq locality) is a Palestinian village in Qalqilya Governorate, located 16 km east of Qalqilya City. It is bordered by Immatin village to the east, Deir Istiya village (in Salfit Governorate) to the south, Wadi Qana (in Salfit Governorate) to the west and Hajja to the north.

Until 2012, Al Funduq locality had been governed by a Projects’ Committee. However, in 2012, upon a decision by the Palestinian Ministry of Councils and the Ministry of Local Government, Al Funduq locality was merged with the bigger locality of Jinsafut village under Jinsafut Village Council

Since 1966, Jinsafut has been governed by a Village Council included within the First Joint Services Council.

The total Area of the village is 11,893 dunums, including 567 dunums slated as Area B, and 11,326 dunums slated as area C. The built-up area covers 369 dunums and the current agricultural area 7,179 dunums (OCHA, 2016)

The total population of Jinsafut is 2,638 (PCBS, 2016) and the population growth rate in the last three years is 7.81%, higher of the average West Bank growth rate set at 2.5% according to the PCBS data 2016. The disaggregated population based on gender and age group distribution defined in the General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 is estimated as follows:

Total Population	Men	Women	Less than 15 years	15 to 64 years	Above 65
2638	1353	1285	1124	1422	92

Table 2: Jinsafut population by sex and age

The main economic income of the population of both Jit and Jinsafut has traditionally come from agricultural-related activities, even though in the recent years the population has started favouring employment opportunities within Israel and Israeli settlements. According to ARIJ the agricultural sector amounted to 30% of the labour distribution in Jinsafut and 70% in Jit, while the Israel labour market counted for 30% in Jinsafut and 20% in Jit (ARIJ, 2013).

The last 5 years show an increased abandoning of farming and agricultural-related activities in both communities and an increased transition of the labour force to nearby settlements and Israel. The increasing competition of products coming from Israeli settlements (subsidized and with access to extensive water resources), and the erosion of availability of accessible water and land, has worsened the cost-benefit ratio of agricultural activity, causing a general abandonment of this traditional income-generated activity.

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Chapter IV: Evaluation Criteria and Questions

Evaluation Criteria

Within the framework of this evaluation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Terms of Reference, the following evaluation criteria have been utilized:

Appropriateness

Effectiveness and coordination

Efficiency

Impact and Coverage

Connectivity

Evaluation Questions

The evaluation questions for the criteria listed above:

Relevance

To what extent was the project/program in line with the national development priorities, ACPP’s Strategic Plan, the SDGs, OCHA 2021 HRP, the ECHO 2021 HIP?

To what extent were lessons learned from other relevant projects considered in the project’s design?

To what extent were perspectives of those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the attainment of stated results, taken into account during the project design processes?

To what extent was the program/project able to cover all relevant areas and beneficiary groups?

To what extent was the program/project in line with other similar interventions in the targeted areas?

Effectiveness

To what extent were the program/project outputs achieved?

To what extent did the program/project contribute to ACPP’s country strategy, the SDGs, and national development priorities?

To what extent has the ACPP’s partnership strategy been appropriate and effective?

What factors contributed to effectiveness or ineffectiveness?

Efficiency

To what extent was the program/project management structure efficient in generating the expected results?

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To what extent have the program/project implementation strategies and execution been efficient and cost-effective?

To what extent has there been an economical use of financial and human resources?

To what extent have project funds and activities been delivered in a timely manner?

Impact

What were the effects of the program/project on beneficiaries’ lives?

To what extent did the project contribute to the capacity building of partners, influence on broader policy/systems and impacts at beneficiary level?

Sustainability

To what extent will financial and economic resources be available to sustain the benefits achieved by the program/project?

What is the risk that the level of stakeholders’ ownership will be sufficient to allow for the program/project benefits to be sustained?

To what extent do stakeholders support the program/project’s long-term objectives?

Chapter V: Methodology

Desk Review

AWRAD undertook a comprehensive review of the relevant project documents provided by the ACPP team including:

- Donors’ Guidelines,
- Work plans
- Baseline studies,
- Donors’ reports,
- Internal monitoring and evaluation reports,
- Project indicators and log-frames,

Moreover, AWRAD reviewed other external literature and materials, and other relevant reports and statistics such as:

- PCBS, 2017, Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2017, available at: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2364-1.pdf>
- PCBS, 2017, Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2017, available at: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2364-1.pdf>

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In the field work, interviews have been conducted with ACPP team from the Middle East Area and the ACPP Delegation, the staff of the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), Psycho Social Counselling Centre for Women (PSCCW), and Israeli human rights actors Yesh Din and Peace Now. Four focus group discussions were planned with the beneficiaries in the selected areas. These groups have included representatives of local authorities, members of the Community Protection Committees, people involved in the participatory processes for the development of Community Protection and DRR Plans, people who are members of the community, women's organizations targeted by the program, among others. Surveys have been carried out in the two communities, with a representative sample of the people targeted by the project, according to the population reached.

Research Approach

AWRAD utilized mixed method approach and a triangulation approach that combined between quantitative (survey questionnaires) and qualitative data collection tools (focus groups and in-depth interviews) in order to achieve the project evaluation objectives. The following sections demonstrate in detail the research tools.

In depth interviews

The team conducted a number of interviews with staff from ACPP and the implementing partners who have been involved in the project’s implementation in the targeted regions.

The main purposes of these interviews were to evaluate the impact of the project and its activities on the beneficiaries, alignment and coherence with other interventions, achievement of its objectives, impact and sustainability.

Moreover, the interviews with the partner organizations’ staff were used to enquire about the trainings they received during the project and evaluate their impact.

Interviews were also held with the head of the village council in Jinsafut and the village project coordinator in Jit, as well as with a leader of the Jinsafut women’s association.

The lists of interviewees are provided in Annex 1.

Focus Groups Discussions

The research team conducted 4 focus groups in Jit and Jinsafut. The lists of FGDs and participants’ number are illustrated in Annex 2.

The sessions evaluated the effects of the activities received, the project’s interventions such as the benefits and changes from their participation in workshops, trainings, etc., and the benefits that the beneficiaries had received. The participants were chosen from the lists obtained from PARC and PSCCW.

Surveys

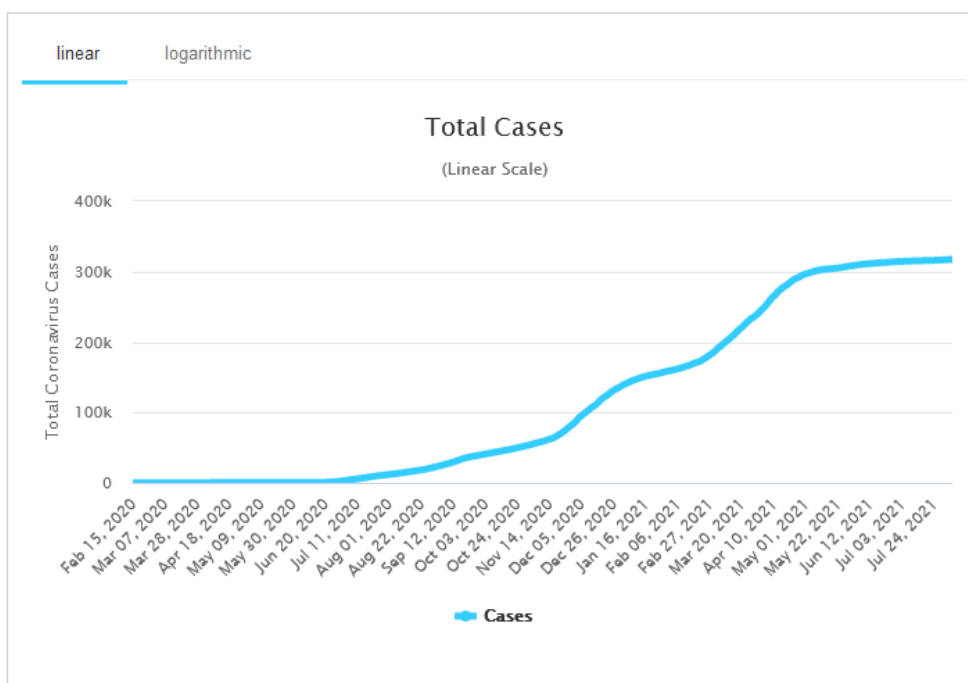
Our team collected the data from the beneficiaries by phone using surveys; each beneficiary category had special questions that were relevant to the activities they received (Annex 3).

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Chapter VI: Limitations of the Evaluation

The first important limitation has been the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Palestine. A total of 346,245 cases of coronavirus has been estimated in the Palestinian population since the start of the health emergency. The situation worsened considerably at the end of February 2021, and led the Palestinian Ministry of Health to impose strict lockdown on the West Bank from the end of February, 2021. This fact, combined with curfews and previous partial lockdowns in Ramallah, Salfit and Qalqilya, has caused difficulties for the fieldwork, although, according to the WHO the situation has improved considerably from July, 2021 in the West Bank, with just 150 active cases, while testing has increased again with positivity dropping right down to 0.5%.

Total Coronavirus Cases in the State of Palestine



A second important limitation has been the difficulty in involving women in the evaluation process, which explains the relatively low participation rate of women in the fieldwork activities. This is due, firstly, to an unequal participation of women and men in the project itself, particularly in the component centred on land rehabilitation and fencing, which itself involved the majority of the participating rights holders and the largest share of the budget. Furthermore, many of the women contacted for interview or to participate in focus groups, stated that they did not wish to participate in the evaluation, perhaps due to pressure from their male relatives.

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Chapter VII: Main Findings

This chapter sets out the main findings of the evaluation, organised according to the criteria and evaluation questions established in Chapter IV.

Relevance

Relevance for the agents involved in the intervention

The project under evaluation aims to "Prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and shocks associated with IHL/IHRL violations on the rights and dignity of 5373 people (2635 women and girls, 2738 men and boys) Area C, Qalqilya, West Bank, Palestine". To achieve this objective, there are five main lines of intervention: 1) Improving the productive capacity of 67 vulnerable households in the two communities through cash for work and land reclamation initiatives; 2) Strengthening community resilience and protection in the two communities through the development of a Community Protection and DRR Plan and the capacity building of the Community Protection Committees; 3) promoting the protection of 1,255 girls and 1,302 boys in order to face the systematic IHL / IHRL violations; 4) promoting the protection of 1,380 women and 1,436 men facing systematic violations of their rights; and, 5) raising awareness amongst duty bearers of structural factors that provoke IHL/IHRL violations in Area C..

In order to analyse the relevance of the intervention, its relationship with the cooperation objectives of the AACID - *Junta de Andalucía* (and other relevant donors, especially Spanish Cooperation), with ACPP's Strategic Plan and with the plans and priorities of the local partners involved, as well as those of the rights-holders directly involved in the intervention, has been studied.

The **AACID Strategic Plan (PACODE) 2015-2018**, which was in force at the time the project under evaluation was approved, establishes a series of strategic objectives. As regards Humanitarian Action, the Strategic Plan emphasises its specificity compared to other areas of cooperation, the special focus on the protection of the welfare of women and girls in humanitarian situations, not causing further harm to gender relations and girls in humanitarian situations, not causing further damage to gender relations, the respect of internationally recognised humanitarian principles and its comprehensive and all-encompassing approach. The Strategic Plan, reaffirms the principles established in the Humanitarian Action Operative Plan 2010-2012 (POAH) and considers the integration of a gender aware approach to be key for the AACID humanitarian action programme. Two of the central strategic axes of the AACID's humanitarian action are focussed on prevention, preparation and mitigation of disasters, and the particular attention given to chronic long-term crises.

The Plan also gives preferential attention to those population groups that are exposed to high vulnerability or at risk of social exclusion, recognised and protected by the vulnerability or at risk of social exclusion, recognised and protected by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including women, indigenous peoples, refugees and displaced people, people with disabilities and, especially, children.

In terms of **geographical priorities**, Palestine is among the 23 countries prioritised by the AACID, while at the same time it is committed to humanitarian action in those situations where people are most vulnerable and in contexts of long-term crisis, which also implies the prioritisation of action in Palestine.

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Although the AACID does not establish **annual plans**, the regulations for the 2017 call for proposals establish the need to focus humanitarian action on responses to chronic long-term crises and to centre their objectives on preparation and mitigation of disasters and early response.

In relation to the **relevance of the intervention for ACPP** it is important to situate it within a broader Strategy covering the period 2017 to 2020 (updated in November 2018 and in May 2020, becoming Strategy 2019-2021). The strategy draws on IHL and IHRL, as well as the International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles Programme and instruments of reference in relation to the quality of humanitarian response and the nexus with development and peace. A central part of the strategy is defined by the concept of resilience, considering that "[it] should work to increase preparedness and reduce vulnerabilities, both ad hoc and structural, to build the resilience of communities to shocks, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030".

Within this framework, the Strategy makes a clear commitment to localising and strengthening the role of local actors in accordance with the Agenda for Humanity, developed in the framework of the 2016 International Humanitarian Summit.

ACPP also advocates incorporating a number of cross-cutting lines in its strategy, notably:

- ❖ Protection and a human rights-based approach
- ❖ Combating gender inequality and gender-based violence
- ❖ Integration of groups with special vulnerabilities
 - People with functional diversity and elderly people
 - Children
 - Migrant, displaced and refugee populations
 - Sexual orientation and gender identity
- ❖ Safeguarding the environment and combating climate change

Of the five strategic lines that ACPP sets out in the Strategy (Protecting People; Ensuring Human Dignity; Fostering Resilience; Promoting Localisation; and, Building Peace), the work in Palestine falls within each of one of these.

Advocacy and social action are an explicit part of the Strategy and are incorporated in a section with an introductory framework and overall planning of actions. In the case of Palestine, advocacy focuses on the protection of human rights in the context of armed conflict (with special emphasis on the violation of human rights by settlers, house demolitions, the situation of the Palestinian population in East Jerusalem and women's rights).

To ensure the **relevance of the intervention for the rights-bearing population**, a series of surveys and interviews were conducted with the Palestinian population in the six communities covered by the needs identification on the basis of which the project was formulated (including the two where the project under evaluation was eventually implemented), including interviews with local community councils and municipality officials, focus groups on the impact of settler and army violence, on mental and psychosocial problems, and with school management bodies and teachers in the intervention areas. At the same time, a survey on rights

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violations and a series of interviews was conducted with relevant stakeholders, including officials from international NGOs, UN entities and the Palestinian Authority.

The analysis identified the main challenges and problems faced by the Palestinian population in the intervention area. The most common IHL violation is related to the confiscation of Palestinian land by the Israeli occupation authorities, estimated, for the six communities as a whole, at 22,379 dunums, in addition to the 1,227 dunums expropriated for "public use" and the 2,059 dunums confiscated for "security reasons", representing more than 20% of the total land of the communities. According to the previous survey of the communities' conditions, the designation of the Ariel settlement as a National Priority Area, the extension of the Ramat Gi'lad and Immanuel settlements and the proposal to turn Wadi Qana into a Nature Reserve, have increased the pressure on Palestinian lands and the risk of their confiscation.

In relation to these attacks, there has been a progressive abandonment of farmland, which has been the traditional base of the communities' economies and which provides a livelihood for a very important sector of the population. The main reason for this is fear of attacks by settlers and the threat of land confiscation. In this context, protection, including the documentation of human rights violations, access to courts or accompaniment by third parties as observers, is essential. The immediate consequence of the loss or abandonment of their land is the reduction of their economic independence and an increased dependence on work in the settlements or in Israel.

The community response to these attacks, as well as to other threats in the two communities was made more difficult by the weak organisation of the community. Although a CPC formally existed in Jit before the implementation of the project, there was no formal standing committee, guidelines or manuals for dealing with risks. The CPC in Jit was formed by the Colonization & Wall resistance Commission, and only had 5 members. The level of knowledge and capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) management was low and communities relied on traditional responses to deal with disasters, for example from national organisations (Committee Against Settlements and the Wall) organised by the Palestinian Authority. At the same time, the CPC lacked equipment for managing responses to hazards. In Jinsafut no CPC existed, with local organisations (Community Eyes Watch, farmers organisations, Village Council) at a severe disadvantage in the negotiations with occupation authority over access to land and settler violations of Palestinian rights.

The participants in the teachers' and parents' focus groups unanimously agreed that the project met their needs and it was according to the nature of each participant and its circumstances. As regards social indicators, the previous study of the area identified needs in the education sector, where access to educational centres, particularly in Jinsafut, is hindered for those students that need to cross the northern entrance of the village, used by settlers. The schools did not have accessibility standards for people with disabilities. Male students show reduced attention and interest due to the pressure to seek employment opportunities. In many cases, families also discriminate against their daughters in terms of access to university.

The latter is part of a more general discrimination on the basis of sex. Women are seen as particularly vulnerable because of the continuity of gender roles and power relations that impede women's access to the possibility of greater control over their lives. In fact, the baseline study shows how gender roles reinforce socio-cultural structures of norms and traditions to strengthen men's role as providers for the family, while relegating women's activities to a reproductive role, where their contribution to the economy is seen as a help

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rather than a job. In many cases, families prevented women and girls from working, due to cultural and traditional attitudes, as well as the general fear generated by the violence and attacks perpetrated by settlers and the army. Women participants in the baseline study stated that they received 50% of men's wages. The study also reveals low levels of women's knowledge of their rights, especially in this context, of property and inheritance rights.

According to the Mayor of Jinsafut, the project was a priority compared to any other projects, and it is considered appropriate to the needs of the citizens in the town: "Certainly, it is considered one of the most important priorities for our town, which is surrounded by five settlements and is considered a sensitive and strategic area for the occupation". The groups that were targeted were also considered the most in need "due to the location and proximity of the lands to the settlements, and the forested areas for which the farmer cannot work alone. The number of beneficiaries of the project is 35, the majority of which are women". The mayor also considers that the counselling centre program was in line with the needs of the participants, "because the town is marginalized and there is still a lack of knowledge of many issues regarding human rights, as well as a need to relieve the pressures that the community suffers from in general".

In the case of Jit, the project coordinator for the village council affirmed that "the project was very appropriate, especially since the village is marginalized in terms of projects and support for farmers. The target groups were the most in need, as their lands are threatened". The same applies to the training workshops and women's knowledge of their rights, which are considered a priority, "since the women in the village are marginalized from such programs and there was a need for them". He identified the following objectives as being a correct response to the community's needs: Protecting the land from settlers and their attacks; strengthening the steadfastness of the citizen with land near the settlements; documenting and following-up settler attacks through legal specialists; improving the economic situation; informing women of their rights, as well as psychological discharge sessions

Women focus group participants highlighted the relevance of the intervention which took into account the circumstances of the participating beneficiaries, "by talking to each other on one side, knowing their problems, and communicating with institutions in order to provide them with assistance".

However, the farmers in Jit, while unanimously agreeing that the project was one of the most important priorities for these marginal lands, affirm that it somewhat met their needs. Among the elements which the farmers considered did not meet their needs, the following could be emphasised: problems with the quality of the fence and the structure of the seedlings, a need for larger sties to protect the land against erosion, the exclusion of drilling of wells, and the fact that no plot of land was fully protected as fencing only partially covered needs.

In relation to the **national policies of the Palestinian Authority**, the project activities are coherent with the following policies set out in the National Policy Agenda of the State of Palestine 2017-2022, especially in the initiatives framed in the Agenda. Under National Priority 7, the PA sets the objective of eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, as well as removing barriers to women's full participation in public, community and economic life. Under National Priority 10: Resilient Communities, measures are promoted to strengthen the capacity of communities in crisis management and disaster response. Finally, of particular relevance to the advocacy actions of the project, National Priority 2 calls for

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holding Israel accountable for the occupation, using courts and other mechanisms to oppose colonialism and apartheid against Palestine and to urge other countries to comply with their obligations under international law related to ending the occupation.

With regard to the Core Humanitarian Standards, attention should be drawn especially to CHS 5 on humanitarian accountability, which states that “People affected by crisis have the right to complain to an agency and to receive an appropriate and timely response. Formal mechanisms for complaints and redress are an essential component of an agency’s accountability and give affected communities some element of control over their lives”. CHS 5 contains three key indicators to measure its application:

1. Communities and people affected by crisis, including vulnerable and marginalised groups, are aware of complaints mechanisms established for their use.
2. Communities and people affected by crisis, consider the complaints mechanisms accessible, effective, confidential and safe.
3. Complaints are investigated, resolved and results fed back to the complainant within the stated timeframe

Finally, the degree of alignment with the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** should be considered. According to the objectives set out in the intervention, links with the following goals and their targets can be observed:

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.a Undertake reforms that give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

- (Partially) 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including by focusing on labour-intensive, high value-added sectors

Goal 11: Make cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- (Partially) 11.5 [...], significantly reduce the number of deaths caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, and of people affected by disasters, and significantly reduce the direct economic losses caused by disasters as a proportion of global gross domestic product, with particular emphasis on **the protection of people in situations of poverty and vulnerability** (emphasis added)

Coverage

In terms of relevance to the population concerned, i.e., the people living in Jit and Jinsafut it is important to analyse the identification process of both the ACPP’s Cooperation Strategy and the project under evaluation. In order to identify the specific strategy in Palestine, a pre-assessment study, organised by ACPP, PSCCW and PARC, was conducted on the situation and human rights claims of the Palestinian population in communities in the northern West Bank vulnerable to IHL and IHRL violations. The study focused on Salfit and Qalqilya

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governorates and aimed to provide a solid base of information to assess the level and nature of protection threats in the 6 target Palestinian communities, including violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, as well as possible responses to them.

The selection of rights-holders was carried out by the project's implementation committee. The Mayor of Jinsafut believes that the process of selecting the beneficiaries was comprehensive with respect to the criteria “by defining the areas to work in and the forested areas near the settlements, where it was announced how to participate, which was the beginning of all parties meeting together, and the importance and objectives of the project for the town were talked about, and participation was opened according to the criteria, and the announcement was general through the council”. The selection was decided by an agricultural committee with supervisors and PARC, and there were field tours before, during and after the implementation of the project. “As for the guidance centre, the selection process was through the women's association, as well as from the club and the council”.

The project supervisor from Jit also considers that the process of selecting the beneficiaries was comprehensive and in line with the criteria set for the project, announced on Facebook and in the mosque, with registration open to everyone, but acceptance based on meeting several conditions, including the location of the land and its area. Even for poor families, there were conditions, including the number of family members and having ill and disabled members.

Harmonisation

OCHA's Humanitarian Response Strategy in the Occupied Palestinian Territories for 2019, which was in place at the time of planning the intervention under evaluation, sets out 3 lines of intervention:

- protect the rights of the Palestinian population in line with IHRL and IHL and mitigate violations. It aims to mainstream protection across all *humanitarian clusters*.
- ensure access to essential services for vulnerable Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, including health, education, water and sanitation, and housing.
- strengthen the capacity of vulnerable Palestinian families to cope with chronic threats and shocks. This objective is particularly concerned with increasing the resilience of the Palestinian population and includes psychosocial support to the affected population, especially children.

It refers to the Palestinian population threatened by an increase in house demolitions, land confiscations and violence by settlers and the Israeli army. It emphasises gender mainstreaming, as well as disaster risk management and community participation. Community engagement is recognized at the country level as a priority for humanitarian response in Palestine, in terms of the integration of community engagement throughout the programme cycle. OCHA's humanitarian response plan also emphasises the need for advocacy efforts that call for respect for IHL and IHRL and accountability for violations.

ECHO's strategy for the period falls within the framework of the European Commission's funding plan for Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) in the Palestinian Territories for the year 2019. The Plan emphasizes that the Palestinian population, particularly in Area C, continues to be subject to an increasingly coercive environment characterized by economic hardship and limited access to basic services. “The civilian population is at risk of forcible displacement and dispossession of land and housing triggered by multiple factors, including demolitions and destruction of property, relocation plans, settler violence, military training exercises near

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residential areas, revocation of residency status, restrictions on access to livelihoods and education facilities, or any combination of these factors". The objectives of the plan focused on alleviating the situation of families in Gaza and Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem, particularly for legal assistance, emergency response to demolitions and land confiscation and support to essential services. ECHO's 2020 priorities document emphasises protection and emergency preparedness and response, thus moving away from the traditional sectoral approach. The HIP also encourages humanitarian advocacy, declaring that "the on-going deterioration of the humanitarian situation can only be addressed through effective advocacy".

AECID's latest Humanitarian Strategy for Palestine draws on the analysis carried out during the years of project implementation. It is aligned with the UN Humanitarian Response Plan and identifies protection as one of the main humanitarian needs in Palestine, due to the constant violation of IHL and IHRL by the Occupation. According to the Strategy, "[t]here is a higher incidence of gender-based violence, sexual abuse and forced marriage in communities affected by different types of violence, fragmentation and displacement, with limited availability of comprehensive services (i.e., health, legal assistance and psychosocial support)" (AECID). Within the framework of this strategy, AECID focuses its humanitarian actions on the protection sector as a priority.

In terms of the relevance of the sectors of intervention, the land rehabilitation sector for the livelihoods of Palestinian farmers, as well as the protection sector in general, represent clear strategies in the face of persistent actions by the occupying forces, even during the confinement period of the Covid-19 crisis. According to the periodic reports of the *Occupied Palestinian Territory Protection Cluster*, there have continued to be settler attacks on both people and their property (especially olive groves), the cancellation by Israeli authorities of permits to farm in Area C, and the demolition of Palestinian buildings, including health posts and sanitation facilities. The same reports also indicate a deterioration in the state of mental health and psychosocial well-being due to increased levels of stress, anxiety and fear.

Internal coherence of the intervention

The project's internal intervention logic is set out as follows. The specific objective of the project is stated as "Prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and shocks associated with IHL/IHRL violations on the rights and dignity of 5373 people (2635 women and girls, 2738 men and boys) Area C, Qalqilya, West Bank, Palestine", with five indicators. The wording and focus of these indicators could have been strengthened for the measurement of the achievement of the overall objective, and could have taken into account a number of considerations (baseline values and clearer definitions of the concepts "resilience", "response capacity", "protection of the rights of people vulnerable to different types of violations differentiated by gender", percentage increases expected to be achieved, etc.).

To achieve this objective, five main lines of intervention are proposed: 1) Improve the productive capacities of vulnerable households in the two communities through cash for work, fencing and land reclamation initiatives; 2) Improve the ability of the two communities to address risks affecting their rights under IHL/IHRL through the development of a community Protection and DRR Plan and the capacity building of the community protection committee (CPC); 3) Protect the rights of children in the face of systematic IHL/IHRL violation; 4) Protect the rights of vulnerable people; and 5) influence responsibility bearers on the structural causes of IHL/IHRL violation in Palestine.

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The focus of the first outcome "The productive capacities of 67 vulnerable households [...] whose livelihoods are threatened, are restored and enhanced"), is somewhat weakened by the lack of a clear baseline to understand what is meant by "restored and enhanced". The outcome lists nine indicators which could be improved in several respects. For example, a quantification of the improvement in livelihoods or a definition as to the means by which the women farmers sustain their livelihoods. However, it should be mentioned that the improvement of indicators is part of the ongoing process of capacity building by the NGO and its partners.

The second outcome states that, 50 people (25 women, 25 men) are better able to cope with and respond to risks that affect the enjoyment of the rights of 5.373 people vulnerable to IHL/IHRL violations and disasters, Jit and Jinsafut, Qalqilya". The outcome could perhaps be better focussed on the community as a whole, led by the CPC, rather than focussing the result only on 50 people from the CPC.. Thirteen indicators are proposed, some of which are considered to be better formulated.

The third and fourth outcomes are focussed on protection of specific sectors of population against IHL/IHRL violations (children in the third, vulnerable adults particularly women, in the fourth). The formulation of the indicators for these two outcomes is in general correct.

The final outcome is stated as "100,000 responsibility holders are aware of the structural factors that provoke IHL/IHRL violations in Area C in order to influence duty bearers, policies and practices". The wording of the outcome is correct, although the mechanism for its evaluation is not highly developed.

Effectiveness

In order to analyse the effectiveness of the intervention, the degree of compliance with the indicators of each of the three results and the specific objective has been considered.

Specific Objective	Prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and shocks associated with IHL/IHRL violations on the rights and dignity of 5373 people (2635 women and girls, 2738 men and boys) Area C, Qalqilya, West Bank, Palestine
Indicator	Degree of achievement
OEI.IOV1: The resilience of 67 vulnerable families (163 women and girls, 170 men and boys) to threats to, and humanitarian impacts on their livelihoods, dignity and property rights, Area C, Qalqilya, West Bank, Palestine, month 19	ACHIEVED
OEI.IOV2: The response capacity of 5,373 people (2635 women and girls, 2738 men and boys) vulnerable to violations of IHL/IHRL to vindicate their human rights claims vis a vis violations and disasters, Area C, Qalqilya, West Bank, Palestine, month 19	ACHIEVED
OEI.IOV3: The specific rights of 1255 girls and 1302 boys vulnerable to IHL/IHRL violations are protected in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Area C, Qalqilya, West Bank, Palestine, month 19.	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
OEI.IOV4: The protection of the rights of 1380 women and 1436 men vulnerable to different types of violations differentiated by gender, is strengthened, Area C, Qalqilya, West Bank, Palestine.	ACHIEVED
IOVOE.1.5: The transformation of policies and practices from duty bearers which allow for violations of IHL/IHRL against the Palestinian population under occupation has been promoted	NOT EVALUABLE

Although the indicators are difficult to measure exactly in some cases, due to the way they have been formulated, the evaluation considers that four indicators have been achieved, three fully and one partially, while the fifth is regarded as not evaluable.

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The resilience of the vulnerable families in the communities of Jit and Jinsafut has been strengthened through the land rehabilitation and land protection strategies. The majority of responses to the survey indicate the perception of an improvement in economic livelihoods from agriculture (slightly more in Jinsafut than in Jit), although this has not been quantified in any meaningful way by the project follow up mechanisms. Almost 80% of respondents to the survey believe that access to land has improved during the period the project was implemented, although 58% qualify that statement with the caveat “to some extent”.

The response capacity of the community in Jit and Jinsafut has been strengthened through the work of the CPC. The focus group with CPC members highlighted the effectiveness of the CPC in organising the community, particularly to repel attacks from Israeli settlers, including after the end of the project implementation period.

It starts with a single call when witnessing the settlers’ gathering at the entrance to the town, passing through calls and messages on WhatsApp and Facebook groups, and then gathering and confronting the attacks, closing the town’s entrances and preventing them from entering it.

The opinion on the capacity of the communities to cope with or mitigate risks reports is close to 100%, although only 17% of respondents consider they are better able to mitigate risks to a large extent (slightly higher percentages in Jit and amongst women), indicating small improvements in the majority of cases.

The protection of children’s rights has been improved to some extent. 80% of respondents are aware of the psychosocial programme being carried out in schools but only 50% believe that children with psychosocial problems being supported in the two communities, including only 45% of men, probably due to traditional gender roles related to childcare (men, being less involved in childcare, are less aware of the education of their children and the degree of psychosocial support).

The protection of the rights of vulnerable men and women to different types of violations differentiated by gender, has been strengthened, through training and awareness raising sessions and through the adoption by the CPCs of protocols to deal with gender base violence and violations of child rights. However, there is a general sensation expressed by most of the participants in interviews and focus groups, that what has been achieved during the project is only the beginning a process that needs to be continued.

Finally, the fifth indicator is regarded by the evaluation as not evaluable, given the gap between the project activities and the indicator. While studies have been prepared and constantly updated on the violation of Palestinian human rights due to the occupation and the settlements, and responsibility bearers in Israeli society and among the international community have been exposed to awareness raising material, it is impossible to verify a causal relationship or any attribution between this awareness raising and changes in the policies and practice of Israeli authorities and the occupation forces, changes which on the other hand have not occurred during recent years. The **promotion** of a transformation in policy and practice has been carried out but it cannot be shown that that promotion has had any effect on the policies and practices themselves.

Result 1	R1 The productive capacities of 67 vulnerable households (people: 163 women and girls, 170 men and boys) whose livelihoods are under threat are restored and enhanced, Area C, Jit and Jinsafut, month 18
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Indicator	Degree of achievement
R1. IOV1: An accountability mechanism is created for presenting claims by the target population regarding activities related to livelihoods, according to Core Humanitarian Standard No. 5, Jit and Jinsafut, month 12	REACHED
I1.R1 An accountability mechanism (complaints box) is created for the submission of claims during the process of selection of the target population of the activities related to livelihoods, according to the essential humanitarian norm n° 5, Jit and Jinsafut, month 2	ACHIEVED
I2.R1 The recovery of 200 dunums of agricultural lands vulnerable to confiscation in Area C and on which the livelihoods of 67 families (333 people: 163 women/girls, 170 men/boys) is facilitated in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19	ACHIEVED
I3.R1 150 dunums of recovered agricultural lands are protected from human and/or natural threats, Area C, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19	ACHIEVED
I4.R1 The livelihoods of 134 farmers are restored, of whom 67 are women in Area C, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
I5.R1 The continuity of the livelihoods of 134 farmers (67 women) restored under the intervention is supported through the defence of privately-owned lands declared as State land by the Israeli authorities, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I6.R1 The environmental conditions (soil structure and water retention) of 65 dunums of agricultural lands are optimized, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I7.R1 Generated 27.675 euros of income for approximately 130 vulnerable families (650 people; 319 women and girls, 331 men and boys), through short-term job creation activities, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19	ACHIEVED
I8.R1 Women and men receive equal pay for equal work for short-term job creation activities created through the intervention, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	NOT ACHIEVED
I9.R1 Women (30) and men (30) farmers have equal access to training to strengthen their capacities on best agricultural techniques and organic farming, water resource management, and efficient irrigation practices as a means to recover their livelihoods, in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED

Of the nine indicators, 6 have been fully achieved, 2 have been partially achieved and 1 has not been achieved

A complaint box has been set up in the two communities as an accountability mechanism. However, only 25% of survey respondents in the two communities were aware of the existence of the complaints box (only 16% in the case of women), despite the announcements of its existence on launch days of the project in the two communities in December, 2019. According to the survey results, nine people have used the accountability mechanism (only one person in Jit), of which four received a reply to their complaint.

The recovery of 200 dunums of agricultural land was correctly carried out (88 dunums in Jit and 112 in Jinsafut), affecting 68 families. The rehabilitation was mostly carried out through levelling of lands, removing rocks (machinery work), then cleaning and levelling of the land (manual), followed by the construction of some 2500 m² of retaining walls. 16% of the participating farming families declared that they did not cultivate their land prior to the implementation of the project, a percentage which rises to 25% of the participating women head farming families.

Almost 169 dunums of land were protected from threats from humans and animals, especially wild pigs. Fencing and installation materials (steel corners, steel wire and soft wire) were provided. 36 families in Jit benefitted from this activity (14 women, 22 men) with a total of 99.9 dunum, and 19 beneficiaries from Jinsafut (12 women, 7 men), with a total of 68.8 dunums. Two-thirds of respondents to the survey declared that their land was better protected from human and animal threats.

Livelihoods due to land rehabilitation in the two communities is regarded as partially achieved, given the information available. 1,393 seedlings (olive, almond, grapes and figs) were distributed to farming families in Jit and 1,499 in Jinsafut along with 200 batches of compost. Of the 134 families included in the indicator, the project attended 71 families (36 in Jit and 35 in Jinsafut). 88% of farmers (slightly less in Jit compared to Jinsafut) who answered the survey declared that their economic situation has improved as a result of the

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project, although only 75% of women farmers shared this opinion. According to the farmers who participated in the focus groups, "we have become self-sufficient for most of us through the cultivation of various crops, as well as the distribution of production to neighbours and relatives. Although most of the seedlings did not succeed in planting them, and there is a disease that afflicted some of them, such as ficus, there was an improvement in the standard of living".

The project has continued to support the continuity of the livelihoods of 71 farmers restored under the intervention, in the face of threats from Israeli declaration of State-land. Only 3% of land selected for rehabilitation is not in Area C, in areas under permanent threat of confiscation due to Israeli policies of expansion, including involving the declaration of "State land".

According to the responses to the survey carried out in the two communities, 85% of respondents (80% in Jit and 89% in Jinsafut) declare that soil and water conditions on their land have improved through the implementation of the project. This improvement has been produced by the use of organic compost and the consequent reduction on the use of (potentially water-polluting) chemical fertilisers, as well as training on sustainable, safe and organic agriculture and sustainable use of natural resources.

Cash for work activity was carried out in support of the land rehabilitation action, giving opportunities for low-income families to benefit from this activity and so the beneficiaries were encouraged to select the best and most skilled workers in cleaning and ploughing with average 600 working days were implemented 264 days in Jit and 336 days in Jinsafut. With regard to fencing, a total number of 78 workers in Jit were employed 263 days, whereas, in Jinsafut a total of 68 workers were involved, where they worked for 322 days. A total of 29.375€ was generated for cash for work activities.

The indicator related to women and men receiving equal pay for equal work for short-term job creation activities created through the intervention, was not achieved. All workers who participated in the cash for work activities were paid a flat rate of 4.35 euro per m2 for retaining walls. However, all the people taking part in this action were men. The vast majority of community members (79%) who took part in the survey declared that the cash for work activities targeted those in need and used fair and transparent selection criteria. However, the percentage of people supporting these ideas is less among women and inhabitants of Jit (66%), compared to male respondents and those from Jinsafut. Among the women surveyed, two-thirds affirmed that they would participate in cash for work activities if they are offered, although there is a considerable difference between the women in Jit (100% favourable) and those in Jinsafut (57% who would decline the opportunity).

As regards training on better agricultural techniques, the indicator has been partially achieved. Although 16 days (64 hours) of training (8 in each community) were carried out, the result has not achieved equal access to training on improved agricultural techniques. In Jit, 14 farmers (7 female, 7 male) attended the sustainable, safe and organic agriculture and sustainable use of natural resources training and 14 (4 female, 10 men) the water management and efficient irrigation practices. In Jinsafut, 12 farmers (6 women, 6 men) attended the organic agriculture and sustainable use of natural resources training while 13 farmers; (3 women, 10 men) attended the training on water management and efficient irrigation practices. The reaction to the training was generally positive with specific mentions made of improved knowledge of agricultural techniques and new use of crops such as chickpeas and onions. The survey reveals that 64% of respondents believe that their household incorporated new agricultural techniques in their agricultural activities, although this percentage is lower for women farmers (58%, all "to some extent") and among farmers in Jit (53%). The farmers' focus group highlighted the possibilities given by the project to take "advantage of our agricultural skills that we received on the ground, for example, agriculture through the drip process and how to benefit from it according to the information we received and how to preserve the environment".

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Result 2	R2 50 people (25 women, 25 men) are better able to cope with and respond to risks that affect the enjoyment of the rights of 5.373 people vulnerable to IHL/IHRL violations and disasters, Jit and Jinsafut, Qalqilya
Indicator	Degree of achievement
I1.R2 Community Protection and DRR Plans prepared and disseminated in a participatory and equal manner by the Community Protection Groups (CPC), and disseminated in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19	ACHIEVED
I2.R2 Community Protection and DRR Plans include gender equality objectives and are based on gender analysis of women’s and men’s different risks, resilience, and capacity to respond, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I3.R2 One Community Protection Committee is created and equipped in Jinsafut, for the reduction of the risk of natural and man-made disasters, and to document and report on IHL/IHL violations, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I4.R2 One already-existing Community Protection Committee in Jit is equipped, and community participation in the same is promoted, for the reduction of the risk of natural and man-made disasters, and to document and report on human rights and international humanitarian law violations, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I5.R2 The participation of women in the newly created CPC in Jinsafut is promoted, as is gender equality between women and men members of the existing CPC in Jit, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I6.R2 At least 60% of the surveyed population in Jit and Jinsafut positively perceive the communities’ level of preparedness in the face of IHL/IHRL violations or disasters, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I7.R2 50 CPC members (25 women, 25 men) trained in Jit and Jinsafut in an extensive training program designed to foster resilience, empowerment and community mobilization in the face of IHL/IHL violations, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I8.R2 A specific component on the rights of people with disabilities and/or other special needs is integrated into the training programme for the 50 CPC members in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I9.R2 The role of the CPCs of Jit and Jinsafut as Palestinian civil society organizations is promoted, and their links with other CPCs is strengthened, month 19.	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
I10.R2 Risks posing a threat to the safety and well-being of 5,373 people (2,635 women / girls, 2,738 men / children) and to the environment, are identified and addressed in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED
I11.R2 A reporting format on incidents of IHL/IHRL violations in Jit and Jinsafut is developed which integrates specific information on disability, month 19	ACHIEVED
I12.R2 80% of the incidents documented by the CPCs are denounced and/or referred to third parties for additional support, month 19.	ACHIEVED

Eleven indicators have been fully achieved and one partially achieved.

As regards the development of the DRR and protection plan, after carrying out semi-structured interviews with Village Councils and head of municipalities, 3 participatory workshops have been conducted in Jit village: with farmers (10 participants: 8 male and 2 female); with youth (12 participants: all male); and with people with disabilities (28 participants: 9 female, 19 male). In Jinsafut, 3 participatory workshops were implemented with farmers (10 participants: all male); with the people with disabilities (17 participants: 3 male, 14 female); and with youth (16 Participants: all male). Central workshops to validate the main content of the Plans were held in Jit, with the participation of 25 participants (13 men and 12 women) and in Jinsafut with 28 participants (6 men and 22 women). Following these workshops, the Plans were approved and disseminated in March 2020.

Workshops were held to incorporate women’s perspectives into the Community Protection and Response Plans in Jit (with the participation of 25 women) and Jinsafut (with the participation of 19 women). It is worth mentioning that due to the communities’ conservativeness and cultural norms where males and females especially youth do not engage in mixed activities, the youth (young females), in both communities

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participated in the women's workshops. The Plans include a section of analysis on threats and risks related to women, although there is a lack of gender mainstreaming in the other sections of the Plans

The new CPC in Jinsafut and the reformed CPC in Jit were set up through participatory workshops during the course of the DRR plan elaboration. Participants were asked to volunteer as CPC members and an initial committee. The CPC in Jit included the previous 5 volunteers as well as another new 20 members (10 women and 15 men). In Jinsafut, the CPC is composed of 25 volunteers (11 women and 14 men).

As regards the participation of women in the CPC, there have been considerable advances. The focus group with CPC members considers that women's participation has improved during the course of the project. The survey results show that 74% of respondents believe that the CPCs take into account differentiated gender, age and diversity needs of the community in their work, although only 11% believe it takes gender into account to a large extent. This view is slightly lower amongst women (66%), than men (83%). However, 88% of survey respondents (93% of women) declared that there was not equal participation by men and women in the CPC. Moreover 54% of women in Jinsafut expressing the opinion that participation is not equal argue that tradition forbids equal participation of men and women. On the other hand, the head of Jinsafut village council believes that, "Certainly, women gained capabilities and empowerment through workshops, meetings and work with women who suffer from life and family pressures, and there was follow-up and the association was the link between women and implementers, and there was something tangible on the ground".

The survey results show almost unanimous support for the idea that the communities are better able to cope with or to mitigate risks. Moreover, 91% of the survey respondents, who are aware of the existence of the CPC, affirm that the CPC is capable of confronting risks faced by the community, although 75% believe that the CPC is capable to some extent, rather than to a large extent.

The result relating to the training of CPC members has been achieved. In Jinsafut training on IHL and women's rights was carried out separately for men (6 participants) and women (10 participants) members of the CPC. Further training on documentation of IHL/IHRL violations was held over 3 days (2 on-line) with the respective participation of 15 people on day 1 (10 women, 5 men), 13 people (9 women, 4 men) on day 2, and 10 people (7 women, 3 men) on day 3. Moreover, specific training on lobbying and communication activities was held separately for 9 women and 11 men of the CPC. In both Jit and Jinsafut, training was carried out on Disaster Risk Reduction, firefighting, and safety basic life support, with 10 participants (6 male, 4 female)

As regards improved awareness of the rights of people with disabilities, training was conducted in Jit and Jinsafut, with the participation of 10 people (3 women, 7 men) providing a deeper knowledge and preparation in the defence and protection of people with greater vulnerabilities which introduced the CPC members to the human rights organizations and rehabilitation centres for people with special needs.

The promotion of the CPCs as recognised Palestinian civil society organizations is promoted has been partially achieved. 78% of the survey respondents declare that they are unfamiliar with the CPC in the community. However, 4 online exchange visits with other CPCs in the surrounding areas of Jit and Jinsafut were held. During these exchanges, participants discussed the risks and vulnerabilities that they face in their communities and how they mitigate the risks, capacities and resources that they have, protection group work, their responsibilities, roles, documentation of occupation violence and Human Rights violations, so the new formulated protection groups in Jit and Jinsafut can learn from other CPC experiences.

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The identification of risks that pose a threat to the safety and wellbeing of the communities’ inhabitants has been largely addressed through training of the CPC as well as the process of elaborating the DRR plans.

In relation to the setting up of a system designed to report incidents of IHL/IHRL violations, the format for documenting and reporting violations was agreed with inputs from ACPP and the Action Group NGOs. The content of the format has been modified to reflect the violations that the community is exposed to and to describe the violation that took place; what, who, when, where, what measures/organizations have been taken/contacted and photographs.

CPC members used the format to document the cases of violations: during the project implementation period, two cases have been documented, one was settlers from Ghelad settlement burning agricultural lands under the cover of the Israeli soldiers, while the second was related to the stopping of machinery work by the Israeli soldiers for this project (AACID-17). These violations were reported and monitored by the CPC through PARC to the ACPP and OCHA office in Ramallah.

Result 3	R3. The protection of 1255 girls and 1302 boys is promoted in the face of systematic IHL/IHRL violations, Jit and Jinsafut, Qalqilya	
Indicator	Degree of achievement	
11.R3:32 hours of training are conducted on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols; The main instruments of International Law for the protection of children; and national mechanisms and systems for the protection of children, month 19	ACHIEVED	
12.R3 50 members (25 men, 25 women) of the CPCs in Jit and Jinsafut have an improved understanding of national and international child protection frameworks, legal instruments and mechanisms, month 19	ACHIEVED	
13.R3 Child protection concerns are integrated into the work area of the existing CPC in Jit and in the newly-created CPC in Jinsafut, month 19	ACHIEVED	
15.R3:48 students (24 girls, 24 boys) presenting symptoms of psychosocial stress are supported through 40 sessions of group therapy applying the Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy approach, in 4 public schools in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED	
16.R3: The knowledge and skills of teaching staff (20 women, 20 men) in 4 public schools in Jit and Jinsafut are developed in dealing with students with symptoms of psychosocial stress, month 19.	ACHIEVED	
17.R3: The knowledge and skills of 29 mothers and 31 fathers are developed on the treatment of children with symptoms of psychosocial stress due breaches of the protective environment, in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED	

All seven indicators for this outcome have been fully achieved.

Training was carried out on children’s rights, the in the context of the elaboration of the DRR plan and for the CPC members. 2 participatory workshops were implemented in the context of the DRR plan; one in Jit with the attendance of 81 participants (25 male students, 56 female students) and one in Jinsafut, with the attendance of 49 participants (17 male students, 32 female students). With regard to the CPC, training was carried out over four sessions in each community. In Jit, 16 members of the CPC participated (8 women and 8 men), while in Jinsafut 13 CPC members took part ((12 men, 1 women). The training covered the International Rights of Children and the Palestinian Children Rights Law, types of abuse and violation against children, child protection mechanisms, and the child referral system and service providers.

The CPC members have an improved understanding of issues around child rights and protection mechanism. According to participants in the CPC focus group: “[our] awareness of how to protect children from the surrounding environment and from attacks on them has certainly increased, especially in matters of sex, as

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well as from social media and the Internet [...] as well as our awareness of childhood stages and how to deal with them”. The head of Jinsafut village council declared that the knowledge of the rights of the child has increased.

The CPC has set up protocols to report violations of child rights. There is a consensus that the CPC has become more interested in children and in developing special programs as a cross-cutting issues in projects. The CPCs have prioritised included responses to improving child right in future activities, for example, creating public spaces for children, working to include youth within the targeted protection committees, and carrying out awareness-raising workshops for children.

As regards the counselling for students, 4 groups of students (2 groups of girls and 2 groups of boys) in 4 public schools received 24 group counselling sessions. In total, 29 boys & 30 girls received support from groups therapy sessions. Although this was less than the 40 sessions originally planned, the indicator can be seen to have been achieved. The sessions were held in each school with the following contents: building trust and creating safe spaces; psychosocial education which aimed to provide effective coping tools and how to express feelings, increasing resilience, reduce isolation, focussing on strengths, self-care and self-confidence. Among the results of the therapy sessions, the following can be highlighted: better anger-management reduced fears, stress and loneliness, greater self-control and respect for school regulations (according to teaching staff), greater ability to express their feelings, using psychological resources in dealing with crisis and problems, building support-circles and learning to ask for help from others (teachers, parents, schools counsellors, school principal). 50% of respondents to the survey believe that students with psychosocial problems are being supported in Jit and Jinsafut, while 81% of respondents believe that therapy groups sessions in schools are the most effective way to support children experiencing psychosocial stress.

In relation to support for teachers, 4 awareness-raising sessions were implemented in 3 public schools, where each group of teachers received one 4-hour session on how to deal with students within the pandemic emergency situation. In total 45 teachers (40 women and 5 men) took part in the sessions. According to the teachers involved, these sessions were an opportunity for them to learn new ways to deal with students, to learn more about the role of counsellors and their importance to the school. The teachers added that it is important to implement stress management trainings quarterly to build up their energy and enable them to deal with their stress, as well as raise the quality of their teaching.

With regard to the support for parents, 53 parents (50 mothers and 3 fathers) received 4 awareness-raising sessions on how to deal with their children, particularly in the context related to the coronavirus outbreak, quarantines, school-closure and distance learning. The sessions included discussions on the traditional culture and norms that effect children, as well as women’s roles and participation in community activities; the effect of continuous violation of the human rights of Jit and Jinsafut residents; and the lack of community-based organizations which implement activities orientated to the care of women and children.

Result 4	The protection of 1380 women and 1436 men adults is promoted in the face of systematic IHL and IHRL violations, Jit and Jinsafut, Qalqilya	
Indicator		Degree of achievement
I1.R4: 32 hours of training are conducted on CEDAW, and sexual and gender-based violence in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.		ACHIEVED
I2.R4 50 members (25 men, 25 women) of the CPCs have an improved understanding of international and national frameworks, legal instruments and mechanisms for the protection of the rights of women, and the fight against sexual and gender-based violence, in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.		PARTIALLY ACHIEVED

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13.R4: Protection-related threats to the rights, security and well-being of women and girls are integrated in the work area of the existing CPC in Jit and in the newly-created CPC in Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED
14.R4: 72 women and 24 men survivors of GBV and/or other traumas receive specialized psychosocial support services based on their different vulnerabilities and gender-based needs, in Jit and Jinsafut, month 19	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
15.R4: 72 women survivors of gender violence and / or other trauma supported via group psychosocial services, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
16.R4: supported women survivors of gender-based violence and/or other traumas demonstrate improved coping skills in coping with psychosocial stress, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED
17.R4: 24 men ex detainees by military forces and / or with other traumas supported with group psychosocial services, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED
18.R4: supported men ex detainees by military forces demonstrate improved coping skills in coping with psychosocial stress related to the experience in jail, Jit and Jinsafut, month 19.	ACHIEVED

All seven indicators for this outcome have been achieved, four fully and three partially.

Training was carried out over 32 hours during 8 days for a total of 24 CPC members in the two communities: 14 CPC members in Jinsafut (10 women and 4 men) and 10 CPC members in Jit (6 women, 4 men, on the themes of gender roles and the application of UN Resolution 1325. Training was also carried out on DECAW and the relationship between human rights and gender equality with the participation of 10 people in Jit (9 women and 1 man) and 14 people in Jinsafut (10 women and 4 men). This training was an opportunity for women to further understand that the role of women is not only centred on raising children and house work, and that they have different roles to play in order to develop themselves and their abilities. CPC members are now able to document violence against women and refer them to service providers.

The CPC members who participated in the training (24 of the 50 people originally planned) now consider that they have greater knowledge of women’s right to inheritance, for example, and are increasingly supportive of women’s demands for the respect for their rights. 62% of survey respondents affirm that they now favour equality between women and men more than in 2019, and 90% declare that they now believe that it is more important to work to achieve/protect women rights as human rights, compared to the situation before the implementation of the project, thanks in good measures to mechanisms put in place by the CPC.

The CPCs have set up protocols to report violations of women’s rights. There is a consensus that the CPC has become more interested in gender equality as a cross-cutting issues in projects. The DRR plans include specific analysis and actions designed to confront protection-related threats to the rights, security and well-being of women and girls. According to the surveys carried out there is a consensus that it is important to work to achieve/protect women rights as human rights as well as a general consideration that the community is now more in favour equality between women and men,

As regards psychosocial support for women, due to problems connected to Covid-related quarantine and movement restrictions, only 40 women were reached through psychosocial support instead of the 72 originally planned. In cooperation with women’s CBOs in the communities, two groups of 20 women were formed, composed of women who have suffered from violence related both to social norms and patriarchal culture, and to the actions of the Israeli settlers and soldiers, causing different psychological problems; such as anxiety, depression, sleeping and eating difficulties, low self-esteem, a dysfunctional relation with children and husbands. These groups received 7 group counselling sessions, which provided opportunities for them to share

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experiences, to learn new ways of thinking, to express their feeling, to seek support from others who have had similar experiences and to plan for the future and to learn problem solving skills.

Among the improved coping skills in dealing with psychosocial stress, the following can be highlighted: Women and girls are able to deal with their families and show improved anger-management skills; they are more aware of their right to live in safe environment; they have improved self-confidence; they have achieved new knowledge which enables them to overcome their difficulties and defend their rights; and have been able to encourage and support each other through group work activities: "I used to focus on negativities in my life and that was so tiring but now I am grateful to have this new positive way of thinking and I am trying to learn from my sisters and my neighbours".

Regarding the work with ex – detainees, 2 groups of 27 male ex-detainees (14 Jit and 13 in Jinsafut) took part in 6 group counselling session and 1 awareness-raising sessions. These sessions focused on providing them with techniques and tools to deal with their psychological stress and problems, in addition to a session implemented through the ex-detainees' commission in order to introduce them to its services and mandate.

Among the achievements of this process, the following can be highlighted: greater awareness of the psychological symptoms they could suffer because of their detention experience, on their social and psychological behaviour and how to deal with them; greater ability to deal with their stress and problems; the creation of a circle of trust and mutual support; greater capacity to deal with their family members (wives, children, siblings), friends and the community; and an increased ability to express their feelings.

Result 5	100,000 responsibility holders are made aware of the structural factors that cause IHL/IHRL violations in the Area C to subsequently influence upon duty bearers, and upon the policies and practices that allow these violations	
Indicator		Degree of achievement
IOVR.5.1. Studies based on mapping and aerial imaging carried out by Peace Now allow the monitoring of settlement expansion on the West Bank, specifically focused on Qalqilya		ACHIEVED
IOVR.5.2: 100,000 people, mainly young adult Israelis, have greater knowledge of the settlements as a structural cause of the violation of the rights of the Palestinian population in Area C		ACHIEVED
IOVR.5.3: Access to justice within the Israeli legal system has been facilitated for 1-3 victims of violations of IHL/IHRL		ACHIEVED
IOVR.5.4 Updated information on IHL/IHRL violations on the Palestinian population by Israeli civilians and soldiers has been registered		ACHIEVED

All four indicators were fully achieved.

Peace Now produced their Settlement Construction Report 2019. Highlighted in the report were the settler outposts listed to be connected to national infrastructure in the Qalqilya Governorate: Har Hemed (near Kafr Qaddum), Ramat Gilad (adjacent to the west of Jinsafut) and Alonei Shilo (south of Jinasfut). As a result, Jinasfut would stand to lose more historic lands as the settlement outposts around it are receive full government backing and are expanded. 14 updates were also produced by Peace Now during the course of the project. Settlements and their proximity to Palestinian urban areas were also updated on the Peace Now settlement map for 2019, also using aerial photography. Updated tables were also elaborated for settlements, settlement outposts and new settlement units in the Qalqilya district.

New and existing information on the IHL and political impact of settlements was highlighted in social and traditional media, which together reached hundreds of thousands of Israelis. Peace Now disseminated findings

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in the previous section and messaging on troubling trends of the day on its social media and website. Several online posters were also created or relevant posts boosted with the project’s funding. Tens of thousands of Israelis were reached with each post. While many saw most posts, Peace Now can estimate that collectively the posts reached at least 60,000 Israelis, based on the post with the highest reach thus far. Together with the hundreds of thousands of Israelis who likely read news articles with Peace Now data and quotes.

For much of 2019-2020, Palestinians across the West Bank found themselves confronting high levels of settler violence, which, thanks in part to support from the AACID, Yesh Din was able to document and subsequently seek redress by facilitating access to justice. Yesh Din documented 19 offenses committed against Palestinians in the Qalqilya District, collecting 28 testimonies in these incidents. In these incidents, 11 complaints were filed either to the Israel police or to the Military Police Criminal Investigations Division (MPCID). Yesh Din is monitoring the investigations in these cases.

With regard to the updating of information on IHL/IHRL violations on the Palestinian population by Israeli civilians and soldiers, Yesh Din registered 19 incidents of IHL/IHRL violations in the Qalqilya District including 1 in Jit (attack on Palestinian residents with stones and live ammunition).

Efficiency

The efficiency analysis addresses three key aspects of intervention implementation: the intervention implementation strategy, financial and resource management, and the project management structure model.

Intervention strategy

Firstly, it is important to emphasise that the project fits within a broader Strategy covering the period 2017-2020 (updated in November 2018 and in May 2020, becoming Strategy 2019-2021). The strategy draws on IHL and IHRL, as well as the International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles Programme and reference instruments in relation to the quality of humanitarian response and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. A central element of the overall Strategy is resilience building, working to increase preparedness and reduce vulnerabilities. A fundamental aspect of ACPP's policy is the need to strengthen, not replace, local actors in emergency response in line with its commitment to the localisation of humanitarian action. To move towards this goal, ACPP has adopted a rights-based approach in its humanitarian response, recognising the close interaction between humanitarian crises, the continuing inability of vulnerable populations to enjoy their human rights before and after such crises, and human rights violations as a key feature of crises. The work in Palestine falls within the framework of all the strategic lines developed under the Strategy:

- Protecting people and putting them at the centre of the response
- Ensuring human dignity
- Building resilience
- Boosting localisation
- Peacebuilding

The Strategy also stipulates that advocacy should be part of all interventions:

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Each year, ACPP, within its annual planning, contemplates the different lines of political advocacy in which it will work, in coordination with the projects in the South and combining different advocacy actions at different levels of the Spanish State as well as with the European institutions. For these actions, ACPP starts with previous work on the structure and channels of communication with duty-bearers and actors at the decision-making level in terms of public policies, as well as participation in spaces for social dialogue with public institutions. (ACPP: Strategy, p.30)

In the specific case of the intervention in Palestine, ACPP, in coordination with its preferential Palestinian partners (PARC, PHG and PSCCW) took the decision to concentrate its work in the governorates of Salfit and Qalqilya, through a comprehensive diagnosis of the situation in the communities of the two areas. Three general objectives were set for the strategy in Palestine:

- Contribute to the protection of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian population under occupation, in accordance with IHL and IHRL, with a special emphasis on combating gender-based violence and on child protection.
- Prevent and mitigate the impact of crises and threats associated with IHL/IHRL violations of the Palestinian population under occupation.
- Support and strengthen Palestinian civil society organisations.

Within the intervention area, the strategy prioritises those communities suffering human rights violations, especially those at risk of land confiscation due to settlement expansion, particularly in Area C. It also takes into account the potential impact, psychosocial needs of children, women and former detainees, and those communities where there was no *overcrowding* of humanitarian actors.

The strategy sets out five lines of intervention: livelihoods, community protection, psychosocial support, water and sanitation, and advocacy.

The overall intervention is seen as a combined effort by the 4 participating organisations - ACPP; PARC; PSCCW and PHG - of which 3 are involved in the implementation of the AACID-funded project. To coordinate the actions of the entities involved, these organisations created the Action Group in 2018, in the framework of which the three Palestinian organisations aspire to "lead a local change agenda". In this framework, ACPP intervenes initially as an international partner with technical assistance and as a channel for funds.

In order to carry out the different lines that formed part of the AACID-funded project, a series of mechanisms were established for their implementation within the framework of coordination between the entities involved.

In each community, the Action Group organisations, following a strategy used by PARC for many years, proceed to set up a project implementation committee. The Action Group organisations call on local authorities and community-based organisations (CBOs) to send a representative to sit on the committee. The Action Group ensures that the committee is made up of an equal number of women and men. Once formed, it is the committee that liaises with the community, develops the criteria for selecting people to participate in the project (with the support of the Action Group entities), and makes the final selection of participants. In the case of this project, an initial joint workshop for the two communities was held in December 2019 with 34 participants (18 men, 16 women) in Jinsafut. In January 2020, local committees were formed in Jit and Jinsafut.

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The call for proposed actions related to the first outcome, focusing on land rehabilitation and protection (fencing), was made through an open call at the initial workshops, with the organisation of an information meeting, followed by the establishment of a deadline for applications. PARC's efforts during the consultation process with the population and the municipality, should be highlighted, with close coordination with the village councils. In Jit, the implementation committee received 96 initial applications (66 males, 30 females), with 71 applications shortlisted for field visits and 32 (17 men, 15 women) finally selected. In Jinsafut, the committee received 63 initial applications (37 men, 26 women), with 52 applications shortlisted for field visits and 35 finally selected (19 women, 16 men).

It should be stressed that the reception of such a high number of women applicants for such a conservative community is a step forward. There has been a determined effort by PARC and the ACPP in recognising the problems associated with women's participation and developing measures to promote women's participation. These measures include the promotion of representative (ideally equal) participation in information sessions, and the prioritising of women's participation in land rehabilitation projects.

Due to the high number of applications, the implementation committee was forced to use very strict criteria to select participants. The criteria used for the selection included:

- Those with land in Area C.
- Those with land near the Separation Wall.
- Women landholders.
- Orphan owners.
- Landowning families with family members with disabilities.
- Low-income landowner families.

It is important to note here that the money provided by the project does not cover all costs and should be seen as an incentive rather than a subsidy. PARC emphasises this measure as a tool to avoid dependency. This implies, for example, that a person owning 10 dunums of land will only receive funding from the project to build walls or fences covering 3 dunums, and will have to find parallel funding (own funds or from another source) to get all their land protected.

The funding process for small-scale work is done through a *cash for work* mechanism, while larger works, which require heavy machinery as well as specialised labour, are contracted through a centralised tender by PARC, to save costs. PARC has made an institutional bid to bring the private sector into communities with projects, especially in Area C (where the Israeli authorities do not want to see an expansion of Palestinian economic activity). This sometimes causes tensions with farmers because they do not take into account this more general aspect, related to the need to increase the role of the private sector in the West Bank, especially Area C.

In any case, the implementation committee, with the support of PARC, has set up a transparency procedure in each community in accordance with the accountability model initially established by the *Humanitarian Accountability Partnership* and currently managed at the international level by the Core Humanitarian Standard Alliance (CHS). However, this is not widely recognised by the community and has received few formal complaints.

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Monitoring of the completion of improvements is done by the implementation committee, with the support of PARC. In cases where the owners take a long time to complete the actions, the committee requests the support of the municipality to exert pressure. Once the work has been certified as completed, payments are made. Although clearly specified in the contracts, some project participants have complained about the deduction of tax amounts from each payment, an institutional policy of PARC to improve fiscal accountability.

In the work to strengthen the CPCs in the two communities, meetings were held in both communities, in the framework of the elaboration of the DRR Plan. PARC discussed its work with CPCs, the nature of CPCs work, its importance to the community, the relationship with the village councils and with the participants representing the sectors. PARC encouraged them to volunteer to create a new CPC in Jinsafut and reform the CPC in Jit that had been previously created by the village council (formed by the Colonization & Wall resistance Commission with only 5 members) PARC presented the mission and goals of the CPC and distributed the application form for the audience to read and fill if desirable to be as CPC. With the project committee, applications were filled and reached the target as needed in the project which is 25 members.

PARC has made use of its experience with CPCs, gained initially in Gaza with the support of different international NGOs. PARC has participated in monthly coordination meetings, in addition to overseeing more frequent meetings in emergency contexts. PSCCW has been involved in the workshops for the elaboration of the Community Protection Plan, specifically with the women's focus group and on children and youth. PARC and PSCCW have also been jointly responsible for the training of the CPC and especially of the women participants. PARC conducted training on protection, the role of the human rights defender and the application of IHL and IHRL, lobbying, advocacy and communication - strategies, campaigns and messages and key actors, the rights of persons with disabilities and/or other special vulnerabilities, and DRR PSCCW conducted training sessions on children rights, gender-based violence, gender roles, children's rights, Resolution 1325 and CEDAW.

At the beginning of the project PSCCW held meetings with women's CBOs in Jinsafut, although no such organisations existed in Jit. The CBOs were asked to collaborate in the selection of the women who are in need of psychosocial support and are survivors or victims of GBV. As part of the psychosocial support work, PSCCW organised sports activities, problem description and visualisation, techniques to relieve stress and depression and to express emotions, as well as training sessions on women's rights. It should be emphasised that the work with ex – detainees has been more focussed on awareness raising rather than psychosocial support. In order to carrying out the training sessions for the CPC, PSCCW contracted trainers from Defence for Children International – Palestine and the Women Affairs Technical Committee, organisations with wide experience of the subjects which were covered.

The identification of advocacy issues to be included in the project took into account PARC's and PSCCW's previous work on campaigns in Palestine, always considering the rapidly evolving situation on the ground. The negative evolution of the settlement-related situation influenced the final design of the activities carried out. The three organisations involved (PARC, PSCCW and ACPP) prepared a general matrix of key messages for advocacy, for all the projects developed under their overall strategy, focusing on the confiscation of Palestinian land for settlement expansion, the distribution of agricultural labour by gender, to highlight the impact of Palestinian women's lack of access to land and women's unpaid work, the details of Palestinian rights

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violations as a result of the occupation policies, and the psychosocial problems of the Palestinian population, especially the female population, including gender-based violence.

Advocacy work with Israeli opinion seeks to strengthen key advocacy messages, while the research work of Israeli organisations, especially their reports on settlements and settler violence, has fed into the work of advocacy campaigns in Palestine and, above all, with European institutions.

Peace Now bases its Israeli public awareness campaigns on a *Settlement Watch database* that documents settlement expansion, confiscation of Palestinian land and settler violence. It produces maps as a central element of its campaigns and, as part of the project, includes maps with references to settlement expansion in Qalqilya, especially related to the expropriation of 25.7 acres for the Nabi Elias bypass in the Qalqilya region. Specific actions funded by the project include the training of trainers to work in high schools and military academies, where they give lectures on settlement expansion and the dangers of occupation.

Yesh Din frames its campaigns around documenting settler violence, using Facebook, op-eds and press releases to reach out to the Israeli public. It also advocates in the Israeli parliament (Knesset). It employs 5 Palestinian field researchers to document settler and Israeli army violence. In the framework of the project, it tries to focus its work on the communities that are part of the ACPP Strategy in Salfit and Qalqilya. It conducts awareness-raising workshops on women's rights in the communities in the area, carried out in coordination with local women's organisations or municipalities in the West Bank.

Although ACPP supports the work of Israeli human rights entities, the relationship with them is qualitatively different compared to the relationship with its Palestinian partners, as clearly reflected in the project document, which establishes the Israeli organisations as service providers and not as local partners. The involvement of the two Israeli organisations is based on ACPP's communication of needs, without much involvement in the identification and design processes, although ACPP insists that the Israeli organisations are involved at three points in the process: during the identification of needs, at the time of project approval (and contract signing), and in regular bilateral meetings (which have been affected by the pandemic). According to Yesh Din's advocacy officer, Yesh Din is not fully involved in the projects. According to ACPP this is a reflection of the fact that there was an agreement with them regarding the best way of working with them, which would be as service providers, supporting their current work and not giving them extra “administrative” tasks. This is also partly explained by the complexity of the issue of relations between Palestinian civil society and Israeli organisations, which could be understood as a 'normalisation' of the occupation. It could also be explained by the relatively recent relationship with ACPP of the Yesh Din official interviewed. They also do not actively collaborate with Peace Now due to a different working philosophy.

Project management structure model

The composition of the ACPP team for the work in Palestine, according to the planning of its strategy, consists of a number of expatriates in Ramallah (depending of the number of ongoing projects) and ACPP officers for the Middle East, for the Humanitarian Strategy in Palestine and for Humanitarian Action. All the geographical areas have their ultimate reference in the Territorial Steering Committee, led by the General Coordinator, the body that ultimately coordinates and directs the strategy of actions in the field.

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The relevant staff perform the coordination functions for each of the geographical areas and each country, ensuring the implementation of the strategic lines in each region. In addition, in the specific area of humanitarian response, the ACPP Humanitarian Action Referent ensures that the actions carried out in each country/region are coordinated and ensures greater aid effectiveness.

As for the expatriate staff, they have a double function: to be a coordinating part in those projects that require it, ensuring permanent contact with local organisations - ACPP's counterparts; and, at the same time, to support ACPP's delegations in Spain.

Each of the Palestinian partners signs a contract with ACPP, setting out timelines, targets and indicators.

The creation of the *Action Group* has the potential to improve coordination between the 3 Palestinian entities (2 in the case of the AACID-supported project) and ACPP, as its objectives include strategic coordination on the basis of a common agenda. Although this is still a nascent process and that it needs more time and effort to consolidate its objective, greater operational coordination has been noted in this project, compared to previous projects evaluated. ACPP promotes the strengthening of coordination mechanisms between Action Group organisations. There are also coordination forums within the Action Group - steering committee and technical committee - where the perceived lack of information could be addressed.

As for the relationship with Israeli human rights organisations, in this case Yesh Din and Peace Now, they clearly play the role of service providers within the framework of the project. ACPP signs contracts with the organisations establishing the basis for their collaboration. The contracts outline specific actions, and the financial support gives concrete deliverables to the project.

Impact

With regard to the contribution to the central objectives of the intervention, that of preventing and mitigating the impact of humanitarian risks and crises associated with violations of IHL/IHRL on the rights and dignity of the population of Jit and Jinsafut, restoring and enhancing the livelihoods of those under threat, the evaluation work yields different results.

The project has a clear strategy of supporting Palestinian resilience as a main basis for preventing and mitigating human rights violations. In this sense, the fact that almost the entirety of the respondents to the evaluation survey report increased ability to mitigate risks compared to the situation before the project began, is indicative of the project's impact. The same can be said of the perception, again unanimous, that the communities involved have seen higher levels of respect and protection for human rights since 2019. However, these figures should be nuanced by the fact that 82% consider that there has been some improvement, compared to 17% who consider that the improvement has been considerable. The percentages of those who consider there has been considerable improvement is higher in Jit (21%) compared to Jinsafut (15%).

The head of Jinsafut village council highlights the objectives of the project as protecting the land from settlers and their attacks, preserving land from settlement expansion and working in areas that Israel considers forested areas, and providing an economic return through improving the quality of the olive product and by providing the farms with seedlings, as well as informing women of their rights. He also declares that “In all

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fields, it achieved the desired results. In terms of reclamation, more than 70% of the lands were achieved, especially the disposal of forested pine trees, which were a problem for olive trees, and for retaining walls and fences, as well as for small agricultural projects, which had a great benefit on marginalized and poor families, as well as for agricultural courses."

The village coordinator in Jit also emphasised the achievement of the project in enhancing steadfastness in the targeted lands. He also highlighted that "as for the implementation strategy, it was successful because of the partnership and acceptance of the other, as well as for the periodic follow-up in the implementation of the project".

In the case of the **Community Protection Committee** in Jit and Jinsafut, there is a clear difference in the perception of the value of the CPC between those who are part of it (78% of members perceive the CPC as relevant or very relevant) and those who do not participate in the CPC (only 24% in Jit and 27% in Jinsafut have any knowledge of the existence of the CPC), although 91% of those who are area of the CPC claim that it is capable of confronting risks faced by the community).

In relation to attitudes towards **equality between women and men**, there has been a generally positive impact. 61% of survey respondents consider that they now favour equality between women and men and believe that it is important to work to achieve/protect women rights as human right. However, it is somewhat worrying that 10% of respondents declare themselves less favourable to gender equality, including 7% of women respondents. Village leaders as well the CPC focus group claim that there has been greater appreciation of women's rights, specifically women's right to property and inheritance

The women who participated in the process themselves, highlighted the positive impact of the training on their intra-family relationships and the promotion and defence of their rights. The trainings also served to facilitate parenting. Several women highlighted the usefulness of relaxation and stress management techniques, as well as the improvement of self-esteem, to improve childcare. The women feel that they are more open to listening and can speak more confidently, and this has contributed significantly to improved relationships.

The women also highlight elements of empowerment through the processes in which they participated in the framework of the project. Participants declared that "We were able to overcome the gloomy atmosphere after meetings and unloading sessions, as well as through the agricultural projects that were presented, whether it was working on the land or through the home gardens project and projects such as planting acorns and thyme, for example, as well as through animal projects. So, we have enough in terms of food, and therefore good income from our livelihood. and our food security". Overall, the participating women report an improvement in their psychosocial health, including a reduction in anxiety levels and insomnia.

With regard to **improved psychosocial support for children**, boys and girls who participated in group therapy sessions express increased ability to deal with psychological problems, including stress and anger management. Teachers report decreased behavioural problems in the classroom and higher levels of concentration and academic attainment. However, only 50% of respondents to the survey believe that students with psychosocial problems are being supported in Jit and Jinsafut.

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In relation to the **strengthening of spaces for women's participation**, the impact is also positive. The female participants in the CPC see their involvement very positively. Women who had previously only recognised themselves in a role as housewives, took on new roles as community leaders. However, difficulties should be noted related to conservative traditional values, particularly in Jit where social norms which do not permit women and men in the same room, made it necessary to organise training sessions on CEDAW and UN 1325 separately for men and women.

In relation to improved **access to land and income from farming**, the majority of respondents in the two communities (80%) reported an improvement in access to their land, with 15% cultivating land previously left fallow, due to the intervention. 88% report an improvement in their economic situation, with 79% reporting an increase in the productivity of their land since 2019.

In the focus groups conducted, despite some less positive views of some aspects, particularly regarding the quality of the fencing, the overall opinion can be summed up in the statement that *"before the project, the area was almost empty, except for thorns, and we could not reach our lands easily. But after the project, the farmers with their families became constantly and collectively present, and thus the ability to confront the problems of the settlements became better and stronger, [...] the project created an atmosphere of community cohesion."*

As for the **advocacy campaigns with Israeli public opinion**, it is difficult to measure the impact and to attribute impact to the actions supported by the project. However, it can be considered an important impact in the current context, both in Israel (with a political majority opposed to any understanding with the Palestinians) and internationally, to have supported voices critical of the Israeli government's policy towards the Palestinians and, in particular, in relation to the expansion of settlements. According to Peace Now, one concrete impact, though difficult to measure, is that the issue of settlements has been kept as a relevant issue. In this sense, it is considered an achievement that there has been media coverage of Peace Now's awareness-raising.

The lack of uptake for Yesh Din's legal aid work with Palestinian victims of human rights violations is a challenge for the future. It is understandable that the Palestinian population is wary of a process with the Israeli legal system for fear of reprisals or the sensation that it is a waste of time. However, the legal cases supported by Yesh Din do also have an advocacy purpose and enable the question of human rights violations to remain in the Israeli public awareness.

The advocacy activities carried out also had a positive impact on ACPP's own advocacy work, as well as on its capacity to coordinate, albeit somewhat indirectly, advocacy coordination actions between Palestinian and Israeli organisations.

Sustainability

The analysis of sustainability considers the extent to which the intervention has achieved benefits that last over time after the end of the project. It also considers whether there is sufficient capacity and resources to maintain the goods or services created in the future.

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Related to the specific objective of improving resilience through access to economic rights, the vast majority of rights-holders who participated in the assessment stated that maintaining and increasing resilience was key to the sustainability of the actions developed under the project.

In the axis of actions focused on land rehabilitation, the head of Jinsafut village council emphasises the links between the project and increased interest from the Ministry of Agriculture and with government funding, *“as it carried out work in the same areas to rehabilitate the lands, and this is an integrated work that complements the shortcomings and needs”*. Moreover, emphasis was given to the fact that, in the case of the rehabilitation effort to protect the land, which will require very little maintenance. In Jit, community leaders expressed the idea that *“the risks facing the beneficiaries from the occupation have been overcome because the area has become more cultivated, and there is a constant presence of land owners and groups, and this is an indicator of strengthening resilience in the face of the occupation, as well as through the work and development of the land”*.

These views also reflect the majority view of the farmers participating in the assessment. They express the view that increased resilience is the best way to cope with threats and attacks by settlers and the Israeli army, although they also emphasise the need to secure support from other institutions to develop the project and fill the deficiencies in the event that the financiers stop financing the deficiencies. They also stress the need for future follow up and supervision by specialised agencies, including PARC, to ensure that gains are maintained.

With regard to the Community Protection Committee, the focus group of CPC members has highlighted the generalised increase in knowledge and awareness around all areas of community protection and clearly views the transfer of this knowledge and awareness to the wider community as an important element in the project’s sustainability. Use of communication tools (particularly WhatsApp) is seen as key for maintaining community organisation in the face of risks. The existence of a community protection plan provides a clear basis for future action. The head of Jinsafut village council, affirms that *“the CPC will develop broader participation and thus guarantee its sustainability, and everyone will deal as one committee when they and the town are attacked”*.

In the axis related to psychosocial support, the participants highlight, in a significant part of the people involved, an improvement in their family relationships, not only with their partner but also with the extended family, largely due to an increase in their self-esteem and in their ability to express their emotions in a calm way.

Although support for students in the communities with psychosocial workshops is highlighted, it is felt that further follow-up with this sector of the population is needed as well as greater linkages between work with students and work with their parents.

On the advocacy side, Yesh Din and Peace Now continue to carry out their research and advocacy activities, reaching large groups of the population, in the case of Peace Now, and important actors in the international community, in the case of Yesh Din

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Chapter VIII: Conclusions

This chapter details the main conclusions of the evaluation, organised according to the evaluation criteria used in the analysis.

Relevance and harmonisation

The intervention is relevant in terms of its coherence with the priorities of the AACID and ACPP's own strategy. In the case of the AACID, the project is very much in line with the main axes of Andalusian cooperation, framed in its Strategic Plan (PACODE), Humanitarian Action Plan (POAH) and the bases of the relevant call for proposals.

The project is fully in line with ACPP's strategy, clearly incorporating all of its strategic lines. This strategy has been developed jointly with the Palestinian NGOs PARC, PSCCW and PHG (which does not participate in the project under evaluation) and is therefore clearly in line with their own strategic approaches. These four organisations have formed the *Action Group*, with the aim of improving coordination, creating synergies and learning from each other.

The intervention is also relevant to the rights-holders involved in the intervention. The pre-identification work established what the main needs of the rights-holders were. Participants expressed needs and demands, first and foremost, very much focused on the violations of their rights under IHL and IHRL as a consequence of the Israeli occupation. They emphasised the threat posed by settler attacks on both people and their property and the impact of such attacks, together with the systematic confiscation of Palestinian land, the expansion of settlements and the Israeli army's control over their movements. They also highlighted that these threats lead to the abandonment of their lands, as well as the psychosocial consequences on the most vulnerable population. In this sense, a project aimed at increasing their resilience to existing risks responded to the needs identified.

There is a high degree of harmonisation with other actors' interventions in the West Bank. Both ECHO's intervention plan and OCHA's strategy set out very similar objectives to those of the project under evaluation. There is a clear focus on strengthening resilience and a recognition of the need to move from a sectoral to a more holistic approach, which shows a greater relevance to ACPP's project. Both ECHO and OCHA, as well as AACID itself, are implementing strategies focused on community protection in the face of threats and on strengthening capacities, especially coping capacities, of the Palestinian population. In all the aforementioned organisations, psychosocial support, especially for women, children and former detainees, has become an important focus of their interventions.

In relation to coverage, the project has established clear selection criteria for choosing the right-holders to participate in the project's actions. Thus, in the land rehabilitation and protection component, the project has managed to include 32 families in Jit and 35 in Jinsafut. The second axis of intervention has focused, on the one hand, on the 50 people who make up the CPC, with the aim of improving the protection and resilience of the entire population of the two communities. On the other hand, the actions related to psychosocial support have intervened on the needs of those groups identified as most vulnerable: women victims of violence, primary and secondary school students and former detainees.

In terms of the internal coherence of the project, the formal intervention logic has several weaknesses. There is a certain disconnection in the logic at the level of the results and their contribution to the specific objective of the project. Also, the way the results and objectives are stated could be improved, in several occasions limiting their content to the realisation of actions instead of describing the positive situations to be achieved. The objectively verifiable indicators can also be improved. There are indicators that do not quantify the

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improvement or change they are intended to measure, referring only to the difference between the pre- and post-survey, without stating how much improvement they are intended to achieve. There are also several cases of indicators that are repeated at different levels of the intervention logic, between results and the specific objective or between the specific objective and the general objective, which contradicts best practice in the use of the logical framework approach.

Effectiveness

Measuring effectiveness, in terms of compliance with the indicators for the achievement of the specific objective and the results, is complicated due to the lack of definition of some of these indicators. However, after evaluating what has been achieved in relation to the Specific Objective and the 5 results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- It can be considered that the **Specific Objective** has been achieved, reaching the four of the five indicators set, although the fifth is regarded as overly ambitious and not evaluable in the context of the project. 68 landowning families in the community who have participated in the project have seen a small increase in their income, in most cases, and their resilience has been strengthened through the land rehabilitation and land protection strategies. The CPC in Jit has been strengthened and that of Jinsafut successfully created, the members, particularly the women, are enthusiastic about their work and convinced of their role in supported resilience in the face of human rights violations by Israeli settlers and soldiers. The protection of the rights of vulnerable men and women to different types of violations differentiated by gender, has been strengthened, albeit in an incipient way that needs further work, through training and awareness raising sessions and through the adoption by the two CPCs of protocols to deal with gender base violence and violations of child rights. However, changes in Israeli policy and practice, if any cannot be attributed to the, often effective, work of awareness raising and advocacy campaigns with Israeli public opinion.
- In relation to the first result, of the nine indicators, 6 have been fully achieved and 2 have been partially achieved, while one has not been achieved. An accountability mechanism has been set up in the two communities although many community members are not aware of its existence and it has not been much used to date. Land rehabilitation and protection have been put in place in Jit and Jinsafut, with some additional access to land and modest improvements in productivity in the two communities. The economic situation for the majority of participating farmers has improved slightly in both communities. Cash for work projects have been successfully carried although women have not been able to benefit from them. Training on better agricultural techniques has been carried out, above all on water management and safe use of agricultural inputs (including organic farming). However, while the participation of women farmers has been positive especially in the context of traditional societies, equal access to training on improved agricultural techniques has not been fully achieved, as a majority of participants in the training have been men.
- In relation to the **second result**, out of the 12 proposed indicators, eleven indicators have been fully achieved and one partially achieved. Participatory mechanisms to draw up the DRR plans were developed and the plan was successfully launched in March 2020. The CPC in Jinsafut was successfully set up and that of Jit reformed and updated. Although gender parity has not been completely achieved in line with the proposed indicator, women have a strong presence in the committee, with 10 out of 25 in Jit and 11 out of 25 in Jinsafut. Training of the CPC in Protection, the role of human rights defenders, the rights of people with disabilities and the implementation of IHL and IHRL, as well in Disaster Risk Reduction as well as

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firefighting and safety, was carried out. The women members have been particularly active in the training sessions held. The CPC has considerable recognition in the two communities, among those who know of its existence, as an entity capable of confronting risks, despite the lack of knowledge of the CPC by over three-quarters of the survey respondents. Links with other CPCs have been strengthened, through exchange visits. The CPC has developed protocols to document violations of human rights by the occupation and these have been used in two main cases to date.

- The **third outcome** focussed on child protection, fully achieved all seven indicators. The CPC has been successfully trained on child rights and CPC members have an improved understanding of issues around child rights and protection mechanisms. The CPCs have put in place protocols to deal with violations of those rights. Awareness raising sessions for teachers, parents and school children have been held, leading to greater awareness of the importance of psychological health and the importance of finding non-violent responses to stress and fears. Parents, teachers and students all value the creation of support mechanisms. However, there was a general opinion in the here groups that the sessions were insufficient, with only 50% believing that students with psychosocial problems are being fully supported in Jit and Jinsafut, and should be seen an initial phase of a longer process.
- The **fourth outcome**, focussed on the protection of adults, particularly women, also achieved all seven indicators, four fully and three partially. Training of CPC members on CEDAW, UN1325 and the documentation of gender-based violations of human rights was successfully carried, and CPC members who participated in the training (24 of the 50 people originally planned) now consider that they have greater knowledge of women's right to inheritance, for example, and are increasingly supportive of women's demands for the respect for their rights. As a result, protocols have been established to report violations of women's rights and the CPCs have become more interested in gender equality as a cross-cutting issues in projects. Following the carrying out of awareness raising and counselling sessions with women in the communities, the psychological care team of the PSCCW perceives an improvement in the psychological state of women who have received psychosocial support within the framework of the project. However, only 40 women were reached through psychosocial support instead of the 72 originally planned, due to problems connected to Covid-related quarantine and movement restrictions. There have been improvements in women's self-esteem, in their ability to express emotions and in their knowledge of rights. The work with male ex-detainees has been focused on providing them with techniques and tools to deal with their psychological stress and problems, in addition to introducing them to the services and mandate of the ex-detainees' commission.
- The **fifth outcome**, focusing on advocacy and outreach to Palestinian and Israeli public opinion, has fully achieved all four proposed indicators. Peace Now was supported in the production of its Settlement Construction Report, highlighting treats from settler outposts in the Qalqilya Governorate, which are particularly negative for Jinsafut. Social and traditional media campaigns reached hundreds of thousands of Israelis. Yesh Din documented 19 offenses committed against Palestinians in the Qalqilya District, including 1 in Jit, collecting 28 testimonies in these incidents. In these incidents, and filing 11 complaints. Yesh Din has also updated information on IHL/IHRL violations on the Palestinian population by Israeli civilians and soldiers

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Efficiency

Detailed working methodologies exist for each axis of intervention, which in many cases are the result of years of experience in the different sectors of intervention. Working through a local implementation committee, which has become part of PARC's regular strategy, allows for the participation of different sectors of the population, although representatives are invited to participate, which may detract from the democratic legitimacy of the committee.

A problem identified by different actors has been the management of the expectations of the population participating in the project, especially in its first axis. Many rights-holders complained about excessive paperwork and that what they received was not what they had been promised, in terms of costs, technical specifications or counterparts to be provided. Although oral tradition plays a role in these misunderstandings, it was felt that the submission and follow-up procedures could be improved.

The work on the CPC strengthening axis has experienced improved coordination between PARC and PSCCW, co-responsible partners for this axis.

With regard to the management of the intervention, there is good internal coordination within the ACPP team, in which the synergies between the ACPP focal points for the Middle East, for the Humanitarian Strategy in Palestine and for Humanitarian Action stand out. Likewise, there is important joint work between the aforementioned focal points and the teams at the regional level responsible for presenting projects to decentralised cooperation institutions and liaising with these institutions.

At the same time, there is a significant degree of coordination between the different teams at ACPP headquarters in Spain and the development workers in the ACPP delegation in Ramallah. Although there is a relatively frequent rotation of expatriate staff, as is usually the case in many NGOs in Spain, in ACPP there is evidence of a certain rotation between field and headquarters staff.

There is a fluid relationship between ACPP and the Palestinian organisations that make up the Action Group, with a longer history in the case of PARC and a more recent beginning in the case of PSCCW. There is also evidence of improvement in terms of coordination between the Palestinian Action Group entities themselves.

The relationship with Israeli human rights organisations is, by agreement, that of service provider. Coordination with them, in terms of ACPP's strategy and performance indicators, for example, is an element that could be strengthened in future projects.

Impact

With regard to the contribution to the central objectives of the intervention, that of preventing and mitigating the impact of humanitarian risks and crises associated with violations of IHL/IHRL on the rights and dignity of the population of Jit and Jinsafut, restoring and enhancing the livelihoods of those under threat, it is considered that there have been improvements in their level of resilience, with an increased capacity to cope with risks.

The impact of the intervention in the area of land rehabilitation is considered modest but important. The support to farmers has enabled most of the participants to make improvements to their land and, above all, to install protection measures against wild animals and attacks by settlers.

The majority of respondents to the final survey felt that they were better able to cope with disasters due to their increased income and diversification of their production.

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The work to strengthen the CPC in Jit and create a new CPC in Jinsafut has also improved the perception of protection from risks and threats. The CPC has been responsible for organising collective land defence that has prevented attempts by settlers to invade the community and its agricultural land.

Due to the increase of women participants in the CPC and the previous work of participatory analysis by women, which managed to translate gender-specific measures in prevention, protection and response, into the DRR Plans, the work in favour of gender equality in the framework of community structures has advanced considerably, despite the prevalence of conservative traditional social norms which are not conducive to greater gender equality.

The psychosocial support with different sectors of the community has also had a noticeable impact on the participants' increased self-esteem, especially women, and greater ability to manage emotions. Also, all participants in the workshops and trainings highlight the creation of a mutual support group with their peers. All these factors have contributed to an improvement in family relationships in the two communities.

Specifically, in relation to improved psychosocial support for children, boys and girls who participated in group therapy sessions express increased ability to deal with psychological problems, including stress and anger management. Teachers report decreased behavioural problems in the classroom and higher levels of concentration and academic attainment. However, only 50% of respondents to the survey believe that students with psychosocial problems are being supported in Jit and Jinsafut. This can be due to a lack of awareness by caregivers of the support given, or to the minority view that the therapy groups sessions in schools are not the most effective way to support children experiencing psychosocial stress, some 35% believing that private or home sessions are a better way to deal with this issue.

In terms of the implementation of advocacy campaigns, the final balance is considered positive. The human rights organisations' campaign directed towards Israeli public opinion has succeeded in documenting important violations of Palestinian human rights and has managed to keep the questioning of settlements and settler violence on the political agenda, which is considered important in the current political context.

Sustainability

In a context that mixes development processes with chronic humanitarian crises, sustainability is always difficult to measure.

The critical situation of the communities of Jit and Jinsafut means that sustainability must be considered first and foremost in terms of resilience. In this sense, it is very striking that the rights-holder population affirms the centrality of maintaining and increasing resilience in order to maintain the progress made under the project.

According to authority figures in the communities, progress in the land rehabilitation sector requires very little maintenance, which contributes to its sustainability. However, based on the views and attitudes expressed in the two communities, the rights-holders involved in the project are seen as the best guarantee for the sustainability of project benefits. The construction of walls and the planting of trees constitute a statement of resilience in the face of Israeli threats.

The maintenance of increases in income and the development of new and improved techniques introduced in their agricultural work in the framework of the project is also important for the sustainability of the project's progress.

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The CPCs continue to operate, on a voluntary basis, and have participated actively with the Palestinian Ministry of Health in the context of the current pandemic. The communication networks put in place are continuing to enable the communities to coordinate adequate responses to threats from settlers and the Israeli army.

In the axis related to psychosocial support, the participants highlight, in an important part of the people involved, an improvement in their family relationships, not only with their partner but also with the extended family, largely due to an increase in their self-esteem and in their ability to express their emotions in a calm way. However, despite the support given to the students in the communities with the psychosocial workshops, it is felt that there needs to be greater connection made between support for children and for their parents in order to maintain the progress made.

On the advocacy side, Yesh Din and Peace Now continue to carry out their research and advocacy activities, reaching large groups of the population, in the case of Peace Now, and important actors in the international community, in the case of Yesh Din.

The actions of the Israeli authorities, army and settlers represent a permanent threat to the sustainability of any project in Palestine.

Chapter IX: Recommendations

For ACPP

Regarding strategy and cross cutting issues

- Make explicit the theory of change which underlies the ACPP strategy in Palestine, dedicating time to develop and explain the assumptions used.
- Elaborate an overall gender strategy to apply to work in Palestine, based on applied research and in permanent dialogue with feminist organisations in Palestine and the wider Middle East.
- Explain clearly which human rights should be the focus of each project, as a pedagogical exercise in order for all stakeholders – rights holders and duty bearers – to understand what objectives (in terms of rights) are involved in each intervention or focus of the strategy.
- Incorporate indicators which show changes in the degree of enjoyment of human rights in each intervention, in order to measure more clearly the incorporation of a rights-based approach.
- Reformulate the relationship with the Israeli human rights organisations, not necessarily in the sense of changing their status within the projects, but rather in order to share wider objectives and offer them the opportunity to provide input for more strategic work. This could involve facilitating contacts with Palestinian organisations (which does not imply the acceptance of a “normalisation” proposal).

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- Encourage the consolidation of the *Action Group* to ensure a real coordination between the three Palestinian organisations and ACPP at all levels, from the organisational down to the implementation of activities, via strategy.

Regarding project management

- Revise the process of establishing objectives during project formulation in order to ensure greater coherence in the intervention logic, respecting cause – effect relationships between the different levels of the projects.
- Revise the formulation of indicators to incorporate SMART criteria.
- Develop an evaluation protocol, as the concrete expression of the incorporation of an evaluation culture in the organisation and as a base for future evaluation work with the Palestinian partners.

For the NGOs of the Action Group

Regarding strategy and cross cutting issues

- Develop concrete coordination measures at all levels, especially concerning the planning of activities in the framework of projects, to ensure the creation of real synergies and greater impact.
- Organise and systematise the Exchange of information between Action Group partners. Each organisation has its own experience and knowledge which should be available for the other organisations.
- Promote a further incorporation of gender and human rights mainstreaming, taking advantage of the experience of each organisation in actions related to the human right to water, the right to food security and to the land and the human rights of women, to name the three areas of rights most associated with each entity.
- Systematise the difficulties of working with a gender focus in the Palestinian rural context and elaborate a (preferably joint) strategy to address strategic gender interests in the medium and long term.
- Elaborate and protocolise evaluation mechanisms which go beyond the carrying out of pre- and post-tests and establish common and adaptable-criteria and methodologies.

Specifically, regarding the project under evaluation

- Following on from the gender strategy mentioned in the previous section, elaborate a series of steps which allow the creation of entry points for working with gender interests, adapted to the context of each community. This could involve working in parallel on capacity building for women (see also below) to enable them to make claims, while also working on strategies to convince the men of the benefits for the

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community connected to greater gender equity. This also implies a measurement of the usefulness of certain content (CEDAW for example) in each cultural context.

- Widen the training provided for women to include questions of (reproductive and sexual) health, disabilities and positive discipline. There is a great demand by the women in the communities, expressed both in interviews and focus groups and in the evaluations carried out by PSCCW of the psychosocial support sessions for training which responds directly to their practical needs.
- Combine the training mentioned in the previous point with greater psychosocial support for women in order to further improve their self-esteem and their empowerment. Leverage the mutual support mechanisms created in the previous psychosocial group support sessions to strengthen women's organisations in the community. In this way, the practical needs measures described in the previous point can be widened to also include strategic gender interests.
- Take into consideration the design and implementation of a strategy of economic empowerment for women, which could contain vocational training and/or access to a credit fund. This strategy could be carried out by the Action Group partners or through (strategic or temporary) alliances with other organisations with experience in this field.
- Carry out further psychosocial support for men. This could involve, firstly, extending the work with ex – detainees, who have highly valued the support received in this project. Other groups of the male population could be brought in at a later date with the objective of working on emotional management and expression which would aim of provoking a more profound change of attitudes with regard to gender relations and equality between women and men.
- Use the revision of the RRD and Protection Plan in Jit and Jinsafut (and other communities) to promote the incorporation of gender mainstreaming in all sectors, by showing clearly how each sector affects women and men, albeit in a different way given traditional gender roles.
- Ensure that the training sessions are organised at times when both women and men can participate and eliminate other possible barriers to the participation of different sections of the population.
- Consider how better synergies can be created between support activities for children and those for their parents to ensure greater results
- Continue to revise the selection criteria for rights holders to ensure a more equitable participation of vulnerable sectors of the population, especially women. In line with changes already promoted by ACPP and the Action Group.
- Improve communication with those people participating in the land rehabilitation activities, in order to avoid misunderstanding and to limit false expectations. The elaboration and protocolisation of key messages could help avoid much of the confusion detected in the evaluated project.

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- Ensure quality of fencing is taken into consideration. Consider the need for land rehabilitation activities **before** fencing is installed and include complementary actions for land improvement such as the installation and/or improvement of wells.
- Continue and expand the support for awareness raising at a community level (especially in the CPC) concerning risk perception, using the thematic areas and components developed in the evaluated project as a benchmark. The findings of this evaluation show that, while progress has been made, there is much more that can be done in order to consolidate the CPCs at the centre of the protection nexus in their communities.
- Continue to prioritise the participation of women in the CPC, with an affirmative action strategy for training and exchange visits, seeking to increase the number of women members over time, perhaps in combination with support for the women’s organisations in the community.
- Continue the organisation of exchange visits, both with other CPCs and with similar community-based experiences in order to share best practice in the different areas of the projects. These exchanges could be centred on specific themes, such as gender or child protection and should look at best practice and successful experiences.

Chapter X: Evaluation Dissemination Actions

In order to disseminate the evaluation results, two main actions are planned.

On one hand, a workshop will be organised, in Ramallah if the pandemic allows, or on-line if not, to share the evaluation’s conclusions and recommendations. A presentation will be prepared as the focal point of the workshop and will be shared with the participants. Representatives of the Action Group organisations and from the ACPP delegation will be invited, together with other rights holders and duty bearers as appropriate. The workshop will be held in English and /or Arabic.

On the other hand, an on-line workshop will be organised with the ACPP team with a presentation in Spanish and /or English of the main conclusions and recommendations

In both cases, the workshops will be organised with sufficient time to debate the conclusions and recommendations.

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Annexes

Annex 1: List of Interviews

Kills	Organization	Date
Leyan Al- Azza	PSCCW - Project Coordinator	14 July 2021
Toni Beuro	PSCCW - Programmes Manager Executive Director –PSCCW	14 July 2021
Hamada Aburabee	PSCCW - Projects Coordinator	14 July 2021
Dana Mills	Peace Now - Director of Development and External Relations	1 August 2021
Chanah Dulin	Yesh Din - Director of International Relations	3 August 2021
Manawel Salame	Project Manager –PARC	17 August 2021
Othman Al-Seddah	Jit – project coordinator in the council	30 August 2021
Najat Abu Shaar	Jinsafut Women’s Association	5 September 2021
Ahmad Eid	Head of Jinsafut Village Council	12 September 2021
Daniel Rossello	ACPP – ACPP Middle East Project Manager	13 September 2021

Annex 2: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs	Participants #	Males	Females
Farmers – Jit	10	3	7
CPC – Jinsafut	6	2	4
Women who participated in counseling sessions (Psychosocial support) – Jinsafut	5	--	5
Teachers and parents– Trainings – Jit (Jit Girls High School)	16	--	16

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Annex 3: Distribution of Survey

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Total Participation	-	100	100
Gender	Male	42	42
	Female	58	58
Locality	Jit	40	40
	Jinsafut	60	60
Do you or any of your family members have a disability	Yes	12	12
	No	88	88
The main intervention	Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources	33	33.7
	Members of the CPC	11	11.2
	Therapy sessions (training / counseling / treatment) (parents, teachers, former detainees)	54	55.1
Jit	Male	20	47.6
	Female	20	34.5
Jinsafut	Male	22	52.4
	Female	38	65.5
Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources	Male	21	51.2
	Female	12	21.1
Members of the CPC	Male	4	9.8
	Female	7	12.3
Therapy sessions (training / counseling / treatment) (parents, teachers, former detainees)	Male	16	39.0
	Female	38	66.7