



مركز العالم العربي للبحوث والتنمية
Arab World for Research & Development

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Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz (ACPP)



Evaluation Report:

Protection of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian population under occupation in accordance with IHL and IHRL, with special emphasis on gender-based violence, child protection and DRR

Code: SOLHUM/2019/0012

Generalitat Valenciana, Acció Humanitaria 2019 (GVA AH 2019)

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The project was implemented during September 2020 – December 2021 in Rafat and Bruqin, it was funded by the *Generalitat Valenciana (GVA)* with a grant of € 300,000. The project seeks to contribute to the protection of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people under occupation, through the prevention and mitigation of the impact in Rafat and Bruqin of humanitarian risks and crises associated with violations of international humanitarian law/ international human rights law. The project focused on the enhancement of the access to water, improvement of the economic capacity of vulnerable households, the strengthening of the Civil Protection Committee 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 vulnerabilities of Palestinian rights. The project was implemented by the Action Group (AG) partners (i.e., PARC, PHG, PSCCW) with local municipal and civil society actors.

Methodology and Conditions

AWRAD undertook a comprehensive review of the relevant project documents provided by the ACPP team and the partners including Donors' Guidelines, Work plans, Internal monitoring and evaluation reports, annual reports from the partners and project indicators and log-frames. The team conducted 10 interviews with the implementing partners who have been involved in the project's implementation in the targeted regions, as well as 3 focus groups with beneficiaries in Rafat and Bruqin (2 in Rafat, and 1 in Bruqin), and collected the data from a sample of 67 beneficiaries through a phone survey while ensuring their privacy and confidentiality. Each beneficiary category had special questions that were relevant to the activities they received.

Main Conclusions

With regard to **relevance**, the intervention is relevant in terms of its coherence with the priorities of GVA and ACPP's own strategy and is also relevant to the rights-holders involved in the intervention as indicated by the beneficiaries in the FGDs and KIIs, as well as through triangulation with data obtained from secondary sources as evidenced in the context section. There is a high degree of harmonisation with other actors' interventions in the West Bank.

In connection with **effectiveness**, it can be considered that the outputs related to the **Specific Objective** "Prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and crises associated with the international humanitarian law/international humanitarian law violations on the rights and dignity of 6,184 people (2,981 women and girls, 3,203 men and boys) Area C, Salfit, West Bank, Palestine" has been achieved, reaching the five of the six output indicators set, although the sixth is not evaluable in the context of the project. With regard to the **first result**, which focused on improving the quality of water in the two communities; all of the output indicators were achieved. The natural water spring has been rehabilitated, access of water for both humans and agriculture have been enhanced.

The **second result**; which focused on enhancing the resilience of the two communities. It also achieved all the set indicators; an accountability mechanism has been set in the two communities and is still functioning, agricultural roads have been opened and agricultural tanks have been rehabilitated to raise their storage capacities, and cash for work opportunities have been provided to a group of the vulnerable families.

As for the **third result** which focused on enhancing and strengthening the capacity of the CPCs in the two communities; it can be considered achieved as one indicator has been achieved, the second is partially achieved with some activities are being currently implemented, and the third indicator is not evaluable.

As for the **fourth result**; which is about the psychological support to the children in the two communities, two indicators regarding providing support to the children through group therapy sessions and assisting the teachers to be able to provide assistance to the children have been achieved. The third indicator related to training teachers has been partially achieved and the spread of COVID-19 prevented the training in Rafat. The fourth indicator which was about the parents has been partially achieved, as the fathers did not show to the sessions as the sessions were held during their work time.

As for the **fifth result**; which focused on the protection of adults who face systematic violations of their rights, it can be considered achieved as 4 out of 5 indicators have been achieved while the fifth indicator has been partially achieved.

As for the sixth result; focusing on advocacy and outreach to Israeli public opinion, it is hard to evaluate but all of the activities under this result have been implemented.

Recommendations

For ACPP

- Elaborate an overall gender strategy to apply to work in Palestine, based on applied research and in permanent dialogue with women 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.
- 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 field activities, via strategy.
- 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. 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.
- 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 for training which responds directly to their practical needs.
- 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 ex – detainees, taking into account the different needs of ex – detainees of different ages.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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, establish criteria which do not exclude vulnerable sectors (especially women): do not require costly participation activities from the vulnerable families.
- Improve communication with audience 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.
- Ensure quality of roads is taken into consideration, and include complementary actions for roads improvement.
- 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.

List of Acronyms

AECID	Agencia Española d Cooperación Internacional al 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
GVA	Generalitat Valenciana
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 Development Association
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

Chapter I: Introduction, Background and Methodology

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 will later become Action Group, a permanent consortium that, together with ACPP, will implement 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 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.

ACPP submitted a proposal for the financing of its intervention in the communities of Rafat and Bruqin to the call for humanitarian action plans for aid to victims of natural disasters and armed conflict, or for extremely vulnerable population, opened by the Department of Transparency, Social Responsibility, Participation and Cooperation of the *Generalitat Valenciana*. In November 2019, a grant of € 300,000 was approved and the project started in September 2020.

The project, which seeks to contribute to the protection of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people under occupation, through the prevention and mitigation of the impact in Rafat and Bruqin of humanitarian risks and crises associated with violations of international humanitarian law/ international human rights law, is organised along six main axes, focusing on the enhancement of the access to water, improvement of the economic capacity of vulnerable households, the strengthening of the Civil Protection Committee 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 vulnerabilities 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 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 Generalitat Valenciana-supported intervention in Rafat and Bruqin and its degree of connectivity, 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. In the specific case of the project in Rafat and Bruqin the evaluation considers the appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the intervention carried out.

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.

Objectives and Scope

Evaluation Scope

Although this is an evaluation of a Generalitat Valenciana-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 Generalitat Valenciana, 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 Rafat and Bruqin, the evaluation takes into account the holistic intervention in Salfit.

The scope of the evaluation covers the period from the start of the project in September 2020 to its completion in December 2021, taking into account the impacts identified during the field work.

Objectives

The objective of this assignment is to evaluate the project "Protection of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian population under occupation in accordance with IHL and IHRL, with special emphasis on gender-based violence, child protection and DRR", financed by the Generalitat Valenciana (GVA) in its call for 2019, with file code SOLHUM/2019/0012. 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 GVA 19 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:

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- 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.
- 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.

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 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. The two organisations have jointly implemented several projects in the framework of the ACPP Strategy in Palestine.

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.

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 Governorates and Qalqilya 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.

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 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 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 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) from late 2020, 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.

Local Context



Source: OCHA

Rafat is a Palestinian village in the Salfit Governorate located 13 km west of Salfit City. It is bordered by Kafr ad Dik village to the east, Deir Ballut to the south, Kufr Qasem (of 1948 lands) to the west, and Az Zawiya town to the north¹.

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Rafat in 2017 was 2,522, of whom 1,313 were males and 1,209 females. There were 344 households registered as living in 363 housing units².

Approximately 30% of the workers in the village work in the agricultural sector and 30% work in the Israeli labour market. The government and other employment sector employ 25% of the workers and the remaining 15% are distributed among service sector 8%, industrial sector 4% and trade sector 3%. Rafat has a total area of approximately 8,870 dunums of which 2,973 are "arable" land and 308 dunums are registered as "residential".³

According to the Oslo II Interim Agreement signed between the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel on 28th of September 1995, Rafat was divided into areas "B" and "C". Approximately 666 dunums (7.5% of the village's total area) were assigned as area B, where the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has a complete control over civil matters but Israel continues to have over-riding responsibility for security. Area B constitutes most of the inhabited Palestinian areas, including municipalities, villages and some refugee camps. It is worth noting that most of the village's population resides in area B which constitutes a small part compared to the village's total land area. The rest of the village's area, constituting 8,204 dunums (92.5% of the total area), is classified as area C, where Israel retains full control over security and administration related to the territory. In Area C Palestinian building and land management is prohibited unless through consent or

¹ http://vprofile.arij.org/salfit/pdfs/vprofile/Rafat_vp_en.pdf

² <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2383.pdf>, P122

³ http://vprofile.arij.org/salfit/pdfs/vprofile/Rafat_vp_en.pdf

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authorization by the Israeli Civil Administration. Most of the lands lying within the area C are agricultural areas, open spaces and lands isolated behind the Segregation Wall⁴.

Bruqin is a Palestinian town located 13 kilometres west of Salfit in the Salfit Governorate of the northern West Bank and adjacent to the Israeli settlement of Bruchin. It is bordered by Salfit and Farkha to the east, Qarawat Bani Zaid, Kafr 'Ein and Bani Zeid to the south, Kafr ad Dik to the west, and Haris and Sarta to the north.⁵

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the total population of Bruqin in 2017 was 4,012 and projected to be 4,404 by 2021. Since 2000, Bruqin has been governed by a Municipal Council which is currently administrated by 9 members appointed by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA).⁶

The General Census of Population and Housing carried out by PCBS in 2007 showed the distribution of age groups in Bruqin is as follows: 41.5% were less than 15 years of age, 54.4% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 4.1% were 65 years of age or older. Data also showed that the sex ratio of males to females in the town is 105.9:100, meaning that males and females constitute 51.4% and 48.6% of the population.

Table 1: Bruqin population (10 years and above) by sex and educational attainment

Sex	Illiterate	Can read & write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD	Not known	Total
M	22	151	228	334	228	68	120	4	11	6	1	1,173
F	107	147	253	279	209	38	87	0	1	0	1	1,122
Total	129	298	481	613	437	106	207	4	12	6	2	2,295

The economy in Bruqin is dependent mainly on private and governmental employment (40%). The results of a field survey conducted by the ARIJ team in 2012 for the distribution of labour by economic activity in Bruqin are as follows:

- Government or other Employees Sector (40%)
- Agriculture Sector (38%)
- Israeli Labour Market (15%)
- Services Sector (3%)
- Trade Sector (2%)
- Industry (2%)⁷

⁴ http://vprofile.arij.org/salfit/pdfs/vprofile/Rafat_vp_en.pdf

⁵ http://vprofile.arij.org/salfit/pdfs/vprofile/Bruqin_tp_en.pdf

⁶ <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2383.pdf>, P122

⁷ http://vprofile.arij.org/salfit/pdfs/vprofile/Bruqin_tp_en.pdf

Methodology

Within the framework of this evaluation, and in accordance with the provisions of the Terms of Reference, the following evaluation criteria have been utilized: Relevance; Effectiveness; Efficiency; Impact; and Sustainability. To achieve that, the following methods were adopted.

Desk Review

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

- Donors' Guidelines,
- Work plans,
- Donors' reports,
- Partners reports,
- Internal monitoring and evaluation reports,
- Project indicators and results.

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: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2383.pdf>, P122
- ARIJ, 2013, Town Profile, available at: <http://vprofile.arij.org/salfit/>
- PCBS, 2017, Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2017, available at: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2364-1.pdf>
- Ministry of Local Government, Social Development Plan for Bruqin 2018.
- Ministry of Local Government, Social Development Plan for Rafat 2018.

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 Development Association (PARC), Psycho Social Counselling Centre for Women (PSCCW), and 5Israeli human rights actors Yesh Din and Peace Now. Three focus group discussions have been planned with the beneficiaries, 2 in Rafat and 1 in Bruqin. The focus group discussion in Bruqin 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 (67) 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

Interviews were also held with the mayors of the two communities, the engineers and the principals of the schools in order 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.

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 in order to discuss the projects that

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have been implemented under this program (these were conducted at the beginning of the evaluation process). The main purposes of these interviews were to understand the general approach employed to implement these projects and achieve the intended results.

The lists of interviewees are provided in Annex 1.

Focus Groups Discussions

The research team conducted 3 focus groups in Rafat and Bruqin. The lists of FGDs and participants' number is illustrated in the table below.

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 obtained lists from PARC, PHG and PSCCW.

Table 2: List of FGDs

Type	# of participants	Males	Females
Women who participated in workshops and counseling sessions - Rafat	9	-	9
Beneficiaries of agriculture and water interventions (including CPC members) – Rafat	4	3	1
All types of beneficiaries (including CPC members) - Bruqin	12	10	2
Total	25	13	12

Surveys

Our team collected the data from the 67 beneficiaries by phone using surveys; each beneficiary category had special questions that were relevant to the activities they received (Annex 3). The sample distribution is found in annex (2).

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The main limitation was the lack of cooperation from the village council of Rafat as they did not participate in the FGD. Our team managed to conduct interviews with the Fund Secretary of the village council and the water technician.

Chapter II: Main Findings

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

Relevance

The project under evaluation aims to Prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and crises associated with the international humanitarian law/international humanitarian law violations on the rights and dignity of 6,184 people (2,981 women and girls, 3,203 men and boys) Area C, Salfit, West Bank, Palestine. To achieve this objective, there are six main lines of intervention: 1) Reduce the lack of access to water, the land and aquifers pollution of the surroundings of Bruqin and Rafat, and their impact on the health of their 6,184 inhabitants; 2) The productive capacities of 75 vulnerable households (375 people: 182 women and girls, 193 men and boys), whose livelihoods are threatened, are strengthened, 3) Support the capacity of the Community Protection Committees (26 women, 24 men) of Bruqin and Rafat to face risks that affect the fulfilment of the rights of 6,184 people, 4) Enhance the protection of 1,594 girls and 1,711 boys before systematic violations of their rights, in Bruqin and Rafat, 5) Enhance the protection of 2,880 adults, with special emphasis on 1,388 women, who face systematic violations of their rights, Bruqin and Rafat, Salfit, 6) Raising the awareness amongst duty bearers of structural factors that cause IHL/IHRL violations in Area C to subsequently upon duty bearers, and upon the policies and practices that allow these violations.

In order to analyse the relevance of the intervention, its relationship with the cooperation objectives of the Generalitat de Valencia (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 **Generalitat Valenciana's IV Master Plan for Development Cooperation 2017-2020**, which was in force at the time the project under evaluation was approved, establishes a series of strategic objectives in line with the five areas of the 2030 Agenda (Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership). As regards Humanitarian Action, the Master Plan emphasises the need to base such action on the obligations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and on the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit held in 2016 in Istanbul. The Master Plan considers Humanitarian Aid primarily from a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy viewpoint with the idea of minimising vulnerabilities and risks in a specified territory to avoid (prevention) or limit (mitigation and preparation) the negative impact of threats, as well as through rehabilitation through the linking of emergency aid and sustainable development.

The GVA has also designed a Humanitarian Action Strategy 2018-2022 which further develops the Generalitat Valenciana's vision of HA as a public donor which attaches an essential importance to respect for humanitarian principles and the protection of the rights of people affected by disasters and / or conflicts. The general objective of the Strategy is to contribute to improving the assistance and protection of populations affected by conflicts, chronic crises and disasters, by strengthening the Valencian system of humanitarian action, articulating it both with the Spanish system and with the international system.

In terms of **geographical priorities**, Palestine is among the countries prioritised by the GVA, 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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The **annual plans** for 2018 (year of the call for proposals which financed the action) and 2020 (year in which the project started) establish Palestine and the Palestinian refugee population as the main priorities and areas for special attention for the GVA's aid and cooperation.

In the framework of the HA strategy, at the end of 2017, the GVA also established a Development Cooperation and **Humanitarian Aid Action Plan specifically for Palestine**. Among the priority geographical areas, the Plan seeks to prioritise Area C in the West Bank. The Plan also establishes 4 main groups of priority beneficiaries:

- Populations affected by Israeli violations of IHL
- Populations with important socioeconomic difficulties
- Children in area C and East Jerusalem
- Women in rural and semi-rural areas

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 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

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 industrial zone of the Barkan settlement 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 Bruqin, has centred on the CPC, made up of 27 participants from the community. The initial identification report by ACPP and the Action Group states that the level of the previous CPC, before the implementation of the project, was weak. There was no formal standing committee, guidelines or manuals for dealing with risks. 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, the use of traditional responses to 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. The intervention on the level of CPC came to respond to those problems and to raise the capacities of the CPC members to be able to face the risks and to design actions accordingly.

The interventions on the level of water for both agricultural and human purposes came to respond to the needs expressed by the local authorities of the two communities. The interventions were considered very relevant to the two communities needs as elaborated clearly in the interviews and FGDs and the officials of the two local councils. They provided the opportunity for the inhabitants to consume clean water and save them the time and money needed to buy water from external resources.

One of the most important intervention was the one related to rehabilitation and opening agricultural roads, as it was obvious during the interviews and FGDs; it allowed the farmers from both sexes to access their lands easily and quickly. This intervention was perceived very relevant to the communities needs according to the beneficiaries. Furthermore; the intervention provided work opportunities for the vulnerable households and contributed to enhance their economic conditions and to increase the area of agricultural lands.

The interventions on the psychological level school children and women were perceived a necessity as indicated by the principals of the schools, teachers and social workers and the women. They provided the children with the opportunity to express their feelings and to allow others to help them, it also equipped mothers with the skills to deal with symptoms of stress appearing on their children. The social workers indicated that the children were very happy with the group therapy sessions and they asked for other similar interventions. The interventions came in the time when they were most needed as indicated by the social workers. The intervention also included teachers from both sexes to equip them with the necessary skills to support the children with psychological stress symptoms. During the FGD in Bruqin; the participants indicated their need for more sessions on the psychological level to address both women and children.

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Furthermore; the women indicated knowledge about what to do in case of gender-based violence, they felt more equipped and capable of combating sexual or gender-based violence as indicated by 93% of the females in the survey.

The last intervention related to the advocacy; it focused on making people in Israel and other areas aware of the systematic violations to IHL/IHRL against the Palestinian people. The three Israeli institutions documented all the violations, posted reports, maps and pictures on their websites and social media means.

Effectiveness

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

Specific Objective	Prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and crises associated with the international humanitarian law/international humanitarian law violations on the rights and dignity of 6,184 people (2,981 women and girls, 3,203 men and boys) Area C, Salfit, West Bank, Palestine
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Indicator	Degree of achievement
Enhanced the access to water for human consuming and the land, groundwater and air salubrity of 6,184 people (2,981 women and girls, 3,203 men and boys), Bruqin and Rafat	Achieved
The resilience of 75 vulnerable families (375 people: 182 women and girls, 193 men and boys) in the face of threats to their livelihoods, dignity and property rights and the humanitarian impacts of them, has been reinforced, Area C, Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
The response capacity of 6,184 people (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys) vulnerable to IHL/IHRL violations before violations and disasters has been enhanced, Area C, Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
The protection of the rights of 1,594 and 1,711 boys vulnerable to IHL/IHRL violations according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been promoted, Area C, Bruqin and Rafat.	Partially achieved
The protection of the rights of 1,388 women and 1,492 men vulnerable to different types of gender-based violence has been encouraged, Area C, Bruqin and Rafat.	Partially achieved
The process of transformation of policies and practices by the duty bearers that allow continued violations of IHL / IDHR against the Palestinian population under occupation is promoted.	NA

Although the indicators are difficult to measure exactly in some cases, due to the way they have been developed, the evaluation considers that 5 indicators have been fully achieved, while the sixth is regarded as not evaluable.

The living conditions of the vulnerable families of the communities of Rafat and Bruqin has been strengthened through the water and roads interventions, although regarded even more positively in Rafat compared to Bruqin. 83% of survey respondents in Rafat consider their ability to mitigate risks and threats has improved to a large extent, while in Bruqin the figure is 58%, although about 96% of the surveyed believe their ability has improved to some of and to a large extent. Over 98% of respondents to the survey believe that access to land has improved during the period the project was implemented, yet; 28% marked that statement with the caveat "to some extent".

With regard to the improvements in access to water for human consumption, all of the surveyed indicated that access to water for human consumption has been improved to a large extent. As for access to water for agricultural purposes; all of the respondents indicated that access to water has been improved to some and large extents, with 45% indicated that it has improved to a large extent and 55% indicated that it has improved to some extent.

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As for the quality of water, air and land; all of the surveyed indicated improvements, with 67% of the surveyed indicated that it has improved to a large extent and 33% indicated improvements to some extent. Which indicates lower levels of pollution in the two communities.

The response capacity of the two communities has been strengthened through the work of the CPC. The focus group discussions with stakeholders in both communities indicated a positive role for the CPCs in protecting the rights of the inhabitants. The opinion on the capacity of the communities to cope with or mitigate risks reports is close to 96%. Furthermore; the participation of the CPC in decision making has been well noted in both communities.

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 to deal with gender-based violence and violations of child rights. 61% of the surveyed females responded that they can cope with and/or mitigate risks. There is a general sensation expressed by most of the participants in interviews and focus groups that the ability to cope with and/or mitigate risks has been improved due to the interventions of the project.

The final indicator which is related to the advocacy level is considered not evaluable. The Israeli institutions were in charge of the activities related to this component and all of the planned activities were implemented.

Result 1

Reduced the lack of access to water, the land and aquifers pollution of the surroundings of Bruqin and Rafat, and their impact on the health of their 6,184 inhabitants (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys).	
Indicator	Degree of achievement
R1. IOV1: Strengthened the resilience of 6,184 people (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys) in the face of repeated shortage of water, and the humanitarian impact of it, in Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R1. IOV2: Increased, by an average of 25%, the quality water consumption of 150 people (73 women and girls, 77 men and boys) (from an average of 52.5 LCD to an average of 65 LCD), in Bruqin and Rafat, month 12	Achieved
R1. IOV3: Enhanced the environmental protection and the efficient use of the hydric resources on which the water supply depends, in Bruqin and Rafat	Achieved
R1. IOV4: Reduced weekly time spent by 73 women and girls searching for alternative water sources, such as cisterns and storage tanks during periods of scarcity, from 3 days to 1 day per week, in Bruqin and Rafat, month 15	Achieved
R1. IOV5: 10 women and 10 men have equal access to training on the management of hydric resources, Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R1. IOV6: Improved the protection of the salubrity of 50 families (121 women and girls, 129 men and boys) who live around the sewage stream in Bruqin which come from the settlements.	Achieved
R1. IOV7: Mitigated the risks of pollution of the agricultural livelihoods of 140 families (700 people: 339 women and girls, 361 men and boys) with agricultural lands and/or cattle around the sewage stream in Bruqin.	Achieved
R1. IOV8: Decreased the pollution threats of the groundwater resources which feed wells and springs of the population of Bruqin	Achieved

All of the 8 indicators of the first results have been achieved.

Regarding **outcome no. 1**; the living conditions of the inhabitants of the two communities of Rafat and Bruqin has been strengthened through the connection of 61 houses with new drinking water pipes. The PHG excavated and installed 900 meters and 400 meters of water drinking pipes in Rafat and Bruqin respectively. The replacement of the old parts of drinking water network led to increase the amounts of water reaching the houses in Rafat and Bruqin. The amount of water reaching the houses increased by 30% in Bruqin and 25% in Rafat. All of the surveyed responded that their access to water has been improved to a large extent.

Regarding **outcome no. 2**; 73% of the respondents in Rafat indicated that the installation of new water pipes has improved the quality of water to a large extent, compared with 27% in Bruqin. Overall, 67% of respondents

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indicated improvements in the availability and quality of water to a large extent, and 33% indicated it that it improved to some extent.

As for **outcome no. 3**; the installation of 216.4 meters of pipes to convey the wastewater far away from falling into the agricultural lands and therefore protecting the environment. This activity led to the environmental protection of 47 farmers and improving the conditions of 40 dunums planted with olive trees.

As for **outcome no. 4**; it can be considered achieved as indicated by the participants in the focus groups, where they indicated that there is no shortage of water in their areas after the installation of the new drinking water pipes.

Regarding **outcome no. 5**; which is about 10 women and 10 men having equal access to training on the management of hydric resources, Bruqin and Rafat. It was achieved by 155% as 21 women and 10 men attended the training in Rafat and Bruqin.

As for **outcome no. 6**; the protection of wellbeing has been improved for 47 families (123 women and girls, and 194 men and boys) who live around the sewage stream that comes from the nearby settlements.

With regards to **outcome no. 7**; the intervention also mitigated the pollution risks of the agricultural livelihoods of 700 people ((339 women and girls, 361 men and boys) with 49 dunums planted with trees and/or cattle around the sewage stream in Bruqin.

As for the **outcome no. 8**; the wastewater coming from the settlements have been conveyed far away from the agricultural lands and protected the groundwater resources that feed the well and cisterns of Bruqin.

Result 2

The productive capacities of 75 vulnerable households (375 people: 182 women and girls, 193 men and boys), whose livelihoods are threatened, are strengthened, Area C, Bruqin and Rafat, Salfit.	
Indicator	Degree of achievement
R2. IOV1: An accountability mechanism is created for presenting claims by the target population regarding activities related to livelihoods, in accordance with Core Humanitarian Standard No. 5, in Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R2. IOV2: The access to 400 dunums/40 HA of agricultural land in Area C for 75 families depending on agriculture (375 people: 182 women and girls, 193 men and boys), has been improved, in Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R2. IOV3: The time required by 75 women farmers to accede their agricultural lands has been reduced by an average of 30 minutes, in Area C, Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R2. IOV4: 1000 m2 of agricultural land in Area C have been protected from human and/or natural threats, in Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R2. IOV5: The environmental conditions (soil structure and water retention) of 1000m2 of agricultural land have been optimized, Area C, Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R2. IOV6: in income have been generated for approximately 13 vulnerable families (31 women and girls, 34 men and boys) with equal opportunities for women and men in the access to cash for work, Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R2. IOV7: The rainwater storage capacity in 450m3 has been increased, for the irrigation of agricultural lands in risk of confiscation in Area C, Bruqin and Rafat.	Partially achieved
R2. IOV8: The access to water for agricultural use in Area C of 10 families (24 women and girls, 26 men and boys) has been enhanced, in Bruqin and Rafat	Achieved

All of the 8 indicators have been fully or partially achieved.

As for **outcome no. 1**; an accountability mechanism has been created and complaint boxes were put in the two local councils to allow the vulnerable households to report any threat to their livelihoods. These boxes will allow the CPCs and the local authorities to respond to the complaints and therefore strengthen the livelihoods of the vulnerable families. the survey indicated that people are filing complaints and receiving

responses to their complaints. However; 60% and 79% of the surveyed people in Rafat and Bruqin respectively indicated they are aware of the complaint system, 6% of the surveyed indicated that they filed complaint and received responses to them

In regards to **outcome no. 2**; which is the access to 400 dunums/40 HA of agricultural land in Area C for 75 families depending on agriculture (375 people: 182 women and girls, 193 men and boys), has been improved, in Bruqin and Rafat, has been achieved by 126%, where 95 families have access to their lands as a result of opening agricultural roads. 83% of survey respondents in Rafat considered that the access to their lands improved to a large extent, while in Bruqin the figure is 17% (although almost all believe their ability to access their agricultural lands has been improved 98.5%). As a result of the intervention; 400 dunums are being easily accessed by their owners, new seasonal crops have been planted. This also resulted in addressing the government and the donor community by the farmers to provide them with seedlings to plant them in their lands.

As for **outcome no. 3**; 70% of the surveyed indicated they agree to a large extent that they better access to their lands, while 28% agreed they have better access to their lands to some extent. With almost all of the surveyed indicating better access to their lands. During the workshops; the CPC members indicated that more agricultural lands are being utilized due to the easy access that resulted from the opening of the new agricultural roads.

In relation to **outcome no. 4**; the construction of 1041 m² of retention walls led to the protection of the agricultural lands from human and/or natural threats, in Bruqin and Rafat.

As for **outcome no. 5**; the retention walls contributed to save the environment through saving the soil structure of 1041 m² in both Rafat and Bruqin, which is considered environmental protection of the resources.

As for **outcome no. 6**; income generating opportunities were provided equally to both men and women in the two communities in the construction of the retention walls and the opening of the agricultural roads. Furthermore; the intervention provided permanent work opportunities through facilitating their access to their lands and therefore work in their farms and generate income.

The **outcome no. 7**; the rainwater storage capacity has been increased by 450 m³ as a result of the rehabilitation of 5 agricultural water tanks in Rafat and Bruqin. This led to save the money and efforts of the farmers in purchasing water from other sources, which will contribute to their protection and food security. This outcome is considered partially achieved as the project documents stated that 10 agricultural tanks should be rehabilitated.

The **outcome no. 8** has been achieved successfully; due to the rehabilitation of the 10 tanks in the two villages; 10 families (24 women and girls, 26 men and boys) access to water has been enhanced in both Bruqin and Rafat. 87% of the respondents to the survey indicated that their storage capacity of rainwater has been increased to a large extent, while 13% indicated that it increased to some extent.

Result 3

The capacity of the Community Protection Committees (26 women, 24 men) of Bruqin and Rafat and local actors (8 women and 14 men) has been supported to face risks that affect the fulfilment of the rights of 6,184 people (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys), vulnerable to IHL/IHRL violations and disasters.	
Indicator	Degree of achievement
R3. IOV1: Identified in a participatory way the risks that are a threat to the security and welfare of 6,184 people (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys), and the environmental protection in Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R3. IOV2: Implemented two DRR and protection community initiatives in Bruqin and Rafat to the collective benefit of their 6,184 inhabitants (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys).	Partially achieved

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R3. IOV3. Strengthened partnerships and joint work at the local level of the consortium of Action Group organizations, and between Palestinian and Israeli organizations, in the humanitarian response to the chronic crisis and the continued violation of human rights of the Palestinian population, month 15.	NA
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One of the indicators was fully achieved, one partially achieved, the third is not measurable.

As for **outcome no. 1**; 2 meetings (1 in each community) for the CPC members and the families were held to identify in a participatory way the risks that form threats to the security and welfare of 6,184 people (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys), and the environmental protection, as a result of these meetings, two initiatives were decided in each community

As for **outcome no. 2**; it was achieved; as one of the initiatives were to pave Bruqin Boys School yard, and it was fully implemented and the school yard provides a space for the children for playing and gathering. The second initiative was in Rafat, where a decision was taken to provide the village with 8 waste containers, 4 street mirrors and 3 passenger waiting stations, the work is in process to achieve the outcome in full. All of the material and supplies were purchased according to PARC.

In regards to **outcome no. 3**; the formulation of the action group facilitated the work among the partners, it identified the roles of each of them based on clear and well-designed work plans. However; it is somehow difficult to determine on the level of partnership with the Israeli partners in the project.

Result 4

Enhanced the protection of 1,594 girls and 1,711 boys before systematic violations of their rights, in Bruqin and Rafat.	
Indicator	Degree of achievement
R4. IOV1: Supported 30 girls and 30 boys who show symptoms of psychosocial stress, through 40 group therapy sessions applying the Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy approach, in 4 public schools in Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R4. IOV2: Supported the teachers (20 women, 20 men) of 4 public schools in Bruqin and Rafat in the development of their knowledge and abilities when dealing with students who show symptoms of psychosocial stress.	Achieved
R4. IOV3: Trained 40 teachers (20 women, 20 men) of 4 public schools in Bruqin and Rafat on teaching pedagogical reinforcement classes for students who show symptoms of psychosocial stress.	Partially achieved
R4. IOV4: Supported 29 mothers and 31 fathers in the development of their knowledge and abilities to deal with children who show symptoms of psychosocial stress following ruptures in the Protective Environment, in 4 public schools in Bruqin and Rafat.	Partially achieved

All four indicators were addressed, two were achieved and 2 partially achieved.

In regards to **outcome no. 1**; the indicator was fully achieved where 64 students who show symptoms of psychosocial stress were supported in both villages (28 girls and 36 boys), 6 groups were formed, 4 in Rafat and 2 groups in Bruqin. The social worker indicated a positive change in the behaviours of some of the children as a result of the sessions.

As for **outcome no. 2**; teachers (20 women, 20 men) from 4 schools had received session on dealing with students of psychological challenges symptoms, the sessions enhanced the teachers' abilities to deal with students who show stress symptoms.

With regards to **outcome no. 3**; 19 teachers (11 women and 8 men) from Bruqin had received four days training for each group, they have been trained on reinforcement support for students who suffer from psychological stress symptoms, this training enriched teachers with specific skills of dealing with the psychological side for students. This outcome was partially achieved; as the number of trained teachers was

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supposed to be 490 teachers from both localities. The outbreak of covid-19 crisis and the associated restrictions on individuals' movement prevented the implementation of the same training in Rafat.

As for **outcome no. 4**; which is the support of 29 mothers and 31 fathers in the development of their knowledge and abilities to deal with children who show symptoms of psychosocial stress following ruptures in the Protective Environment, in 4 public schools in Bruqin and Rafat, it was partially achieved where 36 women from the two communities participated in the sessions. This intervention was partially achieved; the absence of men was attributed to the fact that they were in their work places at the times of the sessions. This leaves the room for better planning and risk mitigation techniques in future times.

Result 5

Enhanced the protection of 2,880 adults, with special emphasis on 1,388 women, who face systematic violations of their rights, Bruqin and Rafat, Salfit.	
Indicator	Degree of achievement
R5. IOV1: Supported 40 women and 20 men survivors of gender-based violence and/or other traumas through psychosocial support services, according to their different vulnerabilities and needs based on their gender, in Bruqin and Rafat	Partially achieved
R5. IOV2: 40 women survivors of gender-based violence and/or other traumas supported by group therapies show better capacities to deal with psychosocial stress, Bruqin and Rafat	Achieved
R5. IOV3: 20 men ex-detainees by the military forces and/or with other traumas supported by group therapies show better capacities to deal with the trauma related to their experience in prison, Bruqin and Rafat.	Achieved
R5. IOV4: Sensitized 20 women community religious leaders and 20 men community religious leaders to integrate the issue of gender-based violence in their work, Bruqin and Rafat	Achieved
R5. IOV5: 20 women with influence in the communities of Bruqin and Rafat, expand their knowledge and are sensitized with the international and national laws and the international conventions	Achieved

As for **outcome no. 1**; the support of 40 women and 20 men survivors of gender-based violence and/or other traumas through psychosocial support services, according to their different vulnerabilities and needs based on their gender, in Bruqin and Rafat, this outcome can be considered partially achieved; as 39 women from Bruqin and Rafat have received psychological support, they had the opportunity to deal with their stressors and manage their stress and anger, in addition to gaining skills of coping mechanisms of how to deal with their life challenges and how to practice positive behaviors.

Men did not participate in these sessions, as they do not prefer to speak in public, according to the local culture (social norms) that men are strong and support others, this also leaves a room for better planning and risk mitigation mechanism for future times.

In regards to **outcome no. 2**; which is 40 women survivors of gender-based violence and/or other traumas supported by group therapies show better capacities to deal with psychosocial stress, Bruqin and Rafat, 39 women from the two communities received assistance in 3 groups about how to deal with psychological stress and coping mechanisms.

With regards to **outcome no. 3**; 20 men ex-detainees by the Israeli military forces and/or with other traumas supported by group therapies show better capacities to deal with the trauma related to their experience in prison, Bruqin and Rafat. 22 ex-detainees in 2 groups have received three sessions of psychological support. They have shared experiences about the difficulties they faced during detention period, the ex-detainees faced the challenge about talking about their experiences at the beginning, then they talked about them as memories, they expressed their fears about their young relatives from having the same experience.

As for **outcome no. 4**; which is "Sensitized 20 women community religious leaders and 20 men community religious leaders to integrate the issue of gender-based violence in their work, Bruqin and Rafat", it was

partially achieved; as 22 religious leaders were addressed (12 women and 10 men). The 12 women were preachers at the Gender Unit of the Department of Religious Affairs in Salfit and they received 6 training hours within 3 days about the Convention of CEDAW. 10 religious men leaders have received three sessions about the legal rights of women. The men gained new knowledge and became supporters to the activities of the project.

In regards to **outcome no. 5**; “20 women with influence in the communities of Bruqin and Rafat, expand their knowledge and are sensitized with the international and national laws and the international conventions, 15 women from Bruqin received 4 legal sessions; they increased their knowledge about the local laws in Palestine, which is related to women rights. They also gained knowledge about international conventions related to women rights. The sessions contributed to raise the awareness of the women about the local and international laws and conventions in relation to women. This outcome was partially achieved as it did not reach women in Rafat.

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:

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:

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- 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 4 are involved in the implementation of the GVA-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 GVA-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, and due to the safety measures, that were taken into consideration, initial workshops were held in November 2019 with 10 participants from Rafat (7 men and 3 women), and in Bruqin 10 persons attended (7 men and 3 women). In December, the local committees were formed in Bruqin and consists of 7 members (3 women, 4 men) and the local committee in Rafat consists of 5 members (2 women, 3 men).

The call for proposed actions related to the first outcome, focusing on agricultural roads and tanks, 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 Bruqin, the implementation committee received 3 initial applications to participate in the agricultural road's component of the project of which 2 of them were reviewed and rejected due to their proximity to the settlement. In Rafat; 4 applications were received and they were all accepted. As for the agricultural tanks; 23 applications were and 17 were rejected because they were not in the targeted Area C, and 6 were accepted, 1 was later rejected because it needed significant investments. PARC managed to rehabilitate only 5 tanks out of 10 planned.

All of the payments that were made in the project were according to set procedures. The cash for work was done for the small-scale interventions, while for the large interventions; the procedures included bids in full cooperation with the local authorities. Payments were made against work completion reports by the local authorities. Once the work has been certified as completed, payments are made. All payments were made following the regulations of the Palestinian Ministry of Finance.

Monitoring of the completion of improvements is done by the Action Group staff members in cooperation with the local authorities and the CPC members in the two communities. The Action Group members provided reports of progress and completion of activities.

In the work to strengthen the CPC in Bruqin, the presentation of the CPC was made at the first participatory workshop in the community, where PARC presented the mission and goals of the CPC and distributed the application form for the audience to read and fill if there is a desire to be as CPC member. Both meetings were coordinated with ACPP. The applications were placed at the local councils to be filled by the persons willing to be part of the CPCs. One month after the meetings; the CPCs were formed after reviewing the applications by the project committee.

PSCCW has been involved in training sessions on children and women rights, gender-based violence and CEDAW in the two communities. PSCCW conducted meetings with the local authorities in the two communities to coordinate the activities and to set plans of actions in case of challenges. All of the implemented activities were communicated with ACPP. Due to COVID-19 crises; PSCCW could not implement the second part of training targeting teachers from both sexes in Rafat.

PHG worked in full cooperation with the two local authorities, the areas of where the interventions were specified; the supply of the materials were done according to the specifications of the Palestinian Water Authority – PWA in full coordination with the local authorities. A completion report was prepared after each phase.

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, aims to assist researchers around the world with facts about the violations to IHL/IHRL in Palestine.

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 a specific map on settlement expansion in Salfit.

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.

B'Tselem is an Israeli human rights entity that works in the field of reporting and documenting the Israeli violations to the human rights in Palestine. It publishes them on its website, through social media means and through press conferences. It aims to raise the awareness of the Israeli and world opinion about the crisis in Palestine.

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.

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

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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.

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. In the case of the GVA-funded project, PARC and PHG work started at the beginning of the project while PSCCW did not start until the beginning of 2020.

The creation of the *Action Group* has the potential to improve coordination between the 3 Palestinian entities and ACPP, as its objectives include strategic coordination on the basis of a common agenda. However, it is noted that this is still a nascent process and that it needs more time and effort to consolidate this objective. 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, Peace Now and B'Tselem, 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

All of the implemented interventions that PARC implemented came in response to the actual needs of both Rafat and Bruqin communities. Furthermore; the implemented activities clearly impacted the target beneficiaries directly and indirectly.

As for **outcome no. 1**; *reduce lack of access to water, the land and aquifers pollution of the surroundings of Bruqin and Rafat, and their impact on the health of their 6,184 inhabitants (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys)*, the opening and construction of 1 km and 1.5 km of agricultural roads in Bruqin and Rafat, respectively came to respond to the local communities needs to facilitated access to their lands in order to be able to work in their farms without extra burden. In addition; the rehabilitation of 5 agricultural tanks in Bruqin and 5 in Rafat, facilitates the access of the two communities to clean water for themselves and their agricultural lands and to prevent the pollution of the surrounding areas.

The preparation, cleaning and excavation of 400 linear metres and 900 linear meters of land in public roads for the installation of water supply pipes in Bruqin and Rafat respectively, and the installation of 400 and 900 linear metres of water supply pipes in Bruqin and Rafat respectively, and the household connections contributed significantly to reduce the loss in water, and to increase the inhabitants ability to reach clean water that is that is suitable for their human consumption and for their agricultural lands. This also contributed to reducing the associated expenses of water on the local council, the inhabitants and the agricultural sector in the village. The intervention also reduced the time and effort invested by the inhabitants to purchase water during periods of shortage of water.

The channelling and covering 200 linear meters of wastewater stream in Bruqin prevented the wastewater to fall into the farmers' agricultural lands, and consequently contributed to better economic and environment conditions for the village and the farmers. It also prevented the pollution of Wadi Bruqin spring.

The trainings on the management of hydric resources in Bruqin and Rafat contributed to increasing the awareness of the beneficiaries on water resources, water consumption, water quality, chlorination of water cisterns, and the role of women in water management contributed to better understanding of the best uses of water among the participants (31 participants: 21 females and 10 males).

In regards to **outcome no. 2**; the capacity of the Community Protection Committees (26 women, 24 men) of Bruqin and Rafat and local actors (8 women and 14 men) has been supported to face risks that affect the fulfilment of the rights of 6,184 people (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys), vulnerable to IHL/IHRL violations and disasters, the creation of cash-for-work opportunities within the activity of building 400 m² and 600 m² of stone retaining walls in Bruqin and Rafat, respectively, this intervention contributed to enhancing the protection of the agricultural lands from human and/or natural threats and contributed to provide income for the people who worked in building the retention walls.

In addition; the creation of an accountability mechanism for the submissions of claims by the target population, in Bruqin and Rafat, identified in a participatory way the risks that form threats to the security and welfare of 6,184 people (2,981 women/girls, 3,203 men/boys), and the environmental protection in Bruqin and Rafat.

The rehabilitation and paving of Bruqin Boys School yard came to protect the children from the danger during the winter season, in addition to providing a space for play and gatherings for the boys. The yard can be used in public events as well.

Furthermore; the involvement of the CPC in Rafat resulted in taking decisions to provide the village with 8 waste containers; 4 street umbrellas and 3 passenger waiting stations. It is expected that these activities will contribute to the protection of the inhabitants and their rights, it will also contribute to better DRR and to saving the environment.

40 group therapy sessions applying the Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy approach for students who show symptoms of psychosocial stress, in Bruqin and Rafat were implemented in 4 public schools in Bruqin and Rafat. 6 groups were formed; 4 in Rafat and 2 in Bruqin, where 64 students (28 girls and 36 boys) were supported. As a result of these sessions; the students had increased their knowledge about psychological symptoms, stress, effects of stress. They also increased and improved their coping skills and dealing with stressors and difficulties. Students also strengthened their skills of dealing with their life challenges, in addition to supporting their peers.

40 sessions with teachers (20 females and 20 males) to develop their knowledge and abilities to deal with students who show symptoms of psychosocial stress, in Bruqin and Rafat. As a result of these sessions; the teachers improved their capacities of supporting students which may affect the psychological and social status leading to better academic achievement, teachers were committed in sessions and highlighted the importance of teachers' role inside the school as they are influencers of students.

Trainings for the teachers of 4 public schools in Bruqin and Rafat on teaching pedagogical reinforcement lessons. 19 teachers (11 women and 8 men) from Bruqin received four days training for each group, they have been trained on reinforcement support for students who suffer from psychological stress symptoms. This training enriched teachers with specific skills of dealing with the psychological side of students, which is sensitive, teachers had expressed their interest about this role, they ensured that each teacher needs this training. Teachers now are more knowledgeable of areas of support to students to face their stress symptoms.

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Sessions with mothers and fathers of children who show symptoms of psychosocial stress, in Bruqin and Rafat. 36 women were targeted in 3 groups in Bruqin and Rafat. The intervention resulted in increasing the knowledge and awareness about psychological aspects for themselves and their children.

Group therapy sessions for women victims of gender-based violence and/or other traumas who show symptoms of psychosocial stress, in Bruqin and Rafat. 39 women developed awareness about how to deal with psychological stress and coping mechanisms. This comes in line with **result no. 4**: Enhanced the protection of 1,594 girls and 1,711 boys before systematic violations of their rights, in Bruqin and Rafat. This comes in line with result no. 5: Enhanced the protection of 2,880 adults, with special emphasis on 1,388 women, who face systematic violations of their rights, Bruqin and Rafat, Salfit.

Group therapy sessions for 22 ex-detainees by the Israeli occupation forces and/or who show symptoms of psychosocial stress, in Bruqin and Rafat. This will result in equipping them with positive coping mechanisms and stability in their socioeconomic aspects of their lives. This comes in line with **result no. 5**: Enhanced the protection of 2,880 adults, with special emphasis on 1,388 women, who face systematic violations of their rights, Bruqin and Rafat, Salfit.

Awareness sessions for women and men community religious leaders of Bruqin and Rafat, on the gender-based violence issue. 22 religious' influencers in Bruqin and Rafat were trained about the convention of CEDAW and the legal rights of women. The male influencers were against the women-based organizations and they became supporters of women rights as a result of the training courses. The activity led to increasing the awareness of women rights in the two communities. The activity was organized in coordination with the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This comes in line with the **result no. 5**: Enhanced the protection of 2,880 adults, with special emphasis on 1,388 women, who face systematic violations of their rights, Bruqin and Rafat, Salfit.

Awareness sessions for women influencers in Bruqin and Rafat, on international and national law and the international conventions. 15 women from Bruqin received 4 legal sessions; they increased their knowledge about the local laws in Palestine, which is relation to women rights and the international conventions related to women rights, they gained new knowledge and information as part of the awareness raising, in addition to influence their relatives and others. The women became more aware of their rights that are granted by national and international laws. This comes in line with **result no. 5**: Enhanced the protection of 2,880 adults, with special emphasis on 1,388 women, who face systematic violations of their rights, Bruqin and Rafat, Salfit.

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.

In regards to the interventions related to the agricultural lands in terms of opening the new roads, providing water resources for farming, building retention walls and protecting others from pollution; the participants of the workshops in Bruqin and Rafat indicated that the interventions provided the farmers with long lasting work opportunities in the farms, their invested efforts and time in working in their land is expected to last for long time and contribute to enhanced socioeconomic lives for them. The mayor of Bruqin emphasized on the importance of the carried-out activities on medium and long terms, he also indicated that providing the farmers with better access to their lands led to encouraging them to increase their arable lands and consequently have a decent source of income. Approximately 78% of survey respondents indicated that they incorporated new technologies in their farming practices since the start of the project.

It is important to mention that during the FGD in Bruqin; the participants pointed out to the issue of the wild boars, they indicated that it is a threat to the sustainability of the work in the farms. The solution to this issue is fencing the lands but fencing is expensive and they are working together with the CPC and the local council to address this issue.

As for the axis of improving the quality of drinking water; all of the participants in the workshops and the KIIs asserted the importance of the new network of water pipes in the targeted areas, and its endurance. They also indicated that conveying the wastewater away from the agricultural lands also have long lasting effect in terms of preserving the agricultural lands. Before the implementation of the activities; the specifications of the new water network were developed with the participation of the local authorities of the two communities; CPC members and the PHG to ensure the quality of the network and its durability. Moreover, PHG technical support is available if needed following the completion of the project.

As for the Community Protection Committees in both Rafat and Bruqin; 94% of the respondents to the survey indicated that they believe the CPC is capable of confronting risks and threats faced by the community. The participants in Bruqin workshop indicated the important role of the CPC and its continuous effective involvement in addressing the issues in the community, as it was obvious in the case of paving the yard of Bruqin Boys School.

In the axis related to psychosocial support, all of the participants and the social workers in the schools indicated that they gained knowledge and skills in dealing with children with psychological stress symptoms, the involved participants indicated that they are more capable of dealing with children showing symptoms of psychosocial stress. The survey results showed that 56% of the participants indicated they are more capable of dealing with children showing symptoms of psychosocial stress to a large extent, the other 44% indicated that they are more capable to some extent. The group therapy sessions for children were perceived positively where 94% of the participants indicated that the group therapy sessions were most effective way to address children with psychological symptoms. 93% of the surveyed women indicated that they are more equipped to combat sexual and gender-based violence. The knowledge and skills gained by the involved persons in the psychological support indicate that the interventions led to sustainable results that will reflect in their relationships with their peers, partners and the society in general. It is worth to mention that the school's social workers expressed that such sessions will continue as they felt positive changes in the children behaviour after the sessions.

Chapter III: Conclusions

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

Relevance

The intervention is relevant in terms of its coherence with the priorities of GVA and ACPP's own strategy. In the case of the GVA, the project is very much in line with the main axes of Valencian cooperation, framed in its Master Plan, Humanitarian Action Plan and specific Country Plan for Palestine.

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 AECID 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 road opening and protection component, the project has managed to include 50 families in Bruqin and Rafat. The second axis of intervention has focused, on the one hand, on the 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.

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. This is particularly the case with the indicators relating to gender balance in the CPC. 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 five of the six indicators set, although the sixth is regarded as overly ambitious and not evaluable in the context of the project. 80 landowning families in the community who have participated in the project have seen a small increase in their income, in most cases, and their living conditions has been slightly strengthened through the agricultural roads opening and land protection strategies. The CPC in Bruqin has been strengthened, 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, although it needs further improvements in terms of involving more people in the activities.

The **second result**; which focused on enhancing the resilience of the two communities. It also achieved all the set indicators; an accountability mechanism has been set in the two communities, agricultural roads have been opened and agricultural tanks have been rehabilitated to raise their storage capacities, and cash for work opportunities have been provided to a group of vulnerable families.

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As for the **third result** which focused on enhancing and strengthening the capacity of the CPCs in the two communities; it has been achieved, the second is partially achieved where the materials and supplies were purchased according to PARC's report

As for the **fourth result**; which is about the psychological support to the children in the two communities, two indicators regarding providing support to the children through group therapy sessions and assisting the teachers to be able to provide assistance to the children have been achieved. The third indicator related to training teachers has been partially achieved and the spread of COVID-19 prevented the training in Rafat. The fourth indicator which was about the parents has been partially achieved, as the fathers did not show to the sessions as they were in their jobs.

As for the **fifth result**; which focused on the protection of adults who face systematic violations of their rights, it can be considered achieved as 4 out of 5 indicators have been achieved while the fifth indicator has been partially achieved.

As for the **sixth result**; focusing on advocacy and outreach to Israeli public opinion, it is hard to evaluate but all of the activities under this result have been implemented.

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. All of the three Palestinian organizations have accumulated years of experience in working in their fields. The clear contacts and work plans resulted in efficient distribution of work among the three organization and full communication with ACPP.

The work through the CPCs in the two communities allowed the organizations to implement their activities smoothly. Furthermore; the cooperation with the local authorities eased the work for the implementing partners and ACPP.

There have also been cases of organised activities that did not take into account the availability of different population groups, which especially affects gender-sensitive work. The clearest example is the organisation of training sessions for parents of female and male students at a time when men could not attend. This example also clearly shows the difficulties faced in ensuring the fullest possible participation.

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. A clear example is that of the former field coordinator, who was the expatriate coordinated the project under evaluation and subsequently participated in coordination actions from an ACPP delegation in Spain.

There is a flexible 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 has been significant improvement in terms of coordination between the Palestinian Action Group entities themselves.

The relationship with Israeli human rights organisations is not at the same level as with the Action Group. 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 respect to the contribution towards one of the central objectives of the intervention, that of improving the resilience and protection of the population of the two communities in order to prevent and mitigate the impact of humanitarian risks and crises associated with violations of IHL/IHRL, it is considered that there have been improvements in their level of resilience, with an increased capacity to cope with risks. 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. However, it should be emphasised that this perception is of overall **modest** improvement.

The impact of the intervention in the area of agricultural roads opening and protection is considered modest and has had a greater impact of the perception of resilience as a statement, rather than the attainment of improved livelihoods with which to resist the violation of human rights.

The work to strengthen the CPC in Bruqin has also improved the perception of protection from risks and threats. The CPC work resulted in two initiatives for the benefit of the inhabitants of the two communities.

The psychosocial support with different sectors of the community has also had a noticeable impact on the participants' increased self-esteem, especially women, the children's positive behaviour and the teachers' support to children. 94% of the surveyed indicated that the psychological support equipped them with positive coping mechanisms. All these factors have contributed to an improvement in family relationships in the two communities.

In terms of the implementation of advocacy activities, the final balance is considered positive despite the lack of take up of legal aid for Palestinian victims of human rights violations. The human rights organisations' activities 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, the sustainability aspects of connectivity are always difficult to measure.

The critical situation of the communities of Rafat and Bruqin means that sustainability and connectivity 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 opening of agricultural roads and increasing the water tanks storage capacities are considered important elements in encouraging them to work in their lands and therefore protecting their lands from against confiscation.

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

The CPC continues to operate, and to meet in order to come up with activities that reduce the potential risks, they also continue their work in addressing other governmental and non-governmental institutions to attract different types of support to their communities.

In the axis related to psychosocial support, the participants in the survey, KIIs and FGDs highlighted the importance of the psychological support and how it changed the behaviour of the students, equipped teachers and mothers with techniques to deal with children with stress symptoms, it also equipped women with knowledge and skills to combat gender-based violence.

On the advocacy side, Yesh Din, B'Tselem and Peace Now continue to carry out their research and advocacy activities, reaching large groups of the population, on both local and international levels.

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

- Elaborate an overall gender strategy to apply to work in Palestine, based on applied research and in permanent dialogue with women 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.
- 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 field activities, via strategy.

Regarding project management

- 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

- Widen the training provided for women to include issues of (reproductive and sexual) health, disabilities and positive discipline. There is a great demand by the women in the communities for training which responds directly to their practical needs.
- 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 ex – detainees, taking into account the different needs of ex – detainees of different ages.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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, establish criteria which do not exclude vulnerable sectors (especially women): do not require a costly participation activity from the vulnerable families.
- Improve communication with audience 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.
- Ensure quality of roads is taken into consideration, and include complementary actions for roads improvement.
- 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.

Annexes

Annex 1: List of Interviews

KIIs	Organization	Date
Haitham Shihadeh	Rafat Village Council	9 May 2022
Ayman Abu Asbeh	Water Technician	9 May 2022
Najeh Amer	Psychological counselor – Secondary school for males - Rafat	12 May 2022
Kayed Shihadeh	Principal - Secondary School for Boys - Rafat	15 May 2022
Ilham Rayan	Director - Secondary School for Girls - Rafat	15 May 2022
Alaa' Abed Al Rahman	Bruqin Village Council	9 May 2022
Salim Salameh	Engineer - Bruqin	9 May 2022
Sadeeq Turk	Director – Primary school for males - Bruqin	10 May 2022
Mariam Ahmad	Psychological counselor	10 May 2022
Abla Abu Shama	Director – Primary school for females - Bruqin	11 May 2022

Annex 2: Distribution of Survey

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Total Participation	Total	67	100%
Gender	Male	39	58.2%
	Female	28	41.8%
Locality	Rafat	48	71.6%
	Bruqin	19	28.4%
Do you or any of your family members have a disability	Yes	3	4.5%
	No	64	95.5%
The main intervention	Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources support (PARC) in Bruqin	8	11.9%
	Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources support (PARC) in Rafat	24	35.8%
	Members of the CPC in Rafat ⁸	9	13.4%
	Therapy sessions (training / counseling / treatment) (parents, teachers, former detainees)	12	17.9%
	Members who benefited from PHG interventions	14	20.9%
Rafat	Male	16	66.7%
	Female	32	33.3%
Bruqin	Male	7	36.8%
	Female	12	63.2%
Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources support (PARC) in Bruqin	Male	6	75%
	Female	2	25%
Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources support (PARC) in Rafat	Male	23	95.8%
	Female	1	4.2%

⁸ We only filled out the survey with Rafat's CPC members as in Bruqin the CPC members filled out the same survey in previous projects.

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Members of the CPC in Rafat	Male	7	77.8%
	Female	2	22.2%
Therapy sessions (training / counseling / treatment) (parents, teachers, former detainees)	Male	0	0%
	Female	12	100%
Members who benefited from PHG interventions	Male	3	21.4%
	Female	11	78.6%

Annex 3: 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?

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?

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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?

Annex 4: Table of consulted documents

1. Original project proposal
2. Project approval resolution
3. Modifications presented and approved
4. Interim and final reports PARC
5. Interim and final reports PSSCCW
6. Interim and final reports PHG
7. Interim and final reports Peace Now
8. Interim and final reports Yesh Din
9. Interim and final reports B'tselem
10. Contracts and workplans

Annex 5: Questionnaire

	All beneficiaries	
Locality		1.Rafat 2.Bruqin
Gender		1.Male 2.Female
Do you or any of your family members have a disability?		1.Yes 2.No
Age		
you are better able to cope with/mitigate risks?		1. Yes, to large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. No to large extent
Your access to your land has improved?		1. Yes, to large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. No to large extent
Your community has seen higher levels of respect/protection for human rights?		1. Yes, to large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent

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		4. No to large extent
	Your community is better able to access water for human	1. Yes, to large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. No to large extent
	Your community is better able to access water for agriculture?	1. Yes, to large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. No to large extent
	The quality of water, land and air has improved?	1. Yes, to large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. No to large extent
	Are you aware of the accountability mechanism (complaints box) in your community?	1. Yes 2. No
	Have you filed any complaints?	1. Yes, I filed one complaint 2. yes, I filed more than one complaint 3. I did not file a complaint
	If answer is filed one complaint or more than one complaint, were there any responses to your complaint?	1. Yes 2. No
PHG Beneficiaries		
	At present, would you say that the health situation of your family has improved after the project as a result of wastewater management?	1. Yes 2. no
	At present, would you say that the contamination of your land has reduced after the project as a result of wastewater management?	1. Yes 2. No
	Now, are you saying that you've become more capable of storing water?	1. Yes 2. No
All beneficiaries		
	Would you say that you are familiar or unfamiliar with the CPC in your community?	1. Familiar to a large extent 2. Somewhat familiar 3. Unfamiliar 4. Unfamiliar at all.
	do you believe that the CPC is capable of confronting risks faced by your community?	1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	Do you believe that the CPC takes into account differentiated gender, age and diversity needs of your community in their work?	1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. No to some extent 5. I don't know
	What risks do you identify as posing threat to your safety and wellbeing and for environmental protection?	1. Yes 2. No

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	Are you aware of the CP and DRR plan?	1. Yes 2. No
	Is there a CP/DRR plan in your community?	1. Yes 2. No
	Would you say that you now favor equality between women and men...?	1. Yes, more than 2019 2. Same as 2019 3. Less than 2019
	Do you now believe that it is important to work to achieve/protect women rights as human rights?	1. Yes, more than 2019 2. Same as 2019 3. Less than 2019
	What was the main activity/intervention that you benefited from/participated in?	1. Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources support (PARC) in Bruqin 2. Members of families that benefited from Land and other resources support (PARC) in Bruqin 3. Members of the CPC in Bruqin 4. Psychological and social trainings in both Dier Ballout and Bruqin 5. Members of the CPC in Bruqin 6. Beneficiaries of PHG
	Members of families that benefited from land and other resources support (PARC)	
	Would you say that you are now more able to access agricultural land than before the project?	1. Yes 2. No
	At present, would you say that your agricultural land is protected from human and/or natural threat	1. Yes 2. No
	Since 2019, did you/your HH incorporate new agricultural techniques in your agricultural activities?	1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	Where are your lands located in?	1. Area C 2. Area B 3. Area A
	Are you the owner of the lands?	1. Yes 2. No
	If yes, do you have the land ownership documents?	1. Yes 2. No
	At present, would you say that the productivity of your land (number of kilos produced per dunam) has improved after the project?	1. Yes 2. No
	Do you think that your economic opportunities have improved as a result of the project? Did you cultivate your lands prior to the implementation of the project?	1. Yes 2. No
	CPC Members	

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	As a member of the CPC would you say that you are more equipped now to organize to mitigate risks faced by your community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	As a member of the CPC, would you say that you are more equipped now to organize to combat sexual and gender-based violence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	: Would you say that you are more equipped now to ensure child protection in your community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	Have you received an intensive training program designed to promote resilience, empowerment and community mobilization against violations of IHL / IHRL?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	How would you assess your knowledge of these topics prior to the trainings?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I already had good knowledge of the training topics 2. I already had some knowledge of the training topics. 3. I did not have knowledge of the training topics 4. I didn't participate
	How would you assess the relevance of the training topics to the needs of the CPC members?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very relevant 2. Relevant 3. Somewhat relevant 4. Not relevant
	Are you aware that any violations have been reported by the CPC to third parties?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	Are you aware that any support has been received from third parties in the case of specific violations as a result of this reporting?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	Is the CPC an effective space for community participation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	If yes, is this participation equal by all community members, or do certain groups participate more than others?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal 2. No equal
	If no, why?	
	Is there equal participation by men and women in the CPC? Compared to 2019?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	If no, why	
	Have you received a training program on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and on the main instruments of national and international law to ensure child protection?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No

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	How would you assess your knowledge of these topics prior to the trainings?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I already had good knowledge of the training topics 2. I already had some knowledge of the training topics. 3. I did not have knowledge of the training topics 4. I did not participate
	How would you assess the relevance of the training topics to the needs of the CPC members?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very relevant 2. Relevant 3. Somewhat relevant 4. Not relevant
Therapy sessions (training / counseling / treatment) (parents, teachers, former detainees)		
	How would you assess your knowledge of these topics prior to the trainings?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I already had good knowledge of the training topics 2. I already had some knowledge of the training topics. 3. I did not have knowledge of the training topics 4. I did not participate
	How would you assess the relevance of the training topics to the needs of the CPC members?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very relevant 2. Relevant 3. Somewhat relevant 4. Not relevant
	Do you believe you are more capable of coping with psychosocial stress?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	If you receive psychosocial training, do you believe you are more capable of dealing with children showing symptoms of psychosocial stress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	Are group therapy sessions in schools the most effective way to support children experiencing psychosocial stress?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	If no, Why	
	34: Would you say that you are more equipped now to ensure child protection in your community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all
	would you say that you are more equipped now to organize to combat sexual and gender-based violence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes- to a large extent 2. Yes, to some extent 3. No to some extent 4. Not at all