

World Vision®

Jerusalem-West Bank-Gaza

JWG Summary Reporting on Child Well-being

2013



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| List of Acronyms | I |
| Acknowledgement | 2 |
| Forward | 3 |
| Executive Summary | 4 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Method | 9 |
| Context | 10 |
| Strategic Goals | |
| 8.1 Strategic Goal 1 | 14 |
| 8.2 Strategic Goal 2 | 18 |
| 8.3 Strategic Goal 3 | 23 |
| 8.4 Strategic Goal 4 | 27 |
| 8.5 Strategic Goal 5 | 29 |
| 8.6 Strategic Goal 6 | 34 |
| Most Vulnerable Children | 40 |
| Sustainability | 41 |
| Conclusion | 42 |
| Endnotes | 43 |
| Annexes | |
| Annex I | 44 |
| Annex II | 45 |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ADP | Area Development Program |
| CAG | Community Active Groups |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CC | Christian Commitment |
| CDPP | Community Disaster Preparedness Plan |
| CFS | Child Friendly Space |
| CVA | Citizen Voice and Action |
| CWA | Child Well-being Aspirations |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DME | Design Monitoring and Evaluation |
| DoH | Directorate of Health |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| HEA | Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs |
| HESPER | Humanitarian Emergency Settings Perceived Needs Scale |
| JWG | Jerusalem West Bank Gaza |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| LEAP | Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning |
| MCHIN | Maternal Child Health and Nutrition |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoL | Ministry of Labor |
| MoSA | Ministry of Social Affairs |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NO | National Office |
| oPt | Occupied Palestinian Territory |
| PA | Palestinian Authority |
| PCBS | Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics |
| PCEI | Palestinian Church Engagement Initiative |
| PNSF | Private Non Sponsorship Fund |
| RC | Registered Children |
| SO | Support Office |
| TD | Transformational Development |
| WV | World Vision |



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Child Wellbeing Reporting Journey for FY13 in Jerusalem West Bank Gaza has gone through several steps ; Starting with the data compilation, review, drafting of the narrative and ending with providing feedback for improvements.

Individuals and groups from different programs and departments in the field and the National Office have worked tirelessly from the onset of the journey to the production of what we currently have as the final report.

Engaging for the first year in the new challenge of producing this Child Wellbeing Report, we would like to recognize these people for their tremendous efforts:

Areen Shaar, Hammad Qasmieh, Haya Helal, Hiba Farid , Hisham Tartouri, Ibrahim Abu Shawareb, Irene Kirmiz, Lina Qumsiyeh, Lubna Matar, Ola Assali, Rajai Al Himdiat, Vanda Younan, Hana Rabadi, Rasha Mukbil, Samer Saied, Mariam Alqam, Ameena Issa, Samah Radwan, Rania Cory, Faten Abu Yabes, Taghred Abu Idyadeh, Suha Isayed, Maysa Isayed, Takvor Ohanessian, Hind Shraydeh, Lucy Raii, Alexandra Saieh, Sonia Haddad and Rana Qumsieh.

Special Thanks to

Tala Dawani for compiling and pulling together the different data into the narrative report and Ibrahim Tamimi for supporting Tala and developing the data graphs, charts and tables.

Jasenko Eminovic for his time and expertise in providing valuable feedback and recommendations for improvement throughout the process.

Thank you all!

Sami Khoury
Design Monitoring and Evaluation Manager



JWG Summary Reporting on Child Well-being | 2013

Dear Colleagues,

Greetings from World Vision Jerusalem/West Bank/Gaza.

In the midst of a dramatically changing landscape in the Middle East and the uncertainty of ongoing peace talks, WV continues to be a strong, stable presence for the well-being of children.

Through the interventions of our extensive community based programs which reach more than 200,000 children in 121 communities, our humanitarian responses which bring rapid assistance to children suffering from natural disasters or armed conflict and through our efforts to highlight the rights and development needs of children both locally and internationally, World Vision is making a difference.

The following 'Child Well-Being Report' has been produced to illustrate the very real and tangible difference we are making in the lives of children as we seek to realize for children in the Holy Land the global vision of 'Life in all its fullness for all children'.

I would like to thank all community members, Government Representatives, Nongovernment Organizations and individuals who partner with us and make our work possible.

Finally I would like to thank the staff of World Vision Jerusalem/West Bank/Gaza for your commitment, creativity and tireless efforts to make a difference in the lives of children.

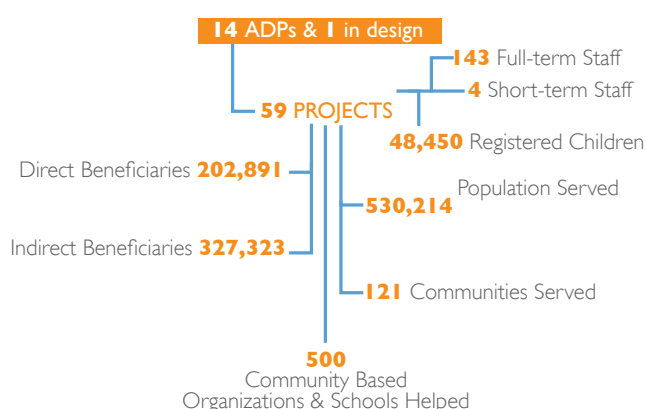
God Bless

Alex Snary
National Director



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

World Vision has been working in the Holy Land since 1975 with the aim of serving and supporting the most marginalized communities, especially children. We seek to empower communities to be independent from relief and structural aid while building a better understanding of sustainable development. World Vision is proud to have the opportunity to touch the lives of and form relationships with communities throughout Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza.



Key Findings

- Qualitative and quantitative monitoring and evaluation data show that children's participation and involvement in community development have increased overall; and that they are proactively participating in their family and societal affairs.
- Children's participation in life skills training workshops and extracurricular activities enabled them to participate in community development and advocate for their rights; it is recommended that WV scale up interventions that directly involve children.
- There are significant changes related to increase in families' access to income generating opportunities. ADP households have improved access to income and food diversification. However, specific data that links access to income and diversified food with reducing child vulnerability is still missing.
- The establishment of child friendly spaces across the West Bank and Gaza Strip have contributed to mainstreaming new child protection methods and positively influenced parents' positive feelings that their communities are becoming a safe place.
- Two ADPs in the Gaza Strip were fully functional and were able to respond to the needs of the communities during the Pillar of Defense Military Operation that took place in Gaza during November 2012.
- Investment in building the capacities and the resilience of communities proved to be an effective way for protection and saving lives. It is recommended that WV continues to invest in capacity building on disaster risk reduction.
- Piloting MCHN in one of ADPs has proved to achieve tangible results; as an example on the goal level, only 4.2% of children were receiving minimum meal frequency in FY08, whereas in FY13 this increased to 75.9%.
- During FY13, JWG was able to mature in progressing with the MCHN project; as more knowledge, skills and resources were found to support this component. New innovative ideas, working with partners, efficiency, and seeking other sources of funding were essential for FY13 success.
- The HEA (DM&E in Disasters Package) developed is a big step forward, but there should be further steps taken to improve these tools to take their final shape. The current package will be introduced to all ADPs for their use.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of writing the child well-being report is to explore and highlight JWG's contribution to child well-being in the oPt, and to measure the progress against child well-being targets. The report will emphasize on the achievements and their contribution to our National Strategy in relation to child well-being targets. Major conclusions and lessons learned will be drawn from the process of compiling the report. The report will also include recommendations and specific actions that can be taken into consideration to increase our contribution to Child Well-being.





JWG Summary Reporting on Child Well-being | 2013

During the preparation of JWG's Strategic Plan FY12-FY17, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Health participated in the process of preparing our strategy. Other stakeholders were also invited to present their own plans and strategies and their input was incorporated into the Strategy.

The Palestinian Authority PA is currently in the process of preparing the general framework for the National Development Plan 2014 -2016. From a Human Rights perspective, the PA is committed to safeguarding the human dignity through applying human rights standards and implementing National Development Plans in line with realizing political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights with special emphasis on rights of the child. JWG's National Strategy FY12-FY17 is in line with the PA's human rights-based approach. Below is an illustration of how our strategy aligns with the human rights-based approach which will be the foundation.

| JW tegic Goals | The Convention of the Rights of the Child | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cul- |
|--|--|--|
| Goal 1 A generation of children empowered to positively influence their future and proactively participate in their family and societal affairs. | When adults are making decisions that affect children, they have the right to say what they think should happen and have their opinions taken into account. | |
| Goal 2 Households have diversified livelihood to reduce vulnerability of children | Children have the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. | A decent living for themselves and their families. Safe and Healthy working conditions |
| Goal 3 Children enjoy life with dignity in a safe and caring environment. | It is governments' responsibility to take all available measures to make sure children's rights are respected, protected and fulfilled. Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally. | The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses. |
| Goal 4 Religiously diverse communities are resilient and active to support CWA in the Holy Land | Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practice their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should help guide their children in these matters. | The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his economic, social and cultural rights, as well as his civil and political rights. |
| Goal 5 Children and their families embrace healthier and more active lifestyles within safer environments. | Children have the right to good quality health care – the best health care possible – to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy. | The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases. |
| Goal 6 Children enjoy improved quality of education in a safe and rewarding environment. | All children have the right to a primary education, which should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this right. Discipline in schools should respect children's dignity. | Primary education shall be compulsory and available free for all. |

Other major components of the framework focuses on supporting the most vulnerable and most marginalized groups, especially children and people with disabilities, in addition to gender mainstreaming all of which are cross-cutting themes in JWG's Strategy.



Number of Beneficiaries

| Name of ADP | Total # of Direct Beneficiaries | Adult Males | Adult Females | Children | Total # of Indirect beneficiaries |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| East Hebron ADP | 9,656 | 607 | 958 | 8091 | 25,000 |
| South Hebron ADP | 9,368 | 664 | 908 | 7796 | 23,000 |
| Northeast Jenin ADP | 12,800 | 6,445 | 6,413 | 12,619 | 25,478 |
| West Jenin ADP | 9,600 | 4,761 | 4,749 | 9,067 | 18,627 |
| South Jenin ADP | 25,821 | 10,182 | 9,886 | 10,735 | 33,195 |
| Southeast Salfit | 17,294 | 4,370 | 3,842 | 8,722 | 13,000 |
| South Nablus | 19,316 | 5,460 | 5,233 | 8,693 | 19,000 |
| West Ramallah ADP | 15,400 | 4,104 | 4,661 | 6,800 | 5,000 |
| Bethlehem ADP | 5,188 | 2,076 | 3,112 | 4,162 | 6,613 |
| Rafah ADP | 10,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 53,000 |
| North Gaza ADP | 4,573 | 2,139 | 2,434 | 4,290 | 24,380 |
| East Nablus ADP | 4,724 | 385 | 312 | 4,027 | 3,420 |
| Central Nablus ADP | 5,734 | 171 | 297 | 5,266 | 3,210 |
| North Nablus | 4,544 | 292 | 291 | 3,961 | 3,114 |
| Total | 154,018 | 44,656 | 46,096 | 98,229 | 256,037 |



METHOD

The report was prepared according to the Global Center guidelines for CWB Reporting following the Adapted Template for Annual Summary Reporting on Child Well-being for Fragile Context. The final product is a result of the team effort led by National Office Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with the participation of Technical Specialists (Health, Education/Child Protection, and Economic Development), Communications, Sponsorship, Operations; and field staff across the 14 ADPs. The report was built on data collected from 14 ADP Annual Reports, 4 ADP Evaluations, 1 PNSF Evaluation, 2 Grants Annual Reports and 1 Baseline Report. All data was collected at the field level and all in all more than 100 staff members contributed to collecting the data needed for the resources used to inform this report.

All baselines and evaluations were conducted according to LEAP procedures and guidelines; moreover baseline and evaluation reports follow LEAP standards and templates. Reports are then reviewed by National Office DM and E and by Support Offices.

Annual Reports are usually prepared at ADP level and reviewed by National Office DME using LEAP review tools; the annual reports also follow the Contextualized Think Tank (TT) Template.

All the Data was screened for its relevance and alignment with our 6 National Strategic Goals. Qualitative data from the above mentioned sources was referenced for triangulation purposes and to verify the quantitative data.

A meeting was held with the Senior Leadership Team and National Director for report review, sign off and endorsing report conclusions and recommendations.

One of the limitations of the report is related to the absence of standard indicators across all our ADPs, and so there is a limited number of indicators to compare among ADPs. There is also limited data in relation to Strategic Goal 4. Other limitations arise from absence of systematic procedures for monitoring; in other words what is currently being monitored is only the achievement of targets; and monitoring only takes place to track the implementation of planned activities. Moreover, there is a modest involvement of communities and partners in monitoring. For example in one of the ADPs, the Ministry of Education is involved in monitoring and is sharing annual monitoring data with World Vision. There is also partial monitoring of RCs integration in the different activities and projects.

Since FY13 was the year for re-designing nine of our Area Development Programs; we are working on standardizing the monitoring system to address all the gaps in addition to finding ways to increase community engagement in this process. The new monitoring system aims at standardizing monitoring procedures across all ADPs, deducing evidence-based data to inform decision making, building the capacity of partners on monitoring to ensure RC integration, and exchanging monitoring data with the relevant partners and communities.

CONTEXT

EXTERNAL FACTORS

The political context in the occupied Palestinian territory is unlike any other context in the world. With an ongoing Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory, namely the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip; Palestinians are unable to fully participate in decisions that affect their daily lives. Movement and access to, from and within oPt are restricted by a combination of physical obstacles such as checkpoints, roadblocks and gates, and by bureaucratic constraints of permits and the designation of access restricted areas.

Destruction or threat of destruction of property, infrastructure and resources has undermined the physical and mental health; and well-being of the Palestinian children and their families and has contributed to food insecurity, high poverty rates, high school dropout, unemployment and job insecurity and has increased the risk of displacement.

These restrictions impact Palestinian educational opportunities, businesses, sustainable economic development, familial relations, societal contiguity, and ultimately self-determination. Therefore, such factors undermine Palestinians' ability to lead normal and self-sustaining lives.

One of the greatest achievements that took place in FY13, is granting Palestine non-member observer State status at the United Nations. The resolution on the status of Palestine in the UN was adopted by a vote of 138 in favor to nine against with 41 abstentions by the 193-member Assembly.

Other External Factors highlighted in 2013:

Political

- Continued Internal Palestinian Faction Divisions between Fatah and Hamas.
- The escalation of violence by Israeli military in the Gaza Strip in November 2012, operation "Pillar of Defense".
- Prolonged Stalemate in the peace Process between Palestine and Israel.
- Continued expansion of Israeli settlements in Jerusalem and the West Bank.
- Continued Construction of the Wall into the West Bank by the Israeli Government.



Serious Protection Threats and Human /Child Rights Violations¹

- Destruction of houses and livelihood and other continuous violations of the rights of Palestinian children and their families.
- Hundreds of Palestinian children have been killed and thousands injured as a result of Israeli military operations, especially in Gaza. Overall, in 2012; 264 Palestinians were killed including 42 children and 4,664 injured, including 1,089 children².
- A rise in the number of children being subjected to attacks by settlers in Area C of the West Bank.
- The number of Palestinians held in detention, including children, increased to 4,743 compared to 4,377 in 2012³.



Economic Development/Livelihoods

- The cumulative economic impact of the restrictions on movement and access are undermining the economic potential of oPt.
- 34% (1.57 million households) were found to be food insecure in 2012⁴.
- The vast majority of households in the Gaza Strip reported relying heavily on coping strategies.
- Critical water shortage facing Palestinian children and their families. Per capita use in Israel is three and a half times higher than in the West Bank⁵.
- Inaccessibility to natural productive assets (land confiscation).
- Donor community efforts are directed towards short-term relief for Palestinians.



Education and Child Protection

- Inadequate capacity of the Palestinian educational system (Human resources and physical environment).
- 300 educational facilities had been damaged during the last escalation of violence in Gaza in November 2012⁶ Currently, there is a shortage of up to 250 schools in Gaza Strip⁷.
- Bad nutrition and lack of nutritious variety leading to health problems which also reflect on the educational performance and psychosocial status.
- Inadequate awareness on child rights and application of children rights by government and non- government organizations⁸.
- Wide use of verbal and physical violence at schools by teachers and students against their peers⁹.
- Increase accessibility to school by children living in Area C of the West Bank or in the Seam Zone. At least 38 schools, serving approximately 3,000 children in Area C of the West Bank and in East Jerusalem have been issued verbal or written stop-work or demolition orders by the Israeli authorities¹⁰.



Health and Health Services

- Food insecurity and poor practices in relation to nutritious and healthy food.
- Access to quality health services for Palestinians, especially children, across oPt remains problematic.
- Children in Gaza are suffering from blood disorders and sanitation related diseases. As of January 2013, 42% of the patients UNRWA was treating for psychological trauma were under the age of nine¹¹.
- Children in the oPt are increasingly suffering from chronic malnutrition, a situation which has been exacerbated by the closure and restrictions of movement and access.



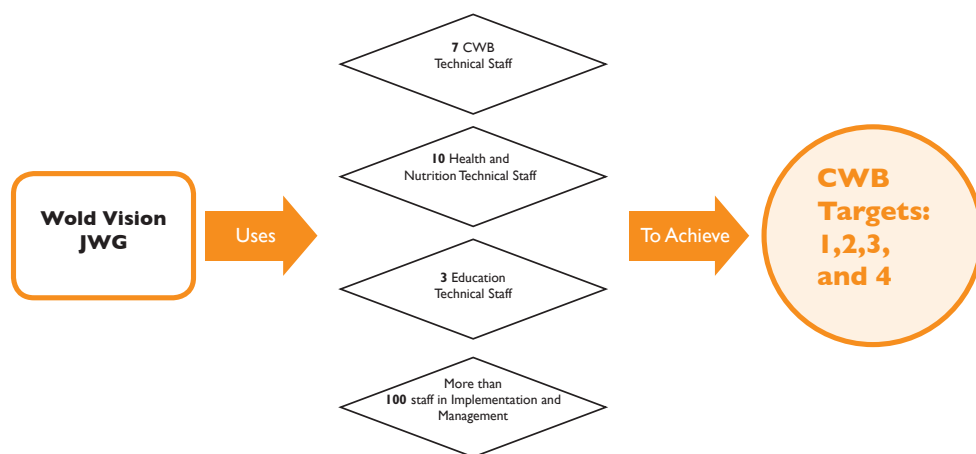
INTERNAL FACTORS

Strengths

- Wide target coverage in West Bank and Gaza, and large direct and indirect population by World Vision ministry.
- Sustainable yearly funding through sponsorship resources/long term engagement in ADPs.
- Good relations with international partners and SOs, good reputation/trusted by local partners.
- Motivating internal organizational environment.
- Highly committed and competent staff.

Challenges

- FY13 was a year of re-designing 9 ADPs.
- High cost of staff/labor in departments and high costs of operations in general.
- Networking/coordination with INGOs is lacking in the field.



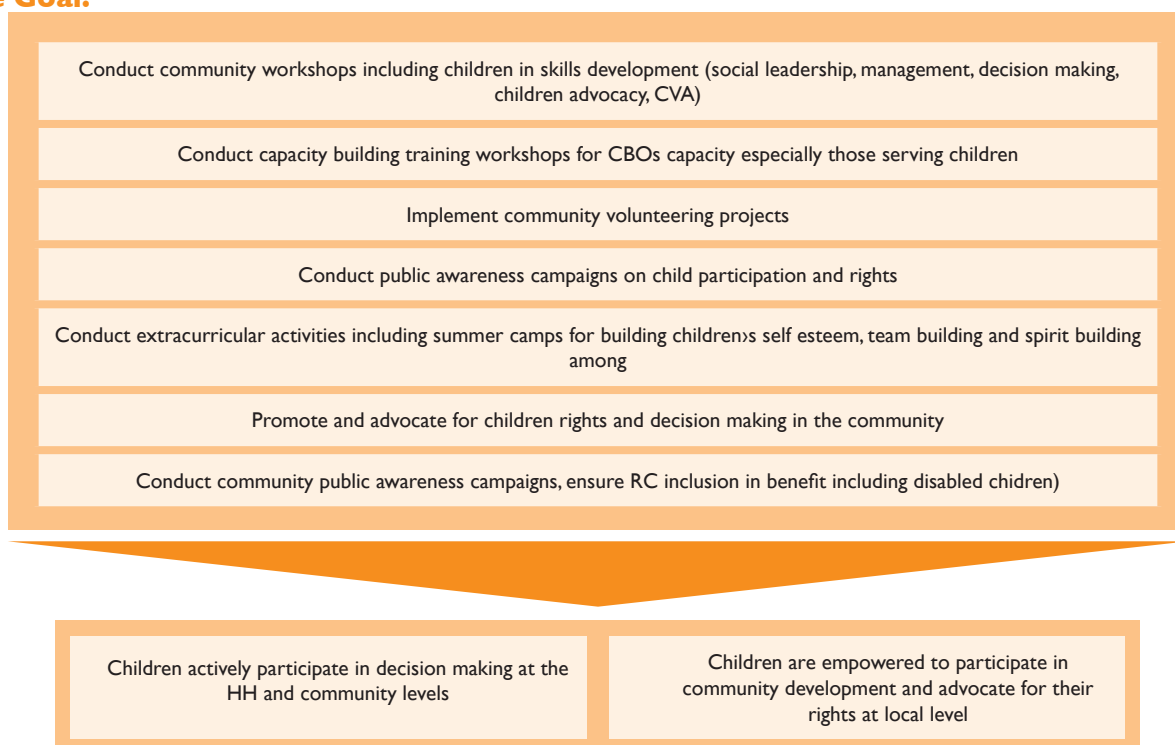


Goal I

A generation of children empowered to positively influence their future and proactively participate in their family and societal affairs.

The problem WV and partners are trying to address is related to our context in JWG and the fact that children are marginalized and considered one of the most vulnerable groups due to the socio-political situation. Children and their families are deprived of their basic human rights, including protection, participation and involvement in decisions that affect their lives. WV and partners are trying to provide the new generation with the needed skills and opportunities to increase their ability to influence others and to be actively involved in shaping their future and participating in the development of their communities. WV JWG has a great deal of technical capacities and resources invested in various kinds of interventions in order to significantly contribute to the achievement of the goal. Please see diagram (I) JWG's experience and capacities.

How the Goal fits with CWBTs and National Strategy and Approaches used to achieve the Goal:



Goal I

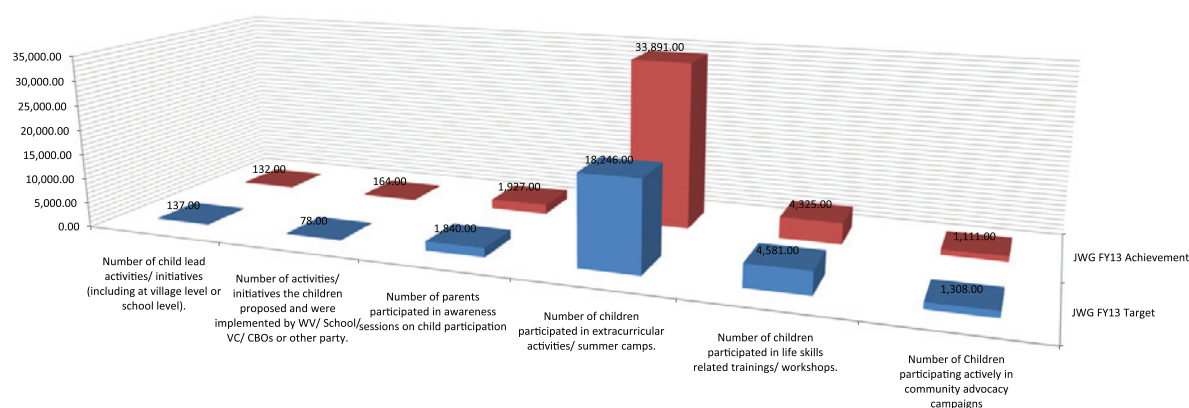
Target I:
Children report an increased level of wellbeing

JWG Summary Reporting on Child Well-being | 2013

Progress of Indicators:

The progress is measured through a set of indicators on different levels, first we monitor the number of child led initiatives/activities, we aimed at targeting 137 initiatives during FY13 and we achieved 132 child led initiatives. In addition we also monitor the number of initiatives/activities proposed by children and implemented by other parties, we planned for 78 and we over achieved this target by conducting 167 events. These two indicators were designed to monitor children's participation and involvement in leading initiatives and participating in the decision-making process at the community level. Such big numbers and achievements have contributed to changing the behaviors and attitudes at the community level as children were active participants and acted as agents of change. Another indicator is used to monitor the change related to child participation at the household level, JWG planned for 1,840 parents to take part in the awareness-raising sessions on child participation in FY13; whereas the target achieved was 1,927 parents who actually attended these sessions. This indicator also monitors two indicators related to children's participation in life skills trainings, extracurricular activities and summer camps which in turn will contribute to children's empowerment. In FY13 we aimed at having 18,246 children participate in extracurricular activities and summer camps, and 4,581 children attend life skills training workshops, whereas in FY13 the number of children participating in extracurricular activities almost doubled (the achieved number was 34,584) and 4,598 children participated in summer camps. A last indicator for this goal is used to monitor children's participation in advocating for their rights. The planned target for FY13 was 1,308; whereas this target was slightly underachieved by facilitating 1,111 children's participation in advocacy campaigns. Such campaigns are of great importance to empower the children to lead the change and attain their rights. Chart (1) below summarizes progress of Goal 1.

Goal 1: A generation of children empowered to positively influence their future and proactively participate in their family and societal affairs

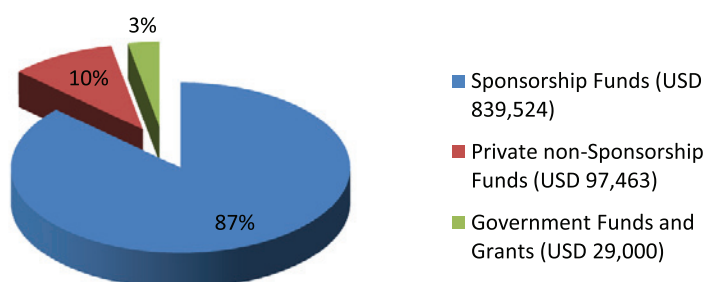


| | Number of child lead activities/ initiatives (including at village level or school level). | Number of activities/ initiatives the children proposed and were implemented by WV/ School/ VC/ CBOs or other party. | Number of parents participated in awareness sessions on child participation | Number of children participated in extracurricular activities/ summer camps. | Number of children participated in life skills related trainings/ workshops. | Number of Children participating actively in community advocacy campaigns |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| JWG FY13 Target | 137.00 | 78.00 | 1,840.00 | 18,246.00 | 4,581.00 | 1,308.00 |
| JWG FY13 Achievement | 132.00 | 164.00 | 1,927.00 | 33,891.00 | 4,325.00 | 1,111.00 |

Who do we work with to achieve this goal and How much WV have invested in FY13 in DPC?

- Local community
- Youth Clubs
- Children's Committees
- Municipality
- Ministry of Education and Schools
- Civil Defense
- HZ Foundation
- Save the Children
- Defence for Children International DCI
- Al Basma Club for Disabled
- Ibn Khaldoun Organization
- Palestinian Businesswomen's Association ASALA
- MA'AN Development Center

FY13 Funds Invested in Goal 1



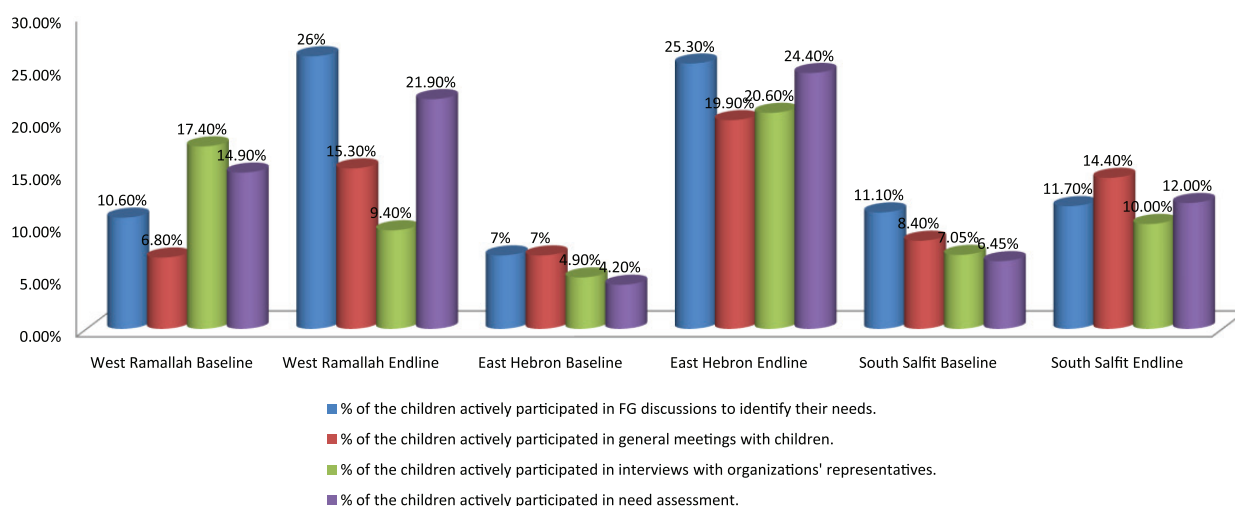
DAP was used in FY2011 as part of the baseline process; it will be used again in FY14 as end line survey. Results will be shared in FY14 report.

YHBS: Proportion of youth who have a positive connection with their caregiver; this indicator was measured during FY11 in the base line and will be measured again in FY14. Results will be shared in the next report.

Evidence for Change

Improvement in child Participation and empowerment as agents of change was a recurrent theme in FY13 evaluations in JWVG. Evidence from evaluation reports showed positive improvements for involving children and participating in their own community development. Moreover, community members have recognized the importance of children's participation in addressing needs and setting plans. Through student councils and other committees at schools, children were active participants in the decision making process in their schools as well as developing plans and implementing activities to respond to students' needs. During many evaluation focus group discussions, the student councils mentioned that they were able to conduct different projects based on community needs. Furthermore, end line data shows that youth and children's participation in planning and managing social and cultural activities had increased. Please refer to the below chart that summarizes the improvement in regards to child participation in three ADPs by comparing the data collected in FY08 and FY13 in relation to four impact level indicators.

JWG Summary Reporting on Child Well-being | 2013



What is the Data Telling Us? (Findings and Implications)

- The opportunities for Palestinian children's participation and empowerment are minimal in our context; as there are various obstacles that limit their meaningful participation.
- The progress WV achieved through conducting many child led initiatives; working with parents or implementing direct activities proposed by children, in addition to providing them with life skills and involving them in advocating for their own rights can be considered as new experiences for the targeted communities, the children themselves and their families. Involving parent, educating them and providing them with parenting skills have significantly contributed to giving voice to children.
- Qualitative and quantitative monitoring and evaluation data show that children's participation and involvement in community development have increased overall; and that they are proactively participating in their family and societal affairs. Children's participation in life skills training workshops and extracurricular activities enabled them to participate in community development and advocate for their rights; it is recommended that WV scale up interventions that directly involve children.

Recommendations

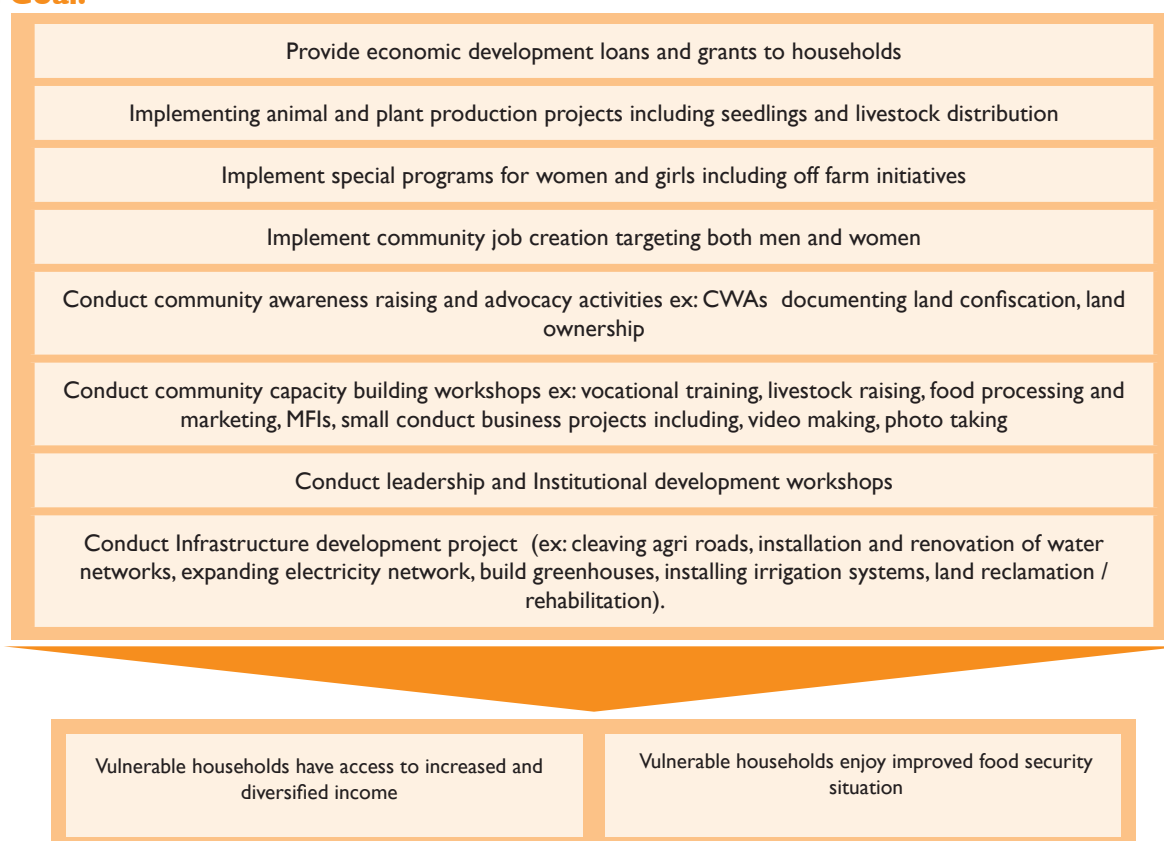
- Explore creating a platform where all children from different ADPs can come together for information-sharing, joint activities, and sharing of best practices.
- Build the capacity of staff in project models for example impact clubs, school parliaments for systematized and standardized intervention in order to harmonize interventions across the different ADPs.
- Be more intentional in conducting reflection sessions with the technical specialists on children's life skills to increase their participation; furthermore strengthen knowledge sharing and reflection among WV staff.

Goal 2

Households Have Improved and Diversified Livelihood to Reduce Vulnerability of Children.

High levels of unemployment and food insecurity rates in Palestine are considered the two major challenges WV and Partners are trying to address. Ever since 1967, the Palestinian economy has been strongly linked to that of the occupying power resulting in a damaging impact on the production and manufacturing sectors of Palestine. Moreover, there is limited access to agricultural lands, water resources and other productive assets for Palestinians. The Palestinian authority does not have any control over borders, including the movement of products (export and import); airspace and sea. These factors have negatively affected families' income and resulted in causing many children to live under poverty line; in addition to the inability of many Palestinian families to provide their children with basic needs. In response, WV and Partners are improving access to productive assets by supporting agricultural and non-agricultural production initiatives. Furthermore, WV and partners are trying to increase households' income and improve their livelihoods through the provision of training on improved farming and manufacturing techniques and business coaching.

How the Goal fits with CWBTs and National Strategy and Approaches used to achieve the Goal:



Goal 2

Target I: Children report an increased level of wellbeing

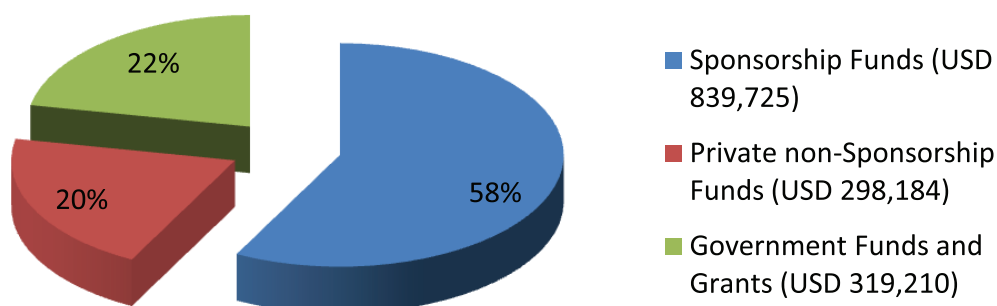
Progress of Indicators:

The progress is measured through a set of indicators, first we monitor the number of income generating opportunities provided, during FY13 we were able to create 1,651 income generating opportunities (overachievement of the target by 49%); we also provided 1,454 farmers with new access to agricultural lands and/or roads (overachievement of the target by 231%). In addition we also provided 167 training events during FY13, while we planned to conduct 51 training events. These initiatives aimed at improving access to agricultural land and other productive assets, creating short-term income generating opportunities, and providing the know-how for farmers and other producers to improve the quality and quantity of their products. Such initiatives shall enable families, parents and caregivers to provide well for their children and providing their basic needs including access to education, health, and diversified nutritious food. ADPs have used different approaches to contribute to achieving Strategic Goal 2; some have targeted poorest of the poor with job creation opportunities; others have targeted small scale and medium size businesses to expand their work and employ others; whereas other ADPs have worked on enhancing the enabling environment such as access to agricultural lands and water for agricultural use.

Who do we work with to achieve this goal and How much WV have invested in FY13 in DPC?

- Local community
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Youth Clubs
- Women's Cooperatives
- Palestinian Businesswomen's Association ASALA
- Union of Agricultural Work Committees UAWC
- Vocational Training Centers- Hair Dressing
- Engineers' Association
- Young Men's Christian Association
- (YMCA)
- Trade Union of Barbers

Cash Investment in Goal 2



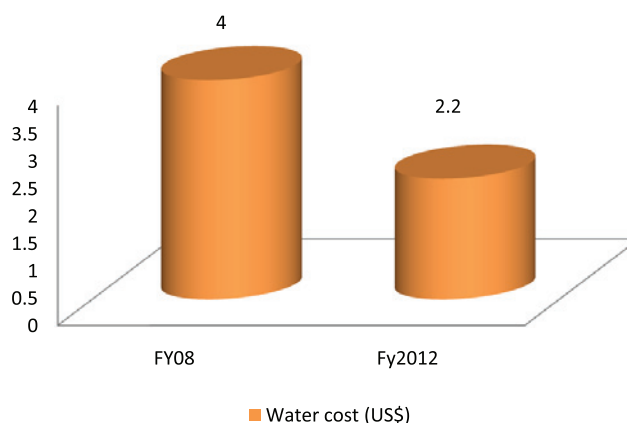
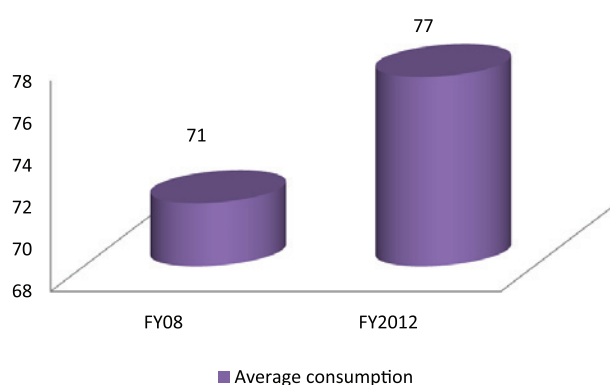
Evidence for Change

During FY13, JWG mainly worked on two components under this strategic Goal (1) improving the enabling factors of the environment in targeted villages to improve and/or expand business; and (2) strengthening and/or establishing income generation projects for families.

One ADP was able to improve the community access to water through digging groundwater wells, constructing reservoirs, expanding and rehabilitating water networks. The ADP invested US\$161,000 in the last five years in different water related interventions mainly in four targeted villages, which enabled the targeted communities to save US\$ 42,500 per year of total water cost. Several articulations generated at the FGD and KII highlighted the positive impact of the WV's work on the water system. The amount of water provided to households increased and the cost per cubic meter reduced. The quality of drinking water improved while financial burden on families was reduced. A resident from the targeted villages stated that *"The water project solved a major problem for our community; we used to purchase water that costs a lot of money, and sometimes we had to wait days before we get any water"*. Per capita water consumption increased by 8.45%, where baseline value was 71 Liter per Capita per day comparing to 77 Liter per capita per day in 2012. In addition, the decrease in water cost of \$1.8 per cubic meter between 2008 and 2012 generated household savings.

The chart on the left shows the comparison of the average consumption in L/Capita/day in 2008 and 2012.

The chart on the right shows the water cost per liter in 2008 and 2012.

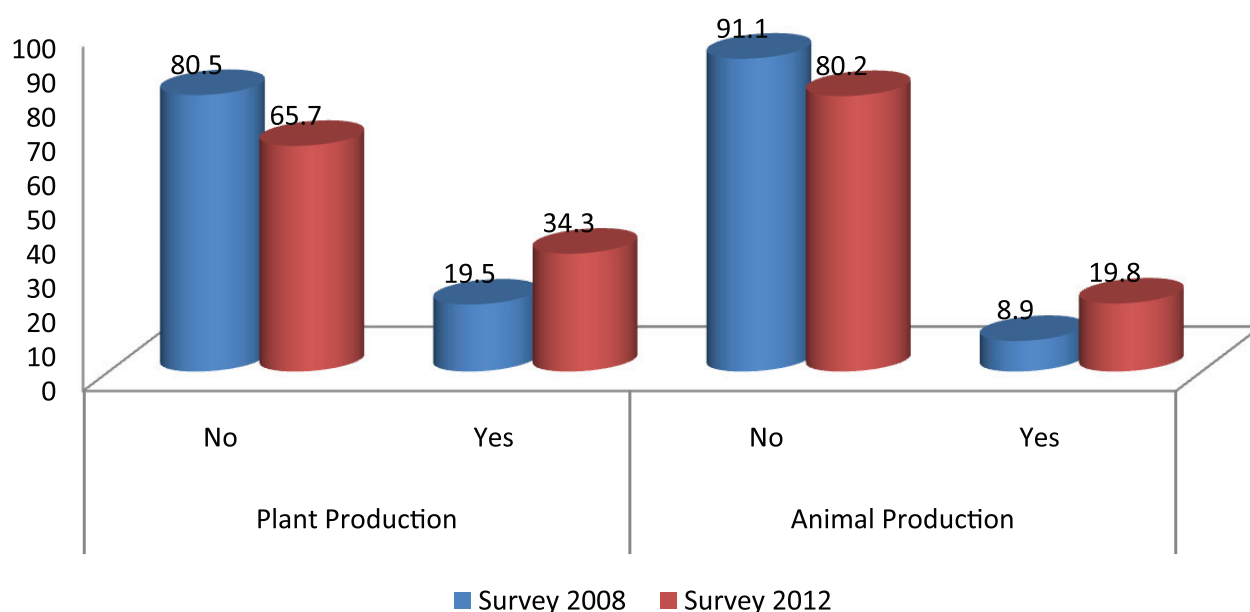


Another resident stated that: “*Jalbun water ground well was one of the most successful projects implemented in my village. It transformed our lives, where it decreased the cost of water and allowed families to use the saved money for other essential needs for their children. Also, it increased the green area in the village, where many areas were planted with different kind of trees and vegetables and many green houses were established. This created a good number of working opportunities for unemployed workers and generated income on families*”.

In another ADP, heavy agricultural machinery was provided for the Village Council for the use of all farmers in the village. For example the tractor and trailer provided reduced the cost for the agricultural works by 43%. The availability of agricultural machinery encouraged farmers to work in their lands; it also increased the income of the agriculture cooperative. The agricultural roads facilitated farmers’ work and provided easy access to farmers’ lands thereby linking the farms to the market.

Despite the fact that change did not take place all over our served communities, there were some significant changes at household level for the targeted beneficiaries of related initiatives. The diversification in income generation activities has contributed to improving living conditions, as income generation opportunities were created for skilled and unskilled workers (including farmers and fishermen) which had significantly led to an increase in their income by 300 – 375 USD as an example from one ADP. Other families who were provided with animal production inputs and assets have also gained extra income by selling dairy products on the one hand; and they were able to save part of their expenses by not needing to buy these products from the market on the other hand. Livelihood initiatives did not yield results as foreseen, despite the rise in animal and plant production contribution to total household income, the average revenue of both plant and animal production decreased; due to change in lifestyle and other external factors.

This chart shows the percentage of households who have a contribution from plant and animal production to total household income in 2008 compared to 2012, (Northeast Jenin Evaluation Report, 2013).





“We benefited from the sheep project in many ways. In the past we used to drink the milk powder which we really did not like, but we had no other option as my family was not able to afford the fresh milk. Now, we all enjoy drinking fresh milk and eating fresh yoghurt and cheese my mother prepares from the sheep milk. We are happy and our health is better”. A child said during an Evaluation Focus Group Discussion.

What is the Data Telling Us? (Findings and Implications)

- The overall economic situation in Palestine is constantly deteriorating; unemployment and food insecurity rates continue to be high and negatively affecting child well-being.
- The progress WV achieved was through creating job/income generating opportunities (sewing, hair-dressing, and livestock) and improving the business enabling environment across various sectors such as water and agriculture.
- There are significant changes related to increase in families' access to income generating opportunities. ADP households have improved access to income and food diversification. However, specific data that links access to income and diversified food with reducing child vulnerability is still missing.

Recommendations

- Interventions related to improving access to water resources should be integrated within a comprehensive livelihood approach that is directly linked to reducing child vulnerability and improving child well-being.
- It is recommended to explore WVI economic development project models that can provide more approaches and modules to improve economic development at community level and contribute to improving child well-being.
- Conducting periodic reflection sessions with the technical specialists on Economic Development successful interventions in the ADPs as a way of strengthening knowledge sharing and reflection.
- It is recommended to have a centralized monitoring system through the Economic Development Technical Specialist.

Goal 3

Children Enjoy Life with Dignity in a Safe and Caring Environment..

In the JWG context, there are alarming numbers of incidents or cases of violence against children; as they are subjected to violence and ill-treatment by parents, teachers and by their peers. Palestinian cultural traditions and norms allow the use of physical and psychological violence as a mean for punishment by parents and teachers. WV and Partners are trying to address the root cause of these problems by increasing community awareness on the negative impact of practicing violence and ill-treatment against children; while sensitizing them on the concept of child protection, child well-being and the existence of laws that protect child rights. WV is also trying to improve parenting and child caring skills using non-violent approaches, and increase access to child-friendly spaces. Furthermore, WV advocates for child protection at local and national levels; and emphasizes on child protection principles through obliging staff, partners, contractors and suppliers to sign the child protection policy.

How the Goal fits with CWBTs and National Strategy and Approaches used to achieve the Goal:

| |
|--|
| Conduct HEA skills development for community and staff life (disaster mitigation, preparedness) |
| Conduct CDPPS and NDPP updating workshops |
| Produce awareness and advocacy materials (stories, videos, photos, documenting situation, articles) |
| Equip WVJWG offices with appropriate response supplies and early recovery: food, shelter; WATSAN, shelter |
| Construct child friendly safe play areas |
| Conduct extracurricular activities including summer camps, PSS |
| Set up community child protection mechanisms (hotlines, buddy-buddy system, child to child program, KCSOs |
| Conduct community advocacy and awareness campaigns on child rights including sessions on violence, child labor, early marriage...etc |
| Networking / partnering with ICRC/Civil Defense/MoH to respond to disasters, CBOs, neighborhood committees |

| | |
|---|--|
| Communities enjoy an Environment where children rights are respected and maintained | Family and community environments enable the mainstreaming of child protection |
| Donors and SOs have better awareness to address the root causes of child vulnerability in the Holy Land | WV staff, target communities and related ministries are prepared to respond to disasters |

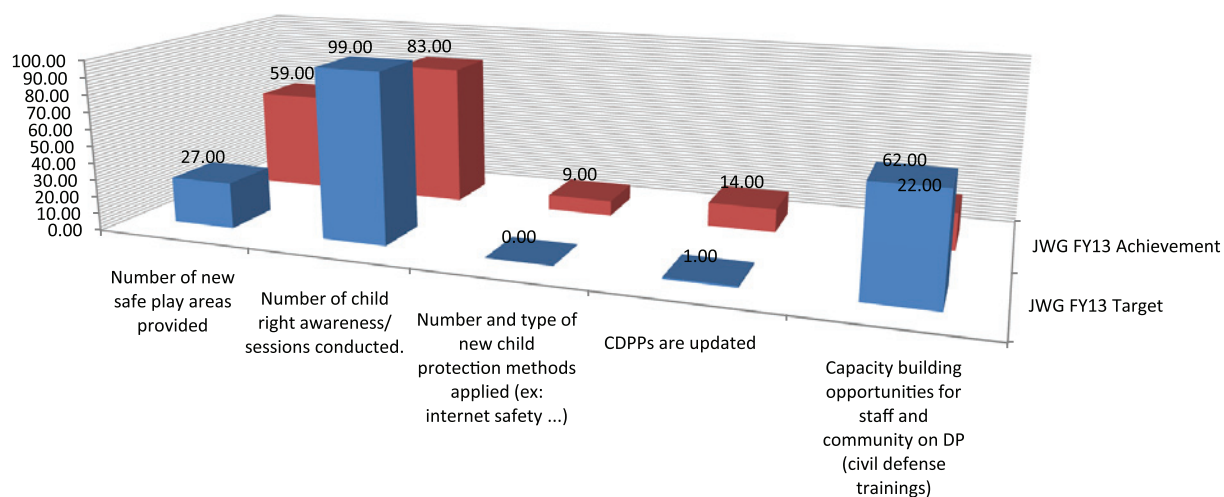
Goal 3

Target I: Children report an increased level of wellbeing

Progress of Indicators:

The progress is measured through a set of 5 indicators, first we monitored the number of new safe play areas or child friendly spaces created, we aimed at creating 27 new safe areas during FY13 and we achieved more than what we planned for, as 59 new child safe and friendly areas were created. The indicator mentioned before was designed to monitor progress on children's accessibility to safe areas where they can interact, learn, play and practice their hobbies. In addition we also monitored the number of awareness raising sessions on child rights organized, we planned for 99 awareness-raising events and we conducted 83 sessions. This indicator was designed to monitor progress made to improve communities' understanding on issues of injustice affecting the well-being of children. Another indicator was used to monitor mainstreaming of child protection methods, for FY13 we planned for 5 types of new child protection methods to be applied and we were able to apply 9 new methods, for example KCSO (Keeping Children Safe Online); and drama and theatre techniques for communicating child protection ideas, children's fears and needs. Two more indicators were used to measure communities' preparedness in cases of emergency. We planned to prepare 1 community disaster preparedness plan (CDPP) per ADP, and we have achieved this, as there are 14 CDPPs developed and updated. We also aimed at conducting 62 capacity building opportunities for staff and communities on disaster preparedness, but have only managed to implement 22 capacity building opportunities; this was due to HEA engagement in an emergency response during FY13. (Please refer to the HEA section related to Strategic Goal 6)

Goal 3: Children enjoy life with dignity in a safe and caring environment

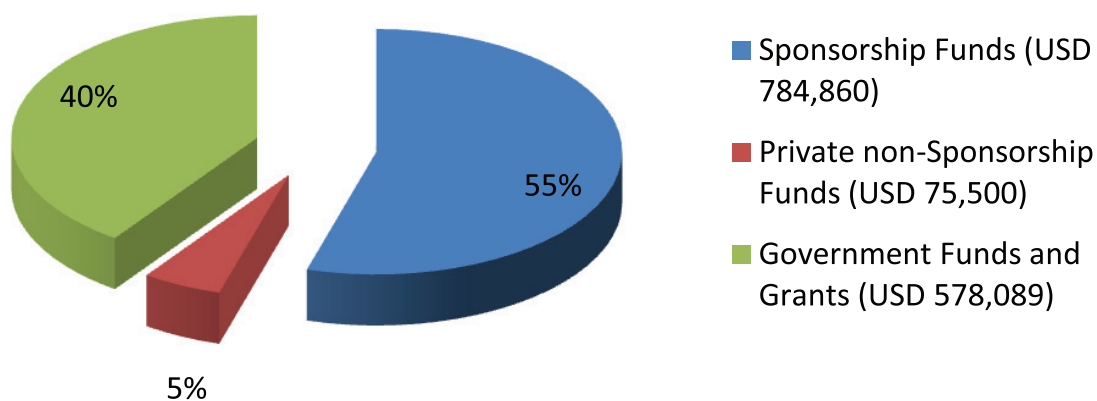


| | Number of new safe play areas provided | Number of child right awareness/ sessions conducted. | Number and type of new child protection methods applied (ex: internet safety ...) | CDPPs are updated | Capacity building opportunities for staff and community on DP (civil defense trainings) |
|----------------------|--|--|---|-------------------|---|
| JWG FY13 Target | 27.00 | 99.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 62.00 |
| JWG FY13 Achievement | 59.00 | 83.00 | 9.00 | 14.00 | 22.00 |

Who do we work with to achieve this goal and How much WV have invested in FY13 in DPC?

- Local community
- Ministry of Education
- Yabous Charity Organization
- Palestinian Civil Defense
- Al BASMA Club for Disabled
- Municipality

Cash Investment in Goal 3



Evidence for Change

During FY13, WV supported the rehabilitation and/or the creation of 59 kindergartens and child friendly spaces which were safe and attractive for children to use, instead of playing in the streets and in some cases in the life threatening buffer zone which is very close to the Israeli military. As part of the rapid response which took place in November, 2012; new child friendly spaces were created to respond to children's needs and to use as entry points to work with the affected communities. Different psychosocial activities were implemented for children and their parents resulting in a substantial decrease of the number of traumatized children. Two ADPs in the Gaza Strip were fully functional and were able to respond to the needs of the communities during the Pillar of Defense Military Operation that took place in Gaza during November 2012. More than 1,500 Children participated in the activities that took place at the newly created child friendly spaces; over 2,000 food parcels, 400 blankets and 1,200 hygiene kits were distributed to families. Such big responses implemented by committed staff members and community volunteers show evidence that child protection mechanics are functional.

The Disastrous Floods in the West Bank have also put the readiness of WV and communities to the test. Civil Defense volunteers who were trained by WV on emergency response were the first to take actions for rescuing people surrounded by the flooding water and prevented many fetal incidents from happening. Communities now have a higher level of feeling safe as the Head of Civil Defense in Jenin said: *"the volunteers who were trained by WV proved to be a real and supportive shield to the Civil Defense, and that was evident during the last floods; their work was a key reason in minimizing the risks, saving lives, and controlling the damages"*.

What is the Data Telling Us? (Findings, Implications and Recommendations)

- There are still major concerns related to ill-treatment and violence inflicted on children, while WV and partners are trying to create safe environments where children's rights are respected and maintained. It is recommended that WV continues to create new methods of child protection, provide sufficient safe play areas for children in different villages; and conduct mass awareness -raising on child rights through the media.
- In order to mainstream child protection, parents and caregivers were sensitized on child protection as a concept; in addition to raising their awareness on the negative impact of ill-treatment and violence against children.

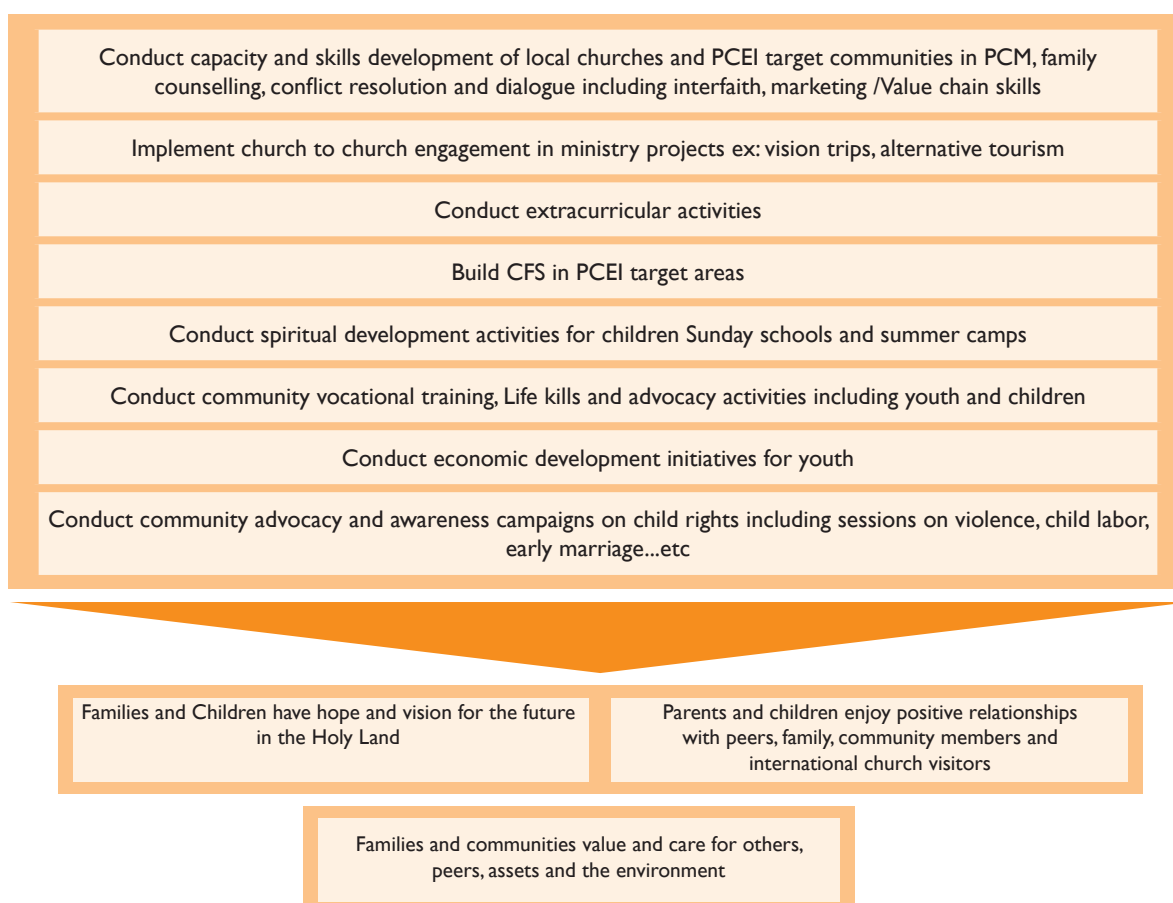
Recommendations

- Despite the good aspects of CFSs, investment is needed in capacity building, life skills and it is recommended that infrastructure activities if needed should not contribute to more than 30% of the overall total budget; and should only complement soft activities.
- Investment in building the capacities and the resilience of communities proved to be an effective way for protection and saving lives. It is recommended that WV continues to invest in capacity building on disaster risk reduction.

Goal 4

Religiously diverse communities are resilient and active to support CWA in the Holy Land.

WV works with different religious communities, mainly Christians and Muslims in the Holy Land to gain their support in contributing to Child well-being aspirations. Christians are a minority in the Holy Land; immigration rates are on the rise, especially among Christians who tend to leave their country and seek better opportunities outside Palestine. Israeli occupation measures imposed on communities; affect their well-being driving them to lose hope for the future. WV works with a number of Church-related organizations to support the Christian community in the Holy Land who are marginalized. Until recently, there was no clear structure of the Public Engagement Department which is supposed to implement interventions under this strategic goal; and so there are only few activities implemented that contribute to this goal. Moreover, there was not clear mechanism for monitoring and tracking the change achieved through the implemented activities. During FY15, there will be an evaluation to assess the impact of the implemented activities and come up with lessons learned to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of future approaches.



Goal 4

Target 1:
Children report an increased level of wellbeing



Outputs

1. Children have been supported spiritually, through capacity building activities for 50 religion and Sunday school teachers to enhance classroom instruction, conducting summer camps with spiritual themes; and providing interactive tools and musical equipment to be used for both spiritual and educational purposes.
2. Supporting child related entertainment activities especially during Christmas and Easter.
3. Creation of job opportunities for Christian new graduates through a three-month pilot placement program in partnership with Bethlehem University.
4. WV supports the rehabilitation of children's areas and kindergartens in faith based organizations.
5. During FY13, 12 summer camps were carried out for Christian children in different cities of the West Bank and Jerusalem.

Findings

- The available data related to this Strategic goal is only monitoring data (on the output level).
- One of the limitation of the Palestinian Church Engagement Initiative PCEI project is that it is centralized and not implemented through the ADPs, and so it has a very limited contribution to the Strategic Goal.

Recommendations

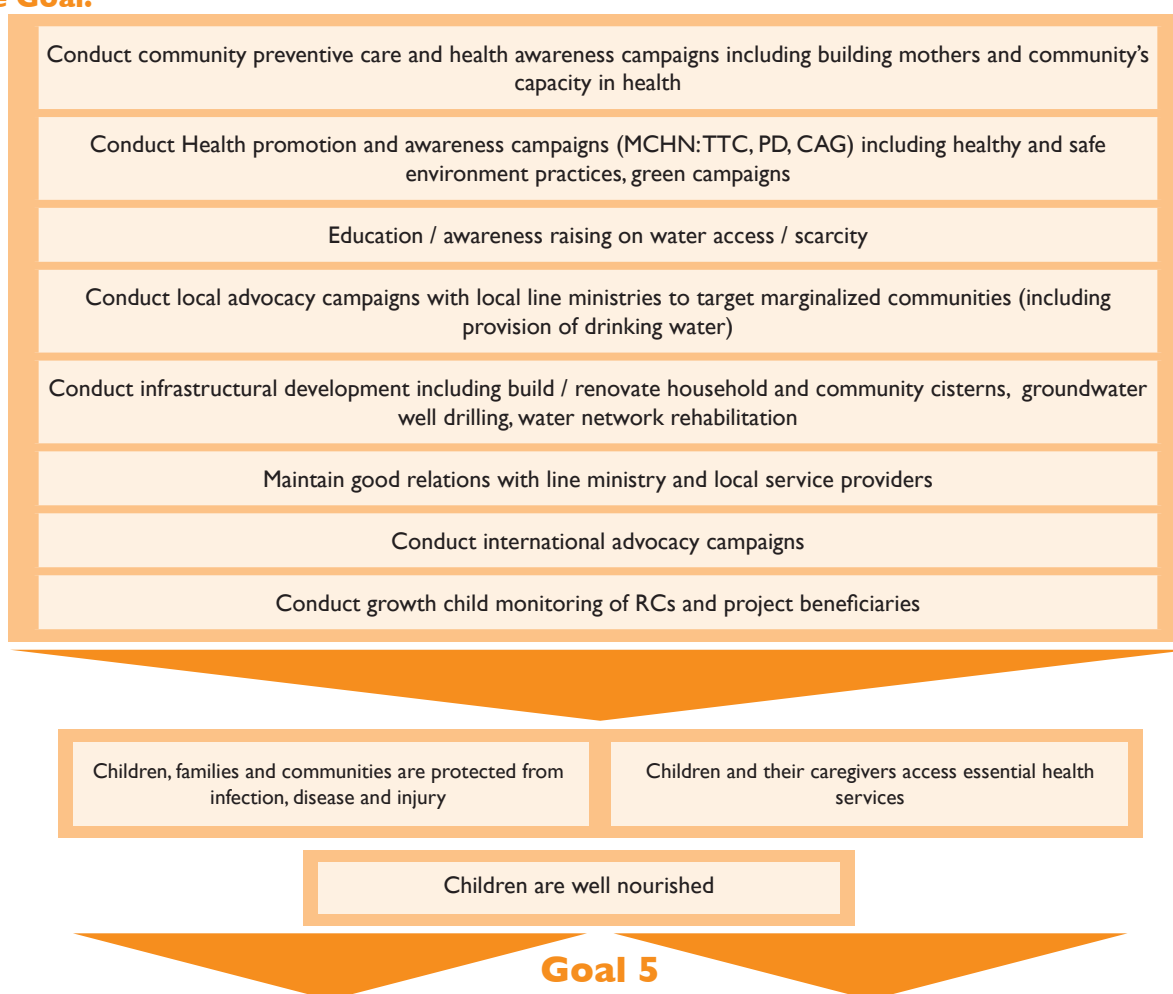
- At the end of FY14 and beginning of FY15 there will an evaluation, and so the PCEI Project designs and indicators will be modified according to the evaluation findings.
- Strengthening the links between the implemented interventions and the strategic goals.
- Focus on setting targets that align with our Strategic Goals and with Child Well-being outcomes.
- Interventions contributing to this strategic goal should be integrated within the ADPs.

Goal 5

Children and their families embrace healthier and more active lifestyles within safer environments.

In the JWG context, there are still relatively high levels of infections and injuries especially among Children in Gaza and high prevalence of anemia among infants and pregnant women in rural areas. There are also challenges related to accessing knowledge on approaching medical and health care centers, consequently infants are not provided with adequate health care. Mothers are constantly applying poor practices in relation to maternal and child health and nutrition passed on by the older generation: mothers, grand-mothers and mothers in law. WV and partners are responding to these challenges through working on behavior change, improving access to health services, and raising awareness of the public on health and nutrition related issues. WV is also implementing the timely targeted counseling ttC project across most ADPs. Moreover, WV is engaging with the Ministry of Health and other key partners to establish community active groups CAGs who are being empowered to influence and change health-related policies.

How the Goal fits with CWBTs and National Strategy and Approaches used to achieve the Goal:





Progress of Indicators:

We monitor the number of mothers targeted through the ttC project; for FY13 we aimed at targeting 1,230 mothers and we over-achieved the target by 60% across all ADPs; the increase in the number of mothers targeted was due to implementing a Health PNSF Project. We measure changes in knowledge by conducting pre and post-tests for those participating in the ttC. We expected that 83% of targeted participants pass the post-test; however, more than 92% passed the test and was able to show improvement in knowledge and practices related to health and nutrition practices during FY13. *“I wanted to be a CHW because I always wanted to know the right information concerning topics related to mother and child health and nutrition, and I always wanted to transfer this knowledge to my community, I’m really happy for what I’m doing and thank God every day for this opportunity”*, says a CHW from Nahalin Village in Bethlehem.

Another mother from Al Waljeh village in Bethlehem says: *“Confusion is what I used to feel. Before this project, I used to hear different stories about infant care and feeding practices, but now I’m so happy; I’m not confused anymore! I have one source of information that I can rely on, and I really can see the impact of that on my child,”*

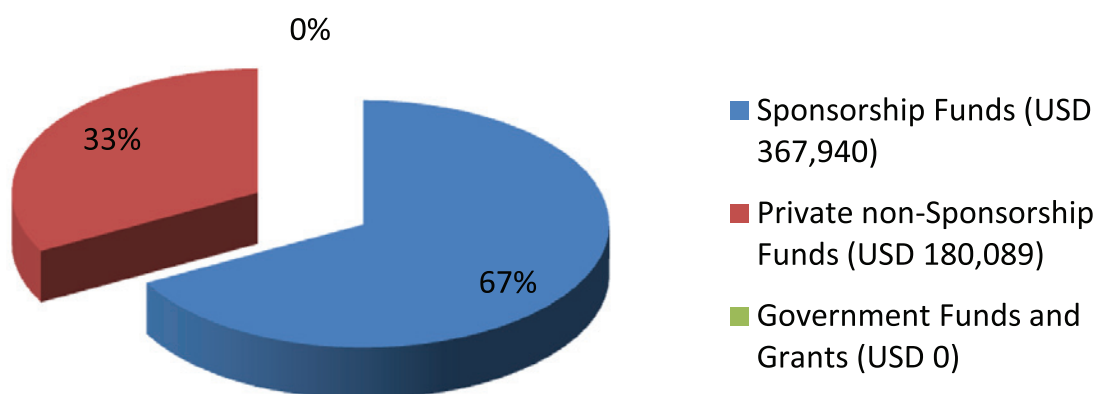
As the ttC is directly implemented through Community Health Workers CHWs, continuous capacity building activities were conducted. For FY13 we planned to conduct 22 capacity building events and achieved 20.

In order to decrease the level of infections and waterborne diseases, awareness-raising on water management-related issues in addition to providing access to clean water for domestic use are two essential activities. For FY13 we planned to conduct awareness-raising sessions for 210 individuals, but in fact we reached 6,076 in total for FY13. The key factor for over-achieving this target is related to efficiency and making use of public events and the media to spread the knowledge; moreover, some partners contributed to this achievement. We also planned to provide 1,274 households with water tanks and improved access to drinking water for 6,654 households during FY13; PNSF funds contributed to this goal.

Who do we work with to achieve this goal and How much WV have invested in FY13 in DPC?

- Local community
- Ministry of Health
- Municipalities

Cash Investment in Goal 5



Acute Respiratory Infection ARI
Percentage in oPt is 10%
(PCBS, 2010)

Diarrhea in oPt is 12.8%
(MoH Annual Report 2012)

Vaccination Rate in oPt is 100%
(PCBS), 2012

Wasting in oPt is 1.5%
(MoH Annual Report 2012)

HIV in oPt is 0.01%
(PCBS, 2012)

Malaria in oPt is 0%
(MoH Annual Report, 2012)

Underweight in oPt is 3.7%
(PCBS, 2012)

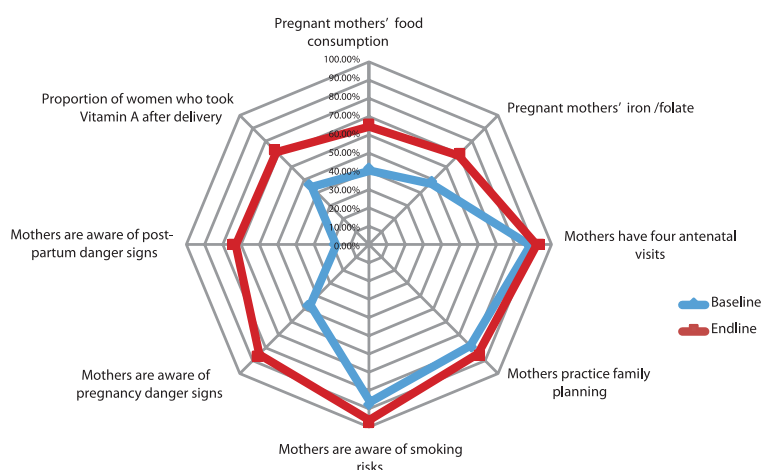
Stunting in oPt is 10.6%
(PCBS, 2012)

Evidence for Change

During FY13, JWG was able to make significant strides in the well-being of children and their mothers through the implementation of the Child Health and Nutrition project. The approach of the project to engage community health workers from the same communities where the project is implemented is encouraging; and resulted in a sense of ownership of the communities. Moreover, there was positive impact of the ttC project across ADPs, as the project evaluation showed noticeable changes in mothers' knowledge, behavior and attitudes in regards to maternal child health and nutrition. Another important accomplishment of this project aside from empowering the mothers is that it provided linkages of all the eleven other interventions by merging these to complete the panorama of child care in the mind-set of the caregivers. This child focused intervention included a big component of child growth and monitoring; as CHWs were trained on monitoring children's growth.

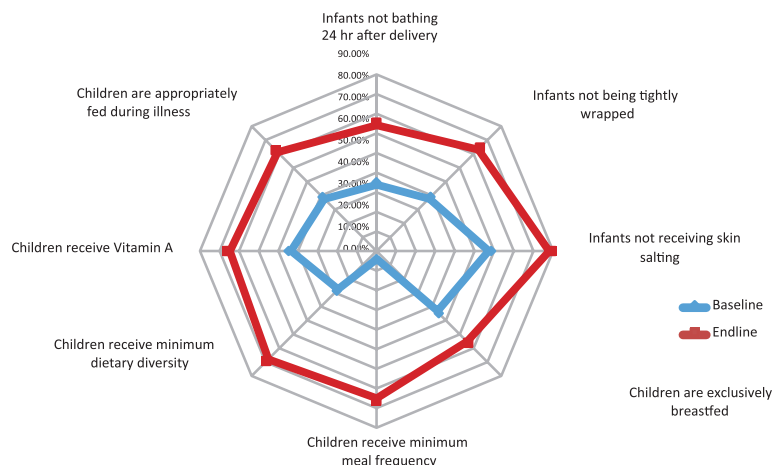
This diagram illustrates the change in mothers' awareness and practices related to their health during pregnancy and after delivery.

MCHN Practices: Mothers' Health



This diagram shows the change in practices related to child health care.

MCHN Practices: Children's Health



What is the Data Telling Us? (Findings and Implications)

- There are many challenges related to child health and nutrition that hinder children's well-being.
- During FY13, JWG was able to mature in progressing with the MCHN project; as more knowledge, skills and resources were found to support this component. New innovative ideas, working with partners, efficiency, and seeking other sources of funding were essential for FY13 success.
- Piloting MCHN in one of ADPs has proved to achieve tangible results; as an example on the goal level, only 4.2% of children were receiving minimum meal frequency in FY08, whereas in FY13 this increased to 75.9%.

Recommendations

- Exploring ways of expanding, mainstreaming and rolling out the MCHN project across all ADPs while incorporating it in the regular interventions and integrating other new innovations to its components such as the enhanced ttC.
- It is recommended to start thinking about how this success should be transitioned, and improving the networks with the Ministry of Health and other main health providers to ensure sustainability.
- Monitoring system for the MCHN project is complicated and requires a big load of paper work; it is recommended to replace the current system with more advance and smarter electronic systems.
- It is recommended to target fathers through some of the interventions, the recommendation is to use Channels of Hope model through cooperating with the Imams of the Mosques.

**Goal
6****Children Enjoy Improved Quality of Education in a Safe and Rewarding Environment.**

Challenges of the education sector are related to the quality of education as well as to the educational physical environment and the capacity of classrooms to absorb more students. There is a great need to build the capacity of teachers and equip them with new learning techniques; there is also an alarming rate of violence in schools practiced by teachers towards children and among children themselves. Classrooms are over-crowded and school facilities are of very poor quality. WV and Partners are trying to improve the physical environment of schools and other educational facilities; they also work on improving the quality of education by strengthening the capacities of teachers and equipping them and the schools with educational means and resources. Involving parents in the educational process is also essential to improving children's educational performance.

How the Goal fits with CWBTs and National Strategy and Approaches used to achieve the Goal:

| |
|--|
| Conduct educational infrastructural development (construct/ rehabilitate of premises and structures) |
| Provide educational facilities with equipment and resource rooms/ material, educational tools |
| Conduct extracurricular supportive and remedial education, career counseling, fun clubs, field trips and picnics |
| Conduct school and community awareness campaigns: clean up days, and earth and environment days |
| Conduct community disaster response planning |
| Develop / revise business continuity plans |

| | |
|---|--|
| Children enjoy adequate physical educational environment | Educational staff are capable of transferring appropriate / learning quality |
| Parents are actively involved in their children's educational process | Children enjoy positive relationships with peers, family, teachers and community members (schools zones for peace) |

Goal 6**Target 4:
Increase in children who can read**

Progress of Indicators:

FY13 was the last year of the first of second cycle for many ADPs, and so the plan was to focus on the physical environment in schools as the year's theme; moreover, improving the physical environment was the most suitable types of activities that the ADPs were able to carry out during huge work load of evaluations and re-designs. To explore the progress of this goal, we monitored the number of classrooms/facilities constructed or rehabilitated; during FY13, but we rehabilitated and/or constructed 189 facilities and provided more than 1,500 educational tools and equipment. These two previously mentioned indicators monitor the progress in improving physical environment; and so we use two additional indicators to monitor the capacity building of teachers as we aimed at targeting 1,867, but were only able to provide capacity building trainings for 672 teachers during FY13, as JWG lacked experienced staff in the field of education. During the year 3 experts were recruited: Education and Protection Specialist, Education Hub Leader, and Expert in Pre-School Curriculum. Out of the 672 teachers participating in capacity building activities, 84% showed significant improvement in knowledge during post- assessments. Moreover, during FY13, we aimed at activating 49 Parent Councils and were able to activate 89 Parent Councils across West Bank and Gaza Strip. However, the number of activities and initiatives led by Parent Councils was only 42; while we aimed at having 57 activities led by the Parent Councils. JWG is still exploring how to better involve parents in the educational process and build on best practices. The newly recruited staff in the field of education will support JWG defining better methods and approaches for involving parents in order to contribute to achieving target 4 (increase in children who can read by age 11).

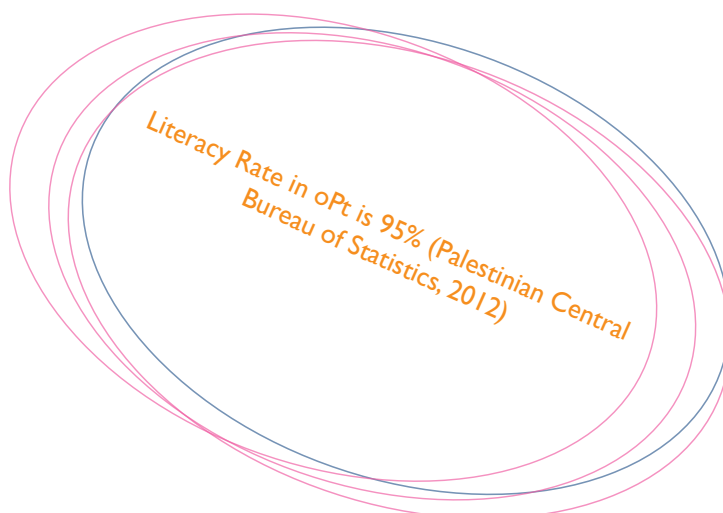
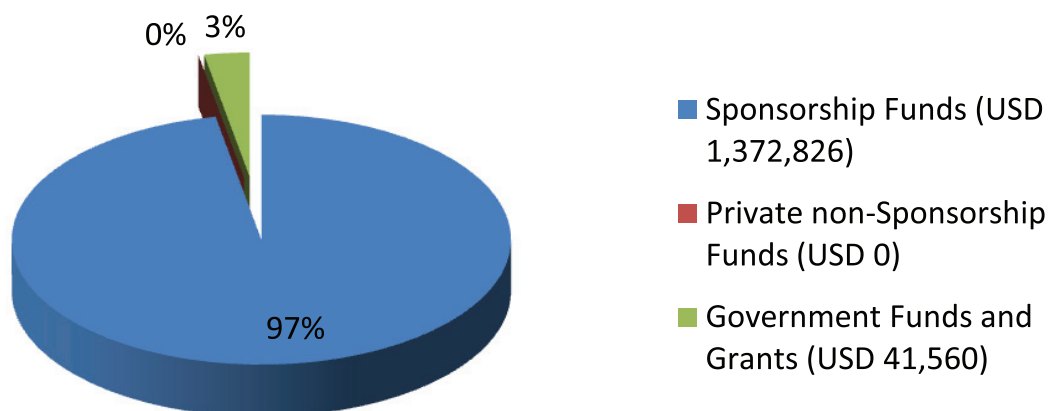
An indicator monitors the participation of children in peace building and conflict resolution training workshops that aim at reducing violence at school level. We aimed at targeting 3,460 school children and managed to have 3,125 school children participate in training activities. The last indicator monitors community and school disaster preparedness. We aimed at targeting 2,020 through disaster preparedness training, whereas we only managed to target 644 participants. The HEA response to "the Pillar of Defense" Military Operation in Gaza, and relief activities which continued through most of FY13 hindered the implementation of some capacity building events. Lessons learned from emergency responses and especially during the last Gaza emergency were reviewed by the DM and E unit at the National Office to articulate the main challenges faced during emergencies, especially in data collection, prioritization of needs, and verification of data in a reasonable amount of time. Therefore, a DME Assessment Package was created and included: contextualized and Translated HESPER Tool, Community Key Stakeholders' Report, Advanced Data Entry and Analysis Tool, Guidelines and template for reporting along with general templates, useful proposal designs; statistics and secondary data. These tools are designed to help ADPs produce the first assessment report supported by quantitative and qualitative data during the first 24 hours after emergency onset.

Who do we work with to achieve this goal and How much WV have invested in FY13 in DPC?

- Ministry of Education
- AL Mawrid Organization
- Civil Defense
- VC
- HZ Foundation



Cash Investment in Goal 6

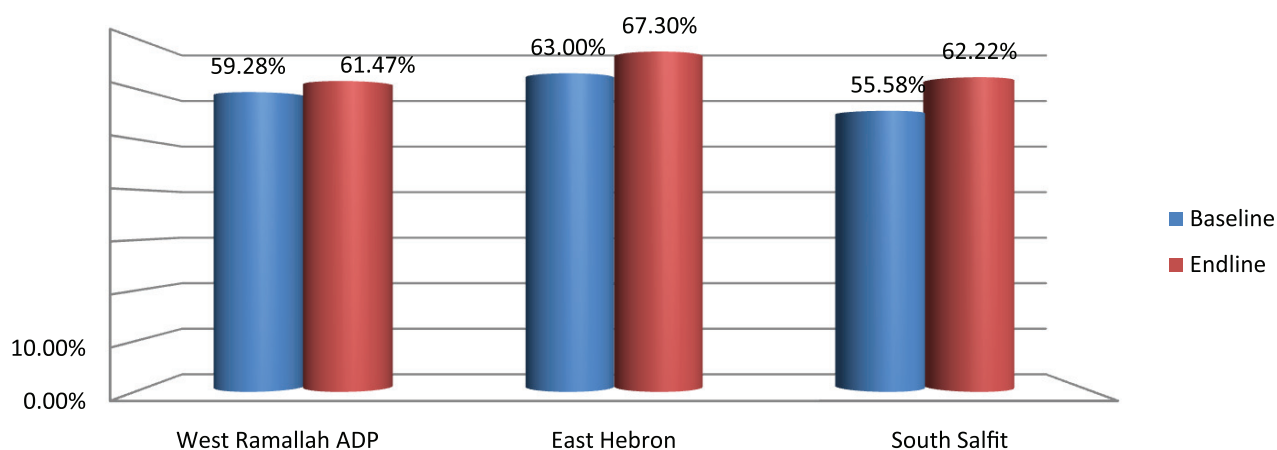


Evidence for Change

WV JWG improved physical environment, play areas and classrooms, educational resources and tools including computer labs and resources needed for the educational process. These facilities and tools are being regularly utilized at MoE schools for the benefit of children. However, the needs are very high; for example in some rural areas there is a need for constructing new classes every year and so the overall situation did not change. The baseline data was collected in 2008 and the end-line data was collected in November 2012, after five years of trying to improve the schools' environment; the data shows that there was no or very minimal changes in children's satisfaction of school facilities, and classrooms continue to be crowded. Please refer to the diagram below for more information.

This chart compares students' average satisfaction of schools' physical environment in 3 ADPs.

Students average satisfaction of the educational physical environment

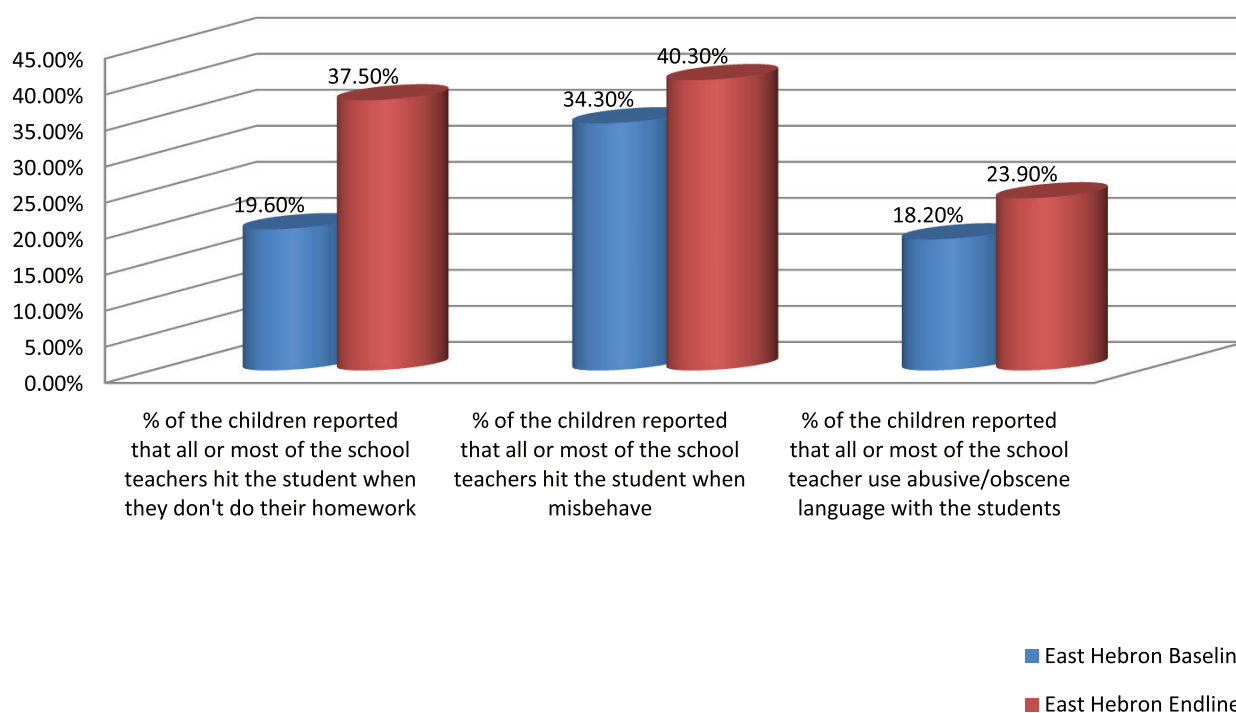




Despite the fact that JWG has invested in improving the school environment and the capacities of the teachers, the analysis of baseline and end-line data shows trends of increased violence. Advocacy is needed towards the MoE to strengthen its commitment to prevent violence especially in schools. The approach used during the previous years was more focused on introducing new technologies as teaching techniques and not how to deal with children and improve the inter-personal skills and communities between teachers, parents and children. *“Palestinian children are subjected to violence in schools, communities and households; and above all violence inflicted by the occupation. Therefore, children feel victimized, treat teachers as enemies and refuse to obey rules. If teachers are not equipped with the right skills, they will end up practicing violence against children. Instead teachers should constantly remind the students that the school is a comfort zone and do their best to make them feel comfortable and protected.”* One of the teachers said during a focus group discussion.

This chart compares violence rate in schools in 2008 and 2012.

Violence Against Children in Schools- East Hebron



What is the Data Telling Us? (Findings, Implications, and Recommendations)

- A great deal of investment and resources are directed to improving education, but these efforts are minimal compared to the increasing need. Projects assuming the role of the Ministry of Education, or the local government such as improving access to schools, decreasing the student per teacher ratio, reducing the student per classroom ratio, should be minimized.
- JWG lacks experience in building the capacities of teachers, and there is a need to invest more in this field. Investment in teachers (child protection) and capacity building should be more focused on interpersonal skills rather than introducing new technology. As this will directly contribute to decreasing violence practiced by teachers towards children. In general, we have to advocate on having mechanisms in place to address violence incidents at schools.

Recommendations

- The impact of involving parents in the educational process is minimal, and the number of activities initiated by parents does not exceed 42 activities even though many Parent Councils were supported. JWG should explore new approaches to encourage parents to actively participate in the educational process.
- Bring more focus in on quality of education through adopting WVI or local educational modules contextualized with the involvement of international and local partners.

MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

During FY13, JWG was able to identify two groups of the most vulnerable children; children with disabilities and children with familial problems (related to divorce and/or missing one of the parents).

Children with disabilities are those who experience physical/ mental health disorders and/ or behavioral problems and who are frequently excluded from social interactions and lack the skills to participate independently. For children, behavioral difficulties give rise to academic problems and may lead to school drop-out. Depending upon the level of severity, children and youth with learning disabilities may be unable to attain basic skills necessary for everyday life, such as reading, writing, and using simple tools unless provided with additional supports. Towards adulthood, 36.4% will need assistance and adaptation for work and other aspects of life.

JWG through its sponsorship program monitors registered children with disabilities. During FY13 the following cases were identified:

| Disability Case | Number of Children |
|--|--------------------|
| Difficulty moving/reason unknown | 13 |
| Difficulty moving due to amputation | 2 |
| Difficulty moving due to paralysis | 1 |
| Difficulty moving due to physical deformity | 18 |
| Difficulty moving due muscular dystrophy | 2 |
| Difficulty hearing/deafness | 141 |
| Difficulty seeing/blindness | 8 |
| Difficulty seeing due to poor sanitation | 8 |
| Difficulty seeing due to poor nutrition | 2 |
| Learning difficulties | 7 |
| Learning difficulties due to down's syndrome | 8 |
| Multiple difficulties due to cerebral palsy | 13 |
| Other difficulties/ reason unknown | 65 |
| Total | 288 |

Children who are vulnerable due to familial issues include children with divorced parents, children whose one or both parents are deceased; and children with a detained parent. These children are vulnerable to abuse and neglect. Moreover, children with no breadwinner face many challenges related to the family's income and are sometimes obliged to leave school and earn an income to meet their families' needs. The Sponsorship Department was able to track those children and found that out of all the registered children, there are 1132 vulnerable children.

It is recommended that JWG Strengthens mechanism for mapping and identifying the most vulnerable children. Such mechanism should be applied by both Sponsorship and Program Departments in order to include these children in our programming; and to better analyze this data and monitor the progress and impact of our programming on the most vulnerable especially children.

SUSTAINABILITY

JWG ADPs are working in a participatory approach with the targeted communities starting from assessment, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation to phasing out. This effective participation is a factor of empowerment and proved to increase the sense of ownership and responsibility towards sustainability of the implemented projects.

ADPs are working intensively to build the capacities of local partners to sustain child well-being. Our partners are now capable of improving and sustaining child well-being since they are committed to incorporating child focused projects in their strategic planning as well we formulated committees to monitor child wellbeing outcomes at the community level. During FY13 year, the relationship with many partners moved from mobilization to capacity building towards achieving CWB aspirations.

WV Partners, CBOs and village councils have practiced child participation and have involved children in decision making and in implementing projects with them. Many children committees have been formulated and are functioning and managed to be involved in decision making and implementing projects based on their needs. This experience has transformed the way of thinking of children and adults; and has changed the traditions practiced decades ago. For example, evidence of sustainability can be illustrated by the new practice of one village council that is constantly involving the children's committee in their meetings. The children are therefore getting used to expressing themselves and adults are getting used to listening to children.

Working closely with the MoH and other partners will continue so that their capacities will be strengthened to adopt this approach as part of their work. This will take place through institutionalizing the ttC approach and certifying the staff of health CBOs as trainers and facilitators, in addition to assisting them to include this approach within their structures. For example, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society has committed to adopt the WV ttC approach and incorporate it in their structure to ensure its sustainability and WV transitions from the ADP. Community Health Workers are also working as linkages between their communities and the MoH; they are even giving them the title of Field Health Assistants; and there is a direct contact among them to facilitate, implement, and support the health activities and services within their communities. For example, the CHWs in some of the targeted villages assisted MoH during the immunization days. The Community Health Workers are well-known well-respected members of the community, and they will continue to support their communities, families and neighbors even after World Vision transitioning from the area. Overall, the project will be fully transferred to MoH and partners by the end of the transition cycle but during the early stages, this will start with job shadowing opportunities and capacity building events. The municipality in one of the ADPs made a commitment to include the educational unified Parents' Council and the Children's Committee in its structure so as to monitor the educational process at the community level.

All the construction/rehabilitation conducted during FY13 including water cisterns and water wells, agricultural roads, child safe area, kindergartens and educational facilities are all sustainable. Sustainability has been ensured by signing MoUs with different stakeholders to maintain and operate these facilities for the use of communities.

Investment in capacity building and resilience of the DRR, and HEA components was not implemented by WV only, but was done through building on existing bodies that will continue to carry out initiatives years from now.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, JWG has been thinking about monitoring the progress on Child Well-being Outcomes, while at the same time monitoring the contribution of our work to achieving our National Strategic Goals; however, this is the first year that we produce the summary report on child well-being that highlights our contribution to child well-being targets.

| Challenges | Benefits |
|--|---|
| Double counting of beneficiaries. | This was a good exercise/ reflection to link all JWG initiatives with our Strategy. |
| Poor quality of monitoring data which led to the inability to using the data sufficiently. | This report will be shared with stakeholders, partners and our donors. |
| | This report helped us see where we are at with achieving our strategic goals. |

Key Learning Points:

- Team effort and cooperation of many staff members contributed to producing the CWB Report.
- The milestones included in the plan of preparing the CWB report were produced on time.

Recommendations for Improvement:

- The current strategy needs revisiting in light of the new design.
- Indicator Standardization: JWG ADPs use different indicators to measure the same outcomes.
- There should be a Centralized monitoring system, across all ADPs, that is implemented with the involvement of technical specialists.
- It is recommended to align the compendium Indicators with the new design using the WVI project models, including the revision of goal 4.
- Mass awareness- raising has proved to be very effective and efficient.
- Disaggregation of monitoring Data, and strengthening the monitoring system, and considering using electronic monitoring. There is a need to strengthen the capacities of staff members on monitoring issues. Monitoring system needs to be strengthened to better verify overachieved and under achieved targets and to acquire better quality data.
- Building the capacity of staff in child well-being monitoring and reporting.
- Setting a plan for strengthening the integration between Programs and Sponsorship.
- HEA should be considered in all interventions as a cross-cutting theme.
- The HEA (DM and E in Disasters Package) developed is a big step forward, but there should be further steps taken to improve these tools to take its final shape. The current package will be introduced to all ADPs and communities for their use.

Endnotes

| | |
|---------|---|
| 8&1 | United Nations/ Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC, Committee on the Rights of the Child Report, July 2013. |
| 7& 3 ,2 | United Nations/ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA, Fragmented Lives Humanitarian Overview, May 2013. |
| 4 | United Nations/ Relief and Works Agency UNRWA, Socio-economic and Food Security Survey, 2012 |
| 5 | The Israeli Center for Human Rights Information B'TSELEM, The Gap in Water Consumption between Palestinians and Israelis, January 2014. |
| 10&9 | United Nations/ Children's Rights and Emergency Relief Organizations UNICEF, The Situation Of Palestinian Children, 2010. |
| 11 | United Nations/ Relief and Works Agency UNRWA, Serious upsurge of post-conflict Trauma in Gaza, January 2013. |



Annex I

LIST OF REFERENCES

South Hebron ADP Annual Report, FY13

East Hebron ADP Annual Report, FY13

Bethlehem ADP Annual Report, FY13

West Ramallah ADP Annual Report, FY13

Southeast Salfit ADP Annual Report, FY13

South Nablus ADP Annual Report, FY13

North Nablus ADP Annual Report, FY13

East Nablus ADP Annual Report, FY13

Central Nablus ADP Annual Report, FY13

South Jenin ADP Annual Report, FY13

West Jenin ADP Annual Report, FY13

North East Jenin ADP Annual Report, FY13

North Gaza ADP Annual Report, FY13

South Gaza ADP Annual Report, FY13

Australia Middle-East NGO Cooperation Agreement (AMENCA) Grant Annual Report, April 2013

Building a Peaceful Future for Jenin Children Grant Report, 2013

Bethlehem ADP First Cycle Evaluation, April 2013

South Salfit ADP First Cycle Evaluation, April 2013

South Jenin ADP First Cycle Evaluation, April 2013

West Jenin ADP First Cycle Evaluation, April 2013

Livestock Initiative for Transformation End of Project Evaluation, April 2013

Annex II

List of Tables, Diagrams and Charts

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Table 1 | JWG National Strategy Map |
| Table 2 | JWG Strategy Alignment with Palestinian National Development Framework |
| Table 3 | Number of Children and Beneficiaries per ADP |
| Table 4 | Number of Most Vulnerable Children |
| Diagram 1 | JWG Experiences and Capacities |
| Diagram 2 | Logic of Strategic Goal 1 |
| Diagram 3 | Logic of Strategic Goal 2 |
| Diagram 4 | Logic of Strategic Goal 3 |
| Diagram 5 | Logic of Strategic Goal 4 |
| Diagram 6 | Logic of Strategic Goal 5 |
| Diagram 7 | Logic of Strategic Goal 6 |
| Chart 1 | Progress of Goal 1 Indicators |
| Chart 2 | Funds Invested in Goal 1 |
| Chart 3 | Goal 1 Impact Indicators |
| Chart 4 | Funds Invested in Goal 2 |
| Chart 5 | Average Water Consumption per Capita in 2008 and 2012 |
| Chart 6 | Average Revenue from Animal and Plant Production |
| Chart 7 | Progress of Goal 3 Indicators |
| Chart 8 | Funds Invested in Goal 3 |
| Chart 9 | Funds Invested in Goal 5 |
| Chart 10 | Mothers' Health |
| Chart 11 | Children's Health |
| Chart 12 | Funds Invested in Goal 6 |
| Chart 13 | Students' Average Satisfaction of the Educational Physical Environment |
| Chart 14 | Violence against Children in Schools |

