



PALESTINIAN WORKING WOMAN SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Annual Report 2018

About us:

Areas of Work

Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Capacity Building, Political Participation, Psychosocial Counseling, Human Rights, Social Justice, Rural Development, Policy Dialogue, Women and Youth Mobilization, Lobbying and Advocacy, WPS agenda

Our Vision:

The Palestinian Working Women Society for Development aspires for a free and democratic Palestinian society based on respect of human rights, gender equality and social justice.

Our Mission:

The Palestinian Working Woman Society for Development (PWWSD) is a non-governmental organization working in Occupied Palestine, aiming for gender equality and the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women. Through empowering and mobilizing women's participation in the struggle against the Israeli occupation, the contribution to the development processes, the promotion of woman's political, economic and civic rights and the expansion of women's access to justice through improving psychological well-being among women and girls, and combating gender-based violence.

Our Strategic Objectives:

- I. To contribute to the empowerment of women (especially working women) and the enhancement of their participation and involvement in all aspects of life based on gender equality and women human rights.
- II. To contribute to the improvement of women's psychological well-being in the Palestinian community and to combat all forms of violence against women and girls.
- III. To develop the organization's capacity and resources to strengthen self-sustainability.

Executive Summary:

PWWSD has worked throughout the year of 2018, in all of the areas where it operates in the West Bank and Gaza, to entrench values of equality and democracy through programs that aim to provide integrated services to target groups; in order to combat discrimination against women, and promote positive change and social reform. PWWSD has also continued its undying endeavors to sustain the balance between the agenda for peace and security on one hand, and the social and human rights agenda on the other. In order to achieve this, PWWSD bases its work on a foundation of alliance with grassroots women's organizations, youth movements and trade unions, which, in their turn, rest upon the principle of participation. Moreover, PWWSD reaches women through mass action tools, and adopting a rights-based approach towards development. The Society has succeeded in maintaining its influential role in various circles, and in remaining a reference for governmental and non-governmental gender-sensitive institutions in the legal and developmental dimensions. As right-holders PWWSD's beneficiaries receive services and support; while it continues lobbying decision makers on local, regional and international levels to respond to women's demands as duty-bearers.

PWWSD has worked closely with women to implement these plans and activities which tackle several levels. This was manifested in the increase of women's awareness of their legal and civil rights, and in the development of their abilities to defend these rights. Such results were achieved through community awareness activities, skill development programs, and by encouraging women to organize themselves within different structures. Another indicator is also manifested in the increased willingness of duty-bearers and decision-makers to fulfill their moral and legal obligations and commitments to support and promote women's rights. Through lobbying activities on local, regional and international levels; PWWSD has managed to raise awareness among Palestinians and to encourage them to be more sensitized to gender equality. PWWSD's advocacy around gender issues also included the continuous formation of new Shadow Councils, supporting female members of local councils, in addition to following up with councils formed in previous years.

General context and background information:

The year 2018 was marked by the continuation of the oppressive measures by the military occupation, the expansion of settlements, the Judaization of Jerusalem, the ongoing siege of Gaza Strip along with the use of lethal excessive force since the beginning of Marches of Return. Policies of apartheid and colonial oppression continue to hinder the realization of Palestinian right to self-determination, which in itself is a prerequisite to the enjoyment of all basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in Article 1 of the ICCPR and ICESCR. Additionally, the US administration has cut its funding to UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees) and has transferred its Embassy to Jerusalem acknowledging the city as the capital of the occupying state, and therefore legitimizing the so-called "deal of the century" and undermining a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict based on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the borders of June 4th 1967. This led to the deterioration of the political situation and resulted in Israel's adoption of racist laws and apartheid practices, such as the Jewish nation-State Law and the bus transportation system that only allows the first 5 rows on public buses for Jews. Such measurements, along with the Israeli policy of coercive economic annexation has increased unemployment rates-especially among graduates-, and have intensified the negative effects of the occupation on the lives of Palestinians in general, and on women in particular. In this regard, the gender gap is still evident, as statistics indicate low participation of Palestinian women in the labor market, and high rates of unemployment among women in comparison to men. Women's participation in the labor market in the Palestinian Territory does not exceed 19.2% (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2018).

Palestinian women are particularly impacted by the Israeli occupation measurements denying them the right to form a family and increasing their social and economic burdens. These measurements include the siege of Gaza Strip, the severe marginalization and exclusion of Palestinians in Area C, Hebron H2, and Jericho, and the continued closure of the city of Jerusalem to those who hold Palestinian IDs. Palestinian

women are also deprived from their right to family reunification due to Israeli policies that prevent Palestinians in exile from entering their homeland. Additionally, women in the oPT are subject to socio-economic and psychological difficulties resulting from houses demolitions, forcible displacement; oppressive measures and collective expulsion against Bedouin communities; denied right to return; restriction on access to services and mobility; confiscation of land in favor of settlement expansion and the alteration of demographic composition; utter control over natural resources; imprisonment of civilians and minors alike; night raids and house demolition; checkpoint violence. In addition, it is important to mention non-state violations for example settlers' violence against Palestinian farmers. In this regard, Palestinian Women had developed a strategic log-frame to encounter these violations in the light of UNSCR1325 to be engaged in peace-building and to push forward women's agenda for peace and security.

At the national level, democratic freedoms and human rights have declined as a result of the inactiveness of the legislative Council. However, an unlawful decision by the Constitutional Court to dissolve the Legislature and call for elections within six months has been issued in December, 2018. In response, women's organizations and human rights circles raised concerns regarding the Palestinian government's commitment to international conventions to which Palestine has acceded. Considering the growing influence of fundamentalist groups, and the devastating marks the political split left in the oPT during the past years, this measure demonstrates a lack of political will towards legislative reform, and undermines respect for the rule of law, particularly with regard to women's rights.

Although Palestine has recently joined several international conventions, including CEDAW, the challenge remains in enacting and monitoring these conventions in national legislations, namely, the Personal Status Law, the Penal Code and the Family Protection Act against Violence. Such actions, aim to minimize the impact of the gender-based discrimination in the political, legal, social and economic fields which women and girls experience on a daily basis in Palestine. In this respect, it should be noted that with the pressure of social movements and women rights organizations and defenders, the Palestinian Authority has taken some positive steps in the West Bank through repealing legal provisions that discriminate against women. The repeals allowed women to apply for passports for their children, open bank accounts for them, and transfer them to different schools. Additionally, the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas signed Law No. 5 which revokes Article 308 of the Penal Code in the West Bank, originally allowing rapists to escape prosecution if they married their victims. The new law also amended Article 99, which allowed judges to commute penalties for serious crimes, such as murdering women and children.

As for the so-called crimes of honor, rates are still fairly high in the Palestinian society. In 2018, Approximately 31 women were murdered in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and more women and girls have taken refuge in safe houses as a result of death threats. Such changes are referred to the repressive measures of the occupation, the deteriorating economic situation, customs and community traditions, and obstacles to women's access to justice and law. Despite its extended efforts in lobbying and influence, the feminist movement's methods proved insufficient as a tool to stop the murders of women and deter the aggressors. This resulted from the massive presence of legal provisions which give the perpetrator an opportunity to pardon, and the legal environment that promotes discrimination against women; this is especially evident in the absence of family protection laws.

In terms of political participation and decision-making, women do not enjoy full rights because of the continued disruption of presidential and legislative elections; nonetheless, they run for local councils in cities and villages¹. On a larger scale, women are still excluded from dialogues aiming to end the Political-split, especially those held by reconciliation committees. Within the above context PWWSD continues its intervention through the empowerment and counseling programs using a participatory approach based on the theory of change.

21% of the female candidates won in the last local elections ¹

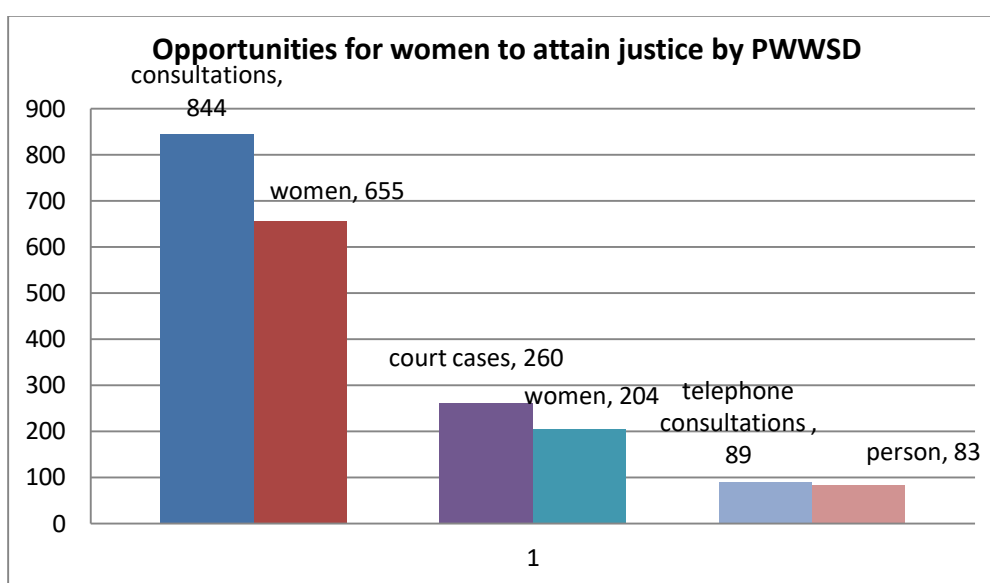
Women Empowerment Program

The first strategic objective: To contribute to empowering women and enhancing their participation and involvement in all spheres of life, based on values of gender equality and women's rights as human rights.

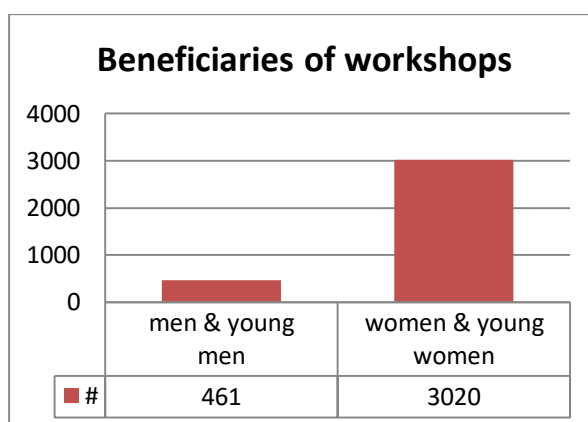
Specific objective (1): To raise women's awareness on their legal and civil rights and that to develop their capacities to defend these rights.

The main Accomplishments of PWWSD during the annual report period for the year 2018:

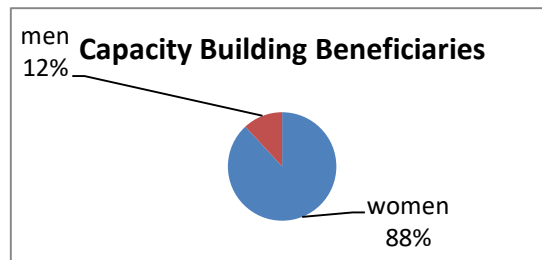
- PWWSD continued to provide opportunities for women to attain justice. 844 consultations were offered for a total of 655 women, 260 court cases were opened for a total of 204 women, and 89 telephone consultations were provided for a total of 83 persons.



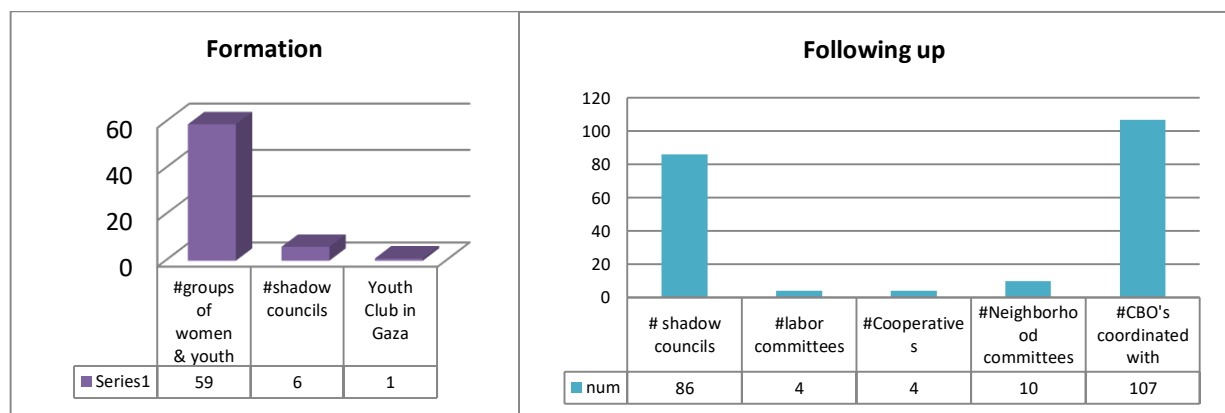
- PWWSD has contributed to raising the awareness of women on their political, social, economic and legal rights, and to activating their role in bringing about social reform. A total of 347 awareness sessions were held on various topics, including workshops for (3020) women and young women, and (461) men and young men.



- The Society has contributed to building the capacity and knowledge of target groups, enabling them to develop their personal lives and improve their participation in the public sphere. Twelve training sessions were held for a total of 177 participants, 156 of which were women and 21 were young men.



- The Society has contributed to encouraging women to organize themselves within different structures, in an effort to help them develop an awareness of their issues, and the ability to defend their rights. A total of 59 groups of women and youth were formed in different areas in the West Bank and Gaza. Work was carried on with (4) Cooperatives and (10) neighborhood associations formed in previous years. PWWSD also worked with (107) grass-roots organizations in the West Bank and Gaza in 2018, and assisted the establishment of a youth club in the Gaza Strip aiming to raise awareness of youth groups, enhance their skills, and engage them in the activities of the Society.



- PWWSD held two conferences for the Syndicate of Women in Beauty Salons in Ramallah and Gaza, in cooperation with the Center for Democracy and Workers' Rights, under the authority of the Ministry of Labor. Members of the General Assembly of the two unions are comprised of 532 female workers in the beauty sector. The rules of procedure were approved, and 7 members for each of the two administrative bodies in Gaza and the West Bank were elected, forming the first trade unions for female workers in the cosmetic sector in Palestine. These unions are to be a link between female workers in this sector, and female workers in other sectors in all the governorates in Palestine, and will contribute to the collective efforts aimed at procuring the rights of female workers.

Advocacy and Lobbying

- PWWSD carried out advocacy and lobbying activities as part of the "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence," it also concluded its "minimum wage campaign," which involved a sit-in in front of the Council of Ministers, a memorandum to the Prime Minister, and a hearing in Tulkarm on the political and social challenges facing Palestinian women, which was attended by representatives of human rights organizations and the British Consulate. PWWSD also held several meetings and press conferences in the West Bank and Gaza, which touched on several topics such as the implementation of the CEDAW Convention. It also held the National Dialogue Forum, in which participated representatives of civil society institutions, decision-makers and government ministries. The event shed light on the outcome of the Ministerial Conference held in Cairo at the end of 2018.

- PWWSD has also participated in many lobbying and influence activities, in partnership with other institutions, through networking with national Forum against GBV, the NGO Network, the Gender Forum, the

CEDAW Implementation Coalition and the Coalition of Women's Agenda for Peace and Security. The activities included the following:

- PWWSO participated with the various components of the feminist movement in lobbying to amend discriminatory laws against women, including the Penal Code. As a result of the joint efforts of the Society and the women's movement, two presidential decrees were ratified, in which articles 308 and 99 of the Penal Code were repealed.
- PWWSO also participated in discussions and efforts aimed at influencing at updating family protection and personal status laws and the penal code, in accordance with the amendments proposed by the feminist movement and civil society. As a result of these efforts, the Palestinian Cabinet approved the Family Protection from Violence Act, and submitted it to the President of the Palestinian Authority for final approval. The Society continues to participate in debates and lobbying activities related to penal, criminal and personal status laws as a member of the Personal Status Law Coalition.
- PWWSO has contributed to the reformulation of the CEDAW Shadow Report, and its presentation before the CEDAW Committee in Geneva together with the government's report. As a result of the lobbying efforts by PWWSO and the feminist movement to ensure the implementation of the CEDAW Convention, Palestine signed the CEDAW Optional Protocol on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in late 2018- which is one of the issues the CEDAW Committee demands from the Palestinian Government, based on the demands of the feminist movement.
- PWWSO participated in the launching ceremony of the Women's Strategic Plan for Combating Corruption, carried out in cooperation between the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and PWWSO, and aimed at enhancing the role of Palestinian women, in efforts to prevent corruption and reduce its prevalence.
- The Society took part in the "Strengthening Women in Decision Making in the Middle East" Program, supported by GIZ. The Ministry of local Governance implemented this program in Palestine along with 12 facilitators, three of whom were chosen by PWWSO. The program focused on empowering council members on a personal level increasing their ability to influence the local community and enhancing their roles in local councils.
- PWWSO participated in two lobbying and advocacy campaigns carried out by the Women's Coalition for Justice and Equality (ERADA). The first campaign, "We are Citizens", aimed at amending the civil rights of women focusing on the right to obtain a passport for their minor children, the right to transfer them to different schools, and the right to open bank accounts for them. The second campaign, "We are Citizens 2," was aimed at amending two articles in the personal status law in an effort to raise the age of marriage to 18 years, and abolish oral divorce and replace it with judicial divorce. A memorandum on these items was submitted to the Prime Minister.
- PWWSO co-established the National Campaign for Gender Equality, launched in November 2018, as a response to the statements made by the Chief Justice Mahmoud Habash in which he supported using violence against women in a limited way, as a means of educating and disciplining them. The campaign also came as a result of the government's attempts to place reservations to the CEDAW convention, after the State of Palestine had acceded to the Convention without reservations. This campaign contained several activities from the issuance of statements, to conducting of awareness sessions, to meetings with decision-makers and ministers.

International Advocacy

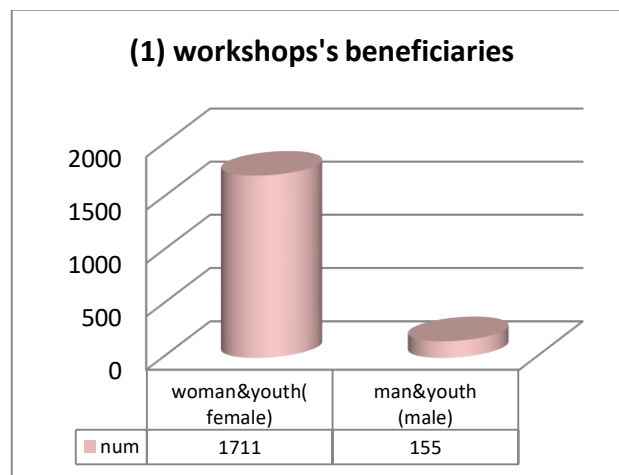
- The Society participated in the 62nd Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62) 2018, in coordination with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and a number of civil society organizations. PWWSO also participated in activities organized by the Security Council on

the sidelines of the meeting, which aimed at activating networking and advocacy for women's rights in Palestine, as well as holding Israel accountable for its crimes against Palestinians.

- PWWSO took part in the 39th session of the Human Rights Council, where the Independent Commission of Inquiry (CoI) presented its report on the oPT. The Society, together with the Euro-Mediterranean Women's Initiative (IFE-EFI), sent a letter to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, demanding fair treatment of Palestinian women living under occupation. The Society also organized a side event on the status of Palestinian women under occupation, in cooperation with the Euro-Mediterranean Women's Initiative (IFE-EFI), and the Kvinna Till Kvinna Association.
- PWWSO and EFI contributed to engendering the findings of the CoI report, dispatched in May 2018 to investigate the violations of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law in the oPT. The Society documented more than 50 human rights violations the occupation committed against women and children in the Gaza Strip. It also extended support for the CoI, which was not allowed to enter Gaza due to the on-going Israeli blockade, by facilitating first-hand interviews with women and children affected by the on-going protests of the Great March of Return.

Community awareness workshops:

In the course of 2018, 264 educational workshops were conducted on various civil, legal, economic, labor, political and social issues, benefiting 1866 women and youth participants (1). The workshops took place in 7 governorates in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Participants comprised of women, workers, youth groups, male and female students, female members of grassroots organizations, representatives of feminist and human rights organizations, members of Shadow Councils, female community leaders, as well as professional groups. The topics of discussion, all of which fall under women's and human rights, varied depending on the particularity of the workshop, and the needs of the targeted group.



PWWSO's methodology for 2018 was based on a foundation of vertical construction with the groups, in order to create an accumulation of knowledge within the targeted groups. Workshops were preceded by preparatory sessions aimed at determining the needs of each group and preparing proper content accordingly. The Society also adopted a knowledge transfer methodology, in which former beneficiaries of PWWSO's community-awareness activities transferred their experiences to other women and youth groups.

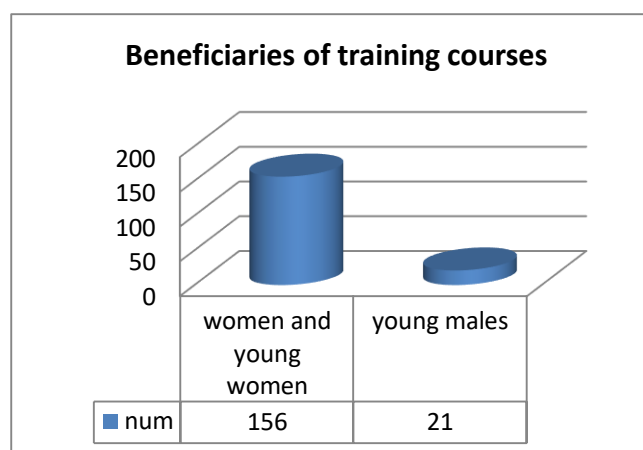
In accordance with its belief in including men in its activities, PWWSO targeted male youth groups in 2018. The workshops were distinguished by the participation of a number of influential figures and decision-makers, such as heads and members of local councils, members of university student councils, directors and coordinators of the Central Election Commission, as well as representatives of the gender unit in the Ministry of Local Government in a number of regions, and representatives of CBOs and ministries, and women activists.

Impact and outcome:

- In general, the targeted groups of women, and young women participated actively and regularly in educational workshops, and many of them transferred the knowledge gained from workshops to other groups.
- Economic and labor workshops contributed to increasing women's awareness of their legal and trade union rights. As a result, working women were encouraged to join trade and labor unions. Female workers also benefited from the legal consultations and services provided by PWWSD through its offices and hotline. PWWSD recorded a number of violations which required the opening of labor cases, whether through PWWSD's lawyers, and trade unions.
- Workshops tackling the political participation and the civil rights of women contributed to increasing women's knowledge of these rights and raised their readiness to defend them. Furthermore, the exchange of experiences between women and members of local councils contributed positively to raising the women's readiness to participate in general elections and local bodies as candidates or electors.
- Workshops on gender issues have raised awareness among female groups about the concepts of gender and gender-based discrimination, and encouraged them to take practical steps to defend their rights. Beneficiaries gained knowledge of the support systems that protect women from violence, and on the institutions that provide empowerment, prevention and protection services.
- Legal workshops increased the awareness of young women about their legal rights, and their knowledge of local support systems which facilitate women's access to justice. Workshops also familiarized women with the judicial procedures necessary to follow up their cases in courts. Among the most prominent outcomes was as an increase in the number of cases seeking benefit from PWWSD, including legal services, individual psychological counseling sessions, and legal consultations, provided in the field, office or by telephone.
- The workshops contributed to networking and coordination between CBOs, civil society organizations, as well as leaders of women's rights organizations and political factions.

Khitam Jagoub, a member of the Beita House Council, and a participant in the workshop on early marriage: "I have gained important new information from the workshops on the Personal Status Law, which increased my knowledge of the provisions of this law. I was shocked at the extent of the violation in this law against girls and women. Having participated in the workshop, I now have the motivation to cooperate with other women in order to lobby decision-makers to adopt a just Palestinian Personal Status Law that guarantees equal rights for women and men." [link1](#) , [link2](#)

Training Courses: During the course of 2018, a total of 12 training courses were carried out according to the Society's plan in the West Bank and Gaza. The groups participating in the trainings, included members of cooperatives, members of local and shadow councils, trade unionists, working women from different labor sectors, university students, members of grassroots organizations, as well as young leaders and political and community leaders. The training sessions were held for a total of 177 participants (156 women and young women + 21 young males), and subjects were distributed according to the following categories:



- (4) Training sessions for members of local councils and shadow councils, including (1) training session on the subjects of elections, personal status law, gender-based violence, and rights and freedoms in the Palestinian Basic Law; as well as (3) training sessions on local elections and media.
- (4) Training sessions for university students and young community and political leaders, including (1) training session on media and debate, (1) training session on gender issues and the political participation of women, and (2) training sessions on international mechanisms for the protection of women's rights and the Security Council resolution 1325.
- (3) Training sessions for female cooperatives in the management of small projects.
- (1) Training session for female workers and representatives of trade unions and foundations.

In collaboration with the Amjad Association for Creativity and Community Development, our staff in Gaza organized a training session for university graduates on the topics of communications, teamwork and negotiation skills, and a training of trainers. In addition, PWWSD organized two training sessions for its female employees in the field of monitoring and evaluation (MEAL), in which participated the field staff and the project and program coordinators. This contributed to enhancing the capabilities of the Society's female employees and had a positive influence on their performance.

The employees and volunteers of the Society have also participated in 3 training sessions at the request of the NGO Network in Gaza. The sessions drew upon topics of project management, policy dialogue and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as a training on women's participation in local elections. Representatives of PWWSD also attended two more training sessions at the invitation of KTK, dealing with the subjects of accountability and follow-up mechanisms, lobbying and advocacy campaigns, and result analysis. PWWSD also participated in training sessions regarding "links between CEDAW and the Security Council Resolution 1325," organized by the Global Feminist Network for Peace-building and the We'am Association.

Outcomes of the training sessions:

- Members of local and shadow councils became more aware of electoral issues, electoral and local laws and their connection to international conventions. Trainings focused on the personal status law, the Palestinian Basic Law, issues of gender-based violence, as well as traditional and social media.
- University students and young political and community leaders developed their knowledge of gender issues, political participation, and international conventions which protect women's rights, including CEDAW and UN Security Council Resolution NO 1325. Participants gained the skills in advocacy lobbying as well as media. A number of trainees transferred the knowledge they gained to other youth groups through workshops

on various human rights issues. Following the sessions, one of the leading young women participated in an international training program in Canada and met with parliamentary and human rights figures to explain the reality of Palestinian women and the political and social violations committed against them.

- Female members of cooperatives gained the knowledge and skills needed for managing cooperatives and small projects, and were introduced to various marketing skills. They also participated in trade fairs organized by PWWSD and other institutions.

- Workers and representatives of trade unions and grassroots organizations became more aware of international and Arab labor laws and issues of gender equality. Trade unionists learned how to establish monitoring mechanisms, document violations in their local bodies, and send complaints to the relevant authorities.

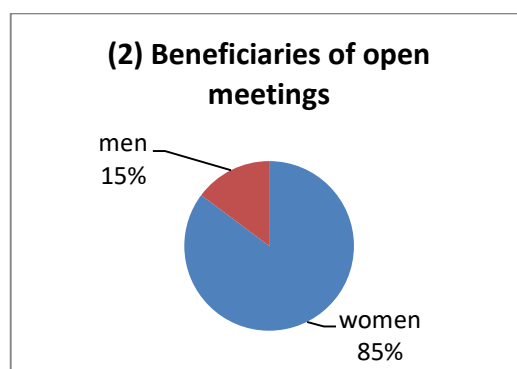
- The training courses provided participants with an opportunity to discuss issues of particular concern to women, especially feminist youth groups, and opened discussions on these topics among community circles.

Mohammad Al-Takouri, a male participant in one of the training sessions, said: "In the past, my views on women's rights were negative. I thought women already had all their rights, but after participating in this training, I learned new information and exchanged my experiences with other participants, and I developed, positive views about women's rights. I am now convinced of the importance of women's struggle for justice and equality, and the necessity of increasing societal interest in women's rights."

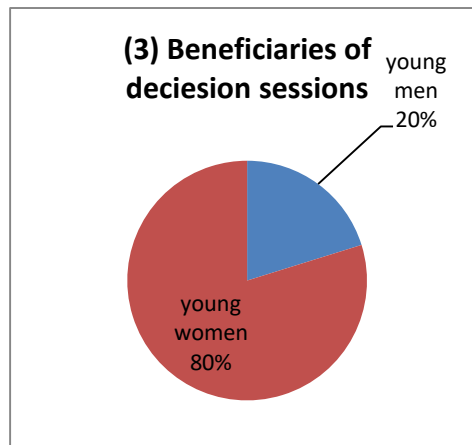
Khayria Antari, a participant in one of the training sessions and a member of the Deir-Sharaf Shadow Council, said: "I gained knowledge on electoral laws and processes, and the various provisions on women's candidacy. After the workshop, I was motivated to run for the upcoming elections in Deir-Sharaf, and to work with other organizations to lobby and pressure political parties to increase the number of female candidates in their lists. " [Link](#)

Lobbying and Networking

Open meetings, and meetings with decision-makers: Seven open meetings were held in the West Bank and Gaza, in which participated 372 persons (2). Beneficiaries comprised of women and youth groups, NGO representatives, decision-makers, PWWSD's volunteers and staff, female community leaders, members of commerce chambers, Shadow Council members, and mayors. The meetings tackled women's economic empowerment and participation and the different ways to support cooperatives. They also discussed how to make decision-makers more sensitized to women's economic issues, by focusing on cooperatives and the policies of commerce chambers. In addition, an extended meeting was held to enhance the role of Shadow Councils in local bodies. [link1](#) , [link2](#)



Discussion sessions: The Society held 76 discussion sessions for youth groups of women and men, university students and graduates, vocational training centers affiliated to the Ministry of Labor, political and social activists, and a number of lawyers. A total of 1243 young women and men participated (3). The discussion sessions dealt with various topics such as the participation of women in politics and decision-making, local laws and international conventions, the role of feminist youth groups in the public sphere, the importance of lobbying campaigns, and the political-split and its impact on the Palestinian society, with focus on girls and women. A number of discussion sessions were carried out by PWWSD's volunteers who exchanged knowledge and experience with other youth groups, especially on the importance of advocacy campaigns in bringing the Security Council Resolution NO 1325 into effect.



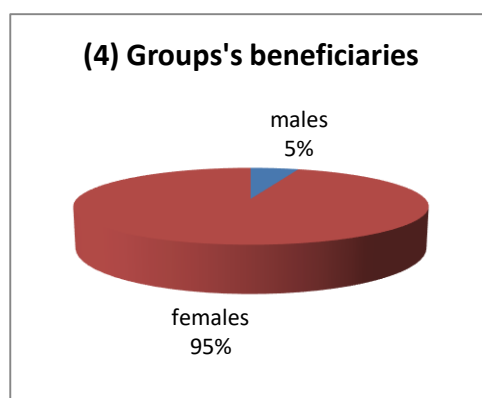
Outcomes of the open meetings and discussion sessions:

- Open meetings and discussion sessions increased the participants' knowledge and their ability to influence other groups. These events were attended by both men and women, and contributed to breaking the barriers between them. They were characterized by the participation of officials, decision-makers and influential figures. [link](#)
- More women attained positions in grassroots organizations, trade unions and labor bodies, as well as other organizational bodies and structures.

Specific Objective (2): Organizing women in different structures

Forming feminist groups and boards:

Throughout 2018 PWWSD worked with 59 women and youth groups. The total number of participants reached 991 (4), and were involved PWWSD activities, community awareness workshops, extended meetings and discussion sessions.



The formation and follow-up of Shadow Councils: (6) new Shadow Councils were formed, including 4 in the West Bank and 2 in Gaza, and 69 women became shadow council members. PWWSD followed up the work of 86 Shadow Councils formed in 2017, and held 12 meetings prior to the formation of new shadow councils. Additionally, follow-up visits to the old Shadow Councils were also made to assess the needs of each council.

PWWSD held a meeting in Ramallah for members of Shadow Councils, in which 70 representatives of the city's Council participated to reflect their experiences and motivate shadow council members. Two extended meetings were held at the beginning and end of 2018, in which shadow councils presented their plans and achievements were assessed. These councils carried out community activities in coordination with local councils, civil society institutions, and grassroots organizations. Several meetings were held with heads and members of local councils, in order to make them more sensitized to gender issues. The activities also aimed to create networks between local and shadow councils, and PWWSD. Members of shadow councils contributed to the process of strategic planning along with their representatives, and in organizing community activities aimed at promoting the political participation of women.

Shadow Council members co-launched the Women's Strategic Plan for Combating Corruption in partnership with the Anti-Corruption Commission. Members took part in a series of awareness workshops on the Anti-Corruption Law, a training session on drafting the Anti-Corruption Plan and the Women's Strategic Plan for Combating Corruption. As a result, and based on statements by the Anti-Corruption Commission, the number of those who filed complaints of administrative and financial corruption increased in the areas where the awareness workshops were conducted. Shadow councils also played an active role in monitoring the work and plans of local councils to ensure that a gendered perspective is considered. This experience of working with the councils has also become a role model for other institutions. [Link](#)

An example on the roles and achievements of Shadow Councils: "The Qarawah Shadow Council in Ramallah was able to pressure the local council to solve the water problem in the village, after receiving complaints from inhabitants. The shadow council was able to solve this problem by lobbying the local council to deliver water to all the houses in the village."

On the impact of the Shadow Councils from the point of view of decision makers, the mayor of Khan Younis in Gaza said: "Thanks to our Shadow Council, we have a new vision, especially since women have proved themselves competent in the community of Khan Younis. We now have a new goal in our strategic plan for the new year; and that is to include women in our meetings, and to assign them effective roles in our activities and programs."

- **Cooperatives:** In 2018 four cooperatives were established in Ramallah, Tulkarem, Anabta, Bala'a, Deir El Sudan and Shaqba. Several activities were carried out for these cooperatives, including community awareness workshops, trainings and media-related activities, and policy meetings with decision makers. Activities

supported the participation of women in local development providing them with consultations and marketing opportunities.

- **CBO's organizations:** Activities were carried out in partnership with (107) grassroots organizations in the marginalized areas targeted by PWWSO. Grassroots organizations and feminist groups were involved in events organized by PWWSO, and those carried out through coordination with other associations. It is worth noting that grassroots organization with which PWWSO is partner have a significant role in influencing local communities and decision-makers.

- **Workers' groups:** PWWSO continued to work with 4 labor committees of women working in the cosmetics sector in Nablus, Tulkarm, Ramallah and Bethlehem. These committees have been targeted in the awareness workshops and the training activities, and also worked with two labor unions in Ramallah and the Gaza Strip. Activities were carried out in coordination with the kindergarten trade unions, and supporting their demands of implementing the minimum wage policy, and amending the Social Security Law.

Rieman Faqih, a member of the Bar Council, said: "We worked with PWWSO to establish the first beauty salon trade union for workers in Ramallah. Female workers in this sector suffered from constant violations due to the absence of a body that protects their rights. I am very proud of our achievements, and of being a member of the administrative body. Women who work in this sector will now have a chance to file their complaints when their rights are violated."

Zainab Adawi, another member of the Bar Council, added: "Most of the cosmetic workers do not get minimum wages, and there is no insurance in case of work injuries. We hope ... to collectively claim our rights as workers, and to bring larger numbers to the union in the near future." [Link](#)

- **Neighborhood committees:** Work has been continued with 10 neighborhood committees formed between 2015-2017 in Tulkarem, Gaza, Nablus, and Ramallah. Neighborhood committees play an important role in bringing women together and encouraging them to take an active role in social and political issues.

Specific objective (3): Enhancing and expanding women shadow councils in local authorities and across the processes of decision making:

PWWSO continued working with women who won in the local elections in 2017; especially those targeted by the Society during the 2017/2018 election periods, and add up to a total of 75 women. The Society also raised discussions on the challenges facing women in the electoral process, and lobbied political factions to commit to representing women in decision-making bodies. PWWSO's joint efforts with other feminist groups placed pressure on the National Assembly to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies, in accordance with the Central Council's decision issued in 2015, which included a provision raising women's quota to 30%. This, however, was not reflected in the decisions and directions of the National Council and the Central Council, where the representation of women remained below the required level.

- PWWSO carried out a workshop in Attil near Tulkarm, as a part of the activities of the Gender Forum in Local Governance, entitled "The Accountability of Decision Makers in Local Bodies on Gender-Based Policies." The workshop was attended by members and heads of municipalities and a number of leaders from political parties. The workshop aimed to answer the municipalities' questions about the progress made in empowering women in local governance.

In order to develop the capacities of shadow council members and youth groups, PWWSO encouraged women to participate in shadowing opportunities, through which they accompanied female leaders, heads and members of local councils, as well as decision-makers throughout their work routine. Twenty women and young women participated in shadowing opportunities as follows:

- 10 Female members of shadow councils accompanied members and presidents of local councils in their areas for three months. They participated in meetings with the Ministry of Local Governance, various activities and field visits, and took part in discussing local projects, and strategic plans of the councils.
- 10 Female youth leaders of various community and political bodies accompanied decision makers throughout their work routine and participated in many activities that enabled them to form a deeper understanding of social and feminist issues.

These practical training opportunities contributed to enhancing the role of shadow councils members and young leaders in their communities. They also increased participants' self-confidence, as they gained new experiences that encouraged them to run for future local council elections. [Link](#)

Rawan Tannouh, a participant in a shadowing opportunity from Bethlehem, said: "As a new member of the Taqwa University Council, this opportunity helped me overcome hesitation and nervousness. I expanded my knowledge and experiences and developed my personal skills, especially with regards to women's rights. I became more capable of confrontation and my self-confidence increased dramatically. "

In cooperation with human rights and civil society organizations, PWWSD also participated in a number of campaigns and activities aimed at exerting pressure on decision-makers to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions. These included several meetings attended by local council members, human rights organizations and political and community leaders, to evaluate the experience of the local elections, and to participate in the Gender Forum Conference, which is comprised of several feminist institutions, including the Association for Accounting Decision-Makers, on their roles in supporting the female members of the local councils, especially in the Ministry of Local Government.

As for legislative and presidential elections, PWWSD worked in partnership with many NGOs to implement various lobbying activities, such as workshops, public meetings, and meetings with political parties and decision makers, aimed at pressuring decision-makers to conduct the legislative and presidential elections. PWWSD also participated in activities aimed at ameliorating the views towards restoring national unity and ending the division. But the deterioration of political conditions following the decision of the US President Donald Trump to transfer the US embassy to Jerusalem, and the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, has negatively affected these developments.

The participation of women in the struggle for peace and security has increased following the Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and other related resolutions under the CEDAW Agreement:

National Activities: PWWSD has been involved in national activities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, based on its mission of harmonizing national and social rights issues in order to promote the political participation of women.

Participation in national coalitions: PWWSD continued working with five national coalitions formed in previous years in the West Bank and Gaza, including Nationalists to End the Division, the National Committee for Supporting Prisoners, and the Committee for Supporting Reconciliation Efforts, which was convened by an initiative of the Masarat Research Foundation, as well as a new coalition the PWWSD joined in 2018, named the Palestinian Democratic Rally. This coalition is comprised of five political parties, as well as academics and independents, and aims to pool efforts to confront political challenges related to the Palestinian cause, and different domestic social challenges.

Activities aimed at ending the division: The Society has carried out many activities for reconciliation and ending the division, including an activity which included the participation of PWWSD in the Raise Your Voice initiative, implemented in partnership with the Palthink Foundation in Gaza. Another activity involved

participation in several meetings for reconciliation and social justice in the West Bank and Gaza. In addition, PWWSD also continued to participate in the formation of Shadow Committees for the committees of reconciliation, with the purpose of lobbying for the participation of women in the committees of reconciliation. It also participated in a meeting held for the discussion of studies conducted by the Wifaq Coalition on the impact of the division on women, the obstacles to the realization of reconciliation, and the integration of women in reconciliation committees. The results of these studies were presented in a conference in which participated a number of leaders of political parties, decision-makers, human rights and feminist organizations, and members of the reconciliation committees. The PWWSD also participated in a series of media-related activities focused on the necessity of reconciliation, and the impact of the division on Palestinian women. PWWSD also participated in the “Maslahatuna fi Musalahatina” Campaign, which took place in Gaza at the initiative of the NGO Network, in coordination with several human rights and feminist organizations. The PWWSD’s participation was a part of the “16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence”, which involved many activities, including a sit-in in front of the Legislative Council in Gaza, in addition to other media-related activities.

Several other activities aimed at reconciliation were also carried out through the Reconciliation Committee, including a series of conferences and political meetings on ending the division and restoring national unity, carried out by the Masarat Center, in several areas in the West Bank and Gaza. [Link](#)

Outcomes of lobbying, advocacy and political participation activities

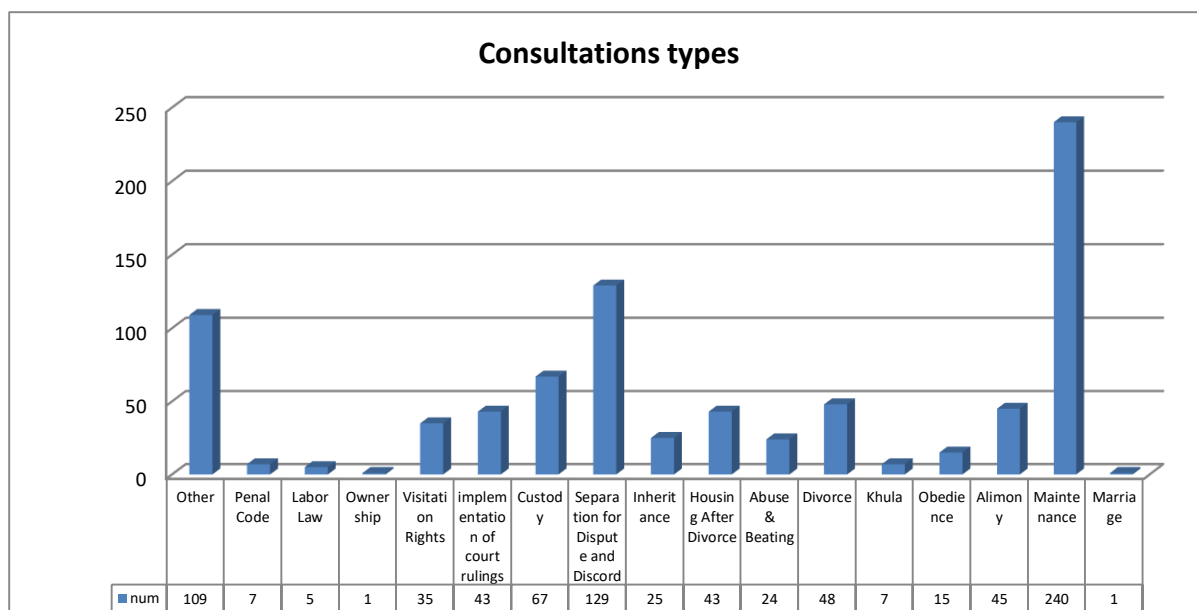
On the international and regional levels:

Palestinians in general and women in particular are exposed to repressive actions by the Israeli occupation and settlers practices, which affect all aspects of their lives. In this regard, PWWSD organized lobbying and advocacy activities on the basis of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law in order solidify Palestinian women's rights to peace and security. PWWSD also participated in meetings and conferences held on the regional and international levels, and documented Israeli attacks committed against women during the Great Return March protest in the Gaza Strip. Through its programs, the Society contributed to the advancement of the agendas of women, and security and peace; and participated --through its membership in the National Committee, the National Coalition for Implementing UNSCR 1325, the CEDAW Women Coalition, and other Euro-Mediterranean networks-- in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on the security and protection of women and girls.

Specific Objective (4): Opportunities have been presented to women to benefit from the available support systems in their society.

Legal Consultations: 844 office and field advisory services were offered to 655 women on different legal issues related to the personal status law such as marriage, divorce, alimony, custody, separation for dispute and discord, inheritance, and women's right for housing after divorce. PWWSD also covered issues related to the Penal Code, civil and labor rights, violence, beatings and abuse, and the implementation of judicial rulings, among others. The consultations were offered through community awareness workshops, PWWSD's field educators, social media campaigns, word of mouth, and transfers from other governmental and non-governmental organizations, particularly the Legal Advising Department of the Shari'a Courts, the Family Protection Unit of the Police, Al-Nafaqa Fund, and the Ministry of Social Development.

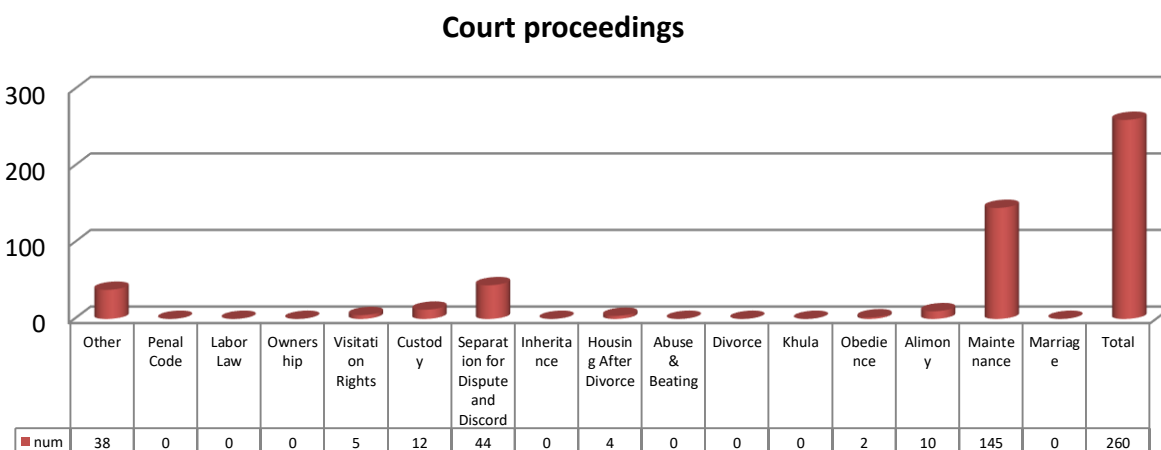
Consultations ordered by type:



The table shows that the majority of consultations are concentrated in the cases of maintenance, followed by separation for dispute and discord, followed by custody, divorce, and alimony, and then the right to housing after divorce, the implementation of court rulings, visitation rights, then beating and abuse, obedience, Khula and finally ownership. This is indicative of the increase in divorce cases, and is consistent with the statistics which show an increase in divorce rates.

Court proceedings: The importance of this service stems from the limited number of institutions that provide it. In 2018, 260 legal proceedings were carried out for a total of 204 women and girls, 201 of which were successfully closed. It is noteworthy that 16 of the total number of cases were dropped at the request of the beneficiaries of the legal service for several reasons, such as pressure from parents, reconciliation between the spouses, a mutual agreement on divorce between the spouses, or the unwillingness of the woman to pursue her case. More than 95% of women who pursued their cases were able to attain their rights, thus freeing themselves from pressure and fear of loss, and enhancing their economic situation. 43 of the total number of cases are still ongoing. The majority of the cases concerned rights related to the Personal Status Law (maintenance, delay, custody, obedience, women's right to housing after divorce, visitation rights, separation for dispute and discord, etc).

The table shows that the majority of cases are concentrated in cases of maintenance, followed by separation for dispute and discord, custody, alimony, visitation rights, and then housing after divorce, and finally obedience, etc. This is indicative of the increase in the number of divorce cases, and factors related to it (expenses, custody, visitation rights and others).



Legal Hotline Service: 89 legal consultations were provided through the open line for a total of 83 persons, including 13 males, and 70 women and girls.

Legal Hotline Service: 89 legal consultations were provided through the open line for a total of 83 persons, including 13 males, and 70 women and girls.

The outcomes of the legal proceedings and consultations services:

-The proceedings and the representation of women in courts have contributed to opening up avenues for women to attain their rights through law. Hence, the PWWSD has become a reference for other institutions and women in the legal field.

-The consultations sought to acquaint women with their legal rights, and to offer them legal alternatives to their reality.

-The proceedings and consultations are transferred to and from the PWWSD, and the beneficiaries are also transferred internally to and from the counselling program through field educators, and other institutions such as the Shari'a Courts, the Ministry of Social Development, the Family Protection Unit in the police, and the different human rights and feminist organizations among others.

- Hearings have also been held in the Ramallah and Nablus hearing offices for women, which also refer women to either legal or social services as required.

-The number of cases (consultations, legal proceedings and open line services) transferred internally to and from the counselling program add up to a total of 121 cases, and the number of cases transferred to and from the PWWSD reached 165 cases. Women who seek legal and counselling services are received as required through the coordination and intersection between Lawyers and counsellors.

- A direct outcome of the counselling services, whether by telephone or in the office or in field, was the transference of some cases to start legal proceedings in courts through the PWWSD's lawyers.

- The court proceedings service is provided free of charge for women who are not able to hire a lawyer, to ensure that all women attain their legal rights. These services enable women to improve their financial situation after their cases are closed, by obtaining a maintenance or an alimony for them and their children, or their rightful dowry or housing after divorce in other cases.

-These services have had a positive impact on the lives of women, who have become more self-confident and self-reliant.

Student Grants: 88 scholarships were granted for university students, and assistance has been provided to families suffering from difficult socio-economic situations in the various areas in which the Society operates, including financial assistance to 100 women in Gaza.

Specific Objective (5): Increasing the willingness of duty-holders to fulfill their moral and legal obligations and commitments towards strengthening and promoting the rights of women (rights holders):

To achieve this goal, the Society has worked on the international and local levels, by holding individual and group meetings with decision-makers such as legislators, ministers, faction leaders, community leaders and politicians to discuss various feminist issues, to inform the participants of women's demands, and increase their readiness to support and approve of proposed laws, as well as to bring into action presidential decrees related to international conventions such as CEDAW + SCR 1325 and include them in domestic laws. In

addition, these activities were aimed at discussing and lobbying for the approval of penal and personal status laws, and the protection of women against domestic violence, in accordance with international conventions, and the amendments to these agreements proposed by the feminist movement. The activities on the local, regional and international levels can be summarized as follows:

The activities of advocacy and lobbying on the local level:

- PWWSO joined the feminist movement in lobbying for the amendment of the laws pertaining to GBV in the penal code. A memorandum was submitted to the Palestinian President calling for the adoption of the Palestinian Penal Code based on the principles of gender equality, and in accordance with the CEDAW Convention. As a consequence of the memorandum and rigorous lobbying activities, two presidential decrees were issued to repeal articles 308 and 99 of the Penal Code -- article 308 of the West Bank Penal Code allowed rapists to escape prosecution by marrying their victim, and article 99 allowed judges to remove penalties on serious crimes, such as the killing of women and children. These two articles were repealed.

- PWWSO played a key role in the discussions and efforts to promoting the adoption of family protection laws, penal codes and personal status laws, in accordance with the amendments proposed by the feminist movement and the Palestinian Civil Society. As a result of these dedicated efforts, in December 2018, the Palestinian Cabinet approved of the Family Protection Act and submitted it to the President of the Palestinian Authority for final approval. PWWSO continued its lobbying activities related to penal, criminal and personal status laws, both individually and through its membership in the national coalition to personal status law.

- PWWSO contributed its continuous efforts in finalizing a revised CEDAW shadow report in which women movement highlighted women's demands. The shadow report was submitted to CEDAW committee on Oct.2017, and then re-modified in 2018 after the CEDAW committee submitted a list of questions on the government report in which the CEDAW coalition for the implementation of CEDAW modified its shadow report accordingly. PWWSO participated actively in this process with other women's institutions which form together the CEDAW Women coalition, the modified report was re-submitted to CEDAW committee during July 2018. PWWSO attended the discussion of the CEDAW committee in Geneva on the Palestinian country first report and participated in all NGOs mechanisms that facilitated to highlight gender discriminations against women in all aspects of private and public life of women and girls in Palestine. The outcome of the lobbying process has led to the requirement of CEDAW committee for the State of Palestine to work on the adoption of all the laws with the CEDAW convention within two years, instead of four years as an exception procedure. As a result of the efforts of the women movement in this field, Palestine has signed the Additional Protocol to CEDAW in mid-November 2018, as one of the issues demanded by the CEDAW Committee from the Palestinian government pursuant to the demands of the feminist movement.

- PWWSO participated in the second conference of Al-Najah National University titled "The Role of Women in Parliaments: from Marginalization to Participation". The conference was held in cooperation with the Faculty of Law and Tam Women's Media Center. Women, legal experts, students, human rights activists and other community and political leaders attended the event. The conference was concluded with a set of recommendations, most notably, the necessity of amending the laws and legislations based on CEDAW Convention, and that to adopt a constitution based on social justice and equality.

- PWWSO participated in the national conference of UNSCR 1325, which was organized by the General Federation of Palestinian Women under the title "Towards Supporting the Implementation of UNSCR1325 in Palestine". The conference was held in Ramallah, and was attended by many decision makers and influential people. A report on the violations against women in Gaza was presented. Moreover, the conference concluded with a number of recommendations, which highlighted the need to pressure the international community to hold Israel accountable for the violations against Palestinian women, and in accordance with UNSC1325.

-- PWWSO participated in October 2018 in three day follow up workshop that included a full day “Q&A” session in Jericho with 14 local governmental bodies to discuss the follow up procedures regarding CEDAW committee’s list of demands to the PNA. Main outcomes include the Coalition’s demand to sign the Additional Protocol of CEDAW and its publishing in the Gazette, which a month later was endorsed by the PNA, however it is still not published in the official Gazette. Another outcome was the agreement of pushing forward multi-stakeholder communication to ensure the compliance of national legislations with international treaties that Palestine acceded, especially CEDAW, in addition to IHL and IHRL. The Women Coalition for the implementation of CEDAW also demanded the activation of the national committee on gender responsive budgeting, and the activation of gender units in all ministries.

- PWWSO organized an open dialogue forum in its Nablus office, under the title "Priorities of the Feminist Movement to implementing CEDAW. 26 women, including female leaders and representatives of the feminist movement participated in the dialogue. They discussed the importance of including CEDAW in the local laws, and the obstacles to the implementation of CEDAW. A set of recommendations emerged from the forum, including the need to pressuring the government to sign the optional protocols and to publish CEDAW in the Palestinian Gazette.

- PWWSO participated in the celebration of launching strategic feminist plan for combating corruption in partnership with the Anti-Corruption Authority, Women’s Affairs Ministry in order to enhance the role of Palestinian women in efforts to prevent Corruption and reduce its prevalence. Nearly 1,000 people from governmental, non-governmental organizations and decision-makers attended, and more than 400 participants from various branches of PWWSO, including the shadow councils that participated in 2017 in the formulation of the anti-corruption strategy after they received training on the mentioned topic. The ceremony included a presentation of the strategy and several speeches, among these: the speeches of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Women's Affairs, the Anti-Corruption Commission and PWWSO. This launching was the outcome of processes undertaken in 2017 to develop a strategic feminist plan. The significance of this plan is that it’s gender responsive.

- PWWSO, in cooperation with the Union of Women's Labor Committees, and with support from the Euro-Mediterranean Women's Initiative (IFE-EFI), held a two-day national dialogue meeting in Ramallah to assess the outcome of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting held in Cairo in 2017. 81 people attended, including representatives from the civil society, a number of decision-makers, the Minister of Women's Affairs, and representatives from the ministry of development, and ministry of justice. Representatives from the United Nations' Commission for women affairs, the Legislative Council, a number of Secretaries-General, and representatives of political offices and the central committees of political parties in Palestine also participated in the dialogue. During the two days of the forum, the participants analyzed the reality of women's rights in Palestine, and the implications of the occupation and settlements, and the siege of Gaza on the daily lives of Palestinian women. Moreover, it highlighted the lack of international will to implement the resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the rights of the Palestinian people. Not to mention, the issue of harmonizing the national legislation with the signed international agreements, particularly CEDAW; the issues of the ineffectiveness of the political forces in educating the society about women's rights and equality. [Link](#)

- A specialized workshop entitled “Women’s Shelter in Nablus; Reality and Challenges” was held in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Independent Commission for Human Rights, Women’s Health Program in the Medical Relief Committee and PWWSO. The workshop included 3 sessions: the security house (women shelter) between reality and challenges; the mechanisms for follow-up with women after leaving the security house; in addition to women’s rights to self-determination and the right to life, especially women victims or survivors of violence. The workshop produced a set of recommendations that will be formulated in a policy paper on women protection from GBV.

-PWWSO participated in the LEAD program in which three women leaders from PWWSO were chosen as mentors for a number of female members of local councils as mentees. The program was launched by the Ministry of Local Government and the GIZ organization. It includes Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon. LEAD program aims to strengthen women members of local councils and raise their capacities to influence the local councils and civil society. PWWSO participated in the various activities carried out by the program, including the regional meetings held in Amman as well as the local activities of the program.

Hearings and campaigns:

- PWWSO was involved in two campaigns carried out by the Women Coalition for Justice and Equality (ERADA), the first one was to amend some of the civil rights of women, namely the right of women to obtain a passport for their minor children, the right of women to transfer their children from one school to another, the right of women to open a bank account for their minor children. The campaign included a number of activities including: awareness meetings, videos of women and decision makers on the campaign topics, an electronic petition, and an individual petition signed by approximately 6,000 people, an institutional petition signed by 70 organizations from the West Bank and Gaza. The Prime Minister responded positively to the demands of women and approved the right of women to obtain a passport for their minor children and to transfer their children from one school to another and open a bank account for their minor children. The second campaign was launched in September 2019 and aimed to amend two articles in the Personal Status Law; to raise the age of marriage to 18 years and the abolition of oral divorce and replace it to judicial divorce through registration in court. A memorandum was signed by the coalition of Erada and human rights and women's institutions and submitted to the Prime Minister. PWWSO's participation in ERADA's campaign is highlighted because of the crosscutting and comprehensiveness that combine the scope and mission of the two, whereas PWWSO works on public awareness raising from one hand, and on policy level to advocate and lobby in favor of endorsing just and unified laws from the other hand, and ERADA works on the second level. Also, many of PWWSO staff are members of ERADA social movement. Therefore, PWWSO's participation in this campaign, its participation in other relevant campaigns and its very own 16 Days campaign all contribute to shifting the focus towards the family Protection and Personal Status Laws within governmental circles. As a result, a committee was established by the cabinet to draft a Palestinian Family Law. The several campaigns also increased public awareness on the current reactionary and discriminatory laws on one hand, and on the conservative powers in the government from the other hand that waged hate speech against women's rights and demands. [Link](#)

- PWWSO is part of the National Campaign for Gender Equality, which was launched in November 2018. The campaign was launched as a result of statements made by Chief Justice of Palestine Mahmoud Habbash. These statements called for the possibility of violence against women to a limited extent as a mean to modify women's behavior when making mistakes. The hate speech by Chief Justice broadcasted on national television declared that it is acceptable to slightly beat women without inflicting serious harm for disciplinary purposes. The campaign also came as a result of the Executive Authority attempts to formulate reservations to the international treaties it acceded without reservations, most notably CEDAW agreement, noting that the State of Palestine acceded this agreement without reservations in 2014. Several activities have been carried out in this campaign, including media meetings and interviews, meetings with decision-makers and some ministers including the Minister of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates. The outcome of this serious regression from duty bearers within the NPA pushed women organizations with a leading role of PWWSO to create a caucus to reject and adopt encountering mechanisms to withdraw from formulating the reservations of CEDAW and pressure towards publishing it in the official Gazette.- The PWWSO continued to participate in the national campaign of the Social Security Law, which was launched by a number of civil society institutions and the private sector, and involved activities to pressure the government towards making amendments to the Social Security Law.

Raeda Sawalha, one of the participants in a dialogue on CEDAW / Leadership, said: "The divided state of our country is one of the main challenges to the enforcement of laws and charters, including CEDAW. The feminist movement should prioritize the needs of women over the priorities of the funded projects. There is an urgency to reach a consensus among the feminist movement in regard with the mechanisms to implementing CEDAW, and the need to organize campaigns to pressure the government through the National Coalition towards the full implementation of CEDAW, its harmonization to the local legislations, and publishing it in the official Palestinian Gazette, as well as the signing of the Optional Protocol ".

The activities of advocacy and lobbying on the international level:

- PWWSO participated in several meetings and conferences, on the international and regional levels, aiming at highlighting the social and political situation of Palestinian women; exposing the practices of the occupation in relation with women rights; advocating internationally towards holding Israel accountable for human rights violations.

- PWWSO participated in the annual meetings of the Executive Office of the Euro-Mediterranean Feminist Initiative (IFE-EFI). The main outcome was to launch policy dialogue on the Euro-mid ministerial process concerning women's rights, that later took place on May 2018.

- PWWSO attended the discussion of the CEDAW committee in Geneva on the Palestinian country first report and participated in all NGOs mechanisms that facilitated to highlight gender discriminations against women in all aspects of private and public life of women and girls in Palestine. The outcome of the lobbying process has led to the requirement of CEDAW committee for the State of Palestine to work on the adoption of all the laws with the CEDAW convention within two years, instead of four years as an exception procedure. As a result of the efforts of the women movement in this field, Palestine has signed the Additional Protocol to CEDAW in mid-November 2018, as one of the issues demanded by the CEDAW Committee from the Palestinian government pursuant to the demands of the feminist movement.

- PWWSO continued its work in documenting Israeli violations against women, whereby PWWSO documented 70 cases where women rights' have been violated by the occupation regarding family reunification. Some of these cases were published through a joint report in cooperation with WCLAC, TAM, and MIFTAH, with the support of KARAMA Network. Parts of this report were introduced at CSW62 during March 2018 to hold Israel accountable. These steps were considered as a continuous effort of the shadow report based on CEDAW convention that been prepared by PWWSO and submitted at the end of year 2017 to the UN CEDAW committee on Israeli violations against women with concentration on women prisoners. During the second half of year, PWWSO collected statements under oath from women in Gaza whose human rights have been violated on the margin of the Marches of Return. 50 statements have been documented in Arabic and translated into English. These statements have been shared with the Gender Advisor at the independent Commission of Inquiry to engender the findings of its investigation. A number of women among these 50 have been interviewed by the CoI and parts of their interviews are to be included in the Commission's report that will be submitted to the Human Rights Council.[Link](#)

- In September 2018, PWWSO participated in the 39th session of the Human Rights Council and attended the presentation of the report of the independent Commission of Inquiry on the occupied territory of Palestine. PWWSO, alongside its partner Euro-Mediterranean Feminist initiative (IFE-EFI), addressed the High Commissioner for Human rights with a letter to tackle the situation of Palestinian women under the occupation, and highlighted the aggression and violence of the Israeli occupation against Palestinian women in the West Bank and Gaza strip. On the margin of the 39th session of HRC, PWWSO in collaboration with IFE-EFI and Kvinna till Kvinna organized a side event on the situation of Palestinian women under occupation, in which PWWSO spoke about Israeli violations that breach principles and standards of IHL and IHRL, and their repercussions on Palestinian women. Also focusing on WPS, PWWSO discussed the lack of security and protection of women under occupation, and highlighted the reality of women in the Gaza Strip besieged for

eleven years, in addition to the policies of Judaization and illegal settlement expansion in particular in Jerusalem, Hebron and the areas of the Jordan Valley. Nevertheless, PWWSO also pointed out that the Israeli occupation reinforces the policy of apartheid through the enactment of a national law that does not recognize the existence of the Palestinian people and denies the right to self-determination, further explaining how settler practices of apartheid do not allow Palestinians to use some roads except from the lower side of bridges and tunnels. Another example included forbidding Palestinians from using the first five seats in public buses, which are reserved only for the use of Jews. This was considered a dangerous warning to the entire world, as it evokes apartheid in South Africa and slavery in the United States. The representation at HRS session 39th also included a lobbying trip where PWWSO and EFI met with representatives of a number of countries such as Sweden, France and the Ambassador of the European Union and held a dialogue with the Gender Advisor in the Fact-finding Committee on Israeli violations against demonstrators in the Gaza Strip during the peaceful return march. The delegation held meetings with the Office of the Special Coordinator for Refugee Rights, the Office of the Special Coordinator for Violence against Women, the Office of the Special Coordinator against Racial Discrimination and the International Bureau for Migration. [Link](#)

- PWWSO participated in a meeting between a delegation of the feminist movement and a delegation of the Irish Sein Finn political party. From its end, the Irish delegation expressed its content to meet women activists representing civil society and expressed its solidarity with the Palestinian people in their claim for rights for a just peace. As for the Palestinian delegation, they discussed the most prominent violations committed by the occupation forces and the policies of apartheid against the Palestinian people, especially women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, stressing the steadfastness of Palestinians against the oppressive Zionist policies of colonialism that aim at undermining the right of the Palestinian people to liberation, return, independence and self-determination. The Palestinian women's delegation also stressed the demands of the feminist movement for an immediate international intervention to protect the Palestinian people, lift the siege on the Gaza Strip, face the decisions of the US administration, and support the Peace and security agenda in the light of the UNSCR1325.

In addition, PWWSO took part in the peace and security conference for Syrian women in Beirut highlighting the Palestinian experience in utilizing the UNSCR1325 and creating synergies with the general recommendation of CEDAW number 30 related to security and protection under occupation.

Specific objective (6): to allow Palestinian society to become more sensitized to gender issues and creates more space for a progressive feminist discourse.

The role of the media in promoting women's rights and gender equality has been enhanced.

During the course of 2018, PWWSO published several documents, the most prominent of which are: 1) an analytical position paper entitled "Palestinian women's situation on the 8th of March 2018. 2) Contributed to the drafting of a press release issued by the Network of Palestinian NGOs and the Forum to Combat Violence against women as part of the activities of the National Campaign for Total Equality calling on the Palestinian government to retreat from the administrative circular of the ministries to put reservations to the international conventions ratified by Palestine, including CEDAW. 3) Contributed to the drafting of a position paper issued by the civil society organizations and the Independent Commission for Human Rights on the decision of the Constitutional Court to dissolve the Legislative Council and call for legislative elections. This paper was presented at a press conference held in this regard, In addition to an evidence-based report documenting Israeli violations against women.

- PWWSO produced and broadcasted (12) radio episodes of the program "Through Women's Eyes" and produced and broadcasted radio spots on various topics related to women's issues. Additionally, PWWSO staff participated in TV and radio interviews in various central, local and satellite radio and TV stations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to segments covering the projects and activities of PWWSO. Also, PWWSO participated in a number of TV and radio interviews that took place between November and

December 2018 highlighting the national campaign on Personal Status Law on the margin of the 16 Days global campaign, but more strategically the need for a legislative reform to ensure domestic laws are compliant with international treaties like CEDAW.

- PWWSO continues to develop its website, Facebook page and twitter account.

- PWWSO issued several statements on different occasions, including the 8th of March (International Woman's Day) and the 1st of May (Workers Day), in addition to press releases and advocacy statements against the continuation of the killing of women, as well as condemning the violence of the Israeli occupation against Gaza citizens.

- During the reporting period, (28) radio interviews and (13) TV interview were implemented on various economic, political and social topics through central, local and satellite channels (radio and television) in the West and Gaza.

Specific Objective (7): Women economic empowerment.

Women were capacitated to launch income-generating initiatives, and that to play an effective role in the development of local economy.

- During 2018, PWWSO has partnered with 4 cooperatives in Ramallah, Tulkarem, Anabta, Bala'a, Deir al-Sudan, and Shuqba. Several activities were conducted, including community awareness workshops, training and information sessions, and policy meetings with decision-makers to support the participation of women in local economic development. In addition to developing their technical skills in the field of marketing, both through trade fairs held by the various Palestinian institutions, or through PWWSO's own shop "Arts & Crafts".

- The "Kana'aniat" trade fair was held over a period of three days at Al-Bireh Cultural Center, in which 60 women from several cooperatives around the west bank have taken part of. It is also important to mention that a large number of women from cooperatives in the West Bank and Gaza participated in many fairs organized by other institutions to help women market their products. [Link](#)

- Two training sessions were held for women from the cooperatives of Anabta, Shuqba, Bala'a and Deir al-Sudan on the subject of SME management, in which 23 members of cooperatives (21 women and two men) participated. On-job trainings were carried out for all mentioned cooperatives, which included 59 sessions towards developing the quality of products.

- The E-Commerce Project was launched in partnership with the "Dafi" Foundation and the Chamber of Commerce in Tulkarm. The project targeted 20 young women and men, who had entrepreneurial ideas for various electronic commercial projects from the villages of Al-Kafriyat, Shoufa, Faroun, Balaa, Kafr El-Labad and Anabta in the governorate of Tulkarem. Each trainee was provided with a laptop and an internet subscription for 6 months.

- 18 Radio interviews were held on various economic topics.

Alaa Ahmed, a manager of a kindergarten in al-Bireh, said: "The most important thing is that Palestinian women seek to be economically independent, because of the implications of this on their social and political rights; as there can be no political or social empowerment without a cornerstone of economic empowerment."

Muntaha Fareed, a woman from Anabta: "My experience in working in the cooperative is one of the most beautiful ones in my life. My co-workers became my second family; we shared experiences and supported each other through the good and the bad. We are all keen to develop the cooperative and we all worked hard to make it successful. Our project has increased our income, filling our lives with positivity. This experience has

also had a positive impact on my relationship with my husband and my son, not to mention that it has increased the level of my confidence as now I'm also capable to contributing to the household income'. [Link](#)

Women have become more aware of their legal and socio-economic rights.

PWWSD has carried out many lobbying and influence activities aimed at supporting the issues of working women, and the development of social protection systems for them to thrive, and be economically empowered.

- PWWSD followed -up the campaign on the Implementation of the Minimum Wage Law and the Social Security Law that was launched in mid-February 2016 on the topics of minimum wage and social security. Different activities were implemented like conducting several workshops for target groups on the Minimum Wage Law, carrying out 2 TV hearing sessions on the Minimum Wage Law , issuing some publication on working women's rights, publishing some Facebook letters and messages on working women's rights, participating in several meeting at the Ministry of Labour, in addition to organizing a protest demonstration in front of the Prime Minister's office in which a petition was submitted on the implementation of the Minimum Wage law .

- Participating in the discussion of a position paper on the proposed amendments to the Palestinian Labor Law from a gender perspective, prepared by the attorney Fatima Da'na to be submitted to the ILO as a part of the project to promote women's access to economic opportunities and decent work in Palestine.

- Participating in the discussion of a paper on the amendments to the Palestinian Labor Law from a gender perspective, prepared by the Mothers School Council. The recommendations that emerged, was submitted to the Ministry of Labor.

- Following-up with the Ministry of Labor and trade unions on female workers' issues, and providing women with advisory on their legal rights as needed.

- Conducting regular field visits for working women in the fields, providing them with legal advice, and following up on labor issues; focusing on the female workers in the beauty, sewing, secretarial and pre-school education sectors.

- Participating in the elections of the Union of Female Workers in Pre-School Education field, which was held in the presence of a delegate from the Ministry of Labor.

- Participating in activities and campaigns on the implementation of the minimum wage policy and the Social Security Law.

- Targeting female workers in all educational activities carried out by PWWSD.

- Carrying out advocacy, lobbying and awareness activities for working women to raise awareness on their rights. The women were included in workshops, training sessions, open meetings and other activities. [Link](#)

Psychosocial Services and Well-being Program

The second strategic objective

Contributing to the improvement of women's psychosocial wellbeing in the Palestinian society, and combating all types of violence against women and adolescents. The following activities have been conducted to achieve the intended results:

1. Specific Objective (1): More individuals, particularly women, have benefited from the psychosocial and well-being services.

- The psychosocial wellbeing of individuals and the balance between individuals and their environment have been improved, through the provision of psychosocial services in 2018.

In the program, specialized counselling team, with extensive experience, work profusely to provide psychosocial, economic, and legal services to different groups; particularly cases of GBV. The challenges facing the survivals of GBV have been increasing due to the rise in hate speech among duty bearers; increase in crime rate, unemployment rate, family violence cases, poverty, and the worsening of the political situation (killings and arrests by the army). Therefore, the program has scaled up its efforts in providing more activities towards the protection of women and children from all types of violence, and that to improve the stamina, and mental health, hence psychological resilience and balance will be improved; and that will contribute to peaceful relationships between the individual and the surrounding environment.

The process of Individual counselling // is an interactive, preventive, developmental, and supportive process. It develops the skills and empowers the individual through a well-planned and professional relationship between the counsellor and the beneficiary. The process is focused and directed towards the beneficiary, as the counsellor works to support the beneficiary in dealing with life crises, and stress at all levels- personal, social, familial, and cultural- until beneficiary is capable to adapt and empowered to overcome the crises. Furthermore, the process contributes to increasing the psychological resilience, and that to build up beneficiary's confidence in decision making. It is a continuous and systematic process that directs individual to make a positive change in her life, and to become more independent, and capable to lead healthy life.

The activities of the counselling program involved the following:

- **Individual counselling**

The services of individual counselling were provided to (435) individual beneficiaries and (12) families in (1295) counselling sessions. Women, Children, and men were targeted. 85% of the beneficiaries were women; 6% were men; and 11% were children (in which 6% were males, and 5% were females). The numbers were documented in the individual counselling measurement tools and according to a systematic methodology that captures and documents data for 2018. It was observed that there were significant variations in the numbers, according to the gender, and geographical location of the beneficiaries. 61% of the beneficiaries came from the city, as it was easier for them in terms of distance and transportation. Not to mention, their familiarity with the organizations and its services. 24% of beneficiaries came from villages. PWWSD has conducted many projects in the village and therefore the outreach was more effective. Only 15% of the beneficiaries came from the refugee camps due to the effective service provision of UNRWA's healthcare programme. Refugees are extensively served by UNRWA.

In regard with psychosocial cases and themes, marriage issues came first with 47% of beneficiaries sought marriage counselling. 26% of cases had suffered from mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, and neurosis. 12% have demonstrated behavioural problems; and 5% from cases sought family counselling, which illustrates the presence of violence in the family context. It's important to point out that not only these issues affected the well-being and life balance of beneficiaries; they also have affected the children in the households. Some cases have demonstrated difficulties dealing with their children under the challenging life circumstance.

The distributions and numbers of beneficiaries according to governorates:

- **Gaza:** (136) cases of individual counselling. They were all women with no men reported. 11 cases of children were reported (in which 2 were males, and the rest were females). (554) counselling sessions were reported.
- **Ramallah:** (59) cases were reported in which (44) were women; (12) men; and (4) were children in which (2 were males, and 2 were females). (249) individual counselling sessions have taken place.
- **Hebron:** (116) cases were reported, in which (95) were women; (6) were men; (15) children in which (11 were males; and 4 were females). (167) individual counselling sessions were conducted.
- **Tulkarem:** (38) cases were reported, in which (32) were women; (3) were men; and three children (2 females; and one male). (160) counselling sessions were reported.
- **Jenin:** (27) cases, in which (26) women, and only one male child. (36) Counselling sessions were conducted.
- **Nablus:** (59) cases were reported; in which (48) were women; (7) were men; and (4) children (in which three were females; and one was male). (129) individual counselling sessions were conducted.

* Individual counselling through statistics (Check ANNEX I).

Phone consultation:

(74) Beneficiaries were served through phone consultation. Women, men and children were targeted. 86% of cases were women; 12% served were men; and 2% were children (in which half were females; and the other half were males). These numbers were documented through the data registration system for 2018. The data showed a variation in numbers according to gender and geographical location. The numbers of beneficiaries from the city were greater than other locations. 58% of beneficiaries documented came from the city for the proximity in the distance, the ease in transportation; and their awareness about PWWSD and its services. 32% served came from the village; and 9% came from refugee camps. The camps are benefiting from UNRWA's psychosocial services, and therefore numbers are lower.

* Phone consultation through statistics (Check ANNEX II).

In regard with the consultation subjects and based on the data registration program, 32% of cases sought marriage consultations; while 5% sought family consultations; 24% demonstrated behavioural problems; and 28% demonstrated mental health issues such anxiety, depression, and stress. 11% sought other types on consultations.

Distribution of phone consultation according to governorates:

- Gaza: (10) phone consultations have taken place.
- Ramallah: (33) phone consultations have taken place (in which 6 are women; and 5 are men).
- Hebron: (14) phone consultations have taken place (in which 8 are females; and 5 are men.)
- Tulkarem: (32) consultations have taken place (in which one was male).
- Jenin: (2) consultations have taken place.
- Nablus: (26) consultations have taken place.

Psychological consultation at PWWSD offices and/or the field

(408) beneficiaries have been provided with psychological consultations. Women, men, adolescents, and children were targeted. 87% benefited were women; while 2% were men; and 11% were children (in which 9% were females; and 2% were males). The data registration system for 2018 shows variations in the numbers according to Gender and geographical locations. 59% of the beneficiaries came from the city; while 30% beneficiaries came from villages, some of these numbers were provided with the services during workshops and field sessions. 11% of beneficiaries came from the refugee camps; as they are provided with similar services by UNRWA.

The topics of the consultations varied; 39% of the subjects covered behavioural problems of children; 22% of consultations were on marriage and family related matters; 39% was mental health problem such as depression and anxiety due to life challenges, and economic and political pressures.

Distribution of psychological consultations according to governorates

- Gaza: (189) consultations have taken place, in which (173) were women, and (16) were children.
- Ramallah: (19) psychological consultations have taken place (in which 15 were women; and 3 were men; and one child).
- Hebron: (97) consultations have taken place (in which 63 are women; and 3 were men); 31 were children (in which 21 were females; and 10 were males).
- Tulkarem: (35) consultations have taken place (in which 3 were males).
- Jenin: (56) consultations have taken place in which (one was a man; and three children in which 2 were females and one was a male)
- Nablus: (12) consultations have taken place, in which all were females.

* Psychological consultations through statistics (Check ANNEX III).

- It was observed that the problems dealt with during consultations have varied. Many beneficiaries were facing trauma, PTSD, anxiety, depression, stress, fear, marriage and family related problems,

learning difficulties, and behavioural problems. The methodology the counsellors use to deal with the case: Firstly, the counsellor assesses the situation of the case, identifies the problems; and sets the goals and priorities. Secondly, the counsellor works to enhance the prevention and protection mechanisms and to empower the case to open up and express suppressed emotions; and that to enforce positive behaviour. The counsellor supports the case to understand and see its alternatives and that to have more of a positive outlook. Furthermore, the case is provided with the knowledge and tools to manage stress and life pressure, e.g. it is taught breathing and mindfulness exercises. These tools help the case to lead more of a mindful and peaceful life and that to open up to economic and educational opportunities.

- Different skills of counselling have been utilized such as listening skills; creating safe space for communications and expression; respecting the privacy and confidentiality of the case. These skills have played a major role in building trust and effective communications between the case and the counsellors. Moreover, counsellors are trained to use different tools of relief and expression such as relaxing exercises, expression through arts and drama; role playing; cards games; eye movement exercises; painting and drawing; clay; crayon; dissemination and reprocessing; and prolonged exposure. These tools proved to be effective in strengthening the psychological resilience of the case.

- **Quotation:**

“From now on, I will never allow to anyone taking advantage from my situation; I was scammed financially, and was sexually harassed. I was taught through the individual counselling sessions to be strong and that to put limits to other people, and not to allow them to use me for my difficult life circumstance. I took many wrong decisions due to the passing of my husband, I wasn’t making good judgement. I was completely crashed. However, now I feel strong enough to move forward and to face life difficulties, I found my confidence and my safe space.”

– **Counselling sessions for groups**

In 2018, (29) support groups were created in (172) sessions. The total number of participants was 526; in which 74% were women; 2% were men; 24% were children (in which 118 beneficiaries were females; and 10 beneficiaries were males). All the people benefited from the services are living under economic, psychological, and political pressures. Groups from villages, refugee camps, and cities were targeted. The objectives of creating and working with groups are: strengthening participants’ capabilities to express their feelings; deepening participants’ understanding and trust of their inner strengths, which will eventually lead to enforcing their psychological resilience in facing life’s pressures, and enhancing their adaptation mechanisms to lead a balanced and healthy life.

Distribution of groups according to governorates

- **Gaza:** (18) support groups were created with a total number of (325) beneficiaries in which (285) were women and (40) were children (all females). (106) sessions have taken place.
- **Ramallah:** (1) support group was created with a total number of (19) beneficiaries in which all were female adolescents. (7) sessions have taken place.
- **Hebron:** (5) counselling groups were created with a total number of (85) beneficiaries in which three groups consist of (41) women, and two groups consists of (44) children (34 females, and 10 were males). (29) sessions have taken place.
- **Tulkarem:** (3) support groups were created with a total number of (70) beneficiaries in which (36) were women, and (9) were men, and (25) female adolescents. (18) sessions have taken place.
- **Jenin:** (1) support group was created with a total number of (18) women beneficiaries. (6) sessions have taken place.
- **Nablus:** (1) support group was created with a total number of (9) female adolescents between the ages of (19-20). (6) sessions have taken place.

* Counselling support groups through statistics (Check ANNEX IV).

Support groups topics and subjects of discussions:

Various support groups were formed during 2018, with the objectives of promoting preventive measures against GBV. The members of the groups were taught how to use self-protection mechanisms, emotional expression techniques, and that to improve their psychological and family conditions. Among the topics raised for discussion in the groups' sessions were the following:

(Psychological trauma / self-protection / psychological hardiness / loss / mothers' acceptance of their physically, or mentally challenged children)

The outcomes of the meetings were as follows:

- Women witnessed several positive changes in their personalities on the emotional, mental and behavioral levels; as the support groups have contributed to furthering the participants' knowledge on different psychosocial topics, namely: psychological trauma, loss, and the mechanisms of self-protection against GBV.
- The content of the meetings was of an educational, theoretical, and cognitive nature. The participants were introduced to the concepts of psychological trauma (and its symptoms), psychological immunity, psychological anxiety, loss, and gender-based violence.
- Diverse tools and exercises were employed to facilitate the participants' recollection of personal experiences and the development of mechanisms to express, control and manage negative feelings. The support groups also contributed to increasing participants' ability to effectively communicate with family members and others in their social circle, and having to recognize the critical role of mental health in achieving positive change. This contributed to the enhancement of the participants' appreciation of life, as well as restoring their adaptability level to their social environment.

- The women were guided to adopt a lifestyle based on self-care by achieving a balance between their body, mind and soul. The boundaries of their comfort zones were redrawn, and a sense of satisfaction and internal balance was achieved.

- Parental skills were also a focus of the groups, as the members have been introduced and trained on the correct ways of dealing with children and adolescents, and alleviating psychological stress that the family encounters. A safe, effective, and interactive learning environment was created, whereby members trusted one another and felt safe to share their stories.

Quotations:

One of the participants in the support groups said: "Because of the loss of my husband, I constantly feel overwhelmed with feelings of anger and pain. I could not express my feelings to anyone, but I felt that talking to the women in the support group has alleviated my burden. They listened and sympathized with me."

"The support group has provided me with an outlet to let go with my negative feelings. My experience with this group made me realize that the psychological pressure that I felt, is in fact what makes me use violence against my children. I felt more secured though out the session and I remember thinking, as I walked home, how my experiences with the group have reflected positively on my relationship with my children and my loved ones."

- Intervention in times of crisis:

14 interventions were made throughout the year 2018, namely: philanthropic activities during the holy month of Ramadan, as packages of food were distributed among the most marginalized families. Meetings were also held in Gaza in coordination with the local councils. (273) persons participated in the meetings (27 men, and 100 women) and 116 juveniles (54 male and 62 female (adolescents)).

Specific Objective (2): Women, who have been subjected to violence, succeeded in breaking barriers of silence, and eager to raise awareness on the local community level. To achieve this goal, the following actions were taken:

2.1 Raising awareness among women in particular and the whole society in general about mental health issues, and combating all forms of GBV through 2018.

- Awareness workshops

2.1.1 During the year of 2018, (285) workshops were conducted. The number of participants reached to (4531), (4% men and 67% women, 5% boys and 25% girls, 38% from villages, and 52 % from cities)- (168) Adult men, (3011) adult women, and (1351) juveniles (207 males and 1144 females).

* Awareness workshops through statistics (Check ANNEX V).

Awareness workshops by governorate:

Gaza: The number of awareness workshops reached (106 workshops), with a total (1550) participants (1176 women, 320 of whom were adolescent girls, and 54 men).

Ramallah: The number of community awareness workshops conducted in Ramallah was (16 workshops) with a total of (146) participants (26 women, and 120 adolescent girls).

Hebron: The number of awareness workshops in Hebron reached (77 workshops), with a total of (1244) participants (684 women, and 65 men, and 495 juveniles (154 males and 341 females).

Tulkarem: The number of awareness workshops in this governorate was (20 workshops) with a total of 363 participants (322 women, 18 young men and 23 adolescent girls).

Jenin: The number of awareness workshops reached (24 workshops), and the total number of participants reached (467), (404 women, 4 men, and 59 adolescent girls).

Nablus: The number of awareness workshops was (43 workshops), with a total of 761 participants (407 adult women, 27 young men, and 327 juveniles (53 boys, and 274 adolescent girls).

Focal points //

The workshops were conducted in coordination with grassroots organizations, schools, feminist associations, universities, and civil society institutions.

Target groups //

School students, youth groups and feminist groups were targeted in the workshops.

Topics of the awareness workshops //

Awareness workshops are among the most important activities in PWWSO's programs; as they serve as a cornerstone for PWWSO counseling services, and other activities such as those concerned with raising awareness on mental health issues, and combating all forms of GBV. These workshops often have a preventive, and awareness raising dimensions; which play an important role in imparting knowledge and psychosocial awareness to participants. The issues discussed in the workshops include:

Psychological immunity - the importance of mental health - gender based violence - domestic violence - sexual harassment - the importance of body protection - discovering children's talents - decision making - cyber-bullying on social media - behavioral problems - adolescence - social and psychosocial changes - how to build trust with our children - self-esteem, self-acceptance - dialogue and negotiation skills - psychosocial damage caused by early marriage - domestic violence - communications - overcoming exam anxiety - overcoming shyness - developing self-control skills - family disintegration - safe space - fear in children - time management - dropping out of schools - psychological alienation in youth - disability and wellbeing - mechanisms of strengthening the family unit - stubbornness in children.

Outcomes of the Awareness Workshops //

- Through the awareness workshops, concepts related to mental health have been introduced. The workshops enhanced the participants' ability to cope with stress and enjoy life, improved the quality of their relationships with others, including family members. The workshops focused on all forms of violence.
- Relationships with grassroots organizations and CBOs have been strengthened in the targeted areas. CBOs have largely contributed to the implementation of the various counseling activities of the program, thus facilitating PWWSO's meetings and sessions.
- Counseling services were provided for total of (408) women, as a part of the community awareness program.

- Women became more aware of the psychological and social damage that children may suffer as a result of sexual assault.
- Mothers acquired knowledge about the possible reactions to trauma on the physical, social, and behavioral levels. Moreover, adolescent girls were exposed to knowledge about various life skills to self-protection.
- The community awareness program served as a platform for breaking the silence on human rights abuses, mental health issues and issues related psychological trauma. The program provided a safe space for women to share experiences, and offered solutions and corrective actions.
- Women were trained on the methods and tools to managing anger and other negative emotions, and became more capable to express their feelings.

Quotations:

"I feel very angry with myself and often beat myself up for using violence against my children. But through the awareness sessions, I learned how to play with my children and how to effectively communicate with them. My children are rebellious and stubborn. I have often used violence thinking that it would be effective method to discipline my children's behavior. However, I have come to the conclusion that playing and listening to them will yield to better results. Since, there were significant improvements on my son's behaviors. Now I know how bad violence was and how it exacerbated my child's rebellious behavior; I will never use it again. I will always listen to him and understand where he is coming from"

"I feel helpless because I can't meet the basic needs of my family. I feel crushed under the weight of poverty and destitution. But when I participate in the awareness meetings, I get a chance to feel free from my life's burdens, even if it was for few hours; I get to go back home to my family with a positive outlook about life."

"I always think about my family and my husband, but today I learned how to take care of myself, and how to manage life stress effectively. This has a key role in alleviating the stress from my life, and hence family's"

"In an activity which targeted activists from the local community, the mayor said that discrimination is unacceptable, and that he will personally work on raising awareness among members of the local community to combating gender-based violence. The mayor stressed that he believed in the power of law in helping victims and survivals of GBV; alongside providing guidance and counseling for families on how to behave when countering GBV."

2.2 The media has increased interest in GBV issues.

The local media is becoming more and more responsive to the issues of the Palestinian society. Political participation of women, gender-based violence, and the so called "honor killings" were some major topics of discussion through the different media channels. The media covered a campaign launched by PWWSD under the title "You don't own me, enough violence!" The campaign focused on the personal status law, and many related activities were carried out; namely: awareness meetings in cooperation with local community institutions, such as municipalities and chambers of commerce. The meetings were attended by female activists from different areas of grassroots organizations, shadow councils, and local councils. Many of the attendees expressed deep shock hearing about the discrimination in the personal status law in Palestine. The campaign lobbied decision-makers to endorse a unified personal status law. ([Video link 1](#); [Video link 2](#); [Video link 3](#)).

A total of 99 interviews that varied in form (text, audio, and video) were conducted. The interviews highlighted the activities of the program, and the topics of gender-based and domestic violence as well as issues related to mental health. Below are some links to the radio episodes:

- [A radio report](#) on "checking the phone when talking to strangers"

- [A radio episode](#) on “when to say no to children”
- [Link to Radio episode](#)- Muna Abu Briek on “how to deal with mental health issues”
- [Link to Radio episode](#) -Rania al-Nazleh on “the effects of social media on people”
- [Radio episode](#) on “education and its impact on the personalities of children”

2.3 The implementation of lobbying and advocacy activities to make the public more sensitized to gender-based violence.

During 2018, PWWSD conducted activities to push for a change at the public policy level through raising awareness, and legal coordination strategy; furthermore, through deepening coordination and networking, and building alliances and networks that are based on the values of social justice, rule of law, and human dignity

The program has participated in many media related activities, most notably:

- Issuing press releases:

The Palestinian Working Woman Society for Development (PWWSD) issued a series of press releases, including:

- A press release on the statement of the Chief of Justice, Minister. Mahmoud al-Habash on allowing men to use violence against women, where Al-Habash stressed that Sharia law approves of a man's beating his wife if he felt the need to.

PWWSD statement link: <https://www.shasha.ps/news/309912.html>

Another statement by the Gender Forum: [Link to Habbash Interview](#)

- A [press release](#) protesting the increasing rates of women killings.
- PWWSD became a member in the National Advisory Committee on surveying Violence. The methodology of the survey was determined after thorough discussions, and as a result, the indicators and the timeframe for implementation were set by the committee.

* Based on the decision of the Council of Ministers, a permanent committee was created to monitor cases of GBV. This was a good step to push for the creation of a unified national model for monitoring physical, psychological, and sexual violence against women; and of changing political policies to ensure the protection of women from violence. PWWSD has also been a part of the preparatory meetings to formulating a monitoring model based on the global classification of violence into four types: economic, political, social, and physical.

- PWWSD participated, through networking and coordination, in the following:

- PWWSD became a member in the Network for Protecting Women from GBV in coordination with the Legal Counselling Center in Tulkarem. PWWSD was an active member and attended all meetings. The Network provides GBV survivors and victims with protection and guidance to receive specialized services from relevant institutions, as well as enhancing coordination and networking among members, and contributing to protecting women from violence through the provision of appropriate services.

- PWWSD is an active member of the Child Protection Network, which aims to protect children from all types of violence, and that to provide protection services for children. PWWSD participated in formulating network's (2018-2019) strategy for the north of the West Bank

- PWWSO participated in the meetings of the Planning and Development of the Social Services Group in Tulkarm. This group has set a priority and an action plan to establishing a shelter for children at the Red Crescent Assembly, which was established by the Ministry of Social affairs.
- PWWSO became a member at the Advisory Committee to provide employment opportunities for humanities students, in order to enhance the participation and work opportunities for women with university level education in humanities, and increasing their employment rate. This committee was created in coordination with Women's Study Center.
- PWWSO participated in the monthly meetings of the NGO Forum Against Gender-Based Violence. PWWSO has played an essential role in the strategic planning of the Forum, and in the development and implantation of the action plan. [Video Link](#)
- In partnership with the General Federation of Palestinian Women, NGO Forum against GBV, and Al-Haq, PWWSO participated in formulating a draft on the Family Protection from Violence Act, and submitting it to the prime minister office.
- PWWSO documented stories of female prisoners.
- A workshop was conducted to discuss the database system for GBV victims and survivals as in 2017. The results of the report were presented, and it was found that the rates of domestic violence were the highest with (54%) of married Palestinian women experienced a form of violence, especially by their husbands.
- As a partner with "Sawasiya" program- managed by the consortium of UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF; PWWSO participated in a workshop on promoting the rule of law in the State of Palestine as a step towards creating cooperation between the Palestinian Civil Police and the Palestinian civil society organizations.
- PWWSO has taken part in launching the UNFPA manual on the protective standards, preparedness and response to GBV in emergencies.
- PWWSO has taken part in a study on safe houses in Palestine- the study was conducted by UN WOMEN.
- In a study day at the Nablus safe house, PWWSO has formulated and presented a work plan on the mechanisms to following-up after the safe house stage from an empowerment and social responsibility dimensions.
- **16 Days of Activism Campaign to combat gender-based Violence.**

PWWSO Campaign //

PWWSO organized a campaign on margin of the global campaign “16 days of Activism to Combat Gender based Violence. PWWSO launched its national campaign under the slogan “You don’t own me, enough tyranny and violence against women and girls”. “You أنت ” in Arabic is actually a masculine pronoun, therefore the reader would consider that “You” refers to the man at first glance, however it also refers to social norms, gender asymmetries, in-effect discriminatory laws among other challenges that hinder the promotion of women’s rights. As a matter of fact, the in-effect laws in Palestine are outdated, based on the Ottoman Empire, British mandate, and Jordanian and Egyptian laws among others, failing to protect women and enable the enjoyment of their rights. To that end, PWWSO decided to emphasize, as a continuity of last year, its scope during this campaign on laws; in general the need of a legislative reform that complies with international treaties that the State of Palestine acceded- most notably CEDAW; and more specifically the Personal Status Law that is based in the West Bank on the Jordanian Personal Status Law 1967 and in Gaza on the Egyptian Law 1954. This law in specific is of high importance to women’s rights since not only it coordinates the daily lives of women when it comes to marriage, divorce, custody, alimony and inheritance among others, it also shapes the dynamics and relationships within the family unit.

The campaign was officially launched on the 25th of November through a press conference. Activities included a wide selection of awareness raising activities from one hand and lobbying activities from the other, as follows:

On the 25th of November, right after the press conference, a seminar was organized in PWWSD for 22 women advocates (10 were younger than 35 years old) to increase awareness of the discriminatory articles of the Personal Status Law and its failure to comply with CEDAW. A national event took place simultaneously in Gaza and 6 governorates of the West Bank on the 28th of November, where around 576 women members of shadow councils benefitted from an informative session of the Personal Status Law. The national event culminated in regional silent protests. Beneficiaries included 40 male supporters and duty bearers, while female participants of shadow councils included around 242 young women under the age of 35 years old.

On December the 3rd, a roundtable discussion was organized for 54 people representing the civil society in addition to official representatives to evaluate past strategies of lobbying the government and devise new means that are of more efficiency to pressure the government to adopt contemporary civil laws that comply with international treaties the State of Palestine acceded. This activity was in collaboration with the UN joint campaign “#Hear Me Too: Voices against Violence” that gathered 23 international partners and a 3 NGOs represented by the GBV Sub-Cluster of which PWWSD is part, in addition to other 3 local media joint partners. Since a very long time, there has not been a call for a blunt meeting like this one that contemplates in a very honest way the success but also failure of the feminist movement. There has been very dynamic exchange of lessons learnt, aspirations, demands, consent on the necessity to unify voices, and main recommendations included:

- Accelerate the development of a consistent plan by civil society organizations regarding a legislative reform, based on a unified discourse that sets a clear vision on the philosophy of law and its references.
- Identification of unified vision towards legislative priorities and the development of joint mechanisms and plans of action that respond to the needs and specificities of Palestinian women. Also follow up on the implementation of the CEDAW Commission’s recommendations on the report of Palestine within an identified timeframe.
- The importance of expanding the participation of women in the National Coordinating Committees and the Drafting Committee of the Constitution according to the parameters of constitutional principles based on the right to full equality and guaranteeing constitutional mechanisms to combat discrimination and ensure justice for women.
- Develop a plan of pressure and advocacy for the legislative priorities and amendments required by civil society before, during and after working with the national committees.

PWWSD closed its campaign with a symposium on Personal Status Law on the 10th of December at the Ramallah Municipal theatre with the participation of more than 150 people, 69 of them were below the age of 35, with panelists representing women social movement, media sector, courts of Latin Patriarchate to highlight laws organizing Christian women’s lives, and the legislative council. PWWSD wrapped up the closing ceremony with an oriental music concert in collaboration with Al Kamanjati organization, and lighted the building and the fountain of the Ramallah municipality in orange with the active participation of the local community, representatives of the civil society mainly the municipality of Ramallah, women rights and media organizations in addition to representatives of the European Union; and with the renowned Palestinian artist Mohammad Assaf. (An opening statement and a finale press release are attached). PWWSD organized the lighting event to increase public awareness on GBV and stimulate readiness among different stakeholders to contribute to combating GBV. Throughout the process of organizing the lighting, PWWSD was approached by the EU to collaborate together. PWWSD welcomed the gesture of the EU and both joined efforts. The campaign not only included a variety of activities, it also was comprehensive in addressing young women, members of local and shadow councils, women leadership and duty bearers in addition to the public (almost

113K were reached over 3 social media platforms) who were reached through media (TV and radio programs and interviews and social media platforms). [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#)

Social media campaign that started with the official launching and lasted to the end of year. Through using contemporary communication tools, like supportive videos from grassroots, activists and public figures, to news, pictures, radio spots, video graphic, and short fil, etc., PWWSD's managed to reach more than 113K people on its all social media accounts out of its 113 posts during the campaign. 41% of the reaches on Facebook were from men's, where 15% were from male youths between the ages of 25- 34. 23.27% of the reaches were from young females of the ages 25-34. In addition to the views reach on the supportive videos; where one of the campaign's videos gained more than 1.2K views on it and has been shared 6 times, it reflected that through these digitalized platforms a space for dialogue for all the different types of the society's layers can be re-created; to be reached in a quicker and easier way than before, with the possibility of being affected or gaining knowledge through the voicing of people's messages.

Changes: During the implementation period, PWWSD contacted Kvinna till Kvinna to request approval to join two similar activities into one; one under the 16 Days campaign and the other is under PWWSD WPS advocacy project supported by Kvinna till Kvinna. In an email dated 14th of November 2018, PWWSD officially explained the proposed idea and received approval from Kvinna till Kvinna.

The following opening statement and closing press release highlight more details on PWWSD's messages during the campaign:

- Regarding the 16 Days campaign, PWWSD spoke on TV and radio about Gender based violence, VAWG, discussing often its many types, consequences of its prevalence, and the need towards a legislative reform and compliance with CEDAW to reduce its systematic perpetuation. Below are a couple of examples:
- Pre-launching video by PWWSD team on the 16 days campaign (nature, objectives, timeline, activities, etc.) <https://www.facebook.com/pwwsd/videos/513659705781332/>
- Interview (AR) on Al Falastiniyeh TV a day ahead of the official launching of the campaign, to discuss campaign and GBV: <https://www.facebook.com/pwwsd/videos/354789551995094/>

The Forum's Campaign to combat gender-based Violence //

- PWWSD participated in the Forum's campaign to combat gender-based violence, "We have a law that protects us ... murder is a crime, and so is silence." PWWSD has participated in various activities of the campaign. The most prominent activity was holding decision makers accountable on the adoption of Family Protection law ([Link 1](#); [Link 2](#)). Moreover, PWWSD participated in the demonstration demanding the enactment of a law that protects the family from violence. [Link: www.facebook.com/mutada.pal/videos/534341593720274](https://www.facebook.com/mutada.pal/videos/534341593720274)

The Ministry of Women's Affairs Campaign //

- The Ministry of Women's Affairs organized a 16-days campaign under the slogan "We have the right to a safe life," protesting the continued coercive displacement of Bedouin and refugee Palestinian women. The campaign included many activities, the most prominent of which was a press conference in Khan Al-Ahmar, and a closing ceremony, which included a number of press releases regarding GBV. [Link](#)

Specific objective (3): Capacity development of the counselling program

3.1 The professional skills of program's team in the area of counseling services have developed substantially.

The professional skills of program's staff were developed. PWWSD has provided the team with self-support and stress management skills through training, mentorship, and supervision. This also contributed to increasing job satisfaction, and encouraged positive communication among team members. Furthermore, through continuous monitoring, supervision sessions and technical trainings, PWWSD provided the team in the West Bank and Gaza with a support system to developing effective intervention strategies, counseling services (both individually and in groups), and community awareness activities.

A total of (31) supervision session was held to discuss the following topics:

- Psychological first aid, mental health, and self-care:
 1. How to employ various exercises in the counseling sessions, and set short-term objectives for the cases.
 2. The mechanisms of psychological relief.
 3. Discussing case studies.
 4. Guidance plans.
 5. Supervising the use of relaxation techniques, as well as prolonged exposure techniques (expression and visualizing) as a cognitive behavioral therapy technique on people who suffer from PTSD.

3.1.2 The implementation of training activities for staff.

In order to develop the professional and administrative skills of the team working on the counseling program, several training of trainers (ToT) were conducted in the following areas:

- Protective measures and immediate response to GBV emergencies. This ToT did not only target PWWSD staff, it has also included a group of specialists working in women's organizations in the northern governorates, as well as the Ministry of Development and planning, the Family Protection against Violence Department in the police, and other institutions that work directly with GBV cases. The training sessions focused on the mechanisms to involving the communities in the process, supporting local systems, entrenching positive customs and traditions related to gender, enhancing protection measures related to mental health, safety, security, justice, equality, dignity bags, economic empowerment, referral systems, and reintegration).
- A number of specialists working on the program, in addition to specialists from grassroots organizations, volunteers and employees of the safe houses were trained in partnership with the Family Defense Association. The number of participants in the training amounted to 26 people (15 from Gaza, and 11 from the West Bank). The topics of the training sessions included: individual counseling skills, support groups, community awareness, and GBV emergencies. The trainings contributed to expanding the theoretical and cognitive frameworks of the team members.
- PWWSD participated in training on the Protocols to Managing GBV cases, and contributed to the development of the skills required from service providers in all sectors in times of emergencies. Thus, The understating of the mechanisms of care and psychological rehabilitation of GBV survivors have been developed.
- PWWSD participated in training on “the integration of people with disability in mental health programming and service provision”. PWWSD team has expanded its understanding on he needs of people with disability, the mechanism to integrate them into programming, and the services they require. Through the sessions, the cognitive skills of the participants in dealing with women with disability were improved.

- PWWSO participated in training on CEDAW.

Quotations:

One of the trainees said: “When I started to deal with GBV victims, I felt nervous and had a feeling that they weren't getting anything useful from me. After the training, however, there was a significant change in my knowledge and capabilities. I developed awareness about the way to deal with the cases and became more capable of managing my own feeling and delivering better results for the case”.

Another trainee said: “Today I stand on solid ground. I now have the ability to effectively communicate. I have developed a better understanding of human rights and GBV. I feel confident”.

3.2 Development Training Groups

- (7) Development training groups were formed of graduates of humanities and social sciences for 84 trainees (11 males and 73 females), the number of training sessions reached to (60) session, through (170) training hours.

Development groups locations:

Gaza: (2) Number of groups: 28 (5 males and 23 females). Number of sessions: 17. Number of training hours: 51 hours.

Tulkarem: (2) Number of groups: 27 (2 males and 25 females). Number of sessions: 26. Number of training hours: 76 hours.

Hebron: (1) Number of groups: 8 (all females). Number of sessions: 5. Number of training hours: 12 hours.

Nablus: (2) Number of groups: 21 (4 males and 17 females). Number of sessions: 12. Number of training hours: 31 hours.

Outcomes of the development trainings //

- The participants were trained on individual counseling skills, case studies and group building and management skills. They were trained in the use of counseling models and tools, creating a therapy plan, and the mechanisms of planning for community and GBV activities in times of crisis.
- The individual and group counseling skills of those who participated in the trainings were developed; including the development of skills to conducting community awareness activities.
- The development groups became more sensitized to the issues of GBV, and more capable of capitalizing human rights approaches to GBV interventions (at the individual and collective level), especially in times of crises.

3.2.1 Volunteering and delegation //

- 30 volunteers participated in the program. Some of them participated in the activities of PWWSO, and four female volunteers were delegated to lead training sessions on the topics of individual counseling and other human rights related topics.
- As a result, six volunteers got the opportunity to join a group of professional counselors working on the “rise up project” funded by the Italian Cooperation and implemented in partnership with COSPE.
- A number of volunteers contributed to facilitating PWWSO counseling activities in coordination with various grassroots organizations and other CBOs.

- Three female volunteers were delegated to participate in a training program on counseling. It was part of “Increasing the Employability of students in the Humanities and Social Sciences disciplines” program, conducted in partnership with Women's Studies Center.

Quotations:

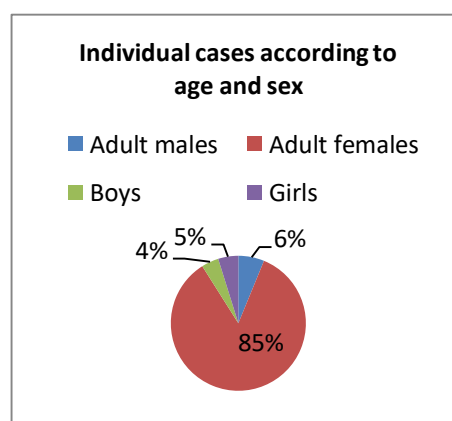
"Through my participation in the workshops of the Campaign against Violence organized by PWWSO, I learned more about the provisions of the Personal Status Law and the human rights violations they harbor, particularly those related to custody rights and the rights to marriage. I was shocked when I learned that one of the conditions for marriage, as stated in the Personal Status Law, is the wife's obedience to her husband."

"Through my experience of accompanying a field specialist, I developed a capacity to work with different groups of people and to accept everyone the way they are. I learned how to plan for a support group and how to examine individual cases. Moreover, I gained knowledge on how to deal with the different types of violence experienced women, and how to develop emergency plans to protecting GBV cases."

ANNEX I: Individual counselling through statistics.

Individual cases according to age and sex

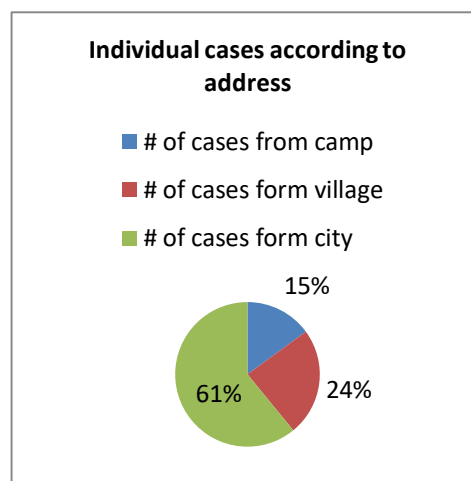
Category	number
Adult males	27
Adult females	369
Boys	18



Girls	21
Total	435

Individual cases according to address

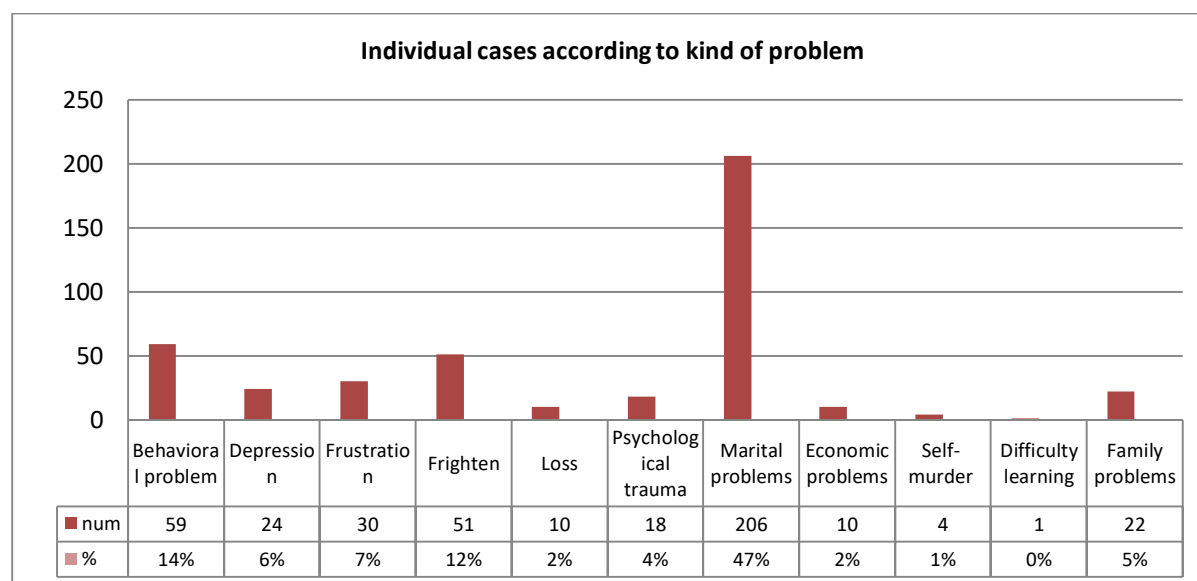
Category	number
# of cases from camp	65
# of cases form village	105
# of cases form city	265
Total	435



Individual cases according to kind of problem

Kind of Problem	#	%
Behavioral problem	59	14%
Depression	24	6%
Frustration	30	7%
Frighten	51	12%

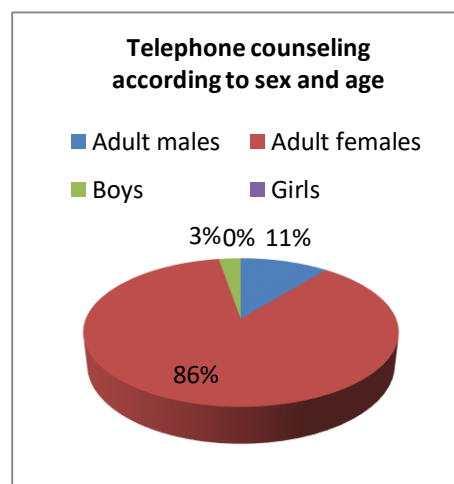
Loss	10	2%
Psychological trauma	18	4%
Marital problems	206	47%
Economic problems	10	2%
Self-murder	4	1%
Difficulty learning	1	0%
Family problems	22	5%
Total	435	100%



ANNEX II: Phone consultation through statistics

Telephone counseling according to sex and age

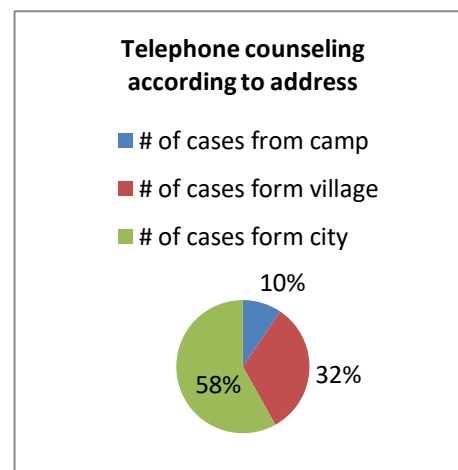
Category	#	%
Adult males	8	11%
Adult females	64	86%
Boys	2	3%
Girls	0	0%



Total	74	100%
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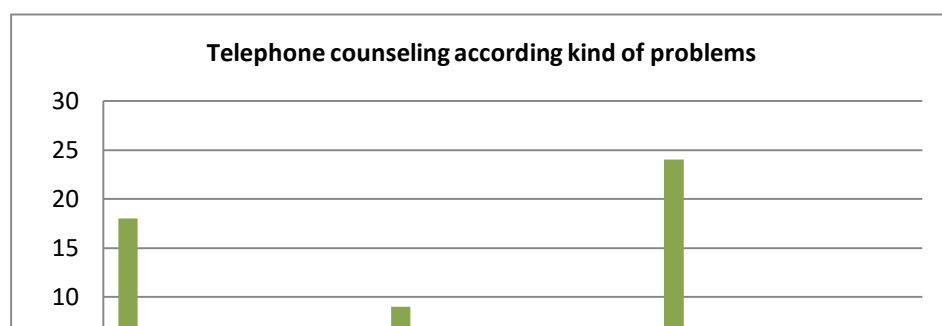
Telephone counseling according to address

category	number	%
# of cases from camp	7	9%
# of cases form village	24	32%
# of cases form city	43	58%
Total	74	100%



Telephone counseling according kind of problems

Kind of Problem	#	%
Behavioral problem	18	24%
Depression	1	1%
Worry	7	9%

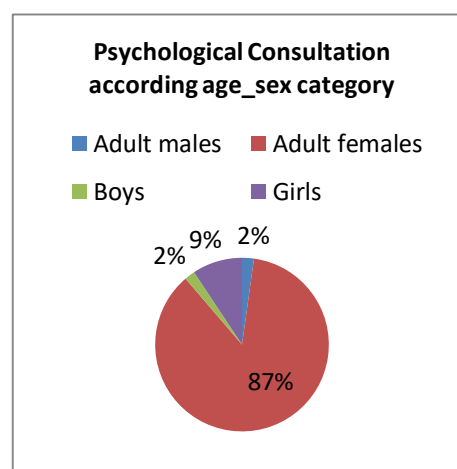


Frustration	5	7%
Frighten	9	12%
Loss	0	0%
Psychological trauma	0	0%
Difficulty learning	1	1%
Marital problems	24	32%
Economic problems	3	4%
Family problems	4	5%
Self-murder	2	3%
Total	74	100%

ANNEX III: Psychological consultations through statistics

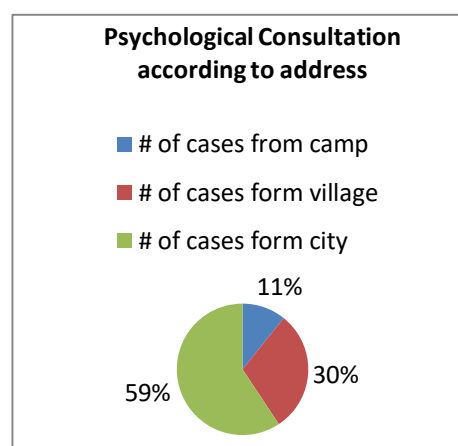
Psychological Consultations according to age and sex categories

category	#	%
Adult males	9	2%
Adult females	353	87%
Boys	8	2%
Girls	38	9%
Total	408	100%



Psychological consultation according to address

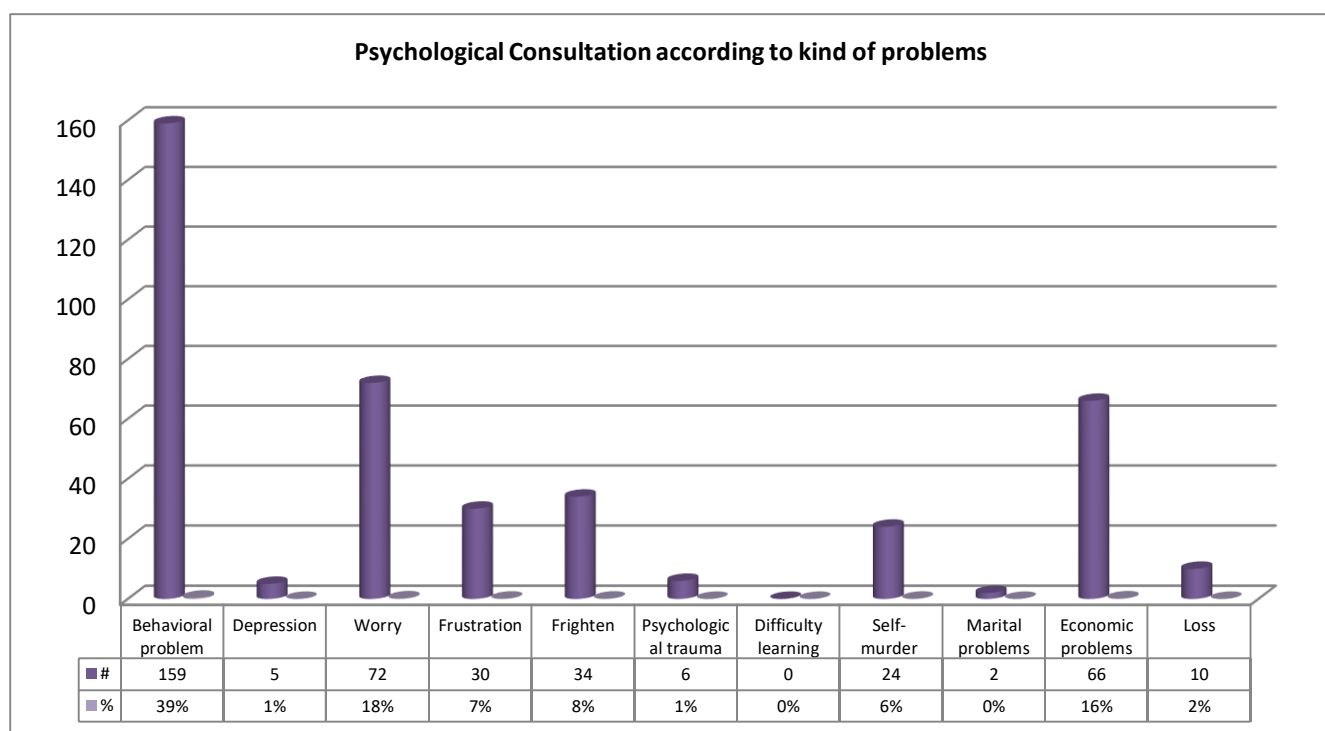
category	#	%
# of cases from camp	44	11%
# of cases form village	122	30%



# of cases form city	242	59%
Total	408	100%

Psychological consultation according to kind of problems

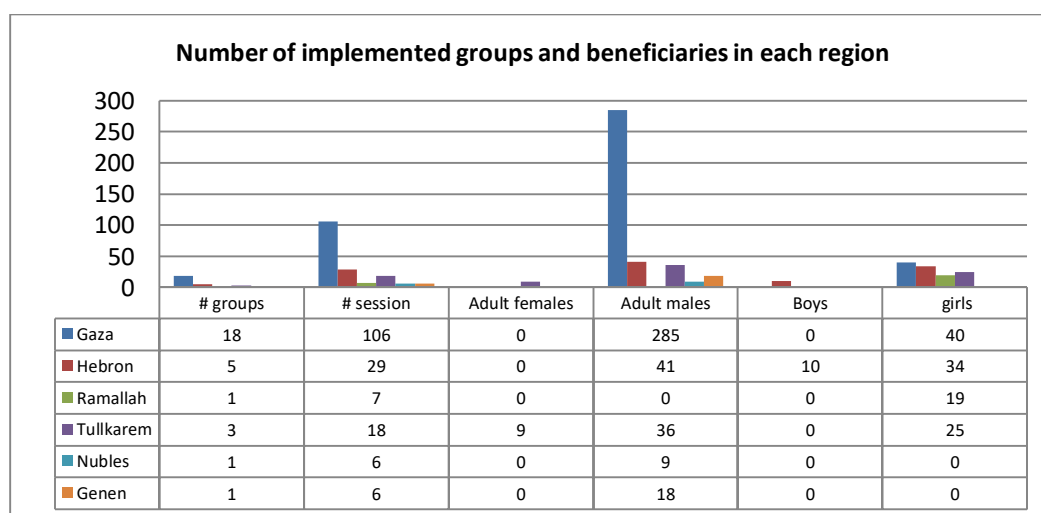
Kind of Problem	#	%
Behavioral problem	159	39%
Depression	5	1%
Worry	72	18%
Frustration	30	7%
Frighten	34	8%
Psychological trauma	6	1%
Difficulty learning	0	0%
Self-murder	24	6%
Marital problems	2	0%
Economic problems	66	16%
Loss	10	2%
Total	408	100%



ANNEX IV: Counselling support groups through statistics.

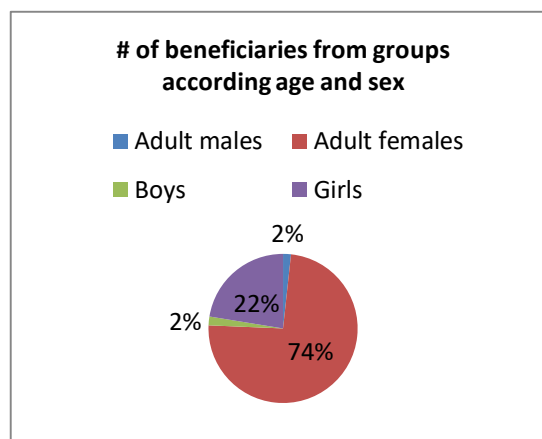
Number of implemented groups and beneficiaries in each region

Implementation place	# groups	# session	Adult females	Adult males	Boys	girls
Gaza	18	106	0	285	0	40
Hebron	5	29	0	41	10	34
Ramallah	1	7	0	0	0	19
Tullkarem	3	18	9	36	0	25
Nubles	1	6	0	9	0	0
Genen	1	6	0	18	0	0
Total	29	172	9	389	10	118



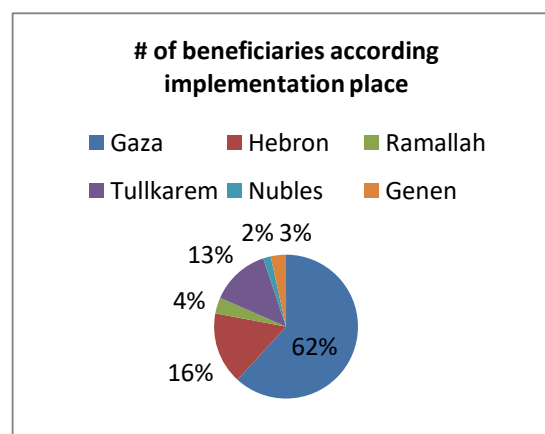
of beneficiaries from groups according age and sex

category	#	%
Adult males	9	2%
Adult females	389	74%
Boys	10	2%
Girls	118	22%
Total	526	100%



of beneficiaries according implementation place

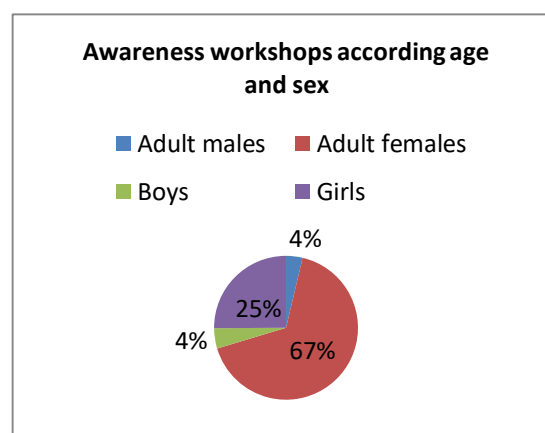
Implementation place	# beneficiaries	%
Gaza	325	62%
Hebron	85	16%
Ramallah	19	4%
Tulkarem	70	13%
Nubles	9	2%
Genen	18	3%
Total	526	100%



ANNEX V: Awareness workshops through statistics.

Awareness workshops according age and sex

category	#	%
Adult males	168	4%
Adult females	3019	67%
Boys	207	5%
Girls	1137	25%
Total	4531	100%

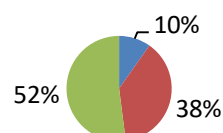


Awareness workshops according address

category	#	%
# of cases from camp	444	10%
# of cases form village	1730	38%
# of cases form city	2357	52%
total	4531	100%

Awareness workshops according address

- # of cases from camp
- # of cases form village
- # of cases form city



Awareness workshops according implementation place

Implementation place	# workshops	# beneficiaries
Gaza	77	1244
Hebron	24	467
Ramallah	16	146
Tullkarem	20	363
Nubles	43	761
Genen	106	1550
Total	286	4531

Awareness workshops according implementation place

