GUIDELINES FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF WOMEN SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE
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These guidelines were developed under the UN Women project in Palestine “Support to Sustainable Protection and Empowerment for Women Victims and Survivors of Violence”, supported by the Government of Spain and Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, AECID.

Disclaimer
The views expressed in these guidelines are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of the Government of Spain, AECID, UN Women and the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.
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Introduction

The issue of the reintegration of women and girls victims/survivors of violence into their community and society is one of the most challenging issues in the Palestinian society. This is due to the local culture that is based on the norms of shame and honor associated with women and girls, and its impact on the honor of the family, whether nuclear or extended. The identity of an individual in Palestine, which is determined on the basis of belonging and loyalty to the family, contributes to imposing further social restrictions on women and girls. It also places further responsibilities and increases the burden on the organizations working in this field, due to the absence of adequate alternatives and appropriate conditions to reintegrate women into their societies and communities and to be accepted again by their families, in addition to the absence of the supportive legal and policy frameworks.

Women in the Palestinian society suffer from the consequence of being ostracized by their own families if they reveal stories about the violence they are subject to, especially domestic violence. In fact, domestic violence constitutes the largest proportion of violence practiced against women in the Palestinian society.

Combating violence against women and girls is a process which requires on one hand, a holistic vision and a commitment by decision-makers to put an end to it, and requires on the other hand concerted efforts from Civil Society, including NGOs and individuals to work in a harmonious and integrated way to reduce violence. Comprehensive approaches should focus on prevention, mitigation and response, and should include legislative and policy measures. As for the empowerment of women and girls victim/survivors, it requires coordination and collaboration among the different sectors. Moreover, it requires the existence of effective and accessible services that guarantee alternatives that would contribute to the reintegration of women and girls survivors/victims into the society as a right to live in dignity and safety. In addition, the reintegration process requires the involvement of a wider range of actors in the process, beyond government stakeholders, including the media, the private sector, the civil society organizations, religious and community leaders, women and girls, as well as men and boys.

This manual, which is closely associated with the Palestinian Referral System, is an illustrative and guiding tool for staff and workers to lead the reintegration process of women and girls victims/survivors back into the community. The roles and duties of the different partners are based on the referral mechanisms adopted in the Referral System document. Therefore, the Palestinian Referral System is an essential document complement to the reintegration guidelines.

Definition of Reintegration

The definition used in the guidelines is based on a local study conducted by the Institute of Women’s Studies, Birzeit University on “Reintegration of Women Survivors of Gender-Based Violence: Combating Violence Against Women in Palestinian Society”. It states that reintegration is “the continuous process involving civil society organizations and the government,
with the aim of rehabilitating the survivor psychologically, socially, legally, and empowering her economically to ensure her return, willingly, to her native environment (the family and local community), or to an alternative environment, with the commitment of the parties concerned to provide legal, social, health and economic services. It also aims at working with the family and local community to attempt changes in the environment that was inducing violence against the survivor and to help re-embrace her.” ¹

Purpose of the Guidelines

The goal of the guidelines is to set a mechanism to clarify the roles and responsibilities of partners in the process of protecting and empowering women and girls survivors/victims, to reintegrate them into the family and community.

These guiding principles are not intended to offer comprehensive response towards ending violence against women, including for example initiatives for the prevention of violence; rather, they focus on women who endured violence and seek the support of service providers. They also emphasize on pushing forward the process of women’s reintegration into the community in the long run.

Thus, the goal behind these guiding principles is to provide a comprehensive review of the possible interventions that can support the reintegration of women and girls survivors of violence and, at the same time, acknowledge that service providers in Palestine still have a long way to go in regard to building human and financial resources to effectively implement these methods.

Beneficiaries of the Guidelines

1. Governmental Institutions²: Ministry of Social Development, the Palestinian Civil Police-Family Protection and Juvenile Units, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Protection Shelters and the Public Prosecution.

2. Non-governmental Organizations: Human Rights and Women’s Rights organizations, community based organizations (women centers and societies, cooperatives), Coalitions and Networks working directly with gender based violence and violence against women and girls.


² The public institutions referenced here are the main ones that deal directly with women/girls victims of violence. However, this does not exclude other public organizations that deals with VAW.
1. Levels of Reintegrating Women Survivors of Violence

Identifying the level of reintegration for women survivors depends on the type and intensity of violence they undergo and on the conditions of the surrounding environment and the level of risk on her life or her children’s lives. It is important to mention that not all victims/survivors do necessarily go through the same violence experience; some do not experience physical violence, others never resort to the police or to the judiciary system, while others might never contact social workers or national institutions due to social constraints that encourage women to keep silent and accept the violence they endure.

It is noted that violence survivors pass through the following three stages before reaching the reintegration stage:

The reintegration method will differ depending on the location to which women and girls resort for protection. Reintegration usually begins when women reach the third stage – (seek protection of the wider circle), whilst in the first and second stages, external intervention does not exist since nothing is reported.
1.1. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in the Reintegration of Women and Girls Survivors into the Community.

This section aims to identify the roles and responsibilities of the partner institutions that deal directly with women and girls victims/survivors of violence during the process of reintegration. It should be noted that the Referral System is the main reference in this part with regard to clarifying the procedures of reception, treatment and referral of violence cases.

As mentioned earlier, the reintegration process starts in the third stage when women seek the protection of the wider circle. In such cases, there is a sequence of referrals through which women and girls survivors/victims go through:

![FIGURE (2)](image)

It should be noted that throughout the process of referral, the partners should implement the procedures predetermined in the National Referral System to guarantee the protection of women and girls victims/survivors of violence.

The purpose of the reintegration is to empower survivors/victims, and to establish services, mechanisms and systems that ensure that when women leave the shelter they feel protected, safe, and can maintain social and economic security in the long run.
Many obstacles may challenge the achievement of this goal. Women victims of violence or survivors in the Palestinian community are stigmatized; they might be subject to pressures, discrimination and rejection; such issues are not easy to overcome.

The following is a review for the three stages of reintegration:

1.2. Stages of Reintegration

1.2.1. First Stage of Reintegration: Reception, Assessment and Referral of Women and Girls whose Lives are at Risk

The process of reintegration for these women and girls begins as soon as they seek protection at any of the partner institutions, depending on the type of violence they were exposed to. In this stage, a group of partner institutions are involved: The social institution/party to which abused women resort to, the Family Protection and Juvenile Units at Police, and the Ministry of Health.

This stage is based on a full analysis of the case in terms of the following factors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The nature and duration of the relationship</th>
<th>The extent to which the victim is isolated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The victim’s and perpetrator’s socio-economic background</td>
<td>Level of awareness of women about her rights and situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The type of abuse suffered by the victim</td>
<td>The socio-culture context (current neighborhood and hometown of the woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether there are children or other people involved</td>
<td>National legislations which protect women rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether there is substance and alcohol abuse</td>
<td>The influence of the extended family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The help and support provided to the victim: the need to map all the supporting and opponent individuals whether from the family or the circle around the woman survivor</td>
<td>The socio political context (war, conflict, crisis, displacement, disaster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility and availability and quality of services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After considering the above factors, a case profile will be built by gathering complete data and identifying the level of reintegration into the community, whether complete or partial. At this point, it is important to conduct a case conference to develop the case intervention plan including the protection and empowerment plan.

The following illustrative figure clarifies the roles of the main parties to which women and girls whose lives are at risk go for protection, knowing that this stage is based on the Referral System procedures.
### FIGURE (3): ROLES OF THE MAIN PARTIES APPROACHED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS WHOSE LIVES ARE AT RISK

| Social Sector | • Escape from family house: referral to protection centers, in coordination with the woman’s counselor at Ministry of Social Development where the woman’s problem and needs are identified. Subsequent measures are taken after holding a case conference attended by the police, social affairs counselor, the referring side, and partner institutions which will help the woman through her way to survival.  

• In the case of suicide attempts or threats, or attempts to harm herself: she’ll be referred by a psychologist to undergo a psychological assessment to obtain a comprehensive report that will determine the mechanism of the needed intervention to protect and support her.  

• Pregnancy out of wedlock: referral to the protection center, in coordination with the woman’s counselor at the Ministry of Social Development, providing the needed interventions at the social, psychological, legal and health levels including: identifying the problem, identifying woman’s need, holding case conference attended by the police, the counselor at the Ministry of Social Development, the referring party, and partner institutions that will help the woman through other way to survival like the protection centers.  

• In the case of having an affair (a relationship out of marriage): referral to the protection center in coordination with the woman’s counselor at the Ministry of Social Development, performing the needed intervention procedures at the social, psychological, legal and health levels. |
| Health | • In-depth assessment for health, physical and psychological condition of the woman whose life is at the risk of being killed or subject to severe danger/threat.  

• Informing her about all the steps of intervention and treatment, and to ask for her permission to seek the help of a counselor.  

• Providing her with treatment and health care to treat violence trauma, assess her psychological condition and see whether she needs help, and to hold psychological therapy or counseling session to deal with stress resulting from violence.  

• Informing the survivor about the procedures including the necessity to notify the family protection unit at the police, giving them the medical report and keeping contact information of the police officer in the counsel or file.  

• Documenting the file in the violence cases section. The file must contain complaint documentation and all the information about the abuser and the tool used in abuse, to document the decision of referral and the police notice, and the follow up plan. The violence survivor should sign the complaint. |
| Palestinian Civil Police | • Holding case conference with the partner institutions.  

• Assessing risks with the partner institution which decides who enters the shelter. This mechanism includes family assessment, level of support or the primary threat the family constitute for the victim.  

• Providing needed information for the threatened woman or girl about the choices available for her so she can be a full partner in taking her decision. Also she must be given a full description of the shelter environment (disciplined, isolated from the community), information about the shelter authorities, restraints and its suitability for her special situation).  

• Transferring the case through the Ministry of Social Development to the protection center under police protection.  

• Obtain a photocopy of the letter of delivering and receiving from the protection center where the case is referred to. All measures must be documented and copies are to be kept for the file. |
1.2.2. Second Stage of Reintegration: Shelters and Partners

The second stage starts when the woman or girl whose life is at risk is admitted to the shelter and when her case report is received. A case conference will then be held and attended by the main partner institutions along with the victim/survivor and her family to assess the case and set the external and internal intervention plans.

The internal action plan for women and girls survivors of violence is intended to provide a set of health, psychological, legal, social and economic services that constitute a solid base for her subsequent reintegration into the family or community. The external action plan targets the family and the local community of the survivor in order to involve them in the analysis of the root causes of the problem. They also take part in the process of coming up with solutions and methods that would lessen the possibility of being subject, again, to another series of violence.

It is important to take into account the following five considerations when putting the reintegration plan:

• Each case is unique; when the risk/threat of violence against a victimized woman increases, the priority is given to providing protection, especially in cases of domestic violence. The process of reintegration outside the shelter shall be postponed in such case.

• Give the abused woman or girl a complete picture about her situation, the available options, and information about the expected results.

• Reintegration is a right for women and girls to enable them make decisions they see appropriate pertaining to their private matters.

• The interests, needs, skills and abilities of women and girls at the shelters should be identified in order to set proper empowerment programs for them.

• Women and girls must be empowered with skills and knowledge. They should be also provided with a contact list of the economic and social institutions that can provide opportunities and support.
1. Internal Action Plan:

Shelters play a key role in implementing the internal intervention plan along with the roles of partner institutions as illustrated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Identify the needs of each woman according to applicable reintegration choices identified by the woman herself and the experts, based on the recommendations of the case conference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hold sessions to identify the needs of women and girls survivors, at two phases: the first is when she is admitted to the shelter, taking into consideration that she might be undergoing the shock/trauma stage. The second is applied after a series of assessments carried out by the social counselors to identify her changing needs after overcoming the shock/trauma phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide psychological and group counseling to treat trauma, restore balance and boost her self-confidence, self-expression and independency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate among the competent ministries (Health and Social Development) and the shelter to develop a health care plan for the survivor and her children, in addition to regular visits to provide health services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conduct training courses on life skills to strengthen the survivor’s self-confidence and her trust in her capabilities so she can overcome difficulties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Based on the need assessment sessions, a plan should be developed to raise knowledge, capabilities, skills and academic education for the survivors based on her needs analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinate with competent women’s organizations in assisting the survivor to reintegrate through social and economic empowerment. This might include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Coordinating and networking with educational and vocational institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Signing memorandums of understanding with private sector agencies to accommodate women in proper jobs, or coordinating with cooperative societies, unions or syndicates to facilitate job opportunities for such women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• It is important to hold meetings with women who have lived in the shelters and managed to reintegrate, in order to exchange experiences and success stories as well as for building the trust rapport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Developing counseling plan with the survivor’s family and local community. This plan should be parallel with the intervention plan conducted with the survivor herself, in coordination with Ministry of Social Development and the Family Protection Unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Along with the counseling intervention plan, a mapping must be conducted for all supporters of woman/girl survivor; had it been family members, local community and institutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Guidelines for the Reintegration of Women Survivors of Violence in Palestine

| Ministry of Social Development/ Social Counselors/ | • Ministry of Social Development should assign a counselor to follow up each case.  
• Hold and following up case conference ensuring that the integration path should be set according to the conditions and circumstances of each case apart.  
• A continuous follow up should be made to trace the impact of the psychosocial support provided to the survivor while at the shelter, and to identify her changing needs.  
• It is important to provide continuous psychological counseling and capacity development for the social counselors to protect them from job burnout due to the nature of their work.  
• Network with the Family Protection and Juvenile Unit and prosecution to follow up the legal developments of each case. |
| --- | --- |
| Civil Society | • Provide financial and human resources, in cooperation with the shelters and Ministry of Social Development to train the service providers on reintegration.  
• Provide decent work opportunities to facilitate the reintegration processes for women survivors |
| The Police | • Update women on the risk/threat level, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Development and shelter administration.  
• Communicate with the family and ensure safety and security based on the intervention plan. |
| The Public Prosecution | • Always keep the woman- in the presence of the social worker- updated on the progress of the investigations and litigation procedures related to her case. (It is the right of the survivor to learn about all the developments, in case there had been related legal issues, and also to give her a sense of security and safety that she’s being protected by public institutions). |

### 2. External Action Plan

The main stakeholders/partner institutions shall participate in several interventions related to preparing the family and the local community, while other interventions shall be implemented by these same institutions, based on their specialties. All such interventions are made to ensure effective reintegration of women and girls survivors into their families or local environment, as shown in the below:
FIGURE (4): EXTERNAL INTERVENTION PLAN FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS SURVIVORS

| Partner institutions (Police, social development, governorate, civil society, public prosecution, religious and community leaderships) | • Inform women when the abuser is released.  
• Dealing with family fears, especially in cases of sexual act/violence, encouraging the family and community to respect the soundness of the women’s body. Having family commitments not to harm the survivor  
• Discussing with family member about reintegrating the survivors in order to understand the level of their support in this issue, and encouraging them to accept the woman, ensure her safety and well being and to quit violence.  
• Not forcing marriage as a sway of reintegration if the sexual abuse is not committed by a family member |
| Social Workers | Continue with case conference focusing on identifying pathway of reintegration based on the dynamics of each case apart, in addition to continuous follow up to the impact of the psychological-social care the survivor receives in the shelter in addition to identifying the changing needs. |
| Civil Society | Providing free of charge support and counseling for the survivor (divorce, custody and inheritance). |
| Police | Following up and updating the risk assessment with the latest information from the public prosecutor’s investigations, the shelter, social workers, family and local community |
| Public prosecution | Ensure performing the proper investigations when risk assessment requires, in addition to sending recommendation to the court to arrest the abuser before the trial date. |
| Court | Support the survivor to achieve her rights (divorce, custody, all kinds of alimony, inheritance), to punish the abuser, promote the reparation principles and survivor compensation as basic issues in the process of reintegration |

1.2.3. Third Stage of Reintegration: Leaving the Shelter

This stage begins when women and girls survivors leave the shelter after being rehabilitated, primed and empowered. The process of reintegration should be carried out at two levels: Reintegration in the family and reintegration in the local community.

The goal behind this is to succeed in returning the woman/girl survivor to her family and local environment, in circumstances that guarantee her safety and rights. Actually, this is the mechanism often followed and it is the mostly accepted by the partner institutions, provided that it guarantees the woman/girl survivor’s right to live in a safe environment that meets her interests and needs in the way she sees most convenient.

The Women’s Empowerment and Local Development (WELOD) project identified the four most common outcomes to the reintegration efforts in Palestine. These are:
1. Reintegration into the original family is the most common model. This means that the survivor returns to her family after reaching a compromised solution which satisfies all parties, especially if the survivor’s behavior before entering the shelter did not violate the values and traditions the family believes in.

2. Reintegration in a new family through marriage, which may be either consensual, arranged, or forced:
   a. Consensual – It is a common approach, when a young woman wishes to marry against the wishes of her family and the rehabilitation process has allowed for the family’s acceptance of the marriage
   b. Arranged/traditional – This is the most common approach, where the survivor is an uneducated older woman who was not previously married, or is a younger divorced woman who lacks physical and financial resources
   c. Forced – This approach is very common in cases of sexual assault performed by someone outside the family in an attempt to “save the honor” of the family

3. Reintegration into a situation of independent employment and housing - most common with older educated women with older children

4. Temporary reintegration in accommodation centers of the Ministry of Social Development - most common in cases that failed to find a solution through the above scenarios.

The models proposed as reintegration scenarios for survivors after leaving shelters require serious attention by all partners in order to:

1. Deeply analyze such scenarios which mostly constitute a reproduction of power and dominance relations in different manners, particularly as they can be among the limited choices available for survivors and they are not based upon their free will. Such scenarios might be accepted as a choice to escape from a reality the survivors can’t bear to adapt with, or they are accepted as a result of the shelter’s failure to empower them psychologically, socially and economically as needed due to its limited financial resources that are not enough for financing programs and activities, in addition to other reasons that can’t be addressed here. Such a situation will necessarily affect their acceptance for a compromise which might expose them to further danger/threat in future.

2. Coordinating with the survivor’s advocates; family, local community and institutions to facilitate the process of her reintegration.

The re-integration process is a complementary, comprehensive and consistent system; it requires activating real partnership between key governmental and non-governmental parties, and not solely adhere it on the shoulder of Ministry of Social Development, which is requested to carry out many procedures that guarantee the follow-up of survivors of violence after leaving the shelter, i.e. providing social resources and recruiting an increased number of human resources to work on the files of these women.
In order to implement the reintegration plan, the following fundamental issues must exist:

• Conducting a case conference to discuss the situation of the woman or girl and the suitability of the surrounding environment for reintegration in addition to identifying the risk/threat level.

• The decision of reintegration depends in the first place upon the choice of the survivor after explaining to her the alternatives, expectations, obstacles and threats that might encounter her during the reintegration process.

• In case of returning to the family, it is necessary to work in advance, within a clear intervention plan along with different groups, to accept the survivor.

• Networking and communicating with feminist organizations, cooperatives or private sector organizations to facilitate for the woman the prospect of joining a safe labor market.

• Developing a post reintegration follow up plan.

Figure 5 below illustrates the roles and responsibilities that governmental and non-governmental partners can play in the third stage of reintegration when their contribution is activated, taking into consideration the confidentiality and privacy of the cases.
FIGURE (5): STAKEHOLDERS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police</th>
<th>Ministry of social development/social counselors</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Shelters</th>
<th>Public prosecution</th>
<th>Civil Society</th>
<th>Religious and community leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To follow up the risk assessment and update it with any new information from the partner institutions</td>
<td>To follow up the risk assessment and update it with any new information from the partner institutions</td>
<td>Regular follow up to the survivor, ensuring to provide her with health care when needed</td>
<td>Looking for alternative housing (renting, financial support, joint house with other women)</td>
<td>Documenting any plan for reintegration, clarifying the role of the partner institutions</td>
<td>Providing legal aid support, economic empowerment, life skills, awareness</td>
<td>Support the reintegrations of women into the family and community by playing positive role and advocating for their acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform women when the abuser is released.</td>
<td>Clear plan to follow up survivors, adopted by all partners</td>
<td>Notifying about any indicators for renewed abuse or violence then referring her to the services</td>
<td>Organizing self support groups from women who managed to reintegrate</td>
<td>Ensure having, if possible, signed commitment by family members to guarantee the victim’s safety</td>
<td>Following up reintegration experienced women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate focal communication link with the survivor inside the police station in case of any possible or actual threats</td>
<td>Follow up &amp; periodic visits to each survivor and talking with her family</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitating the abuser while in jail to reduce the possibility of returning to the previous behavior</td>
<td>Keep providing psychological &amp; social support &amp; counseling to treat any concerns, fears or limitation in achievement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that the abusers know the consequences of any violent act they practice against the survivors</td>
<td>Appointing social worker, that can be reached quickly, to communicate with the survivor</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Monitoring and Evaluation of Cases

No systematic information or data is available on outcomes for women who have left the shelters in the West Bank or Gaza Strip and undertaken a reintegration process. It is also not clear whether social workers undertake systematic monitoring and contact women leaving the shelters, as there is no database collecting this information within MoSD. Monitoring can also be useful for gathering information on successful strategies and actions to transfer from one case to another, adapting lessons, and learning from positive experiences. It is advisable to have periodic follow-up with women leaving a shelter for 1-5 years afterwards. The main source of information should be the woman herself, and the method of collecting information must ensure privacy and confidentiality.

Indicators for monitoring a woman’s reintegration process after her release from the shelter can be organized also according to the broad categories in the guidelines: counselling, education, empowerment and life skills; economic empowerment; legal support and housing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Possible Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>• Risk assessment updated every month for first year and every six months afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counselling</td>
<td>• Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD) symptoms absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Counselling goals/regular sessions continued after release from shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>• Education started in shelter continued upon exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Education goals completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment and life skills</td>
<td>• Children in school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Positive family relationships and interactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic empowerment</td>
<td>• New vocational skills gained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Employment found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Employment retained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal support</td>
<td>• Criminal or family law case opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of legal counselling sessions sought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Length and cost of case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Case has positive outcome for woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>• Safe housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Financially affordable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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