



The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
The Faculty of Social Sciences

Glocal Internships 2012: Perspectives from the Field





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The Faculty of Social Sciences**

Glocal would like to thank the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Hebrew University, the British Friends of the Hebrew University and Tag International for their support of internships 2012.

Established at the Hebrew University in the winter of 2011, Glocal Community-Development Studies is an interdisciplinary Master's program aimed at the effective translation of academic theories into practical understandings conducive to work with communities and organizations across the globe. To this end, an integral part of the Glocal program is the internship - which serves to supplement academics with a grounded local experience. Each year, a new group of Glocal students embark on their internships, forging connections with marginalized communities across the world through hands-on work with leading development INGOs or NGOs situated in countries across Africa, Asia and the Middle East. In the fall of 2012, the second cohort of Glocal students set out on their internships. Inspired once again by the creative energies of our students, especially the innovative solutions they engaged with while in the field, we are proud to present our second annual 'Glocal Internships from the Field'.

A new Glocal tradition, this booklet contains the stories of 19 students, all displayed through a series of academic posters. Each poster is distinct, describing the general work of a partner organization, and highlighting the unique path each student followed as they developed their projects with a local community.

In the following pages, join our students while they share their journeys of discovery. Join Sabita in Madhya Pradesh, India, to learn about the ripple effect that health awareness workshops have had on the lives of hundreds of rural women in the area. Follow Anne-Sophie to Northern Benin, and discover how coalitions and local communities can cooperate to improve disaster response to floods. Accompany Avihai to Sri Lanka to learn about Sarvodaya's work with citizen journalists and how they are using social media to allow disadvantaged communities to be heard. Finally, return to Israel with Rina to explore the tension between economic empowerment and ecological preservation in the development of the Al Batuf valley in the Galilee. We hope you enjoy the journey, and are looking forward to many more in the years to come.

Yours sincerely,

The Glocal Team

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Karla Green

Karla was born and grew up in Cape Town, South Africa. She obtained an undergraduate in Anthropology and Gender Studies from the University of Cape Town (UCT), and went on to complete an Honors degree in Gender and Transformation at the African Gender Institute of UCT. Karla is currently completing her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Karla has experience in grassroots community development and human rights in Israel-Palestine and post-Apartheid South Africa.

During her recent 4 month internship with CARE International in the West Bank and Gaza, Karla worked on program design, communications and advocacy, and assisted in the analysis and writing up of a major research on gender and agriculture in the West Bank and Gaza.

Currently residing in Ramallah, Karla works for Breaking the Silence/ Shovrim Shtika in foreign relations and advocacy. She is eager to continue her work in international development and gender justice, with a focus on the MENA region.

Introduction

This poster presents an overview of CARE West Bank and Gaza's advocacy work on key issues affecting the lives of its project participants. During my 4-month internship with CARE, I learnt much about doing advocacy work in the sensitive and constantly shifting context of the Israeli occupation. Below I present an example of CARE's approach to advocacy, whereby programming in Gaza serves as the evidence base for a broader campaign calling for an end to the Israeli-imposed blockade of the Strip.

CARE International

Founded in 1945, CARE is a leading humanitarian organization fighting global poverty. CARE has more than six decades of experience helping people prepare for disasters, providing lifesaving assistance when a crisis hits, and helping communities recover after the emergency has passed.¹ In the West Bank and Gaza, CARE works with and through local partners to mitigate the impact of the occupation on Palestinian households, with a special emphasis on women and children.²

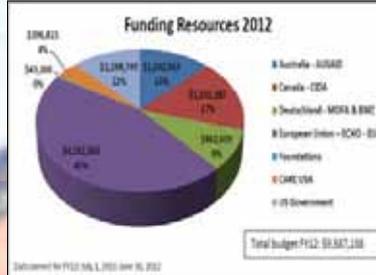
1. CARE International, www.care-international.org
2. CARE West Bank-Gaza, www.carewb.org

In 2012, CARE worked with 100 vulnerable communities in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.



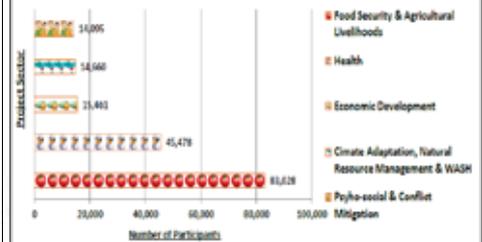
- Population: 4.2 million, W. Bank: 2.6 million, Gaza: 1.6 million
- Population under 15 years: 40%
- Population living below the poverty line or in deep poverty: 44%
- Labor force participation: Women: 16%, Men: 68%
- Percentage of university graduates: Women: 59%, Men: 41%
- Percentage of social services provided by civil society: 90%

1. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, www.pcb.gov.ps



Revised by FY12 Jul 1, 2012 Jan 10, 2012

West Bank & Gaza Projects in 2012



CARE's Approach to Policy & Advocacy

- > The root causes of recurring humanitarian needs and underdevelopment in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) often lie beyond the reach of more classical programmatic interventions, and require direct engagement with policy makers.
- > CARE advocates locally and globally for the rights of vulnerable Palestinian communities, for viable, inclusive and responsive governance and for a just, peaceful and sustainable solution to ending the Israeli occupation.
- > All of CARE's work is linked to clearly defined advocacy priorities rooted in programming.

From Programming to Advocacy: A Case Study

- > CARE has actively engaged on all key issues that affect the lives of its project participants, including movement and access restrictions, demolitions and displacement in Area C of the West Bank, and the Gaza blockade.
- > Below is an example of CARE's approach to its advocacy work, whereby the organization's programming serves as the evidence base for its advocacy initiatives.
- > In this example we see how the *Fresh Food Distribution Project* in Gaza informed CARE's involvement in the 'End the Gaza Blockade' campaign.



Evidence Base: Fresh Food Distribution Project

The blockade of Gaza has led to the confiscation of much Palestinian farmland, resulting in loss of livelihood and employment among a mainly agriculture dependent society. Food insecurity levels have subsequently risen to 44%.

CARE's Fresh Food Project distributes vegetables to over 7,000 food insecure families and 15 health and social centers, providing healthy food to almost 60,000 people in Gaza. The aim of the project is to address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable population in communities directly impacted by conflict-related protection risks in the oPt.

The CARE basket contains a variety of five vegetable items on a weekly basis, with the total quantity ranging from 15-20 kg. In total, 2,235 tons of vegetables are purchased from local farmers, who thus also benefit from the Gaza Fresh Food Project.

To watch a video of the Fresh Food Project, scan this QR code with your Smartphone



Campaign: End the Gaza Blockade

While the Fresh Food project is an emergency intervention to provide much-needed fresh foods to some of Gaza's most food insecure communities, CARE acknowledges that food handouts merely address the symptoms and do not tackle one of the root causes of underdevelopment in Gaza - the blockade itself.

With this understanding, in May 2012, CARE took part in the first joint UN/INGO advocacy initiative to draw the world's attention to the continuing blockade of Gaza, and the plight of its 1.6 million inhabitants.

The campaign had one key message: End the Blockade Now. CARE provided the evidence base for the campaign in the form of case studies based on their programs and project participants, including the Fresh Food Distribution Project.

International Pressure Mounts Over Gaza Blockade

For over five years in Gaza, more than 1.6 million people have been under blockade in violation of international law. More than half of these people are children. Fifty international charities and United Nations agencies say end the Gaza blockade now. Add your voice. Tweet now:

'Five years too long #EndGazaBlockade'



Challenges of Doing Advocacy in the oPt

1. Working in a context where every issue is politically sensitive and fraught with controversy.
2. The fluid situation in Palestine and Israel requires that statistics and messaging be continually updated as events develop on the ground.
3. The gulf between CARE's office in the oPt and the leadership in the U.S., which operates in the conservative political climate of Washington, requires a particularly sensitive approach to advocacy messaging on Palestine.
4. The process of getting sign-off and approval from headquarters on advocacy materials is often long and can result in a watered-down message.
5. Collaborating with a broad group of INGOs in Palestine means that often only the most basic and 'safe' demands are signed on to.



Recommendations

1. A key factor contributing to successful advocacy work these days is the use of social media platforms to disseminate an organization's message and educate the general public. CARE West Bank and Gaza would do well to create a detailed social media strategy and invest in streamlining their social media channels. This should include:
 - Opening a Twitter account
 - Redesigning the existing Facebook page and posting regular updates to build a larger audience
 - Setting up a Youtube channel
 - Redesigning the existing website
 An increased social media presence will ensure that CARE's advocacy messaging reaches a wider audience and helps build public pressure for policy shifts.
2. It is important for CARE to also advocate on internal issues affecting Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza, and to lobby the Palestinian authorities on issues such as gender equity and economic empowerment.
3. CARE would benefit from reaching out further to local and international media operating in Palestine and Israel, organizing field visits to projects and building stronger relationships with foreign media correspondents.



Shira Lawrence

Shira is originally from the United States, and moved to Jerusalem for two years to pursue her Master's in the Glocal community development Program. She has a B.A. from the University of Maryland, College Park, where she majored in Government and Politics and minored in Middle Eastern Studies. After graduation, Shira began her career in the development world at CARE USA, working as the National Policy Events Officer in Washington D.C.

During her first year in Israel, Shira volunteered at the African Refugee Development Center as the Advocacy Coordinator, and currently serves as the writer and consultant for Become Israel, a growing NGO working with orphans and vulnerable children in the Nyanza Province of Kenya. After visiting Become projects during the summer of 2012, and continuing on to work at BRAC Uganda during her Glocal internship, Shira looks forward to returning to East Africa upon the completion of her degree this summer.

With her experience in health work and consulting, Shira plans to pursue a career that focuses on women and public health in a development framework.

A Look at a Reproductive and Family Health Initiative at BRAC Uganda

Shira Lawrence, MA Glocal Community Development Studies School of Public Policy, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Introduction

This poster will provide a picture of reproductive, sexual, maternal, and family health issues in both rural and urban settings around Kampala, Uganda, which I encountered during my 4-month internship with BRAC Uganda. During this time I wrote a health manual which would be used in an *AHP in which young women in the *ELA groups would be trained in these issues.



BRAC, founded in Bangladesh in 1972, is a development organization dedicated to alleviating poverty by empowering the poor to bring about change in their own lives.

Since its launch in Uganda in 2006, BRAC has become the largest development organization in the country and a major provider of microfinance.

As a major microfinance provider, BRAC uses an integrated Microfinance Multiplied approach to helping people rise out of poverty by providing support services in agriculture, livestock and poultry, health, adolescent development and youth education. BRAC's programs are bolstered by rigorous research, monitoring and auditing.

The Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents—ELA Program

BRAC's ELA program is designed to socially and financially empower young women between the ages of 13 to 22. Currently targeted exclusively at vulnerable teenage girls, the program combines innovative livelihood and life-skills training with a customized microfinance program. Organized into 690 clubs, the program provides a safe place for them to socialize and take part in group activities as well as a forum for life-skills training.

The clubs and the training courses are run and managed by the adolescents themselves. Two girls from each club are selected and trained by BRAC supervisors to be adolescent leaders. They have to be at least 19 years old. These leaders are responsible for management of all the clubs' activities and conducting the training courses.

¹ <http://www.brac.com/press-releases/brac-empowers-and-empowers-adolescent-leaders>

The Adolescent Health Promoter, AHP, Program



The AHP program was created to increase knowledge about reproductive health, the use of contraceptives, family planning and maternal health in ELA clubs. Each club would have a mentor or club leader who would receive training in these health issues using the manual I created. This program design gives group mentors and leaders the opportunity to become club health promoters and earn a small income from selling health products to the young women in their club.

A Snapshot of Sexual and Reproductive Health in Uganda



- Fertility Rate:** Total fertility rate, 6.1 (2010)²
- Family Planning:** Contraceptive prevalence = 24% (2010)³
- Rates of Adolescent Pregnancy:** Women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18, 33% (2000-2010)⁴
- Early Marriage:** Female Adolescents aged 15-19, who are currently married/in union, 20 % (2000-2010)⁵
- Sexually Transmitted Infections:** Adult HIV Prevalence Rate 6.5% (2010)⁶
- Maternal Health:** 435 deaths per 100,000 live births (2008)⁷

¹ <http://www.undp.org/microcountry/uganda>
² <http://www.undp.org/microcountry/uganda>
³ <http://www.undp.org/microcountry/uganda>
⁴ <http://www.undp.org/microcountry/uganda>
⁵ <http://www.undp.org/microcountry/uganda>
⁶ <http://www.undp.org/microcountry/uganda>
⁷ <http://www.undp.org/microcountry/uganda>

Creating the Reproductive Health Manual

- The Needs Assessment**
 - Visits to ELA clubs in and around Kampala.
 - Informal focus groups to assess existing knowledge and knowledge gaps in sexual, reproductive, and family health.
 - Informal interviews with target population to acquire information related to major health issues that they face, as well as the biggest hurdles that they encounter when trying to access health services and information.



ELA club members attend a training session using the Reproductive Health Manual

Findings from the Needs Assessment

- Lack of family planning: during the focus group discussions it became apparent that many women used some type of family planning, but they did not always have access to their preferred type of contraception.
- Condom Usage: A majority of women interviewed were not using condoms regularly, due to their own preferences or that of their partner. A number of the women did not know how to use condoms and requested a tutorial on using them, suggesting an overall lack of sex education.
- Sexual activity at a young age: many women in the ELA clubs were not in secondary school due to their inability to pay school fees. No longer in school, these young women were more likely to become sexually active at a younger age with boys hanging around in their villages.
- Transactional sex: Many ELA club members discussed a phenomenon in which girls would seek out older men who would buy them gifts, needed material goods, and even school fees in exchange for sex.

The Manual: Focal Issues

- Family Planning: Giving program participants the resources to make educated decisions about when to have children, and emphasizing the benefits of child spacing for the women themselves and their families at large.
- Educating young mothers about family health issues: including newborn and child care, nutrition, and three common and deadly illness prevalent amongst children in Uganda; Malaria, Pneumonia, and diarrheal diseases.
- Detection and Prevention: Emphasizing the need to detect illness and infections for the women, girls, and their children and the need to seek immediate health care instead of the alternatives: self-diagnosing, home treatment or obtaining no treatment at all.



ELA club members listening to their mentor discuss the risks associated with early pregnancy

The Manual: Challenges

- Trying to answer the health needs of the women in the target population including improved access to health services and products, with the understanding that health education, which we were providing, could not answer those needs on its own.
- Creating an in depth reproductive health manual without subject experts—many of the questions that women in the ELA clubs asked me were beyond my scope of knowledge, and I knew that we would not be able to provide them with health care professionals who could answer those questions.



BRAC Uganda, 2010. Photo: BRAC Uganda. <http://www.brac.com/press-releases/brac-empowers-and-empowers-adolescent-leaders>

The AHP Program Evaluation Plan

The AHP program is being rolled out with the understanding that additional research will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention using Randomized Control Trial, RCT.

The Research Question:

What is the impact of layering the AHP program on the ELA program, on sexual and reproductive health knowledge, attitudes and practices among ELA members, their friends and their family?

Looking Forward:

Recommendations for Improving the AHP Program

The impact of the manual and the AHP program will become apparent in the coming years. However from my experience, it became clear, that without greater access to health services, health products, and the simultaneous targeting and training of men in these communities, it will be difficult to achieve significant change in health behavior.

In order to change behavior it will be crucial to pair health education with better access to health care. Accordingly, partnering with organizations that specialize in providing health services, or work to strengthen public institutions that should be providing health services. The power of partnerships: Partnerships allow for greater reach, access to more audiences including men, children, and community leaders. Collaboration with civil society groups, local NGOs, or NGOs who specialize in subject matter of this project, is key to ensuring that women and girls can have better access to both health education and health services. Partnerships with health organizations that could provide project participants with access to mobile health services, health care professionals, and health products that would not otherwise be available to them would be ideal for the AHP program.



Shira Kronich

Shira Kronich was born on Kibbutz Ketura and grew up in Australia. She obtained an Environmental Engineering Degree from the University of Melbourne, Australia, and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies at the Hebrew University.

Shira has been the Associate Director of the Centre for Trans-boundary Water Management at the Arava Institute for Environmental Studies for the last five years. The majority of her work has been in trans-boundary water and wastewater projects in the Middle East. Her work includes monitoring rural wastewater treatment facilities within Israel, developing trans-boundary programs at a regional level with Palestinian and Jordanian partners, and participating in international projects. Recently, Shira completed a four month internship at Bustan, working in the Bedouin community of Qasar A-Sir, to develop sustainable and environmental approaches for local development.

This includes awareness raising and advocacy tours, women's entrepreneurship and micro-businesses and permaculture gardens and design.

Shira is excited to continue her work in the field of development in the Middle East focusing on water, wastewater and environmental solutions promoting cooperation and conflict resolution. Shira would like to continue implementing sustainable, accountable and human rights based approaches to development in the region as well as globally.

A Sustainable Approach to Development in Qasar A Sir

Shira Kronich, Glocal Community-Development studies



سustainable community action for arab and people of color
 سالكات مجتمعية للبيئة والزراعة
 סיוע קהילתי להקמת קופת המזון והאכילה

Sustainable Development



British Friends of The Hebrew University
 Our Future is Here

"Sustainable development is that development which allows us to meet the needs and aspirations of both present and future generations always in a concrete social-historic and environmental context without undermining the capacity of nature and cultures for self-regeneration, while giving special attention to the eradication of poverty, social injustice, and inequalities in the relations among nations."
(International Union, 1989)

"Sustainable development requires that communities be self-sufficient, that people's control over their own lives be increased, and that the social and cultural identity and decision-making capacities of communities be maintained and strengthened"
(International Union, 1989)

Community Empowerment

Advocacy

Permaculture

Local Economy

Eco Khan

- Community center
- Based on traditional knowledge & entrepreneurship



Micro Business initiatives

Sewing Group

- Empowering women in the village
- Confidence & Capacity Building
- Traditional and sustainable methods of production



Land rights & compensation

- Recognition of land claims as part of a just, long term solution



Awareness raising

"Negev Unplugged Tours"

- Hosted tours, aiming to create deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities for Bedouins and Israelis in the Negev
- Environmental & traditional knowledge



Time & commitment

- Activities consolidated over time
- Changes are behavioral or structural
- "As communities become more skillful in addressing challenges, these more complex barriers can also be addressed, leading to fuller participation"



Approach

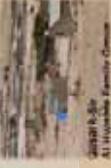
Working at the communities pace and approach



Alternative model of Bedouin Settlement

Addressing development challenges, such as

- Infrastructure
- Job opportunities
- Education
- Village planning



Women's & Community Gardens

- Dispersed small household garden for intensive food production
- Land rehabilitation and food security



Challenges

1. Power Dynamics

Inherent inequalities of power distribution

- Outsider/insider
- Bedouin/ Jewish
- Developed/ underdeveloped
- Community participation is very difficult

2. Elite & Spatial Bias

Scope of community engagement

- Members of the community Bustan communicate/engage with?
- Does this type of communication sustaining hierarchy of power or empowering the community?
- Limited representation of certain fractions of the community.

3. Acknowledging the paradox and complexity of development

Working in complex reality

- Differing understanding of how change will proceed and who will lead the process.
- Duality of role of state and the community
- Does Bustan compromise its value base by being part of the development industry?

Lived experience also moves beyond the merely 'local' to bridge localities, communities, and landscapes, potentially providing a rich source of interchange among different 'local' knowledge.



Maya Oren

Maya was born in Israel, moved to the San Francisco Bay Area with her family in 1994, and returned to Israel in 2009, at age 27.

Maya obtained her undergraduate degree in Political Science and Human Geography from the University of California In Los Angeles (UCLA), and her Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Maya has recently completed a four-month internship at BRAC Uganda, a Bangladeshi-based INGO which provides women with micro-loans using a holistic multi-faceted approach to alleviating poverty. During her internship, Maya worked in the Research and Evaluation Unit and focused on planning, conducting and analyzing a qualitative study, aimed at measuring the effectiveness of BRAC's Agriculture Program in Eastern Uganda.

Maya has spent the past six years working for local NGOs in the San Francisco Bay Area and Israel that focus on women, human rights, and diaspora issues in the fields of program coordination and management, evaluation, and fundraising. Through her Permaculture studies and involvement in local community gardens, Maya has also developed a passion for the local food movement and sustainable urban agriculture.

Maya is looking to continue her work with women, focusing on issues of capacity building, food security and sustainable development in the developing world.

A Qualitative Evaluation of BRAC Uganda's Agriculture Program

Assessment of program effectiveness and adoption of new technologies
 Maya Oren, MA Glocal Community Development Studies | Faculty of Social Sciences, Hebrew University



Introduction

BRAC is a Bangladeshi-based INGO established in 1972, and has been active in Uganda since 2006. BRAC Uganda's work is based on providing poor women with microloans. It uses a holistic approach whereby it offers health, agriculture, and empowerment programs to those women and their families.

Uganda's Agriculture Situation (World Bank Data)

- 34.5 Million:** Uganda's current population
- Over 80%:** Ugandan households in rural areas that depend on subsistence agriculture for food and income generation
- 92%:** Rural Ugandan women who work in some form of agriculture
- 52%:** Rural Ugandan men who work in some form of agriculture
- 23.7%:** Returns from agriculture as percentage of Uganda's GDP
- 90%:** Agriculture sector's contribution to Uganda's total export earnings (2008/9)

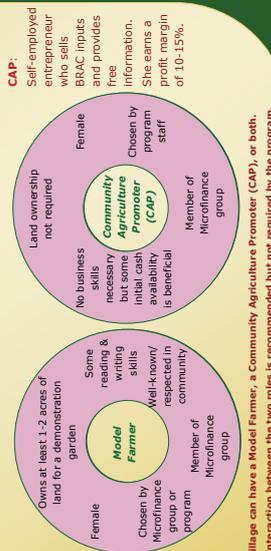
BRAC Uganda's Agriculture Program

BRAC Uganda's agriculture program began in August 2008

Program Objectives:	The Program Provides (provision of extension services):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve the livelihoods and food consumption of the rural population through productivity gains. This often involves changing subsistence agriculture to more commercial farming. ● Generate greater income ● Create more jobs, especially in rural areas ● Ensure food security for the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Free information and trainings on modern agriculture and crop production ● Credit services through the BRAC microfinance program ● High quality agricultural inputs at affordable prices ● Introduction of technology-enabled farming (low lift pumps, power tillers etc.) at an experimental/demonstration level

The Program Model

Model Farmer:
 A small-scale female farmer who seasonally trains fellow female farmers in her village on modern farming practices. She receives free training and inputs for her demonstration garden.



Evaluation Goals

- To understand the Community Agriculture Promoter (CAP) and Model Farmer programs' provision of extension services
- To gauge the levels of adoption of new farming technologies amongst General Farmers
- Due to a funder's request, recommend which of the two programs is more effective so that funding can be cut from it *

Sample Selection

Using existing seed sales data, villages were mapped and chosen based on the following:

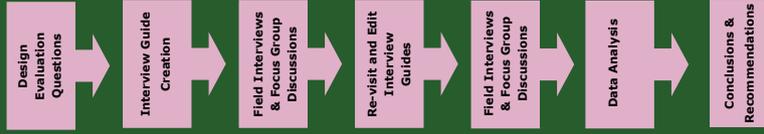
15 CAPs from 15 branches (One CAP per branch)	50% high sales performers	50% from villages far from the commercial center
	50% low sales performers	50% from villages near the commercial center

At each village, we conducted individual in-depth interviews with the CAP and Model Farmer, and focus group discussions with General Farmers who were trained by the Model Farmer (total of 30 interviews and 15 discussions).

Surveyed Villages



Evaluation Stages



Evaluation Questions

1. What is the Community Agriculture Promoter (CAP) Provision of Extension Services?

What is the reach of the CAPs? Can CAP activity solely account for the adoption of improved seeds, or can model farmers or other dealers also supply general farmers and community members with improved seeds?

2. What is the Model Farmer (MF) Provision of Extension Services?

What is the reach of the MF? To what extent do farmers adopt the technology that MFs promote/teach in the trainings?

3. Is there synergy between roles?

Could one party do both jobs? Is employing MFs or CAPs more cost effective for BRAC? Which role has a bigger impact on farmers? How much do CAPs and MFs interact and how overlapping are their social networks?

4. What is the added value of the CAP to the community?

Why do people buy from CAPs? Is it because they are trusted, the BRAC brand, convenience, price, etc? What constraints are CAPs relaxing?

5. What is the added value of the MF to the community?

Why do farmers attend their trainings? Are farmers actually adopting the improved technologies, why or why not? What constraints are MFs relaxing?

6. How dependent are CAPs and MFs on BRAC support? (What is the added value of BRAC?)

Is it the access to credit through microfinance groups? Is it the training? Support from Program Assistants? Social status afforded from their BRAC role? Access to another income generating activity? Does BRAC help strengthen their social networks?

Initial Conclusions

- The program is overall successful and running well.
- BRAC seed availability is not consistent and harms farmer brand loyalty and the general food security situation in villages that depend on BRAC seeds.
- Relationships between the CAPs and Model Farmers are personality-based, however when good relations exist, all parties benefit.
- Demonstration gardens are effective tools for convincing farmers to try out new techniques.
- *In many cases there were educational overlaps between the CAPs and Model Farmers, yet there is still no clear understanding of which should be eliminated as data is still being analyzed.

Good Practices for the Evaluation Process

- Continue to use local staff as interviewers, translators, and transcribers to ensure accurate and context specific translation.
- Encourage participatory research design methods.
- Due to gaps in the data on individual sales, trainings, and contact information, place data validation calls to the Program Assistant in each branch prior to arrival.
- Cycle management: after conducting interviews in several branches, re-assess the questionnaires to ensure that they are focused, providing answers to our initial questions.



Leading a Focus Group Discussion with a group of General Farmers





Adar Zehavi

Adar acquired her undergraduate degree in Social work from the Tel-Hai College in the Upper Galilee, and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Recently, Adar completed a significant four month internship in India, Jorhart Assam, where she collaborated with the Institution for Cultural and Rural Development, I-CARD, and worked closely with local tribal communities. Her main mission was to conduct a research on rural youth urban migration and to provide in-depth analysis regarding the situation of the tribe's youth.

This was followed by an academic book -'At the farthest end: challenges and aspiration of Mising youth' - featuring the results of the research. In addition, Adar produced a short social movie based on the principles of youth-led development and published a selected part of a photography project that was implemented during the research, in the 'Glocal-Community Development' exhibition at the Hebrew University.

Adar is eager to continue her work in the field of international development, focusing on promoting development in rural areas via youth-led initiatives, by encouraging youth into positive action, reciprocal learning processes and international partnering for the support of youth development.

AT THE FARTHEST END: CHALLENGES and ASPIRATIONS of THE MISSING YOUTH

Adar Zehani



INTRODUCTION

THE MISSING, ASSAM, NORTH-EAST INDIA

Located along the Brahmaputra River since 1200 AD, the Missing is a peaceful community of approximately 1,300,000 people, with unique cultural and social characteristics which evolved out of their independent and isolated way of life. The Missing is considered as one of the most deprived and marginalized communities in Assam. Nowadays it struggles in its attempts to adjust to the affects of climate change, land losses, deforestation and social disparities within Assam.

ICARD, LOKHAL ASSAM, NORTH-EAST INDIA

The Institution for Cultural And Rural Development, ICARD, has been working with the Missing community for over a decade to promote rural development for the benefit of the tribe. ICARD has managed to create sustainable changes in the Missing villages by fostering a holistic approach which focuses on increasing civic engagement and building active leadership.

INITIATING A RESEARCH

Three years ago, the ICARD team began to notice the phenomenon of Missing youth's rural to urban migration patterns, and connected it to a lack of local employment opportunities. ICARD wanted to conduct a professional study in order to design evidence-based programming that would provide an appropriate response to the pressing issue of the Missing's rural unemployment.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR YOUTH PROMOTION

The organization's connection with the Global program was established in 2011. I arrived in September 2012 to focus on a comprehensive research on the subject at hand.

VULNERABLE EMPLOYMENT PATTERN OF MIGRATION

The research describes a unique pattern of migration by which, many Missing youth migrate to seek employment, yet struggle to bear the conditions of employment and return to their villages disappointed. The following represent the responses of 80 participants from 16 Missing villages in five districts from Assam. They will describe the main forces shaping this pattern of migration:

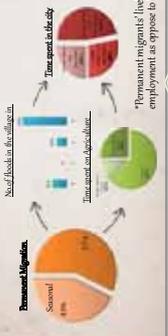
WHO IS AT RISK FOR THIS PATTERN OF MIGRATION?

- The following factors were identified as rising the risk for vulnerable migration:
 - Gender** (all the participants were males),
 - Age** (all first year of migration Meso)
 - Dropping out of high school** (70%)

"I'm 21 years old... drop-out of school at class 10. In 2006 I migrated to Mumbai... I wanted to earn money and build my life... I have no opportunity for that in the village... A friend arranged me a job as a security guard... I worked there for five months."

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CAUSES FOR MIGRATION?

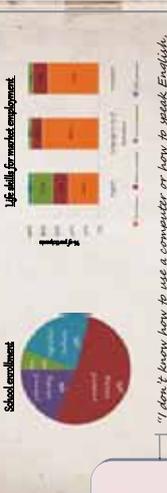
- Two major causes were identified:
 - High levels of unemployment in Missing villages**: 90% of research participants are currently unemployed.
 - Diminishing ability to sustain a living from sustainable agriculture**: namely a decrease in land available to cultivation, along with an increase in the number of floods and land erosion. This leads to higher chances of permanent and inevitable migration."



"I work about four hours a day in my family's plot during cultivation season... My village was flooded three times in 2012"

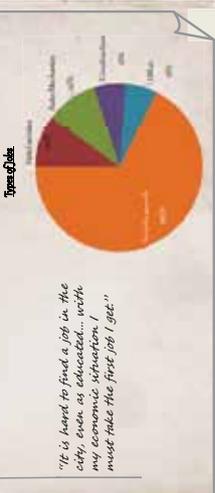
MINDING THE GAP: MISSING YOUTHS' JOURNEY FOR EMPLOYMENT

WHAT ARE THE RESOURCES INFLUENCING VULNERABLE MIGRATION?
Although most of the participants acquired education, the research highlights that this education was not sufficient for developing skills needed for employment.



"I don't know how to use a computer or how to speak English, so my employment opportunities in the city are limited."

EVERY AS A RISK FACTOR IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT
Most of the participants took the risk and went on their journey with money to last for two days in the city, without speaking the local language or having any idea of what is waiting for them. The lack of life skills vital for employment combined with the inability to endure periods of unemployment in the city seems to have major influence on the kind and terms of job the participants had.



"It is hard to find a job in the city, economic situation is not good with economic situation... I must take the first job I get."

FOLLOWING THE YELLOW BRICK ROAD

THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

- What are the current migration patterns among Missing youth?
- What can we learn from these patterns?
- What can be done in order to improve chances of successful migration and good integration into the free market economy?

THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- MAPPING** the localities of the nearest town, health & education institutions, and other services.
- COLLECTING** demographic data and identifying migration patterns.
- QUESTIONNAIRES** to gather information on migration patterns.
- INTERVIEWING** MAPPING
- DISCUSSION GROUP**
- PHOTOGRAPHY PROJECT**
- DISCUSSIONS** focusing on the experience of migration, reasons of success and failure.
- PHOTOGRAPHY PROJECT** that all participants to design a photo that captures their challenge on their way to success.

TO STRENGTHEN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

by assisting deprived communities to overcome employment obstacles and to implement strategies that are anchored in the reality of local context.

TO FRAME THE CASE OF THE MISSING YOUTH IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

creating clarity regarding the factors shaping the local phenomenon and formulating its unique message, while highlighting similarities between the isolated case study and relevant global phenomena.

TO BRING AWARENESS AND ADVOCATE FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

by highlighting the Missing youths' migration and presenting professional programs which lean on research analysis.

LOOKING AHEAD FROM THE FARTHEST END

The research findings and outcomes point out possible actions and provide creative tools that can help improve chances for the successful integration of the Missing youth into their country's developing economy:

- ICARD** is launching its second, five-month Computer-English and Development course (providing supplementary education and training in skills for employment, in addition to various youth activities that take place in the center).
- THE ORGANIZATION** is operating several vocational training programs such as tailoring and welding and is looking to broaden its vocation focused activities to allow drop-out youth to become professional employees.
- AT THE FARTHEST END**, a book incorporating the results of the study as part of Missing youth analysis, connecting the case study of the Missing youth to the unique challenges of rural youth.
- IN OUR EYES: VISUALIZING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT** is a photo exhibit capturing part of the research photography project. It intends to put a cross-national, cross-cultural spotlight on what is missing in the development process of the Missing community, to encourage the positive engagement of youth in the realm of employment and to motivate the Missing community as a whole to act for the betterment of their community.

BROKEN ENGLISH;

My Personal Notes

As the only migrant from my village I was faced with many challenges: not knowing the local language and cultural norms, handling the mission of conducting participatory research, enduring unfamiliar contexts and harsh physical conditions. Thanks to the incredible ICARD team and the courageous Missing youth, I was able to navigate safely and complete the research.

The following are my best practices "pressure map" for participatory research with rural youth:



YOUTH OUTREACH:

- Creating trust and will to take part in the study amongst potential participants.
- Promoting the research through peer advocacy.
- Extending the duration of stay in the villages and taking part in routine activities.
- Collaborating with ICARD's field teams in the villages during the field visits.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT:

- Encouraging the participants to share their thoughts and experiences and take an active role in the research.
- Ensuring an intimate and safe environment throughout the research, encouraging spontaneous conversations, keeping a curious and open discussion environment.
- Starting the research with my personal and professional background and explaining the causes and purpose of the research.
- Designing a research process which is stimulating, challenging and applicable:
 - Favoring the use of self-reporting methods over accurate measurement.
 - Limiting the length of the research.

INTERCULTURAL GAPS:

- Language barriers:**
 - Ideally a translator from the villages joined with the research translator during the field visits. This way familiarity with both research methodology and participants was achieved more easily.
 - The discussion group's conversations were recorded to reduce time spent on translation during the research.
 - Double translation of the data to ensure proper understanding of its content.
- Cultural differences:**
 - Adopting to suitable dress and behavior code, striving for mutual understanding regarding time and space issues.
 - Learning through experience which questions to ask, how to phrase them and how to create a dialogue through them.
 - Incorporating academic research on tribal populations' way of life, to highlight their unique strengths and challenges.
- Literacy limitations:**
 - Minimum use in research methodology that required reading and writing; writing questions as clearly as possible; double checking English to Assamese translation.
 - Clarifying the questionnaire's instructions and questions by reading them aloud.
 - Articulating the oral data to a coherent problem analysis.



Rina Kedem

Rina was born in the United States and grew up in Israel. She obtained her undergraduate degree in Sustainable Community Development and Environmental Studies from Prescott College, Arizona and her Masters in Glocal Community Development at the Hebrew University.

Rina initiated, managed and coordinated various projects of environmental cooperation between Israelis, Palestinians, Jordanians and Americans in the fields of education, leadership, dialogue and sustainable development. Rina is a freelancer and works with the Arava Institute for Environmental Studies and the Arava and Dead Sea Science Center. She is also the co-founder of the EcoME Center- a center for peace and ecology at the Almog/Jericho junction.

Rina recently completed a four month internship with Towns Association for Environmental Quality in Sakhnin. Her work included facilitation and organization of staff trainings and strategic development of several projects - the main one being "Ecological Conservation and Economic Development in Al Batouf" (Beit Netufa Valley). Her work included development through the fields of eco-tourism, social-environmental entrepreneurship, conservation agriculture and Asset Based Community Development, all in the context of Jewish-Arab relations.

Rina is interested in continuing her career in sustainable development, focusing on development in conflict and post conflict areas, in the Palestinian- Israeli context as well as abroad. She is interested in advancing development work that includes reciprocity and mutual learning with local communities, especially tribal and indigenous ones.



حبي يا بلدي Baladi My Love & Development in Al Batouf Valley, Israel

Conservation & Development in Al Batouf Valley, Israel

Rina Kedem, MA Glocal Community Development Studies Hebrew University



Introduction to the area:

Sakhnin

- Central Arab city in the lower Galilee
- Strong traditional community based on local businesses & agriculture
- Sakhnin is an emerging rapid processes of development, modernization & urbanization

From Theory to Practice: Main actors and approaches:

Eco-tourism: (see also, 2003)

"Tourism is the largest growing industry in the world"

Planet	Description	Core values
People	Caring for the well-being of the environment of Al Batouf and its habitats	Caring for the well-being of the community and diversity of Al Batouf
Profit	Caring for the economic well-being of the local population	Culture, heritage and diversity

(The International Ecotourism Society, 2002)

Conservation Ecology

"is the study of the relationships of living things to the environment, how those relationships change through time, and how human activities augment or impair those relationships. Maintaining or restoring habitats to support natural patterns in biodiversity is an important practical application in this field."

(Boring College, 2012)

Conservation Agriculture:

- Connects & aligns local practices and farmers to ecological well-being
- Local farmer groups and field schools
- Farmer markets & preservation of "Baladi" types

(Nevo, 2008)

Asset Based Community Development (ABCD):

- Evaluates existing human and natural resources of community & area
- Follows the wishes and needs of the local community
- Strengthens the local community and leadership

(Jahredd & Gough, 2008)

Community & Economy

TAEC

Organizational background: Towns Association for Environmental Quality, Sakhnin:

Established in 1993 TAEC functions as a governmental environmental unit as well as an NGO and aims to:

- Change attitudes and lifestyle towards natural resource management
- Apply core values of the Arab culture and heritage in order to create a sustainable society that cares for the rights of the next generations

Main Activities:

- Education & training
- Research & Development
- Environmental planning
- Policy formation & consultation

Situation analysis

National development plan threatens ecology & landscape of the valley	Conservation of ecology & landscape led by green bodies prevents development	TAEC takes responsibility to find the "golden path" that will balance the needs of conservation & development	A community led multi-faceted approach based on sustainable development: "The Maslachit Pilot"
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Priority needs of community:

Water	Infrastructure	Income
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Research and project question:

How can the well being of the human and ecological systems which are under threat be improved?

Main Goal	Objectives	Methods	Activities
Improvement of ecological diversity	Conservation of ecological diversity	Map & monitor species	Education & training
Income of farmers & families	Develop eco-tourism business plan	Change conventional agriculture methods	Al Batouf eco-trail
Improve economic planning & labeling marketing	Improve economic planning & labeling marketing	Women cooperatives	Social entrepreneurship
Individual mentorship	Individual mentorship	Women cooperatives	Individual mentorship

Project details and achievements so far:

- Initial needs assessment with local community
- 529 Dunams donated by farmers and their family in the pilot area of Maslachit
- More than 65 farmers involved
- Ongoing monitoring & mapping of ecological team
- Ongoing consultation & mentorship of agriculture team
- Initial change of agricultural practices; decreased use of pesticides & fertilizers
- Ongoing capacity building & leadership training with seven women groups
- Ongoing planning and strategic meetings with stakeholders

Challenges:

- Volatile and sensitive setting due to the prolonged history of mistrust between Arabs and Jews in the area.
- Increased revenue and yield of organic produce takes time and difficult to quantify benefits in first 3 years
- Relating to concepts of ecological and biological diversity to the local communities
- Lack of formal role for TAEC in the master plan created by government officials
- Urgent needs of the farmers that cannot be immediately met by this project (i.e. increase of water supply for agriculture)
- Complicated gaps between: "Developing" areas in a "developed" country and between sectors of society

Midterm Conclusions:

- Trust is crucial in community development; trust that is created through personal relationships, depth & continuity
- TAEC position between the local communities and the authorities needs to receive a formal status
- This project needs to be forwarded by Arab staff for the local Arab community
- Motivation of local community increases when mainly Arab & Palestinian staff are involved
- Reconnecting the local community to conservation values should be done through their own culture and heritage
- Development and conservation are possible through a holistic approach led by and for the local community.





Yaara Katan

Yaara obtained her undergraduate degree in Sociology, Anthropology and political Science from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies, also from the Hebrew University.

Yaara recently completed a four-month internship with Sarvodaya, a local NGO in Sri Lanka, working on a peace building and post war reconciliation project, while evaluating sustainability and promoting income generation solutions.

Yaara has a vast background in education, mainly as a nature guide working for schools. In recent years, Yaara has widened her fields of interest, working in the Movement for Quality Governance, as well as volunteering at one of the opposition parties in the Israeli Parliament. This has focused her attention on the importance of strengthening civil societies, encouraging minority groups to take responsibility for their own lives, and raise their voices demanding equal rights.

Yaara has recently moved to Kibbutz Harduf with her husband, and together they are trying to establish a Jewish-Arab Galilee cooperation, promoting coexistence. She is seeking opportunities to further her career working with populations in conflict and empowering civil societies to take meaningful non-violent and democratic actions to improve their way of living in stability and peace, through civic independent initiatives.

Between Participatory Approach and Sustainability Inter-Faith Cooperation for Community Development and Social Empowerment



sarvodaya
Shanthi Sena Movement



Presented by:
Yaara Katan

Sri Lanka has endured one of the more brutal civil wars of the last century, lasting 26 years and claiming more than 80,000 lives. The Sri Lankan government's military victory in May 2009 brought an end to the violence but left many challenges in its wake, as reports of civilian deaths and violations of human rights rise and the grievances of Tamil and Muslim minorities remain unmet.



INTRODUCTION

The Inter-religious Cooperation for Community Development and Social Empowerment project attempts to establish strong cooperative relationships between Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian Religious leaders who can influence their peers and followers towards inter-communal tolerance. 80 religious leaders were selected to participate together in a series of trainings on conflict transformation. In addition, the religious leaders lead their own inter-faith community projects and act as key players in promoting positive community relations.

PARTICIPATORY BASED APPROACH

At the community level, the project emphasizes the Participatory Based Approach and encourages the religious leaders to take an active part in their own communities. With the support of Sarvodaya staff, the religious leaders are in charge of building the budget for their projects, as well as planning, implementing and evaluating it.

BACKGROUND

Map of Sri Lanka



Sri Lanka's ethnic groups tend to be regionally divided, however in the Eastern District all three local groups (Sinhalese, Tamil, and Muslim) live in close proximity. Although everyone is relieved that the war is over, mistrust and hostility run deep, as do the social and psychological wounds of war. While the Sinhalese government insists that the country's only problem is one of economic development, addressing ethnic tensions in Sri Lanka makes the recovery more complex.

CHALLENGES

- *Focusing too much attention on bridging across the four religions in Sri Lanka.* According to the religious leaders, other important goals such as finding ways out of poverty and dealing with governmental bureaucracy were not addressed.
- *Lack of emphasis placed on program continuity.* As the funding ended, so did the community projects, without planning for the future.



Computer class for Hindu, Christian and Buddhist children



Tamil and Sinhalese teenagers give hands for peace before having a 'Shramadana' - A mutual work for the community

RESEARCH METHODS

- In-depth interviews with five religious leaders, eight community members (from three different communities) and seven Sarvodaya staff.
- Analysis of documents and reports.
- Observation of trainings and the projects in the field.



Religious leaders' Training

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

- Adopting *Income Generation* initiatives for each of the communities projects which could create sustainable means of living and ensure project continuity independently of Sarvodaya's funding.
- Stimulating civil society for *human rights* demanding and inserting it as part of the community's and general society's reality.



Christian, Hindu and Muslim women creating palmira products



Avihai Stollar

Avihai was born and raised in the Krayot, a metropolitan in the North of Israel. He received his tertiary education at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; First as a bachelor student, majoring in international relations and comparative religion and later in the 'Glocal' community development program, where he acquired his master's degree.

Throughout the last six years Avihai has taken part in various social activism endeavors, mainly in the political sphere. His vast experience in the field of human rights has equipped him with tools for research work, advocacy and project management. Currently, he works as the research coordinator in the veterans' group 'Breaking the Silence'.

In the fall of 2012 Avihai initiated and facilitated the execution of a Citizen Journalism program, as part of his four month internship in the Sri Lankan organization 'Sarvodaya'. The program aimed to train a group of social activists in participatory journalism, through the use of new media and smartphone technologies, as a means for advancing social participation.

Avihai aspires to participate in projects focusing on the seam between rights based advocacy and social and political empowerment.

Citizen Journalism

Everyone has a voice.
Our aim is to make it heard.



What

The Citizen Journalism project aims to equip men and women from rural communities with the skills and knowledge necessary for participatory journalism. By mobilizing access to information and Communication Technologies (ICT) infrastructures, the program aims to empower marginalized communities.

Goals

- Empower individuals and communities by introducing media tools to remove social isolation.
- Advance inter-community understanding and dialog by raising awareness of various opinions and views.
- Support good governance by facilitating independent media for increased transparency and citizen participation.

Why

The process of democratization and social empowerment starts with access to information and with freedom of expression. Citizen Journalism promotes these goals by placing a microphone and a camera in the hands of villagers, but more importantly by exposing him or her to the strengths that now lay in his or her hands.

Who

The Citizen Journalism pilot program that took place in Sri Lanka in late 2012 trained 4 social activists in Citizen Journalism skills. Among the facilitators were journalists, photographers and new media experts.

How

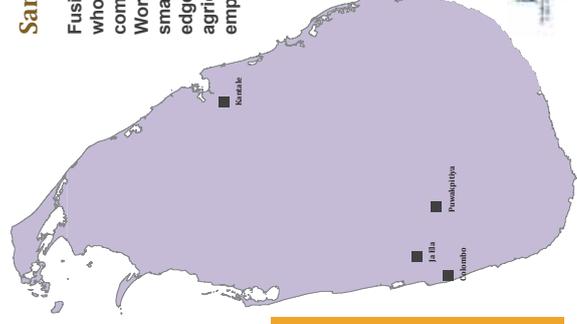
The training process focuses on personal coaching and hands-on field experience. Round table sessions, practical workshops and weekly exercises which enabled the participants with a gradual learning process. The trainees learned about journalism and the use of new media from local professionals and exercised their newly acquired skills.

Where

Sri Lanka, where the program took place provided opportunities but also with challenges. While cellular exposure and internet penetration show a dramatic rise, many fear for the country's democracy and freedom of expression. The program's participants came from various towns around the country and met each weekend in Kotte, where the workshops took place.

Sarvodaya - Fusion

Fusion is a non profit social enterprise, whose mission is the e-Empowerment of communities around Sri Lanka. Working with telecenters, mobile phones and smart devices Fusion builds cross cutting edge programs in the sectors of education, agriculture, micro-finance, youth and women empowerment.



Participants' origin communities



For more information contact Avihai Stolar at avihai.stolar@mail.huji.ac.il



Tal Ben Jaaqov

Tal obtained his undergraduate degree in Sociology & Anthropology and Generative Linguistics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and his Masters in international Community Development, also from the Hebrew University.

Tal has recently completed a 4 four month internship with 'Village Health Works', a community based NGO situated in Burundi. He was assigned to the organization's economic development department where his work focused on the promotion of a network of women's cooperatives along with a myriad of other income generating and capacity building initiatives.

Tal has considerable professional and volunteering experience, spanning a variety of fields, including business management, environmental and special education and worker's rights. He is adapt at learning new languages and working in cross cultural settings and is skilled at project management, community mobilizing, multi disciplinary research and resource development.

Tal is seeking opportunities to pursue work in rural development, believing in a comprehensive and rights based approach and hoping to capitalize on his existing skill set while expanding his ground level understanding of the ties between food security, health and economic development.



Miriam Moody

Miriam, a Philadelphia native, moved to Israel two years ago.

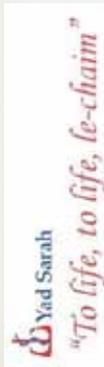
Miriam obtained her Bachelor's degree in Cultural Anthropology and Comparative Religion from the University of Rochester in 2009, and her Master's from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Community Development Studies.

Miriam first became interested in development work while conducting qualitative research in Rahat, Israel about Bedouin women's' education. This research later became part of Miriam's honors thesis in anthropology at the University of Rochester, and inspired her to continue working in the field of community development.

From 2009-2010, Miriam had the opportunity to work with the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) as a service corps fellow in Eastern Ukraine, organizing volunteer initiatives with local youth to promote community empowerment and participation. Upon her return to the United States, Miriam found her niche working with older adults in the field of public health, and continues to engage with this population today.

Miriam recently finished an internship at Yad Sarah in Jerusalem, where she worked in the rehabilitation department to assess community health programs with the goal to improve departmental service delivery and foster client empowerment. After completing her internship, Miriam was hired by Yad Sarah and currently works as an organizational consultant, assisting the rehabilitation department to strengthen rehab therapy programming.

Miriam is eager to continue her work in the field of international development, focusing specifically on population aging and public health initiatives in the developing world.



Community-Based Health Initiatives in Israel:

Caring for the Sick and Filling Gaps in Health Service Provision
 Yad Sarah: A Case Study, by Miriam Moody



What is Community-Based Health?: Theory and Practice

Community-based health initiatives respond to a locally expressed need for a change in health care access and delivery. Coming from within the community, these grassroots movements offer innovative models that address and resolve gaps in state health service provision and care.

Community Health: Public Voices

- On a policy level, community capacity for improving health is most effective if the community takes ownership of local dialogue and feels connected to decisions being made (Scutchfield, Reson and Hall: 2004)
- Public action complements institutional action – listening to citizens should improve official programmatic decision-making (ibid)

Local health concerns drive individuals and communities to public action. In Israel, Yad Sarah serves as a novel prototype through which to examine community-based initiatives that respond to public health needs and that fill a gap in government service provision.

The Role of the State in the Provision of Health Services

Today, care and services for the elderly have become a major component of Israel's health and social service capabilities.

While the total population has increased five-fold since the country's establishment, the number of senior citizens (age 65+) has increased ten-fold, now representing nearly 10 percent of Israel's 7 million inhabitants. Israel's population aging, trends of global demographic trends, places increased public demand for health care on the state budget and infrastructure.

Taking into consideration the large number of Israelis seeking medical assistance, and those who will be in need of health care services in the future, local policy makers must question national preparedness for health service delivery for a growing, and aging, population:

Q: In a welfare state, such as Israel, what is the role and responsibility of NGOs (as service providers) to respond to the health care needs of the public?

What is Yad Sarah?: Organizational Background

Founded in 1976, Yad Sarah is Israel's largest voluntary organization, providing a range of free and low-cost services to communities throughout the country that are designed to make life easier for sick, disabled and elderly people and their families.

Mission Statement

To keep the ill and the elderly in their homes and out of institutions as long as possible. Home care in the natural environment of the family is most conducive to healthy recuperation, both physically and emotionally. It also costs both family and state much less.

Foundation of Yad Sarah's Service Delivery: A Communal Commitment to Healthy Living

Yad Sarah strives to enhance the quality of life for people who are coping with difficulties in functioning. At the core of Yad Sarah's existence as a volunteer organization is a commitment to mutual social responsibility. Volunteers and contributors from every part of the social and communal fabric share this commitment. Together with the Yad Sarah staff, they create and provide an array of home and community services for anyone who needs a helping hand, whether temporarily or for an extended period of time.

Community Rehabilitation: A Look at Yad Sarah's Community-Based Health Model

The day rehabilitation center at Yad Sarah's Jerusalem branch was established in response to an observed need for rehabilitative services for Jerusalem-area residents suffering from brain-related traumas.

The foundation of the rehabilitation center as a formal service offered by Yad Sarah reflects the core elements of the organization's mission as well as the larger societal impact:

- Meeting local needs: No formal state provision of rehabilitative services
- Department objective: To maintain clients' level of functioning to produce active and healthy members of society and to prevent further injury
- Volunteerism: The rehabilitation department utilizes volunteers and students, promoting social responsibility, professional development, and an inexpensive and effective form of health service delivery

Examples of rehabilitation services provided include the following therapies: Occupational, Physical, Speech, Horticultural, Computer, Art, Drama and Music

Filling the Gap in Service Delivery: The Role of the NGO

A nation-wide community-based organization, Yad Sarah instructs policy-makers about health care services that are fiscally smart and informed by community needs. While not all services are feasible in the long-term, Yad Sarah provides much-needed immediate access to care for sick, disabled and elderly populations at little to no cost to the state. The cost-effectiveness of programs, achieved through a system of lending (medical equipment) and the utilization of volunteers, saves the state millions of dollars while promoting a model of health care delivery that encourages social responsibility.

Yad Sarah's model of service delivery functions as a buffer, safeguarding access to care in home and community settings, a service unaffordable on a national budgetary level. In this case study, the responsibility for health care is placed increasingly in the hands of individuals, families and the community, promoting public action and community empowerment to foster healthy living. However, as the community-based NGO becomes increasingly responsible for serving community health needs, the state's role in long-term care provision is minimized.

Yad Sarah's Vital Statistics

- > 400,000 people assisted annually
- 103 equipped lending branches across Israel
- 150 salaried staff and over 6,600 volunteers
- 92% of operating budget is from donations, approximately 70% of which is from within Israel
- \$18 million annual operating budget
- > \$400 million saved annually in hospital fees and long-term care costs in Israel



Itay Ziv

Itay obtained his undergraduate degree in political science and international relations from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he also acquired his Master's degree in Glocal Community Development. In addition, Itay holds a teaching certificate in history and civics from the Kerem institute for pluralistic Jewish education.

Itay has vast experience in the field of education and currently works as a civics teacher in Jerusalem's Art high-school. He is also coordinating a new and exciting project, building a new curriculum in "Global Citizenship", together with the Israeli branch of the Society of International Development (SID).

Itay spent several years in developing countries, including a 4 month internship in the Cooperative Alliance of Kenya, where he worked writing business plans for cooperatives and building organizational capacity. He also volunteered in an educational project in Uganda through Israeli NGO "Brit Olam".

Itay's main interest is economic development, and particularly cooperatives. Itay hopes to continue his involvement in the formation and evolution of cooperatives, in developed and developing countries around the world.



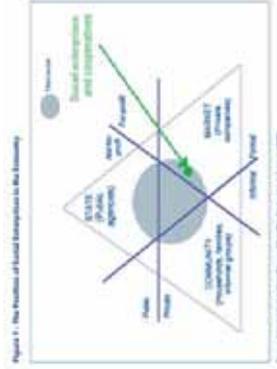
Cooperatives as a tool for Development

Itay Ziv



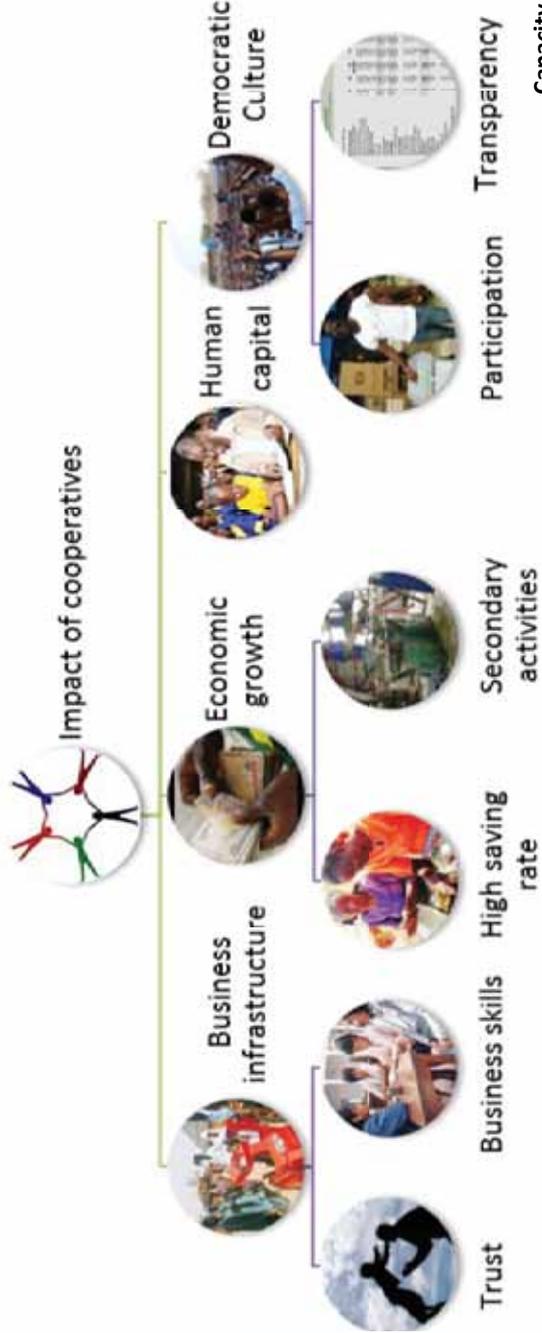
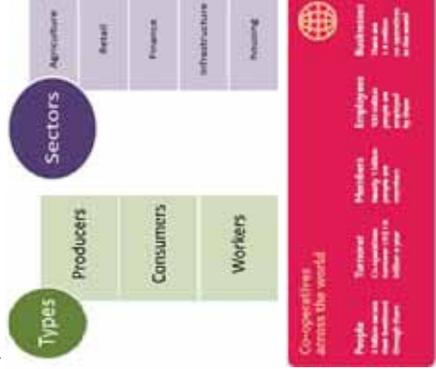
Social Business

Social enterprises are private organizations that prioritize social goals that benefit all stakeholders rather than maximizing profit for external shareholders, while applying commercial strategies and practices.



Cooperatives

A co-operative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.



The Cooperative Alliance of Kenya (CAK)

The CAK is the apex organization of the cooperative movement in Kenya. The CAK goal is to lead the movement and function as it representative in the governmental level and in regional and international forums. The main activities of the CAK can be divided into the two fields where cooperatives need assistance:

Capacity building:

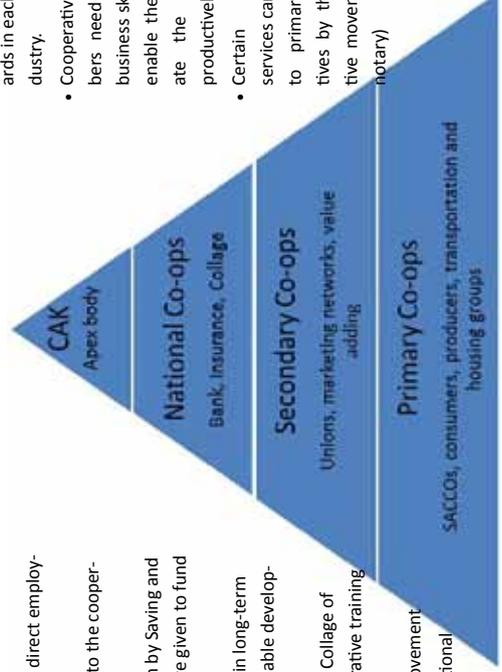
- Cooperatives need to adopt up to date techniques that can compete with the standards in each type of industry.
- Cooperatives members need to acquire business skills that will enable them to operate the cooperative productively.
- Certain professional services can be offered to primary cooperatives by the cooperative movement (audit, notary).

Advocacy:

- Cooperatives need an adequate legal framework in order to prosper and regulatory steps must be taken in order to maximize the advantage of the cooperative model.
- The cooperative sector can be significantly empowered by having a preference in government procurement.
- Both the public and the government can be encouraged to use cooperative services in certain sectors (ex. Transport).

The Cooperative movement in Kenya

- Impact:**
- More than 13,000 registered cooperatives
 - Almost 10 million members
 - 37% of the agriculture sector
 - 30% of national saving
 - The 4th largest Bank
 - Half a million people under direct employment
 - Two million jobs are linked to the cooperative sector
 - The main type of loan given by Saving and Credit Co-op (SACCOS) were given to fund school fees
 - SACCOS also tend to invest in long-term projects, promoting sustainable development
 - The Cooperative University Collage of Kenya is the leading cooperative training institute in Africa
 - The Kenyan cooperative movement enjoy regional and international status



Type of Cooperative	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Coffee cooperatives	1,852 (48.5)	4,246 (108.7)	4,815 (124.3)	4,817 (124.3)	4,817 (124.3)
Dairy cooperatives	1,290 (33.2)	1,901 (49.0)	2,347 (60.0)	2,349 (60.0)	2,349 (60.0)
Other Agricultural	1,334 (34.8)	1,417 (36.4)	1,493 (38.4)	1,512 (39.0)	1,518 (39.2)
Savings & Credit	9,761 (253.1)	10,339 (268.4)	11,409 (293.2)	13,311 (342.8)	14,409 (369.2)
Other non-agricultural	243 (6.3)	271 (7.0)	275 (7.1)	281 (7.2)	284 (7.3)
Cooperative Unions	963 (25.4)	763 (19.6)	746 (19.1)	746 (19.1)	746 (19.1)
TOTAL	17,505 (458.3)	17,971 (461.8)	19,922 (508.0)	22,768 (581.7)	24,292 (617.3)

Source: Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing, 2008: 20
Note: Equivalent USD millions provided in brackets.





Ben Vorspan

Ben obtained his undergraduate degree in Comparative Religions with a focus on Indian Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and his Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies, also at Hebrew University.

Ben has extensive experience working in the fields of education and advocacy, as well as rural development and conservation. His previous work includes curriculum development and delivering trainings on advocacy and leadership skills in Palestinian high schools. He has also worked in Cameroon promoting human rights for indigenous populations of the Congo Basin through education, advocacy and environmental conservation.

Ben recently completed his 4-month Glocal internship in Madagascar where he worked closely with members of the Betsimisaraka ethnic group in the Eastern part of the country to develop income-generating activities. He served as a communications officer for the head office in Antananarivo.

Ben's creative approaches to problem solving and strong interpersonal skills have helped guide him through his career in development. He uses his language acquisition skills to guide him through working with project stakeholders and speaks English, Hebrew, Arabic, French and Spanish, as well as some Malagasy and Turkish.

Ben is excited to continue his career in development, concentrating primarily on education and issues regarding refugees and asylum seekers.

Income Generation for the Promotion of Environmental Conservation Promoting Livelihoods Development in Rural Madagascar



Introduction:

Madagascar

- Madagascar is culturally diverse; its population ranging from Asiatic to African.
- In the world, Madagascar is home to 14 biodiversity hotspots.
- The per capita GDP in 2011 was 488 USD, down from 500 USD in 2010.
- Deforestation has claimed over 90% of Madagascar's forests.
- Subsistence agriculture is the life line for the vast majority of Madagascar's people.



Vohimana

- Vohimana is located in Eastern Madagascar and is highly threatened by deforestation.
- The corridor of primary forest has nearly disappeared and rural agriculture is on slash and burn agriculture to survive.
- The corridor of primary forest has nearly disappeared and rural agriculture is on slash and burn agriculture to survive.



L'Homme et l'Environnement (MATE)

- French NGO founded in 1991.
- Funded privately.
- Works in environmental conservation and economic development.
- Focuses on income-generating activities toward economic growth in rural areas.

Association Mercie Vohimana

- Mercie Vohimana was founded by MATE in 2001 to carry out income-generating projects in the Vohimana region.
- Members were chosen from Antananarivo.
- Income generated is meant to be reinvested in the community.

Ecotourism seeks to use the world's fourth largest income commodity, tourism, to generate economic growth in poor regions and promote conservation in threatened areas.

Ecotourism promotes sustainable travel by putting equal emphasis on sensitivity towards the local population's culture, minimizing impact on the environment, and using revenues from the tourist dollar to instigate well-being. This three-pronged approach can be seen in the three P's of ecotourism - People, Planet, and Profit.

Ecotourism can be a valuable tool in community development.



The Project: Guiding the Local Association Towards Self-Sustainability and Autonomy from the NGO

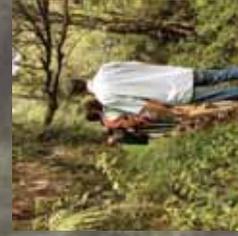


The NGO L'Homme et l'Environnement (MATE) formed a local association to carry out income-generating activities such as essential oil production, a women's artisanal cooperative, and an eco-tourism business. These initiatives aim to bring economic growth to the region and divert dependency on environmentally destructive practices.

The projects showed potential, yet due to high turn over, lack of documentation and no transparent strategic planning, the project lay in disarray.

The objective of my internship was to work with the association Mercie Vohimana to re-implement the failing project and ensure that the project was developed entirely in cooperation with the local community.

Mapped below is the project cycle I employed to re-implement the project:



Planning

- Developing clear, transparent goals with measurable impacts
- Creating logic models to be used as a reference for both the NGO and the Mercie Vohimana Association.
- Re-assessing the design of the project to better meet the assets and capacities of the local population.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Utilize findings developed in the planning stages of the project cycle to trace progress.
- Collect data gathered during the stages of implementation that can be used to assess the success of the goals and desired impacts.

Tools:

Needs Assessment

Findings

Stakeholder Analyses

Mappings



- Workshops with Mercie Vohimana to develop skills in strategic planning, budgeting, and contingency training.
- Development of touristic activities to support the business of the association.
- Designing and implementing communications strategies to promote the association.
- Additional trainings on skills such as account keeping, hotel management and guiding.

Implementation

Conclusions:

Challenges

- Engaging a community in a project established without their help.
- Poor strategic, impoverished communities to abandon slash and burn agriculture for riskier sources of livelihood.
- Negotiating visions with the reality on the ground.
- Bringing structure and accountability to a project lacking documentation and cohesion.



Outcomes

- Project beneficiaries obtained an understanding of ecotourism and the tools to use it as a means for economic growth.
- Logic models, monitoring and evaluation techniques, and project reports were created with full participation of the association Mercie Vohimana.
- Project beneficiaries' strategic planning skills, and marketing capabilities were enhanced through a series of workshops.
- Marketing strategies were produced to increase tourist traffic and advertise enhanced touristic activities.

Evaluation Findings - Suggestions for Future NGO Involvement

- The NGO's practice of paying project beneficiaries on salaries was found to be a liability to their growth and to the project's success.
- Lack of adherence to project cycle management prohibited project growth and future autonomy of beneficiaries.
- If utilization of interns and volunteers as a part of the workforce is to be used, solid coordination is required.



Keys for Developing Successful Eco-tourism Initiatives

- Involved populations must take full ownership of any initiative. If the project does not reflect their capacities and needs, it should not be carried out/a different approach should be used.
- All stakeholders should be aware of the concepts of ecotourism and must work to promote environmentalism.



Alana Ebin

Alana was born in New York and moved to Israel in 2012. She obtained her undergraduate degree in Sociology from Yeshiva University and a Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies from the Hebrew University. She is currently pursuing another Masters in Special Education, also from Hebrew University.

Alana completed her four month internship with Keshet, an Israel based organization devoted to empowering and helping children with disabilities, using a family and community based approach.

Alana has spent time working as an educator for a community school in New York, and has served as Head Counselor for several youth camps. She also served as a Coordinator for Yachad, the largest Jewish special needs organization in the U.S. In addition, Alana has spent time in Nepal volunteering with Tevel B'Tzedek. She has also volunteered in India, Peru, Chile, Hungary, and Russia.

Alana currently resides in Jerusalem and is finishing her second Masters degree. She hopes to ultimately work in a field that enables her to utilize both her Development and Special Education backgrounds.



KESHER: The Home for Special Families

Alana Ebin, Glocal Community-Development studies

COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION

CBR is a "community action strategy that ensures that people with disabilities have the same rights and opportunities as all other community members. CBR is implemented through the combined efforts of people with disabilities themselves, their families, organizations and communities, and the relevant social services. A CBR approach helps to ensure that development reaches the poor and marginalized, and facilitates more inclusive, realistic and sustainable initiatives.



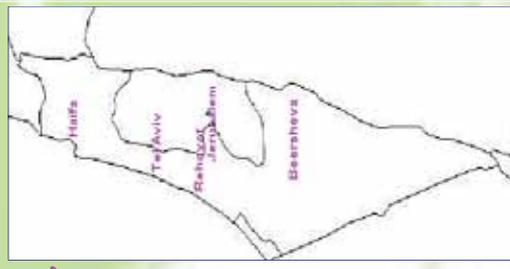
Matrix exists as a common framework for CBR initiatives. The matrix consists of five key components, each of which have five corresponding elements. CBR programs are not expected to implement every component and element of the matrix. It has been designed to allow programs to select options which best meet their local needs, priorities and resources

BENEFITS

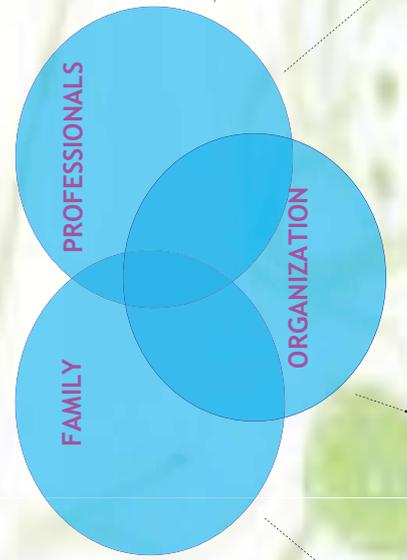
- HIGHLY ADAPTABLE
- COST EFFECTIVE
- STRONG RELATIONSHIPS
- SOCIAL INCLUSION

KESHER: A PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Kesher is a unique and groundbreaking organization, dedicated to social change, whose purpose is to promote the quality of life for families with special needs. Kesher strives to realize this goal by strengthening the status of parents and families, promoting rights, and developing services that empower and enable their full integration into society at large. Kesher operates branches across Israel and offices in five cities.



KESHER COMMUNITY



- Parents Building Communities**
A program to build a social network Special Parent Leadership Development across the country, in order to create a powerful presence of Special Families, and to foster conceptual change among the public
- Shemesh**
An initiative of two Special Mothers, Miri Weiss and Debbie Elnathan, this program works to strengthen families and develop dialogue between parents and professionals.
- Coalition for the Special Families Law**
Kesher is leading a coalition that aims to bring about the enactment of a "Special Families Law, to is to grant extended rights and services to all Special Families in Israel.
- Family Centers**
Kesher is involved in an innovative pilot program, with the objective of establishing centers for families of children with special needs in local communities.



Meredith Mishkin Rothbart

Meredith immigrated to Israel after completing her B.A. in Politics, Philosophy, and Economics from University of Pittsburgh in 2008. She is currently working toward an M.A. in the Glocal Program for Community Development at the Hebrew University.

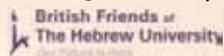
Through Glocal, Meredith joined Kids4Peace as an intern for four months and has spent her days and nights writing experiential education programs and dreaming of a peaceful future.

Meredith knew she wanted to work toward international development and peace after her military service in at the Civil Administration where her job was assisting international development agencies through the process of building infrastructure for Palestinians. While in the army, Meredith not only developed a clear goal for dedicating her career to peace efforts in development, but also met her beloved husband, Zack, who was working with UN Peacekeepers at the time. Since then, Meredith has worked with INGOs in the US, Israel, the Palestinian Authority and West Africa, including projects at the grassroots level as well as national and international initiatives.

She consults to non-profits and businesses from the region, as well as for philanthropies from the US looking to develop projects throughout Israel and the Palestinian Territories.



Meredith Mishkin Rothbart
Glocal Community Development Studies



The Goal

By developing a youth movement for participants to grow up together, Kids4Peace creates a community of peacemakers and future leaders in Jerusalem.

The Kids

Kids4Peace reaches out to youth from Christian, Jewish, and Muslim Israeli and Palestinian communities throughout the broader Jerusalem area.

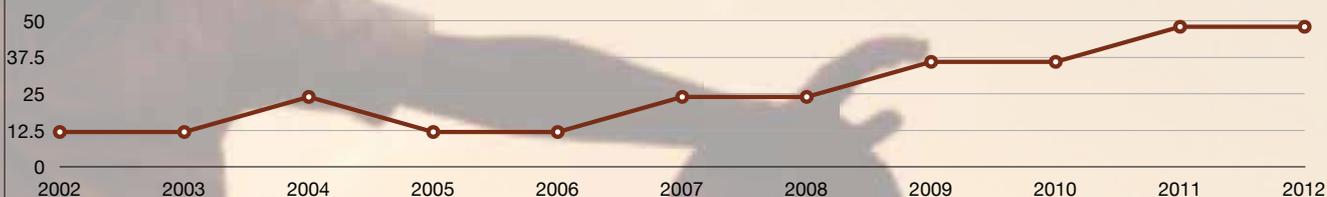
The Program

Kids4Peace begins in 6th grade with activities and summer camp. Continuation leadership programs in the youth movement last throughout high school.

The Methodology

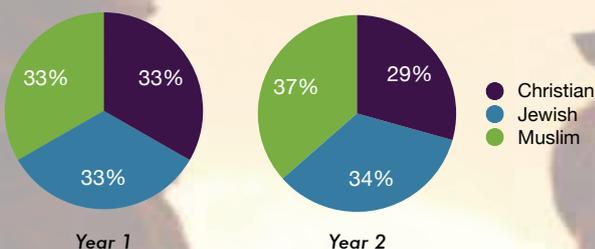
By continuing in Kids4Peace year after year and growing with the program, youth grow into strong leaders with the vision and tools to change local society.

Steady Growth in Participation: Since its first group of 12 in 2002, Kids4Peace now has over 300 alumni.



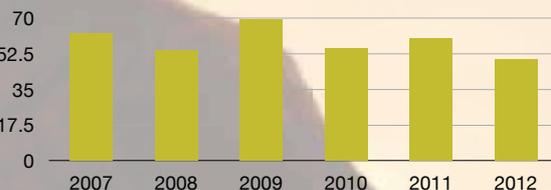
Retention Rate by Religion:

Beginning evenly divided into thirds, the religious diversity in the groups remains almost even with each year.



Retention Rate to Continuation

Kids4Peace has noticed that the retention rate is suffering with its growth. In order to evaluate, Kids4Peace is taking a step back and only running three first year camps this coming summer in order to focus more on continuation.



Case Study: When an interfaith Local Community Faces War Close to Home

Since its founding in 2002, Kids4Peace has grown substantially and matured as an organization. Luckily for the organization—growing pains in the last several years did not include an intifada, a war, or military operation affecting Jerusalem. However, this past November, during Operation Pillar of Defense—the Kids4Peace community stood at a standstill. As violence increased and bombs reached Jerusalem, all sides felt threatened. The community had a choice to make: wait for the violence to end or come together in an extremely challenging time.

Kids4Peace staff responded by working around the clock organizing an evening of interfaith prayer for the community to come together. Counselors spent hours on the phone with youth, encouraging meet-ups and facilitating arguments and dialogue. It was the first time that the Kids4Peace community as a whole felt threatened and almost even hopeless. Nearly 50 community members came on last-minute notice to this important event.



Interfaith Prayer and Song Packet

With no political agenda for the evening, Kids4Peace community members joined together to share fears and concerns, pray together, and just simply spend time together showing that even in a time of fear and hopelessness, the community can and will always be there.

1. We Intend of this event
We intend of this event to be a time of prayer, reflection, and unity. We intend of this event to be a time of prayer, reflection, and unity. We intend of this event to be a time of prayer, reflection, and unity.

2. Tonight
One I am on the edge of my seat at night, I am on the edge of my seat at night, I am on the edge of my seat at night. I am on the edge of my seat at night, I am on the edge of my seat at night.

3. Peace and Love
We pray for peace and love, we pray for peace and love, we pray for peace and love. We pray for peace and love, we pray for peace and love.

4. Universal Prayer
Creative and beautiful prayers for all people. Creative and beautiful prayers for all people. Creative and beautiful prayers for all people.

5. Christian Prayer / يسلم الكراهية
Prayers for Christians and Muslims. Prayers for Christians and Muslims. Prayers for Christians and Muslims.

6. Jewish Prayer / השכנתנו שלום
Prayers for Jewish youth. Prayers for Jewish youth. Prayers for Jewish youth.

7. Muslim Prayer / صلاة من أجل السلام
Prayers for Muslim youth. Prayers for Muslim youth. Prayers for Muslim youth.

8. دعاء السلام / Peace and Prayer
Prayers for peace and unity. Prayers for peace and unity. Prayers for peace and unity.

9. תפילת השלום / Peace Prayer
A prayer for peace and harmony. A prayer for peace and harmony. A prayer for peace and harmony.

10. صلاة السلام / Peace Prayer
A prayer for peace and unity. A prayer for peace and unity. A prayer for peace and unity.

Songs of Peace
Songs for peace and unity. Songs for peace and unity. Songs for peace and unity.

11. Salam Salam, Sit by Side
A song about sitting together. A song about sitting together. A song about sitting together.

12. Down by the Riverside
A classic hymn about peace. A classic hymn about peace. A classic hymn about peace.

13. We Can See That Peace is Coming
A song about the future of peace. A song about the future of peace. A song about the future of peace.



Amy Cowen

Amy was born in the United States and holds an undergraduate degree from Elon University in North Carolina in Anthropology, African Studies and Documentary Photography with a concentration in the narrative and plight of the Ethiopian Jews. Her studies lead her to spend significant time in both Ethiopia and Israel, where she conducted independent research and field work among Ethiopian Jewish populations. Her work later appeared in several publications, including the Jewish Quarterly. She has since been dedicated to the advancement and empowerment of the Ethiopian Jewish sector in Israel.

Following completion of her undergraduate degree, she moved to Israel and continued to pursue studies in Anthropology and Sociology at Haifa University. Currently, Amy is completing her Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Amy recently undertook a four-month internship with CARE Ethiopia where she worked on documenting the best practices and implementation approaches employed in programs dealing with safe water, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas, as well as the promotion of sexual reproductive health among child brides in the Amhara region.

Beyond her work in Ethiopia, Amy has extensive experience working with marginalized communities in Israel, serving as the operations manager at a refugee shelter for women and children from Sudan and Eritrea and co-facilitator of an English club for Druze youth. Subsequently, Amy served as a volunteer with Community Advocacy (NPO), as well as working for a local civil rights and social justice organization.

Amy is committed to the empowerment of marginalized populations and seeks to expand her career in the field of development and non-profit work both locally and abroad, focusing on advocacy, rights-based programming, and gender equity with an emphasis on combating child marriage and other harmful traditional practices.



Promoting Gender Equity & Empowerment in a Traditional Context - Ethiopia

INTRODUCTON

- > **Gender Equity and Equality**
 - Human right
 - Equal value, rights, and opportunities regardless of gender
 - Fair treatment, dignity and freedom for all
 - Essential for development and poverty reduction

> **Impediments:** Gender-based violence, harmful traditional practices (i.e., child marriage, female genital mutilation), social isolation of females, economic discrimination, sexual reproductive health inequities, subjugation of women

BACKGROUND

- > **CARE Ethiopia tackles the root causes of poverty and social injustice** through long-term sustainable development programming.
- > Because women and children suffer disproportionately from poverty, CARE specifically works with women to create permanent social change.
- > **Long-term goal:** In mutually-supportive alliances, CARE Ethiopia is committed to contributing to economic and social transformation, unleashing the power of the most vulnerable women and girls, honoring their dignity.

Region: Amhara **Zone:** South Gondar



INTERVENTION AREA: South Gondar

- Regional Characteristics**
- Patriarchal society
 - Predominantly Ethiopian Orthodox Christian - 80%
 - Primarily rural - 87%
 - Agrarian - 90% subsistence farming
 - Fertility Rate - 5.1 (births per woman)
 - Poor sexual reproductive health
 - Low educational and economic achievement of females
 - One of the highest rates of child marriage in the world - 80% of girls are married by age 18
 - Age 12 is the most common age to marry (with some as early as 7)
 - Only 9% of married girls under age 24 attend school

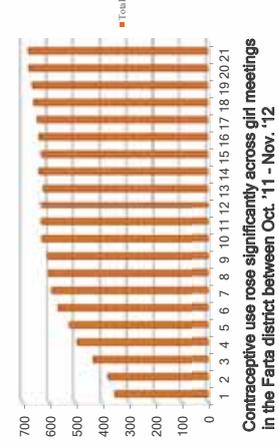
PROGRAMMING

The **TESFA Project** is a three-year development and research initiative working to promote economic empowerment and advance sexual reproductive health of 5,000 ever-married adolescent girls (ages 14-19) in South Gondar.

- > **Intervention 'Arms':**
 - Economic Empowerment (EE)
 - Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH)
 - Combined (EE & SRH)

> **Framework:**
Girl Groups: Eligible girls are organized into groups. Two peer facilitators conduct semi-monthly discussions through the use of tailored curricula on topics including: SRH, family planning, harmful traditional practices (HTPs), gender-based violence, life skills, decision-making power, savings and income-generating activities.

Social Analysis & Action Groups (SAA): Community stakeholders and government officials hold monthly dialogues to provide concurrent support to girl groups by addressing the social factors and attitudes which undermine girls' health and perpetuate disempowerment, gender inequity, early marriage and other HTPs.



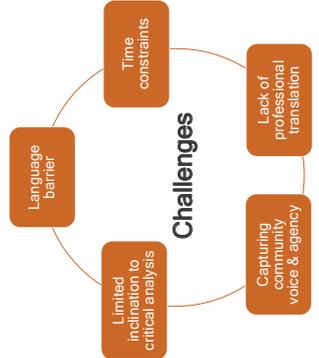
Contraceptive use rose significantly across girl meetings in the Farta district between Oct. '11 - Nov. '12

IMPACTS

- > **Positive Outcomes - Girl Participants**
 - Increase use of family planning measures, contraceptives, and health facilities
 - Increase of self-confidence, communication, decision-making power and negotiation
 - Increase in savings and income generation
 - Feeling of empowerment
 - Rise in equitable division of household labor
 - Return to education, involvement in civic associations and expression of future aspirations
- > **Unintended Positive Outcome**
 - The prevention and/or postponement of over 180 early (child) marriages
- > **Total Beneficiaries**
 - Direct (girls & SAA members): 8,654
 - Indirect: 42,000

DOCUMENTATION

- > **Goal:** documentation of the best practices and implementation approaches employed by the TESFA project
- > **Methodology:**
 - Participant observation, interviews, and focus groups with project participants, stakeholders and government officials, discussions with program staff
 - Existing organizational reports, case studies, unpublished office documents, success stories, published articles, program M & E reports



FINDINGS: BEST PRACTICES

- > **SAA Approach:** mobilization of community stakeholders in tackling inequitable social norms and HTP's (including child marriage)
- > Engagement and recruitment of religious leaders to generate greater social change and impact within communities
- > Increased partnership and cooperation with local government bodies to promote gender equity, women's empowerment, and enforcement of laws against early marriage
- > Organization of girl peer groups as a means to expand girls' social networks, support systems and the promotion of EE and SRH through the mutual learning and sharing of knowledge

RECOMMENDATIONS

- > Extend the length of the program and target intervention areas - particularly in more remote areas where child brides would be more isolated.
- > Recruit and mobilize Muslim religious leaders for SAA groups to evoke social change in Muslim villages. Parallel to the use of Biblical references by orthodox priests to combat early marriage, exploration of Islamic religious texts to fight HTPs would also be advantageous.
- > Expand the age-range for target beneficiaries since girls are forced to undergo marriage as early as age 7.





Sabita Deshemaru

Sabita was born in Bhaktapur, an ancient city in the Kathmandu Valley of Nepal. She holds a bachelor's degree in Sociology from Kathmandu University and a Master's degree in Glocal Community-Development Studies from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

After graduating from high school, Sabita volunteered in an HIV project of the United Nations Development Program in Nepal. She also joined a year-long voluntary program entitled "Community and Youth Empowerment" which worked in rural communities. Upon completion of her bachelor's degree, she began working with young girls rescued from the Indian circus in an education project. In 2009, she started to work as a coordinator for indigenous community with the Israeli non-profit organization, Tevel b'Tzedek.

Sabita has extensive experience in fields related to rural development in Nepal and recently completed a four-month internship with Samaj Pragati Sahayog (SPS), a grass root NGO located in a rural tribal area in central India, focusing on Women's reproductive health. Throughout her work, she engaged in research, project design, and evaluation, contributing to the launching of a new health initiative within the community.

Sabita is interested in expanding her work in the field of women empowerment both globally and locally, through research and field work in the areas of education and health. It is Sabita's passion to influence and improve people's lives in rural communities that brought her to the Glocal program, and it is this dedication that she takes with her as she continues her career in international development.



Samaj
Pragati
Sahayog

Background

Samaj Pragati Sahayog (SPS) is one of India's largest grassroots initiatives for water and livelihood security, working with the most underdeveloped tribal communities in central India.

1. Watershed
2. Self Help Groups
3. Agriculture
4. Livelihood
5. Right To Food
6. Documentary Films
7. Income Generation
8. Employment Guarantee Act



Beneficiary Community

Women in the area face extremely challenging situations in their daily lives such as many hours of work in the field and food insecurity. Still, they manage to remain happy and smiling, exemplifying courage and strong will to work together in order to improve their lives. The community members live in the rain fed tract of central India. They are highly marginalized tribal communities.

- They are suffering from:
- High incidences of adult and child malnutrition
 - Unfavorable gender ratio (more males than females)
 - Extremely low levels of female literacy (5-21%)
 - High infant mortality rates (91 per 1000 live births)
 - Severe deficiency in key government infrastructure for food security, nutrition and health.



"Women have had problems for decades, we take it easy. If we pay attention to these problems, who will work at home and at field?" - Sabitri bai, 67

Reproductive Health Awareness Project

Sabita Deshemaru
MA Glocal Community Development Studies, Faculty of Social Science, Hebrew University

Focus Group Discussions

Interviews

Observations

Research Findings:

Individuals' decisions about when and where to seek health care has very little to do with their actual medical condition. Rather it is influenced by their theories about the nature of diseases and treatment.

- 80-90% of the participants were severely anemic due to poor eating habits, lack of access to food, and knowledge and awareness regarding nutrition.
- 30-40% of the participants had Sexually Transmitted Infections and Sexually Transmitted Diseases due to poor hygiene, low levels of sanitation, and lack of knowledge and untreated illnesses.
- 20-35% of the women who had undergone a Tubectomy (sterilization) had a Prolapsed Uterus due to doctors' malpractice and their own daily lives and work pattern
- 25-35% of the participants had Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) or other problems related to their menstrual cycle due to nutrition, work patterns, and lack of hygiene.

Project Goals:

1. Raise awareness to issues related to reproductive health amongst community members.
2. Educate the organization's local staff and different groups about reproductive health.
3. Provide the local staff and Self Help Groups (SHG) leaders with the and practical tools in order to conduct workshops on reproductive health in their respective Self Help Groups

Trainings



Target populations



Outcomes

1. Female members began identifying local iron rich food and starting consuming it
2. Local staff members began eating a more balanced diet at home
3. 38 female members got tested for STIs and STDs, 21 of them started treatment
4. Female members began to talk about STIs /STDs with friends, neighbors, family members
5. 31 pregnant women want to use contraceptives after their second child; they will not wait for a male child
6. 8 Local male staff were convinced to undergo Vasectomy



Challenges

- Utilizing existing organizational structure was difficult to coordinate yet provided access to hundreds of women in the field
- Distance of the locations required public transport and long distance walks
- Working with local male staff was challenging as reproductive health is a culturally sensitive subject
- Scheduling training during harvesting and festive season
- Local staff did not have access to useful training materials

Recommendations

1. Survey: A comprehensive baseline survey is necessary to tackle long-term health and see on-going progress
2. Health expert: Recruit health experts or physicians for preventive and curative services
3. Include Traditional Birth Attendants: They already have experience of working in the field of reproductive health, and being members of the community, they have a good rapport with the women of the community.
4. Develop appropriate training materials: The training materials should be based on the community specific abilities, challenges and needs
5. Men's involvement: Use existing platforms to increase male involvement
6. Exposure visits to health centers: Build up the women's confidence and set up habit of visiting health centers regularly
7. Recruit female professionals and local staff: As SPS works mainly with women.
8. Health camps: Organize health camps in villages for those who have no access to hospital and suffer from untreated illnesses



"I am glad to learn about the Uterus Prolapsed complication. I had that problem and as a result had my uterus removed. Now I am aware of this and will teach other women so they do not suffer like I did." - Mangu



Anne-Sophie Cardinal

Anne-Sophie was born in Quebec city, Canada. She completed a BA in Art History, French & Translation at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies, at the Hebrew University. She also holds a Certificate in Translation, and has worked as a freelance translator and interpreter for 8 years.

Anne-Sophie Has vast experience in community and development projects. She founded and manages a small international organization named Become, which provides assistance to orphans and vulnerable children related to health and education, in Sub-Saharan Africa and Haiti. In addition, she has been involved in various community projects in Cambodia (2006), Sierra Leone (2008), Guatemala (2009), and Kenya (2009, 2011, 2012). In addition to her work at Become, Anne-Sophie has initiated and participated in several programs providing assistance to refugees and asylum seekers living in urban areas of Israel.

As part of her Master's at the Hebrew University, Anne-Sophie completed a 4-month internship in Benin, West Africa, with the international organization CARE. She participated in documentation activities and the emergency response to heavy flooding of the Niger River.

Moving back to Canada in the summer of 2013 after 6 years in Israel, Anne-Sophie hopes to commence a career in international development, First Nations community development or immigrants/refugees assistance.

Understanding Community Needs, Vulnerability & Humanitarian Response Strategy in the Context of Flooding in Northern Benin, West Africa

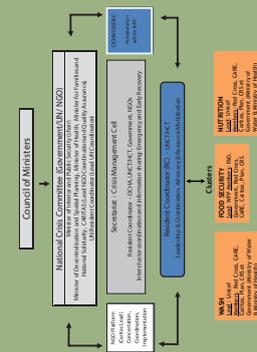
Anne-Sophie Cardinal, MA Global Community Development Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences, Hebrew University



CLUSTER APPROACH

In 2005, UN-OCHA launched a reform of humanitarian coordination, known as the Humanitarian Reform Agenda, which introduced a number of new elements to enhance predictability, accountability and partnership.² One of these new elements was the cluster approach. Clusters are groups of humanitarian organizations – UN and non-UN – who join forces and collaborate towards common objectives within a particular sector of emergency response, such as water, health, nutrition, shelter and protection.

This new approach aims to strengthen partnerships and ensure more predictability and accountability in international responses to humanitarian emergencies, by clarifying the division of labor among organizations, and better defining their roles and responsibilities within the key sectors of the response.³ There are 11 clusters, which are activated in emergency situations according to need. In the case of floods in Benin in 2012, 3 clusters were activated and the Humanitarian Coordination Mechanism was organized as follows:



² The Cluster Approach, OCHA, 2012, <http://oclbanet.unocha.org>
³ WASH Cluster, CARE, 2012, <http://clusternet.unocha.org>



AUGUST

RAPID ASSESSMENT (RA)

A rapid assessment is undertaken immediately after a disaster with the aim of gathering information on needs, possible courses of action and resource gaps.⁴ In this case, the RA was conducted in 5 districts by UN system agencies (UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, WHO, UNICEF), humanitarian NGOs (CARE, Plan, Caritas), the Red Cross and the Government of Benin (GoB) through the Protection and Prevention Civil Agency.

⁴ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), www.ifrc.org

FINDINGS OF THE RA

- 30% villages flooded (44 villages among 147)
- 23,930 people homeless, 51,277 displaced
- 10 people killed, 2 injured
- 4,372 flooded houses
- 192 damaged classrooms
- 25,871 ha of agricultural crops destroyed
- 34.4% of the affected population is extremely poor

SEPTEMBER

Household surveys

In order to target the most vulnerable households within affected communities, surveys were conducted in 3,987 households. Pregnant and lactating women, elderly, and community members with disability, as well as children under the age of 5 years old were identified as priority beneficiaries.

KAP survey

A Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey was conducted to understand what is known, believed and done by the community in relation to Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), before the planning phase and distribution phases. The KAP survey also determined the extent of the need for, and content of WASH-related trainings during distributions of WASH kits.

Gender Focus

Health: cover basic needs in sector of safe-drinking water and raise awareness about WASH issues; Food security: strengthen income-generating activities that allow communities to fulfill their needs related to food; Shelter: support sustainable shelter solutions by providing material assistance, and DRR: prevent risks of disaster to reduce the vulnerability of communities to recurring floods, and coordinate actions with other humanitarian assistance stakeholders.

Households were registered in the name of women and distributions were conducted through women, as they are considered to be more knowledgeable about household needs. This approach taken by CARE regarding gender equality programming in emergency response aligns both with the humanitarian principle of impartiality, and with the organization's emphasis on women and girls in long-term programming to address systems and structures that perpetuate gender inequality.⁵

⁵ Explanatory notes on Gender Focus, CARE, <http://gender.care2share.wikispaces.net>

OCTOBER

FIELD MISSION / DETAILED ASSESSMENT

Aims:

- Update / validate the information received from RA
- Better understand the needs of displaced communities, with a sensitivity to gender
- Document current situation
- Identify community situations / coping mechanisms
- Elaborate a response strategy & funding appeals

Activities:

- ✓ Visit of 5 displaced villages, in the 2 communes affected
- ✓ Meetings with community members, first with entire community, then in focus groups (men, women, widows)
- ✓ Meetings with CARE field staff, local partner and other NGOs
- ✓ Meetings with local authorities
- ✓ Writing of report & appeal for funding

NOVEMBER



DECEMBER

CARE BENIN RESPONSE STRATEGY

After assessments, documenting, funding requests, household surveys & consultation with other NGOs, an emergency strategy was elaborated and the response was organized as follows:

Phase	Duration	Period	Focus
Phase 1	5 months	Oct 2012 to Feb 2013	Respond to immediate needs and alleviate the suffering of the affected population
Phase 2	6 months	Nov 2012 to Apr 2013	Increased community resilience to floods and related risk (livelihoods recovery)
Phase 3	12 months	Jan 2013 to Dec 2013	Improved local capacity to respond to and mitigate annual flooding (DDR)

Activities by sector



LESSONS LEARNED & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES TO EMERGENCIES

- Accentuate pressure on UN agencies and sector clusters to function efficiently and fulfill their role of coordination of humanitarian efforts deployed by all stakeholders
- Advocate for better inclusion of all non-governmental and civil society stakeholders in key consultations, at national level
- Improve efficiency in information gathering, sharing and management, focusing on information for action
- Schedule of activities should be accelerated, in light of pressing needs on the ground and lack/delay of interventions by other stakeholders
- Enhance extend of focused programming and gender awareness among communities, in order to efficiently address power structures perpetrating inequality in the long term
- Conduct further research on the resilience of communities affected by recurring floods in West African context, aiming to better understand the social, economic and cultural factor of resilience and recovery mechanisms within communities and building on past findings.

Introduction

This poster provides an understanding of the humanitarian emergency response to the overflow of the Niger River due to heavy rains experienced by residents of Northern Benin in August 2012. An overview of key international relief systems (rapid assessment, clusters, KAP survey), factors of the higher vulnerability of women in situation of disaster, relief strategies and recommendations for humanitarian efforts will be presented. Participation in this disaster relief strategy was undertaken as part of an internship at CARE International Benin-Togo.

CARE Benin-Togo

CARE International has been working in Benin since 1999 and in Togo since 1990, though it was previously under CARE Gulf of Guinea (divided in 2010) in which CARE Ghana was also included. With its main office located in Cotonou, CARE BT counts 44 staff members and works on 4 main programs: Empowerment of women and girls, Maternal, infant & reproductive health, Food security & Adaptation to climate change, and the Emergency response program.¹

¹ CARE International, www.care-international.org



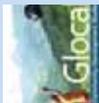
Maayan Frenkel

Maayan obtained her B.A in Sociology & Anthropology and Media & Communication from the Tel Aviv University and her Masters in Glocal Community Development Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Maayan also graduated from the Betzalel Academy of Art and Design, Jerusalem, in the department of Animation.

Maayan completed her internship with the 'Women's Legal Aid Center - Tanzania', where she deepened her experience working with underprivileged communities. Maayan's work focused on an evaluation project in the Nyrgusu refugee camp in Kigoma, as well as an advocacy campaign which called for ending the violation of the UN CEDAW convention and widows' discrimination in Tanzania.

Maayan has experience working with marginalized communities in various socio-cultural settings, such as Palestinian women, and underprivileged children. In recent years, Maayan has worked closely with Asylum seekers, and was involved in an academic research regarding asylum seeking communities throughout Israel.

As migration is a subject she is strongly committed to, Maayan plans to continue engaging and gaining further experience in this field.



Maayan Frenkel

Tanzanian Refugee Policy

- Tanzania is a signatory country to the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocols, which defines who is a refugee, the rights of people who are granted asylum and the responsibilities of nations that grant asylum.
- Tanzania hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa mainly from the Great Lakes Region.
- Tanzania's Refugee Act of 1998 requires all refugees to live in designated encampment areas with restricted movement and limited economic activity.
- In the last eight years, the Tanzanian government has pushed for the repatriation of all refugees under its mandate.

42 million displaced people worldwide. One in every 170 persons worldwide has been uprooted by war and conflict. Women and girls comprise about 50% of refugees globally.

Refugees women and girls are a particularly vulnerable group. They face particular challenges that related to their gender and their roles and position in society. Specific groups of women and girls such as disabled women, single women, unaccompanied girls, older women, and lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender women face particular hardships.

Displacement increases the risk of:

- Sexual and other forms of gender-based violence (SGBV) including sexual abuse and alcohol abuse.
- Lack of access to fundamental rights such as food, health services, education, and livelihood opportunities.
- As financial resources are depleted, adolescent girls are married off at an increasingly younger age. For some women and girls survival sex becomes the only way to support themselves and their families.
- Due to a lack of supportive social networks, attacks on women and girls increase significantly.
- Attacks while looking for firewood is widespread.

UNHCR

"As a refugee I often feel like a nobody with little rights, status and access to justice. I often depend on the generosity of others. But I am a strong woman and want to be someone too one day and have a say."

Nyarugusu Refugee Camp

Total population in the camp: **64,072**

- Opened in 1996 after a multitude of Congolese asylum seekers fled from the South Kivu Province to the Western coast of Tanzania, trying to escape from the civil war that erupted in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- Nyarugusu is the last remaining refugee camp in Tanzania. The camp is under the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Tanzanian government.
- Total population: 64,072, of them 52% women, and of them 59% under age 18.
- Livelihood opportunities for refugees are extremely limited since under the Tanzanian Refugee Act they can neither work nor move outside of the camp. UNHCR attempts to provide all life necessities for refugees in the Nyarugusu camp.
- 82.7% of children are enrolled in primary school, 49% girls.
- Human compensation, dowry, widow inheritance and denial of property right, early pregnancy, early marriage, forced marriage and tribalism affect the lives of many women and children in the camp.
- Ethnic conflicts and, war affected behavior are common and are not addressed properly, leading to increased violence.
- Transected and vulnerable unaccompanied children are prevalent.



For Women We Stand: Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Refugee Women and Girls program

Aims at promoting and increasing refugee women's and girls' equal access to and full participation in informal and formal justice systems and enabling women and girls to address sexual and gender based violence and other human rights abuse through capacity development and raising awareness.

Main projects:

- WASHKANYA paralegals in- WACAC professional lawyers train refugees to provide legal advice and counseling for women and children refugees in the camp.
- Legal and human rights education for refugees and law enforcement at the camp. - Trainings and awareness raising activities such as workshops, drama, folk music, roundtable discussions and more for community leaders and members on GBV and women's human rights issues. WACAC also trains law officers on GBV and refugee rights so that they can have a better understanding of international refugee law and improve their handling of refugees cases.
- Radio programs - Refugees, together with WACAC lawyers, broadcast radio programs on topics such as women's human rights, refugee rights and GBV for refugee and host communities.

"When you do not have much education, some people want to abuse you, they take you and lure you with presents; you can be influenced by human brokers."

Dar es Salaam

WASHKANYA Paralegal Unit

The unit was established in 2008. Paralegals have undergone four training days in which they acquired tools and knowledge on providing legal advice and consulting especially for GBV survivors.

Currently there are 30 paralegals (65% women).

Paralegals office is open five days a week throughout the day to provide legal aid for women and children. In cases that fall under the paralegals' jurisdiction (i.e. non-violent disputes, property issues) offers are made to mediate and reach reconciliation. In other cases clients are referred to the proper institute or organization handling the issue in the camp. In some cases clients are referred to WACAC lawyers. WASHKANYA works in co-operation with other organizations in the camp.

Challenges

- All paralegals are volunteers; they work under very difficult conditions and most of them live in poverty.
- Paralegal's motivators are inconsistent: inadequate incentives.
- Paralegal's knowledge is not updated, insufficient training, inadequate aid from WACAC lawyers.
- Infrastructure and budget constraints: Lack of electricity and internet, limited means of transportation in the camp.
- Paralegals evoke anger and resistance among some community leaders and members who view network as disregarding traditional customs and encouraging "immoral western ways".
- Increased refugee population but no new paralegals trainings.

GBV cases attended by Police - Nyarugusu from November, 2011 to April 2012.

Type of case	Number of cases
Rape	18
Widow Inheritance	2
Domestic Violence	1
Total	21

Suggestions:

- Workshops and ongoing trainings should be conducted regularly for the paralegals. This will serve both as a way to keep the paralegal's professional knowledge updated and as an incentive and award for them.
- Youth should also be trained as paralegals and become part of WASHKANYA team.
- The number of meetings between WACAC lawyers and paralegals should increase to at least twice a week. WACAC lawyers need to provide the paralegals with more professional support and back up.
- Outreach to and engagement of male leaders and community members in WASHKANYA activities.
- Mass awareness raising activities on SGBV and human rights need to be held more frequently in different parts of the camp and in nearby villages in order to reach a larger audience. Some activities should be targeted to specific groups such as men, adolescent girls, adolescent boys, and religious leaders.
- Provide legal incentives such as material or financial support to motivate and encourage volunteer paralegals to continue their work.



Airida Poskute

Airida obtained her undergraduate degree in Political Science and Diplomacy from the Vytautas Magnus University in Lithuania, and her Masters in Glocal Community-Development Studies from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Airida recently completed a four-month internship with Al Hoash - Palestinian Art Court, where she contributed to the development of community engagement programs aimed at strengthening and maintaining the concept of national identity, through visual arts education, its appreciation and knowledge.

Her professional background has always focused on social justice and cultural work: Airida worked as a journalist in cultural and political spheres, as well as at Amnesty International Norway. She also interned at the Lithuanian National UNICEF committee and Kaunas Cultural Department, and volunteered in an educational project in the Association Musulmane de Bienfaisant de Kenitra in Morocco.

Working in different countries has enabled Airida to navigate different political systems and cultural practices, providing her with skills in cross-cultural communication and languages. Airida is seeking opportunities to further her career working with youth, using her background in politics and arts, and working in the field of human rights across North Africa or the Middle East regions.

When choosing international community development as a profession, we took our innate compassion and commitment and embarked on a challenging journey. Throughout this stimulating journey we were encouraged to shape our unique professional approach. At the end of our studies, more knowledgeable, experienced and aware, we defined community development through our own eyes:

"Community development is a long-term, value-based process, aimed at improving communities' abilities to shape their own future.

In today's world, due to inequalities and power structures, many people and communities lack access to opportunities that can improve their lives. These excluded communities can be found in every society around the world, and are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Community development is about enhancing and channeling the community's own knowledge and experience to change their reality, confronting the underlying causes of inequality and creating a reality in which individuals and communities have the ability to make their own choices.

As students of Community Development, we believe that individuals need basic dignity to be able to learn and share in order to find their own voices - thus becoming resilient communities."





Thank you for joining us on our journey!
To learn more about the Glocal Community-Development program
Please visit our web site: <http://glocal.huji.ac.il>
or write us at glocal@savion.huji.ac.il

