

ACPP Middle East

ASAMBLEA DE COOPERACIÓN POR LA PAZ

Final Evaluation Report

**Humanitarian Action for the Protection of the
Population of Area C, West Bank, Palestine, with
a Special Focus on Women and Children**

Submitted By

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Executive Summary:

- **Relevance:**

- ✓ The project was highly relevant to the urgent needs and priorities of the people living in the targeted communities of the Jordan Valley. These communities are located in C zone areas, which are under the Israeli security control, which hinders them to access to basic needs such as water, education and health as well as basic infrastructure.
- ✓ The project was in line with the national directions and strategic plans as reported by the public institutions representative. The strategic objectives of Tubas governorate focuses primarily on supporting the resilience and livelihoods conditions of people living in the Jordan Valley as these communities are politically very sensitive.
- ✓ The provision of water tanks enabled families to access to hygiene and clean water used for drinking, washing and other vital uses. It also enabled them to store water in hygiene tanks which are now very close to their living places.
- ✓ The rehabilitation of the Roman water wells has increased the quantities of water available for families to use for personal and livestock consumptions. However, many families would rather prefer not to pay the amount of NIS 350 as contribution for the rehabilitation of the water wells because of their bad economic conditions.
- ✓ The project has increased families' economic resilience and livelihood conditions by reducing the costs of buying water from tankers.
- ✓ The reinforced concrete base delivered was very relevant to families, particularly for women, where they have access to close water source (from water tanks) and increased their can easily sweep and rinse the grounds from dirt and odors. Also, it protected them and their children from harmful insects such as scorpions and snakes.
- ✓ The project was relevant to the students, teachers and principals as well as the school's environment. The rehabilitation of the sanitation units, installation of water taps and sunshades and water conservation training enabled students to drink clean water, access hygiene toilets, protect from hot weather as well as it increased their awareness about how to rationalize water uses.
- ✓ The protection of people rights was very relevant to their needs. Settlers' destructive practices such as stealing Palestinian lands to expand their settlements were documented and exposed in international headlines. Also, the video testimonies published on Israeli TV social media and targeted the Israeli's communities have shed-lights on people's hardships in the Jordan Valley communities.

- **Ownership and institutional strengthening:**

- ✓ The local institutions represented by local councils and the people in the targeted communities were the main partner in the project and a sense of ownership by people and local institutions is established.
- ✓ The importance of the project elements increased people's awareness of the necessity to maintain and care of what they got and accordingly their ownership.
- ✓ The project has increased the ownership of local public institutions by reducing their burdens characterized by their responsibilities to provide basic needs (such as water, etc.) to their people and communities which the project did instead.

- ✓ The community in-kind contributions, for example the Roman water wells, has further strengthened people's feel of ownership to the project.
 - ✓ People feel of ownership of the water tanks, water wells, reinforced concrete bases, sanitation units, sunshades and awareness sessions as they own it and benefiting from it now. Actually, these benefits remained and continued until now after the project without external support and will continue in the future.
 - ✓ The project has improved the existing systems, processes, procedures and policies in a transparent manner in which they are applied and followed, the relationships that these processes create or determine and the nature of these relations. It has improved their organizational learning in managing complex and multiple development interventions.
 - ✓ The project complements and in line with PARC and MoA strategy where, among others, their strategic objectives clearly focuses on developing the pastoral areas and holding the Israeli occupation more accountable to the Palestinian rights in the agricultural and rural sectors.
- **Respect for Cultural Diversity:**
 - ✓ The project was designed based on participatory approach and has respected the cultural diversity of the communities and families by listening to their needs, engaging them in the decision making and responding to their needs.
 - ✓ The project targeted people who are living in the same social and economic circumstances as well as have similar traditions, norms and culture. They are all vulnerable to displacement by the Israeli's authorities or threats of demolish of their homes, suffering from lack of basic services such as lack of schools, health services and opportunities to access to economic resources such as water and lands.
 - ✓ The project has strengthened the positive values of volunteerism spirit, citizenship and collective thinking through group working and active participation of the local committees.
- **Efficiency and Viability:**
 - ✓ The project interventions and the fund made available by AACID was the only refuge for the people in the area to improve their life.
 - ✓ The activities have been implemented on time and as planned and there were no delays from the implementing partner (PARC) and the suppliers in delivering the work.
 - ✓ The technical committee formed by the project were responsible of the procurement process which includes the materials' specifications of the services at which all the services were delivered according to the tender's specification. The committee has supervised the entire implementation and delivery of the services provided to targeted communities. Hence, the procurement mechanism was transparent.
 - ✓ The resources used to complete project's activities were sufficient to the families and there was no waste of resources deployed. The values of the project have exceeded its costs when measuring the results achieved. Also, the resources utilized has a good quality and addressed the desired results as no one claimed any damage in the services delivered.

- ✓ There has been a long period between the project design (which started 2015) and actual implementation of activities (which completed 2017). This period gap has led to changes in some of the project plans.

- **Coordination and complementarity:**

- ✓ The project's activities were well-coordinated among all actors starting from the design of the project activities at which many stakeholders were involved in the process, community mobilization and identification of target people, formation of local committee, involvement of people in assessing their needs, identification and procurement of materials and implementation of the activities. These coordinated efforts would not be possible and efficient without the collective efforts of each party. Hence, these coordinated efforts revealed the complementarity of work upon achieving the desired outcomes.

- **Effectiveness in the Fulfillment of the Results and Objectives:**

- ✓ The project activities undertaken have been effectively achieved and responded to the humanitarian needs of 4960 people of which 2451 are women and girls and 2509 are men and boys who live in highly vulnerable conditions.
 - Water consumption for 1826 people, (of which 896 women and girls and 930 men and boys), people have increased from 25 LCD to 35LCD as almost expected.
 - The amount of water available for 928 students (61 girls, 867 boys) has risen to 25 LCD as expected and their access to sanitary toilet facilities has improved.
 - The project provided emergency assistance to 326 people (155 women and girls, 171 men and boys) in 5 communities in Area C after suffering humanitarian shocks (demolitions, settler or Israeli security forces violence) as expected.
 - The project has promoted measures to protect the rights of 4960 people (2451 women and girls, 2509 men and boys) in 8 communities affected by the discriminatory policies of the Israeli Civil Administration in area C which was as expected.
 - Notably, 35500 people have apprehended the testimonies of women and men on rights violations and humanitarian problems to which the population of the Area C face which is far higher what was expected of 10000 people.
 - The provision of 183 water tanks to 92 families have increased the capacity for storing water from 123m³ to 397.7m³ as expected. This activity has served 746 people (356 women and girls, men and boys 390) in 8 communities at which they have increased access and amount of quality water for drinking and domestic use.
 - The ability to capture rainwater for all uses have increased from 1425m³ to 3480m³ (an increase of 2055m³) which is above expectations. This activity has served 1080 people (540 women and girls, men and boys 540) and 865 cattle in 3 communities in Area C at which the optimal amount of water captured in the Roman water wells is ensured. Also, the cisterns storage capacity has increased particularly in the winter season and accordingly the amount of water available for families for drinking and domestic uses.
 - 210 people have increased knowledge of best practices in cleaning and maintenance of storage facilities and water collection as expected.

- The drinking water system has been rehabilitated in 3 schools and students have increased amount of water from 0 to 120 LM as expected. Also, sanitary blocks in 4 schools have been rehabilitated and enlarged at which the average of 1 toilet and sink accommodate for 18 girls and 1 toilet/urinal and sink accommodate for 26 boys as expected.
- 12 awareness sessions and 3 training sessions were provided as expected for 928 students at which they have increased knowledge on the rational use of water, good hygiene practices and the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitary toilet facilities.
- 40 families have received reinforced concrete bases for their housing as expected in 5 communities in area C who have previously suffered from demolitions.
- 2 specialized manuals on the procedures for requesting permits for housing and other infrastructures, and about the legal resources available for housing demolition and displacement of vulnerable communities have been prepared and 200 copies of the manuals which were distributed to local members as expected. This action has increased people knowledge and practices in defending of their rights against Israeli discriminatory policies.
- An outreach activity on the contents of the manuals has taken place where 15-18 people from 6 communities of area C and 2 communities of area B have participated, which was below expectations (72 people).
- An advocacy campaign has been performed as expected on the urban planning policy in the Area C that targets the Israeli public, media and opinion shapers, as well as international authorities and decision makers.
- 10 people were interviewed and 10 short video testimonies, 5 with women and 5 with men, have been broadcasted online through the Israeli TV as expected. This activity has been effective in bringing awareness on the human rights violations and humanitarian problems faced by the people in area C.
- The project has reduced the number of hours required for women to fetch water from the wells, from 90 minutes to 25 minutes higher than expectations.
- The project has reduced the time spent by 540 men and children in 3 communities in Area C in the search for water for livestock consumption by 60 minutes time per day (from 180 to 120 minutes) as expected.
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- **Impacts Achieved and Expected:**
 - ✓ The water tanks along with the rehabilitation of the Roman water wells have increased the amount of water available for consumption uses for family and livestock purposes. This activity has the following impacts:
 - Increased water consumption for drinking. According to families, water consumption has doubled.
 - Increased access to hygiene water for drinking.
 - Reduced the costs on families of buying water from tankers given that the cost of 1 cubic meter of water is NIS 20-35. Roughly, families can save from NIS 400-600 per month. Also, the project eliminated the cost of renting (for families who do not have

- Iron tanks) the water tanks from tankers, where they used to pay NIS 5 per a one day of renting.
- Increased the numbers of rinsing their homes to 2-3 times a week instead of one. Their homes are cleaner than before.
 - Increased plantation of olive trees and drinking existing trees and sheep.
 - Reduced the time and efforts on women to fetch water from the wells. Now, they have water tanks that are close to their homes.
 - Increased numbers of washing themselves and their children to 2-3 times a week instead of one.
 - Increased the capacity of water wells.
 - Herders have increased access to water resources to drink their sheep.
 - Maintaining of the historical heritage of the Roman water wells.
- ✓ The water tanks capacity (which is 1.5 cubic meter) is not sufficient for people given that their needs for water uses exceeds the amount available in the tanks and therefore some of them buy a water bottles to fulfill their needs.
 - ✓ Also, the reinforced concrete base intervention was a new idea to families and brought many positive impacts including:
 - With the existence of close water source (the water tanks), women easily sweep and rinse the grounds from dirt.
 - Families sleep in a clean and hygiene homes.
 - It protected families from harmful insects such as scorpions and snakes. it brings comfort and safety to families and their children.
 - ✓ Furthermore, rehabilitating the sanitation units, installation of water taps and sunshades and the water rationalization uses training in the schools have a positive impact on the students and staff including:
 - Clean and hygiene water taps for drinking.
 - Hygiene toilets and no odors. The sanitation units have now a ventilation and the smells of odors is eliminated.
 - It eliminated the risk of electric seam resulted from old electric cords and brought comfort and safety to students and staff.
 - The sunshades protected students from hot weather.
 - Increased awareness of rationalizing water uses, and hygiene practices. Students now wash their hands more and they use the toilets in hygiene ways.
 - It contributed in enhancing the school environment and the mental and physical health of the students.
 - ✓ The protection of rights' activities have been positively impacted the targeted communities, particularly at the socio-political sides. These actions have supported in preventing settlers not to attempt to take over private Palestinian lands as more Israelis now know that if Israel were to forever rule the Jordan valley it would preclude a Palestinian state, and by that measure the two-state solution.
 - ✓ The settlers' destructive practices were documented and exposed to local and international headlines which created a precedent to deter the government and local settlement councils from helping settlers to build on private Palestinian land. Indeed, the

data reported on the Amona outpost led to a widely-covered removal of the outpost in early 2017.

- ✓ The video's testimonies documented and broadcasted by the Israeli TV have a positive impact on the communities where it increases the awareness of hundreds of Israeli's people who viewed the videos and strengthened the level of empathy toward people suffering from occupation procedures.

- **Sustainability:**

- ✓ The project has a sustainable impact on families and their communities. The activities such as roman cisterns and basement are a long-term infrastructure and they will last for longer years with minimum maintenance cost and know –how. These are well-known practices and directly affect people life and they will do it by themselves without extra or external support.
- ✓ The sustainability of other interventions such as the sanitation units in schools and water tanks will depend on the people knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) which already have been improved.
- ✓ People feel of ownership of the water tanks, water wells and reinforced concrete bases as they own it and benefiting from it now. Actually, these benefits remained and continued until now after the project ended and will continue without external support.
- ✓ Water continuous availability and ease of accessibility are a vital element for people sustainability at their lands at the social and economic levels.
- ✓ Students and staff at the schools feel they have to keep and maintain the sanitation units, water taps, sunshades and the water use awareness they delivered from the project which brought them with a sustainable infrastructure and knowledge.
- ✓ The target communities are highly exposed to attacks, shocks or displacements by the Israeli authorities or settlers characterized by damage of their homes, properties, etc. which overall threaten the sustainable impacts of the project activities. Also, weather fluctuations (hot and windy) can damage or ruin the water tanks, since they exist outside and are not protected.

- **Environmental Sustainability:**

- ✓ The project's elements such as the water tanks, or the reinforced concrete bases, etc. have not brought any harmful effects on people and the surrounding environment such as chemicals or pollutions and therefore the project is environmental sustainable.
- ✓ The procurement of project's materials, resources, tools and equipment required for the implementation of the work were identified and prepared by PARC within certain specifications that comply with local laws' safety criteria.

- **Gender Approach:**

- ✓ The roles of women in the targeted communities are harsh due to the multiple and complex responsibilities they do. The burdens they carry are much higher than men, as they are responsible for raising up children, do the home-work such as cleaning, washing, cocking, etc. In addition, they are responsible for feeding and milking the sheep, cleaning the sheep barn and preparing the dairy products.

- ✓ The project is gender sensitive where it particularly focused on women and they were a main target of this development interventions.
- ✓ The project has benefited 4960 people of which 2451 are women and girls who are living in unprivileged social and economic conditions as well as threatened of displacement by the Israeli occupation.
- ✓ Women were involved and have participated in the needs assessment during the project design.
- ✓ The project has eased women's lives, reduced their vulnerability and hardships and increased their human dignity. It has increased women access to clean and hygiene water which are close to their homes. Women uses of water have increased for drinking, washing and rinsing the ground floor. Also, they enjoy the comfort and safe place to sleep at their homes and are less vulnerable to harmful and dangerous insects such as snakes.

1. Introduction:

1.1 Project Overview:

The action is directed at a sector of the Palestinian population that was identified by the Palestinian Authority, the cluster system of United Nations and local and international organizations working in Palestine as one of the most vulnerable groups in the territory, with multiple and clearly identified humanitarian needs. These needs were verified by a needs assessment conducted for the design of this action, and through the continuous work of ACPP and its local partner, PARC, in the proposed area of intervention.

14 of the communities are located in Area C - specifically in the northern Jordan Valley, Tubas governorate, West Bank – in an area under Israeli military control, where the combination of a restrictive planning regime, expanding settlements and violence by Israeli settlers has created a situation of widespread insecurity and deteriorated living conditions for its population, composed mainly of semi-nomadic herding communities. The communities in question fall within an Israeli military firing zone and are located directly next to Israeli settlements. For this set of factors, they have been considered as communities at high risk of displacement.

The other 3 communities are partially located in Area B (under civilian control of the Palestinian Authority and under military control of the Israeli Civil Administration), and partially in Area C. The education and health services in these communities absorb the population of the surrounding Area C communities because of the chronic lack of basic services in these communities, which puts great pressure on their already deteriorated infrastructure. In addition, these two communities face protection risks and violations, due to their partial location in Area C and to their proximity to Israeli settlements.

Therefore, the action consists of a multi-sectoral response to the following humanitarian needs of 4960 people (2451 women and girls, 2509 men and boys):

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Responding to humanitarian ASH needs 1826 people (896 women and girls, 930 men and boys) in 11 communities in Area C and 928 students (61 girls, 867 boys) in 4 schools in 3 communities located in Area B. This component has been implemented by PARC and ACPP.
- Dignified housing: Providing emergency assistance to 326 people (155 women and girls, 171 men and boys) in 5 communities in Area C who have suffered from humanitarian shocks (demolitions). This component has been implemented by PARC and ACPP.
- Protection: To promote measures for the protection of the rights of 4960 people (2451 women and girls, 2509 men and boys) in 8 communities affected by the discriminatory policies of the Israeli Civil Administration in Area C. This component has been implemented by BIMKOM, Peace Now and ACPP.
- Testimony: Bear witnessing to the voices of women and men on human rights violations and the humanitarian problems faced by the population in Area C. This component has been implemented by Social TV and ACPP.

1.2 Project Objective:

The project aims at preventing and alleviating the suffering of communities affected by the Israeli occupation, reducing their vulnerability, and protecting their fundamental rights and human dignity. The project specific objective:

- Ensuring access of the population of 14 communities in Area C to basic services and to information on their rights to maintain their way of life before the persistent threat of displacement.

1.3 Evaluation Objectives:

The overall goal of the evaluation aims at assessing the performance of the project activities. It aims at the following parameters:

- Assessing the level of appropriateness of the project to the people's needs as well as alignment to nation plans and strategic objectives.
- Assessing whether the project activities have addressed the actual needs of people.
- Assessing the extent to which the desired results have been achieved.
- Assessing the extent to which the resources have been efficiently used by the project.
- Assessing the impacts of the project on people/ beneficiaries and the community.
- Developing of solid recommendations to further improve the project's effectiveness and impacts in the future.

2. Methodological Approach and Techniques Used:

Mazaya team used the following methodology consisting of **Qualitative Research Approach** for the accomplishment of this evaluation titled: "***Humanitarian Action for the Protection of the Population of Area C, West Bank, Palestine, with a Special Focus on Women and Children***".

2.1 Preparatory Meetings:

Mazaya team held a preparatory meeting with ACCP team and discussed the proposed methodology and implementation plan. In this meeting, Mazaya and ACPP team discussed the evaluation tools on updating the key stakeholders involved in the study as well as ACPP and PARC will arrange for the field work activities including the set-up of interviews and focus groups discussions with partners, local institutions and end beneficiaries in targeted communities. These slight changes are reflected in the below table.

At the outset of the assignment, Mazaya team held a preparatory meeting with ACCP team and discussed the proposed methodology and implementation plan. This initial meeting discussed in brief the rationale behind the research and the project, confirm objectives and expected outcomes, further specify the target stakeholders to be included in the study, arrangements and

logistical support, development of evaluation tools, data collection process and pre-field work arrangements. All suggestions for modifications were taken into consideration.

2.2 Review of Project Documents:

In order to gain a solid understanding of the purpose, objectives, and past achievements of the respective project, Mazaya team reviewed the project documents provided by ACCP including:

- Project logical framework
- Intermediate report
- Services providers contracts

This review enabled Mazaya team to better understand the activities being implemented in target communities. It also enabled Mazaya team to effectively develop the evaluation tools.

2.3 Development of Evaluation Tools:

Mazaya team developed six evaluation tools (annexed). Each tool includes a set of guiding questions and target a specific group involved in the project. The tools were used for conducting interviews and focus group discussions with target groups to collect data on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, viability, impact, sustainability, ownership and institutional strengthening, gender approach, environmental sustainability, cultural diversity and coordination and complementarity of the project’s activities/ interventions.

The following depicts a list of tools and their target group:

Questionnaire 1:	Interview with ACCP
Questionnaire 2:	Interview with local partner/s
Questionnaire 3:	Interviews with local public institutions (such as Tubas governorate and directorate of education)
Questionnaire 4:	Interviews with heads of local councils (LGUs)
Questionnaire 5:	Group interviews with schools staff (students, principals and teachers)
Questionnaire 6:	Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/ girls and men/ boys)

To ensure accuracy and relevance, tools were developed and finalized in full cooperation with ACCP.

2.4 Field Work (Research approach):

2.4.1 Qualitative Research – (Interviews and Focus Groups Discussions):

Mazaya team conducted **21** in-depth face-to-face interviews and focus groups discussions with project’s beneficiaries (men/women, boys/girls), local partner and key stakeholders. In addition, Mazaya team conducted field observations of some of the project activities implemented such as the reinforced concrete base, water tanks, etc. The following table presents the list of interviews and focus groups conducted by Mazaya team:

Target Group	Number of Interview/ FG	Locations
1. Interview with ACCP	1	Ramallah
2. Interviews with PARC	1	Ramallah
3. Interviews with service providers (Israeli Social TV, Bimkom, Peace Now)	3	Israel
4. Interviews with public local institutions (Tubas governorate and directorate of education)	2	Tubas City
5. Interviews with local councils (LGUs)	4	Atouf, Al-Maleh cluster, Tayassir and Al-Aqabeh
6. Group interviews with schools staff (students, principals and teachers)	2	Tammoun, Bardala
7. Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/ girls and men/ boys)	8	Al-Farasiya, Al-Hadidiya, AL-hammeh, Ein Al-Helweh, Makhoul, Al-Aqabeh, Tayassir and Atouf
Total	21	

The meetings with targeted groups were conducted using face-to-face interviews and focus groups discussions. The data collection process began after the approval of the evaluation tools and arrangements of the fieldwork activities as per the field implementation plan. It is worth noting that gender sensitivity was taken into consideration, as accessing women in such conservative and vulnerable communities requires females' evaluators. Thus Mazaya has ensured that gender balance exists in forming the research team.

3. Analysis of the information and Findings:

3.1 Relevance:

Obviously, the project is highly relevant to the urgent needs and priorities of the populations living in the targeted communities in the Jordan Valley where the project were implemented. These communities are located in C zone areas, which are under the Israeli security control, which hinders them to access to basic needs such as water, education and health as well as basic infrastructure. Also, families are vulnerable and continuously exposed to Israeli and settler's attacks characterized mainly by demolishing their tents, stealing their lands for expansion of surrounding settlements, preventing them access to water sources, given that these areas are rich with water resources, and many others. Furthermore, families inhabit in tents, with their children, on a dirty grounds and vulnerable to harmful insects. Also, their livelihoods conditions rely primarily on livestock breeding as a main source of income and food.

PARC Said: "The Jordan Valley communities are highly vulnerable, underprivileged and poor". They lack basic services and suffer from Israeli attacks.

The activities implemented by the project have fulfilled and responded to the emergency and humanitarian needs of families and communities in the 14 targeted communities in area C and 3 communities in area B. It is also in line with the national directions and strategic plans as reported by the public institutions reps, for example, Tubas governorate focuses primarily on supporting the resilience and livelihoods conditions of people living in the Jordan Valley communities in their strategy, as these communities have a very sensitive position in the political sphere between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

Tubas Governorate Said: "we look at Jordan Valley areas from three dimensions; development, humanitarian and political". Also, there is an urgent need for such activities implemented by ACPP and PARC.

The project provided families with a permanent basic vital services to sustain at their lands. The provision of water tanks (with size of 1.5 cubic meter) enabled families to access to hygiene and clean water used for drinking, washing and other vital uses. It also enabled families to store water in hygiene tanks which are now very close to their living places. Simultaneously, the rehabilitation of the Roman water wells increased the quantities of water available for families to use for personal and livestock consumptions. However, many families would rather prefer not to pay the

amount of NIS 350 as contribution for the rehabilitation of the water wells because of their bad economic conditions.

Woman Said: “the water in the tanks are much cleaner, we can now drink a clean water and rinse our homes many times”.

The project is relevant at which it reduces the costs on families of buying water from tankers and therefore contributed in supporting their economic resilience and livelihood conditions which are indeed at the bottom line. Notably, both the rehabilitation of water wells and existence of water tanks made it much easier for women to fetch water from a bit faraway and hilly places where the Roman water wells exist.

The reinforced concrete base is very relevant to families, particularly for women, where women, with the existence of close water source (the water tanks), can easily sweep and rinse the grounds from dirt and odors. Also, the concrete base helped families protect themselves from harmful insects such as scorpions and snakes. Despite that, some concrete bases slightly broke from the top but this does not affect the overall appropriateness of this intervention on families. Notably, some families refused the concrete bases because they fear that the Israeli authorities will demolish their entire tents if they noticed it.

Woman Said: “the concrete base is good because we are protected a lot from harmful insects and animals”

The project is relevant to students, teachers and principals in the targeted schools. The schools' sanitation units lack a basic infrastructure needs such as doors for the toilets, clean water taps, durable electricity cords, etc. It also lacks a hygiene water taps for drinking and washing uses as well as sunshade to protect students from hot sun. The project provided the schools with a hygiene sanitation units and water taps. The rehabilitation of the sanitation units, installation of water taps and sunshades and water conservation training enabled students to drink clean water, access hygiene toilets, protect from hot weather as well as it increased their awareness about how to rationalize water uses, how to use water taps in the appropriate ways and when to wash their hands. Furthermore, the sanitation units have now ventilation and the smells of odors have been eliminated and this contributed in enhancing the school environment and the mental and physical health of the students. Also, the rehabilitation of the sanitation units eliminated the electric seam resulted from old electric cords and brought comfort and safety to students and staff.

Student Said: “the sanitation units are now clean and ventilated”.

The project was also relevant to teachers who were very annoyed of the bad smells coming from the student's bathroom where their classroom is above bathroom.

Teacher Said: “Before the project, sometimes we could not sit in our room because of the bad smells coming from the students' bathroom.

Furthermore, the protection of rights of those vulnerable communities in the Jordan Valley is very relevant to their needs. Settlers' destructive practices such as stealing Palestinian lands to expand their settlements were documented and exposed in international headlines (such as [AP](#), the [LA Times](#), [Le Monde](#), [New York Times](#), [Daily Mail](#), Reuters, [The Guardian](#), [Al Jazeera](#) and more).

Also, the video testimonies were very relevant important to families and their communities because it brought the personal stories of people who are facing difficulties because of the occupation where these testimonies have been published at the Israeli TV social media accounts and target the Israeli's communities. The purpose of the testimonies is to shed-lights on people's hardships in the Jordan Valley communities.

3.2 Ownership and institutional strengthening:

Definitely, the local institutions represented by local councils and the people in the targeted communities were the main partner in the project and a sense of ownership by people is established by the project. The local councils' heads and the people were involved and have participated in the assessment of their needs as well as the entire project life cycle. The committee formed by the project has enabled the effective participation of different local institutions and local members in the 17 targeted communities. The project elements provided to local communities and people are a long-term infrastructure which are highly important and needed by the communities such as water and others. This importance increased people's awareness of the necessity to maintain and care of what they got and accordingly their ownership of the project. Also, the project has reduced the burdens on the local public institutions who are responsible to provide basic needs to their people and communities and hence increased their ownership as well. Furthermore, the community in-kind contributions, for example the Roman water wells, has further strengthened people's feel of ownership to the project elements.

Overall, people feel of ownership of the water tanks, water wells, reinforced concrete bases, sanitation units, sunshades and awareness sessions as they own it and benefiting from it now. Actually, these benefits remained and continued until now after the project without external support and will continue in the future.

Woman Said: "We own the basement and it is part of our home now".

Furthermore, the project was highly appropriate to PARC in terms of strengthening their institutional capacities and learning. It improved the existing systems, processes, procedures and policies in a transparent manner in which they are applied and followed, the relationships that these processes create or determine and the nature of these relations. This institutional learning improved the governance processes by PARC in managing complex and multiple development interventions by improving the processes of decision-making and management of different resources in order to achieve the optimal benefits for communities. This as a result has contributed to enhancing PARC organizational sustainability.

PARC Said: “the project has further improved our learnings and capacities in managing community development projects in rural and vulnerable communities”.

Furthermore, the project complements and in line with PARC strategy where, among others, their strategic objectives clearly focus on developing the pastoral areas and holding the Israeli occupation more accountable to the Palestinian rights in the agricultural and rural sectors. Also, it is highly appropriate with the Ministry of Agriculture strategic objectives, among them are:

- SO 1: Female and male farmers’ resilience and steadfastness on their lands enhanced.
- SO 2: Natural and agricultural resources sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change.

3.3 Respect for Cultural Diversity:

The project targeted people who are living in the same social and economic circumstances and have similar traditions, norms and culture. They are all Bedouin families, living in rural and remote areas of C and B, vulnerable to displacement by the Israeli’s authorities or threats of demolish of their homes, suffering from lack of basic services such as lack of schools, health services and opportunities to access to economic resources such as water and lands. They are less served by the central Palestinian government because they are located in areas C and B at which the government lack access and control. Also, they are not allowed to construct their own homes at which they feel dignity and safe. Furthermore, they rely primarily on livestock breeding as a main source of income and subsistence by selling of dairy products to local markets in Tubas and near governorates. Thus, the project addressed and responded to some of these sufferings and urgent needs by contributing to reduce their vulnerability and improving their living conditions. Also, the project was designed based on participatory approach at which people have participated in assessing their community and personal needs. Therefore, the project has respected the cultural diversity of the communities and families by listening to their different needs, engaging them in the decision making and responding to their needs.

Governorate Rep Said: “the people of the northern Jordan Valley have similar traditions and culture as well as social and economic circumstances”.

Furthermore, the actions strengthened the positive values of volunteerism spirit, citizenship and collective thinking through group working and active participation of the local committees, working in the most vulnerable areas were significant threat by Israeli, which led to improved food and water security and helped the animal breeders in the area who own a large numbers of sheep, goats and cows. Also, it protected and maintained the cultural heritage of roman water wells in a very remote area.

3.4 Efficiency and Viability:

The project is efficient and viable for many reasons. The activities were implemented on time and as planned and there were no delays from the implementing partner (PARC) and the

suppliers in delivering the work. Also, the technical committee formed by the project which is comprised of PARC and local members were responsible of the procurement process which includes the materials' specifications of the services at which all the services were delivered according to the tender's specification. Also, the committee has supervised the entire implementation and delivery of the services provided to targeted communities. Hence, the procurement mechanisms were transparent.

PARC Said: "the committee was involved in selecting the materials specifications and the procurement process was transparent".

Families and local councils' heads were totally satisfied with the support and follow up they received from the implementing partner (PARC) in terms of supervision during and after the implementation of the services. PARC attended all stages during the project implementation activities.

Local Council Head Said: "the support of PARC was excellent from the beginning of the project until the implementation of the services and even after". Their attendance was at all stages of the project implementation.

Also, the resources they received from the project's activities were sufficient to the families and their communities and fulfilled their needs. There was no waste of resources deployed and their values exceeded the costs when compared to benefits gained and therefore the project is efficient. Also, the resources used was with a good quality and addressed the desired results as no one claimed any damage in the water tanks, concrete bases, sanitation units, water taps and Roman water wells.

Despite that suppliers were efficient in delivering the services, however this seems to have a reverse effect on the quality of implementation where some of them have to speed up to deliver the works on time at which, and to a certain extent, led to low quality of implementation as some of the concrete bases' outer surface were slightly broken and they are not smooth and even, but still they are in a good condition and families are very satisfied of this intervention because it is a new one in their communities.

Woman Said: "The suppliers were in rush to deliver the service on time and therefore they kept incomplete work regarding the bricks and asked us to complete it".

The only concern was with the long period between the design of the project and assessment of communities 'needs (which was started in 2015) and the actual implementation of activities (which was completed in 2017). Accordingly, this period gap led to changes in some of the project plan including change in the work plan, change in some of the activities (such as the Roman water wells) and change in the budget. Although after this changes, there have been a delay in the approval on the updated plan by the donor.

3.5 Coordination and complementarity:

The project's activities were well-coordinated with all actors starting from the design of the project activities at which many stakeholders were involved in the process and participated in stating of communities' needs including Tubas governorate and directorate of education, community mobilization and identification of target people, formation of local committee which was comprised of local members and PARC, involvement of people in assessing their needs, identification and procurement of materials and implementation of the activities under supervision of the committee and finally completion of activities and delivery of the services. These processes would not be possible and efficient without the collective efforts of each party including the key stakeholders (Tubas governorate, directorate of education and ministry of agriculture), PARC, local members and families, service providers and ACPP. Hence, these coordinated efforts as a result of the project plans revealed the complementarity of work upon achieving the desired outcomes for the benefits of the people of the Jordan Valley communities.

PARC Said: "we coordinate our work with all relevant actors as we complement each other's for the benefit of our communities".

3.6 Effectiveness in the Fulfillment of the Results and Objectives:

The project's activities have been achieved as planned. The project's services delivered to families and their communities are the following:

- 20 Roman water wells were rehabilitated while the planned were 16 water wells.
- 183 water tanks were distributed for 92 families, 2 for each family, as planned.
- 40 reinforced concrete bases were installed for 40 families as planned. Formerly, these families have been affected by demolish of their homes by the Israeli authorities.
- 4 schools were supported by rehabilitation of sanitation units, installation of water taps and sunshades as planned. Also, students in the 4 schools received a training about water rationalization uses and hygiene practices.
- 2 specialized manuals on the procedures for requesting permits for housing and other infrastructures have been prepared as planned.
- Around 15-18 Population and authorities participated in the outreach activity of dissemination of the contents of the manuals as planned.
- 1 advocacy campaign has been performed on the urban planning policy in the Area C of the West Bank, aimed at the Israeli public and Israeli media and opinion shapers, as well as international authorities and decision makers as planned.
- 10 videos testimonies were documented and broadcasted on Israeli TV (on their Facebook page) where many viewers have watched it.

These actions undertaken have effectively responded to the humanitarian needs of 4960 people of which 2451 are women and girls and 2509 are men and boys which live in highly vulnerable conditions. The project has greatly achieved the expected results of the interventions as per the logical framework. Specifically:

- Water consumption for 1826 people, of which 896 women and girls and 930 men and boys, people have increased over the humanitarian threshold to 35LCD as almost planned.
- The amount of water available for 928 students (61 girls, 867 boys) has risen above the humanitarian threshold to 25 LCD as planned and their access to sanitary toilet facilities has improved.
- The project provided emergency assistance to 326 people (155 women and girls, 171 men and boys) in 5 communities in Area C after suffering humanitarian shocks (demolitions, settler or Israeli security forces violence) as planned.
- The project have promoted measures to protect the rights of 4960 people (2451 women and girls, 2509 men and boys) in 8 communities affected by the discriminatory policies of the Israeli Civil Administration in Area C as planned. people access to planning and legal services assistance in the West Bank
- Notably, 35500 people have apprehended the testimonies of women and men on rights violations and humanitarian problems to which the population of the Area C face which is far higher what was expected of 10000 people.

The following table presents the logical framework and the degree to which the planned activities have been achieved at the project's objectives levels.

Indicator	Description	Baseline value	Expected value	Reached Value	Sources of verification
OS.I1	The levels of water consumption of 1826 people (896 women and girls, 930 men and boys) in 11 communities in Area C have increased over the humanitarian threshold considered "critically vulnerable" (30 LCD or less)	average consumption of 29 LCD	average consumption of 36 LCD	35 LCD	PARC final Report Interviews with Tubas governorate Interviews with local councils (LGUs) Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/ girls and men/ boys) Field visits

OS.I2	The amount of water available for 928 students (61 girls, 867 boys) has risen above the humanitarian threshold considered "highly vulnerable" (9-10 LCD) and their access to sanitary toilet facilities has improved.	average consumption of 10 LCD	Average consumption of 25 LCD.	25 LCD	PARC final Report Interviews with Tubas governorate Interviews with local councils (LGUs) Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/ girls and men/ boys) Field visits
OS.I3	326 people (155 women and girls, 171 men and boys) in 5 communities in Area C receive emergency assistance after suffering humanitarian shocks (demolitions, settler or Israeli security forces violence).	5000 people	5326 people	5326 people	PARC final Report Interviews with Tubas governorate Interviews with local councils (LGUs)
OS.I4	There will have been promoted measures to protect the rights of 4960 people (2451 women and girls, 2509 men and boys) in 8 communities affected by the discriminatory policies of the Israeli Civil Administration in Area C.	7.500 people access to planning and legal services assistance in the West Bank	12.460 people access to planning and legal services assistance in the West Bank	12460 people	ACPP meeting Interviews with service providers (Israeli Social TV, Bimkom, Peace Now) Interviews with Tubas governorate

					Interviews with local councils (LGUs)
OS.I5	about 10,000 people have apprehended the testimonies of women and men on rights violations and humanitarian problems to which the population of the Area C face	2.500 people	12.500 people	35.500 people	ACPP meeting Interviews with service providers (Israeli Social TV, Bimkom, Peace Now)

- The provision of 183 water tanks to 92 families have increased the capacity for storing water from 123m³ to 397.7m³ as expected. This activity has served 746 people (356 women and girls, men and boys 390) in 8 communities at which they have increased access and amount of quality water for drinking and domestic use.
- The ability to capture rainwater for all uses have increased from 1425m³ to 3480m³ (an increase of 2055m³) which is above expectations. This activity has served 1080 people (540 women and girls, men and boys 540) and 865 cattle in 3 communities in Area C at which the optimal amount of water captured in the Roman water wells is ensured. Also, the cisterns storage capacity have increased particularly in the winter season and accordingly the amount of water available for families for drinking and domestic uses.
- 929 people have increased knowledge of best practices in cleaning and maintenance of storage facilities and water collection. This activity has served 210 people (105 women and 105 men) in 11 communities as expected at which cleaning and maintenance of water storage facilities and water collection have been strengthened.

The following table presents the actual values achieved for each indicator as per the logical framework.

Indicator	Description	Baseline value	Expected value	Reached Values	Sources of verification
R1.I1	746 people (356 women and girls, men and boys 390) will have increased their capacity for storing water for	123 m ³ of storage capacity for water (plastic tanks)	398 m ³ of storage capacity for water (plastic tanks)	397.5 m ³ of storage capacity for water (plastic tanks)	PARC final Report Interviews with Tubas governorate Interviews with local

	drinking and domestic use in 8 communities in Area C.				councils (LGUs) Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/ girls and men/ boys) Field visits
R1.I2	The ability to capture rainwater for all uses for 1080 people (540 women and girls, men and boys 540) and 865 cattle in 3 communities in Area C has been increased	1425 m3 cisterns storage capacity	2945 m3 cisterns storage capacity	3480 m3 cisterns storage capacity	PARC final Report Interviews with Tubas governorate Interviews with local councils (LGUs) Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/ girls and men/ boys) Field visits
R1.I3	The capacities of 210 people (105 women and 105 men) in 11 communities in Area C on cleaning and maintenance of storage facilities and water collection have	719 people with knowledge of best practices in cleaning and maintenance of storage facilities and water collection	929 people with knowledge of best practices in cleaning and maintenance of storage facilities and water collection	929 people with knowledge of best practices in cleaning and maintenance of storage facilities and water collection	PARC final Report Interviews with local councils (LGUs) Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/

	been strengthened				girls and men/ boys) Field visits
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Furthermore, the interventions implemented in the 4 schools have been well-achieved. The drinking water system has been rehabilitated in 3 schools and students have increased from 0 to 120 LM as expected at which the amount of water available for drinking for students in the 3 schools have increased. Also, sanitary blocks in 4 schools have been rehabilitated and enlarged at which the average of 1 toilet and sink accommodate for 18 girls and 1 toilet/urinal and sink accommodate for 26 boys as expected. Furthermore, 12 awareness sessions and 3 training sessions were provided as expected for 928 students at which they have increased knowledge on the rational use of water, good hygiene practices and the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitary toilet facilities. Overall, these activities have improved access of 928 students to quality water and to basic sanitation toilet facilities in 4 schools in Area B.

Indicator	Description	Baseline value	Expected value	Reached Value	Sources of verification
I1.R2	The drinking water system has been rehabilitated 3 schools in Area B	0 LM of the drinking water system rehabilitated/ 105,5 m3 of water storage capacity	120 LM of the drinking water system rehabilitated/ 105,5 m3 of water storage capacity	120 LM of the drinking water system rehabilitated/ 105,5 m3 of water storage capacity	PARC final report Interviews with Directorate of Education Interviews with local councils (LGUs) Group interviews with schools staff (students, principals and teachers) Field visits

I2.R2	The sanitary blocks in 4 schools in Area B have been rehabilitated and enlarged	Average of 1 toilet and sink/20 girls; 1 toilet/urinal/34 boys and 1 sink/68 boys	Average of 1 toilet and sink/18 girls; 1 toilet/urinal and sink/26 boys	Average of 1 toilet and sink/18 girls; 1 toilet/urinal and sink/26 boys	PARC final report Interviews with Directorate of Education Interviews with local councils (LGUs) Group interviews with schools staff (students, principals and teachers) Field visits
I3.R2	12 awareness sessions on the rational use of water and good hygiene practices, and 3 training sessions on the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitary toilet facilities have been made	0 sessions for 928 schoolchildren/ 0 sessions for 6 technicians	12 sessions for 928 schoolchildren/ 0 sessions for 6 technicians	12 sessions for 928 school children	PARC final report Interviews with Directorate of Education Group interviews with schools staff (students, principals and teachers) Field visits

Furthermore, 40 families have received reinforced concrete bases for their housing as expected in 5 communities in area C who have previously suffered from demolitions. This activity has served 326 people (155 women and girls, men and boys 171).

Indicator	Description	Baseline value	Expected value	Reached Value	Sources of verification
I1.R3	Reinforced concrete bases in 40 homes in 5 communities in Area C who have previously suffered demolitions have been installed	0 households with reinforced concrete bases	40 households with reinforced concrete bases	40 households own reinforced concrete bases	PARC final Report Interviews with Tubas governorate Interviews with local councils (LGUs) Focus group discussions with project beneficiaries (women/ girls and men/ boys) Field visits

The services provided by of the services providers (Bimkom, ISTV and Peace Now) in protecting the rights of people affected by communities the discriminatory policies of the Israeli Civil Administration in Area C have been very effective in achieving the desired results as per the logical framework.

- 2 specialized manuals on the procedures for requesting permits for housing and other infrastructures, and about the legal resources available for housing demolition and displacement of vulnerable communities, have been prepared. This activity has provided 200 copies, as expected, of the manuals which were distributed to local members in the targeted communities with the purpose of increasing their knowledge and practices in defending of their rights against discriminatory policies of the Israeli Civil Administration.
- An outreach activity on the contents of the manuals has taken place where 15-18 people from 6 communities of area C and 2 communities of area B have participated, which was below expectations.
- 1 advocacy campaign has been performed as expected on the urban planning policy in the Area C. It aimed to target the Israeli public, media and opinion shapers, as well as international authorities and decision makers.

Indicator	Description	Baseline value	Expected value	Reached Value	Sources of verification
I1.R4	2 specialized manuals on the procedures for requesting permits for housing and other infrastructures, and about the legal resources available for housing demolition and displacement of vulnerable communities, have been prepared.	0 copies of 0 manuals	200 copies of 2 manuals	200 copies	ACPP meeting Interviews with service providers Bimkom, Peace Now
I2.R4	An outreach activity on the contents of the manuals where 72 people (36 women, 36 men) from communities of Area C (6) and Area B (2) participated, has taken place.	0 people	72 people	15-18 people	ACPP meeting Interviews with service providers Bimkom, Peace Now
I3.R4	An advocacy campaign has been performed on the urban planning policy in the Area C of the West Bank, aimed at the Israeli public and Israeli media and opinion shapers, as well as international authorities and decision makers	0 advocacy campaigns performed	1 advocacy campaign performed	1 advocacy campaign performed	ACPP meeting Interviews with service providers Bimkom, Peace Now

Also, 10 people were interviewed and 10 short video testimonies, 5 with women and 5 with men, have been broadcasted online through the Israeli TV as expected. This activity has been effective in bringing awareness on the human rights violations and humanitarian problems faced by the population in area C.

Indicator	Description	Baseline value	Expected value	Reached Value	Sources of verification
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I1.R5	There have been broadcasted 10 online television interviews bringing awareness on the human rights violations and humanitarian problems faced by the population in Area C.	0 interviews broadcasted	10 interviews broadcasted online television	10 interviews broadcasted online television	ACPP meeting Interviews with service providers Israeli Social TV
I2.R5	10 people (5 women, 5 men) living in the Area C have been interviewed on the violation of their human rights and humanitarian problems faced in the Area C.	0 people interviewed	10 people interviewed	10 people interviewed	ACPP meeting Interviews with service providers Israeli Social TV

Lately, the project has been effective in reducing the number of hours required for women to fetch water from the wells. This activity has benefited 356 women and girls in 8 communities in area C. Prior to the project, it took women 90 minutes to reach to the wells and fetch water using the jar and then back to home, however, after the project, the time spent to fetch water has been reduced to 25 minutes which is lower than expectations. This has reduced the burden on women and easy their lives. Furthermore, the time spent by 540 men and children in 3 communities in Area C in the search for water for livestock consumption has been reduced in 60 minutes (from 180-120 minutes) per day time as expected.

Indicator	Description	Baseline value	Expected value	Reached Value	Sources of verification
I1.R6	The time spent by 356 women and girls in 8 communities in Area C in fetching water for domestic use has been reduced in 60 minutes per day time.	90 minutes	30 minutes	25 minutes	PARC final report

I1.R7	The time spent by 540 men and children in 3 communities in Area C in the search for water for livestock consumption has been reduced in 60 minutes per day time.	180 minutes	120 minutes	120 minutes	PARC final report
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3.7 Impacts Achieved and Expected:

The activities implemented have a great and positive impacts on families and their communities. The water tanks along with the rehabilitation of the Roman water wells have increased the amount of water available for consumption uses for family and livestock purposes. This activity has the following impacts, particularly on women and children, on the families and their communities:

- Increased water consumption for drinking. According to families, water consumption has doubled.
- Increased access to hygiene water for drinking.
- Reduced the costs on families of buying water from tankers given that the cost of 1 cubic meter of water is NIS 20-35. Roughly, families can save from NIS 400-600 per month. Also, the project eliminated the cost of renting (for families who do not have Iron tanks) the water tanks from tankers, where they used to pay NIS 5 per a one day of renting.
- Increased the numbers of rinsing their homes to 2-3 times a week instead of one. Their homes are cleaner than before.
- Increased planation of olive trees and drinking existing trees and sheep.
- Reduced the time and efforts on women to fetch water from the wells. Now, they have water tanks that are close to their homes.
- Increased numbers of washing themselves and their children to 2-3 times a week instead of one.
- Increased the capacity of water wells.
- Herders have increased access to water resources to drink their sheep.
- Maintaining of the historical heritage of the Roman water wells.

However, some families said that the water tanks capacity (which is 1.5 cubic meter) is not sufficient for consumption uses and they have to buy a water bottles to fulfill their consumption needs. Notably, this issue was raised by the governorate rep who, during the needs assessment period, suggested a larger tanks capacity of 5 cubic meter instead of 1.5 which will be sufficient to families. Also, he suggested that instead of providing plastic water tanks (that might ruin over time) to construct water reservoirs, however this might be risky and vulnerable to demolish by the Israeli authorities.

Women Said: “Now we wash our children two times in the winter and three times in the summer”.

Also, the reinforced concrete base intervention was a new idea to families and brought many positive impacts including:

- With the existence of close water source (the water tanks), women easily sweep and rinse the grounds from dirt.
- Families sleep in a clean and hygiene homes.
- It protected from harmful insects such as scorpions and snakes. Thus, it brings comfort and safety to families and their children.

Woman Said: “the concrete base protected us from harmful insects”

Despite the positive impacts of the concrete bases, however, according to some families, some of them slightly broken from the outer surface and some are not smooth and even, but they are still in a very good condition. Also, some suppliers did not completely finish the bricks work and asked the families to do so, which those bricks should surround the entire concrete bases.

Furthermore, rehabilitating the sanitation units, installation of water taps and sunshades and the water rationalization uses training in the schools have a positive impact on the students and staff including:

- Clean and hygiene water taps for drinking.
- Hygiene toilets and no odors. The sanitation units have now a ventilation and the smells of odors is eliminated.
- It eliminated the risk of electric seam resulted from old electric cords and brought comfort and safety to students and staff.
- The sunshades protected students from hot weather.
- Increased awareness of rationalizing water uses, and hygiene practices. Students now wash their hands more and they use the toilets in hygiene ways.
- It contributed in enhancing the school environment and the mental and physical health of the students.

Student Said: “Our knowledge of water uses and hygiene practices have increased as a result of the training”.

According to teachers, their classroom is above the students’ bathroom and they were claiming of the odors coming from the bathroom. However, when the sanitation units were rehabilitated with the ventilation the odors smells disappeared.

Teacher Said: “With the new ventilation in the sanitation units, the odors smells disappeared”.

Furthermore, the protection of rights’ activities have been positively impacted the targeted communities, particularly at the socio-political sides. These actions (the advocacy campaign)

supported in preventing settlers not to attempt to take over private Palestinian lands in the Northern Jordan Valley area as more Israelis now know that if Israel were to forever rule the Jordan valley it would preclude a Palestinian state, and by that measure the two-state solution. The settlers' destructive practices were documented and exposed to local and international headlines which created a precedent to deter the government and local settlement councils from helping settlers to build on private Palestinian land. Indeed, the data reported on the Amona outpost led to a widely-covered removal of the outpost in early 2017.

Also, the video's testimonies documented by the Israeli TV have positive impacts on the communities where it increases the awareness of hundreds of Israeli's people who viewed the videos and usually see these people as one group with certain stereotypes and as a result strengthened the level of empathy toward people suffering from occupation procedures.

Overall, the positive impacts of the project activities on targeted communities, given the fact that these communities are highly vulnerable of displacement and/ or demolish and/ or attacks by the Israeli occupation, contributed to increasing the resilience and livelihood's conditions of families by providing them with increased access to water which is a vital item for life and accordingly for existence in their lands, given that these areas are rich with water resources (ground wells) but they are all purposely controlled by the Israeli authorities. Also, it eases their lives' hardships by increasing their comfort and safety with less efforts on women to bring water, less harmful insects on children and a good place to sleep. Furthermore, it reduced the cost of buying water from tankers, which is costly, and hence created a chance to invest the saved money and increase their income. Hence, the project contributed in preventing and alleviating the suffering of communities affected by the Israeli occupation, reduced their vulnerability, and protected their fundamental rights and human dignity.

3.8 Sustainability:

The project has a sustainable impact on families and their communities in the targeted areas. The activities such as roman cisterns and basement are a long-term infrastructure and they will last for longer years with minimum maintenance cost and know –how. These are well-known practices and directly affect people life and they will do it by themselves without extra or external support. However, the sustainability of other interventions such as the sanitation units in schools and water tanks will depend on the people knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) which already have been improved. Families feel of ownership of the water tanks, water wells and reinforced concrete bases as they own it and benefiting from it now. Actually, these benefits remained and continued until now after the project ended and without external support. Water continuous availability and ease of accessibility is a vital item for sustaining at their lands at the social and economic levels. Also, students and staff at the schools feel they have to keep and maintain the sanitation units, water taps, sunshades and the water use awareness they delivered and gained from the project which brought them with a sustainable infrastructure characterized by rehabilitated sanitation units, hygiene water for drinking and clean toilets as well as increased their knowledge and hygiene practices. Despite that, these vulnerable communities are highly exposed to attacks, shocks or displacements by the Israeli authorities or settlers characterized

by damage of their homes, properties, etc. which overall threaten the sustainable impacts of the project activities. Also, weather fluctuations (hot and windy) can damage or ruin the water tanks, since they exist outside and are not protected, and therefore affect families' access to water and increase their hardships.

Furthermore, the project has sustainable impacts on women. With the increased water availability and accessibility, women have a sustainable hygiene and clean water, clean and hygiene homes, close access to water, comfort and safe place to sleep with no more harmful insects. Their human dignity and rights have been sustainably improved.

Governorate Rep Said: "These communities are all the time exposed to risk of demolish or displacement by the Israeli authorities and this definitely will affect the sustainability of the project".

3.9 Environmental Sustainability:

The procurement of project's materials, resources, tools and equipment required for the implementation of the work were identified and prepared by PARC within certain specifications that comply with local laws' safety criteria as well as PARC and the Ministry of Agriculture procurement standards. These project's elements such as the water tanks, or the reinforced concrete bases, etc. have not any harmful effects on people and the surrounding environment of the communities such as chemicals or pollutions and therefore the project is environmental sustainable. For example, if the plastic water tanks were damaged after years, they can be recycled for producing plastic products.

PARC Said: "The project did not bring any polluted or chemicals materials that would harm people and the environment".

3.10 Gender Approach:

Traditionally, the Palestinian rural women's contribution to agricultural activities has always been significant. However, the weight of this contribution has changed over the last few decades due to the Israeli occupation and its settlement enterprise as well as the ensuing socio-economic shifts. Women have a significant role to play in promoting growth, particularly in the agricultural sector.¹ Nevertheless, the roles of women in rural, vulnerable and conservative communities targeted by the project are harsh due to the multiple and complex responsibilities they do. The burdens they carry are comparable to men, as they are responsible for raising up children, do the home-work such as cleaning, washing, cooking, etc. In addition, they take a good part of the work in livestock husbandry where they are responsible for feeding and milking the sheep, cleaning the sheep barn and preparing the dairy products including milk, cheese and butter and

¹ <http://www.mas.ps/files/server/20161310121344-1.pdf>

others. Also, before the project, women used to walk quite long distances to bring water from the water wells that are located in hilly and mountainous place.

Obviously, the project is gender sensitive where it particularly focused on women and they were a main target of this development interventions. Also, they have participated in the needs assessment during the project design. The project has benefited 4960 people of which 2451 are women and girls who are living in unprivileged social and economic conditions as well as threatened of displacement by the Israeli occupation. The project has eased their lives, reduced their vulnerability and hardships and increased their human dignity. It has increased women access to clean and hygiene water where they can now get water from the tanks which are close to their homes and they don't have to walk for long distances any more. Women uses of water have increased for washing themselves and their children, rinsing the ground floor and drinking (themselves, the sheep and olive trees). Also, they can sit and sleep in clean, comfort and safe home as a result of the concrete bases which also reduced their exposure to harmful and dangerous insects such as snakes.

Women Said: "Now we can sit on the ground and drink the tee comfortably and without fear of insects"

4. Recommendations:

- Providing the Jordan Valley communities with water networks that will ensure a sustainable water availability and ease of accessibility to people as water is the main source of life and existence in their lands. As such, this will require to put a huge pressure on the Israeli authorities to do so.
- Provide families with automatic water pumps to pull the water from the wells that were rehabilitated which will eliminate the burden on families, particularly women, to manually do so.
- Provide families with a water tanks with capacity of 5 cubic meter (instead of 1.5) that could be sufficient for families for their personal and livestock consumption uses.
- Continue the support of the Jordan Valley communities with vital projects including infrastructure, economic, social, and humanitarian interventions to enhance their resilience in their lands taking into consideration the sensitivity of these areas and the surrounding threats characterized of displacement by the Israeli authorities.
- Provide more families in the Jordan Valley areas with the reinforced concrete bases as this action were unique and brought comfort and safety to them and their children.
- Support the schools with more sunshades to protect students from the hot sun, where these areas are very hot in the summer.
- Reduce the burden on the service providers (the suppliers) resulted from any potential Israeli attacks (such stealing of the resources, etc.) through building an effective compensation mechanism such as fund sharing.

- Strictly monitor the implementation of activities by the suppliers, particularly the reinforced concrete bases, as some of them slightly broken from the outer surface and are not even. Also, provide more time to suppliers to completely finish the work to ensure higher quality.
- Fasten the period between the design phase and the actual implementation of the project so as to avoid double efforts needed for re-assessment or update of community needs and any other changes in the original project plan. Also, more flexibility in the budget is needed from the donor since some urgent needs, within the same project plan, might appear in the field and require more money to address.
- Support families with tools and equipment necessary to their livestock such as sheep brix and protected farm fences, etc.
- Keep the protection of rights of vulnerable communities and families from Israeli or settlers' violations by exposing their actions to decision makers, local and global public opinions and international news.
- Support the schools with more basic infrastructure needs including rehabilitation of broken windows, doors, school's roof and construction of classroom for students with disabilities.

5. Annexes:

5.1 Research Tools:

Guiding Questions 1 – Interview with PARC

Relevance:

1. What is your role in the project?
 - Please explain?
2. Do you think that the project is in line with the Palestinian national strategy and your strategy?
 - Please explain?
3. Were the project activities relevant to the targeted communities' needs and urgent priorities?
 - Please explain?
 - Did the project helped the right people/ communities?
4. What is unique about the project compared to others in the targeted locations?
 - Any other similar initiatives were undertaken?
5. Do you think that the project align and complement with international humanitarian laws and principles?
 - Please explain?
6. Were the project well-promoted at the local, governorate and national level?
 - Please explain?

Efficiency:

1. Were the project activities implemented on time and as planned?
 - Please explain?
2. Were the resources (financial, human, technical, etc.) used sufficient to achieve the desired results/ outcomes?
 - Can the same results be achieve with less costs/ resources?
 - Can the same resources achieve higher results?
3. How would describe the quality of resources deployed in the project activities?
 - Were they of high quality?
4. How would you assess the services provided by Bimkom, Israeli Social TV and Peace Now?
 - Please explain?
5. How would you assess the cooperation and support provided to you by ACPP during the implementation?

- Please explain?

Effectiveness/ Impact:

1. Were the project activities successful in achieving or producing the planned/ desired results?
 - Please explain?
 - Were the inputs/ resources invested effective?
2. What are the impacts of the project activities on targeted people?
 - Please explain?
3. Did the project improve the economic resilience of the target people in their vulnerable communities?
 - Please explain?
4. Did the project increase the livelihoods conditions of the targeted people?
 - If yes, How?
 - If no, why not?
5. How has the project's activities benefited/ impacted (what positive changes happened) men, women and children in terms of the following:
 - Water tanks availability?
 - Rehabilitation of tents/ concrete pouring?
 - Rehabilitation of old Roman wells/ water accessibility?
 - Cost of water/?
 - Availability of drinking taps and sanitation units in schools?
 - Hygiene awareness and practices?
 - Resolving of social disputes among families?
 - Maintaining of cultural heritage (of Roman water wells)?
 - What others?
6. What challenges did you face during and after the implementation of the project activities?
 - Please explain?

Sustainability:

1. Do you think the benefits/ impacts gained from the project activities have a sustainable effect on target people and their communities?
 - Please explain?
2. Will the impacts/ benefits continue after the phasing out of the project and without any external support (financial, technical, etc.)?
 - Please explain?
3. What are the lessons learned from the project?
 - Please explain?
4. What are the recommendations to improve the project in the future?
 - Please explain?

Guiding Questions 2- Interviews with Local Councils

Relevance:

1. What is your role in the project?
 - Please explain?
2. Do you think the project is in line with the Palestinian national strategy and humanitarian needs and requirements?
 - Please explain?
3. Were the project activities relevant to the targeted communities' needs and urgent priorities?
 - Please explain?
 - Did the project helped the right people/ communities?
4. What is unique about the project compared to others in the targeted locations?
 - Any other similar initiatives were undertaken?
5. Were the project well-promoted at the local, governorate and national level?
 - Please explain?

Efficiency:

1. Were the project activities implemented on time and as planned?
 - Please explain?
2. Were the resources (financial, human, technical, etc.) used sufficient to achieve the desired results/ outcomes?
 - Can the same results be achieve with less costs/ resources?
 - Can the same resources achieve higher results?
3. How would describe the quality of resources deployed in the project activities?
 - Were they of high quality?
4. How would you assess the cooperation and support provided to target communities by ACPD during the implementation?
 - Please explain?

Effectiveness/ Impact:

7. Were the project activities successful in achieving or producing the planned/ desired results?
 - Please explain?
 - Were the inputs/ resources invested effective?
8. What are the impacts of the project activities on targeted people and their communities?
 - Please explain?
9. Did the project improve the economic resilience of the target people in their vulnerable communities?
 - Please explain?

10. Did the project increase the livelihoods conditions of the targeted people?
 - If yes, How?
 - If no, why not?
11. How has the project's activities benefited/ impacted (what positive changes happened) men, women and children in terms of the following:
 - Water tanks availability?
 - Rehabilitation of tents/ concrete pouring?
 - Rehabilitation of old Roman wells/ water accessibility?
 - Cost of water/?
 - Availability of drinking taps and sanitation units in schools?
 - Hygiene awareness and practices?
 - Resolving of social disputes among families?
 - Maintaining of cultural heritage (of Roman water wells)?
 - What others?
12. What challenges did you face during and after the implementation of the project activities?
 - Please explain?

Sustainability:

1. Do you think the benefits/ impacts gained from the project activities have a sustainable effect on target people and their communities?
 - Please explain?
2. Will the impacts/ benefits continue after the phasing out of the project and without any external support (financial, technical, etc.)?
 - Please explain?
3. What are the lessons learned from the project?
 - Please explain?
4. What are the recommendations to improve the project in the future?
 - Please explain?

Guiding Questions 3- Focus Group/ Interviews with Beneficiaries

Relevance:

1. Were the project activities relevant to your/ communities' needs and urgent priorities?
 - Please explain?
2. Did the project activities address an urgent humanitarian needs for your family and community?
 - Please explain?
3. Do you think that the project is important at the national level?
 - Please explain?
4. What is unique about the project?

- Any other similar initiatives were undertaken?

Efficiency:

1. Were the project activities implemented on time and as planned?
 - Please explain?
2. Were the resources (financial, human, technical, etc.) used sufficient to achieve the desired results/ outcomes?
 - Can the same results be achieved with less costs/ resources?
 - Can the same resources achieve higher results?
3. How would describe the quality of resources used in the project activities?
 - Were they of high quality?
4. How would you assess the support provided to you by ACPP and PARC during the implementation?
 - Please explain?

Effectiveness/ Impact:

1. Were the project activities successful in achieving or producing the planned/ desired results?
 - Please explain?
 - Were the inputs/ resources invested effective?
2. What are the impacts of the project activities on you and your communities?
 - Please explain?
3. Did the project improve your economic resilience in your vulnerable communities?
 - Please explain?
4. Did the project increase your livelihoods conditions?
 - If yes, How?
 - If no, why not?
5. How has the project's activities benefited/ impacted (what positive changes happened) you men, women and children in terms of the following:
 - Water tanks availability?
 - Rehabilitation of tents/ concrete pouring?
 - Rehabilitation of old Roman wells/ water accessibility?
 - Cost of water/?
 - Availability of drinking taps and sanitation units in schools?
 - Hygiene awareness and practices?
 - Resolving of social disputes among families?
 - Maintaining of cultural heritage (of Roman water wells)?
 - What others?
6. What other positive changes happened in your life/ communities as a result of the project?
 - Please explain?

7. What challenges did you face during and after the implementation of the project activities?
 - Please explain?

Sustainability:

1. Do you think the benefits/ impacts gained from the project activities have a sustainable effect on you and your communities?
 - Please explain?
2. Will the impacts/ benefits continue after the phasing out of the project and without any external support (financial, technical, etc.)?
 - Please explain?
3. What are the recommendations to improve the project in the future?
 - Please explain?

Guiding Questions 4- Interviews with Service Providers

Relevance:

1. What is your role in the project?
 - Please explain?
2. Do you think the project is important and unique?
 - Please explain?
3. Were the services provided by you relevant and needed to target communities?
 - Please explain?
4. Were the project well-promoted at the local, governorate and national and international level?
 - Please explain?

Efficiency:

1. Were the activities/ services implemented on time and as planned?
 - Please explain?
 - Any delays?
2. Were the resources (technical, etc.) used sufficient to achieve the desired results/ outcomes?
 - Can the same results be achieve with less costs/ resources?
 - Can the same resources achieve higher results?
3. How would assess the quality of resources deployed in the project activities?
 - Were they of high quality?

4. How would you assess the cooperation and support provided by ACPP before and during the implementation of activities?
 - Please explain?

Effectiveness/ Impact:

1. Were the activities/ services successful in achieving or producing the planned/ desired results?
 - Please explain?
 - Were the inputs/ resources invested effective?
2. What are the impacts of the services provided on targeted people and their communities?
 - Please explain? (Advocacy, awareness, policy planning, etc.)
3. Do you think that the project improved the economic resilience of the target people in their vulnerable communities?
 - Please explain?
4. Do you think that the project increased the livelihoods conditions of the targeted people?
 - If yes, How?
 - If no, why not?
5. What challenges did you face during and after the implementation of the services?
 - Please explain?

Sustainability:

1. Do you think the benefits/ impacts gained from the services provided will have a sustainable impacts on target people and communities?
 - Please explain?
2. Will the impacts/ benefits continue after the phasing out of the project and without any external support (financial, technical, etc.)?
 - Please explain?
3. What are the lessons learned from the project?
 - Please explain?
4. What are the recommendations to improve the project in the future?
 - Please explain?

Guiding Questions 5 – Interview with key stakeholders

Relevance:

1. Do you have any role in the project?
 - Please explain?
2. Are you aware of the activities being implemented?
 - Were you involved in the design of the project?
3. Do you think that the project is in line with the Palestinian national strategy relating to humanitarian needs and requirements?

- Please explain?
- 4. Do you think that the project activities were relevant to the targeted communities' needs and urgent priorities?
 - Please explain?
 - Did the project helped/ targeted the right people/ communities?
- 5. What is unique about the project compared to others in the targeted locations?
 - Any other similar initiatives were undertaken?
- 6. Do you think that the project align or complement with international humanitarian laws and principles?
 - Please explain?
- 7. Were the project well-promoted at the local, governorate and national level?
 - Please explain?

Efficiency:

1. Were the project activities implemented on time and as planned?
 - Please explain?
2. Were the resources (financial, human, technical, etc.) used sufficient to achieve the desired results/ outcomes?
 - Please explain?
3. How would describe the quality of resources deployed in the project activities?
 - Were they of high quality?
 - Please explain?
4. Do you think that the support provided by PARC and ACPP to target communities sufficient?
 - Please explain?

Effectiveness/ Impact:

1. Were the project activities successful in achieving or producing the planned/ desired results?
 - Please explain?
2. Were the inputs/ resources invested effective?
 - What are the impacts of the project activities on targeted people?
 - Please explain?
3. Did the project improve the economic resilience of the target people in their vulnerable communities?
 - Please explain?
4. Did the project increase the livelihoods conditions of the targeted people?
 - If yes, How?
 - If no, why not?
5. How has the project's activities benefited/ impacted (what positive changes happened) men, women and children in terms of the following:
 - Water tanks availability?

- Rehabilitation of tents/ concrete pouring?
 - Rehabilitation of old Roman wells/ water accessibility?
 - Cost of water/?
 - Availability of drinking taps and sanitation units in schools?
 - Hygiene awareness and practices?
 - Resolving of social disputes among families?
 - Maintaining of cultural heritage (of Roman water wells)?
 - What others?
6. Do you think that the project activities covered a larger numbers of people?
 - How many?
 - What about women
 7. What challenges did you face during and after the implementation of the project activities?
 - Please explain?

Sustainability:

1. Do you think the benefits/ impacts gained from the project activities have a sustainable effect on target people and their communities?
 - Please explain?
2. Will the impacts/ benefits continue after the phasing out of the project and without any external support (financial, technical, etc.)?
 - Please explain?
3. What are the lessons learned from the project?
 - Please explain?
4. What are the recommendations to improve the project in the future?
 - Please explain?

Guiding Questions 6 – Interview with ACPP

Relevance:

1. What is the rationale behind the project?
 - Please explain?
2. Does the project align and complement with Palestinian national strategy, donor/ EU requirements and international human rights?
 - Please explain?
3. Were the project activities relevant to the targeted communities' needs and urgent priorities?
 - Please explain?
 - Did the project helped the right people/ communities?
4. Did the project fulfill a priority and urgent needs of targeted people/ communities?
 - Please explain?
5. Were the project well-promoted at the local, governorate and national level?

- Please explain?

Efficiency:

1. Were the project activities implemented on time and as planned?
 - Please explain?
2. Were the resources (financial, human, technical, etc.) used sufficient to achieve the desired results/ outcomes?
 - Can the same results be achieved with less costs/ resources?
 - Can the same resources achieve higher results?
3. How would describe the quality of resources deployed in the project activities?
 - Were they of high quality?
4. How would you assess the services provided by Bimkom, Israeli Social TV and Peace Now?
 - Please explain?
5. How would you assess the efficiency of PARC in delivering of activities to the target communities?
 - Please explain?
 - Any challenges?

Effectiveness/ Impact:

1. Were the project activities successful in achieving or producing the planned/ desired results?
 - Please explain?
 - Were the inputs/ resources invested effective?
2. What are the impacts of the project activities on targeted people/ communities?
 - Please explain?
3. Did the project improve the economic resilience of the target people in their vulnerable communities?
 - Please explain?
4. Did the project increase the livelihoods conditions of the targeted people?
 - If yes, How?
 - If no, why not?
5. How has the project's activities benefited/ impacted (what positive changes happened) men, women and children in terms of the following:
 - Water tanks availability?
 - Rehabilitation of tents/ concrete pouring?
 - Rehabilitation of old Roman wells/ water accessibility?
 - Cost of water/?
 - Availability of drinking taps and sanitation units in schools?
 - Hygiene awareness and practices?
 - Resolving of social disputes among families?
 - Maintaining of cultural heritage (of Roman water wells)?

- What others?
6. What challenges did you face during and after the implementation of the project activities?
- Please explain?

Sustainability:

1. Do you think the benefits/ impacts gained from the project activities have a sustainable impacts on target people/ communities?
 - Please explain?
2. Will the impacts/ benefits continue after the phasing out of the project and without any external support (financial, technical, etc.)?
 - Please explain?
3. What are the lessons learned from the project?
 - Please explain?
4. What are the recommendations to improve the project in the future?
 - Please explain?

5.2 List of Interviewees:

Target Group	Name
1. Interviews with PARC / PARC office - Ramallah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Izzat Zaidan ▪ Ruba Da'as
2. Interview with ACPP / ACPP Office - Ramallah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rafael Palomino
3. Interviews with Israeli Social TV / Via email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adi Toledano
4. Interviews with Bimkom/ Via email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alon
5. Interviews with Peace Now/ Via email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brian Reeves
6. Interview with local council - Atouf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Khaled Bani Odeh - Head of the local council ▪ Abdallah Bsharat – Vice head of the village council and the Program's manager
7. Focus Group with women/ girls beneficiaries – Atouf - Atouf association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abo Raja – Head of Atouf Association

8. Interview with local council - Tayassir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wajeeh Al-Dabk – Head of the local council.
9. Focus group discussions with women/ girls beneficiaries - Tayassir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haleema Jameel
10. Interview with local council - Al-Aqabeh-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sami Sadeq - Head of the local council
11. Focus group discussions with men/ boys beneficiaries - Al-Aqabeh council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Momen Abo mohsen ▪ Othman Husni soboh ▪ Fatimah Sulaiman ▪ Tahreer Abdallah ▪ Mowafaq Saleh
12. Focus group discussion with males schools (Students, teachers, principal) – Tammoun Boys School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hadi Darweesh – Student ▪ Yahya Matar – Student ▪ Hamza Muhammad – Student ▪ Bashar Daraghmeh – School Principal ▪ Abd El Salam Bsharat – Teacher ▪ Jihad Bsharat – Teacher ▪ Adli Daraghmeh – Teacher ▪ Muneer Bsharat - Teacher
13. Interview with local council - Al-Maleh cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abd El Raheem Bsharat – Former Local Council and Community Coordinator
14. Interview with Tubas directorate of education - Tubas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Naser Mir'ei – Engineer ▪ Khader Abu Bshara – Head of Administrative Dep
15. Interview with Tubas governorate - Tubas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Khader Daraghmeh – Head of Planning Dep
16. Focus group discussions with females schools (Students, teachers, principal) – Bardala school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obada Haszem ▪ Mohammad Nawaf ▪ Saeed Ibraheem ▪ Mazen Sameer ▪ Nour Aldeen Nael ▪ Anas Dirar
17. Focus group discussions with women/ girls beneficiaries - Al-Farasiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rifaa Mohammad Muhsen ▪ Fatimah Hasan ▪ Azhar Elyan ▪ Hanaa Sayel ▪ Loay Ali ▪ Fayeq Mustafa ▪ Kaire Ali Muhsen ▪ Barakat Zuhdi

18. Focus group discussions with men/ boys beneficiaries - Al-Hadidiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abd Al Raheem Bsharat – Head of the local council
19. Focus group discussions with women/ girls beneficiaries - AL-Hammeh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sameera Fayez ▪ Fatimah Ibraheem ▪ khadejah Salameh ▪ Ghadeer Maher ▪ Sahar Mahmoud ▪ Sumayah Fayez
20. Focus group discussions with men/ boys beneficiaries - Ein Al-Helweh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qadre Elyan ▪ Jaser Daraghmeh ▪ Mahdi Daraghmeh
21. Focus group discussions with women/ girls beneficiaries - Makhoul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nimeh Yousef ▪ Najyeh Abdallah ▪ Rima Abdallah ▪ Yousef ▪ Ashraf

5.3 Research Team:

Mazaya has selected qualified core team to lead the implementation of the assignment and delivery of the service. The team leader is Majed Nazzal, a strategic planning and performance management expert with more than 20 years of experience in this field. Also, Samer Saeed, Suha Qasem, Sameera Junaidi and Yazan Quzmar are qualified team members to assist in developing the report and complete the evaluation. Other Mazaya's team members will contribute to the successful implementation and support to the core team.

Mazaya Team	Bio	Tasks
Majed Nazzal, Evaluation Expert/ Team Leader	As an organizational development expert, Majed has conducted various organizational interventions including diagnosis, strategic planning, program evaluation, structural & cultural change, coaching, and skill-building workshops. Majed possesses strong analytical, communication and facilitation skills, which combined the essential ingredients for successful personal and organizational development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead the entire evaluation activities - Support the development of the evaluation tools - Provide overall supervision and guidance for the team and assign tasks - Ensure the quality of data collected through the continuous follow up,

		<p>orientation and supervision of fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead the development of the final evaluation report - Conduct presentation of main findings and recommendations
<p>Samer Saied Evaluation Specialist</p>	<p>Mr. Saied holds a Master’s degree in Economics and Bachelor’s degree in Management Information Systems. He has more than 8 years of experience working with different local and international organizations. Samer has solid experience in leading projects monitoring and evaluation, market studies/ surveys, participatory needs assessment, impact assessment and baseline studies as well as program coordination, planning and design. Also, Samer has worked as an economic expert on several projects including strategic development investment plan (SDIP) and was employed as an economic development technical specialist where he provided technical support/ input in economic development matters for poor and vulnerable communities in the West Bank.</p> <p>Samer has also excellent communication, leadership, management, decision-making, and teamwork skills. Samer has conducted more than 80 research consultancies in various sectors including socio-economic, women empowerment, gender equality, SMEs, disabilities (PWDs), education, health, civil, youth, livelihoods, emergency and humanitarian and microfinance for which he gained an excellent networking and communication with various local and international organizations and key personnel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the research tools - Development of implementation plan - Support in coordinating field activities - Support in the data collection process by conducting interviews and focus groups - Qualitative Data analysis and reporting - Support in the development the final report

<p>Suha Qasem Evaluator</p>	<p>Suha holds a Master's Degree in Community Psychologist. She has excellent experience in coordinating projects activities and conducting interviews and focus groups with project beneficiaries and key informants as well as in field work and facilitating community groups. She has also experience in data analysis and reporting as well as SPSS data collection, entry, and analyses.</p> <p>Moreover, Suha worked with people suffering from chronic disorders, such as alcoholism or drug abuse that plague a community. In addition, she has experience in Human Resources and perform special administrative tasks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in developing the research tools - Coordinate field activities - Conduct interviews and focus groups - Analysis field data obtained from beneficiaries - Assist in the development the final report
<p>Yazan Quzmar Evaluator and Coordinator</p>	<p>Yazan has joined Mazaya since a year, he has a very good experience in conducting interviews and focus groups as well as in coordinating field activities. He has also very good experience in data analysis and reporting. He is passionate for community development and understand the social value of international organizations. Besides, my exceptional inter- personal and cross-cultural skills allow me to work closely and successfully with the local community and people with different cultural backgrounds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist in developing the research tools - Coordinate field activities - Conduct interviews and focus groups - Analysis field data obtained from beneficiaries - Assist in the development the final report