



## FINAL EVALUATION

HUMANITARIAN ACTION TO MITIGATE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE, AND ENERGY NEEDS IN AREA C, WEST BANK, OPT, WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON WOMEN

RIYADA CONSULTING AND TRAINING



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# TABLE OF CONTENT

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	5
2. INTRODUCTION .....	8
2.1 Evaluation Objectives and its Context: .....	8
2.2 Gender and WASH in Area C:.....	9
2.3 Project Objectives, Activities and Expected Results: .....	10
3. METHODOLOGY AND EVALUATION APPROACH .....	12
3.1 Preparatory Phase: .....	12
3.2 Fieldwork Phase:.....	14
3.3 Analysis & Reporting Phase: .....	15
4. FINDINGS.....	17
4.1 Relevance and Alignment:.....	17
4.2 Internal Consistency of the Intervention and Results-Oriented Management:.....	19
4.3: Efficiency and Viability:.....	20
4.4 Impact Expected and Reached:.....	21
4.5 Sustainability: .....	25
4.6 Ownership and Institutional Strengthening: .....	26
4.7 Gender Based Approach: .....	27
4.8 Environmental Sustainability: .....	28
4.9 Cultural Diversity Respect: .....	29
4.10 Coordination and Complementarity (added value and concentration):.....	29
5. CONCLUSIONS.....	31
6. RECOMMENDATIONS .....	33
7. ANNEXES.....	35
Annex 1: TOR .....	35
Annex 2: Guiding Questions for Interviews and Focus Group Discussions.....	41

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This evaluation report provides an evidence-based assessment of the effectiveness and impact of the intervention “Humanitarian action to mitigate water, sanitation and hygiene, and energy needs in Area C, West Bank, OPT, with a special focus on women”, funded by Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz (ACPP) and implemented by Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), from December 2015 to February 2018.

This project was designed to address the chronic scarcity of water, and the lack of sanitation and hygiene, and energy facilities facing 1857 people (931 women and girls and 926 men and boys) in 12 Area C communities in the governorates of Tubas and Ramallah, West Bank, with special emphasis on the gender-specific needs of women/girls. To address the humanitarian problems faced by these communities, and in accordance with the needs and responses identified by the beneficiary population itself, and in line with the priorities of national institutions and sectoral coordination platforms in the OPT, ACPP and the PHG implemented a variety of activities: (1) rehabilitation of some Roman cisterns and construction of new cisterns for water storage and ensuring water delivery in times of critical shortages (summer months), (2) installation of latrines with sinks and water storage tanks, (3) Installation of photovoltaic systems to produce clean and renewable energy and (4) training in the use and maintenance of systems for collecting and storing water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, good hygiene practices and solar energy systems.

The purpose of the evaluation study was to provide an impartial and comprehensive assessment, with a particular consideration given to gender at all stages of the process. The objective of the report is to verify compliance with the quality criteria set out by the PACODE (Andalusian Plan for Development Cooperation) and serve as a relevant tool to understand the process of the implementation, the results and impacts of the intervention so that they can guide future actions. In short, this evaluation aims to provide analysis useful for learning and accountability to all relevant actors of the intervention, both the donor country and mainly in the partner country.

Throughout the 2-year implementation period for this project PHG with the funded by ACPP was able to achieve all of the objectives through their systematic and transparent approach. There was clear coordination among other actors, which in turn ensured that overlap was avoided. Additionally, the beneficiary population has shown evidence in applying acquired knowledge to guarantee the quality of water for human consumption, use of the latrines and solar panels. Great strides have been made in the quality of life and accessibility to WASH resources, which can be seen in the change from the baseline and end of project assessments. Additionally, as this project had a special focus on women, it is positive to report that the male population has not hindered the participation of women in trainings, which is significant given the largely patriarchal nature of the communities. Although these trainings were done separately for men and women, the inclusion of women in the capacity building process does point to a growing acknowledgment of women’s role in terms of the management of water.

## **Main conclusions:**

### **Meeting the Priority Needs in Area C within the Current Political Context:**

One of the most difficult challenges faced throughout this project and its implemented activities remains the restrictions in terms of basic services and the construction of infrastructure as a result of the Israeli Occupation policies. While it is clear that the project and its activities created needed change and improved the access to resources as well as the quality of life for the beneficiaries, the vulnerability of these communities is largely determined by the whims of the Israeli Authorities. As a result, when considering what could be done to further improve the design of project activities and interventions within Area C, there are clear limits to what can be achieved. However, despite the difficulties to provide with basic services the population in Area C, there seems to be some positive benefit in focusing on activities to link Area A or B with the communities of Area C, such as networks for water supply, educational and health facilities, etc, can strengthen the communities of Area C with services that, although located in Area A or B, are close of the communities in Area C. It is also clear that continued support the construction of infrastructure that facilitate access to water for agricultural use, since the livelihoods of these populations depend on it. Finally, to keep working on the implementation of photovoltaic energy installations with more powerful systems, which are a priority in the communities of Area C, especially in those of the Jordan Valley. Therefore, although Area C does undoubtedly face larger challenges due to its vulnerability under the current Israeli policies, the impact of projects is measurable and clearly linked to improvements in the quality of life of the beneficiaries.

### **WASH and the Impact on Women and Girls:**

When constructing WASH interventions and activities it is essential that they are done with a gender consideration as in most traditional and patriarchal societies, women and girls are largely responsible for the management and care of the domestic sphere. The gender sensitivities taken into consideration from the design phase throughout the implementation of this project was essential to its success. Through the recognition of the specific impact WASH concerns have on women and girls, the activities were able to better respond to issues of security and improve the dignity and life conditions they face. Gender equity was integrated into the intervention in many ways. First, this emphasis on women and girls led to the identification of access patterns in terms of WASH resources and how the difference free movement impacted not only the collection and management of the water according to gender, but also largely the different uses and responsibilities regarding water for women / girls and boys / men. Furthermore, the gender division of responsibilities for the maintenance and management of water and sanitation facilities also had impact on hygiene practices and the general health of the population. Second, the response strategy was based on the recognition of the different roles of women and men with respect to the management and use of water, therefore the placement and location of latrines and cisterns were determined not only on the basis of where it was best located, but also best locations were defined by access to women and girls as a factor. Third, efforts were made to ensure the active participation of the female population in the intervention. However, it is significant to note that while positive steps were taken, due to strict socio-cultural

and religious norms that limit the participation of women in the public sphere, the absence of organizations or associations of women in the target communities, and the geographic dispersion of the population this remains a concern for these communities. However, from the success and the improvement to the quality of life of these women and girls, it is clear that small efforts make a big difference and WASH activities should continue to keep gender equity as an indicator to be paid attention to throughout the life of the project.

### **Recommendations:**

1. **Increase in funding to further develop the project activities**, while managing the risk of the Israeli Authorities through increased coordination and facilitation with the Israeli authorities whenever possible through the DCO and with the Israeli-Palestinian joint water committee as this is the entity that licenses water projects.
2. **To continue to implement a wide variety of development projects** (e.g. cisterns, water network, electricity, agricultural roads, schools, and health clinics) in the underdeveloped area of Tubas as the current projects of the PHG and NGOs are insufficient for meeting the needs of the population in this area.
3. **Continue to invest in providing WASH support**. It is clear that each small tool added, whether it was a road, a cistern or a solar panel, did create opportunities for increased resilience. These activities not only increased the sustainability of these communities but also offered women the chance to increase their participation. This in the long term will not only allow for relief in the individual women directly impacted, but also broadens the wellbeing of the communities as a whole.
4. **Define partnerships clearly in terms of the role of the relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries** will play in maintenance of newly constructed elements past the duration of the project. In particular, it is essential that the MoLG and the beneficiaries have an agreement in terms of possible fees that could be applied to the use of these items. Also, the complexity of relationships needs to be appreciated and considered in terms of the specific issue of maintenance.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### **2.1 Evaluation Objectives and its Context:**

The Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz (ACPP) Project “Humanitarian action to mitigate water, sanitation and hygiene, and energy needs in Area C, West Bank, OPT, with a special focus on women” project addresses the water, sanitation and hygiene, and energy needs with special emphasis on the gender-specific needs of women/girls of 224 families/1,638 people (926 men and 931 women, of which 712 are boys and girls) in 12 Area C communities in the governorates of Tubas and Ramallah, West Bank (Al- Hadidyia, Khirbet Al-Ras Al-Ahmar, Khirbet Humsa, Al-Malih. Ein Al-Hilwah, Khirbet Samra, Khirbet Tell Al-Himmah, Makhoul, Ibziq, Thraa Awad, Ras Al-Tein and Wadi Al-Sieq).

Over 60% of the West Bank is considered Area C, where Israel retains near exclusive control, including over law enforcement, planning and construction. Most of Area C has been allocated for the benefit of Israeli settlements or the Israeli military, at the expense of Palestinian communities. This impedes the development of adequate housing, infrastructure and livelihoods in Palestinian communities, and has significant consequences for the entire West Bank population. Palestinian structures built without permits, are regularly served with demolition orders, creating chronic uncertainty and threat, and forcing people to leave. Where the orders are implemented, they have resulted in displacement and disruption of livelihoods, the entrenchment of poverty and increased aid dependency. The humanitarian community has faced a range of difficulties in providing aid in Area C, including the demolition and confiscation of assistance by the Israeli authorities.

Due to frequent aggressions of Israeli settlers combined with the restrictions imposed by the Israeli military administration, these communities face humanitarian problems such as the destruction of basic infrastructures for the storage and collection of water, sanitary and hygiene facilities, and the impossibility of connecting these populations to public electricity. To address the humanitarian problems faced by these communities, ACPP coordinated with the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) to rehabilitate cisterns for water storage, deliver water during critical shortages, install latrines, install photovoltaic systems for clean and renewable energy, and train individuals in the use and maintenance in WASH and energy systems. The overall objective of the evaluation is to verify compliance with the quality criteria set out by the PACODE (Andalusian Plan for Development Cooperation). Furthermore, the evaluation serves as a relevant tool to understand the process of the implementation, the results and impacts of the intervention so that they can guide future actions. Learning becomes fundamental since the integration of assessment throughout the planning cycle requires a continuous flow of relevant information to improve learning processes. In short, the evaluation allows for learning and accountability to all relevant actors of the intervention, both the donor country and mainly in the partner country.



## **2.2 Gender and WASH in Area C:**

Gender equality in respect of the human rights to water and sanitation will not only empower women individually but will also help women overcome poverty and empower their children, families and communities.<sup>1</sup> Gender relations are often dictated by unequal power dynamics that assign particular roles, determine access to decision making and access to/control over resources. Considering that water is an essential component to life, providing avenues to safe drinking water and sanitation are indispensable to sustain life and health and fundamental to the dignity of all.

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) knowledge and practices is directly influenced by gender relations and roles.<sup>2</sup> Access to water is associated with responsibilities undertaken by women in Palestine, since they are the ones responsible inside the household of meeting the basic needs of its members. In addition, providing easy access to water for agricultural use also has significant implications for women working in agriculture. Women are a major aspect of the social sector, and obtain social, educational, and humanitarian roles; therefore, it is vital for the water and environmental sector to form concrete policies regarding marginalized women's issues. The PHG, a partner in this initiative, therefore promotes the cooperation of women and men in their society and sees this equality as the key to developing increased awareness of the environmental issues, and further determines their civic duty to resolving the problems they face. It provides an opportunity to demolish the stereotypes created by societies which are based on the 'biological roles' of men and women, and thus, the roles are in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights and Human Rights.<sup>3</sup>

In the West Bank, in Area A and B, an estimated 445,000 people are either disconnected or receive water once a week or less, with a further 150,000 suffering from similar conditions in Area C communities.<sup>4</sup> Water consumption can be as low as 20 liters per person per day in some communities of Area C without water infrastructure, much less than the 50-100 liters recommended daily minimum quantity by WHO.<sup>5</sup> Limited access to drinking water, domestic use water and wastewater and solid waste management in Area C has a significant impact on household spending, health and hygiene, and school attendance. Inadequate WASH facilities expose women and girls to threats and burdens associated with meeting their personal hygiene needs, undertaking basic domestic chores, managing household water needs, and securing the needs of children, people with disabilities, the elderly and the chronically ill.<sup>6</sup>

Considering the lack of access to essential resources, the gender sensitive approach taken by PHG was central to all phases of the design and implementation of this project, which made it particularly impactful considering the complex set of threats that exist for the targeted

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<sup>1</sup> [www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/pdf/human\\_right\\_to\\_water\\_and\\_sanitation\\_media\\_brief.pdf](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/pdf/human_right_to_water_and_sanitation_media_brief.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [www.btselem.org/water/restrictions\\_in\\_area\\_c](http://www.btselem.org/water/restrictions_in_area_c)

<sup>3</sup> Post Project Survey Conducted in the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Project.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.washadvocates.org/learn/wash-and-women-and-girls/>

<sup>5</sup> Women, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene / March 2015, Sida Gender Toolbox Brief.

<sup>6</sup> UN Women - UN OCHA: Needs of women and girls in humanitarian action in Gaza: Gender Alert for the 2016 Response Plan.

beneficiaries living in Area C, including the occupation policies carried out by the Israeli government and environmental changes such as lower levels of rainfall due to drought. In the Palestinian communities that are forced to buy water from tankers, the average monthly outlay on water consumption per family in summertime is NIS 1,250 to 2,000 – as much as half of all monthly expenses.<sup>7</sup> Therefore interventions designed to improve the conditions of women living in vulnerable communities in Palestine, requires a focus on their access to WASH as well as their safe freedom of movement, which is particularly challenging in Area C.

### **2.3 Project Objectives, Activities and Expected Results:**

The project implemented by PHG and financed by ACPP sought to address the chronic scarcity of water, and the lack of sanitation and hygiene, and energy facilities facing 1857 people (931 women and girls and 926 men and boys) in 12 Area C communities in the governorates of Tubas and Ramallah, West Bank, with special emphasis on the gender-specific needs of women/girls.

**General Objective:** Mitigate the critical water, basic sanitation and hygiene, and energy needs of vulnerable herding communities in the West Bank, OPT.

**Specific Objective:** Alleviate the chronic shortages of water, basic sanitation and hygiene facilities, and energy affecting 931 women, 926 men, from which 712 are children, in Area C communities, districts of Tubas and Ramallah, West Bank, OPT

The project activities included:

- Rehabilitation of Roman cisterns and construction of pear shape cisterns for storing water
- Water delivery during the difficult months when water was scarce
- Installation of latrines with sinks and water storage tanks
- Installation of photovoltaic systems to produce clean and renewable energy
- Training in the use and maintenance of systems for collecting and storing water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, good hygiene practices and solar energy systems.

The expected outcomes of this project can be summarized as the following:

- Increase the irrigated area through access through the construction of an agricultural road. This road will help in turn improved and increase agricultural production in the area, through better harvesting of water for agricultural purposes. This will not only save time for farmers, but with this increased efficiency it can be expected that the land will be maintained better and be more fertile. Since the rehabilitation of the road, all types of vehicles are now able to reach the location. Prior to the rehabilitation of the road, only

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<sup>7</sup> Baseline survey versus post implementation survey taken at the beginning and after the closure of the project.

certain types of vehicles such as tractors used to reach the project locations and due to the long distances and bad road, they used to charge the beneficiaries higher prices. After the rehabilitation of the road, the beneficiaries now have more supplier options and managed to get water for lower prices.

- Increase access to clean and healthy water which will have a direct impact on the overall health and well-being of the beneficiary communities. Additionally, the improved ability to store water will decrease the price of water and increase hygiene practices.
- Provide solar panels that will make it possible for the beneficiaries to have a reliable electricity. This access to electricity will help improve the quality of life by making refrigeration and other machines useable, as well as make it possible to watch tv, study and see snakes and other things that would have previously been a threat.
- With the addition of these time saving and more efficient resources, women in the community will have more time to manage the domestic sphere. They will be empowered to provide for their families and take more of a leading role in the decision making when it comes to allocation of resources. Lastly, as the well-being of the community increases they will have more mobility as the environment will be seen as safer.

### 3. METHODOLOGY AND EVALUATION APPROACH

Riyada Consulting and Training was contracted by ACPP to conduct the final evaluation of the project. After signing of the contract, the evaluation took place between May – August, 2018. In order to gain a thorough understanding of the project implementation and its context, Riyada consultants applied a highly participative and consultative methodology that aimed at analyzing the activities implemented by ACPP and its project local implementing partner; namely the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) by gathering information from stakeholders, beneficiaries of the project and analyzing project data collected during the project implementation. The consultants ensured the active participation of the end beneficiaries with a focus on women and a gender specialist was assigned to conduct the focus groups with women to ensure their feedback into the project activities and to better understand how WASH projects affect women and gender issues; especially in the difficult operational environment in Area C where the project was implemented. The data collected was analyzed, focusing on the results and impacts of the project. The evaluation will also utilize the results of the pre and post survey results as and compared to the original objectives and targets set in the logframe and according to several indicators, including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability of the implemented project, as well as ownership, institutional strengthening, coordination and added value, gender and environmental sustainability. Riyada applied the following set of qualitative evaluation methodology and tools. All tools were developed and shared with ACPP for reviewing, validating and finalizing the tools.

#### **3.1 Preparatory Phase:**

##### **3.1.1 Preparatory Meetings:**

At the outset of the assignment, the evaluation team held a preparatory meeting with ACPP on June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Another preparatory meeting was held with PHG in Nablus office on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018. At these meetings, the proposed methodology and implementation plan were discussed, and the phases, deadlines and products of the evaluation were agreed upon. In addition, the field implementation plan was discussed and the selection of the sample locations for conducting the evaluation was discussed and agreed. The following locations were selected for the field work for the evaluation:

- Tubas Governorate: Ras El Ahmar and Khirbet Humsa
- Ramallah Governorate: Ras El Teen and Wadi El Seiq

During the initial meetings, a list of relevant documents for review were agreed and then sent by ACPP and PHG.

##### **3.1.2 Document Review:**

In order to gain a thorough understanding of the project design, objectives, capacity, desired impact, and financing, the evaluation team conducted a thorough review of the project

documents as well as secondary resources that included the national strategies relevant to the project interventions and documents relating to the humanitarian situation in Area C. The following documents were reviewed:

- Project Proposal,
- Project's Amended Logframe,
- Quarterly reports submitted by PHG,
- Baseline and end line surveys conducted by PHG,
- Project Budget,
- PHG Gender Policy,
- The Project's Work Plan,
- Order that serves as the basis for the awarding of the grants and any other official agreement with the donor,
- The Palestinian National Strategy for Area C 2018 – 2019,
- The Palestinian National Water Policy.

### 3.1.3 Evaluation Tools:

In preparation for conducting the interviews and focus groups, the evaluation team developed the necessary qualitative evaluation tools. The tools mainly consisted of questionnaires/guiding questions that served as a guide through a set of questions and ensured that information is collected in a coherent and professional way. All research and evaluation tools were shared with ACPP to ensure accuracy and relevance and all materials before the data collection commenced. The evaluation tools defined the questions and indicators and enabled the consultant to evaluate relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, coherence, coverage, and sustainability, as well as accomplishments and results.

The following questionnaires were developed and applied during the field work:

Questionnaire (1):	Interviews with ACPP and PHG Management and Staff
Questionnaire (2):	Interviews with project-related stakeholders, including the PWA, MOA, Tubas Governorate
Questionnaire (3):	Interviews with Heads of Local/Village Councils of selected locations for the evaluation
Questionnaire (4):	Interviews with technical staff/engineers at PHG who were involved in the project implementation

Questionnaire (6):	Focus groups and group interviews with men members of the local community (beneficiaries and representatives of the local community)
Questionnaire (7)	Focus groups with women beneficiaries of the sanitation, water and hygiene projects.

### **3.2 Fieldwork Phase:**

The field work was conducted by the specialized team of consultants who collected the necessary information. During the field work, regular updates were provided to ACPP, as well as the local implementing partner Special focus in the data collection will be dedicated to gender analysis.

#### **3.2.1 Key informant Interviews:**

The evaluation team conducted the following in-depth interviews with the key stakeholders of the project:

<b>Table (1): List of Interviews:</b>			
<b>Name and Title</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>
Rafael Palomino De La Torre, ACPP Middle East Representative	ACPP	June 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Ramallah
Jose Alberto Gago Moreno, ACPP Middle East	ACPP	June 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 August 20 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Spain
Eng. Sami Hamdan, PHG Nablus Office Director and ACPP Project Coordinator	PHG	July 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2018	Nablus
Mr. Mutaz Bsharat, Jordan Valley File Manager	Tubas Governorate	July 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Tubas
Mr. Ahmad Sadeq, Head of Ras Al Ahmar Village Council	Ras Al Ahmar Village Council	July 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Tubas
Mr. Ali Abu Kbash, Humsa Mukhtar	Humsa Community	July 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Tubas
Ms. Majeda Alawneh, EWASH Coordinator	PWA	July 15 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Ramallah

Eng. Kanaan Meswadeh, Field Supervisor	PHG	July 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Nablus
Eng. Mohammad Merui, Field Coordinator	PHG	July 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Nablus
Abedullateef Khaled, Field Coordinator	PHG	July 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Nablus
Eng. Rafee Edaily, Technical Manager	Ministry of Agriculture, Tubas	July 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	Tubas

### 3.2.2 Focus Groups / Group Interviews with Beneficiaries:

The evaluation team conducted the following focus groups or group interviews with the project's end beneficiaries:

<b>Table 2: List of Focus Groups / Group Interviews:</b>			
<b>Focus Group</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
Focus Group with beneficiaries	Ras Al Ahmar	July 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	3
Focus Group with Women	Ras Al Ahmar	July 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	7
Focus Group with beneficiaries	Humsa	July 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	2
Focus Group with Women	Humsa	July 9 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	6
Focus Group with beneficiaries	Raas El Teen	July 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	3
Focus Group with Women	Raas El Teen	July 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	7
Focus Group with beneficiaries	Wadi Al Sieq	July 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	2
Focus Group with Women	Wadi Al Sieq	July 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	5

### 3.3 Analysis & Reporting Phase:

After the data collection was completed, our consultant team analyzed all information gathered from the document review, preparatory and ongoing discussions held with PHG staff, field visits

and observations and analysis of all the responses and feedback acquired in the interviews and focus groups. Based on the analysis, the current *draft evaluation report* was compiled and submitted to ACPP for review and feedback. The report includes key findings, conclusions and recommendations. The different aspects requested in the TOR were covered in the following Findings section.

After incorporating feedback from ACPP and PHG, the evaluation team will submit the *evaluation report* in English. The evaluation will be also sent in an electronic version as well as a hard copy of the report to ACPP.



## 4. FINDINGS

### 4.1 Relevance and Alignment:

A major focus in this evaluation was the appropriateness of the project design to the problems intended to be resolved. This, like other issues, was checked both through the different focus group meetings with beneficiaries, stakeholders and community leaders as well as the analysis of the pre and post surveys conducted on the different project indicators.

The evaluators asked the different interviewees about the relevance of the implemented activities to their major problems and needs. They all agreed that the project in was highly relevant and that it completely targeted their major problems in relation to the water, sanitation, hygiene and energy. The project is also relevant to the Palestinian food security strategy principles as well as to PNA sector strategies.

All the people interviewed agreed that all the activities implemented were a priority for them, especially in areas where the project activities included the collection of rainwater to meet the need for water for domestic use as well as livestock and agricultural production. As a result of the increased access to water, the beneficiaries felt more free to cultivate their land.

In focus groups in Ras Al Ahmar focus group participants expressed:

*“This increase in access to water and the more reliable irrigation created opportunities to grow olives, vegetables and fruits to export, which has resulted in a harvest the families could not have previously achieved. There has been an increase of 7000 Donums of land that previous to the project was not used to be planted. Lastly the increase in the crop has opened up more opportunities for women to participate in agricultural production.”*

Furthermore, they are reducing purchasing water from the nearby by tankers, which is not only costly but also not healthy during storage in open containers. Beneficiaries repeatedly emphasized the benefits they gained from the energy production and appreciated the availability of electricity 24 hrs per day of much lower price than using the traditional source of light, which used to be available only 4-6 hrs per day for providing light only.

The current evaluation clarifies that the project’s design was very relevant to the goals and objectives of the project. The project considered gender and the socio-cultural aspects of the beneficiary population by selecting beneficiaries based on the role of a woman in managing the family (e.g. priority was given to families headed/managed by women), financial status, number of students, and presence of disabled persons in each family.

Based on the responses of beneficiaries, a high percentage of the beneficiaries' expectations and needs of low-cost clean water were met. The project encountered difficulties as the Israeli authorities damaged the Ras Al Ahmer road and prevented contractors from entering the area. The village council and PHG overcame these challenges and were able to repair the road. PHG also required that laborers working on the project come from the local village to increase information on the activities increasing the sense ownership of among the beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries who participated in the focus group discussion pertaining to the construction of cisterns expressed that this project activity was highly relevant to their priorities and needs. They stated that there are no issues or gaps they have seen in this intervention. The only limitation was the funding as there was a continued need for the provision of cisterns in Ras Al Hamar. There were only 5 cisterns constructed in this area, which amounts to 85% of the total number built in the project being constructed in other areas.

The construction of the agricultural road is seen as highly relevant to the project goal and objectives, however there was a need for the road to be longer as it did not cover the needs of most of the area. While the road itself did address many of the issues facing the population, due to lack of funding, its length was limited and resulted in 7000 dunums not being helped by its construction.



One of the project activities focused on the installation of photovoltaic systems to produce clean and renewable energy. This solar powered system designed to generate electricity for houses consisted of 2 units. It was seen as relevant, but there was concern expressed over the fact that there were 2 units built instead of 4, which was seen as not enough to meet the needs. Overall, the project activities were seen as relevant and only fell short in terms of the funds that would have provided a larger impact.

Some of the risks identified at the start of the project were actually realized. The risk in relation to the Israeli army's restrictions on the area and the repetitive damage to the main road to the village took place in Ras Al Ahmar, which would require it be repaired by the village council and PHG. For the cisterns, the assumption to increase the collected water by 700 cubic meters was not achieved since the capacity of cisterns provided by the project were from 60-80 cubic meters and none of them filled to more than half of their capacity due to lack of rain. The decision to use the smaller cisterns was decided based on funding and the desire to try to provide the units to more beneficiaries. The original proposal was the rehabilitation of the old Roman cisterns that has the capacity of an average of 100-150 cubic meters. However, after careful assessment of the costs, PHG found that the cost of rehabilitation was much higher than the construction of new ones. Accordingly, the more cost-effective approach was selected, and they only rehabilitated 2 Roman Cisterns and constructed 5 new pear shape cisterns in the capacity of 60-80 cubic meters each. Accordingly, the average of the water harvesting cisterns between the rehabilitated and new cisterns is 103 m<sup>3</sup>. However, due to the low rainfall, most of

them didn't fill completely. So, potentially, the cisterns can fill up to the planned average of 103 m<sup>3</sup> in good rainfall seasons.

#### **4.2 Internal Consistency of the Intervention and Results-Oriented Management:**

Throughout the road construction project, there was a high level of community participation and acceptance of the proposed construction. Beneficiaries allowed the use of their land as they saw the road would improve the quality of life for the community. Additionally, there were no environmental problems and no unintended negative effects. Although the interaction with the Israeli civil administration did complicate the process and the road was damaged a few times by the Israeli soldiers, the Ministry of Local Government and the local council worked to support the project and coordinated their efforts to repair the damaged sections quickly. In terms of the road reaching all of the targeted groups, there was some limited success because the road was not long enough to reach all of the beneficiaries. However, it should be noted that even in this case, individuals were able to benefit from the road even a far because it has lessened the distance of unpaved road to travel.

The water provision project was implemented for three months (May - July 2017) and was focused on providing water to families (30 liters per day / per person). Most beneficiaries said that they did not see any dramatic change to the water provision in Humsa because they continue to have to buy water nearly all year long, except in winter when they use water from the cisterns.

In terms of how the design of the project activities could be improved the main feedback pointed to increasing the catchment area of the cisterns, in order to collect more water since there is so little rainfall in the area. That said, the delivery of the project is overwhelmingly in line with the beneficiaries' expectations and needs. The results being that 90% of the beneficiaries expressed being satisfied with the provision of clean water at a low cost in the post project survey, as well as there being a 75%<sup>8</sup> drop in the cost of the water being used. Which is remarkable considering that not all of the inhabitants were directly benefiting from the cisterns built.

The installation of solar panels changed the lives of the beneficiaries in general, but the lives of women beneficiaries in many ways. The existence of working electricity for approximately 24 hours gave the family comfort in general and enabled them to be productive at night. Before they had solar panels, they used a gas fuel lamp which (lox) that worked on batteries. The batteries were expensive and with the solar panels, the family was able to save 200 - 250 NIS a month. As a result of the solar panels, families were able to buy items that increased the time women had to tend to other important issues that would increase comfort in the home. This included the purchase of refrigerators, milk processors, washing machines and televisions.

In the focus group with the women beneficiaries in Humsa, the participants stated:

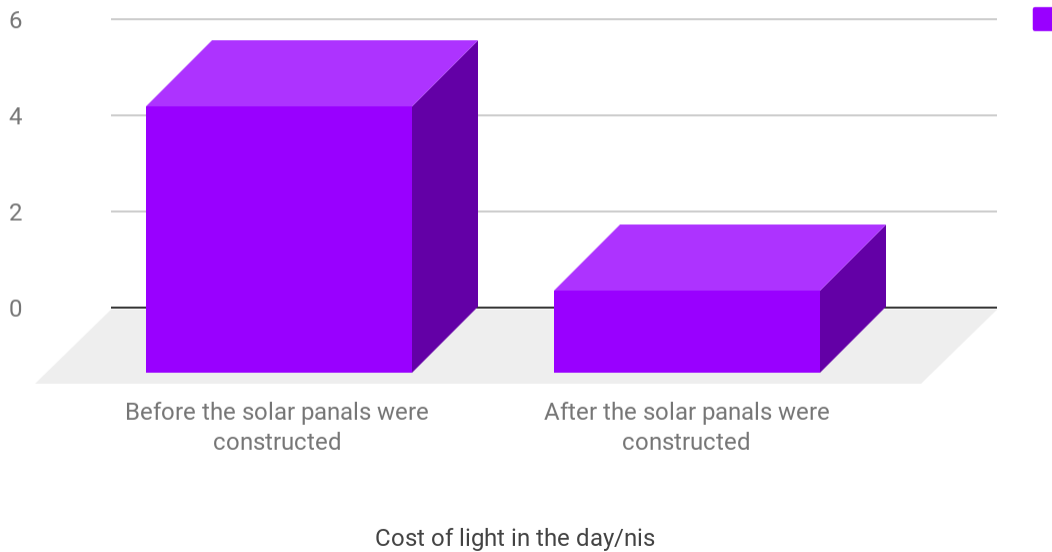
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*“Washing machines freed women’s time for 3 - 5 hours a day, giving them time to better care for their children, watch the news, and some indicated that they used the extra time to learn to use the internet”*

The health of families also could improve, because the refrigerator gave them the option to cook several kinds of food. Light at night also increased the general sense of safety and improved people’s sleep. Overall the construction of the solar panels was effective in terms of lowering the cost for light during the day as seen in Chart 2, the cost before they were constructed averaged 5.6 NIS per day and after it was reduced to an average of 1.7 NIS per day.

Chart 2: The Reduction of the cost of providing electricity during the day as a result of the solar panels



#### **4.3: Efficiency and Viability:**

Another important question in this evaluation was if the materials, human resources and financial resources were efficiently allocated and used, and whether the process itself contributed efficiently to the achievement of planned results.

The responses of the different interviewees on the efficiency of the implementation process were in generally positive. It was stated by many interviewees that the steps of the process, from the announcement of the project and the evaluation of the applicants to the actual implementation, were efficient and transparent. Several interviewees emphasized that the selection process was performed in the best way possible as the criteria was clear to the stakeholders and beneficiaries. The applicants did not know of the distribution of weights used in the criteria, as some of them might not have agreed with the selection of weights.

The initial design in Al Ras Al Ahmar in terms of the cisterns did change to some extent in terms of location as a result of another NGO implementing a similar initiative in the area. Additionally, while it had been in the original plan to rehabilitate the existing cisterns, at the start of the project, it was discovered that it would actually be more expensive to take this approach than to simply provide new cisterns, therefore only 2 of the 7 existing cisterns were rehabilitated. All of these modifications were done in coordination with the Tubas Governorate and Local Council, as well as with beneficiaries. Additionally, in the project in Ras Al Ahmar, the road construction had been planned to be longer, however due to lack of funds, it was in the end shortened, disappointing some of the beneficiaries. The project activities were for the most part efficient, however due to the limitation of funds some decisions were made to keep things cost effect, which at times decreased the efficiency in the eyes of the beneficiaries. The two primary examples of this include the reduction of the number of units from 4 to 2 cisterns, the decision to not rehabilitate the older cisterns and to shorten the length of the road.

In terms of ways to make this project more efficient, suggestions included making the catchment area larger in order to increase the water collected in the cistern and decrease the size of the cistern itself as it was half full of water most of the time, which would allow for the purchase of more cisterns.

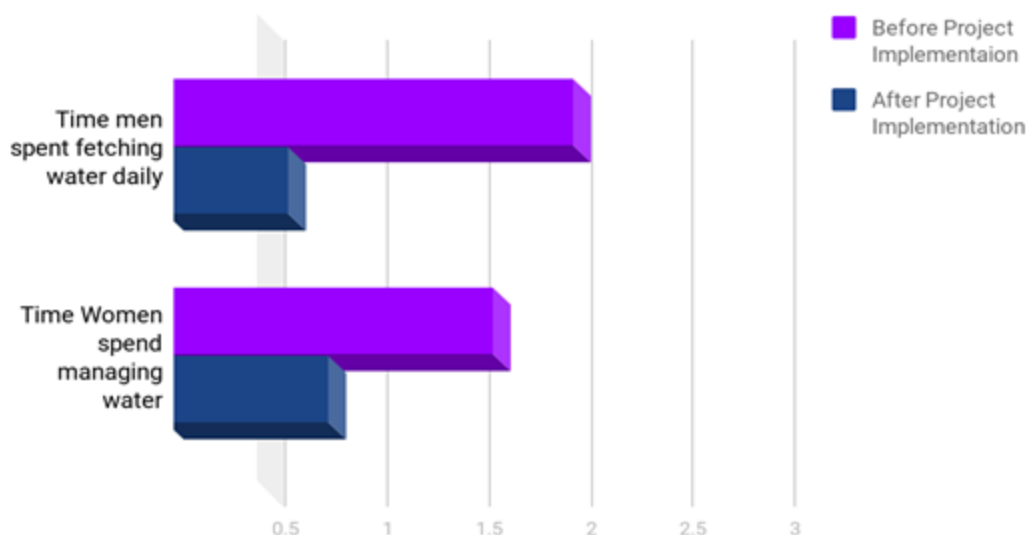
Furthermore, the project management was responsive and worked within the scope of the project. Regarding selection of beneficiaries, a project committee was selected and a criterion for selection was set. All the relevant parties worked well together to manage the project in PHG, the project committee, the local council, the Tubas Governorate, as well as MoLG and the agricultural department. The excellent coordination with the council resulted in that the council, at its own expense to repair the road after it was damaged by the Israeli forces. Overall, PHG managed to implement the project in a relatively cost-effective manner, in particular when considering the attention given to selecting the type of cisterns built and the materials used to make the road.

#### **4.4 Impact Expected and Reached:**

##### **4.4.1 Cisterns:**

The provision of cisterns has increased capacity to store water, specifically now beneficiaries can store water in cisterns of an average capacity of 103 cubic meters, which is a marked increase from the previous method where community members stored their water in 200-liter open containers. As seen in chart 2: there was a significant change in terms of the amount of time spent in both fetching and managing the water before and after the project per day.

### Chart 3 Time spent per day Fetching and Managing Water



Considering the fetching was done by the men and the managing of water was done by the women it is clear as a result of this project there was a significant shift in the amount of time for both groups as a result of having more accessible water sources.

Additionally, with the water being stored in closed containers, less water evaporates, and it is healthier as it is protected from outside elements. This collected clean water (rainwater) can now be used for animals and domestic consumption and helps to make the beneficiaries more secure and less likely to immigrate in search for land with water. Having this source of clean and healthy water during all the year improves health and wellbeing, as before their water source was vulnerable to pollutants and contamination. Lastly, the cost of water was reduced to 220 NIS for Ras Al Ahmar and Wadi El Seiq, which previously was 320 NIS per tank of water of 8-10m<sup>3</sup> capacity.

There are seven water storage (cisterns) distributed; five of them were built new and two were restored. The seven cisterns serve 14 families. In general, the cisterns are to serve the livestock and plants but because of water shortage families use the water in the cisterns to drink also. These cisterns serve the families in the two mentioned areas in several ways including improving hygiene by separating the water source for the families from the source they used for their animals and increasing their ability to grow vegetables and not be limited to planting wheat or barley.

Respondents in focus group discussions in Ras Al Ahmar noted:

*"The previous method of buying large tanks (10 Cube) costs 200-300 NIS depending on the location of the family and required refilling every 10 days in winter and every 3 days in summer."*

Now, the families are able to save an average of 1500 NIS through winter months (November to March) every year, because they have the water storage in the newly built or rehabilitated cisterns provided by the PHG”.

#### 4.4.2 Agricultural Road:

The road has increased accessibility for the community and helped to overcome the challenge of travel during the winter months, where often it would have been impossible for trucks to reach the beneficiaries. The ease of transport has also led to the decrease in the cost of water because tanks of 10 cubic meters can now reach the community. Now residence started to plant their land, in addition to irrigation pipes that have been constructed, result being an increase of now 80% of the land is cultivated, where it was 20% before the project. As seen in the chart below, the actual increase in the cost of animal food went down because of the road the cost of the ton of animal food was decreased by 120 – 150 NIS, which would impact the well-being of the community as a whole.

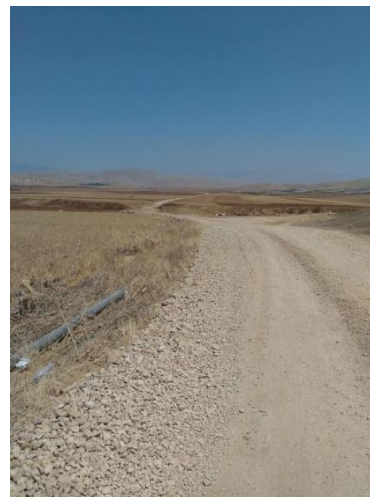
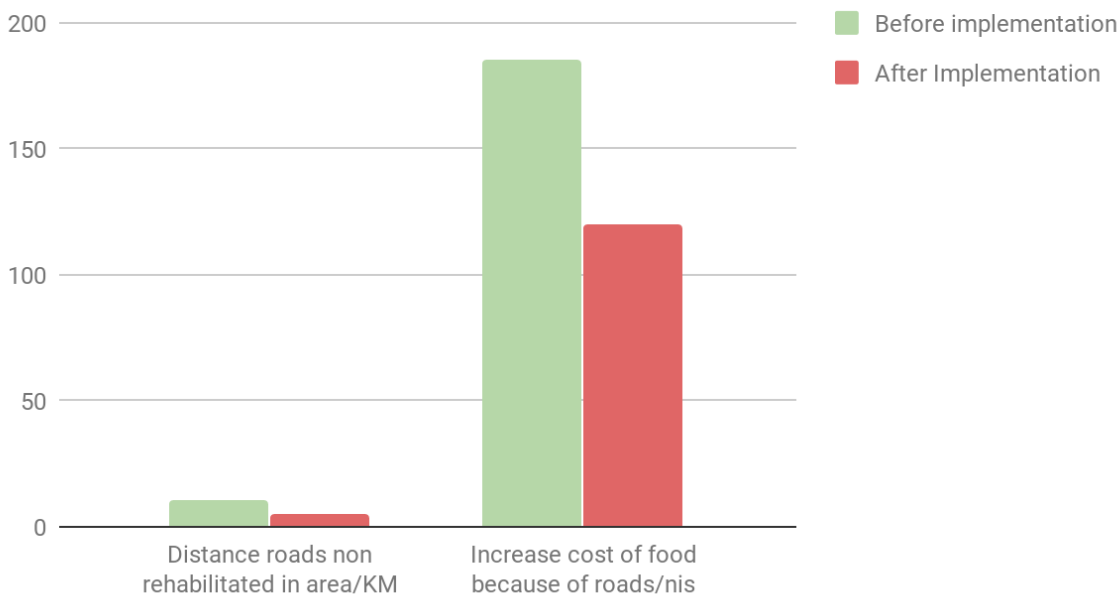


Chart 4: The Impact of the Agricultural Road



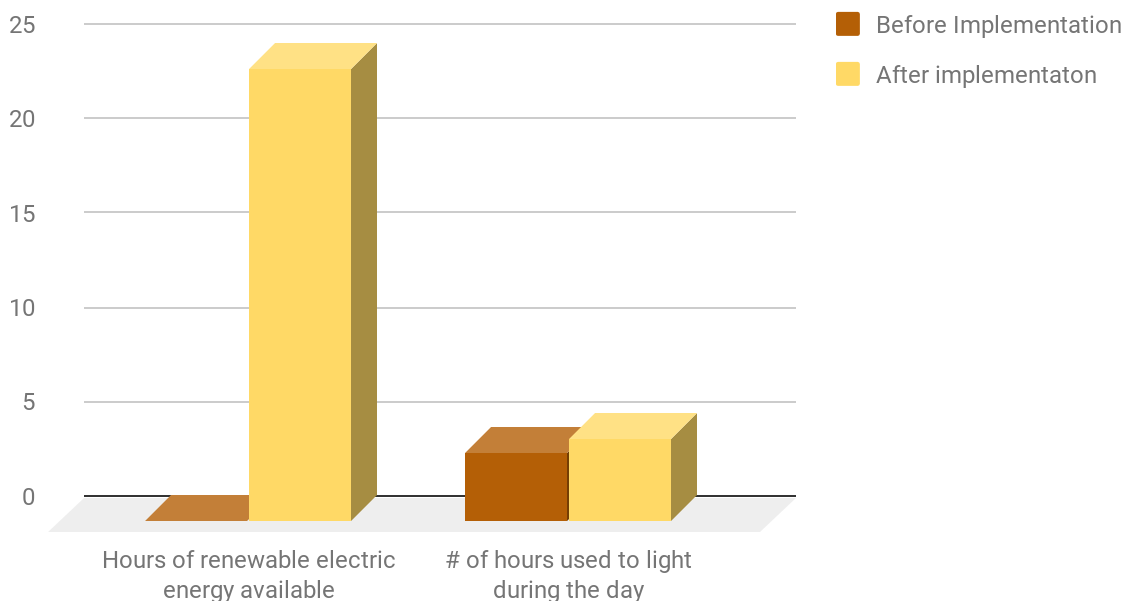
Another impact of the road was on the distance traveled on non-rehabilitated roads in the area/km. Before the construction of the road individuals would travel 10 km and not this has been reduced to around 5 km. This reduction helped to promote the health of the community has improved due to the road making it easier for residents to reach clinic. Lastly, the road has

increased the capacity for students to not only reach their school, but also to study at night, which has the long-term effect of improving the quality of the learning. Which overall will have a positive impact on the community as the majority, 90% are educated only to the secondary school level.

#### 4.4.3 Photovoltaic System:

There was a clear improvement of the quality and convenience of life after the solar cells were installed. Now beneficiaries had access to cold water, the ability to use a washing machine and can enjoy television. This time saving and energy saving comforts all contribute to the positive impact of this project activity. The electricity made it possible for the milking and processing of milk to be by machines, which increased production. Additionally, as a result of being able to light their homes and the surrounding areas, it was easier to see snakes and other creatures that presented a threat previously when there was no lighting. Furthermore, the ability to refrigerate medicines and food increased the health of both the beneficiaries and their animals. Lastly, students in the community now have the ability to study during night, which helped their level of achievement in the classroom.

Chart 5: Impact of the solar panels

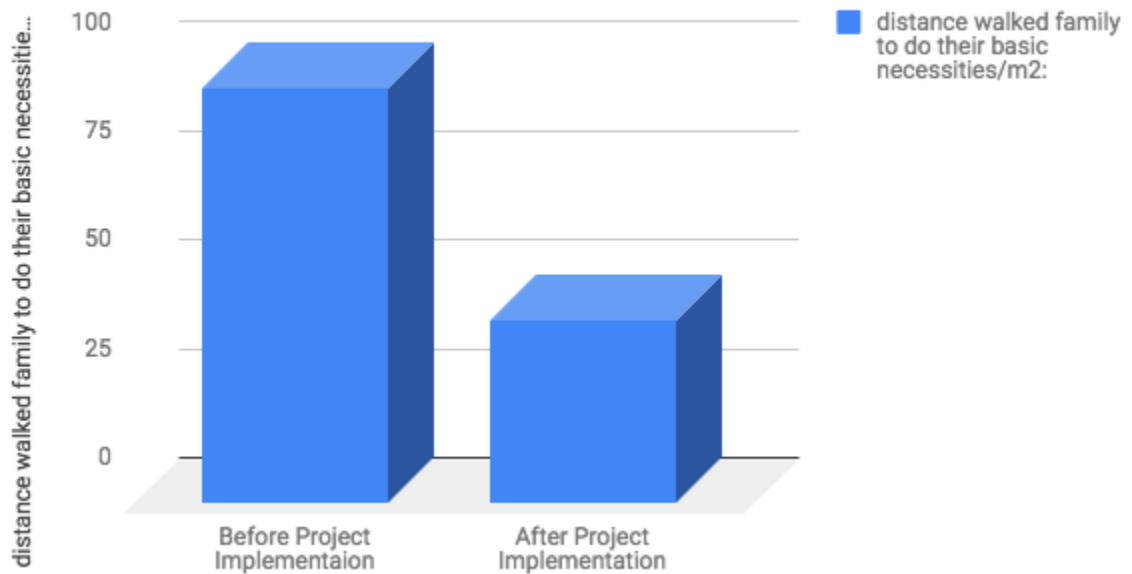


#### 4.4.4 Latrines:

The impact of latrines helped to improve the overall level of sanitation and reduces the feeling of cold and associated nighttime risks as people were used to walking long distances to remove feces. As seen in Chart 4, the distance walked has been reduced significantly.



## Sanitation Impact: How the construction of the Latrine decreased the distance for family members to do their basic n...



This reduction of distance also had a positive impact on the health and well-being and decreased the amount of pollution close to the tents and spread of insects. Lastly, this project activity also provides a particular benefit for women as it allows for a safe and private space for women to take care of their necessities.

### **4.5 Sustainability:**

The project is sustainable, and the local community is able to maintain it. For example, the village council repaired the agricultural road at its own expense after it was damaged by the Israeli authorities and the maintenance of the cisterns is cost-effective given that very little maintenance is required by the individuals that own the cisterns. The Ministry of Agriculture has identified potential additional projects to develop agricultural roads, an irrigation reservoir, and irrigations pipes for beneficiaries in affected communities.

The design of the project could be further improved in the future to meet the priority needs of Area C by increasing the catchment area of the cisterns, installing 4-unit electrical cells instead of 2, increasing the number of cisterns in Ras Alahmer and Humsa, providing 2-3 m3 capacity plastic tanks, and allocating an emergency contingent fund. Increasing the catchment area of cisterns allows for the collection of more water in a low rainfall region, increasing the number of cisterns will increase the amount of water collected and the number of beneficiaries, 2-3 m3 capacity plastic tanks enable beneficiaries to store clean and safe water that is transported by tanks and to receive this water easily through pipes (water loss due to evaporation occurs with the current open containers that have a 200-liter capacity), and a contingency fund provides for unforeseen emergencies such as repairing the agricultural road.

Furthermore, when the electrical cells were installed, it was in sets of 2 units per location, which made their capacity limited, and the beneficiaries were unsatisfied with the lack of storage of electricity from one day to the next. The battery in this case was not able to store up electricity because the communities would use all the storage during night and didn't leave any storage. This resulted in reducing the lifetime of the battery, despite being trained to not use all available electricity the communities continued this practice. In addition, because some other similar project carried out by other NGOs finance supplied cells of 4 units, there was an impression among the beneficiaries in this project that what they received was less efficient. However, it is important to note that PHG did implement cells of 2 units as a way to increase the number of beneficiaries.

The cisterns were constructed to hold a total storage of 700 cubic meter capacity (an average of 103 m<sup>3</sup> between the rehabilitated and the newly constructed cisterns). However, none of them filled completely last year due to the low rainfall in the area. In the previous year that had a good rainfall, the residents were able to harvest 720 cubic meters. This suggests that cisterns is a good investment, especially if the catchment area was expanded compared to provision of water through tanks. The latter provided relief during the summer, but did not provide a sustainable relief to the families in comparison to the cisterns.

In terms of the Agricultural Road project, the majority of focus group respondents felt that it has greatly improved the quality of transportation and decreased the cost. Both cars and trucks are now able to pass, and children can more easily go to school. The road is for the most part sustainable, but it was damaged twice by Israeli soldiers, but despite this there was an overall decrease in the cost of water. For the most part this project was relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries and as such when it was damaged by the Israeli authorities, the local council worked to repair it. This action highlights a commitment on the part of the community to maintain the road, which signals a higher likelihood that it will be sustainable in the future.

#### **4.6 Ownership and Institutional Strengthening:**

Throughout this project the concept of ownership had different levels of success. In particular, the construction and maintenance of the agricultural road was an activity that appeared to have the largest sense of ownership, as when it was damaged by the Israeli authorities, the local council was quick to repair it. Additionally, the latrines were also seen as belonging to the community and the upkeep was a natural process in many ways because it was clear that they needed to stay clean in order to be useable.

In the case of the electrical cells provided by the local government ministry, there were a few problems due to a lack of details in PHG's tender for installation of the cells. The benefits were clear and the actual activity was well connected to the needs of the beneficiaries. However, beyond the scope of the actual construction of the electrical cells, several challenges arose that are important to note in the design and planning of future similar interventions. One such challenge can be seen in the case of how the maintenance of these panels was handled in Tubas. In this particular situation, there was a great deal of misunderstanding of who would be

responsible for the maintenance of the panels and whether the beneficiaries would need to pay for this service. There would be a cost needing to be covered by the beneficiaries. As a result of not having a clear plan for the maintenance understood and planned for in a sustainable manner, room was left for miscommunication to grow, which in the end limits the potential sustainability of this project activity. Fortunately, as the benefit of the cells is clear, not only in terms of the general goal of improving the access to resources, but also in particular in terms of improving the quality of life for women, it is clear that the activity itself is correct. The refinement needed moving forward is one of ensuring all relevant actors have a clear understanding of their role.

Keeping all of these components in mind, it is interesting to note that the contribution of the beneficiaries included preparing the land for the latrine and digging the hole for the tank designed to deal with wastewater, as well as providing machinery and labor for preparing and paving the land in preparation for the rehabilitation of the road and providing labor for the solar panel installation. Specifically, the contribution to the road stands out as the most significant when taking into consideration that the farmers contributed of about 1250meter square for the path of the road, when similar roads in area cost about 20000 Euro per kms road length.

When asked, whether the institutional capacity had been positively influenced, ACPP and PHG representatives pointed out that the intervention sought at all times to promote continuity in the impact generated and avoid dependence on new sources of funding. Furthermore, they emphasized the training for women and men to minimize the need for external support in the maintenance of rehabilitated / installed infrastructures within in the scope of the project activities. Pointing out that within the framework of the intervention the contributions of the target population, mainly in labor, promotes a spirit of ownership and not dependence.

When considering that the project activities were successful in their aim and the community did have opportunities to contribute, still in the focus group discussions, there was a lack of sense of a strong ownership. It seems that there may need to be a closer look in ways to reinforce the sense of ownership beyond labor. This is not a small challenge however because there are specific technical skills required that could not be readily handed off to the community. Perhaps this feedback illustrates a call for more a role in the decision-making process or a need for a more inclusive handover process at the close of the project. This might also be a particular point of sensitivity due to the high level of vulnerability experienced on a daily basis by these communities, which may mean projects need to take extra time to help them develop a sense of ownership given their current challenges and the threats they are facing as a result of occupation policies.

#### **4.7 Gender Based Approach:**

Women and children are disproportionately affected by a lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and shoulder the largest burden in water collection worldwide. Addressing the WASH needs of women and children can provide direct and indirect benefits to the entire

community, including health, education, and economic productivity.<sup>9</sup> A gender approach to water and sanitation services aims to ensure that all people benefit from and are empowered by improved water and sanitation services and hygiene practices.<sup>10</sup> Therefore it is essential to take into consideration the diversity of needs, gender roles and safety, as well as differentiated barriers to access and conditions for meaningful participation. Throughout this project, attention was given and considerations were made to address the concerns of women, as well as efforts were made to increase their participation. However, due to the existence of cultural restrictions and norms this was not always easy. That said, in terms of Gender Analysis and considerations for gender in this project was well developed. The design was informed by the belief that providing clean water, that is easy to secure, will improve the life of women.

Consideration was also made for the fact the women are the ones responsible for managing the domestic sphere, therefore the improved access to water, electricity and latrines had an immediate impact on their lives. Making the management of water easier and decreasing the number of hours required to manage the water for the home and livestock, created more hours in the day for these women to not only focus on their other responsibilities, but also focus on themselves to a higher degree. Furthermore, the supply of electricity allow for the milking process to be done with a machine, which dramatically reduced the time spent on this task.

In terms of the gender analysis and considerations taken into account during the design phase, the focus was on how to make the walk more secure and easier to travel on, therefore seen as more accessible by women in the community. This project activity was assessed to be relatively sustainable, however there remained the concern over the Israeli military destroying it as it is in a vulnerable area and serves a vulnerable community.

#### **4.8 Environmental Sustainability:**

While the project activities were relevant and addressed many of the concerns of the beneficiaries, in the area of environmental sustainability, there still remain numerous risks. The factors facing these vulnerable groups are larger than this project could address. Considering the lack of rainfall over the past few years, the construction of the cisterns and provision of extra water during the harder summer months did have an impact. However, over the long term, it is difficult to estimate how rainfall as well as the threat of demolition order will affect these structures. In general, the respondents during interviews and focus group discussions did not see any change in the environment as a result of this project that is not vulnerable to some extent to the threats that existed prior to the implementation of the project. There were successes in the area of sanitation and the health of the water supply that have a larger environmental impact, but the sustainability of these changes are interconnected to the larger patterns of environmental change and political stability in the area. As Area C is currently under threat by the Israeli authority and the policies of the occupation, these was for the most part the concern and focus of the beneficiaries and the officials that work to provide for these vulnerable

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9

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communities. That said, as long as the components that were constructed are not destroyed by these political factors, they will continue to contribute to a healthier environment.

#### **4.9 Cultural Diversity Respect:**

The needs of the beneficiaries were taken into consideration for the most part throughout the design and implementation of the project. There were adjustments made to fit budgetary constraints and decisions made as a result of the lack of funds that were not inclusive of the community voice. This is an area that perhaps could have been considered, however it might have made the implementation process too complex. Despite this, the majority of actions were highly considerate of the wants and needs of the community. Through recognizing the priorities that existed with these community, as well as in particular seeking out ways to address the concerns of women in the project, the project was a successful in terms of its display of respect and openness to cultural diversity.

When looking at the way the project met the needs of women, it is clear that an examination of the challenges facing them were well understood. For example, the provision of a latrine was not only an action to improve the sanitation of the whole community, but the location of the latrine was also considerate of the need for privacy and safety for the women. Additionally, taking into consideration the amount of responsibilities that exist within the domestic sphere, ensuring an electrical system that would support the milking machine during the day had a direct impact on women.

Furthermore, the project discussed the activities with the local councils and largely took into consideration the diversity of needs expressed through these conversations. The result was the development of a diverse set of activities throughout the different communities. By not simply applying a simple solution across the communities, it was clear that in areas that struggled with electricity, water, road access and sanitation, the specific conditions were taking into consideration and informed the design.

#### **4.10 Coordination and Complementarity (added value and concentration):**

The design was mindful of socio-cultural aspects through a well-developed selection criterion that helped to identify those with the highest need and vulnerability. The activities were developed with input of the relevant local councils, governmental bodies and the community themselves. There was clear coordination between these groups and as challenges such as damage by the Israeli authorities or prohibitive costs to rehabilitate the old cisterns arose, problems were solved on multiple levels. The main objective of lowering the cost of water was achieved, making it easier for individuals to sustainability maintain their access to fresh and healthy water.

The road construction was one of the most vivid examples of coordination and complementarity where the relevant groups worked well together not only in its construction but also in its repair process. On the other hand, there was a lack of clear communication in the design of the solar panels and this led to confusion among the beneficiaries and a great deal of interference from

the local government. The project design called for the construction of 2 panels, which could be improved in the future by providing the 4 units that are better able to provide for the needs of the beneficiaries, as well as put an increased effort into creating a greater sense of ownership of the panels among the beneficiaries and provide better communication with the MLG in order to avoid interference. The risks and assumptions were well understood by all parties and proved to be correct throughout the implementation process, which made the initiatives taken more effective and provided more overall added value. The only negative contributing factor remained the Israeli military. Contextually, the project was successful considering the fact that in Area C there was a limit to how much change could be made without running into opposition by the Israeli authorities.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

In order fully grasp the results and impact of this project, it is first essential to recognize the complex set of factors at work when working to improve the accessibility of water, sanitation, electricity and roads to remote and vulnerable communities in Area C. This intervention required a high level of coordination between officials in the community at local and national levels. In addition, beneficiaries needed to have a certain level of buy-in in order for the activities to have any effect. These communities are remote and they use 89% of their water for agriculture and only 11% for domestic use.

Therefore, it is clear that an intervention in terms of making water more accessible not only serves the community in terms of health but also it takes on a livelihoods component. Furthermore, this project was successful in bringing down the price of water from **26.7 NIS per m<sup>3</sup>** a month to **24.4 NIS per m<sup>3</sup>** a month.<sup>11</sup> While this is a small change when considering the large amount of water being used in agriculture, which is the main occupation of those living in the community, it is a significant cost reduction that will help with the cost of their livelihood activities.

Additionally, throughout the project implementation there were considerations that aimed to address the conditions facing women and their role in the domestic sphere. Evidence of this is seen not only in the design, but also in the incorporation in the decision making process throughout the implementation. However, it was not clear that in all cases women fully felt these larger changes to their role as the structure of the community remained the same. Lastly, the context and the political context of the occupation was factored into all activities, which led to plans being made to mitigate the damaging effect of the Israeli authorities. There is evidence throughout the project the above factors and considerations were at the heart of all activities. As the initiative was particularly focused on women, there were special steps taken to ensure that the interventions were positive for women and worked to decrease their vulnerability.

One of the success stories regarding the implementation process is the feeling and happiness women regarding the availability of electricity that enable them to use milk process machines. This helped them to save time, and to purchase refrigerators and televisions increasing the comfort of their lives. This story proves that the implementation process has enriched the social solidarity and voluntary work atmosphere in the targeted communities. It also points to the interconnectedness of WASH activities and the possibility for improvements across the challenges that face a community.

Some obstacles during implementation mentioned by the interviewees included the shortage of engineers and financial resources that could be used to increase the number of units (cisterns, electrical cells latrines and agricultural road). In addition to obstacles related to Israeli practices that damaged the agricultural road. However, this project managed risk well and the

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11

communication between relevant stakeholders helped to create reactive partners on the local council level that served to protect the activities of the project and ensure their relative success. It is the belief of the evaluation team that all the implementation process phases - from the baseline survey, to recruitment, to selection of beneficiaries, to implementation - were performed successfully and in an optimal manner, again thanks to the local committees in many cases. This coordinated communication was essential to the functioning of the project and speaks well to the likelihood of future success.



## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The issues facing Area C are complex and the vulnerability of the communities living off of this land will continue to be at risk as long as the political context remains the same. However, despite these contextual factors, there are still several successes and lessons learned through the implementation of these project activities that can continue to support these communities. Therefore, the recommendations for this project include:

- Increase in funding to further develop the project (e.g. extend the agricultural road and increase the amount of cisterns in Ras Al Ahmar), increase coordination and facilitation with the Israeli authorities through the DCO and with the Israeli-Palestinian joint water committee as this is the entity that licenses water projects; despite the slow approval process, where possible securing the permits will protect the projects from repeated damages. It is important to note that this recommendation recognizes that currently it is almost impossible to get a permit for infrastructure in Area C in agricultural lands and, if possible, sometimes takes years to get it. Which contravenes the principle of covering the humanitarian need of this population, therefore due to this need, funding for such projects and continued pressure on the Israeli government to change their policy on the ground is essential to the long-term success of such interventions moving forward.
- To continue to implement a wide variety of development projects (e.g. cisterns, water network, electricity, agricultural roads, schools, and health clinics) in the underdeveloped area of Tubas as the current projects of the PHG and NGOs are insufficient for meeting the needs of the population in this area.
- Increasing the number of solar panels to cover all the families
- Increasing the number of solar panels to the family itself (they installed 2 solar panel with 4 batteries to every benefited family only) this is few when we compare the size of using electronic equipment together that causes weak in electricity especially in the winter which returns to women not using more than equipment in the same time, they need more solar panels and more batteries
- The project of providing water was useful to limited time but without sustainability, they need a solution to the problem of relying on the purchasing of tanks, they purchase the tank 200-250 NIS which they need one every 3-4 days because they used it for the daily life and for the livestock.
- Furthermore, the most important step will be to continue to invest in providing WASH support. It is clear that each small tool added, whether it was a road, a cistern or a solar panel, did create opportunities for increased resilience. These activities not only increased the sustainability of these communities but also offered women the chance to increase their participation. This in the long term will not only allow for relief in the

individual women directly impacted, but also broadens the wellbeing of the communities as a whole.

## 7. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: TOR

## TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE FINAL EVALUATION

I. Introduction			
<p>The overall objective of this Terms of Reference (TOR) is to establish a mandatory framework for addressing the evaluation of the intervention "Humanitarian action to mitigate water, sanitation and hygiene, and energy needs in Area C, West Bank, OPT, with a special focus on women".</p> <p>The TOR reflect the nature of the provision of services which the contracting entity (ACPP) is obliged to contract in compliance with the obligations set out in Article 60 of the Order of February 20, 2012 BOJA 43rd of March 2, 2012.</p> <p>The offer presented by the contractor must respond to all the questions listed here in order for the offer for the Final Evaluation Report to be approved.</p>			
I.1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INTERVENTION			
NAME OF THE ORGANISATION	Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz (ACPP)		
TITLE OF THE PROJECT	Humanitarian action to mitigate water, sanitation and hygiene, and energy needs in Area C, West Bank, OPT, with a special focus on women.		
Nº. EXPTE AACID	OCC008/2013	CRS CODE	14030 Basic supply of drinking water and basic sanitation
REGULATIONS APPLIED TO THE GRANT	ORDER of 20 February 2012 laying down the rules for awarding grants to nongovernmental development organizations conducting interventions for international for development cooperation funded by the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation.		
COUNTRY OF THE INTERVENTION	Palestine	MUNICIPALITIES	Al-Hadidyia, Khirbet Al-Ras Al-Ahmar, Khirbet Humsa, Al-Malih. Ein Al-Hilwah, Khirbet Samra, Khirbet Tell Al-Himmah, Makhoul, Ibziq, Thraa Awad (Tubas Governorate), Ras Al-Tein y Wadi Al-Sieq (Ramallah Governorate).
I.2. PROBLEMS AND INTERESTS OF THE INTERVENTION (1.500 max)			
Briefly describe the problems and interests of the intervention			
<p>The problems addressed by this intervention focus on the needs related to water, sanitation and hygiene, and the energy of 224 families from 12 communities located in Area C. All the communities have these basic needs uncovered by the following reasons:</p> <p>Cause: Restrictions and threats to protection of population in Area C which faces problems related to their individual and collective protection derived from the frequent aggressions of the settlers combined with the restrictions imposed by the Israeli military administration. These questions are the origin of the destruction of basic infrastructures for the storage and collection of water, sanitary and hygiene facilities and the impossibility of connecting these populations to public electricity.</p> <p>Consequences: Low water consumption (31 LCD) of dubious quality; water price higher than 25.5 NIS / m3; lack of water storage capacity; the lack of sanitation services; and the lack of access to electric power.</p> <p>These restrictions and problems push these populations into situations of high marginality and impede their economic and social development, also generating a serious risk of displacement.</p>			
I.3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEMS AND INTERESTS OF THE INTERVENTION (2500 max.)			
Briefly describe the intervention strategy with reference to other interventions with which it may have synergies and complementarities. Annex the logframe to the TORs.			

The present project seeks to address the chronic scarcity of water, and the lack of sanitation and hygiene, and energy facilities facing 1,638 people (926 men and 931 women, of which 712 are boys and girls ) in the following 12 Area C communities in the governorates of Tubas and Ramallah, West Bank, with special emphasis on the gender-specific needs of women/girls: Al-Hadidyia, Khirbet Al-Ras Al-Ahmar, Khirbet Humsa, Al-Malih. Ein Al-Hilwah, Khirbet Samra, Khirbet Tell Al-Himmah, Makhoul, Ibziq, Thraa Awad (Tubas Governorate), Ras Al-Tein y Wadi Al-Sieq (Ramallah Governorate).

To address the humanitarian problems faced by these communities, and in accordance with the needs and responses identified by the beneficiary population itself, and with the priorities of national institutions and sectoral coordination platforms in the OPT, ACPP and the PHG has been working in the following activities:

- Rehabilitation of Roman cisterns for water storage
- Water delivery in times of critical shortages (summer months)
- Installation of latrines with sinks and water storage tanks
- Installation of photovoltaic systems to produce clean and renewable energy
- Training in the use and maintenance of systems for collecting and storing water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, good hygiene practices and solar energy systems.

## II. Object and scope of the evaluation

El objetivo general de la evaluación es verificar el cumplimiento de los criterios de calidad establecidos en el PACODE.

La evaluación debe servir de herramienta de aprendizaje relevante para conocer el funcionamiento, los resultados y los efectos de la intervención de forma que se puedan orientar futuras acciones. El aprendizaje se torna fundamental puesto que la integración de la evaluación en el ciclo de la planificación precisa de un flujo continuo de información relevante que permita la mejora de los procesos.

En definitiva, la evaluación debe permitir el aprendizaje y la rendición de cuentas a todos los agentes relevantes de la intervención, tanto en el país donante como, principalmente, en el país socio.

## III. Cuestiones a las que pretende responder la evaluación: criterios y preguntas de evaluación

El objetivo de la evaluación es verificar el cumplimiento de los criterios de calidad de la cooperación andaluza:

- Relevancia y alineamiento
- Consistencia interna de la intervención y gestión orientada a resultados
- Eficiencia y viabilidad.
- Impacto conseguido y esperado.
- Sostenibilidad (conectividad en el caso de intervenciones de acción humanitaria)
- Apropiación y fortalecimiento institucional
- Enfoque de Género en Desarrollo
- Sostenibilidad ambiental
- Respeto de la diversidad cultural
- Coordinación y complementariedad (valor añadido y concentración)

## IV. Methodology and phases

The methodology used to conduct the evaluation of will involve the analysis of documentation, field work and field interviews and discussion groups. The conducting of a survey or questionnaire can also be considered.

The main evaluation management person may propose the creation of a Monitoring Committee, which will consist of at least:

- 1 representative of the beneficiary of the granted entity
- 1 representative of the evaluation team.
- 1 representative of the local partner.
- 1 representative of the target population.

The AACID may join the Commission if necessary.

Its main functions are:

- Facilitate the access of the evaluation team to all relevant information and documentation of the intervention, as well as to key agents and informants who should participate in interviews, focus groups or other information gathering technique.
- Supervise the quality of the process and the documents and reports that are generated to enrich their contributions and ensure that it responds to their interests and demands for information about the intervention.
- Disseminate the results of the evaluation, especially between organizations and their interest groups.

The Work Plan for the evaluation is as follows:

- Products that will be produced (indicate which):
- Preliminary Report

- Memory field
- Draft Final Report
- Final Report

Phases and deadlines for the implementation of the evaluation are: a timeline that has at least the following level of detail:

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4
Desk study				
Field work				
Development of the draft report				
Joint revision of the draft report				
Development of the final report				
Dissemination of the results of the evaluation				

#### V. Documentations that will be made available to the natural or legal person

Logframe

Intermediate and final reports

Order that serves as the basis for the awarding of the grants and any other official agreement with the donor

AACID Priority Country Plan for Palestine, AACID Action Humanitarian Plan

Legislation relating to the country in which the intervention takes place and is of relevance for the assessment

Baseline surveys

Studies on the sector in the area / country of intervention, including other related assessments

Other documentation deemed relevant to the evaluation: Gaza Emergency Appeal, Gaza Urgent Appeal, Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for 2015

#### VI. Structure and presentation of the evaluation report

The report will contain the following structure:

- a) Executive Summary.
- b) Introduction: Background, general and objectives of the evaluation.
- c) Description of the evaluation object and its context.
- d) Methodological approach and techniques used.
- e) Analysis and interpretation of information collected and the results of the evaluation:
- f) Evaluation findings regarding the evaluation criteria.
- g) Recommendations of the evaluation.
- h) Actions taken to disseminate evaluation.
- i) Annexes.

Although the draft report can be agreed in the Monitoring Committee with other agents, the evaluation team must record their assessment if the beneficiaries of the grant or other agents disagree. You can always clarify in which points there are discrepancies.

The Final Evaluation report generally should not exceed 50 pages. A paper copy will be delivered and another in electronic format. The report should be written in Spanish.

#### VII. Requirements and selection criteria of the natural or legal person

The requirements of the evaluator/evaluation company are:

- Previous experience: 2 years in evaluation of public policies, especially in the field of cooperation.

- Not have maintained employment or service relationship with the beneficiary of the subsidy or its counterpart, at least during the two years prior to the proposed contract to carry out the evaluation, or have been linked to the design, management or execution of the intervention to be evaluated
- Experience in the field of action.
- Experience in social research techniques.
- Experience working in the country in which the intervention takes place.
- In case of an assessment team, it should be multidisciplinary.

Individuals or assessment entities should indicate the number of people forming the team and the functions of each and the name of the person who will perform the role of coordinator. The inclusion of professionals from the country in question should be encouraged, and the gender balance of the team should be taken into account.

#### **VIII. Premises of evaluation, authoring and publishing and penalty system**

The evaluator/evaluation company in charge of the evaluation must be sensitive to considerations of gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, language and other differences. Also it must respect human rights and cultural differences, and the religious beliefs and practices of all stakeholders in the evaluation process.

It should ensure the integrity, independence, credibility and transparency of the evaluation. The natural or legal person carrying out the assessment must work freely and without interference and access to all available information, under the premises of ethical and professional behavior.

The anonymity and confidentiality of participants in the evaluation must be ensured.

The ownership of evaluation reports corresponds to the AACID, which may disseminate and publicize, in whole or in part, its content. The Evaluation Report must meet the quality standards of the assessments made by the AACID, contained in section XII.

Failure to meet these standards will result in the first instance, in a request for corrections within a maximum period of two months from delivery. If the identified deficiencies are not remedied the report will NOT BE ACCEPTED.

#### **IX. Deadlines. Estimated budget**

The deadline for submission of applications by persons or evaluation entities ends on 23/02/2018.

The deadline for award ends after the acceptance by the AACID of the offer submitted (maximum on 25/04/2018)

The maximum budget allocation will be indicated in the budget.

The service ends with the acceptance of the Evaluation Report by the AACID.

#### **X. Presentation of the proposal and elements for awarding of the contract**

The documentation provided by the applicant entities should include:

- An evaluation workplan that responds to the TORs, or the written acceptance thereof.
- CV of the person/company who will conduct the evaluation, making specific reference to the evaluations undertaken and the role played by each of them. In the event that a team is proposed, the roles assigned to each person must be highlighted.
- Financial offer.
- Declaration of the legal representative indicating that they have not had a working relationship or provided services to the beneficiary or its local partner in the two years prior to the proposed recruitment, about their experience in assessing public policies, their independence from the organisation managing the intervention, and on its commitment to confidentiality, ethical behaviour and respect for cultural diversity and gender equity in the development of their work.

The criteria for the selection of the offer are:

- Qualification and experience.
- Financial offer.

Note: Remember that the evaluation report must meet a set of standards, so you must ensure that the evaluation proposal takes these into account.

#### **II. Quality standards that must fulfil the Evaluation Report**

- Standard 1: Suitability of context analysis.
- Standard 2: Opportunity of methodological approach and techniques used.
- Standard 3: Reliability of information sources.
- Standard 4: Sufficiency in the examination questions and evaluation criteria.
- Standard 5: Validity of results and conclusions and usefulness of recommendations.
- Standard 6: Quality of participation in the evaluation of the entities involved and target population.
- Standard 7: Credibility, ethics and fairness of the evaluation process.
- Standard 8: Adequacy of the evaluation communication plan.



## **Annex 2: Guiding Questions for Interviews and Focus Group Discussions**

### **Final External Evaluation:**

**“Humanitarian action to mitigate water, sanitation and hygiene, and energy needs in Area C, West Bank, OPT, with a special focus on women”**

### **Questionnaire (1): Interviews with ACPP and PHG:**

#### ***Relevance:***

- 1) To what extent was the design of project relevant and contributing to meet the project goal & objectives? Are there any gaps? What?
- 2) To what extent has the project has taken into account the socio-cultural aspects of beneficiary the population?
- 3) What gender analysis or considerations did you assess or take into consideration at the design phase?
- 4) What could be done to further improve the design of the project activities to meet the priority needs in Area C for those who were targeted or need to be targeted in future interventions?
- 5) To what extent does the delivery of the project match the beneficiaries' expectations and needs? How did you assess those needs/expectations?
- 6) How did the risk and assumptions (as stated in the project log frame) contributed either negatively or positively to the project's operation?
- 7) Were the project's assumptions valid? Are there additional recommendations (related to external factors) that have the potential to help or hinder project's ability to achieve its goals and objectives?
- 8) What contextual elements contributed to success or hindered optimal project effectiveness.

#### ***Efficiency:***

- 9) Has the project been implemented as planned in the initial design? Were there any differences? Why and how differences have been tackled?(modification request, what aspects)?
- 10) To what extent has the intervention been implemented in line with the original budget?
- 11) To what extent was the project activities were efficient? How were the resources (staff, budget, materials, etc.) used? (Were the project inputs has been best utilized to generate outputs? How?
- 12) What do you think about other alternative(s) approach that make the project more efficient?
- 13) Has the materials locally purchased or imported from outside the village? How this affects the project efficiency?
- 14) What contextual elements contributed to success or hindered optimal program efficiency?
- 15) What specific lab testing according to standards were conducted?

- 16) Please elaborate on project management and give evidence(s)/examples on good management practices applied over the course of the project implementation?
- 17) What type of problems have emerged during implementation, if any, and how they do you tackle them?
- 18) To what extent the project deliverables/output have contributed in achieve project objectives?
- 19) Do you think that the project enjoys cost effectiveness? How? Please can you give example(s)? Was there another way/approach to make it further cost-effective?

***Effectiveness:***

- 20) To what extent the social participation has been acceptable? Please elaborate on community participation, sharing information with beneficiaries over the project cycle management.
- 21) Have the environmental impacts of the project been analyzed? Has the intervention helped to achieve the overall objective? How? Please elaborate.
- 22) Have there been unintended negative or positive effects resulting from the project?
- 23) Has the structure of objectives, results and activities of the intervention been properly structured? How could this have been improved?
- 24) Were the planned activities adequate in terms of achieving the objectives of the intervention? How could these have been improved?
- 25) Specifically, in the case of working with governmental institutions/authorities, were the planned activities adequate in terms of achieving the objectives of the intervention? How could these have been improved?
- 26) Have the activities reached the groups that were identified in the project proposal?
- 27) Have different groups been targeted compared to those that were identified in the project proposal? If so, why?
- 28) Have mechanisms been developed during the implementation of the project to ensure the access of the target population to the activities?
- 29) Has there been any bias in the access of the target population to project activities?
- 30) Have mechanisms and selection criteria or criteria for the participation of beneficiaries been established to ensure direct, equal participation among all target groups directly?
- 31) How gender sensitivity has been incorporated in the project design and implementation? (Gender)
- 32) How the project has been coordinated with other actors (implementing agencies working in the same location) what type of coordination mechanisms has been in place? (Coordination)
- 33) Are there any complementary activities implemented by others during or after the project implementation? If so what added value(s) obtained for project /beneficiaries?
- 34) How did you deal with beneficiaries or community, next neighborhood claims? Was there a claim response mechanism in place? (Accountability)

***Impact:***

35) In your opinion what went good and what went bad during the course of the project implementation? What lessons learned can be addressed to be incorporate in plan cycle for future project?

***Sustainability:***

- To what extent can the improvements generated by the project continue beyond project completion? Has institutional capacity been positively influenced?
  - Has political support (state, regional and local) to the project been sufficient?
  - To what extent do the beneficiaries and the other actors involved have the desire and ability to take on their responsibilities once external support ends?
  - What do you think about the long-term sustainability of project benefits? How it would be?
- To what extent can a specific impact be attributed to the Intervention? Do the proposed objectives respond to the problems identified?

**Questionnaire (2): Interview with PWA**

***Relevance:***

1. Is the intervention appropriate to the context in which it was implemented?
2. Does the intervention respond to real needs of the beneficiary population/the sector?
3. Does the intervention correspond with national priorities in the geographical area and/or sector? If not, why? Is the intervention relevant even if it does not specifically correspond with national priorities?
4. Have national priorities changed during the implementation? If so, how and was the intervention adapted to take these changes into account?
5. What do you think about the potential sustainability of project benefits?
6. Do you know if there is an exit strategy been planned and implemented?
7. If so, has this been jointly planned and agreed upon by the different actors involved?
8. Have there been any unanticipated positive effects?
9. Have there been unintended negative effects?
10. Has the intervention helped to improve resources allocated to, and orientation of public policy concerning wastewater reuse in Palestine?
11. Has the project been well coordinated with PWA? before –and during implementation? If yes, how do you assess the level of coordination between PHG and PWA?
12. Any final remarks or recommendations?

**Questionnaire (3): Interview with WASH Cluster**

***Relevance:***

1. Does the intervention correspond with national priorities (Area C Strategic Framework 2018-2019, National Policy for the Water Sector, ect) and sector plans in of WASH cluster?
2. Have WASH cluster priorities changed during period of implementation? If so, how and was the intervention adapted to take these changes into account? Has an exit strategy been planned and implemented?
3. Has support from WASH cluster to the project been sufficient? why or why not?
4. What do you think about the long-term sustainability of project benefits? How it would be?
5. Have the environmental impacts of the project been analyzed?
6. Has the intervention helped to improve resources allocated to, and orientation of public policy?
7. Have the activities reached the groups that were identified in the WASH cluster strategic plan/approach?
8. Had the project been well coordinated among WASH cluster members?
9. Did Wash cluster complement the project activity through other activities that implemented by other agencies Cluster members?
10. Has there been effective coordination among WASH cluster members to avoid duplication?
11. Any final remarks or recommendations?

#### **Questionnaire (4): Interview with Tubas Governorate**

1. In your opinion was the project suitable to the priority needs of the people living in the targeted locations? (please assess per type of intervention as well)
2. Is the project intervention in line with your strategic plan/objectives? Comments
3. What was your role in the project?
4. Did you nominate this project or did the PHG come to you with this project? Comments—
5. How do you assess the level of coordination from PHG with the Governorate during the design of the project, implementation and closing?
6. In your opinion, was the project implemented efficiently?
7. What difficulties have been faced the project and was the PHG able to overcome these difficulties efficiently?
8. If you are the decision maker, would you implement the project as it was implemented, or would you implement it differently? Comments
9. In your opinion, are there any shortcomings or limitations of the project interventions, what are they?
10. Any final remarks or recommendations.

#### **Questionnaire (5): Interview Ministry of Agriculture**

1. In your opinion was the project suitable to the priority needs of the people living in the targeted locations? (please assess per type of intervention as well)
2. Is the project intervention in line with your strategic plan/objectives? Comments
3. What was your role in the project?
4. Did you nominate this project or did the PHG come to you with this project? Comments—

5. How do you assess the level of coordination from PHG with the Governorate during the design of the project, implementation and closing?
6. In your opinion, was the project implemented efficiently?
7. What difficulties have been faced the project and was the PHG able to overcome these difficulties efficiently?
8. If you are the decision maker, would you implement the project as it was implemented, or would you implement it differently? Comments
9. In your opinion, are there any shortcomings or limitations of the project interventions, what are they?
10. What do you think about the sustainability of the project outcomes?
  - Is the local community able to maintain it?
  - Is the local community able to afford the costs associated with the maintenance of the project?
1. As the Ministry, what are your plans or potential projects or funding prospects for the project locations?
1. Any final remarks or recommendations.

### **Questionnaire (6): Interviews with the Village Councils**

1. In your opinion, did the project respond to priority needs of the population targeted? comments—
2. What was your role in the project?
3. Did the PHG consult with you during the design phase of the project?
4. How do you assess the coordination of PHG during implementation and closing? comments
5. Was the project implemented efficiently in your opinion?
6. Are you satisfied with the project? Are there any shortcomings or limitations?
7. Describe the situation before the project? (please assess per project activity)
8. Describe the situation after the project and what do you think is the real and actual impact of the project?
9. If you are the decision maker, would you implement the project as it was implemented, or would you implement it differently? Comments
10. What do you think about the sustainability of the project outcomes?
  - Is the local community able to maintain it?
  - Is the local community able to afford the costs associated with the maintenance of the project?
1. As the village council, what are your plans or potential projects or funding prospects for the project locations?
2. Any final remarks or recommendations?

### **Questionnaire (7): Focus Groups with Beneficiaries**

## **A-water supply**

### ***Before the project:***

- **Describe the situation in detail and all difficulties?**
  1. What was your water source/s?
  2. What was the cost per cubic meter?
  3. How you used to get the water? What is the role of women?
  4. What was the consumption per capita-or per week or per day?
  5. What were the main problems that you used to face regarding water supply? Describe? (hygiene, health, cost etc)
  6. What was the water quality of the water in your opinion? Good-bad—your comments
  7. Was water available all days-describe?
  8. What is the role of women?
  9. How did you know about the project -did you approach them, or they came to you?

### ***After the project:***

1. What is your water source/s now after the project implementation?
2. What is the cost per cubic meter?
3. How do you get the water now?
4. What was the consumption per capita-or per week or per day?
5. Do the main problems that you used to face regarding water supply still exist? Describe?
6. What is the water quality of the water in your opinion after the implementation of the project? Good-bad—your comments.
7. Is the water available all days? Describe the frequency of receiving water after implementation of the project (same, more, less etc)
8. What other improvements did the project make-describe.
9. Were you involved/consulted in the design of the project-in selecting the way of implementing the project etc?
10. Were you involved in implementing the project, its management?
11. How did you manage the project? Is it easy to manage/maintain? Is it costly to manage? Did you get the proper training? Describe in details
12. Are you happy with the project? If not why and if yes why?
13. If you have the chance to do the project again, would you implement it in the same way or you would make changes –what changes?
14. Did the project respond to your priority needs? By how much or by what percentage?
15. Are there any training needs you still have to maintain the project or improve it? If yes, what are they?
16. Did the project involve material and labor from the local village-describe

### ***Additional Questions for the Women Focus Groups:***

1. what kind of training did you get?
2. To what extend was the training useful for you?
3. Did you get other trainings before? If yes, by whom and what topics?
4. Describe the change in your life after implementing the project?
5. Did the project give you more free time? Did it decrease the number of tasks you had to handle on daily basis?
  - If yes, what are you planning to do with this time?
1. What other needs relating to the project you will need in the future?

**B- WASTEWATER(SANITATION) Installation of latrines with sinks and water storage tanks:**

***Before the project:***

1. Describe the situation in detail and all difficulties faced before the implementation of the project?
2. Did you use or had bathrooms before with latrines and sinks?
3. How did the males and females use the bathrooms or other bathroom settings prior to the project?
4. What was your sanitation problem? Describe
5. Was there any health problems due to the sanitation-describe.
6. Why did you approach PHG for the project-did you approach them or they came to you?
7. What problems you used to have in terms of absence of the latrine?

***After the project:***

1. Describe the new project you benefited from?
2. Is there any problem with it?
3. What improvements did the project make-describe-?
4. Did you feel that the project made a change?
5. How do you think that the project can be done in better way?
6. Were you involved in the design the project (in selecting the way of implementing the project)?
7. Were you involved in implementing the project? Maintenance, management, etc?
8. How did you manage the project? Is it easy to mange? Is it costly to mange? Did you get the proper training? describe in detail.
9. Are you happy with the project? If not why and if yes why?
10. If you have the chance to do the project again, would you implement it in the same way or make changes –what changes?
11. Did the project respond to your needs – how and by what percentage for example?
12. What did you benefit from the training? What things you expected to get from training and didn't get?
13. Did the project involve material and labor for the local village? describe
14. Can you mange the project easily –efficiently-and the project can be operated and maintained easily with lowest cost

***Additional questions for women's focus groups:***

1. Were you consulted in the selection of Sanitation facilities? (the kinds, the places ,... etc, if yes, by whom?)
2. Are the sanitation facilities suitable to your needs?
3. Did the women suffer from any diseases because of the absence of the sanitation facilities before the project? what is the difference after the project? do you feel more comfortable now that your needs were addressed? Children?
4. What are your future needs in relation to the project interventions?

**C - Installation of photovoltaic systems to produce clean and renewable energy:**

***Before the project:***

1. Describe the situation in detail and all difficulties you faced before the project implementation?
2. What was the source of electricity?
3. What about the cost you used to pay?
4. Who used to manage the project?
5. Did you use/had electricity 24 hours per day? If not, how many days a week and how many hours per day?

***After the project:***

1. Describe the new project in details?
2. What is the cost you pay per day or per month now after the implementation of the project?
3. Who manages/maintains the project?
4. What kind of management or maintenance does the new project need?
5. Is there any problem with the project?
6. Are you happy with project?
7. For how many days and hours per day do you have electricity now?
8. Did you have or currently have any comments on the project?
9. What improvement did the project do? Describe.
10. Did you feel that there is change?
11. Do you think that the project can be done in better way?
12. Were you involved in design the project-in selecting the way of implementing the project?
13. Were you involved in implementing the project, managing etc?
14. How do you manage/maintain the project? Is it easy to manage? Is it costly to manage?
15. Did you get the proper training? describe in detail.
16. Are you happy with the project? If not why and if yes why?
17. If you have the chance to do the project again, would you implement it in the same way or would you make changes?



18. Did the project respond to your priority needs-what percentage?
19. What did you benefit from training? What did you expect to get from training and didn't get?
20. Did the project involve material and labor for the local village-describe?

***Additional questions for women's focus groups:***

21. As women, what are the positive things that the project gave you?
22. Describe how you the lack of electricity affected you?
23. Hat specific tasks you used to do as women and then you stopped doing after the project intervention?
24. Did the project give you more time after decreasing the number of tasks you used to handle? If yes, what are you planning to do with this extra time?
25. What are your future needs in relation to the project?

**D- Rehabilitation of roman cisterns for water storage:**

***Before the project:***

1. Describe the situation in detail and all difficulties you faced before the project?
2. What was the cistern used for?
3. What was the capacity?
4. Was it used all year round or certain months/days? Describe in details
5. What was the main the problem of the cisterns?
6. How did you use the water-abstraction?
7. Did you use it as a source of water for domestic use for human being or for animal or for both etc.
8. Did all the water used to be stored in it or there were losses?
9. Who owns the cisterns
10. Did you use to do maintenance?

***After the project:***

1. What has been done?
2. Are you satisfied?
3. What are the main changes- did water collection increase?
4. What is the maintenance needed? management needed?
5. Did you feel that there is change-how-did you think that the project can be done in a better way?
6. Were you involved in design the project-in selecting the way of implementing the project
7. Were you involved in implementing the project, managing it?
8. How did you manage the project? Is it easy to mange? Is it costly to mange? Did you get the proper training? describe in detail.

9. Are you happy with the project? If not why and if yes why?
10. If you have the chance to do the project again, would did you implement it in the same way or make changes –what changes?
11. Did the project respond to your priority needs-what percentage
12. What did you benefit from training? What things you expected to get from training and didn't get?
13. Did the project involve material and labor for the local village-describe