



Evaluation of Promoting Food Security Project in the Occupied Palestinian Territories

Full Report

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Executive Summary

Background

The oPt has been in turmoil since the outbreak of the second *Intifada* in September 2000, with poverty and unemployment levels steadily increasing, and livelihoods deteriorating as a result of, inter alia, the stringent closure measures taken by the Israeli authorities and the financial crises faced by the Palestinian Authority (PA). As a result of the dire economic situation and the constricting purchasing power of Palestinian households, food security became an area of concern for many development and humanitarian organizations. The overall situation worsened quite significantly in 2006 and 2007. The Palestinians have been experiencing reduced purchasing power due to a number of economic and political problems, including border closings, an increased number of checkpoints, the loss of Palestinian National Authority employee salaries among other factors.

These economic hardships and their humanitarian consequences are increasing household vulnerability and causing spiraling instability and reduced employment. The already vulnerable households are facing increased malnutrition, and loss of economic opportunity. Dietary diversity is incontestably being negatively affected by rising poverty levels, and changes to diet in terms of micronutrient content could have long-term consequences on the nutritional well-being of the population. Palestinians furthermore are facing reduced (physical and economic) access to needed inputs for agricultural production, and are lacking necessary commodities for household consumption as a result of economic access constraints. The result is reduced livelihoods that increase food insecurity and force Palestinian households to resort to unsustainable coping mechanisms.

Oxfam-GB received a €500,000 grant from ECHO to address the food security needs of vulnerable households in the West Bank and Gaza. The Project –Promoting Food Security in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt)- was executed by Oxfam-GB in partnership with three local NGOs over the period August 2006-2007. The Project was designed with the principal objective of contributing to reducing poverty and food insecurity in the oPt, while its specific objective was to decrease household food insecurity for vulnerable families in Western Hebron Governorate and Gaza. The results envisaged from the Project were better access to food (in terms of quality and quantity) as well as an increased affordability of food by the beneficiary households. In pursuit of these objectives, the Project distributed the inputs needed for goat and rabbit rearing, honey production and home gardening to 445 households selected by Oxfam-GB, the three implementing partners, village councils, women's groups and other grassroots organizations using criteria that identified those most in need. Women heads of households, large families, and families whose assets have been destroyed during the crisis were prioritized.

Evaluation Objective and Methodology

An external evaluation of the Project was conducted by Al-Sahel Company for Institutional Development through a team of experts in the fields of agricultural development, food security, and monitoring and evaluation. The evaluation focused on assessing aspects of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact. It involved: a comprehensive review of literature on the status of food security in the oPt as well as documents generated by the Project; meetings and interviews with Project staff, the three implementing partners, and Project beneficiaries; and, a survey of 168 beneficiaries (37 percent of the total number of beneficiaries) as an input into the effectiveness and impact analysis. The evaluation team conducted field visits in all the communities where the Project was implemented to observe the results on the ground.

Evaluation Findings

Relevance:

The Project design is indeed relevant to its external context as it has clear linkages with the relevant national priorities and plans; and is evidently informed by the experience and recommendations of other similar projects as well as a solid understanding of the context for which it was designed. It is also relevant to both several of Oxfam-GB's organizational goals and work objectives for the oPt, and the strategic objectives of the three implementing partners and their capacity.

The general impression of the evaluation team from the interviews held with beneficiaries is that the Project activities were relevant to their needs. All interviewed beneficiaries expressed that the Project provided them with an opportunity to improve their ability to secure some of their families' subsistence needs at a time when such opportunity was urgently needed. Several of them explained that the Project enabled them to implement ideas they already had, but could not due to the financial limitations they have.

Effectiveness:

In general the Project has been highly effective. The results envisaged in the Project proposal have been achieved. Most interviewed beneficiary households highlighted their high satisfaction with the services they received and indicated that they have been able to diversify their food intake and generate additional income as a results. The following points summarize the survey results, and show the achievement of objectives:

- 88.1% and 79.8% of the beneficiary households have improved availability and affordability of food respectively as a result of the Project.
- 95.2% percent of the home garden beneficiaries reported a general reduction in their vegetable purchases, while 85.7% indicated increased vegetable consumption. Additionally, 50.8% of the home garden beneficiaries were able to generate extra income as a result of the sale of vegetables produced from the home garden.
- 25% of the beneficiary households that received goats reported an increase in meat consumption; compared to 52.9% of the households that received rabbits. At the same time, 61.1% of the beneficiary households that received goats have increased their consumption of milk and dairy products.

In interviews, beneficiary households confirmed that their expenses on food have indeed decreased and that they have been able to generate some income from the Project activities, albeit –naturally- to varying degrees. Survey results confirmed this anecdotal evidence further. 74.3% of the surveyed beneficiaries indicated the proportion of their income dedicated to food expenditures has generally increased. Moreover, 58.7% of the beneficiaries reported continued production from the activities, which is indicative of their ability to generate income from the project activities.

Efficiency

Despite some identified weaknesses in the training approach, monitoring and evaluation processes, involvement in the local communities, and beneficiary selection, the evaluation team is of the opinion that the Project was able to achieve its results with a relatively high degree of efficiency. The following points summarize the main findings in this regard:

- Despite the very difficult security situation and the closure imposed on the Gaza Strip which delayed some activities, the Project was able to achieve all planned targets for all activities within the original time frame specified in the cooperative agreement with ECHO.
- About 60% of the total Project expenditures have gone directly to the target beneficiaries in the form of productive agricultural assets and training. The percentage of total expenditures spent on salaries of Project staff is relatively low at 12.4%, while the percentage of

- expenditures spent on support staff is quite high at almost 20%, which is largely attributed to the support and management cost provided by Oxfam-GB.
- The implementing partners have maintained a remarkably tight control over their personnel and administrative cost, which is to be commended. Maintaining such low administrative cost while at the same time maintaining a good level of effectiveness does not only indicate to high cost effectiveness of the implementing partners, but also to a high level of commitment to the Project and its beneficiaries.
 - All activities are cost effective in terms of the net financial benefit they bring to beneficiaries and the cost of activity per household. When taking into consideration the income transfer effect of the implemented activities (especially, home garden, rabbits, and goats), and the growth potential of the productive assets provided to the beneficiaries (especially, rabbits, beehives, and goats) the cost-effectiveness of the Project activities becomes more evident.
 - The Project's management structure is believed to be both efficient and suitable for the scope and scale of activities. The main weakness in this regard is the lack of clear job descriptions for the Project staff, particularly implementing partners staff.
 - The purchase and contracting procedures of Oxfam-GB and the EC have been respected. The evaluation team did not carry out an audit but received clear answers to all questions it asked for in the financial field. The format and content of the Interim Reports as far as the financial and staff management aspects are concerned, are of a good quality; and budget reallocations seem to have been duly communicated by Oxfam-GB and approved by ECHO.
 - Field interviews with beneficiaries revealed that the beneficiary selection criteria was more attentive to the poverty dimensions than to factors that can guarantee effectiveness.
 - The overall performance of local committees has been weak for several reasons, of which the most important are: the short time given to establishing and orienting local committees to the Project and its intended results; the lack of a common understanding on the role of local committees among implementing partners on the one hand, and between Oxfam-GB and the implementing partners on the other; the modest capacity of some of the selected local committee members; and, lack of a formal agreement stipulating the role of the local committees in implementing the Project.
 - The overall Project monitoring activities were effective in monitoring progress in general and in detecting implementation problems in particular. However, there were some weaknesses in both the design and the implementation of the monitoring and reporting system, which made the overall monitoring, evaluation and reporting system less effective than originally envisaged in the Project proposal. Namely: weak baseline data collection/survey process; lack of a monitoring plan, standard data collection guidelines and reporting formats; irregular reporting by implementing partners; and, weak monitoring and reporting capacity among implementing partners staff.
 - ECHO was clearly identified as the source of support for the community and Oxfam on all Project documents as well as on signs posted at project sites. Despite this, very few of the interviewed beneficiaries with whom the evaluation team met could properly identify ECHO as the donor or the source of assistance provided. On the other hand, Oxfam has been quite successful in providing visibility to ECHO through publishing several human-interest stories on the main Oxfam-GB communication tools.

Impact

The Project has clearly protected the livelihoods of beneficiary households by reducing the pressure they face in meeting their sustenance needs. All interviewed beneficiary households confirmed that the productive assets they received have been a major source of livelihood for them. Several of the beneficiary households interviewed explained that the production from these assets have constituted the largest proportion of the food they consume. The Project also strengthened the beneficiary households' resilience and ability to cope with future shocks. Through the provision of productive

assets, the Project has increased the beneficiary households' access to physical and natural capitals, thus increasing their income generation capacities and allowing them to diversify their livelihood strategies and improve their coping strategies.

The tangible impact of the Project on the communities in which it was implemented is believed to be relatively modest, and could be summarized in four main points: Promoted self-help and cooperative work; created local knowledge and expertise in the field of beekeeping; circumvented the effect of market fragmentation on the food security in the targeted communities in the West Bank by increasing these communities food production capacity and reducing their dependence on external markets for some of the staple food items; and contributed to empowering women within their communities.

Sustainability:

The sustainability of the project is a function of several factors, the most important of which are the attitudes of the beneficiaries, and the vulnerability context to which beneficiary households are subject after the project is finished, including, inter alia, availability and affordability of veterinary services, extension, animal feed, water, and seedlings. Neither of these could be objectively assessed by the evaluation team. However, there are four main sustainability assurance factors that lead the evaluation to believe that prospects of sustainability are relatively high, namely: strong sense of ownership of assets provided; good level of knowledge and skills among the beneficiaries to maintain assets; relatively low maintenance and operational cost; and, commitment by implementing partners to provide follow-up services.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the evaluation and the feedback from the beneficiaries and implementing partners, the evaluation team believes that in order for Oxfam-GB to be able to build on the achievements of the this project and overcome its weaknesses in future programs, it should:

- Pay special attention to beneficiary selection by putting processes in place to ensure that a comprehensive evaluation of the beneficiaries livelihoods takes place before the final selection is made.
- Improve the engagement of the target communities in the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Improve project monitoring, evaluation and reporting system through considering needed improvements in systems, human resources capacity building, and linkage with the in-country and corporate strategies.
- Improve communication with partners and coordination and experience sharing among them.
- Improve scheduling of activities, especially when engaging in agricultural input distribution.
- Improve the design and delivery methods for beneficiary training programs.
- Improve visibility to its donors at the local level through issuing press releases on key project events and improving donor visibility at the targeted community level.

Finally, Oxfam-GB is strongly encouraged to replicate the beekeeping and goat and rabbit distribution activities in either the same communities or in new communities given their high productivity, income-generation potential and relatively low establishment and operation cost. Home Gardens, while still an effective intervention, are too costly of an activity when low-budget projects are being implemented.

Lessons Learned

The following key conclusions and lessons learned have emerged from the evaluation process:

- The food security situation in the oPt is becoming quite alarming, with some 34% of the population estimated to be food insecure, and an additional 12% believed to be vulnerable to food insecurity. This puts great pressure on humanitarian, relief and development organizations to intervene quickly and in concert to prevent the collapse of Palestinian livelihoods.
- Despite the fact that the underlying cause of food insecurity in the oPt is politically induced, household- and community-level relief and recovery interventions remain among the best options for tackling the food insecurity problem in the oPt. Recovery interventions that aim at preserving and/or creating productive assets and employable skills are the most effective and needed in addressing the food security problem.
- Poverty indicators often drive the selection of beneficiaries in food security programs. While this targeting approach makes sense in relief operations, it is less valid in recovery and development operations. The main criteria for selecting beneficiaries in the latter programs should focus on assessing the ability of beneficiary to contribute to realizing recovery and development objectives, rather than on poverty levels. The poorest are not necessarily the best targets for recovery interventions, as their poverty might undermine the effectiveness of these interventions.
- It is necessary to take into consideration available physical and natural resources within communities being targeted by different activities. It is the availability and reliability of these resources that often make one activity succeed in one community and fail in another. For example, goat rearing may not be suitable for a community that does not have water resources other than (relatively expensive) tankered water, if the project does not have a component to improve water resources.
- Projects that provide food insecure households with productive agricultural assets such as home gardens, beehives, poultry, livestock, and rabbits have been and remain suitable to improve these households' food intake and future coping strategies. With certain kinds of assets, like beekeeping, getting beneficiaries to work together in informal groups or cooperatives may be the best way to guarantee effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.
- In general, the sustainability of projects that provide agricultural assets and food inputs to food insecure households with the aim of improving their food security conditions is largely a function of beneficiary selection, since the Project does not have much control or guarantee on the results after the inputs have been provided. In any case, beneficiary training, both theoretical and practical, is a necessary prerequisite to achievement of results.
- The involvement of communities targeted by food security projects is not only important, but essential to the success of these projects. To engage communities effectively, however, equal representation should be ensured (women, families/clans, and community organizations), and clear roles and responsibilities delineated. Local representatives and community volunteers engaged in the implementation of the projects should be given incentives to strengthen their accountability structure of the project being implemented.

A. Introduction

A.1. Project Background

This report synthesizes the findings of an external final evaluation of the “Promoting Food Security in the Occupied Palestinian Territories” Project (hereinafter, the Project) which was executed by Oxfam-GB over the period August 2006-July 2007, with funding of €500,000 from ECHO. The Project focused on village-level interventions that were believed to have a high potential for increasing the level of self-subsistence among the most vulnerable households in the most vulnerable locations of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Project was designed with a principal objective to contribute to reducing poverty and food insecurity in the oPt, while its specific objective was to decrease household food insecurity for vulnerable families in Western Hebron Governorate and Gaza. Three distinct results were envisaged, namely:

- Beneficiary families increase vegetable consumption from home gardens;
- Beneficiary families diversify their daily diet from goat and rabbit distribution; and,
- Affordability of food increases for beneficiary families.

In pursuit of the above objectives and results, and in collaboration with three local non-governmental organizations (UAWC, PARC, and Ma’an), the following activities were implemented in thirteen communities in Hebron Governorate and Gaza Strip:

Home gardens: Provisional budget EUR 102,234.62 (Title 1 costs)

Small vegetable plots were established to help vulnerable households to produce vegetables for family consumption and sell potential surpluses on local markets. This activity included the provision of seedlings, drip-irrigation pipes, water collection cisterns (in Hebron) and water collection tanks (in Gaza). It benefited 110 households (70 in the Gaza Strip and 40 in the Hebron Governorate), and was implemented through PARC and UAWC.

Beehives: Provisional budget EUR 62,704.04 (Title 1 costs)

One beehive was distributed to 100 families in Hebron Governorate to enable them to produce and sell honey, and thus generate income. This activity was carried out through establishing small cooperative groups of beneficiaries who worked together to artificially split the beehives and maximize honey production.

Goats: Provisional budget EUR 93,122.04 (Title 1 costs)

288 pregnant goats along with feed, feeding and watering tables were distributed to 72 households in Hebron Governorate to enable them to access livestock assets and improve productivity, thereby enabling them to provide much needed animal proteins (meat, milk) for their households, as well as provide them with the opportunity to generate income.

Rabbits husbandry: Provisional budget EUR 60,826.45 (Title 1 costs)

Under this activity some 233 Gazan households, of which 70 households received home gardens as well, received 4 pregnant rabbits and cages. This activity was implemented with the intention of increasing household consumption of fresh meat, and allowing it to sell surplus rabbits to local markets at affordable prices decreasing community dependency on external markets. This activity was also expected to have the added benefit of empowering women, as socially women will also enjoy increased confidence from participating in income generating activities.

Trainings:

For all the activities, the beneficiaries benefited from training in a variety of topics, including: animal husbandry for the rabbits and the goats, food processing for the goats and the house gardens, composting, and specific trainings on bee breeding for the beehives distribution.

A.2. Evaluation Objectives and Methodology

The evaluation was conducted by a team of expert consultants from Al-Sahel Company for Institutional Development, with the purpose of providing Oxfam-GB with an objective, qualitative and quantitative assessment of the progress, achievements, strengths, and weaknesses, sustainability and impact of the Project as implemented. More specifically, the evaluation was carried out to meet the specific objectives set out in the ToRs¹, namely:

- (1) To assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the intervention².
- (2) To measure the degree of integration of the following cross cutting issues during the life of the project: link with development (LRRD), gender, rights-based and participatory approach.
- (3) Act as a learning experience for the Oxfam GB team in the OPT.

To meet these objectives, a participatory evaluation approach was used, involving the following quantitative and qualitative assessment and data collection tools:

- Literature/Documentation review: The evaluation team carried out a comprehensive review of all available literature related to the Project and the socio-economic conditions in the target areas. Documents reviewed included, inter alia: The Project Proposal submitted to ECHO, Interim Reports, Baseline Reports; Project Financial Reports; Tender Documents; and agreements with Implementing Partners. Additionally, Program internal monitoring reports were reviewed to the extent to which they were available. Moreover, to contextualize the evaluation, reports and studies on the state of food security in the oPt were reviewed. This included a review of, inter alia: the WFP/FAO joint Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (2003 and 2007), the national Food Security Strategy, the Economic Fragmentation and Adaptation in the Rural West Bank (UNSCO, 2005); Household Economy Assessment (ICRC, 2006); Strengthening Resilience: Food Insecurity and Local Responses to Fragmentation of the West Bank (FAO, 2007); A Review of the Palestinian Agricultural Sector (Spanish Cooperation; 2006); and Farmers Under Occupation: Palestinian Agriculture at the Crossroads (Oxfam GB, 2006).

- Semi-Structured Interviews (SSIs): The evaluation team conducted several SSIs with different stakeholders to allow for validation of preliminary findings from the literature review, conversation and reciprocal transmission of information between the evaluators and the key informants being interviewed, and primary data gathering. SSIs were conducted with Project Key Staff; local implementing partners working with Oxfam GB in executing the Project³; and a few community based organizations⁴. In-depth interviews were also conducted with fifteen randomly selected Project beneficiaries, taking consideration from different target areas. The distribution of these

¹ Refer to Annex 1 for a copy of the Evaluation ToRs.

² Refer to Annex 3 for the definition of these terms.

³ During these interviews the evaluation team project-related documents and records to assess project implementation related issues

⁴ To assess operational issues related to beneficiary selection and project sustainability, among other things. A list of the individuals interviewed within the framework of the evaluation is attached in Annex 2.

interviews in terms of the localities and the services received by the beneficiary households interviewed is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Distribution of interviews with beneficiaries

Locality	No. of Beneficiaries	Type of Service	Implementing Partner
Idna	2	Beehives and Home Garden	UWAC
Tarqumya	3	Beehives, Home Garden, and Goats	UWAC
Sikka	2	Goats	UWAC
Al-Burj	2	Goats	UWAC
Al-Sawrha	2	Rabbits and Home Garden	PARC
Joret Al-Lout	1	Rabbits	Ma'an
Im Kmail	1	Rabbits	Ma'an
Beit Hanoun	2	Rabbits and Home Garden	PARC

- **Beneficiaries Survey:** A random representative sample of a cross section of the target beneficiary households according to the different activities of the Project were surveyed⁵. The purpose of this survey was to establish a set of quantitative indicators to assess, among other things, the Project's effectiveness, impact, sustainability and relevance. The sampling frame comprised all the Project beneficiaries in the 13 communities in the West Bank and Gaza targeted by the Project⁶. The following table shows the distribution of the survey sample.

Table 2: Distribution of surveyed beneficiaries according to the type of project activity

Activity	No. of Surveyed Beneficiaries	% of Sample	% of Total No. of Beneficiaries Receiving Service
Rabbits and Home Gardens	35	20.8	50.0
Home Gardens Only	30	17.9	75.0
Beehives	33	19.6	33.0
Sheep and Goats	35	20.8	48.6
Rabbits	35	20.8	20.2
Total	168	100.0	36.9

A.3. Report Structure

The report is divided into four main sections. Following this introduction, Section B comprises the evaluation findings, which assesses the Project's relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, and implementation arrangements. Based on the evaluation findings, Sections D and E highlight the key lessons learned and the recommendations of the evaluation, respectively. Finally the Annexes include the evaluation Terms of Reference, a glossary of terms used in the evaluation report, and some data tables about beneficiary households, as well as the survey questionnaire.

⁵ Refer to Annex 4 for a copy of the survey questionnaire.

⁶ According to the list of beneficiaries received by the evaluation team from Oxfam-GB, the Project had benefited 445 households.

B. Evaluation Findings

B.1. Relevance

B.1.1. Country context and the state of food security

The oPt has been in turmoil since the outbreak of the second *Intifada* in September 2000, with poverty and unemployment levels steadily increasing, and livelihoods deteriorating as a result of, inter alia, the stringent closure measures taken by the Israeli authorities and the financial crises faced by the Palestinian Authority (PA). As a result of the dire economic situation and the constricting purchasing power of Palestinian households, food security became an area of concern for many development and humanitarian organizations; and consequently launched several emergency food security programs to circumvent the problems being caused by loss of livelihoods.

In 2005, the PA published its Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2005-2007 in an attempt to induce recovery through economic growth. The MTDP aimed at (i) reducing poverty in a sustainable way by providing a framework to shift assistance from emergency relief to job creation, recovery and economic development, and (ii) improving the effectiveness of Palestinian Authority governance by building institutional capacity and accelerating reform. In response to the MTDP, several organizations that were undertaking emergency food security programs in the oPt shifted their operations from emergency assistance to relief and recovery operations in support of livelihood protection. This shift came primarily as a result of these organizations' desire to minimize food aid in order to enhance local production and contribute to economic recovery to the extent possible.

At the time of the design of the Project:

- 50 percent of the Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were reported to have been living on US\$ 2.10 per day⁷, of whom 16 percent were believed to have been living on below the poverty line of US\$1.6 per day.⁸
- The Separation Barrier was about 40 percent complete, causing significant losses and damage to the productive agricultural lands in the northern parts of the West Bank, and enclaving some 30 communities.⁹
- 22 percent of children between 12 and 59 months suffered from vitamin-A deficiency, and nearly 54 percent were borderline deficient.¹⁰
- Israeli Military incursions in the Gaza Strip were more frequent and forceful than the previous years, resulting in the loss of hundreds of hectares of prime agricultural lands and demolition of some 1,000 homes. The Karni Crossing –the only commercial pipeline into the Gaza Strip- was closed more days than it was open.
- 37 percent of the population were reported to be food insecure, and 27 percent were believed to be vulnerable to food insecurity.

⁷ Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics, July 2004.

⁸ *Deep Palestinian Poverty in the Midst of Economic Crisis*, World Bank, July 2006.

⁹ Program Document, PRRO 10387.0, WFP, July 2005.

¹⁰ Ibid.

- Two thirds of those in extreme poverty in the West Bank (70.2%) are excluded from emergency assistance, compared to less than one quarter (22.7%) in the Gaza Strip. In the Gaza Strip, the worst under-coverage of assistance is felt in Gaza's southern Governorates (25.7% living in extreme poverty do not receive assistance) and in urban areas (23.8%).
- Many of the coping strategies of households (sale of assets, incurring debts, cutting consumption) have been exhausted and with high dependency ratios and weakened safety nets, destitution is close at hand for many households. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of respondents of a survey¹¹ conducted by the World Food Program (WFP) reported reduction of both quality and quantity of food eaten, replacing meat by pulses and no longer consuming sufficient quantities of fruits and vegetables.
- Economic recovery was not expected in medium-term future despite the fact that the Presidential elections on 9 January 2005 ushered in some hope for the resumption of the Peace Process.

The overall situation in the oPt worsened quite significantly in 2006 and 2007. The Palestinians are currently experiencing reduced purchasing power within the household resulting from a number of economic and political problems, including border closings, an increased number of checkpoints, the loss of Palestinian National Authority employee salaries among other factors.

These economic hardships and their humanitarian consequences are increasing household vulnerability and causing spiraling instability, reduced employment and increased food insecurity. The already vulnerable households are facing increased malnutrition, and loss of economic opportunity. Dietary diversity is incontestably being negatively affected by rising poverty levels, and changes to diet in terms of micronutrient content could have long-term consequences on the nutritional well-being of the population.

Palestinians furthermore are facing reduced (physical and economic) access to needed inputs for agricultural production, and are lacking necessary commodities for household consumption as a result of economic access constraints. The result is reduced livelihoods that increase food insecurity and force Palestinian households to resort to unsustainable coping mechanisms. This situation is further exacerbated by other factors including the potential threat of Avian Influenza, fishing restrictions and degradation of the natural resource base.

With 83% of gross domestic product (GDP), or \$3.4 billion, resulting from external trade, the impact of border closings is one of the primary causes for the decrease in income and the subsequent increase in food insecurity.¹² At present, there are only limited opportunities for small growers to sell their product outside the West Bank. Also, as a result of border closings, imports have decreased, and commodities such as wheat flour, sugar, fruits and dairy products are either unavailable or of limited availability to Palestinians.¹³ Inputs needed for domestic agricultural production, such as seeds and irrigation equipment, have become more limited or are simply unavailable.

In addition to the border closings, barrier wall construction continues to impact Palestinian food security and livelihoods. Populations living near the barrier wall are often unable to reach their jobs, markets or their farmland. Among those affected by the barrier wall, 53% are reported to have

¹¹ The Livelihoods, Shocks and Coping Strategies of WFP Beneficiaries in the occupied Palestinian territory – (OPT), Baseline Survey, September-November 2004.

¹² Humanitarian Situation in Gaza Six Months After Redeployment, 4 May 2006.

¹³ Ibid, p4.

reduced food supplies, 51.5% are living below the poverty line, and 47.7% are reported to be disconnected to a sewage disposal system.¹⁴ Palestinians living east of the barrier wall face high unemployment levels due to their inability to access employment in Israel, as well as their poor agricultural land. According to OCHA's Revised Emergency Appeal of May 2006 “the viability of livelihoods based in the area between the Green Line and the barrier wall is increasingly in question.”¹⁵

Palestinians lack liquidity to make food purchases. Meat, vegetables and citrus fruits are still available in markets; however, limited purchasing power results in insufficient food intake and decreased nutrition. For many Palestinians, protein sources such as poultry, fish and meat are expensive and beyond the reach of many households.

According to the Revised Emergency Appeal by OCHA, “it is of utmost importance to invest in Palestinian agriculture in order to tackle some of these issues that dramatically affect the agricultural sector and the populations who depend on farming livelihoods. The agricultural sector in the West Bank and Gaza, flexible by nature, is a source of rural livelihoods, including sustainable employment, income, economic stimulation, food security and nutrition for a considerable portion of the Palestinians and has represented the main coping mechanism in rural areas”.¹⁶

B.1.2. Project relevance to Oxfam’s strategy in the oPt

As noted above, the principal objective of the Project was to contribute to reducing poverty and food insecurity in the oPt, while its specific objective was to decrease household food insecurity for vulnerable families in Western Hebron Governorate and Gaza. The evaluation team believes that these objectives are clearly congruent with several of Oxfam-GB's organizational goals and work objectives for the oPt. They are particularly relevant to Oxfam-GB’s strategies of delivering actions that stop the further deterioration of the lives of Palestinians; and developing more secure and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable people in the Palestinian Territories through work that addresses the serious erosion of Palestinian food security resulting from conflict.

B.1.3. Project relevance to implementing partners’ strategies

The Project was implemented through three local NGOs, namely: the Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC); the Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC); and, Ma’an Center for Research and Development (Ma’an). The evaluation team reviewed the strategic objectives of these implementing partners and found them to be highly relevant to the Project objectives. Additionally, and on the basis of a review of published audited financial reports and administrative Annual Reports of these organizations, the evaluation team also believes that these organizations have the requisite capacity and experience to implement the activities of the Project, as they have implemented several similar food security projects in the Project target areas. The following table summarizes these organizations’ strategic objectives, which the evaluation team considers most relevant to the Project.

¹⁴ World Health Organization, Health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory including East Jerusalem and in the occupied Syrian Golan, May 2006.

¹⁵ CAP, p. 11.

¹⁶ CAP, 2006. p. 22.

Table 3: Summary of the implementing organizations' relevant strategic objectives

<p>PARC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be actively involved in providing food security for rural families. ▪ To amplify the development and upgrade of complementary and supplementary agricultural activities. ▪ To empower, improve the skills, and increase the political and social roles of rural Palestinian women. ▪ To provide technical assistance, support and encouragement to individuals and groups, especially those in less affluent, under-served and poor areas. 	<p>MAA'N</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancement of Palestinian self-reliance through training and income-generating projects.
	<p>UAWC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide education and training for farmers, with special emphasis on women ▪ To improve the overall economic situation of families engaged in farming through increasing the role of women in farming enterprise. ▪ To encourage and facilitate opportunities for small project initiatives.

B.1.4. Project relevance to food security situation and national priorities

The evaluation team reviewed several documents to ascertain whether the Project design is congruent with the national developmental strategies and priorities on the one hand, and whether it incorporates lessons learned from and recommendation of previous similar food security projects and studies on the other. The team concluded that the Project design is indeed relevant to its external context as it has clear linkages with the relevant national priorities and plans; and is evidently informed by the experience and recommendations of other similar projects as well as a solid understanding of the context for which it was designed. The following points summarize the rationale behind this conclusion:

- While the MTDP, National Food Security Strategy, and agricultural sector development policies and strategies have lapsed the time period which they were intended to cover or were not widely recognized or endorsed¹⁷, the situation analysis on which they were based still holds. Senior officials from Ministries of Agriculture and Planning confirmed to the evaluation team that the thrust of these plans will most likely be maintained in the foreseen future. Thus, the objectives of the MTDP and other national strategies and sub-strategies could be a strong basis for determining relevance of developmental interventions. The Project is clearly highly relevant to the Palestinian national priorities as identified in the MTDP 2005-2007. It is particularly relevant to the MTDP's objectives of ensuring social protection; investing in social, human and physical capitals; and, promotion of private sector growth. It is also relevant to the PA's policy of linking short-term relief interventions to longer-term development needs.
- The main cause of both poverty and food insecurity in the oPt has been the persistent lack of political stability due to closures, confiscations, curfews etc (especially since the 2nd Intifada), resulting in massive loss of jobs that Palestinians formerly held in Israel, restricted access to markets and general loss of economic opportunity. This has been compounded by the Separation Wall, which aggravates the already restricted access to income-earning activities

¹⁷ For example, the MTDP 2005-2007 was never endorsed by the donor community due to the nature of the projects it promotes; and the National Food Security Strategy was not adopted by the relevant line-ministries.

and food, and has of course removed large areas of Palestinian land from their rightful owners. Agricultural and other livelihoods have been progressively eroded and destroyed over the last five years, and for those without paid work or access to expatriate remittances, food insecurity is now in free fall. The Project design addresses these problems through focusing on the maximization of household capitals through the creation of the means necessary to provide incremental income generation to poor households and facilitating the growth of home-based enterprises.

- The incidence of food insecurity in the WBGs is largely a function of economic access rather than a matter of physical availability. The Project design took this fact into consideration and geared its intervention strategy towards circumventing the collapse of rural livelihoods.
- The design of the Project was evidently based on the findings of an extensive consultative and assessment process with various stakeholders, as well as an extensive literature review. The project document clearly demonstrates a thorough understanding and analysis of the situation and needs in the target communities and provides a good rationale for the selection of both the target communities and activities.¹⁸

B.1.5. Project relevance to beneficiaries needs and choice of activities

As noted above, the Project design was based on an extensive consultation process with local stakeholders in the targeted regions. This process included in-depth interviews and group discussions with potential beneficiaries in order to gather their input into the situation analysis, problem identification, and choice of activities.¹⁹ Based on the information gathered through the consultation process, Oxfam-GB prioritized the intervention activities suggested by the target communities using the following criteria: relevance of proposed activity to a wide cross section of poor households; feasibility and cost effectiveness; sustainability prospects; and, the availability of the requisite capacity to undertake the proposed activities.

While the Project did not have a mechanism to ensure that the activities fit the real needs of the individual beneficiary households during implementation (see Section C below), the general impression of the evaluation team from the interviews held with beneficiaries is that the Project activities were relevant to their needs. All interviewed beneficiaries expressed that the Project provided them with an opportunity to improve their ability to secure some of their families' subsistence needs at a time when such opportunity was urgently needed. Several of them explained that the Project enabled them to implement ideas they already had, but could not due to the financial limitations they have. Moreover, in the Hebron localities where two or more types of activities were going to be implemented, beneficiaries were given the freedom to select the type of activity in which they wanted to get engaged. While this did not always mean that beneficiaries received the Project activity that they requested²⁰, it is another indicator of how the project was relevant to the perceived needs of the beneficiaries.

B.2. Effectiveness (how well has the program achieved its objectives)

The effectiveness of the Project here will be evaluated by assessing the level to which the Project has achieved its specific objective of decreasing household food insecurity for vulnerable families in

¹⁸ Community targeting and beneficiary selection issues are discussed in Section C below.

¹⁹ Oxfam-GB, Project Proposal Document, pg. 18.

²⁰ The number of activities within each category of activities was predetermined on the basis of the assessment findings. While it can be argued that the Project was not responsive to the needs of the beneficiaries given the fact that not all beneficiaries received the type of "service" for which they applied, the evaluation team believes that these cases were a few exceptions.

Western Hebron and Gaza, and its results. This will be done by assessing the objective and results level indicators as highlighted in the Project’s logical framework against the findings of the beneficiaries survey and interviews conducted within the framework of the evaluation. The evaluation team opted not to rely on the baseline survey results to provide a more objective, independent assessment given the constraints in the baseline survey identified in Section B.3 below.

B.2.1. Achievement towards the Project’s specific objective

Two performance indicators were identified in the Project proposal document to measure the achievement against the Project’s specific objective, namely:

- 55% of beneficiaries report improved availability of diversified food; and
- 80% of beneficiaries report improved affordability of food as a result of the Project.

In assessing the Project performance against these indicators, the evaluation team relied on the results of the quantitative survey using the proxy indicators exhibited in the table below. In addition to the baseline data inconsistencies, the evaluation team felt that it would be difficult to conclude that the Project’s specific objectives were achieved simply on the basis of beneficiary perceptions. The team also felt that it might be difficult to attribute improved affordability as expressed by beneficiaries to the Project, especially when the consumer price index has been steadily increasing over the past six months and when some families may have been able to gain income from employment or different types of assistance.

Table 4: Proxy indicators used to assess the achievement of the Project’s specific objective

Indicator	Proxy Indicators	Rationale
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting improved availability of diversified food	The percentage of families reporting the following benefits at the end of the Project: 1) increased consumption of vegetables 2) increased consumption of meat 3) increased consumption of dairy products 4) increased consumption of honey.	If consumption of these locally produced items is increased then they are available. Both the needs assessment conducted in preparation for the Project and the interviews conducted within the framework of this evaluation confirm that target households could not afford to increase their consumption of food unless their overall economic condition has improved.
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting improved affordability of food	The percentage of families reporting the following benefits at the end of the Project: 1) Reduced the quantity of vegetables purchased. 2) Improved ability to spend on other food items.	These indicators measure the income transfer capacity of the beneficiary households. The assumption is that if less is spent on the vegetables, then the family has a better ability to spend on other food and non-food items without necessarily affecting its consumption pattern. Also, it is assumed that a family has better ability to spend on other food items (not locally produced), and then it can afford diversifying its food intake.

As shown in the table below, the level to which the Project has been able to achieve its specific objective according to the proxy indicators identified above is extremely high. The findings from interviews with beneficiary households confirm the above results. Most beneficiary households highlighted their high satisfaction with the services they received and indicated that they have been able to diversify their food intake and generate additional income as a results.

Table 5: Status of proxy indicators identified to measure achievement of the Project’s specific objective

Indicator	Weighted Average
% of beneficiaries with improved availability of food	88.1
% of beneficiaries with improved affordability of food	79.8

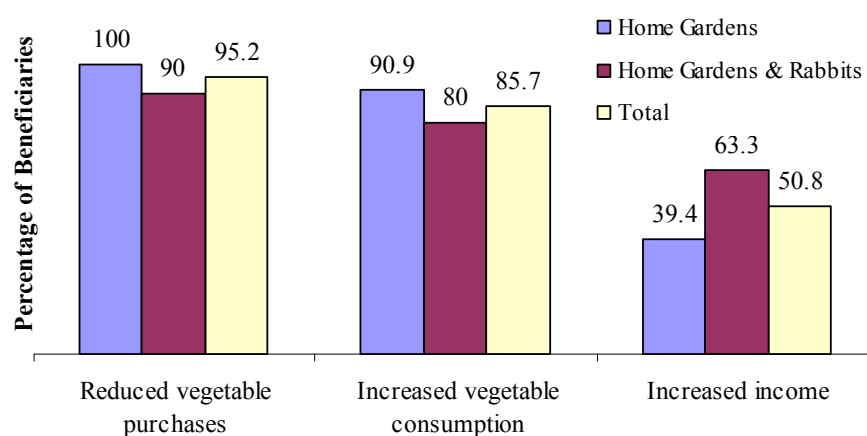
B.2.2. Result 1: Beneficiary family increase vegetable consumption from home gardens

Two indicators were identified to measure the achievement of this result, namely:

- 90 out of 110 families have access to fresh vegetables four months after the home garden component of the Project has started; and
- 75 out of 110 families consume vegetables from home gardens six months after their establishment.

Data collected by Oxfam-GB and its implementing partners did not allow the evaluation team to assess these indicators. Accordingly, the evaluation team used the results of the survey and the beneficiary interviews it conducted to assess the increase in vegetable consumption. The findings of the survey show that 95.2% percent of the home garden beneficiaries reported a general reduction in their vegetable purchases, while 85.7% indicated increased vegetable consumption. Additionally, survey results show that 50.8% of the home garden beneficiaries were able to generate extra income as a result of the sale of vegetables produced from the home garden.

Figure 1: Percentage of home garden beneficiaries indicating improvements to their livelihoods, by service and type of improvement



As the figure above shows, there is no significant difference between the beneficiaries who received home gardens only (Hebron Governorate) and those who received both home gardens and rabbits in terms of improved consumption of vegetables. However, the incidence of sale of vegetables by the home garden and rabbit beneficiaries is significantly less than that among the home garden only beneficiaries. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the household among the former beneficiaries is larger than the latter, and the fact that marketing in Gaza is more severely constrained than in the Hebron Governorate.

If the percentage of respondents who indicated increased vegetable consumption is considered as a proxy indicator for Result 1 performance indicators mentioned above, it can be concluded that 94 of the home garden beneficiaries have access to fresh vegetables and consume more vegetables as a result of the project. Thus, the evaluation team believes that Result 1 has been fully achieved.

B.2.3. Result 2: Beneficiary family increase their daily diet from goat and rabbit distribution

Two indicators were identified to measure the achievement of this result, namely:

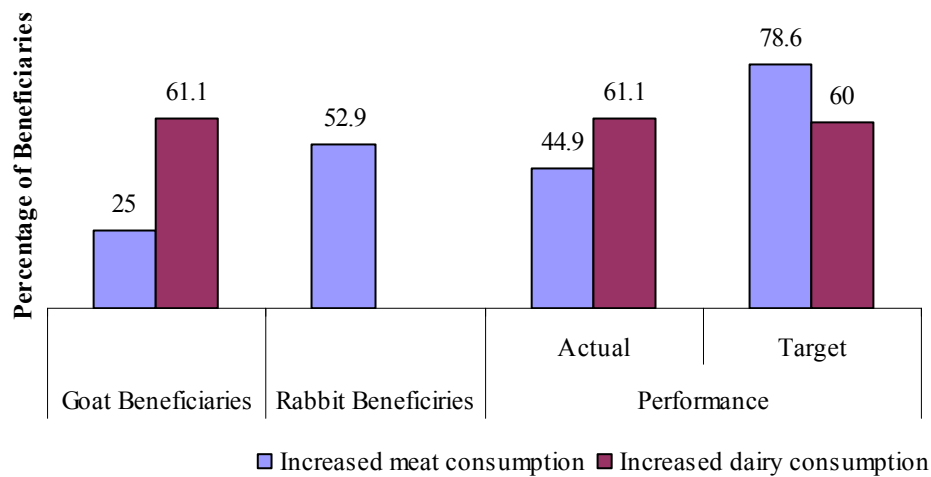
- 180 out of 229 (78.6%) families increase consumption of meat from the fourth month of the project; and,
- 30 out of 50 (60%) families increase consumption of dairy products from the eight month of the project.

Survey results revealed that 25% (or 18 out of 72)²¹ of the beneficiary households that received goats reported an increase in meat consumption; compared to 52.9% (92 out of 173) of the households that received rabbits. In other words, 110 out of 245 (44.9%) of the beneficiaries whose received goats and rabbits reported an increase in meat consumption. Survey results also show that 61.1% (44 out of 72) of the beneficiary households that received goats have increased their consumption of milk and dairy products.

Based on these results, and despite over performance in the indicator related to dairy production, the evaluation teams concludes that Result 2 of the Project was partially achieved mainly due to under-performance in the indicator related to increasing the meat consumption (44.9% of the beneficiaries compared to a target of 78.6%). However, the evaluation team would like to highlight that it believes that target set by the Project for meat consumption is too optimistic given the fact that poor households generally prefer to trade in farm animals (while keeping a productive base) rather than consume them to be able to generate income and cope with their difficult economic conditions. This is especially true for animals that have a relatively high market value (like sheep and goats), which explains why the percentage of beneficiary households who reported consumption of meat products was higher among the beneficiaries that received rabbits than that it was among those that received goats.

²¹ The analysis in this section takes into consideration the increase in the number of beneficiaries in both the rabbit and goat activities. This is why the analysis is done by comparing percentages rather than comparing absolute figures.

Figure 2: Performance against Result 2 indicators



B.2.4. Result 3: Affordability of food increases for beneficiary families

Two indicators were identified to measure the achievement of this result, namely:

- 250 out of 319 families (78.4%) decrease their net food expenses or can afford to increase food intake by the end of the project; and
- 115 out of 339 families (33.9%) generate income from the project activities by the end of the project.

In interviews, beneficiary households confirmed that their expenses on food have indeed decreased and that they have been able to generate some income from the Project activities, albeit –naturally- to varying degrees. Survey results confirmed this anecdotal evidence further. 74.3% of the surveyed beneficiaries indicated the proportion of their income dedicated to food expenditures has generally increased. Moreover, 58.7% of the beneficiaries reported continued production from the activities, which is indicative of their ability to generate income from the project activities.

While the survey data did not provide sufficient evidence to suggest that the affordability of food for the beneficiaries of different activities varies, beekeeping beneficiaries could very well have realized better levels of affordability than the rest of the beneficiaries simply because their cost of production is significantly lower than the rest.

Box 1: Home Gardens in Gaza Improve Income

Amal is the main breadwinner for her family of twelve (6 boys, 5 girls, and a handicapped father). Amal’s family has been living in dire straits since they returned from Libya to their family home in Sawarha eight years ago. The main source of income for Amal’s family during this eight year period was derived from humanitarian assistance programs provided by UNRWA and the Ministry of Social Affairs, equivalent to NIS 80 per month in cash and some food packages. Through the Project Amal received five pregnant rabbits, a cage and feed, and was able to establish a home garden on a parcel of land next to her house. She reports that her household’s livelihood has significantly improved after the establishment of these enterprises. “As a result of the Project, I was able to provide many kinds of foods to my family, which they have not eaten in years. I also sold 40 heads of cabbaged and 40 heads of cauliflower this year [for NIS 300]” Amal said. When we visited Amal’s garden we saw that it was lush with different kinds of vegetables cultivated for domestic consumption, and in one of the corners sat five black and white rabbits. “I had a lot more rabbits and sold about NIS 300 worth of rabbit meat, but when they started getting sick I treated and stopped matting them. That’s why there are only five of them,” Amal explained. The average monthly income from both the home gardens and the rabbits, according to Amal, is NIS 200. “This is a hefty sum of money for a person in my situation,” said Amal happily.

B.2.5. Effectiveness constraints

While the Project has been effective in achieving its intended objective and results as shown above, the overall effectiveness and potential impact of the Project was constrained by the following implementation related issues and external factors:

- Weak monitoring of objective and result level indicators on systematic basis: The Project monitoring did not follow a standard protocol for monitoring the performance indicators. This may have limited the Project management's ability to fully realize the Project's potential. More details on the monitoring, evaluation and reporting system are given in Section C below.
- Weak approach to training and coaching of beneficiaries: While training was integrated into each of the five project activities, not all beneficiaries received training²², and the number of training hours delivered was lower than planned for most activities (for example, thirty hours of training were delivered to rabbit distribution beneficiaries, compared to 48 planned hours). In addition and the actual training hours implemented –in the opinion of the evaluation team as well as most beneficiaries interviewed- was not adequate to ensure imparting the needed level of knowledge and skills to the beneficiaries. For example, several beneficiaries interviewed in Gaza claimed that they did not know how to apply the pesticides needed for their home gardens, which caused the death of the crops. Moreover, training design and delivery did not take into consideration effective pedagogical approaches in teaching adults, and training materials were also not provided to beneficiaries in most trainings. Combined, these weaknesses are believed to have played a role in minimizing the effect of the Project activities on some beneficiaries.
- Beneficiary targeting: The process of beneficiary selection did not guarantee –as originally intended- the selection of beneficiaries who can effectively contribute to achieving the project results. Inclusion and exclusion errors were observed during the field interviews. Beneficiary targeting is discussed more elaborately below.
- Scheduling of activities: A well thought procurement and implementation plan was formulated at the beginning of the project to ensure that activities get implemented on time to achieve the intended results. In practice, however, several logistical problems were encountered which caused a delay in the completion of some activities. This delay had negative effects on the expected results from several activities. For example, the delay in rabbit distribution due the closure and the inability of the contractor to deliver the rabbits to the beneficiaries on schedule resulted in higher mortality rates; and the delay in the completion of home gardens in Hebron had a high opportunity cost as the beneficiaries could neither capture the gains from the early crop advantage nor get their cisterns filled through rainfall. Several rabbit recipients complained that the distribution process took place in the summer, which caused the death of the rabbits.
- Insufficient after-service extension and veterinary services: Both survey results and interview findings suggest that while extension and veterinary services continued after the activities were completed (i.e. home garden established; rabbits and goats; and, beehives artificially split), they were significantly reduced. Several beneficiaries claimed that they were visited by extension agents only twice for the entire duration of the Project. This is

²² Namely, these were the beneficiaries from the rabbit and goat distribution activities who were added towards the end of the Project when a decision was made to increase the number of beneficiaries as a result of budget savings.

believed to have had disabled some beneficiaries from realizing the full potential of the Project activities.

- Increasing food prices: The consumer price index has been on the rise for the past six months, with significant increases in Gaza. This is believed to have exerted downward pressure on the ability of beneficiaries to purchase food.
- High fodder prices: For poor households, the price of fodder constitutes a major barrier to the maintenance and/or expansion of their livestock and rabbit home-based enterprises. All beneficiaries who received goats said that they sold them shortly after they were born simply because they could not afford buying fodder for all the goats.
- Indebtedness of beneficiary households: Repayment of debt takes precedence over food purchases for many Palestinian households as it signifies trustworthiness. When asked what they would do with a windfall of US\$1000, all interviewed beneficiaries said that repayment of debt would be one of their first priorities.

In addition to the above constraints, the fact that some complementary inputs were not provided through the Project activities may have constrained effectiveness. This is mostly relevant to the home garden activity in Hebron Governorate. For example, beneficiaries filled sunk cisterns with water through tapping the public network at an average cost of NIS 250, while they could have harvested rain water for this purpose but could not because the cisterns were not connected to the roof tops of their homes. Similarly, some beneficiaries claimed that their home gardens produced low yields in comparison to other gardens because the lack of fencing turned the garden into grazing lands.

B.3. Efficiency (achievement of outputs and implementation processes)

Efficiency is the measurement of the optimality of process of transforming inputs into outputs. This section thus provides an assessment in key aspects of the transformations process.

B.3.1. Planned vs. actual outputs

Despite the very difficult security situation and the closure imposed on the Gaza Strip which delayed some activities, the Project was able to achieve all planned targets for all activities within the original time frame specified in the cooperative agreement with ECHO. In fact, two of the planned targets were surpassed. This was mainly budget savings in the beekeeping and rabbit distribution activities. The following table shows the planned versus actual activities.

Table 6: Planned vs. Actual Outputs

Activity	Planned No. of Beneficiary Households	Actual No. of Beneficiary Households
Home Gardens (UAWC)	40	40
Beekeeping (UAWC)	100	100
Livestock/Goats (UAWC)	50	72
Home Gardens and Rabbit Rearing (PARC)	70	70
Rabbit Rearing (Ma'an)	159	163
TOTAL	419	445

B.3.2. Cost-effect analysis

At the time of the evaluation, the total budget spent by the Project was €451,989, and a total outstanding commitments amounting to €36,106. The table below depicts a summary of the Project's financial status at the time of the evaluation.

Table 7: Project financial status as of August 31, 2007, broken down by implementation partner (€)

Budget Item	UAWC		PARC		Ma'an		Oxfam		Total	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Activities	184802	191397	41560	49344	34418	26163	0	0	260780	266904
Livestock (goats)	78000	79531	0	0	0	0	0	0	78000	79531
Home Gardens	53580	68957	30520	22035	0	0			84100	90992
Beekeeping	47222	36909	0	0	0	0	0	0	47222	36909
Rabbits	0	0	10080	25127	31164	23012	0	0	41244	48139
Beneficiary Training	6000	6000	960	2182	3254	3151	0	0	10214	11333
Personnel	12000	15010	2799	2756	6260	5565	35048	32804	56107	56135
Support Staff	14400	17938	400	279	5793	5755	72200	65402	92793	89374
Staff Training & Flight	0	0	0	0	0	0	4200	3202	4200	3202
Local Logistical Costs	14400	11069	1600	1570	2340	3058	21660	10474	40000	26171
Equipment	900	715	0	0	0	0	1850	995	2750	1710
Visibility					560	590	1000	1174	1560	1764
Specialized Services									9100	8493
TOTAL	226502	236129	46359	53949	48811	40541	134958	112877	465730	451989

Analyzing the above table reveals that about 60% of the total Project expenditures have gone directly to the target beneficiaries in the form of productive agricultural assets and training. The percentage of total expenditures spent on salaries of Project staff is relatively low at 12.4%, while the percentage of expenditures spent on support staff is quite high at almost 20%, which is largely attributed to the comparatively high salary of Oxfam-GB's Livelihoods Coordinator. Having examined the percentage distribution of Project expenditures on the different budget line items, and comparing these percentage to similar projects implemented by INGOs, the evaluation team believes that Project has been relatively cost effective in delivering its intended results.

The evaluation team commends the implementing partners for maintaining a remarkably tight control over their personnel and administrative cost (see table below). The team believes that maintaining such low administrative cost while at the same time maintaining a good level of effectiveness does not only indicate to high cost effectiveness of the implementing partners, but also to a high level of commitment to the Project and its beneficiaries. The especially high proportion of the Project budget spent directly on the activities by PARC and UAWC is believed to be a function of these organizations strong grassroots presence that allowed them to tap community volunteers to assist in the Project implementation; and their ability to leverage existing donor funds to cover the cost of staff who were engaged in the Project.

Table 8: Percentage of total Project budget spent on different budget line items, by implementing partner

Budget Item	% of Total Budget Spent by Partner	% of Total Budget to Total Budget Spent on Activity	% of Total Budget Spent by Partner	% of Total Budget to Total Budget Spent on Activity	% of Total Budget Spent by Partner	% of Total Budget to Total Budget Spent on Activity	% of Total Budget Spent by Partner	% of Total Budget to Total Budget Spent on Activity	% of Total Budget Spent	% of Total Budget to Total Budget Spent on Activity
	UAWC		PARC		Ma'an		Oxfam		Total	
Activities	81.1%	71.7%	91.5%	18.5%	64.5%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	59.1%	100.0%
Livestock (goats)	33.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	100.0%
Home Gardens	29.2%	75.8%	40.8%	24.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.1%	100.0%
Beekeeping	15.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	100.0%
Rabbits	0.0%	0.0%	46.6%	52.2%	56.8%	47.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	100.0%
Beneficiary Training	2.5%	52.9%	4.0%	19.3%	7.8%	27.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	100.0%
Personnel	6.4%	26.7%	5.1%	4.9%	13.7%	9.9%	29.1%	58.4%	12.4%	100.0%
Support Staff	7.6%	20.1%	0.5%	0.3%	14.2%	6.4%	57.9%	73.2%	19.8%	100.0%
Staff Training & Flight	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	100.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Local Logistical Costs	4.7%	42.3%	2.9%	6.0%	7.5%	11.7%	9.3%	40.0%	5.8%	100.0%
Equipment	0.3%	41.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	58.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Visibility	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	33.4%	1.0%	66.6%	0.4%	100.0%
Specialized Services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	52.2%	100.0%	11.9%	100.0%	9.0%	100.0%	25.0%	100.0%	100.0%

While it is both difficult and outside the scope of this evaluation to conduct a detailed financial cost-benefit analysis for each of the Project's activities, findings from interviews with beneficiaries and the survey findings clearly suggest that all activities are cost effective in terms of the net financial benefit they bring to beneficiaries and the cost of activity per household. When taking into consideration the income transfer effect of the implemented activities (especially, home garden, rabbits, and goats), and the growth potential of the productive assets provided to the beneficiaries (especially, rabbits, beehives, and goats) the cost-effectiveness of the Project activities becomes more evident.

The table below shows some initial calculations on the cost of activities per beneficiary household and the average monthly income that have been reportedly generated through different activities by the beneficiary households. By juxtaposing the activities' average cost per beneficiary with the income generation and growth potential, it can be concluded that home gardens are the least cost-effective of all implemented activities. As an EC commissioned report concludes, *"in purely financial terms, home-gardening does not give high returns because most of the product is self-consumed (80%) and therefore has little cash impact on the family. (...) However from the point of view of the Palestinian economy as a whole it is the most valuable of all the (land developments) models set out here. Home gardens are the most efficient intervention for food security at the household and community level"*²³.

²³ Review and cost-benefit analysis of ongoing land development approaches and methods in West Bank and Gaza Strip, Draft Final Report, March 2006, Italtrend for the European Commission.

Table 9: Indicative preliminary calculations on the cost-effectiveness of Project activities

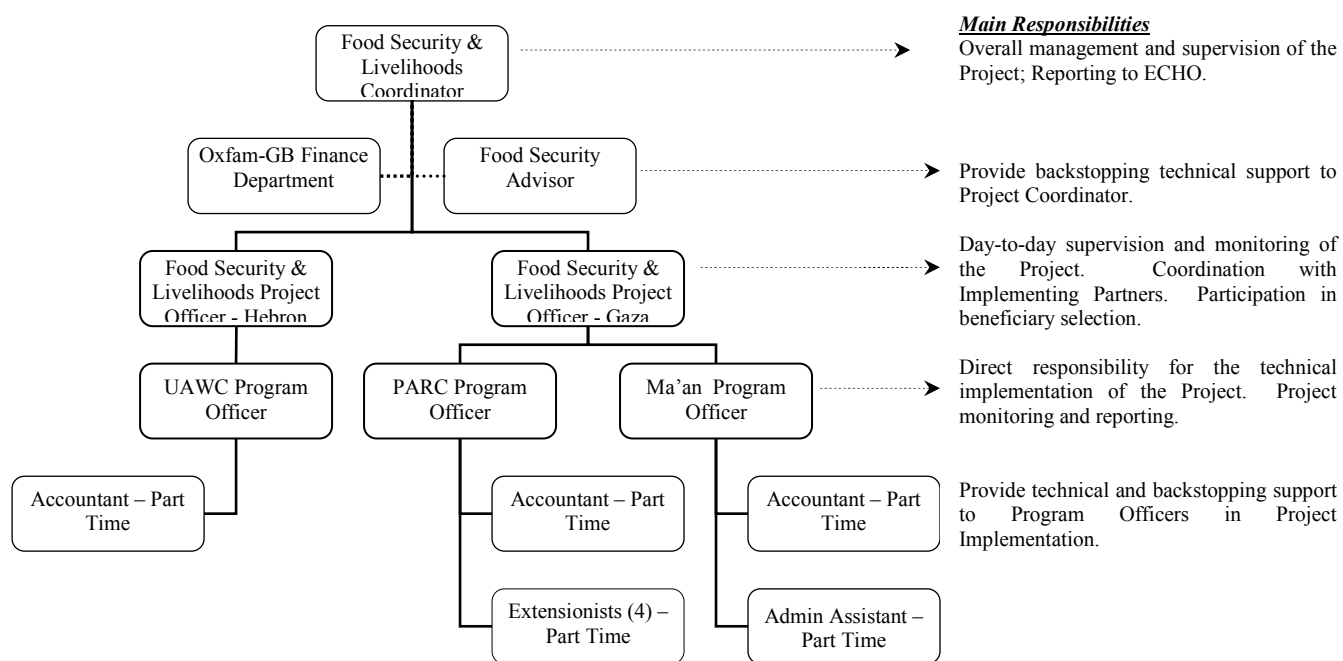
Activity	Budget (€)	Average Cost/ Beneficiary Household (€)	Average Monthly Income Derived from Activity ²⁴	
			NIS	€
Home Gardens (UAWC)	68,957	1,724	177	35
Beekeeping (UAWC)	36,909	369	167	33.4
Goats (UAWC)	79,531	1,105	70	13.5
Home Gardens (PARC)	47,162	674	139	27
Rabbits (Ma'an)	23,012	141	62	12

B.3.3. Implementation Arrangements and Management Structure

As noted in the Introduction section above, the Project was implemented by UAWC in Hebron Governorate, and PARC, and Ma'an in Gaza. This implementation arrangement was formalized in a Letter of Agreement (LoA) signed between Oxfam-GB and each of the three partners, in which the respective responsibilities of both parties were defined. The evaluation team believes that The LoAs provided a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, which facilitated the implementation of the Project. They were also congruent with the Project design document prepared by Oxfam-GB and the proposals submitted by the implementing partners to Oxfam-GB.

Figure 3 below sketches the management structure of the project and the key responsibilities therein.

Figure 3: Project Management Structure



²⁴ Based on a weighted average of income as reported by beneficiaries in both the survey and interviews. These figures are indicative only, and take into consideration the average income generated through the assets provided only, and does not take into consideration the potential income that could be derived as a result of the expansion of these assets. In other words, the figures are based on the production and reproduction of one beehive, four goats, and four rabbits over a period of six months as estimated by the beneficiaries. Thus, the average income in the table above is conservative. It also does not take into account household consumption from the production of these assets.

The Project's management structure is believed to be both efficient and suitable for the scope and scale of activities. The main weakness in this regard is the lack of clear job descriptions for the Project staff, particularly implementing partners staff. The job descriptions of the UWAC, PARC, and Ma'an Project staff (i.e. those paid in full or in-part by the Project) were relatively generic and did not reflect their duties and responsibilities in the Project implementation. Despite this, the evaluation team observed the Project staff clearly understand their respective responsibilities and their role in contributing to the Project's successful implementation.

B.3.4. Capacity of Project Staff

The evaluation team is of the opinion that the Project staff's qualification level is indeed high and relevant to their job responsibilities. All of the key Project staff hold a bachelors degree at minimum, with several of them either holding or in the process of completing a masters degree; and have relevant field experience in agricultural and community development projects.

B.3.5. Compliance with the EC's Contracting Procedures

According to the folders the evaluation team has reviewed and the discussions held with the main actors in that field, the purchase and contracting procedures of Oxfam-GB and the EC have been respected. The actual technical and financial control however, is in fact, in the hands of the Project Officer who is the only person in a position to appraise the reality of the inputs provided in the field versus the costs incurred whereas the Project Coordinator can only control the documents; albeit the relationship between the two is open and the Project Coordinator can verify results on the ground at any given time.

All contracts reviewed by the evaluation team have been awarded to the lowest bidder and subject to a thorough verification process that guarantees compliance with the EC's requirements: Contract examined by the evaluation team were signed by Oxfam-GB's designate and witnessed by the concerned implementing partner. The payments to the contractor, were made upon presentation of the contractor's invoices with the related bills of quantities and sent for examination and approval to the implementing partner, and the relevant Oxfam-GB's Project Officer who authorized payment, which is further sent to Oxfam-GB's offices in Jerusalem with all supporting documents for verification before payment directly to the contractor.

The evaluation team did not carry out an audit but received clear answers to all questions it asked for in the financial field. The format and content of the Interim Reports as far as the financial and staff management aspects are concerned, are of a good quality; and budget reallocations seem to have been duly communicated by Oxfam-GB and approved by ECHO.

B.3.6. Targeting and beneficiary selection

The Project relied on administrative targeting²⁵ mechanism for the selection of beneficiaries within the target communities using the following criteria:

- Household income level;
- Household dependency ratio (number of breadwinners and number of household members);
- Women heads of households;
- Family size (large families with at least 8 members);

²⁵ *Administrative targeting* applies a specific set of criteria which qualifies members of a household to participate. Typical criteria might be income-based, according to the size of land holding or nutritional status, and/or gender-based.

Households whose assets were destroyed during the present crisis, Families with disabled members, and Families with young kids were supposed to be given priority if they meet the above criteria.

While, survey results clearly show that the Project was successful in reaching the poor households according to the set of criteria highlighted above (see tables in Annex 5), field interviews with beneficiaries revealed that the selection criteria was more attentive to the poverty dimensions than to factors that can guarantee effectiveness. In other words, the beneficiary selection did not necessarily examine whether the applicant household has the requisite capacity to effectively benefit from the Project. Through interviews, the evaluation team sensed that some beneficiary households did not have the attitude nor the human capital needed to maintain the projects they received.

Box 2: Project selection criteria did not guarantee proper selection of beneficiaries

Ma'zoza's (53) family lives in the village of Idna, south west of Hebron. Ma'zoza has six children; four daughters and two sons. Two of the daughters are enrolled in the university and the other two are of school age. Shadi –the eldest of the children- failed his comprehensive secondary exams two years ago and has been unemployed since. Ma'zoza sympathizes with Shadi, but complains at the same time that he is not doing anything productive to help the family. Abu Shadi –Ma'zoza's husband- is the sole breadwinner for the family. He earns an average monthly income of NIS1,000 from a small laboratory he owns.

Ma'zoza heard about the project through an advertisement in the village, and filled an application to benefit from the Project. "I applied because I saw that our family fits the condition and we need all the help we could get," Ma'zoza explained. The local committee visited the household to ascertain that the information provided in the application is accurate, and asked Ma'zoza some questions. "About a week later I was informed that I have been selected by the committee and that the work on the garden will begin within a few weeks. They also asked me to make arrangements to add more soil to the parcel of land where the home garden will be established, which I did not do because I did not have the [financial] means [to do so]" Ma'zoza added.

Ma'zoza planted the garden with the seedlings she received through the Project, but because the land was not prepared nor protected, all the cultivated seedlings died before their production season. When asked whether she will attempt to prepare the land and replant her garden again, Ma'zoza answered: "I would like to, but I do not have the time nor the health to attend to it, and none of the kids know anything about agriculture. I am not sure even if they want to."

B.3.7. Engagement of the local communities and transparency in selection

Several mechanisms were followed by implementing partners to ensure community participation during the project implementation. In Hebron governorate, for example, UAWC implemented the project in collaboration with the municipality in certain communities, and with farmers and women committees in others. In Gaza, the latter mechanisms was applied but proved to be ineffective as was clear that potential candidates had not completed applications, and that candidates had been selected from existing village lists of vulnerable people in the area. Oxfam-GB requested that the local partners Ma'an and PARC re-advertise the project at municipal level (through municipality offices, mosques and local associations). Municipalities' officers were asked to be a catalysts for the local groups and associations in order to spread awareness of the project, monitor associations' involvement and help potential candidates to fill the applications. After a first screening, home visits by Oxfam-GB and partner staff were held to all potential beneficiaries in order to shortlist final candidates. After the final beneficiaries had been chosen, a general meeting was arranged to speak about the project, selection criteria and then the activities and training.

Community field visits and interviews revealed the following findings:

- Local Committees were established in all the localities visited. The local committees comprised community leaders, community based organizations, and women organizations who worked on a voluntary basis. Several of the local committees interviewed are believed to be less representative than needed, especially those in Tarqumya, Idna, and the northern Gaza communities. This is mainly because both PARC and Ma'an relied on existing local committees that they had established prior to the Project.²⁶
- The evaluation team observed that the gender balance in UAWC's established local committees was skewed towards having more men representatives. In comparison, PARC's and Ma'an's committees were mostly dominated by females.
- Local committees' engagement in reviewing applications submitted by the community households (i.e. beneficiary selection) varied from one community to another. In Idna, for example, the local committee simply acted as a messenger in the beneficiary selection process, where it collected applications and sent them as is to UAWC for review without scrutinizing them. In Sikka, Izbet Beit Hanoun, and Joret Al-Lout the local committee members went through the applications and eliminated applications that do not meet the criteria before sending them for the implementing partners for review. The review team observed that the willingness of local committees to effectively engage in beneficiary selection is largely determined by their commitment to the Program on the one hand, and their relationship with the implementing organizations on the other.
- The targeting of food insecure households within the villages needs improvement. In its interim reports to ECHO, Oxfam-GB noted this fact, and acknowledged that the beneficiary selection in some cases has been influenced by dominant power relations and vested interests within the communities. Some of the interviewed committee member indicated that it is very difficult for them to exclude community members who applied to benefit from the Project, when nearly everyone is deemed to be eligible due to the dire economic conditions. .
- There is no clear process for decision making within local committees. In interviews with implementing partners and local committee members, the review team observed that the local committees are often dominated by small group of committee members (usually men) who have the final word in making decisions. Moreover, the local committees do not keep a record of their meetings and decisions.
- The level of supervision exercised by local committees over Project works and training is almost negligible in the opinion of the review team. The local committees seem to have played a minimalist role during the Project implementation, with all the implementation supervision and management vested with implementing partners.

The review team is of the opinion that the overall performance of local committees has been weak for several reasons, of which the most important are: the short time given to establishing and orienting local committees to the Project and its intended results; the lack of a common understanding on the role of local committees among implementing partners on the one hand, and between Oxfam-GB and the implementing partners on the other; the modest capacity of some of the selected local committee

²⁶ PARC relied on the Savings and Credit Associations, while UAWC relied on existing local committees that have been established as part of its community outreach and mobilization strategy.

members; and, lack of a formal agreement stipulating the role of the local committees in implementing the Project.

B.3.8. Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

The Project was designed following a logical framework approach that identified a principal and a primary objective, and three results. Eight performance indicators and their respective means of verification and collection, as well as activities were also identified in this framework to be the basis for monitoring and evaluation activities. Oxfam-GB operationalized this logical framework through the following:

- **Baseline Reports:** As part of the beneficiary selection process, Oxfam-GB required implementing partners to collect quantitative baseline information on the socio-economic conditions of the target beneficiaries to facilitate project monitoring and evaluation. A standard questionnaire was developed for this purposes in close collaboration with the implementing, and three-baseline survey reports were prepared for each of the implementing partners. The survey was repeated towards the end of the Project using the same questionnaire, and a revised baseline report showing the pre- and post-project situation of the beneficiaries was produced by the implementing partners in close collaboration with Oxfam-GB.
- **Regular monitoring visits program:** Oxfam-GB conducted regular monitoring visits to site locations, through which it held discussions and conducted meetings with the Project direct beneficiaries and other stakeholders.
- **A reporting system:** A reporting system was put in place to track progress and highlight challenges and other operational issues. Based on this system, Oxfam-GB was supposed to produce quarterly reports showing progress against objectives and planned activities; and implementing partners were envisaged to provide monthly and quarterly progress reports showing progress against agreed upon benchmarks and milestones.
- **A final evaluation:** As part of the monitoring and evaluation system, a final evaluation of the Project was envisaged to take place.

The evaluation team believes that the overall Project monitoring activities were effective in monitoring progress in general and in detecting implementation problems in particular. For example, site visits conducted b Oxfam-GB staff in Hebron detected the problems related to beneficiary identification highlighted above, and remedial action was made. However, the evaluation team believes that there were some weaknesses in both the design and the implementation of the monitoring and reporting system, which made the overall monitoring, evaluation and reporting system less effective than originally envisaged in the Project proposal:

- **Weak baseline data collection/survey process:** The accuracy of the baseline survey was undermined by data collection inconsistencies (particularly in Hebron) and the lack of a clear and adhered data collection protocol (some households highlighted that they filled the questionnaire on their own). The Oxfam-GB noted in its Preliminary Final Interim Report to ECHO that baseline “data were not collected comprehensively enough in Hebron areas while data gathered in Gaza showed fewer inconsistencies. This is mainly due to the urgent need to select beneficiaries and collect data as soon as possible due to seasonality issues in Hebron (i.e. delays in implementing particular activities could have been risky, such as beekeeping and goats distribution).” This has weakened the credibility of the data, and thus its utility for routine monitoring and evaluation purposes.

- Lack of a monitoring plan, standard data collection guidelines and reporting formats: While the Project design included clear monitoring indicators, the process of data collection and the frequency thereof was not established in a detailed monitoring plan. This resulted in a haphazard data collection process, which did not necessarily contribute to measuring the results of the project against the indicators. The lack of a monitoring tool kit or a guide, made it almost impossible for implementing partners to standardize their data collection process and reporting.
- Irregular reporting by implementing partners: In general, implementing partners' reporting was irregular and often delayed. Ma'an fared the best in this regard in comparison to UAWC and PARC, who submitted three and four reports respectively during the Project duration (as opposed to Ma'an, which submitted all required reports). It seems that Oxfam-GB did not make the importance of the reporting component to the monitoring system sufficiently clear to its implementing partners.
- Weak monitoring and reporting capacity among implementing partners staff.

B.3.9. Visibility

ECHO was clearly identified as the source of support for the community and Oxfam on all Project documents as well as on signs posted at project sites. Despite this, very few of the interviewed beneficiaries with whom the evaluation team met could properly identify ECHO as the donor or the source of assistance provided. In fact, some beneficiaries identified USAID as the donor. This clearly suggests that implementing partners and Oxfam-GB staff did not give enough attention to making ECHO's contribution known to the beneficiaries. It also suggests that signage and give-away items may not be the most effective ways of giving visibility to the donor.

On the other hand, Oxfam has been quite successful in providing visibility to ECHO through publishing several human-interest stories on the main Oxfam-GB communication tools: website, Oxfams's MEECIS quarterly newspaper, and Oxfam regular news bulletins to major donors.

B.4. Impact

The impact of the Project is quite evident at the household and community level, and to a lesser extent on the implementing partners²⁷. The following sub-sections summarize these impacts.

B.4.1. Impact on the beneficiary households

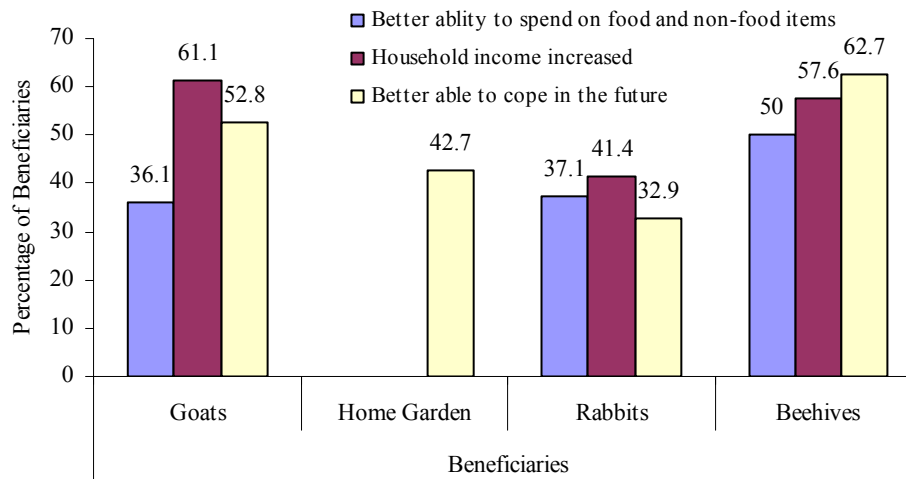
In addition to the achievements mentioned in Section B.2 (effectiveness) above, which can be considered part and parcel of the Project's impact, the Project has clearly protected the livelihoods of beneficiary households by reducing the pressure they face in meeting their sustenance needs. All interviewed beneficiary households confirmed that the productive assets they received have been a major source of livelihood for them. Several of the beneficiary households interviewed explained that the production from these assets have constituted the largest proportion of the food they consume.

The Project also strengthened the beneficiary households' resilience and ability to cope with future shocks. Through the provision of productive assets, the Project has increased the beneficiary households' access to physical and natural capitals, thus increasing their income generation capacities

²⁷ In July 2007, a training on food security and Sphere standards was organized for Oxfam staff and implementing partners. While favorably assessed by the trainees, this was a short training course that, in the opinion of the evaluation team, did not leave a tangible impact. Oxfam-GB recognizes the importance of staff training and has incorporated a more extensive and structured training approach in its current programs.

and allowing them to diversify their livelihood strategies and improve their coping strategies. Several of the interviewed households reported significant increases in storage of processed foods (mainly home garden and goat beneficiaries), and others have established complementary home-based enterprises as a result of the Project (see Um Deya’s story below). Beehive beneficiaries have reportedly sold an average of 7 kilograms of honey from their first harvest (50% of the average quantity produced) at an average price of NIS 88.5 per kilogram.²⁸ The following figure shows the percentage of beneficiaries reporting different benefits as a result of the project, which goes to support these conclusions.

Figure 4: Percentage of beneficiaries indicating improved livelihood conditions and coping ability as a result of the project, by type of activity



B.4.2. Impact on the community

The tangible impact of the Project on the communities in which it was implemented is believed to be relatively modest, and could be summarized in four main points:

- Promoted self-help and cooperative work: The favorable results achieved by the beneficiaries in all Project activities have promoted self-help in many of the visited communities. Observing the successes achieved by their neighbors and friends, several households who did not benefit from the project have reportedly established their own home-based enterprises emulating those established by the project. In Tarqumya, Idna, Sikka and Al-Burj where the beekeeping project was implemented by grouping beneficiaries into informal cooperative groups to maximize the benefit and diversify the risk of the activity, the evaluation team sensed a high level of appreciation for and acceptance of cooperative work due to the positive results achieved by the informal beekeeping cooperatives established by the Project. One of the interviewed beneficiaries said: “my neighbor kept on advising me to withdraw from the group and take care of my beehive alone when we first started. Now, [after she saw the results of the group’s work] she is thinking about buying a beehive and starting her own group.”²⁹
- Created local knowledge and expertise in the field of beekeeping.

²⁸ Honey harvest takes place three time per year on average from every beehive.

²⁹ Interview held with Ms. Najah Muraqtin, Tarqumya.

- Circumvented the effect of market fragmentation on the food security in the targeted communities in the West Bank by increasing these communities food production capacity and reducing their dependence on external markets for some of the staple food items.
- Contributed to empowering women within their communities: As a result of participating in income generating activities and project implementation as part of their membership in local committees, women beneficiaries enjoyed improved status within their households and their communities. In interviews, several women reported that they felt dignified when they started noticeably contributing to their households income.

Box 3: Um Deya': A Showcase story for the success of the goats activity

Um Deya' and Abu Deya' live with their six children in a small house that sits on a 500square meter parcel of land in Sikka, a small poor village in Hebron Governorate. Abu Deya' works as a taxi driver and earns NIS 900, compared to NIS 3500 he used to earn through working in Israel a few years ago. "We have been hard hit several times.... The first time was when the Wall engulfed the three dunums of land we owned, and from which we were almost fully self sufficient. The second when the Wall closed in on us and prevented Abu Deya from going to work in Israel," Um Deya' explained. "We used to plant wheat, barley, legumes for our own consumption. We also had 10 heads of sheep and goats, which we grazed in the area now behind the Wall. We used to slaughter a sheep as if we were slaughtering a chicken. That's how comfortable a life we had a few years ago," She added.

Um Deya' received four pregnant goats, feeding and watering tables, a salt stone, and a five-month worth of feed for her goats through the Project. "I have developed a special kind of affinity to these goats. I like them as much as I like my children," Um Deya' said in expression of her appreciation for the goats. "I wake up every day at four in the morning to pray. Then my daily routine begins with tending to the goats, feeding them and pouring water for them. Then I make bread, prepare lunch and set it to cook in the *Taboun*, wake the kids up and get them ready, feed my handicapped son and make sure that he does not need anything, and head to the nursery where I volunteer. I stay in the nursery from 7:30-12:00, and at 10:00, on the break, I go home briefly to check on my [handicapped] son and on the lunch I set to cook. When I return home, I set the table, wait for the kids to come home to have lunch together. In the afternoon, I take out the goats to graze in the village and collect whatever leaves and feed I can find to feed the goats when I do not have enough fodder," Um Deya' said.

Um Deya's family situation has improved significantly since it received the goats. Um Deya' produced 15 kilograms of dry yogurt (monetary value of US\$ 140), a year's stock of cooking fat (monetary value of US\$ 95) from the goat's milk. In addition, Um Deya's six children have freshly-squeezed goat milk on a daily basis for about four months a year. Um Deya' sold two of the four born baby goats in early 2007 to pay for her daughter university fees, and sold the remaining two later in the year to cover the beginning of school year expenses for her children and last bit of remaining family debt (total of US\$ 750). In other words, Um Deya' has been able to generate some US\$ 985 income in less than a year ,directly from the four pregnant goats she received.

Um Deya bought two layers, two pigeons, and very recently two rabbits to complement her goat enterprise and to benefit from the fallen fodder left by the goats. This investment proved to be a very wise decision, as it improved further Um Deya's household's food security and income generating potential. The two layers are now six, and the two pigeons are eleven. "I sold 15 chicks at NIS 5 each (NIS 100) so far, and we have been eating 6-7 eggs daily. I also sold about 11 pair of baby pigeons at NIS 24 a pair," Um Deya' boasted.

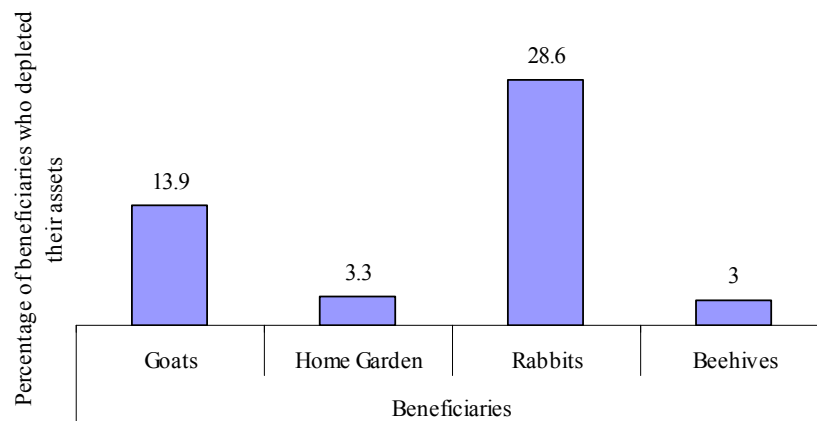
When we asked Um Deya if her family's consumption of meat has increased as a result of all of this, she told us: "No, because I feel bad eating meat knowing that I can sell them and earn income. We have a lot of expenses that we often cannot cover. And I have a daughter who will be going to the University in Ramallah, and she will need money, so I try to do everything I can to save." When we asked her if she is considering keeping future baby goats instead of selling them, Um Deya' said that she might keep one or two maximum given that she cannot afford feeding them. The cost of feeding four goats, according to Um Deya', is NIS 156, excluding water cost.

B.5. Sustainability

The sustainability of the project is a function of several factors, the most important of which are the attitudes of the beneficiaries, and the vulnerability context to which beneficiary households are subject after the project is finished, including, inter alia, availability and affordability of veterinary services, extension, animal feed, water, and seedlings. Neither of these could be objectively assessed by the evaluation team. However, there are four main sustainability assurance factors that lead the evaluation to believe that prospects of sustainability are relatively high:

- Strong sense of ownership of assets provided: Survey results showed that the percentage of beneficiaries who have depleted the assets they received is relatively low (see figure below). This confirms the evaluation’s team’s conclusion that the Project has managed to establish a strong sense of ownership among its beneficiaries through engaging them in the implementation of the project, and –more importantly- responding to their real needs.

Figure 5: Percentage of beneficiaries who have depleted the assets provided to them, by activity



In addition, survey results show that the percentage of beneficiaries who have managed to maintain or expand the assets provided to them is quite high, which means that the risk of these beneficiaries selling or foregoing engaging in the activities is relatively low, if extraneous circumstances do not take place. As noted above, in general, it was found that beneficiaries opt to keep a minimum base of productive assets when forced to sell part of these assets.

Table 10: Current status of assets provided

Average area of home garden cultivated by beneficiaries	538 m ²
Average number of rabbits owned	9
Average number of goats owned	4
Average number of beehives owned	2

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of goat beneficiaries according to the number of goats they own

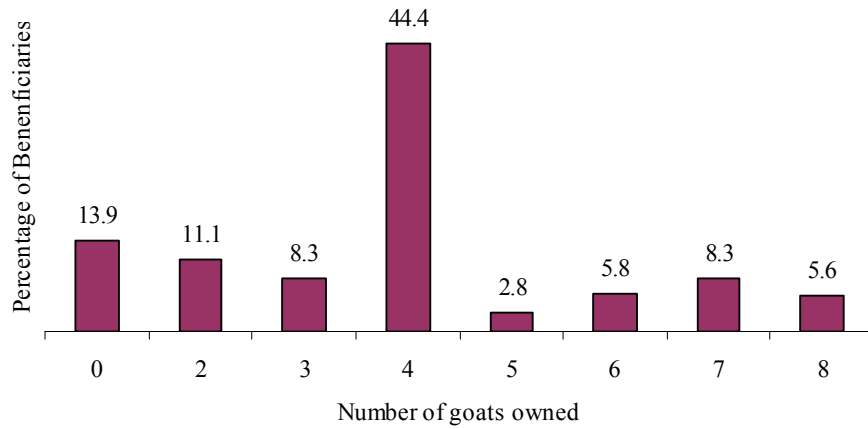


Figure 7: Percentage distribution of rabbit beneficiaries according to the number of rabbits they own

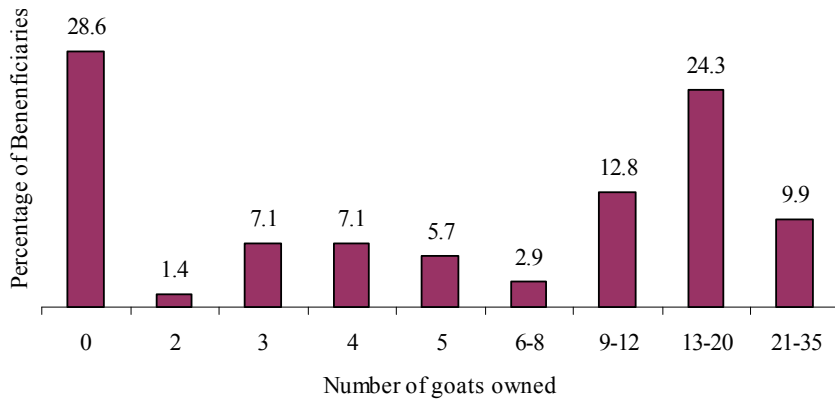
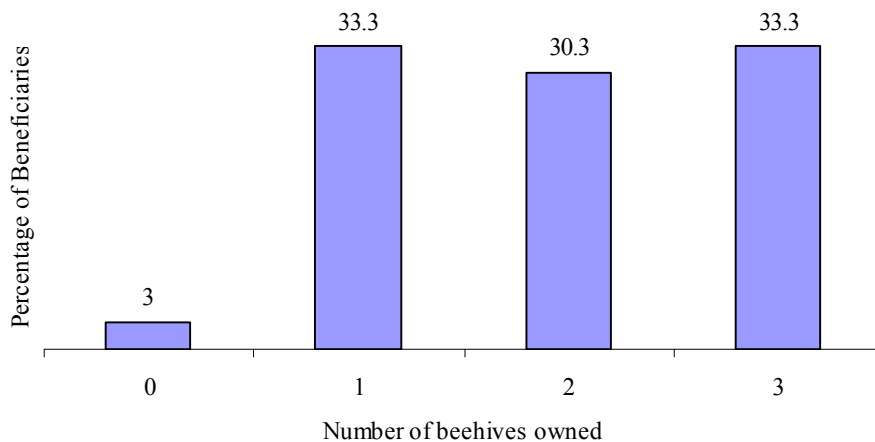


Figure 8: Percentage distribution of beehive beneficiaries according to the number of beehives they own



- Good level of knowledge and skills among the beneficiaries to maintain assets: Despite the weaknesses in the training approach identified above, the evaluation team believes that the Project has imparted generally a good level of knowledge and skills to the beneficiaries,

which will contribute to the sustainability of the activities, and thus their impact and results on the beneficiaries and the communities.

- Relatively low maintenance and operational cost: In general, the operational cost of maintaining the type of home-based enterprises is relatively low compared to the savings on food expenditure and the income potential that could be realized from these enterprises. The fact that most beneficiaries interviewed acknowledged this fact increases the sustainability potential of the Project.
- Commitment by implementing partners to provide follow-up services: in interviews, all three implementing Partners have assured the evaluation team that they would continue providing the beneficiaries with follow-up extension services. UAWC, in fact, have recruited an agronomist specifically for this purpose.

Notwithstanding the general conclusion above, the beekeeping activity has a distinct weakness when it comes to sustainability. The evaluation team noted that the level of knowledge and skills of beekeeping groups is significantly lower than that of the group leader due to the fact that the latter has more practical training and stronger relations with the UAWC extension agents. Based on anecdotal evidence gathered during the evaluation, the evaluation team believes that once the beekeeping groups start dismantling after the second artificial split of beehives, as many groups are doing, the sustainability of the beekeeping activity will be much lower.³⁰

Box 4: Availability of Veterinary Services may also improve sustainability

Bushra (40) and her eight school-age children live in a cramped house of three rooms in southern Gaza. One of Bushra's children heard about the Project in the Street and told his mother to apply and she did. About ten days after she had submitted her application to the local kindergarten specified in the application form, she was visited by Ma'an and Oxfam-GB's staff who verified the information mentioned in the application. Later she was told by one of the kindergarten staff that her application was approved and was instructed to attend a 30 hour training course on rabbit rearing. Bushra reports that the training was very useful to her since she did not know anything about raising rabbits. "I applied many of the things I learned, like feeding rabbits garlic and lemon when they are sick," Busra said. In March 2007, three weeks after the training, Bushra received her rabbits along with their cage and feed, but by July 2007 they had all died. "They seemed very healthy when I received them, and then they started dying one after the other after they had given birth. I spent about NIS 100 on medicine and veterinary services to save them to no avail," Bushra said. Wanting to put the cage and the remaining feed to use, Bushra's son bought two rabbits recently, but Bushra is not too keen on rearing them. "It would cost me about US\$100 to keep them and this is why I am thinking of slaughtering them and cooking them in Ramadan," Bushra said. Then she retracted by saying "Maybe if I am guaranteed veterinary services and some additional help, I would reconsider [my intention to slaughter them]".

³⁰ The evaluation team interviewed a beehive beneficiary in Sikka who has given the two beehives that she got after her group split to a friend to tend to them. She said: "Not only that I know nothing about taking care of them, but I also have no where to put them."

C. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the evaluation and the feedback from the beneficiaries and implementing partners, the evaluation team believes that in order for Oxfam-GB to be able to build on the achievements of the this project and overcome its weaknesses in future programs, it should:

- Pay special attention to beneficiary selection by putting processes in place to ensure that a comprehensive evaluation of the beneficiaries livelihoods takes place before the final selection is made. This evaluation should focus not only on the needs and poverty level of the household, but also on the relevance of the planned activities to the beneficiary and his/her family. To do this properly, however, Oxfam-GB should (1) ensure that enough time is given to beneficiary selection; (2) develop clear, yet flexible, selection criteria³¹; and (3) provide training to the individuals tasked with beneficiary selection. To the maximum extent possible, Oxfam-GB should continue to take part in beneficiary selection. The evaluation team believes that assessing beneficiaries eligibility using the Sustainable Livelihood Approach might be a good way to go about beneficiary selection.
- Improve the engagement of the target communities in the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This is of paramount importance, as it will increase ownership of the project, thus maximizing its impact and sustainability potential. Engaging the local communities should be done through establishing representative local committees to be in charge of specific and well-defined tasks and responsibilities. These local committees should be given the proper training and incentives to enable them to carry out their envisaged responsibilities effectively. Oxfam-GB need not to reinvent the wheel in this regard, as the World Food Program has established documented mechanisms and processes for working with local committees, which Oxfam-GB could build upon.
- Improve project monitoring, evaluation and reporting system through considering needed improvements in systems, human resources capacity building, and linkage with the in-country and corporate strategies. More specifically, Oxfam-GB should ensure the following:
 - Establishing monitoring and reporting formats and checklists, to be linked with a follow-up control mechanism. A computerized system could be introduced for this purpose. The monitoring system should be able to capture information on beneficiary household level as well as against performance indicators at different levels. It also should be able to capture key information on the projects and activities implemented to facilitate analysis of results and reporting.
 - Providing the needed training to all those who will take part in project monitoring. This training should include general background information on project cycle management.
 - Providing adequate staffing and budget to monitoring activities.
 - Establishing a clear and documented mechanism for follow-up of monitoring findings.

³¹ Oxfam-GB should consider moving progressively towards *community targeting*. *Community targeting* allows individuals who feel they should qualify to put themselves forward to participate in the project, while the final selection decision rests with a committee made up of community members. Whereas administrative targeting rests on an outside assessment of a household, community targeting assumes that community members already know their neighbors' situation and have an inherent understanding of vulnerability. Using this knowledge avoids expensive and lengthy administrative procedures, but difficulties may arise in determining who is an appropriate community representative for the committee.

- Ensuring a linkage between assessment, programming and monitoring and evaluation so that the entire process becomes institutionalized and facilitates organizational learning.
- Improve communication with partners and coordination and experience sharing among them. This should be done through regular meetings between Oxfam-GB and its implementing partners, through which programmatic and administrative issues are discussed. Oxfam-GB should ensure that implementing partners share both their successes and failures in these meetings to maximize inter-organizational learning. Local committee members could be invited to some of these meetings when major issues are being discussed.
- Improve scheduling of activities, especially when engaging in agricultural input distribution. This could be done by establishing contingency plans, exploring opportunities for local procurement when possible, and closely monitoring contracts.
- Improve the design and delivery methods for beneficiary training programs. Ideally, training programs should be based on training-best-practices and adult learning pedagogical approaches.
- Improve visibility to its donors at the local level through issuing press releases on key project events and improving donor visibility at the targeted community level.

Finally, Oxfam-GB is strongly encouraged to replicate the beekeeping and goat and rabbit distribution activities in either the same communities or in new communities given their high productivity, income-generation potential and relatively low establishment and operation cost. Home Gardens, while still an effective intervention, are too costly of an activity when low-budget projects are being implemented.

D. Lessons Learned

Several findings have emerged from this evaluation. These findings have been synthesized by the evaluation team into the following key conclusions and lessons learned, which have been drafted to inform the design of future similar projects:

- The food security situation in the oPt is becoming quite alarming, with some 34% of the population estimated to be food insecure, and an additional 12% believed to be vulnerable to food insecurity. This puts great pressure on humanitarian, relief and development organizations to intervene quickly and in concert to prevent the collapse of Palestinian livelihoods.
- Despite the fact that the underlying cause of food insecurity in the oPt is politically induced, household- and community-level relief and recovery interventions remain among the best options for tackling the food insecurity problem in the oPt. Recovery interventions that aim at preserving and/or creating productive assets and employable skills are the most effective and needed in addressing the food security problem.
- Poverty indicators often drive the selection of beneficiaries in food security programs. While this targeting approach makes sense in relief operations, it is less valid in recovery and development operations. The main criteria for selecting beneficiaries in the latter programs should focus on assessing the ability of beneficiary to contribute to realizing recovery and development objectives, rather than on poverty levels. The poorest are not necessarily the best targets for recovery interventions, as their poverty might undermine the effectiveness of these interventions.
- It is necessary to take into consideration available physical and natural resources within communities being targeted by different activities. It is the availability and reliability of these resources that often make one activity succeed in one community and fail in another. For example, goat rearing may not be suitable for a community that does not have water resources other than (relatively expensive) tankered water, if the project does not have a component to improve water resources.
- Projects that provide food insecure households with productive agricultural assets such as home gardens, beehives, poultry, livestock, and rabbits have been and remain suitable to improve these households' food intake and future coping strategies. With certain kinds of assets, like beekeeping, getting beneficiaries to work together in informal groups or cooperatives may be the best way to guarantee effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.
- In general, the sustainability of projects that provide agricultural assets and food inputs to food insecure households with the aim of improving their food security conditions is largely a function of beneficiary selection, since the Project does not have much control or guarantee on the results after the inputs have been provided. In any case, beneficiary training, both theoretical and practical, is a necessary prerequisite to achievement of results.
- The involvement of communities targeted by food security projects is not only important, but essential to the success of these projects. To engage communities effectively, however, equal representation should be ensured (women, families/clans, and community organizations), and clear roles and responsibilities delineated. Local representatives and community volunteers

engaged in the implementation of the projects should be given incentives to strengthen their accountability structure of the project being implemented.

I. Annexes

Annex 1: Evaluation Terms of Reference

TERMS OF REFERENCE – PROJECT EXTERNAL EVALUATION

1. EXTERNAL EVALUATION

1. **Name of the Project to be evaluated:** Promoting Food Security in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
2. **Country:** Occupied Palestinian Territories
3. **Starting date:** 1st August 2007
4. **Duration:** 30 working days

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To provide an independent and objective evaluation of the project

2.3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the intervention.
- To measure the degree of integration of the following cross cutting issues during the life of the project: link with development (LRRD), gender, rights-based and participatory approach.
- Act as a learning experience for the Oxfam GB team in the OPT.

Targeted Audience:

- Oxfam GB team in Jerusalem, Hebron, and Gaza.
- Oxfam GB management team in Jerusalem
- Oxfam GB Regional Management Team in Oxford
- Local project partners
- General Directorate of humanitarian aid - ECHO
- Other Organizations working in food security and livelihoods.

2. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT SUMMARY

Since the second Intifada in 2000 many Palestinians have lost their jobs and access to resources. This situation has worsened with the separation wall and further restrictions imposed on the Palestinians since the victory of Hamas at the beginning of 2006. As a result many Palestinians have turned to agriculture and livestock rearing as an alternative strategy to survive, to get employment as well as to provide food for the subsistence of their own families.

The project started on the 1st of August 2006 with a time frame of 12 months (coming to an end on the 31st July 2007). The project total budget is 500,000 Euros.

This project addressed the food security needs of vulnerable households in the West Bank and Gaza. Beneficiaries in targeted areas were selected by Oxfam GB, implementing partners, village councils, women's groups and other grass roots organisations using criteria that identified those most in need. Women heads of households, large families, and families whose assets have been destroyed during the crisis were prioritised.

The project distributed the inputs needed for goat and rabbit rearing, honey production and home gardening. The results achieved have been a better access to food (in terms of quality and quantity) as well as an increased affordability of food by the beneficiary households. So far a total number of 432 households (4,590 people) have directly benefited from the project and participated in the activities.

At the time of writing this ToR, access to Gaza is compromised due to the current insecurity. This has slightly affected monitoring activities but not the distribution of inputs and training that was done well before the start of the crisis.

3. RESULTS AND EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

3.1 Results and expected deliverables

- Analysis of the relevance of the project design, internal and external coherence and integration of gender and rights-based approach.
- Analysis of the efficiency of the intervention: cost-effect analysis; operational capacities of the partners; visibility.
- Analysis of the effectiveness of the intervention: analysis in quantitative and qualitative terms of the accomplishment level of the objectives; positive and negative factors influencing the intervention.
- Impact analysis: analysis of the participatory character of the operation, its effect on practices, ideas, beliefs and policies of the local communities and institutions; its environmental effects.
- Analysis of the sustainability: extent to which the intervention will produce durable changes in practices, ideas, beliefs and policies.
- Analysis of the integration of “gender issues” (social, economic and cultural analysis of the situation of both women and men), rights based approach and accountability in the intervention.
- As part of linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD), analysis of the integration of emergency assistance with the mid and long-term development strategies.

An analysis of the methodology implemented in the project will be included.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the consultant will draw up operational recommendations for future interventions on food security and livelihoods as well as a list of “lessons learned”.

The consultant will also include a few case studies as part of the analysis to add a human dimension to the analysis.

3.2 Production

The consultant is expected to produce a report written in English, of a maximum length of 30 pages. It should include an executive summary at the beginning of the report. This summary must be drafted in such a way that it can be understood without having to refer to the rest of the report.

A first draft will be presented for comments 7 days before the end of the consultancy contract. The final version will take into consideration the eventual comments introduced to the draft version.

The report should be organized according to the following table of contents:

- Summary
- Date of evaluation
- Consultant's name
- Purpose and methodology (5 lines max.):
- Relevance
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Impact
- Sustainability
- Cross-cutting Issues (gender, right-based approach, accountability)
- Recommendations
- Lessons learned

The main body of the report should start with a section on the methodology used and should be structured in accordance with the specific evaluation objectives.

Annexes

- list of persons interviewed and sites visited;
- terms of reference;
- abbreviations;
- map of the areas covered by the operation.

4. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of accomplishing his/her tasks, the consultant will may consider the following:

- a. An initial and final debriefing between the consultant and the Oxfam GB Programme Manager.
- b. Review of the main reference documents (including but not limited to): Project proposal, reports submitted to the donor, tracking and monitoring tools used by the programme staff.
- c. Review of other relevant documents from other institutions working in the same field and target areas.
- d. Interviews with key staff members.

- e. A main part of the evaluation will consist of a field visit of 10 days to the areas of implementation of the project. Semi structured-interviews and focus group discussions with project beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders will take place and be arranged by Oxfam GB and local partners.

The information collected by the consultant should be related to the project objectives, expected results and indicators. Once the consultant has been contracted, a discussion on the evaluation's methodology shall take place before starting the work.

5. CONSULTANT PROFILE

Proven good record in evaluation of humanitarian projects in the NGO sector and ability to meet agreed deadlines

Broad knowledge of humanitarian and development issues, specifically in the field of food security and livelihoods in the NGO sector

Fluency in English is a must

Knowledge with community development, and community-based organizations

Knowledge of Arabic language and the geographic area where the evaluation takes place is considered an advantage.

Awareness of cultural sensitivities and local context

The evaluator must be independent, but collaborative, willing to share thoughts, ideas, and make constructive criticism.

6. ECONOMIC TERMS OF THE CONSULTANCY

Firms or individuals interested in applying to this assignment should present an offer in Euros with a comprehensive detailed budget to include: daily fees and expenses (and to cover accommodation).

Oxfam GB will locally provide office space, telephone, local transport, and translation.

7. PLANNING

The evaluation will last 30 days, from the date of signature of the contract to the date of submission of the final report.

Annex 2: List of Persons Interviewed

Oxfam-GB Staff

Mr. Isidro Navarro, Food Security and Livelihoods Coordinator
Mr. Mustafa Tamaizh, Food Security and Livelihoods Officer-Hebron
Ms. Elena Qleibo, Food Security and Livelihoods Officer-Gaza

Implementing Partner's Staff

Mr. Riyadh Abu Hashem, Project Officer (UAWC)
Mr. Fadi Al-Hindi, Head of Gaza Office (Ma'an)
Mr. Loai Al-Wehaidi and Yusef Jaber, Project Officers (Ma'an)
Ms. Mirvat Hassouneh (PARC)
Ms. Ibtisam Salem (PARC).

Beneficiaries

Annex 3: Glossary of Terms Used in the Report

Effectiveness: the extent to which a program or project achieves its objectives or produces the desired outcomes.

Efficiency: the optimal transformation of inputs into outputs. When evaluating efficiency, one should examine the entire process of transformation and not only the input/output ratios.

Focus Group: small discussion group that concentrates on specific topic. A group facilitator assists in focusing discussion on strategies for defining solutions to particular problems. In the context of the evaluation, this will be used to as a means of starting a discussion, identifying needs, and clarifying key issues related to the project under evaluation. A focus group brings together a representative group of 10-15 people, who are asked a series of questions related to the project or program. They are very useful in project design and in assessing the impact and effectiveness of projects.

Impact (also, Results): a broad term used to refer to the effects of a program or project. The terms “outputs”, “outcomes”, and impact describe more precisely the different types of results. Outputs are tangible products of a program or project that are necessary to achieve objectives. Outcomes are the results of a program or project relative to its immediate objectives that are generated by outputs. Impact is the results of a program or project that are assessed with reference to development objectives or long-term goals and unplanned changes.

Ownership: a term that is used in the context of an evaluation to indicate to the level of potential sustainability of a specific project or output. Usually, beneficiaries’ ownership of the project is measured by their need for that project; their level of participation in its selection, design, and implementation; and the contribution they made in making it a reality.

Participatory Evaluation: the collective examination and assessment of program or project by the stakeholders and beneficiaries. Participatory evaluations are reflective, action-oriented and seek to build capacity by providing lessons learned and corrective action.

Random Sampling/Sample: a selection made without a particular method or conscious choice.

Relevance: the degree to which the objectives of a program or a project are and remain valid and pertinent to the context in which the program or project operates (i.e, national strategies, organizational priorities, needs of the communities and target groups, appropriateness of strategies used, etc.)

Semi-Structured Interview: this is a tool that is commonly used in evaluations where broad areas of inquiry are posed, leaving specific questions to be formulated during the interview itself. The questions asked in these interviews are usually open-ended and start from the more simple to the more critical to allow an opportunity for establishing rapport between the interviewer and the interviewee.

Sustainability: durability of positive program or project results after the termination of the program or project. **Static sustainability** is the continuous flow of the same benefits, set in motion by a completed project or program, to the same target group. **Dynamic sustainability** is the use or adaptation of program or project results to different context or changing environment by the original or different target groups.

Annex 4: Survey Questionnaire

Part One: Introductory Data

ID01: Governorate:..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		ID00: Serial Number <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
ID03 :Beneficiary(Household)Address:.....		ID02: Locality _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
:ID05 :Phone No. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		ID04 :Respondent Name.....	
ID06 : Full name of Head of Household			
ID07 received service: 1. home gardens rabbits 2. Only home garden 3. Beehives 4. Goats 5. only rabbits <input type="checkbox"/>			
IR01 : Date of Completion	Day	Month	Year
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

IR05	Name of FR:.....	IR06	FR No.: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Date:/...../2007
IR13	Name of DE:	IR14	DE No. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Date:/...../2007

Part Two: Beneficiary Profile

B01	What is the beneficiary relationship to the head of the household? 1. Same (beneficiary is the head of household) 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Father/mother 5. brother/sister 6. grandfather/grandmother 7. Grandchild 8. Son/daughter s in s law 9. other <input type="checkbox"/>
B02	Sex of the beneficiary? 1. Male 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>
B03	Age of the beneficiary in full years? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
B04	Highest educational level completed by beneficiary? 1. Illiterate 2. Can read and write (basic) 3. Elementary Ed. 4. Preparatory Ed. 5. Secondary Ed. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Intermediate Diploma 7. B.A./B.Sc. 8. High Diploma 9. M.A./M.Sc. and above.
B05	Beneficiary employment status (as of last week)? 1. Full-time employed 2. Part-time employed 3. Unemployed 4. Housewife <input type="checkbox"/>
B06	Beneficiary's main occupation? 1. Farmer 2. Waged Worker (skilled/unskilled) 3. Employee 4. Housewife 5. Does not work <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Other, specify
B07	Marital Status of the beneficiary? 1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed 5. Separated 6. Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Part Three: Demographic Characteristics of Beneficiary Household

M01: Household Size (number of household members)					
1. Total	<input type="text"/>	2. Males	<input type="text"/>	3. Females	<input type="text"/>
M02: Distribution of HH members according to age					
	Age Cohort	Total	Males	Females	
M02_1	0-4 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M02_2	5-9 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M02_3	10-14 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M02_4	15-24 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M02_5	25-64 years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M02_6	65+ years	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M03: Number of employed HH members:					
1. Total	<input type="text"/>	2. Males	<input type="text"/>	3. Females	<input type="text"/>
M04: Number of unemployed able bodied and willing HH members:					
1. Total	<input type="text"/>	2. Males	<input type="text"/>	3. Females	<input type="text"/>
M05: Number of HH members enrolled in schools:					
1. Total	<input type="text"/>	2. Males	<input type="text"/>	3. Females	<input type="text"/>
M06: Distribution of HH members according to their level of education:					
	Ed. Level	Total	Males	Females	
M06_1	Can Read/Write	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M06_2	Prep. Ed.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M06_3	Diploma/B.A./B.Sc	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M06_4	Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
M07	Is the HH covered by any type of health insurance program? 1. Yes 2. No				<input type="checkbox"/>
M08	Does the HH have any members afflicted with a chronic disease or disability? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to part four)				<input type="checkbox"/>
M09	What is the No. of HH members afflicted with a chronic disease and/or disability?				<input type="text"/>

Part Four: Residence Characteristic

H01	Type of Residence/Home in which the beneficiary household live?						<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Independent home 2. Apartment 2. Independent room 4. Other						
H02	Tenure of residence?						<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Owned 2. Rented 3. Free (no rent charged and not owned) 4. Against labor 5. Other						
H03	In case the residence is rented, what is the monthly rent in JDs?						<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
H04	Excluding the kitchen and bathroom, what is the total number of rooms in the house?						<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
H05	What is the number of bedrooms in the house?						<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
H06	Connection to public utility networks:						
	Water: 1. Public network 2. Cistern 3. Private network 4. Not connected						<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electricity: 1. Public network 2. Local network 3. Private generator 4. Not connected						<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sewage Disposal: 1. Public network 2. Cesspit 3. Not connected						<input type="checkbox"/>
H07	Are the following services available in the house?						
	Kitchen. 1. Kitchen with piped water 2. kitchen not without piped water						<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bathroom. 1. Bathroom with piped water 2. bathroom without piped water						<input type="checkbox"/>
	Toilet. 1: Toilet with piped water 2 Toilet without piped water						<input type="checkbox"/>
H08	Main source of energy used by the household for....						
	Cooking. 1. Butane Gaz 2 Gaz 3. Electricity 4. Coal\Wood 5. Other						<input type="checkbox"/>
	Heating. 1. Butane Gaz 2 Gaz 3. Electricity 4. Coal\Wood 5. Other						<input type="checkbox"/>
H09	How far is the Beneficiary HH home from the followings: 1. less than 1 km 2. 1-5 km 3. more than 5km						
	1. public transportation		1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. private clinic		2. <input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Primary Health Center		3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. hospital (public or private)		4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. primary school		5. <input type="checkbox"/>	6. mother and child care center		6. <input type="checkbox"/>	
H10	Does your family have the following durable goods ? 1. yes 2. no						
	1.Private car.		1. <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Plates washing machine		6 <input type="checkbox"/>	11. Television 11. <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Refrigerator		2. <input type="checkbox"/>	7.Central heating		7. <input type="checkbox"/>	12.Video 12. <input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Solar boiler		3. <input type="checkbox"/>	8.Electric sweeper		8. <input type="checkbox"/>	13. Phone line 13. <input type="checkbox"/>
	4. Washing machine		4. <input type="checkbox"/>	9.Cloth dryer		9. <input type="checkbox"/>	14. Mobile 14. <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Cooking stove		5. <input type="checkbox"/>	10.Home Library		10. <input type="checkbox"/>	15.Computer 15. <input type="checkbox"/>	
			11. Television		11. <input type="checkbox"/>	16. Satellite 16. <input type="checkbox"/>	
			12.Video		12. <input type="checkbox"/>	17. Internet line 17. <input type="checkbox"/>	

Part Five: Income and Expenditure

I07	The main income generator/provider within the household is..? 1. Male 2. Female 3. Both			<input type="checkbox"/>		
I08	What is the average total monthly household expenditure in NIS?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
I09	What is the household's average monthly expenditure on food in NIS?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
I10	What is the household's average monthly expenditure on health care for chronic diseases in NIS?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
I11	What is the household's average monthly expenditure on disabled persons needs/health in NIS?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
I12	What is the average total monthly household income (from all sources) in NIS?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
I13	Which of the following constitute a source of income for the beneficiary household? 1. Yes . No					
	1. Employment (wage, salaries, overtime....)	.1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Self-employment income (agricultural work only)	.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Self-employment (non-agricultural work)	.3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Income from real estate (rent, lease, etc...)	.4	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Sale of assets	.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Dividends on investments	.6	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7. Social security payments (including pension)	.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Regular cash assistance	.8	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Emergency assistance	.9	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Occasional transfers (by family and friends)	.10	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Transfers from family members working in Palestine	.11	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Remittances from family members working abroad	.12	<input type="checkbox"/>
	13. Other sources of income	.13	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Part Six: Household Perceptions of its Conditions

K01	In general, do you classify your household economic condition as? 1. Good 2. Average 3. Poor 4. Very Poor				<input type="checkbox"/>	
K02	Which of the following reasons are the three most important reasons behind the bad economic conditions of your household?					
	Most important reason		<input type="checkbox"/>	Second most important reason		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Third most important reason		<input type="checkbox"/>			
	1. Lack of a job/employment	2. Sickness/Disability of head of HH	3. Limited income	4. Death of head of household		
	5. Low salaries/wages	6. Debt	7. High cost of living	8. large household size		
9. Other						

Part Seven: On Home Gardens Beneficiaries

G01	Did your household receive training on home gardening techniques through the Promoting Food Security in the Occupied Palestinian Territories Project? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to part eight)			<input type="checkbox"/>
G02	What were the topics covered in the training you received?			
	1. Area/topic:		Number of training hours:	
	2. Area/topic:		Number of training hours:	
	3. Area/topic:		Number of training hours:	
G02	4. Area/topic:		Number of training hours:	
G03	How do you rate the training your received through the Project? 1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Average 4. Poor			<input type="checkbox"/>
G04	Did you receive anything else from the project beside the training? 1. Yes 2. No (move to G06)			<input type="checkbox"/>
G05	What are the additional services you received through the project?			
	1.		2.	
	2.		4.	
G06	Does your household have any land holdings adjacent/next to your home? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to G08)			<input type="checkbox"/>
G07	Area of land adjacent to the home (in square meters)?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G08	Did you utilize any of the skills you garnered through the training in cultivating the land adjacent to your home? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to G11)			<input type="checkbox"/>
G09	What was the area of cultivated land/used for agricultural purposes before your received the training?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G10	What is the area of land that you brought under cultivation/use for agricultural purposes after having received the training?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G11	Did you notice an increase in the productivity of vegetables after the training? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to G13)			<input type="checkbox"/>
G12	What is the estimated percentage increase in productivity after training?			% <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G13	Currently, what is the total area adjacent to your home that is cultivated with vegetables?			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G14	In general, did any of the following happen as a direct result of the project/training? 1. Yes 2. No			
	My household reduced vegetable purchases	<input type="checkbox"/> .1	2. My household increase the amounts of vegetables it sells	<input type="checkbox"/> .2
	3. My household increased its vegetable consumption	<input type="checkbox"/> .3	4. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> .4
G15	What was the average income generated by selling the project production (NIS)			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Part Eight: Sheep and Goats

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> head	No. of heads received	<input type="checkbox"/> Did your household receive any sheep/gats from the Project? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to part nine)	L01
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> head	No. of heads owned before	<input type="checkbox"/> Did your household already own any sheep/goats before the project?	L02
Total number of sheep/goats currently owned by the household? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> head			L03
If the current number of heads of sheep/goats is less than the total number of sheep/goats owned before the project, please explain the reasons?			L04
3.	1.		
4.	2.		
How do you assess the quality of the sheep/goats you received from the project from the following dimensions			L05
3.	Productivity:	1. Age:	
4.	Other (specify and rate)	2. Breed:	
Did you or any of your household members receive training through the project on animal husbandry? 1. Yes 2. No			L06
How do you rate the training you received through the Project? 1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Average 4. Poor			L07
Did you receive anything else from the project beside the training? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to L10)			L08

What are the additional services you received through the project		L09
2.	1.	
4.	3.	

L10	Which of the following happened as a result of the Project? ? 1. Yes 2. No	
	1. My household increased its meat consumption <input type="checkbox"/> .1	2. My household became better able to spend on other food and non-feed items (other than meat) <input type="checkbox"/> .2
	3. My household's milk consumption increased <input type="checkbox"/> .3	4. In general, my household's income increased <input type="checkbox"/> .4
	5. My household's consumption of dair products increased <input type="checkbox"/> .5	6. My household has improved its resources and became better capable of copin in the future <input type="checkbox"/> .6
	7. Other <input type="checkbox"/> .7	8. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/> .8

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	What was the average income generated by selling the project production (NIS)	L11
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Part Nine: Rabbits

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Rabbit	No. of rabbits	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did your household receive rabbits from the project? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to part ten)	R 01
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Rabbit	No. of rabbits already	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did your household already have any rabbits before the project? 1. Yes 2. No	R 02
Currently, how many rabbits does your family have?				R 03
If the current number of rabbits is less than the total number of rabbits owned before the project, please explain the reasons?				R0 4
3.	3.			
4.	4.			
Did you or any of your household members receive training through the project on rabbit raising ? 1. Yes 2. No				R 05
How do you rate the training your received through the Project? 1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Average 4. Poor		R06		
Did you receive anything else from the project beside the training? 1. Yes 2. No		R07		

What are the additional services you received through the project		R0 8
2.	1.	
4.	3.	

R0 9	Which of the following happened as a result of the Project?	
	1. My household increased its meat <input type="checkbox"/> .1	2. My household became better able to spend on <input type="checkbox"/> .2
	3. In general, my household's income <input type="checkbox"/> .3	4. My household has improved its resources <input type="checkbox"/> .4
	5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> .5	6. <input type="checkbox"/> .6
 <input type="checkbox"/>	Other..... <input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	What was the average income generated by selling the project production (NIS)	R1 0
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Part Ten: Bee Cells/Beehives

B0 1	Did your household receive Bee Cells/Beehives from the project? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of cells received	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Cells
B0 2	Did your household already have any Bee Cells/Beehive before the project? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>	No. of cells already owned	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Cells
B0 3	Currently, how many Bee Cells/Beehives does your family have?			
B0 4	If the current number of Cells is less than the total number of Cells owned before the project, please explain the reasons?			
	1.		3.	
	2.		4.	
B0 5	Did you or any of your household members receive training through the project on rabbit raising ? 1. Yes 2. No			
B06	How do you rate the training your received through the Project? 1. Excellent 2. Good 3. Average 4. Poor			
B07	Did you receive anything else from the project beside the training? 1. Yes 2. No (skip to B09)			
B08	What are the additional services you received through the project			
	1.		3.	
	2.		4.	
B09	What was the total quantity of honey produced last year?			
B10	Of the total quantity of howney produced, what was the quacity sold?			
B1 1	Which of the following happened as a result of the Project?			
	1. My household increased its meat consumption	<input type="checkbox"/> .1	2. My household became better able to spend on other food and non-food	<input type="checkbox"/> .2
	3. In general, my household's income increased	<input type="checkbox"/> .3	4. My household has improved its resources and became better capale of	<input type="checkbox"/> .4
	5. Other	<input type="checkbox"/> .5	6. Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/> .6
B12	What was the average income generated by selling the project production (NIS)			(<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Field Researcher's comments /observations on the household conditions

Annex 5: Selected Survey Data Table

Gender distribution of direct beneficiaries (%)

	gender	percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender distribution	male	7.1	7.1
	female	92.9	100
	Total	100.0	

Age distribution of beneficiaries

	Age	percent	Cumulative Percent
Age distribution	18-30	22.0	22
	31-40	32.1	54.2
	41-50	28.6	82.7
	51-60	16.1	98.8
	61+	1.2	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Beneficiaries' Level of Education

	Level of Education	percent	Cumulative Percent
Level of Education	Illiterate	10.7	10.7
	Can read and write	8.9	19.6
	Elementary	31.0	50.6
	Preparatory	24.4	75.0
	Secondary	19.0	94.0
	Intermediate college	2.4	96.4
	BA\BSc	3.6	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Beneficiaries Employment Status

	Relation to labor force	percent	Cumulative Percent
Employment Status	Full time employed	1.8	1.80
	Part time employed	1.8	3.60
	Unemployed	6.0	9.55
	Housewife	90.5	100.00
	Total	100.0	

No. of employed persons in the beneficiaries households (M03)

	No .employed persons	percent	Cumulative Percent
employed persons	0	29.8	29.8
	1	55.4	85.1
	2	11.3	96.4
	3	3.0	99.4
	5	0.6	100.0
	Total	100.0	

No. of unemployed persons in the beneficiaries households (M05)

	No .un-employed persons	percent	Cumulative Percent
unemployed persons	0	53.6	75.6
	1	22.0	85.7
	2	10.1	94.0
	3	8.3	95.8
	4	1.8	97
	5	1.2	98.2
	7	1.2	98.8
	8	0.6	100
	10	1.2	
	Total	100.0	

Size of beneficiaries' households

Household Size	Total					
	Hebron		Gaza		Total	
	%	Count	%	No	%	Count
1-3 persons	0.02	2	0.03	2	0.02	4
4-6 persons	0.34	33	0.19	13	0.27	46
7-9 persons	0.48	47	0.33	23	0.42	70
10+ persons	0.16	16	0.46	32	0.29	48
Total	1.00	98	1.00	70	1.00	168

Age distribution of beneficiaries' households' members

Age Group	Count			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total Avg.	Males	Females
0-4 Years	144	78	66	10.5	11.1	9.9
5-9 Years	177	96	81	12.9	13.7	12.1
10-14 Years	234	123	111	17.1	17.6	16.6
15-24 Years	379	197	182	27.7	28.1	27.2
25-64 Years	408	196	212	29.8	28.0	31.7
65+ Years	26	10	16	1.9	1.4	2.4
Total	1,368	700	668	100.0	100.0	100.0

Household members enrollment in schools and higher education

Number of Household Members Enrolled in...		Regions						Total Beneficiaries	
		Gaza		Hebron					
		Count	%	Count	%			Count	%
Schools	0	9	12.9	14	14.3			23	0.14
	1	12	17.1	12	12.2			24	0.14
	2	9	12.9	14	14.3			23	0.14
	3	10	14.3	18	18.4			28	0.17
	4	11	15.7	18	18.4			29	0.17
	5	9	12.9	12	12.2			21	0.13
	6+	5	14.2	10	10.2			20	0.12
Total		70	100	98	100			168	1.00

Distribution of households according to the number of employed and unemployed household members

Indicator		Region		Total
		Gaza	Hebron	
Total number of employed persons in the household	0			
	1			
	2			
	3			
Total				
Percentage of employed persons in the household	0			
	1			
	2			
	3			
Total				
Total number of unemployed persons in the household	0	19	71	90
	1	16	21	37
	2	15	2	17
	3	11	3	14
	4	9	1	10
Total		70	98	168

Percentage of unemployed persons in the household	0	27.1	72.4	53.6
	1	22.9	21.4	22.0
	2	21.4	2.0	10.1
	3	15.7	3.1	8.3
	4	12.9	1.0	6.0
Total		100	100	100

Households' connection to basic services

Connection to Main Utilities		Region		Total %
		Gaza	Hebron	
Households connected to water through...	<i>Public network</i>	81.4	62.2	70.2
	<i>Water cistern</i>	17.1	32.7	26.2
	<i>Private system</i>	1.4	1.0	1.2

Beneficiary households' ownership of different types of durable goods

Type of Durable Good	Region				Total (% of tot beneficiaries who own item)
	Gaza		Hebron		
	Count	%	Count	%	
Private car		5.7		13.3	10.1
Refrigerator		87.1		84.7	85.7
Solar boiler		57.1		40.8	47.6
Washing machine		82.9		76.5	79.2
Cooking stove oven		94.3		99.0	97.0
Dish washing machine		0		0	0
Central heating		0		0	0
Electric sweeper		1.4		1	1.2
Clothes dryer		1.4		1	1.2
Home library		0		1	0.6
Television		81.4		92.9	88.1
video		0		1	0.6
Phone line		27.1		28.6	28.0
Mobile telephone		59.2		72.9	64.9
Personal computer		11.2		8.6	10.1
Satellite		48.6		80.6	67.3
Internet service		2.9		1	1.8
Microwave oven					

Household monthly income, by income groups, locality and total

Indicator				
		Hebron	Gaza Strip	Total
Income of Household Grouping (% of households)	Less than 1000 NIS	55.8	77.6	64.8
	1001-1500	22.1	7.5	16.0
	1501-2000	11.6	9.0	10.5
	2000+	10.5	6.0	8.6
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0

Household monthly expenditure, by locality and total

Expenditure Indicator				
		Greenhouses	Grey Water Treatment	Total
Expenditure of Household Grouping (% of households)	Less than 1000 NIS			
	1001-1500			
	1501-2000			
	2000+			
Total				

Household expenditure on food as a percentage of total household income

Monthly Expenditure Indicator				
		Hebron	Gaza Strip	Total
Monthly Expenditure on Food Grouping (% of households)	Less than 30	5.3	2.9	4.3
	30-44	13.7	7.2	11.0
	45+	81.1	89.9	84.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0

Home Gardens

Evaluation of the received training

	Hebron (%)	Gaza (%)	Total (%)
Excellent	13.8	40.6	27.9
Good	72.4	59.4	65.6
Medium	10.3		4.9
Did not add new skills	3.4		1.6

Beneficiaries ownership of agricultural lands

Indicator					Total
			Hebron	Gaza	
Do you have land holdings adjacent to your home	Yes	Count	30	32	62
		Percent	100.0	97.0	98.4
	No	Count		1	1
		Percent		3.0	1.6

Distribution of beneficiary households in terms of land ownership (Square meters)

Area of Land Owned	Count	Percent	Cumulative Percent
150.00	1	1.6	1.6
180.00	1	1.6	1.6
200.00	8	12.7	12.7
240.00	1	1.6	1.6
250.00	4	6.3	6.3
300.00	6	9.5	9.5
325.00	1	1.6	1.6
400.00	1	1.6	1.6
500.00	23	36.5	36.5
600.00	1	1.6	1.6
700.00	3	4.8	4.8
900.00	1	1.6	1.6
1,000.00	4	6.3	6.3
1,400.00	1	1.6	1.6
1,500.00	4	6.3	6.3
2,000.00	2	3.2	3.2
2,500.00	1	1.6	1.6
Total	63	100.0	100.0

Distribution of beneficiary households in terms of current land use (Square meters)(count)

Used area of Home Garden	Hebron	Gaza	Total
0.00	4	20	24
100.00	1	2	3
180.00		1	1
200.00		1	1
240.00		1	1
250.00	1		1
300.00	1	1	2
400.00	1		1
500.00	11	3	14
550.00	1		1
600.00	1		1
700.00	2		2

900.00	1		1
1,000.00		3	3
1,500.00	3	1	4
Totals	27	33	60

Percentage Increase of using home gardens after training (Formula (G10 minus G09) divided over G09

Percentage Increase (decrease)	Hebron	Gaza	Total
0.00	3.6	3.0	3.3
150.00		3.0	1.6
170.00		3.0	1.6
180.00		3.0	1.6
200.00		27.3	14.8
240.00		3.0	1.6
250.00	3.6	12.1	8.2
300.00		15.2	8.2
500.00	57.1	12.1	32.8
550.00	3.6		1.6
600.00	7.1		3.3
700.00	7.1		3.3
900.00	3.6		1.6
1,000.00	3.6	9.1	6.6
1,500.00	10.7	6.1	8.2
2,000.00		3.0	1.6
Total Average	100.0	100.0	100.0

Distribution of beneficiaries with respect to improvement in their vegetable production (G11) (count)

	Hebron	Gaza	Total
Yes	16	30	46
NO	14	3	17
	30	33	63

Distribution of beneficiaries with respect to improvement in their vegetable production (G11) (%)

	Hebron	Gaza	Total
Yes	53.3	90.9	73.0
NO	46.7	9.1	27.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among those who said yes, levels of increase (G12)

Percentage Increase	Hebron	Gaza	Total
	83.7	54.3	71.4
0		1.4	0.6
12	1.0		0.6
15	2.0		1.2
20	4.1		2.4
30	3.1	2.9	3.0
40	2.0		1.2
50	3.1	10.0	6.0
6		1.4	0.6
60		4.3	1.8
70	1.0	11.4	5.4
80		12.9	5.4
90		1.4	0.6
Total Average	100.0	100.0	100.0

Evaluation for the received benefits (G14)

Percentage Increase	Hebron	Gaza	Total
reduced vegetable purchases	90.0	100.0	95.2
increase the amounts of vegetables it sells	63.3	39.4	50.8
increased its vegetable consumption	80.0	90.9	85.7
(Other)	3.3	36.4	20.6
Total Average			

Level of Increase in Income from selling the production (G15)

Increase in income (%)	Percentages of Households (Hebron)	Percentages of Households (Gaza)	Percentages of Households (Total)
0		69.7	41.8
2		3.0	1.8
50	4.5		1.8
70	4.5		1.8
100	4.5	6.1	5.5
200	36.4	15.2	23.6
250	4.5		1.8
300	27.3	3.0	12.7
350	4.5		1.8
400	4.5		1.8
500		3.0	1.8
1,000	9.1		3.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

Beneficiaries (Goats)

Distribution of Households with respect of Net number of current goats [L03 minus (L01 plus L02)]

Net number of current goats	% Hebron	Cumulative Percent
0	13.9	13.9
2	11.1	25.0
3	8.3	33.3
4	44.4	77.8
5	2.8	80.6
6	5.6	86.1
7	8.3	94.4
8	5.6	100.0
Total	100	

Evaluation of the received training (for those who received training)

	Gaza (%)	Hebron(%)	Total (%)
Excellent		30.8	30.8
Good		57.7	57.7
Medium		3.8	3.8
Did not add new skills		7.7	7.7

Evaluation for the received benefits (L10)

Percentage Increase	Hebron	Total
increased its meat consumption	25.0	25.0
became better able to spend on other food and non-food items	36.1	36.1
milk consumption increased	61.1	61.1
household's income increased	27.8	27.8
consumption of dairy products increased	61.1	61.1
improved its resources and coping mechanism	52.8	52.8
Other 1 - happened as a result of the training on animal husbandry	0	0
Other 2 - happened as a result of the training on animal husbandry	0	0

Level of Increase in Income from selling the production (L11)

Increase in income	Percentages of Households (Hebron)	Percentages of Households (Total)
0	15.4	15.4
800	3.8	3.8
840	3.8	3.8
1,000	19.2	19.2
1,200	7.7	7.7
1,332	3.8	3.8

1,800	3.8	3.8
1,920	3.8	3.8
2,000	15.4	15.4
2,100	3.8	3.8
2,400	3.8	3.8
3,000	3.8	3.8
4,200	3.8	3.8
6000	7.7	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Beneficiaries (Rabbits)

Percentage of Households who were have rabbits before (of those who had before) (R02)

Number of rabbits before the project	Gaza (%)	%Total
2	42.9	42.9
3	14.3	14.3
6	28.6	28.6
7	14.3	14.3
	100.0	100.0

Distribution of Households with respect of Net number of current rabbits [R03 minus (R01 plus R02)]

Net number of current rabbits	% Gaza	Cumulative Percent
0	28.6	28.6
2	1.4	30.0
3	7.1	37.1
4	7.1	44.3
5	5.7	50.0
6	2.9	52.9
9	1.4	54.3
10	7.1	61.4
11	4.3	65.7
13	1.4	67.1
14	1.4	68.6
15	5.7	74.3
16	1.4	75.7
17	2.9	78.6
18	2.9	81.4
20	8.6	90.0
22	1.4	91.4
28	1.4	92.9
30	5.7	98.6
35	1.4	100.0
Total	100.0	

Evaluation of the received training (for those who received training)

	Gaza (%)	Total (%)
Excellent	29.7	29.7
Good	51.6	51.6
Medium	17.2	17.2
Did not add new skills	1.6	1.6

Evaluation for the received benefits (R09)

Percentage Increase	Gaza	Total
increased its meat consumption	52.9	52.9
became better able to spend on other food and non-food items	37.1	37.1
household's income increased	41.4	41.4
improved its resources and coping mechanism	32.9	32.9
Other 1 - happened as a result of the training on animal husbandry	1.4	1.4
Other 2 - happened as a result of the training on animal husbandry	1.4	1.4

Level of Increase in Income from selling the production (R10)

Increase in income	Percentages of Households (Gaza)	Percentages of Households (Total)
0	60.9	60.9
50	5.8	5.8
100	7.2	7.2
130	2.9	2.9
150	4.3	4.3
200	11.6	11.6
300	4.3	4.3
400	1.4	1.4
500	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Beneficiaries (Bees)

Distribution of Households with respect of Net number of current beehives [B03 minus (B01 plus B02)]

Net number of current beehives	% Hebron	%Total
0	3.0	3.0
1	33.3	36.4
2	30.3	66.7
3	33.3	100.0
Total	100.0	

Evaluation of the received training (for those who received training)

	Hebron(%)	Total (%)
Excellent	24.2	24.2
Good	69.7	93.9

Medium	6.1	100.0
Did not add new skills	24.2	24.2

Quantity of Honey Production last year (B09)

Quantity of honey (KGs)	%in Hebron	Cumulative Percent
	80.4	80.4
10	2.4	82.7
11	1.2	83.9
12	4.2	88.1
13	1.8	89.9
14	1.8	91.7
15	1.8	93.5
2	0.6	94.0
20	1.2	95.2
23	0.6	95.8
3	0.6	96.4
30	0.6	97.0
31	0.6	97.6
4	0.6	98.2
48	0.6	98.8
5	0.6	99.4
9	0.6	100.0
Total	100.0	

Quantity of Honey Sold last year (B10)

Quantity of honey (KGs)	%in Hebron	Cumulative Percent
	81.5	81.5
0	3.6	85.1
1	0.6	85.7
10	3.0	88.7
11	0.6	89.3
14	0.6	89.9
15	0.6	90.5
28	0.6	91.1
3	1.2	92.3
4	1.2	93.5
5	2.4	95.8
6	0.6	96.4
7	0.6	97.0
8	3.0	100.0
Total	100.0	

Evaluation for the received benefits (B11)

Percentage Increase	Hebron	Cumulative Percent
increased its honey consumption	93.9	93.9

became better able to spend on other food and non-food items	50.0	50.0
household's income increased	57.6	57.6
improved its resources and coping mechanism	62.5	62.5
Other 1 - happened as a result of the training on animal husbandry	0	0
Other 2 - happened as a result of the training on animal husbandry	3.1	3.1

Level of Monthly Increase in Income from selling the Bee Cells/Beehives products

Increase in income	Percentages of Households (Hebron)	Cumulative Percent
0	10.0	10.0
80	3.3	13.3
100	3.3	16.7
150	3.3	20.0
200	20.0	40.0
240	3.3	43.3
300	13.3	56.7
350	3.3	60.0
400	10.0	70.0
500	3.3	73.3
560	3.3	76.7
640	3.3	80.0
800	10.0	90.0
960	3.3	93.3
1,200	3.3	96.7
2,000	3.3	100.0
Total	100.0	

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