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Arab World for Research & Development

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AACID 23 Final Evaluation

“Promotion of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people under occupation in accordance with International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), with a particular emphasis on the right to water and gender equality”

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Donor: Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (hereinafter AACID)
Implemented Through: Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz (hereinafter ACPP)

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List of Acronyms

AACID	Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
ACPP	Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz
AWRAD	Arab World for Research and Development
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PSCCW	Psychosocial Counselling Centre for Women
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

This final evaluation assesses the project “Promotion of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people under occupation, with particular emphasis on the right to water and gender equality (AACID 23),” implemented by ACPP with PHG in Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadel. The evaluation applied a mixed-methods design and examined the project across the following key dimensions: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and connectivity, participation, coordination and harmonization, cross-cutting Priorities, and communication and dissemination.

In parallel, a protection and accountability component (Result 3) was implemented by the Israeli civil society organizations B’Tselem and Peace Now covering the situation in the whole oPt, while at the same following the situation in the region where target communities exist. This component focused on documentation, monitoring, and advocacy related to violations of International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), providing data and information on the structural and rights-based context to the Israeli and international audiences.

The evaluation of Results 1 and 2 is based on extensive desk review, interviews with community members and key informants, as well as a survey of beneficiaries. Results 3 analysis is based on reports from Israeli organizations, with a focus on outputs.

Key Evaluation Findings

Relevance

The intervention was strongly aligned with the priority needs of the target population. Chronic water insecurity was consistently identified as the most critical challenge affecting household stability, livelihoods, and dignity. The project’s focus on network rehabilitation, household connections, and rainwater harvesting directly addressed these needs using context-appropriate technical solutions. The intervention was also consistent with humanitarian principles and advanced the right to water and non-discrimination obligations under international law.

The work carried out by B’Tselem and Peace Now was highly relevant to the project objectives, as it addressed the structural drivers of vulnerability: settlement expansion, land expropriation, settler violence, and forced displacement, that directly affect Palestinian communities’ access to water, land, and basic services. This reinforced the project’s rights-based and protection-oriented approach beyond immediate service delivery.

Effectiveness

The project achieved its objectives and expected results. Core infrastructure outputs were delivered at or above planned targets, and beneficiary evidence confirms that these outputs translated into improved water continuity, reduced reliance on expensive coping strategies, and improved household stability. Rights-based and gender-related activities contributed to improved awareness and engagement with local duty-bearers, although outcomes in “soft” components were more uneven across communities.

B’Tselem produced extensive field documentation and analysis of human rights violations and reached large Israeli and international audiences through advocacy and digital dissemination, while Peace Now generated monitoring reports and media engagement on settlement expansion, including in the project’s target areas.

Efficiency

Project resources were used efficiently, particularly given severe access, mobility, and procurement

constraints. Strong budget discipline, adaptive management, and effective coordination structures supported delivery. Remaining efficiency constraints were driven primarily by external operating conditions rather than management weaknesses.

Impact

The intervention generated clear positive impacts for beneficiaries. More reliable water access improved living conditions and reduced household expenditure on purchased water, strengthening coping capacity. Water improvements also supported livelihood activities and residential stability in underserved areas. In the context of occupation, the project contributed to protecting rights and dignity by reducing deprivation and harmful coping mechanisms and strengthening people's capacity to engage duty-bearers around services.

While Result 3 did not aim to produce direct household-level impacts, its contribution to the overall visibility of human rights violations and settlement expansion across the West Bank is essential. Through sustained documentation, advocacy, and international outreach, B'Tselem and Peace Now amplified the visibility of violations affecting the communities across the West Bank.

Sustainability and Connectivity

Sustainability was supported through durable infrastructure, embedded local ownership and coordination arrangements, and targeted capacity-building. Joint committees and cooperation with local councils strengthened continuity pathways after completion. However, sustainability remains vulnerable to structural risks (access restrictions and insecurity), incomplete network-wide coverage, and uneven guidance on operation, maintenance, and safe use.

Participation and Stakeholder Engagement

Community participation was strong during implementation and follow-up, particularly through local committees and councils that influenced prioritization, site selection, and supervision, and through community cooperation and contributions. Participation during design and planning was more limited and mediated mainly through leadership structures, suggesting scope for broader and more inclusive engagement in future interventions.

Coordination and Harmonization

The project demonstrated strong coherence and coordination with relevant sector actors and local service-delivery structures. It applied recognized coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication and enhance complementarity, including engagement with authorities, coordination platforms, and local councils and joint service bodies. The engagement of B'Tselem and Peace Now also strengthened coordination with international civil society, media, and diplomatic actors, enhancing coherence between humanitarian action, human rights monitoring, and advocacy efforts at national and international levels.

Cross-Cutting Priorities

Environmental protection was integrated primarily through technical choices that reduce water losses and through awareness content on water management and related practices. By contrast, DRR integration remained largely implicit: resilience benefits were evident through improved infrastructure and storage capacity, but a distinct DRR package was not articulated. Cultural diversity and local knowledge were strongly incorporated through community-based structures that influenced beneficiary selection, site choices, supervision, and engagement modalities. With respect to gender, the intervention achieved good progress in women's empowerment at the level of awareness, participation, and agency, but evidence of deeper or sustained structural change in gender power relations remains limited.

Communication and Dissemination

Progress reporting appears somewhat effective within core accountability and coordination channels, while dissemination of lessons learned, transformative exchange of experiences and utilization in new project design is less systematic and less evidenced. However, result 3 is based on strong communication and

dissemination as the advocacy and monitoring outputs of B'Tselem and Peace Now reached wide Israeli and international audiences through media coverage, reports, and digital platforms, extending the visibility of the AG's overall protection objectives beyond traditional humanitarian reporting channels.

Introduction

The project “Promotion of the rights and dignity of the Palestinian people under occupation, with particular emphasis on the right to water and gender equality (AACID 23)” was implemented by Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz (ACPP) in partnership with the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) in the communities of Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadel in Southeast Nablus. The intervention forms part of ACPP's longer-term engagement in Area C of the West Bank, where structural restrictions, chronic water scarcity, and socio-economic vulnerability continue to undermine basic living conditions and rights. In parallel, the project also incorporated a protection and accountability component, implemented through external civil society organizations, aimed at addressing the broader human rights context affecting these communities.

Building on previous WASH and protection-oriented interventions, the project combined water infrastructure rehabilitation, household-level resilience measures, and rights-based and gender-focused capacity building. Its objective was not only to improve physical access to water, but also to strengthen community resilience, reduce harmful coping mechanisms, and enhance citizens' ability—particularly women's—to engage with duty-bearers around water services. Through a parallel track, the project was complemented by advocacy, monitoring, and documentation actions carried out by B'Tselem and Peace Now, which focused on exposing violations of IHRL and IHL across the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including settlement expansion, land expropriation, and related protection risks that directly affect access to water, land, and essential services. The intervention was implemented within a highly constrained operating environment and sought to apply a community-based, coordinated, and rights-oriented approach consistent with ACPP's broader humanitarian and development strategy in the West Bank.

Evaluation Scope and Objectives

The evaluation aims to generate evidence and learning on the implementation and results of a WASH-focused humanitarian intervention implemented by ACPP and PHG in three villages in Southeast Nablus. It applies a human rights-based and gender-sensitive perspective and serves both as a learning tool and as an accountability mechanism toward affected communities, partners, and donors. The scope of the evaluation also includes the assessment of the protection and advocacy component implemented by external civil society organizations, insofar as it contributes to the project's overall objectives of promoting rights and dignity under occupation.

Focusing on Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadel, the evaluation examines effects from project inception through completion and the fieldwork period. It assesses the extent to which the intervention contributed to improved access to water, the protection of rights and dignity under occupation, and the promotion of gender equality and community participation. With respect to Result 3, the evaluation examines the relevance, coherence, and effectiveness of advocacy, monitoring, and documentation actions in reinforcing the project's protection outcomes and rights-based approach.

The evaluation is structured around internationally recognized evaluation criteria, including Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability and Connectivity, Participation, Coordination and Harmonization, Cross-Cutting Priorities (environment, disaster risk reduction, cultural diversity, and gender), and Communication and Dissemination. These criteria are applied both to the humanitarian

service-delivery components and, where appropriate, to the advocacy and accountability actions implemented by B'Tselem and Peace Now, with particular attention to their contribution at structural and systemic levels rather than household level. It was conducted in accordance with core ethical principles, including “do no harm,” informed consent, and the inclusive participation of women and vulnerable groups.

Table 1: Evaluation Questions

Criteria	Evaluation Question
Relevance	To what extent is the intervention aligned with the needs of the target population?
	How well does the project align with humanitarian principles and international human rights law (IHL, IHRL)?
	Was the context adequate to inform the project design?
Effectiveness	To what extent has the project achieved its objectives and expected results?
	What factors facilitated or hindered the achievement of results?
	How effective and reliable were the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating progress?
Efficiency	Were project resources (financial, human, logistical) used efficiently to achieve results?
	Was the intervention implemented in a timely manner?
	Were project resources adequate to achieve the results?
Impact	What positive or negative, intended, or unintended effects has the project had on beneficiaries?
	How has the intervention strengthened coordination and working relationships between local organizations and public institutions?
	How has the intervention contributed to the protection of rights and dignity of Palestinian people under occupation?
Sustainability and Connectivity	To what extent does the intervention consider the long-term sustainability of the results?
	How well does the intervention integrate local structures and capacities for continuity?
	Has the project established mechanisms to ensure its continuation beyond the funding period?
Participation and Stakeholder Engagement	To what extent were local communities, beneficiaries, and stakeholders involved in project design, planning, and implementation?
Coordination and Harmonization	To what extent was the intervention coherent with, and coordinated/harmonized with, other humanitarian and development initiatives in the region?
Cross-Cutting Priorities	To what extent did the intervention integrate environmental protection and disaster risk reduction (DRR)?
	How well did the intervention incorporate cultural diversity and local knowledge?
	How well did the intervention promote women’s empowerment and gender equality?
Communication and Dissemination	Have project progress reports and lessons learned been effectively shared among stakeholders?

Project Background

The project was developed in response to persistent and structural water insecurity affecting Palestinian communities in Area C of the West Bank, particularly in the villages of Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadel in Southeast Nablus. These communities face chronic constraints linked to the Israeli occupation, including restrictions on access to land and water resources, limitations on infrastructure development, and recurrent disruptions to water supply. As a result, households experience unreliable access to safe and affordable water, with disproportionate impacts on economically vulnerable families, farmers, livestock keepers, and women.

The intervention aimed to improve access to water and strengthen household and community resilience through a rights-based and gender-sensitive WASH approach. It focused on rehabilitating and extending water networks, increasing household connections, and supporting rainwater harvesting and storage solutions in areas where network access remains structurally constrained. Complementary awareness and capacity-building activities sought to strengthen community knowledge, promote equitable access to services, and enhance engagement between residents and local duty-bearers in water governance.

The project was designed and implemented by PHG in partnership with ACPP, drawing on PHG's long-standing technical presence and institutional relationships in the WASH sector, as well as close coordination with village councils, the Joint Water Service Council, and relevant public authorities. Community-based committees and local structures were integrated into planning, implementation, and supervision, ensuring context-sensitive solutions and local ownership.

Aligned with ACPP's broader humanitarian and protection-oriented strategy, the project sought to address immediate humanitarian needs related to water access while contributing to the protection of rights and dignity under occupation. By combining durable infrastructure investments with participatory and rights-based approaches, the intervention aimed to reduce harmful coping mechanisms, support livelihoods and settlement stability, and strengthen the foundations for sustainable, community-driven water management.

Local Context

This project benefited three villages in the Nablus Governorate: Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadil. Below is a brief profile of each area.

Jurish

Location: Nablus Governorate of the northern West Bank, east of Qusra and south-east of Nablus city.

Overview: Jurish is an agricultural Palestinian village known for its extensive olive cultivation and rural heritage. The local economy is primarily based on farming and livestock. The community experiences significant challenges related to restricted access to agricultural land and movement due to nearby Israeli roads and occupation-related infrastructure. ⁽¹⁾

Demographic Profile: ⁽²⁾

Indicator	Data
Population (2025)	1,777 residents
Access to Water	Connected to the public water network
Access to Electricity	Connected to the public electricity grid
Agriculture	Olives, cereals, fodder crops, livestock

¹ Village Profile: Jurish | Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ), Nablus Governorate, latest available profile.

<https://www.palestineremembered.com/images/V2/Books/Arij/Nablus/Jurish/en/Jurish-vp-en.pdf>

² Population estimates 2023 | Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). [Pcbs.gov.ps. https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&table_id=698](https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&table_id=698)

Settler Activity (2023–2025): ⁽³⁾

- Recurrent restrictions on farmers' access to agricultural lands located near settlement-affected areas, **including areas containing key natural resources such as water wells, rain-fed agricultural land, and grazing zones.**
- Increased risks to livelihoods due to land access limitations, movement constraints, and **restrictions on the development and maintenance of water-related infrastructure,** affecting both agricultural production and household water security.
- Heightened protection concerns during agricultural seasons, particularly the olive harvest, **combined with pressures on water availability and rising dependence on costly alternative water sources,** further exacerbate economic vulnerability.

Osarin

Location: Nablus Governorate, approximately 14 km south of Nablus city, surrounded by Madama, 'Aqraba, and Yatma villages ⁽⁴⁾.

Overview:

Osarin is a rural Palestinian village with a strong agricultural base, where livelihoods largely depend on olive cultivation, seasonal crops, and livestock rearing. In recent years, the village has been increasingly affected by protection risks linked to settler violence and access restrictions, which have negatively impacted agricultural activities and household income. ⁽⁵⁾

Demographic Profile: ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾

Indicator	Data
Population (2025)	2,367 residents
Access to Water	Connected to the public water network
Access to Electricity	Connected to the public electricity grid
Agriculture	Olives, cereals, fodder crops, livestock

Settler Activity (2023–2025): ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾

- Since 2023, residents of **Osarin village** in the Nablus Governorate have been increasingly affected by **settler-related violence and access restrictions,** particularly in agricultural areas surrounding the village. These incidents have included attacks on farmers, damage to agricultural assets, and repeated limitations on safe access to farmland.

³ Humanitarian Situation Update #346 | West Bank | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Occupied Palestinian Territory, 2025) <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-346-west-bank>

⁴ Village Profile: Osarin | Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ), Nablus Governorate. http://vprofile.arij.org/nablus/pdfs/vprofile/Osarin_vp_en.pdf

⁵ Humanitarian Situation Update #346 | West Bank | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Occupied Palestinian Territory, 2025) <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-346-west-bank>

⁶ *Population estimates 2023 | Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).* [Pcbs.gov.ps. https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&table_id=698](https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&table_id=698)

⁷ (Nablus Access Restrictions | October 2017 | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Occupied Palestinian Territory, 2018) <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/nablus-access-restrictions-october-2017>

⁸ (Protection of Civilians Report | 18 April – 1 May 2023 | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Occupied Palestinian Territory, 2023) <https://www.ochaopt.org/poc/18-april-1-may-2023>

⁹ Amnesty International. (2017). *The Occupation of Water*. London: Amnesty International. Published 29 November 2017. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2017/11/the-occupation-of-water>

- OCHA reporting indicates that such settler-related incidents have **significantly disrupted agricultural activities**, especially during seasonal work, undermining household livelihoods and increasing protection risks for residents.
- In parallel, **restrictions on land use and infrastructure development**, including water-related infrastructure, have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities. Despite being connected to the public water network, water supply in rural communities such as Osarin remains limited or intermittent in some periods, forcing some households to rely on **costly water trucking**, increasing household expenditure and economic pressure.
- The cumulative impact of settler violence, movement restrictions, and constrained access to water resources continues to **threaten residents' physical safety, economic stability, and overall resilience**.

Majdal Bani Fadil

Location: Nablus Governorate, southeast of Nablus city, and neighbouring the villages of Jurish and Qusra.

Overview:

Majdal Bani Fadil is a rural Palestinian community whose economy is primarily dependent on agriculture and livestock rearing, particularly olive cultivation and seasonal crops. In recent years, the village has faced increasing pressure due to settler-related violence, land access restrictions, and limitations on natural resource development, which have adversely affected livelihoods and household resilience

Demographic Profile: ⁽¹⁰⁾

Indicator	Data
Population (2025)	3,351 residents
Access to Water	Limited, negatively impacted by the separation barrier
Access to Electricity	Connected to the public electricity network
Agriculture	Olives, figs, grapes, cereals, livestock

Settler Activity (2023–2025): ⁽¹¹⁾

- Since 2023, Majdal Bani Fadil has been affected by recurrent settler-related incidents, including attacks on agricultural land and damage to olive trees, particularly during the agricultural and olive harvest seasons.
- OCHA reporting indicates that villages in the Nablus Governorate have experienced increased settler violence and access restrictions, limiting farmers' ability to safely reach their land and disrupting agricultural production.
- In parallel, restrictions on land use and water-related infrastructure development, combined with reduced and intermittent water supply, have increased household reliance on expensive water trucking, further straining livelihoods and food security.

Methodology and Approach

Given the nature of the intervention, which combined community-level water infrastructure improvements (network rehabilitation and shared systems) with household-level services (connections, cisterns, and storage solutions) and soft components (awareness, rights, and gender-related activities), the

¹⁰ *Population estimates 2023 | Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).* [Pcbs.gov.ps. https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&table_id=698](https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&table_id=698)

¹¹ Reuters. In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Palestinian taps run dry. Reuters. Published 1 September 2025. <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israeli-occupied-west-bank-palestinian-taps-run-dry-2025-09-01>

evaluation methodology was designed to balance breadth and depth. Data collection tools were therefore selected and adapted to:

- Capture community-wide effects related to water access, continuity, and service reliability
- Assess household-level experiences of improved access, affordability, and coping capacity
- Document institutional, governance, and coordination dynamics shaping implementation
- Explore cross-cutting effects related to rights, gender, participation, and dignity

The evaluation applied a mixed-methods approach, using a purposive and stratified data collection strategy to capture both quantitative perceptions at beneficiary level and in-depth qualitative insights from key stakeholders and community members. Quantitative data were used to support and validate qualitative findings rather than as a standalone measure of impact.

Data Collection Methods

The evaluation methodology included the following components:

- Document review
- Key Informant Interviews (KIs)
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- Beneficiary questionnaire

An analytical framework in the form of an evaluation matrix guided data collection and analysis, linking evaluation questions, indicators, data sources, and methods. Findings were analyzed thematically and triangulated across data sources and locations to strengthen the robustness of judgments. (see Annex 1)

Annex 2 contains the data collection tools and the lists of interviewees and focus group participants.

Limitations:

- **Coordination Challenges for FGDs:** Scheduling the FGDs proved difficult, as many beneficiaries had other commitments that limited their availability.

Evaluation Findings against Evaluation Questions

Relevance

To what extent is the intervention aligned with the needs of the target population?

The intervention is highly aligned with the priority needs of the target population in Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadel. All sources of evidence indicate that chronic and costly water insecurity is the most critical problem affecting households, livelihoods, and dignity in these communities. Prior to the project, water supply was irregular, quality was poor, and many families depended on expensive tankered water, particularly in elevated and peripheral areas. The project's focus on network rehabilitation, household connections, and rainwater harvesting therefore corresponds directly to the communities' most pressing needs.

In addition, the work of B'Tselem and Peace Now addressed complementary and structurally relevant needs by focusing on the broader protection environment affecting the same communities. Through documentation, monitoring, and advocacy related to settlement expansion, land expropriation, and settler violence, the Israeli organizations contributed to addressing the underlying drivers that exacerbate water insecurity and vulnerability, thereby reinforcing the overall relevance of the intervention from a rights-based perspective.

Quantitative findings strongly confirm this alignment. From the survey, 89% of respondents stated that the intervention was a high personal priority, and 71% considered it a high priority for their families.

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“These nine cisterns were allocated to the worst-off families in the village. They used to submit constant complaints: ‘There is no water. *“Since the intervention, there have been no complaints at all.”*’ (The Head of Majdal Bani Fadel Village)

“Before the project, water reached our households only for a few days.” (Jurish FGD)

In addition to physical access, the project addressed important institutional and social needs through its rights-based and gender components.

“Before the training, we did not know how to claim our rights.” (Jurish FGD)

Taken together, the survey results and the qualitative testimonies demonstrate a strong problem–solution fit. The intervention responded to the most urgent and widely shared needs of the target population, both in material terms (water access and affordability) and in social terms (rights awareness and participation). It can therefore be assessed as having very high relevance.

How well does the project align with humanitarian principles and international human rights law (IHL, IHRL)?

The project demonstrates a high level of alignment with both humanitarian principles and the applicable international legal framework.

The activities related to result 3 further strengthened this alignment by explicitly grounding the intervention within International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law frameworks. The work of B’Tselem and Peace Now focused on documenting and exposing violations affecting Palestinian civilians under occupation, thereby reinforcing the project’s contribution to the realization of the right to water, the principle of non-discrimination, and the protection of civilians under occupation.

The principle of humanity is reflected in the project’s focus on water as a life-sustaining necessity and a prerequisite for dignity and health, consistent with the humanitarian imperative to alleviate suffering (OCHA, 2022). Beneficiaries repeatedly reported that the intervention reduced daily hardship and health risks associated with unsafe or insufficient water, which is fully consistent with this principle.

The principle of impartiality is operationalized through needs-based beneficiary targeting, whereby households were selected according to vulnerability criteria rather than social or political status, in line with the requirement that assistance be provided solely on the basis of need (OCHA, 2022).

The project further respects neutrality and independence, as its activities focused exclusively on civilian service provision and community-based capacity building, without engagement in political positioning, and with operational decisions driven by humanitarian and technical considerations (OCHA, 2022).

From an international human rights law perspective, the project directly advances the human right to water, as defined under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and elaborated by the UN CESCR, which affirms that everyone is entitled to sufficient, safe, physically accessible, and affordable water (United Nations, 1966; CESCR, 2003).

The intervention also aligns with the principles of non-discrimination and gender equality, which require equal enjoyment of rights without distinction, including on the basis of gender (United Nations, 1966; United Nations, 1979). The project’s gender-focused components support women’s participation in water governance and strengthen their ability to claim services.

Under international humanitarian law, the protection of civilians in situations of occupation obliges the ensuring of civilian welfare and access to essential resources (ICRC, 1949). By improving local access to water and reducing dependency on externally controlled supplies, the project contributes to mitigating the humanitarian consequences of restricted resource access in Area C.

By integrating the work documenting human rights violations, the project extended its relevance beyond immediate service delivery to include action on the structural conditions undermining rights and dignity. The combined humanitarian and advocacy approach enhanced the overall relevance of the intervention and strengthened its coherence with a human rights-based approach in a context of prolonged occupation.

Was the context adequate to inform the project design?

Yes. The contextual analysis was adequate and is well reflected in the project design.

The design was explicitly informed by annual participatory needs assessments conducted by the Action Group, which highlighted chronic water scarcity, gender inequalities in access to resources, and heightened vulnerability under occupation. In practice, the project demonstrates a sound understanding of the structural, socio-economic, and political conditions shaping water access in Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadel, including restricted access to natural resources, dependence on externally controlled supply systems, and the fragility of rural livelihoods under Area C constraints.

This contextual reading is evident in the differentiated technical choices adopted across locations. Where leakage, calcification, and weak pressure were identified as the binding constraints, the intervention prioritized rehabilitation and replacement of deteriorated lines, including shifting away from inadequate plastic piping toward more durable solutions.

“We selected the areas that suffered most from calcification and repeated water cuts, and replaced the damaged lines with larger and more durable pipes.” (KII Jurish Village Council).

Where elevation and marginality meant the network could not reliably reach households, the design shifted to household-level resilience measures, especially rainwater harvesting and storage.

“The water comes only one day per week, and it does not reach the high areas. That is why the cisterns were directed to the families who had no access at all.” (KII Osarin Village Council).

This confirms a context-sensitive approach rather than a one-size-fits-all modality.

Community testimony further substantiates that the design targeted well-understood constraints in the existing system.

“Before the project, the network was worn out and relied on unsuitable plastic pipes.” (Osarin FGD).

This diagnosis is directly aligned with the design response, because it points to structural weaknesses that typically drive leakage, frequent breakdowns, and unreliable distribution, and therefore justify a design emphasis on network rehabilitation and more durable materials rather than temporary fixes.

The contextual analysis also informed the project’s rights-based and gender components. The inclusion of women’s training and governance/rights awareness reflects recognition that water access challenges are not purely technical, but are also shaped by inequalities in voice, information, and accountability relationships between citizens and duty-bearers.

Conclusion

The intervention directly addressed the most urgent and widely shared need in Jurish, Osarin, and Majdal Bani Fadel and this alignment was strongly validated by beneficiaries. The use of differentiated technical modalities, combining network rehabilitation with cisterns and household storage, appropriately matched local constraints and vulnerabilities, particularly in elevated and peripheral areas where the network could not reliably reach. The intervention was also relevant to economically vulnerable groups, including farmers and livestock keepers, and integrated rights-based and gender components that responded to gaps in voice, participation, and accountability. In doing so, the project remained consistent with core humanitarian principles and contributed to advancing the right to water and non-discrimination obligations under international human rights law.

Recommendation

- Develop a short Targeting and Modality Selection Matrix (e.g., elevation, network reach, household vulnerability, livelihood dependence, existing storage) to guide and record why specific households and technical solutions are selected.

Effectiveness

To what extent has the project achieved its objectives and expected results?

To a large extent. The project achieved its objectives and expected results, with particularly strong performance at the output level and credible evidence of positive household- and service-level outcomes. First, the implementer's Technical Reports provide clear output-level verification that the intervention met or exceeded its planned deliverables. PHG installed 2,540 meters of steel pipelines, compared to a planned 2,400 meters (106% achievement), and completed 42 household connections compared to a planned 30 (140% achievement). PHG also constructed 9 rainwater harvesting cisterns, matching the planned 9 (100% achievement), and additionally supplied 4 plastic water tanks as an adaptive measure to meet urgent household needs. On the capacity-building side, PHG delivered the planned ToT for PHG staff matching the target (100% achievement), and conducted community awareness/training sessions reaching 39 participants, exceeding the planned benchmark of 30 (130% achievement). (Annex 3: Analysis of Results Achievement)

Second, beneficiary survey findings indicate that these outputs translated into meaningful service- and household-level outcomes. 71% of respondents rated the overall quality of the intervention as high. In terms of reported changes, 38% indicated a substantial improvement in household living conditions, and 24% reported feeling noticeably safer in their homes following the intervention. Qualitative evidence reinforces these perceived gains in stability and coping capacity.

"After the intervention, [water] became available on a daily basis and in good quantities, which significantly improved household stability." (Jurish FGD).

With respect to the project's rights-based and governance objectives, the survey indicates that 60% reported marked improvements in water-related knowledge. FGDs further suggest strengthened confidence and practical capacity to engage duty-bearers and communicate service issues. One participant summarized this shift clearly: *"Now we understand better how to document problems and communicate with the council."* (Jurish FGD).

What factors facilitated or hindered the achievement of results?

Nad

Overall, achievement of Results 1–3 was enabled by strong assessment and coordination, effective local oversight, community contribution and partner flexibility, and adaptive delivery modalities. Achievement was constrained mainly by access and insecurity, procurement friction and cost escalation, the scale gap between needs and resources, and uneven beneficiary guidance on “soft” components.

For Result 1 (water network rehabilitation and improved access), implementation effectiveness was facilitated by robust upfront assessment and sustained community coordination, which strengthened legitimacy, sequencing, and day-to-day problem solving. As PHG stated, “Proper and detailed assessment prior to the project, in addition to close coordination with the communities... created mutual trust and respect... [and] played a crucial role in the success.” (KII PHG). PHG further emphasized that it “*coordinated closely with the communities and participated in all phases of the project implementation.*” (KII PHG). Local governance mechanisms reinforced this through active oversight committees that followed tendering and works execution: “*It followed the workers on the ground with the contractor... from launching the tender... to implementation... until completion... all under the committee’s follow-up.*” (KII Osarin Village Council). These enabling factors were reinforced by visible service gains that increased acceptance and utilization: “*Water used to reach homes only two days a week. After the project, water reaches continuously without interruption.*” (FGD Osarin).

For Result 2 (reduced reliance on purchased/tankered water and improved household storage.), community cooperation and contribution were a central enabling condition, particularly for higher-cost assets such as cisterns. PHG highlighted “*Good cooperation, contribution, and commitment of the communities.*” (KII PHG). This was complemented by “*cooperation and flexibility of the funding agency and ACP*” (KII PHG).

Also in result 2, effectiveness was supported by adaptive implementation modalities that maintained continuity despite mobility constraints, including shifting some capacity-building activities to remote modalities when required. At the same time, this results area was more vulnerable to uneven coverage: some participants reported not receiving guidance or trainings, “*No, we did not receive any trainings or guidance.*” (FGD Osarin), which likely reduced the consistency of softer outcomes related to safe use, rights claiming, and sustained engagement.

For Result 3, effectiveness was facilitated by the strong technical capacity, credibility, and established advocacy platforms of B’Tselem and Peace Now, which allowed for rapid documentation, high-quality analysis, and wide dissemination despite significant access, security, and political constraints. Their long-standing experience in human rights monitoring and settlement tracking enabled them to operate effectively under restrictive conditions.

Constraints affecting Result 3 were primarily external and contextual, including heightened security risks, restricted access to certain areas, and an increasingly hostile operating environment for Israeli civil society organizations engaged in human rights work. These factors did not prevent delivery of outputs but did limit opportunities for deeper field access and engagement in some locations.

Across Results 1–3, the most significant constraints were external. PHG reported severe access and insecurity pressures, “*Difficulties at Israeli checkpoints, closure of the roads, threats of the settlers, absence of fuel for 2 weeks...*” (KII PHG) and “*the Israeli restrictions in the targeted communities.*” (KII PHG). These constraints increased transaction costs and contributed to procurement and implementation challenges, particularly for cistern construction. Tendering and pricing pressures also affected delivery; the implementer report indicates that contractor availability and cost escalation required repeated tendering attempts and led to cost-driven adjustments to remain within budget ceilings, including technical adjustments to cistern specifications.

How effective and reliable were the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating progress?

Overall, the project put in place several practical monitoring and accountability arrangements that were strong for tracking outputs and technical compliance, but weaker for systematically measuring outcomes and service-level change over time.

- **Output-level monitoring (strong):** The implementer used monitoring approach that runs “from the assessment stage to the handing over” and is anchored in repeated field visits, technical design to Palestinian Water Authority specifications, publicly launched tenders, contractor selection based on cost/experience/reputation, and MOUs clarifying roles and responsibilities.

This type of process monitoring is generally reliable for verifying whether infrastructure activities were executed according to agreed technical and procedural standards.

- **Community-linked supervision (strong for delivery control; moderate for results-based M&E):** Monitoring was effective in day-to-day delivery control through joint committees and close coordination with councils and the Joint Services Council, including end-to-end supervision from tendering and site selection through contractor oversight to completion. However, the evidence is stronger for practical field follow-up than for a fully documented results-based M&E system (e.g., standardized tools, auditable records, systematic tracking and analysis).
- **Accountability/complaints mechanism (exists; effectiveness depends on use):** In the design, the project included a mailbox/complaints mechanism in each community (placed at the town hall or a local association), with complaints reviewed by a committee and written responses provided to complainants.

This is a credible accountability feature on paper; however, the evidence available here documents its establishment and intended procedure more than it documents usage metrics (e.g., number/type of complaints received, response time, resolution rates). That gap limits how confidently we can judge reliability in practice.

- **Outcome and change monitoring (weaker):** The documentation provided emphasizes implementation monitoring and process controls, but offers less explicit evidence of a structured outcome-monitoring package. For example, the implementer report signals that additional indicators (including horizontal priorities) should be detailed, but the excerpted section appears more like a template than a fully populated results-monitoring table.

In practice, this means the M&E system is more robust at answering “Was the work delivered as planned?” than at answering “How much and for whom did service conditions change, and did those changes endure?”

Conclusions

The project achieved its objectives and expected results to a large extent, with very strong output delivery and clear evidence of positive service- and household-level outcomes. Key infrastructure and capacity-building targets were met or exceeded, and beneficiaries reported improved water continuity, reduced costs, greater household stability, and increased safety. Progress on rights-based and governance objectives is also evident, particularly in improved water-related knowledge and confidence to engage local duty-bearers. Effectiveness was enabled by strong assessment and coordination, local oversight, community cooperation, and adaptive delivery under constraints. The main limitations were external (access restrictions, procurement and cost escalation) and internal to design limited structured outcome monitoring.

Recommendations

- Add a light package of service/outcome indicators with baseline/endline or periodic follow-up.
- Set minimum standards for rights/gender guidance coverage per community and track participation at household level.

Nad

- Pre-define contingency options (supplier alternatives, substitutions, scheduling flex) to reduce tender repetition and implementation friction.

Efficiency

Were project resources (financial, human, logistical) used efficiently to achieve results?

Yes. Project resources were used efficiently, particularly given the severe access and operating constraints. Efficiency was strengthened through strong budget discipline, adaptive management, effective coordination structures, and the leveraging of additional resources through community cooperation and cost-sharing. At the same time, external restrictions and procurement constraints increased transaction costs and limited the scale of coverage.

The project converted available resources into tangible service assets and delivered core infrastructure outputs as planned (and in some cases beyond target), reflecting good productivity of expenditure. The financial report confirms 100% execution of the planned budgets, with AACID expenditure executed at 100% and PHG contribution executed at 100%. This level of budget execution is a strong indicator of financial control and implementation discipline under volatility.

In terms of budget steering and variance management, deviations were limited and managed rather than systemic. Overspends were concentrated in specific operational lines and offset by underspends elsewhere, indicating controlled financial governance. For example, office running costs executed at 110% of plan, while materials and supplies executed at 92% and travel/per diems executed at 97%. This pattern supports an assessment of effective cost control and allocation decisions under changing conditions.

Efficiency was also enhanced through leveraging additional resources, particularly community cooperation and cost-sharing. This is explicitly recognized by PHG as a strength: “Good cooperation, contribution, and commitment of the communities.” (KII PHG). In Majdal Bani Fadel, community cost-sharing for cistern construction was substantial, enabling delivery of high-cost assets. The combined qualitative and financial evidence supports a valid efficiency conclusion: outputs were expanded and delivery enabled through mobilizing additional resources without increasing donor expenditure.

From a human resource and logistical efficiency perspective, continuous coordination, local committees, and shared supervision mechanisms improved productivity of staff time and strengthened contractor oversight.

“It followed the workers on the ground with the contractor... from launching the tender... to implementation... until completion...” (KII Osarin Council).

Where movement constraints affected delivery, PHG adapted modalities (including remote options for some capacity-building activities), helping maintain continuity and reduce avoidable delays.

“The contractor delivered on time, and there was continuous engineering supervision from the hydrologists.” (KII Majdal Bani Fadil Council)

Was the intervention implemented in a timely manner?

Overall, the intervention was implemented in a timely manner. Councils and community members consistently reported that activities were completed on schedule and without delays, and that infrastructure became functional immediately after completion, enabling households to benefit directly

from improved water access. The questionnaire also supports this assessment: 75% of respondents indicated that the intervention was implemented when support was most needed, suggesting strong beneficiary agreement that delivery aligned with periods of heightened urgency.

“These cisterns came at a critical time, especially after the occupation cut the water network for a month and a half” (Majdal Bani Fadil FGD)

“The project was implemented from start to finish without any delay, and everything was restored as it was.” (KII - Osarin Council)

Were project resources adequate to achieve the results?

Partially. Resources were adequate to achieve the planned results and deliverables, but not adequate to meet the full scale of needs in the target communities.

On the one hand, the available resources were sufficient for the project to deliver what it committed to deliver. The implementer’s Final Technical Report confirms completion of the core infrastructure package (pipeline rehabilitation/extension, household connections, and cistern/tank support) and delivery of the planned capacity-building activities. Financially, the project also shows strong adequacy and control at implementation level: 100% of the planned direct-cost envelope was executed (AACID and PHG contributions fully spent as planned), which indicates that resourcing matched the planned scope and that the project did not face a funding shortfall that prevented delivery.

On the other hand, multiple sources confirm that resources were not sufficient to cover the magnitude of community need, particularly regarding network-wide rehabilitation and the number of households requiring cisterns or complementary water solutions.

“The project did not include changing the entire water network... because the available funding was not sufficient... which limited the scope of the intervention.” (FGD Osarin).

“Other parts of the network still need maintenance and rehabilitation... there are still areas the network has not reached.” (FGD Osarin).

PHG similarly recognized that demand exceeded what the project could support.

Conclusions

Project resources were used efficiently, particularly in light of severe access, mobility, and operating constraints. Strong budget discipline and adaptive management enabled the conversion of available resources into tangible service assets, with all planned budgets fully executed. Variances were limited and actively managed indicating effective cost control. Efficiency gains were further strengthened through community cooperation and cost-sharing. Human-resource and logistical efficiency benefited from close coordination, local committees, and continuous supervision, which improved contractor oversight and reduced delays; adaptive modalities helped maintain continuity when movement restrictions arose. The intervention was also timely, with activities completed on schedule and infrastructure becoming functional immediately. Remaining efficiency constraints were driven primarily by external operating conditions rather than management weaknesses.

Recommendations

- Formalize community contributions: Document types and values of cost-sharing/in-kind inputs to protect efficiency gains while ensuring equity for the most vulnerable.

Nad

- Develop a phased rehabilitation/coverage roadmap to align resources with unmet needs and guide future resource mobilization.

Impact

What positive or negative, intended, or unintended effects has the project had on beneficiaries?

- Improved water security and continuity (intended effect). Multiple communities independently confirm a step-change in reliability, which is exactly the intervention's core intended outcome. Participants reported daily or continuous supply and improved stability: *"After implementation, water arrived daily in good quantities, improving household stability."* (Jurish FGD) and *"After the project, water reached households continuously without interruption."* (Osarin FGD). A public-institution perspective in Majdal Bani Fadel also reinforces this: *"These cisterns solved a major problem... water never stopped, summer or winter."* (Majdal Bani Fadil Council). Together, these are strong qualitative confirmations that the intended outcome of more reliable household water access was achieved.
- Economic relief and reduced negative coping (intended and positive spillover). the project reduced household expenditure on purchased water, especially in areas where tankered water is a major recurrent cost.

"People no longer depend on expensive tanker water... this eased the financial burden." (Majdal FGD)

- Strengthened resilience, livelihoods, and residential stability and land use (intended higher-level impact). Improved water access enabled productive uses and supported residential stability and land use, including housing expansion in previously underserved areas.

"The project allowed families to irrigate olive trees and use land for new housing." (Jurish FGD)

"Farmers and livestock owners could water their animals and gardens, stabilizing their livelihoods." (Majdal FGD).

- Women's empowerment in service governance (intended cross-cutting effect).

"Trainings significantly raised women's awareness of their rights to water and services... this increased their active participation in decision-making." (Osarin FGD)

This supports positioning gender results as a shift toward voice and participation in household/community decisions related to water.

How has the intervention strengthened coordination and working relationships between local organizations and public institutions?

The intervention strengthened coordination and working relationships by institutionalizing joint mechanisms that connected local public bodies with the implementing organization and created regular channels for shared oversight. In Jurish, stakeholders described a formalized collaborative structure bringing together the village council, the Joint Services Council, and PHG: *"There was a committee from the council here, from the Joint Services Council, and from the Hydrology (PHG) institution."* (KII Jurish Village Council). This indicates that coordination was structured rather than ad hoc, and that roles were collectively organized around implementation management.

This coordination translated into day-to-day operational collaboration and joint supervision of works, which strengthened working relationships through repeated interaction, shared problem-solving, and mutual accountability. The same key informant highlighted that coordination extended to direct follow-up with contractors across all implementation stages: *“It was following up directly; it even followed the workers on the ground... until the project was completed. All of this was monitored by the committee.”* (KII Jurish Village Council). Such shared supervision is a concrete mechanism for improving trust and effectiveness between organizations and public institutions, as it reduces information gaps and enables faster resolution of implementation issues.

In Osarin, local stakeholders similarly reported a cooperative implementation model led technically by PHG but executed through direct partnership with the village council, which supported timely completion and strengthened institutional working relations. As noted by a key informant: *“Implementation was led by PHG, in cooperation with the village council... the project was implemented within the agreed timeframe without any delay.”* (KII Osarin Village Council). This points to strengthened coordination around planning, scheduling, and field logistics.

The intervention also strengthened coordination at the community–institution interface through its rights and awareness components, which improved beneficiaries’ capacity to engage public institutions more effectively.

How has the intervention contributed to the protection of rights and dignity under occupation?

The intervention contributed to protecting rights and dignity under occupation by reducing severe water-related deprivation and strengthening people’s agency to engage duty-bearers in a context where access to resources and infrastructure development is structurally constrained. In international human rights terms, access to safe, sufficient, physically accessible and affordable water is a recognized human right derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and closely linked to health (CESCR, 2003; OHCHR, n.d.; United Nations General Assembly, 2010). By improving continuity and reliability of water supply and reducing costly coping mechanisms, the project advanced core elements of this right which are central to protecting dignity in daily life (CESCR, 2003; OHCHR, n.d.).

The intervention also contributed to dignity and rights protection through resilience and livelihood stability, particularly for households whose livelihoods depend on water. In contexts of prolonged restriction, the cost of purchasing water can become a mechanism of impoverishment and heightened vulnerability, undermining an adequate standard of living (OHCHR, n.d.; CESCR, 2003). Beneficiaries highlighted this clearly: *“The project solved a major problem, especially for farmers and livestock keepers, because our dependence on purchased water was reduced.”* (FGD Majdal Bani Fadel). This effect is protective because it strengthens households’ capacity to remain on their land and sustain basic productive activities, which is closely tied to dignity and social stability.

The project included a documentation and public-information component implemented by Peace Now and B’Tselem. This component contributed indirectly to the project’s protection orientation by generating and disseminating monitoring information and analysis relevant to IHL/IHRL concerns, thereby supporting public awareness and informing stakeholder dialogue on structural drivers affecting Palestinian communities under occupation. The available evidence supports strong outputs (documentation, monitoring, dissemination), while direct protective outcomes for households are not attributable from these data alone.

The project reduces the severity of water-related deprivation under occupation, reduces expensive coping strategies, and improving conditions necessary for public health and hygiene (ICRC, 1949a, 1949b). In that sense, the intervention's impact is best understood as a protection-oriented contribution that supports the realization of basic rights and dignified living conditions within a constrained environment.

Conclusions

The project generated positive impacts for beneficiaries. It achieved its core intended impact of significantly improving water security and continuity, resulting in greater household stability and reduced dependence on costly coping mechanisms. These improvements produced direct economic relief, particularly for vulnerable households, farmers, and livestock keepers, and contributed to strengthened livelihoods, resilience, and settlement stability, including the ability to cultivate land and expand residential use in previously underserved areas.

Beyond service delivery, the project strengthened coordination and working relationships between local organizations and public institutions. The intervention also contributed to the protection of rights and dignity under occupation by advancing access to water as a fundamental human right.

These impacts are consistent with the effectiveness findings, which showed strong output delivery and credible service-level outcomes.

Recommendation

Prioritize continuity of service in future targeting criteria, as reliability (not only access) proved to be main driver of household stability, dignity, and positive coping outcomes.

Sustainability and Connectivity

To what extent does the intervention consider the long-term sustainability of the results?

Sustainability considerations were strong but structurally constrained, notably through durable infrastructure choices, embedded local ownership/coordination arrangements, and targeted capacity-building. At the same time, sustainability remains vulnerable to external structural risks (access restrictions and insecurity), incomplete network-wide coverage, and uneven beneficiary guidance, which may weaken long-term maintenance and behavior-related outcomes.

At the technical level, sustainability was reflected in the decision to invest in more durable infrastructure and to tailor technical modalities to local constraints, thereby reducing leakage and breakdown risks and improving the likely lifespan of assets.

At the institutional level, the project strengthened sustainability by anchoring implementation and oversight within local governance structures. Joint committees involving village councils, the Joint Services Council, and PHG were reported to be active throughout implementation and follow-up, supporting shared responsibility and clearer pathways for addressing faults after completion. As one informant explained: *"There was a committee from the council here, from the Joint Services Council, and from the Hydrology (PHG) institution."* (KII Jurish Village Council). Another statement confirms continuous oversight through to completion: *"It was following up directly... until the project was completed."* (KII Jurish Village Council).

Sustainability was further reinforced through community participation and contribution, which can strengthen ownership and incentives for care and upkeep. PHG described *"good cooperation, contribution, and commitment of the communities"* as a core strength (KII PHG). In locations where households contributed to cistern construction, cost-sharing likely strengthened perceived ownership and willingness to protect the assets. This continuity logic is also reflected in Majdal Bani Fadel's testimony: *"If any problem occurs with the cisterns, some people have already been trained on how to maintain them."* (Majdal Council).

How well does the intervention integrate local structures and capacities for continuity?

The intervention integrated local structures and capacities for continuity to a moderate-to-high extent, primarily by embedding delivery and follow-up within village councils and joint service structures, and by relying on community committees to supervise implementation and support problem-solving.

At the institutional level, the project worked through and alongside formal local governance bodies. In Jurish, stakeholders described a joint committee that linked the village council, the Joint Services Council, and PHG: *“There was a committee from the council here, from the Joint Services Council, and from the Hydrology (PHG) institution.”* (KII Jurish Village Council). This structure functioned as a practical coordination and oversight mechanism during delivery, reinforcing working relationships.

At the community level, the project leveraged local committees and community cooperation to facilitate work. PHG highlighted *“good cooperation, contribution, and commitment of the communities”* as a key strength (KII PHG). In Osarin, local stakeholders similarly described the project as implemented through cooperation between PHG and the village council, with timely completion: *“Implementation was led by PHG, in cooperation with the village council.”* (KII Osarin Village Council). This reflects integration of local capacities (local leadership, facilitation, community mobilization) in practical ways that support continuity.

Has the project established mechanisms to ensure continuation beyond funding?

Yes. The most important continuation mechanism is that the project delivered durable physical assets that remain in place after closure (rehabilitated/extended pipelines, household connections, cisterns/tanks). By their nature, these assets can continue to generate benefits without ongoing project funding, provided routine maintenance is feasible.

The intervention also included capacity-building and awareness components intended to strengthen continuity through better governance and citizen engagement. This supports longer-term accountability and can help ensure that service problems are reported and addressed after project closure.

Conclusions

The intervention considered long-term sustainability to a moderate-to-high extent. Sustainability was strengthened through the use of durable, context-appropriate infrastructure; the embedding of implementation and oversight within local governance structures; and targeted capacity-building that reinforced ownership and basic maintenance capacities. Joint committees linking village councils, the Joint Services Council, and PHG provided practical continuity mechanisms and clearer pathways for post-completion follow-up. Community participation and cost-sharing further reinforced ownership and incentives to protect assets.

At the same time, sustainability remains structurally constrained. External access restrictions and insecurity, incomplete network-wide coverage, and uneven beneficiary guidance on operation, maintenance, and safe water practices limit the extent to which benefits can be fully sustained and expanded over time.

Recommendations

- Complement infrastructure delivery with simple, standardized guidance and refresher sessions on safe use, basic maintenance, and water conservation.
- design follow-on interventions to address remaining network gaps and underserved areas, building on the existing infrastructure base.

- Explicitly account for access constraints, insecurity, and resource limitations in sustainability planning, including contingency options for maintenance under restricted conditions.

Participation and Stakeholder Engagement

To what extent were communities/beneficiaries involved in design, planning, and implementation?

Community and beneficiary involvement was substantial during implementation and follow-up, and moderate during design and planning, with clear evidence that communities influenced prioritization, site selection, supervision, and in some cases co-financed high-cost assets.

At the design and planning stage, PHG reports that the intervention was preceded by assessment and close coordination with communities, which helped define needs and priorities and created the enabling conditions for implementation. This is reflected in the implementer's own account: *"Proper and detailed assessment prior to the project, in addition to close coordination with the communities... created mutual trust and respect... [and] played a crucial role in the success."* (KII PHG). This indicates that community engagement began early enough to inform targeting and technical choices

During implementation, participation was clearly stronger and more structured. In Jurish, stakeholders described a formal mechanism that linked local institutions and the implementer: *"There was a committee from the council here, from the Joint Services Council, and from the Hydrology (PHG) institution."* (KII Jurish Village Council). In Osarin, local stakeholders similarly framed implementation as a partnership with local government: *"Implementation was led by PHG, in cooperation with the village council"* (KII Osarin Village Council). Communities were also involved through contribution and ownership mechanisms, which are both participation and sustainability levers. PHG explicitly lists community contribution and commitment as a strength: *"Good cooperation, contribution, and commitment of the communities."* (KII PHG).

At the same time, the evidence suggests some limits and unevenness in participation. Participation appears strongest through local leadership structures (councils/committees) and in infrastructure implementation, while direct participation of all households in planning decisions may have been less consistent.

Recommendation

Build on existing needs assessments by introducing more structured community consultation at the design phase (e.g., community validation meetings, prioritization workshops) to ensure that a wider range of households, including non-represented groups, can influence decisions before technical options are finalized.

Coordination and Harmonization

To what extent was the intervention coherent with, and coordinated/harmonized with, other humanitarian and development initiatives in the region?

To a large extent. The intervention was coherent with and well harmonized/coordinated with other humanitarian and development initiatives in the region, and applied recognized coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication and strengthen complementarity.

Following needs assessment and approvals, PHG proactively engaged other organizations working (or planning to work) in the same localities to prevent overlap and enhance cumulative impact, including coordination meetings with agencies such as World Vision.

At the sector governance level, PHG conducted systematic coordination with the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), including monthly reporting on proposed, approved, and ongoing projects as a deconfliction tool. In parallel, PHG confirms engagement with the WASH Cluster, sharing project information and participating in cluster meetings.

Coordination was also embedded in local service-delivery structures, strengthening both coherence and continuity. PHG coordinated with local councils and the Joint Water Service Council, including joint work on site selection, designs, tender documentation, day-to-day follow-up, receipt of works, and payment approvals.

Recommendation

Use existing cluster and sector coordination forums not only for information sharing, but also to disseminate lessons learned and good practices from the intervention to a wider set of humanitarian and development actors.

Cross-Cutting Priorities

To what extent did the intervention integrate environmental protection and DRR?

The intervention integrated environmental protection to a moderate-to-high extent, primarily through technical choices that reduce resource wastage and through accompanying awareness content. PHG explicitly frames pipeline rehabilitation as an environmental sustainability measure by reducing water losses and improving “sustainable management of the water source” through installing steel pipes and household connections. PHG also reports that the awareness component included content on water management and solid waste management, aiming to strengthen community knowledge and practices linked to environmental protection. In Majdal Bani Fadel, PHG presents the rainwater harvesting cisterns as environmentally beneficial by reducing rooftop runoff and improving surrounding environmental and health conditions. Qualitative evidence further points to uptake of environmentally relevant practices: “We learned to collect rainwater and use drip irrigation, reducing waste.” (Jurish FGD), and “We encouraged families to use water wisely.” (Jurish Council).

By contrast, the integration of DRR appears more implicit than explicit. At the strategy level, the Action Group’s humanitarian approach includes DRR as a transversal focus, and PHG’s implementation framing references humanitarian quality standards and protocols that include “risk reduction and disaster management.” Substantively, the WASH infrastructure improvements and household storage measures can reasonably be interpreted as resilience/DRR-enabling, reducing exposure to supply disruptions by lowering losses and increasing storage capacity. However, the documentation does not present a distinct DRR package (e.g., hazard mapping, scenario planning, early warning linkages, or structured contingency planning) as a dedicated results stream.

How well did the intervention incorporate cultural diversity and local knowledge?

The intervention incorporated cultural diversity and local knowledge to a high extent, mainly by explicitly committing to culturally sensitive engagement and by operationalizing local knowledge through community-based structures that influenced planning and implementation decisions. PHG’s reporting is

direct that it “*respect[s] the cultural practices in any community... to avoid any social problems... and to build trust,*” and emphasizes understanding the local context as a prerequisite for effective engagement (KII PHG). PHG also states that it formed a local “project committee” in each community because community members “*know and understand the location better than us,*” and that it coordinated closely with local authorities and CBOs “in all the steps” of project activities (KII PHG). This indicates an intentional design to embed local knowledge in decision-making rather than treating it as a consultation formality.

This approach is reflected in how communities influenced key implementation choices. A key informant in Jurish described that local structures shaped not only follow-up but also the logic of site selection and procurement decisions: “The committee followed up directly... starting from issuing the tender and why the area/site was selected for implementation... until the project was completed.” (KII Jurish Village Council). The same informant further described how local social structures were used to ensure culturally appropriate engagement with women: “Regarding the women, we handed this to the women’s association... and they were the ones who selected all the women.” (KII Jurish Village Council). These statements show that local actors were not merely informed; they influenced beneficiary selection, priorities, and supervision mechanisms, core areas where local knowledge is essential.

Survey findings provide additional support that delivery methods were locally workable: among training participants, 90% rated the training methods as clear and appropriate (high ratings), which serves as a practical proxy for cultural fit.

How well did the intervention promote women’s empowerment and gender equality?

Good. The intervention promoted women’s empowerment and gender equality through gender-sensitive training, rights awareness, and participatory mechanisms embedded in the design and implementation. By leveraging women’s associations and grassroots structures, the project enabled women’s involvement in water-governance-related activities, contributing to increased awareness, confidence, and collective voice.

These outcomes represent meaningful empowerment gains at the level of knowledge, participation, and agency. However, the available evidence does not yet demonstrate deeper or sustained structural change in gender power relations, such as long-term representation in decision-making bodies or measurable reductions in gender-based barriers to service access.

Qualitative data reinforces these effects, including reported shifts in women’s awareness and participation. For example: “*Trainings significantly raised women’s awareness of their rights to water and services... this increased their active participation in decision-making.*” (Osarin FGD).

The KII from PSSCW (ToT provider) strengthens the explanation of how empowerment was operationalized. The trainer described that the ToT focused on women’s right to water and resource access “*from a gender, feminist, and rights-based perspective,*” and emphasized transferring the content to rural women using simple, practical language and tools suitable for everyday realities (KII PSSCW).

Qualitative evidence confirms that women’s participation was intentionally mediated through local women’s structures, supporting inclusiveness and cultural appropriateness. As a key informant explained: “*Regarding the women, we handed this to the women’s association... and they were the ones who selected all the women.*” (KII Jurish Village Council).

At the same time, the intervention’s gender approach relied heavily on training and participation mechanisms, and the available evidence does not yet show that these translated into more structural gender-equality gains (e.g., sustained women’s representation or measurable reductions in gender barriers to service access).

Conclusions

- The intervention integrated environmental protection considerations to a moderate-to-high extent. By contrast, DRR integration remained implicit rather than explicit.
- Cultural diversity and local knowledge were strongly incorporated through concrete influence on site selection, beneficiary targeting, supervision, and engagement modalities. Community committees, women's associations, and local councils played active roles in shaping decisions, which enhanced cultural appropriateness and acceptance.
- the intervention achieved good progress in women's empowerment. However, the evidence suggests that these gains remain primarily at the level of knowledge and participation, with less evidence of deeper or sustained structural change in gender power relations or representation.

Recommendation

- Strengthen explicit DRR integration by articulating a light but clear DRR results stream (e.g. risk analysis, contingency planning, or service disruption scenarios) alongside WASH infrastructure investments.

Communication and Dissemination

Have progress reports and lessons learned been effectively shared among stakeholders?

Moderately effective. Progress reporting appears to have been shared effectively within the project's core accountability and coordination ecosystem, while evidence of systematic dissemination of lessons learned to a wider stakeholder set is more limited.

On progress reporting, PHG documents a clear upward-accountability channel to ACPP through routine progress reporting and the final report. PHG also reports that, at local and regional levels, it used meetings to brief public institutions and stakeholders on the Action Group's work in Southeast Nablus, indicating that communication went beyond a donor-facing reporting line and included some outward-facing engagement.

On lessons learned, PHG explicitly captures learning in its reporting, including reflections on the value of detailed assessment and close community coordination, as well as the importance of flexible resource management under constraints. However, while lessons are clearly documented, the available evidence does not show the same level of detail on *dissemination*—for example, whether lessons were discussed through structured learning sessions with local councils/communities, documented learning workshops, or circulated learning products. As a result, sharing can be assessed as effective for progress visibility among core actors, but only moderately evidenced for broader learning uptake across stakeholders.

Conclusion

Communication was moderately effective. Progress reporting was strong and ensured transparency and coordination among core stakeholders, but dissemination of lessons learned beyond formal reporting was limited and less systematic, reducing broader learning uptake

Recommendations

- Systematize dissemination of lessons learned by introducing simple learning mechanisms (e.g. short learning briefs, reflection sessions with councils/committees, or agenda items in coordination meetings).

- Strengthen downward and horizontal learning channels, ensuring that communities and local institutions are not only informed of progress but also engaged in reflecting lessons and good practices.

Consolidated Recommendations, Lessons Learned, and Good Practices

Consolidated Recommendations

A) Recommendations for ACPP

- Strengthen the protection-oriented WASH framing by explicitly articulating how WASH investments contribute to rights, dignity, and resilience under occupation, and ensure this is consistently reflected in logframes, indicators, and narrative reporting.
- design follow-on interventions to address remaining network gaps and underserved areas, building on the existing infrastructure base.
- Introduce a light, explicit DRR lens within WASH interventions, rather than treating DRR as an implicit co-benefit.
- Require that future logframes include a small set of service-level outcome indicators (e.g., continuity, affordability/cost burden, coping strategies) alongside output indicators, to improve evidence on household change.

B) Recommendations for PHG

- Consolidate and clarify gender outcomes beyond training participation by tracking at least one indicator on women's participation/voice in local WASH decision-making mechanisms (committee involvement, consultation attendance, or documented inputs).
- Use existing cluster and sector coordination forums not only for information sharing, but also to disseminate lessons learned and good practices from the intervention to a wider set of humanitarian and development actors.
- Strengthen outcome-level monitoring to complement output tracking, particularly for service continuity, rights engagement, and gender outcomes.
- Systematize dissemination of lessons learned through simple learning products and structured reflection with communities and sector stakeholders.

C) Recommendations for AACID

- Maintain flexibility clauses that allow adaptation under access and procurement constraints, while requiring clear documentation of adaptations and their implications for results and equity.
- Encourage outcome-oriented reporting by requesting a small set of standardized service-level indicators (continuity, affordability, coping reduction) in addition to infrastructure delivery, to improve comparability and learning.

D) Recommendations for B'Tselem

- Clarify and document more explicitly how B'Tselem's human rights documentation and advocacy outputs are linked to specific project objectives and results, particularly in relation to the protection of access to essential services such as water. This would facilitate clearer evaluability of advocacy contributions within multi-component humanitarian projects.

E) Recommendations for Peace Now

Nad

- Strengthen the explicit linkage between settlement monitoring findings and their implications for humanitarian access, service sustainability, and community resilience in project target areas, in order to further reinforce the relevance of settlement-related advocacy within humanitarian and protection-oriented interventions.

F) Recommendations for Community Representatives and Local Structures (Village Councils, Joint Service Council, Committees, Women's Associations)

Strategic

- Formalize community-level governance and follow-up mechanisms created during the project (committees/oversight arrangements) as standing platforms for service monitoring and engagement with duty-bearers.
- Activate and document the complaints/accountability mechanism (even if few complaints arise) by keeping a basic log: date, issue type, action taken, response time, and resolution status.
- Ensure women's associations remain engaged in outreach and beneficiary communication, and document women's inputs into WASH prioritization and follow-up discussions.

Lessons Learned

1. The project demonstrated strong output delivery and credible household-level effects. However, systematic measurement of service-level outcomes (continuity, affordability, coping strategies) was less explicit. Future programming should integrate a small number of outcome indicators and simple follow-up tools to make learning on “what changed and for whom” more measurable and comparable.
2. The intervention achieved meaningful gains in women's awareness and participation. The lesson is that gender results are more likely to endure when training is linked to practical mechanisms—women's roles in committees, structured channels for documenting issues, and routine engagement with duty-bearers—rather than relying on training exposure alone.
3. Household storage and reduced leakage clearly strengthen resilience to supply disruptions, yet DRR remained implicit in documentation. Future interventions should explicitly describe a light DRR results stream (service disruption scenarios, household preparedness measures, contingency actions) to strengthen replicability and evaluation clarity.
4. The integration of independent, systematic human rights documentation (as carried out by B'Tselem) alongside humanitarian interventions strengthens protection outcomes by providing credible evidence of violations that affect access to basic rights and services. Such documentation is particularly valuable in contexts where structural constraints cannot be addressed through service delivery alone.
5. Settlement monitoring and exposure (as implemented by Peace Now) proved effective in contextualizing humanitarian needs within broader patterns of land appropriation, annexation, and movement restriction. This reinforced the understanding that humanitarian vulnerabilities are closely linked to policy-driven settlement expansion and infrastructure development.

Good Practices

1. End-to-end community-linked supervision (committee follow-up from tendering and site selection to contractor oversight and completion), which improves transparency, workmanship quality, and shared accountability.
2. Needs-based targeting of the most vulnerable households for high-impact household assets (cisterns/tanks), strengthening equity and perceived fairness, and improving protection outcomes.
3. Adaptive management under access/procurement volatility, including flexible modalities for training/awareness when movement restrictions disrupt implementation.

4. Leveraging local structures (councils, joint service councils, women's associations) for beneficiary selection, engagement, and follow-up, supporting cultural appropriateness, participation, and continuity.

Evaluation Dissemination Actions

In line with the Terms of Reference and AWRAD's commitment to accountability, learning, and transparency, this evaluation includes dedicated dissemination actions aimed at ensuring that findings are accessible to key stakeholders at community, institutional, and donor levels.

Dissemination channels and activities

Dissemination of evaluation findings has been undertaken and/or planned through the following channels:

- Direct sharing of executive summaries with ACPD and implementing partners via email and messaging platforms (e.g. Whatsapp)
- Small-group feedback discussions with project staff and local stakeholders during of following data collection visits, where feasible.
- Planned sharing of evaluation outputs through organizational channels (e.g. AWRAD website or partner platforms).

Community feedback and validation

Consistent with participatory and human-rights-based evaluation principles, elements of community feedback were integrated throughout the data collection process. During FGDs and KIs, facilitators routinely summarized key points and sought participants' confirmation or clarification to ensure accurate interpretation of perspectives.

Due to time, access, and security constraints, formal community-level validation workshops were not systematically conducted. However, preliminary insights were informally discussed with local stakeholders and community representatives during field visits, contributing to the refinement of findings.

To strengthen accountability and learning, the evaluation findings, particularly the Arabic executive summary, will be shared with communities, village councils, and local institutions following report finalization, subject to ACPD's dissemination plan and contextual considerations.

Annex I: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criterion	Evaluation Question	Key Indicators (Illustrative)	Data Sources	Methods
Relevance	To what extent is the intervention aligned with the needs of the target population?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived priority of water needs • Alignment between identified needs and intervention design • Coverage of vulnerable groups (elevated areas, farmers, livestock keepers) 	Beneficiary survey, FGDs, KIs (councils, PHG), project documents	Survey, FGDs, KIs, document review
	How well does the project align with humanitarian principles and international human rights law (IHL, IHRL)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs-based targeting • Contribution to access to essential services (water) • Non-discrimination and gender considerations 	Project documents, FGDs, KIs	Document review, FGDs, KIs

Nad

	Was the context adequately analyzed and reflected in project design?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of participatory needs assessments • Differentiated technical solutions by context • Evidence of context-responsive design choices 	Project design, KIs, FGDs	Document review, KIs, FGDs
Effectiveness	To what extent has the project achieved its objectives and expected results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of planned outputs delivered • Perceived improvements in water access, continuity, and quality • Changes in household coping practices 	Technical reports, survey, FGDs, KIs	Document review, survey, FGDs, KIs
	What factors facilitated or hindered achievement of results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning of coordination and supervision mechanisms • Community cooperation and contribution • Access, security, and procurement constraints 	KIs, FGDs, implementer reports	KIs, FGDs, document review
	How effective and reliable were monitoring and evaluation mechanisms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output tracking systems in place • Community supervision mechanisms • Existence and use of complaints mechanisms 	Project documents, KIs	Document review, KIs
	Were project resources (financial, human, logistical) used efficiently?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget execution rate • Cost control and reallocations • Leveraging of community contributions 	Financial reports, KIs, FGDs	Document review, KIs, FGDs
Efficiency	Was the intervention implemented in a timely manner?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to planned timeline • Beneficiary perceptions of timeliness • Responsiveness to urgent needs 	Survey, FGDs, KIs	Survey, FGDs, KIs
	Were resources adequate to achieve results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of planned outputs • Gap between needs and coverage • Stakeholder perceptions of adequacy 	FGDs, KIs, reports	FGDs, KIs, document review
Impact	What positive or negative, intended or unintended effects has the project had on beneficiaries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water security and continuity • Reduced expenditure on purchased water • Livelihood, resilience, and settlement effects 	FGDs, KIs, survey	FGDs, KIs, survey

		Women's participation and agency		
	How has the intervention strengthened coordination between local organizations and public institutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of joint committees • Quality of collaboration and supervision • Improved citizen–institution interaction 	KIIs, FGDs	KIIs, FGDs
	How has the intervention contributed to the protection of rights and dignity under occupation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced deprivation related to water access • Improved ability to claim services • Perceived dignity and stability 	FGDs, KIIs	FGDs, KIIs
Sustainability & Connectivity	To what extent does the intervention consider long-term sustainability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durability of infrastructure • Maintenance arrangements • Community ownership and cost-sharing 	KIIs, FGDs, reports	KIIs, FGDs, document review
	How well are local structures and capacities integrated for continuity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of councils and joint service bodies • Functioning community committees • Local capacity to manage faults 	KIIs, FGDs	KIIs, FGDs
	Are there mechanisms for continuation beyond funding?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lasting physical assets • Governance and accountability mechanisms • Knowledge and skills transfer 	KIIs, FGDs, reports	KIIs, FGDs, document review
Participation	To what extent were communities involved in design, planning, and implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community influence on prioritization and site selection • Participation in supervision and contribution • Inclusiveness of participation 	FGDs, KIIs, reports	FGDs, KIIs, document review
Coordination & Harmonization	How coherent and coordinated was the intervention with other initiatives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with PWA and WASH Cluster • Engagement with other NGOs • Avoidance of duplication 	KIIs, reports	KIIs, document review
Cross-Cutting Priorities	To what extent were environment and DRR integrated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures reducing water loss and waste • Household storage and resilience features • Explicit DRR components 	Reports, FGDs, KIIs	Document review, FGDs, KIIs

	How well were cultural diversity and local knowledge incorporated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of local committees • Cultural appropriateness of methods • Community satisfaction with engagement 	FGDs, KIs, survey	FGDs, KIs, survey
	How well did the intervention promote women's empowerment and gender equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's participation in activities • Changes in awareness and confidence • Engagement through women's structures 	FGDs, KIs, survey	FGDs, KIs, survey
Communication & Dissemination	Have progress reports and lessons learned been effectively shared?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular reporting to donors and partners • Information sharing with local institutions • Evidence of learning dissemination 	Reports, KIs	Document review, KIs

Annex 2: Detailed Methodology

Evaluation Methodology

AWRAD utilized a mixed-methods approach and a triangulation approach that combined both quantitative (survey questionnaire) and qualitative data collection tools (focus groups, in-depth interviews with beneficiaries, and key informant interviews) in order to achieve the project evaluation objectives. The following section demonstrates in detail the research tools.

Desk Review

AWRAD undertook a comprehensive review of the relevant project documents provided by the ACPP and PHG. Moreover, AWRAD reviewed other external literature and materials, and other relevant reports and statistics, such as the PCBS population, housing, and establishment census, villages profiles and political conditions.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

The team conducted nine KIIs with 5 key informants, including the implementing partners, and local councils who have been involved in the project's implementation and benefited from the project in the targeted regions.

The main purposes of these interviews were to evaluate the impact of the project and its activities on the beneficiaries, alignment and coherence with other interventions, achievement of its objectives, impact, and sustainability.

The following is the list of interviews conducted throughout the evaluation process:

Table 2: List of Interviews Conducted

#	Organization	KIIs
1	PHG	Sami Hamdan (Male)
2	PSCCW	Rawan (Female)
3	Village Council - Osarin	Moataz Adel Adali (Male)
4	Village Council - Jurish	Mohammed Al-Hajj Mohammed (Male)
5	Village Council – Majdal bani Fadel	Rami (Male)

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The research team conducted one focus groups in each of the three targeted communities. The sessions evaluated the effects of the activities received, the project's interventions, such as the benefits and changes from their participation in workshops, trainings, etc., and the benefits that the beneficiaries had received. The participants were chosen from the lists obtained from PHG.

The list of FGDs and participants' numbers is illustrated below:

Table 3: List of FGDs Conducted

#	Type of participants	Location	# of participants	Female	Male
1	Beneficiaries from PARC, and PHG	Osarin	16	4	12
2	Beneficiaries from PARC, PSCCW and PHG	Jurish	18	8	10
3	Beneficiaries from PARC, PSCCW and PHG	Majdal bani Fadel	19	11	8
	Total		53	23	30

Survey

Our team collected the data from 63 beneficiaries by phone using surveys; each beneficiary category had special questions that were relevant to the activities they received. The following table illustrates the target sample reached:

Table 4: Survey Sample Distribution

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Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	32	51%
	Female	31	49%
Place of residence	Osarin	22	35%
	Jurish	22	35%
	Majdal bani Fadel	19	30%
Activity	Training on women's rights and the right to access water resources	26	41
	Beneficiary of water interventions	34	54
	Both	3	5

Annex 3: Analysis of Results Achievement

Specific Objective (SO) / Expected Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Initial value	Expected value	Value reached	Degree of achievement %
Specific Objective (SO)	Improved access to quality drinking water for human consumption for 3,995 individuals in Osarin and Jurish (1,958 females/girls, 2,037 males/boys) through the installation and rehabilitation of 2,400 linear meters of steel pipes, month 18	3,995 people (1,958F, 2,037M) with deficient access to quality drinking water in Osarin and Jurish	3,995 people (1,958F, 2,037M) experience improved access to quality drinking water in Osarin and Jurish	4,144 people (2,031F, 2,113M) experience improved access to quality drinking water in Osarin and Jurish	104%
	Improved access to an adequate quantity of drinking water for 3,231 individuals in Majdal Bani Fadil (1,583 females/girls, 1,648 males/boys) through the installation of 9 water storage tanks, month 18	3,231 people (1,583F, 1,648M) with deficient access to an adequate quantity of drinking water in Majdal Bani Fadil	3,231 people (1,583F, 1,648M) improve their access to an adequate quantity of drinking water in Majdal Bani Fadil	3,351 people (1,641F, 1,709M) improve their access to an adequate quantity of drinking water in Majdal Bani Fadil	104%
	Lead processes of transforming practices and procedures for the management and maintenance of water and sanitation services with a gender perspective in Osarin, Jurish, and Majdal Bani Fadil, Nablus, West Bank, Palestine, month 18	40% (46% according to the pre training evaluation) of target individuals with knowledge of management and maintenance of WASH services with a gender perspective	60% of target individuals with knowledge of management and maintenance of WASH services with a gender perspective	98% of target individuals with knowledge of management and maintenance of WASH services with a gender perspective	163%
	Promoted the process of transforming the policies and practices of the Israeli	85.8K duty bearers (TTOO) and 198K	130K duty bearers (TTOO) and 800K	375 duty bearers (Israeli and	100%

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	Occupying Authorities that allow continued violations of IHL/IHRL against the Palestinian population under occupation, month 18	rights holders (TTRR) exposed to updated information and analysis on violations	rights holders (TTRR) exposed to updated information and analysis on violations	international) directly engaged: extensive documentation and analysis disseminated through reports, blogs, and digital platforms, reaching several hundred thousand users.	
Expected Result 1	Improved access to quality drinking water for human consumption for 3,995 individuals in Osarin and Jurish (1,958 females/girls, 2,037 males/boys) through the installation and rehabilitation of 2,400 linear meters of steel pipes, month 18	3,500 meters of pipes with a high probability of leaks and contamination of wastewater	1,100 meters of pipes with a high probability of leaks and contamination of wastewater	960 meters of pipes with a high probability of leaks and contamination of wastewater	106%
	Improved access to an adequate quantity of drinking water for 3,231 individuals in Majdal Bani Fadil (1,583 females/girls, 1,648 males/boys) through the installation of 9 water storage tanks, month 18	Losses equivalent to 26% of the water supplied to the communities	Losses equivalent to 20% of the water supplied to the communities	Losses equivalent to 19.15% of the water supplied to the communities	114%
	Increase by 210 people (103 women/girls, 107 men/boys) the number of residents connected to the water network in the communities of Osarin and Jurish, month 18	735 people with deficient/non-existent connection to the water network in the identified communities	525 people with deficient/non-existent connection to the water network in the identified communities	(735-220) = 515 people with deficient/non-existent connection to the water network in the identified communities	105%
	Increase by an average of 10 LCD the availability of quality drinking water for domestic use for 210 people (103	Average consumption of 40 LCD/household (Jurish) and 51	Increased average consumption to 50 LCD/household (Jurish) and 61	Increased average consumption to 66.5 LCD/household	133% (Jurish) / 110% (Osarin)

	women/girls, 107 men/boys) in Osarin and Jurish, month 18	LCD/household (Osarin)	LCD/household (Osarin)	(Jurish) and 67.3 LCD/household (Osarin)	
	Connect 30 families (103 women/girls, 107 men/boys) to the drinking water network in Osarin and Jurish, month 18	105 families with deficient/non-existent connection to the water network in the identified communities	75 families with deficient/non-existent connection to the water network in the identified communities	63 (105-42) families with deficient/non-existent connection to the water network in the identified communities	140%
	Ensure access to drinking water for domestic use for 63 (93) people (31 (49) women/girls, 32 (44) men/boys) facing difficulties in accessing water resources in Majdal Bani Fadil, month 18	40 families with insufficient water storage capacities for domestic use	31 families with insufficient water storage capacities for domestic use	22 families with insufficient water storage capacities for domestic use	200%
	Increase by 60m ³ the available drinking water for domestic use for 63 people (31 women/girls, 32 men/boys) in Majdal Bani Fadil, month 18	Storage capacity of 10m ³ /household	Increased storage capacity to 70m ³ /household	Increased storage capacity to 60m ³ /household (50+10)	83%
Expected Result 2	Strengthen the capacities of 15 members of the PHG teams (8 men and 7 women) regarding the mainstreaming of gender in the design and implementation of water and sanitation projects, month 18	10% of PHG staff with knowledge of gender mainstreaming in the WASH project cycle	60% of PHG staff with knowledge of gender mainstreaming in the WASH project cycle	68% of PHG staff (15 of them 8 females) with knowledge of gender mainstreaming in the WASH project cycle	113%
	Promote the participation of women in different phases of water resources management, both in private and public spheres, by training 30 people (at least 50% women) in the subject, month 18	40% of target individuals trained for community-level water infrastructure and water resources management	60% of target individuals with the capacity for community-level water infrastructure and water resources management	98% (93 participated of them 32 females) of target individuals with the capacity for community-level water infrastructure and water	163%

				resources management	
	30 (39 actual of them 32 female) right holders and duty bearers (at least 50% women) are aware of the reproduction of gender roles and responsibilities in their homes and identify inequality needs regarding WASH conditions, month 18	40% of target individuals with knowledge of unequal gender roles and responsibilities in their homes	60% of target individuals with knowledge of unequal gender roles and responsibilities in their homes	98% of target individuals with knowledge of unequal gender roles and responsibilities in their homes	163%
	30 rights holders and duty bearers (93 of them 32 female) (50% women) strengthen their role as managers and promoters of the proper maintenance of water infrastructure in their homes and have tools to exercise their decision-making power in family matters related to WASH, month 18	30% of target individuals with the capacity/knowledge for proper maintenance of water infrastructure in their homes	60% of target individuals with the capacity/knowledge for proper maintenance of water infrastructure in their homes	100% of target individuals with the capacity/knowledge for proper maintenance of water infrastructure in their homes	167%
	Establish a mechanism for accountability for the submission of complaints by the target population of activities, following humanitarian essential standard 5, month 18	0 complaint boxes exist for submission in Osarin, Jurish, and Majdal Bani Fadil	3 complaint boxes exist for submission in Osarin, Jurish, and Majdal Bani Fadil	3 complaint boxes exist for submission in Osarin, Jurish, and Majdal Bani Fadil	100%
Expected Result 2	Credible and up-to-date data, information and analyses collected, analyzed and published to inform the public and political discourse on human rights violations against the Palestinian population under occupation, month 18.	Data based on cartography and aerial imagery updated until 2022	Data based on cartography and aerial imagery updated up to the year of project implementation.	Data based on cartography, field monitoring, and aerial imagery was updated throughout the project implementation period (2024–2025), ensuring up-to-date analysis on settlement expansion, land	100%

				expropriation, and related violations.	
	130K rights holders (65K men and 65K women) and 300K people (150K men, 150K women) with increased information on IHRL and IHL violations in Palestine, raising awareness among Israeli, Palestinian and international public opinion and decision-makers, month 18.	Advocacy and education campaigns carried out reaching 93K people, based on 2022 data.	Advocacy and education campaigns carried out reaching 130K rights holders/duty bearers and 300K people.	Advocacy and education campaigns carried out during the project period reached approximately 130K rights holders/duty bearers and 300K people.	100%
	Information, awareness and sensitization promoted among at least 15 Israeli rights holders on the consequences of settlement expansion and the systematic violation of IHL/IHRL of the Palestinian population by Israeli security forces and settlers, month 18.	0 Israeli rights holders aware of settlement expansion and systematic IHL/IHRL violations in the OPT.	15 Israeli rights holders aware of settlement expansion and systematic IHL/IHRL violations in the OPT.	At least 15 Israeli rights holders were directly engaged and informed about settlement expansion and systematic IHL/IHRL violations in the OPT through briefings, meetings, and targeted dissemination during the project.	100%
	Around 500K Israelis (250K men / 250K women) exposed to messages and analyses on settlements, the annexation process of the OPT, and its relation to IHL and IHRL violations against the Palestinian population, through advocacy materials, month 18.	340K people exposed to updated information and analyses on violations.	500K people exposed to updated information and analyses on violations.	Approximately 500K people were exposed to updated information and analyses on settlement expansion, annexation	100%

				processes, and related IHL/IHRL violations through advocacy materials, media coverage, and digital dissemination, meeting the expected final value and exceeding the baseline figure.	
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Nad

Annex 4: References

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Annex 5: Photographic and observational evidence

Osarin FGDs



Majdal Bani Fadel FGDs



Jurish FGDs



Annex 6: Arabic Executive Summary (for sharing)

الملخص التنفيذي

نفذ هذا التقييم النهائي لمشروع "تعزيز حقوق وكرامة الشعب الفلسطيني الواقع تحت الاحتلال، مع تركيز خاص على الحق في المياه والمساواة بين الجنسين (AACID 23)، الذي نفذته مؤسسة التعاون (ACPP) بالشراكة مع مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين (PHG) في قرى جوريش وأوسارين ومجدل بني فاضل (منطقة جنوب شرق نابلس) . اعتمد التقييم منهجية مختلطة (كمية ونوعية)، وتناول التقييم النهائي الأبعاد الرئيسية التالية: الملائمة، الفعالية، الكفاءة، الأثر، الاستدامة والترابط، المشاركة، التنسيق والموائمة، القضايا القطاعية (مثل النوع الاجتماعي، الاعاقة، ...) والتواصل ونشر النتائج. اتت أبرز نتائج التقييم كالتالي؛

الملائمة

جاء التدخل متوافقاً بدرجة عالية مع الاحتياجات ذات الأولوية لدى الفئات المستهدفة. فقد جرى تحديد انعدام الأمن المائي المزمّن باستمرار بوصفه التحدي الأكثر إلحاحاً الذي يؤثر على استقرار الأسر وسبل عيشها وكرامتها. واستجاب المشروع لهذه الاحتياجات بشكل مباشر من خلال تأهيل شبكات المياه، وربط المنازل بالشبكات، وتنفيذ أنظمة تجميع مياه الأمطار، باستخدام حلول تقنية ملائمة للسياق. كما انسجم التدخل مع المبادئ الإنسانية، وأسهم في تعزيز الحق في المياه والالتزامات المتعلقة بعدم التمييز بموجب القانون الدولي.

الفعالية

حقق المشروع أهدافه ونتائجه المتوقعة. فقد جرى تنفيذ مخرجات البنية التحتية الأساسية وفقاً للأهداف المخططة أو تجاوزها، وأكدت إفادات المستفيدين أن هذه المخرجات انعكست في تحسن استمرارية تزويد المياه، وتراجع الاعتماد على استراتيجيات التكيف المكلفة، وتحسن الاستقرار الأسري. وأسهمت الأنشطة القائمة على النهج الحقوقي والمساواة بين الجنسين في رفع مستوى الوعي وتعزيز التفاعل مع الجهات المحلية المسؤولة، وإن كانت نتائج المكونات «الناعمة» متفاوتة بين المجتمعات المستهدفة. الكفاءة

أستخدمت موارد المشروع بكفاءة، لا سيما في ظل القيود الشديدة المتعلقة بالوصول والحركة والمشترتات. وقد دعمت الانضباط المالي، والإدارة التكيفية، وهياكل التنسيق الفعالة عملية التنفيذ. وتعود القيود المتبقية على الكفاءة في المقام الأول إلى ظروف التشغيل الخارجية، وليس إلى نقاط ضعف إدارية داخلية. الأثر

حقق التدخل آثاراً إيجابية واضحة على المستفيدين. فقد أدى تحسن الوصول إلى المياه بشكل أكثر موثوقية إلى تحسين ظروف المعيشة وخفض إنفاق الأسر على شراء المياه، مما عزز قدرتها على التكيف. كما دعمت تحسينات المياه الأنشطة المدرة للدخل والاستقرار السكني في المناطق المحرومة. وفي سياق الاحتلال، أسهم المشروع في حماية الحقوق والكرامة من خلال الحد من أشكال الحرمان واستراتيجيات التكيف الضارة، وتعزيز قدرة السكان على مساءلة الجهات المسؤولة عن تقديم الخدمات. الاستدامة والترابط

تعززت الاستدامة من خلال بنية تحتية متينة، وترتيبات مدمجة للملكية المحلية والتنسيق، وأنشطة موجهة لبناء القدرات. وأسهمت اللجان المشتركة والتعاون مع المجالس المحلية في تعزيز استمرارية الخدمات بعد انتهاء المشروع. ومع ذلك، تبقى الاستدامة عرضة لمخاطر موضوعية، تشمل قيود الوصول وانعدام الأمن، وعدم اكتمال تغطية الشبكات على مستوى المناطق كافة، وتفاوت مستوى الإرشاد المتعلق بالتشغيل والصيانة والاستخدام الآمن.

المشاركة وإشراك أصحاب المصلحة

كانت مشاركة المجتمع قوية خلال مرحلتي التنفيذ والمتابعة، ولا سيما من خلال اللجان المحلية والمجالس القروية التي أسهمت في تحديد الأولويات واختيار المواقع والإشراف، إضافة إلى تعاون المجتمع ومساهماته. في المقابل، كانت المشاركة خلال مرحلتي التصميم والتخطيط أكثر محدودة، واعتمدت بشكل رئيسي على هياكل قيادية، مما يشير إلى وجود مجال لتوسيع المشاركة وجعلها أكثر شمولاً في التدخلات المستقبلية.

التنسيق والموائمة

أظهر المشروع درجة عالية من الاتساق والتنسيق مع الجهات الفاعلة ذات الصلة في القطاع، ومع الهيئات ذات العلاقة في تقديم الخدمات المحلية. وتم تطبيق آليات تنسيق واضحة لتجنب الازدواجية وتعزيز التكامل، بما في ذلك التنسيق مع الجهات الرسمية، ومنصات التنسيق، والمجالس المحلية، وهيئات تقديم الخدمات المشتركة.

القضايا عبر القطاعية (مثل النوع الاجتماعي، الاعاقة، العمر، ...)

تم إدماج البعد البيئي بشكل أساسي من خلال الخيارات التقنية التي تحد من فاقد المياه، ومن خلال محتوى توعوي حول إدارة المياه والممارسات المرتبطة بها. في المقابل، ظل إدماج الحد من مخاطر الكوارث (DRR) ضمناً إلى حد كبير؛ إذ ظهرت فوائد تتعلق بالقدرة على الصمود من خلال تحسين البنية التحتية وزيادة قدرات التخزين، دون بلورة حزمة واضحة ومتكاملة للحد من مخاطر الكوارث. وتم إدماج التنوع الثقافي والمعرفة المحلية بقوة عبر الهياكل المجتمعية التي أثرت في اختيار المستفيدين، وتحديد

المواقع، والإشراف، وأنماط التفاعل. أما على صعيد النوع الاجتماعي، فقد حقق التدخل تقدماً جيداً في تمكين النساء على مستوى الوعي والمشاركة والفاعلية، غير أن الأدلة على إحداث تغيير هيكلي أعمق أو مستدام في علاقات القوة بين الجنسين لا تزال محدودة. التواصل ونشر النتائج يبدو أن إعداد التقارير المرحلية كان فعالاً ضمن قنوات المساءلة والتنسيق الأساسية، في حين أن نشر الدروس المستفادة خارج نطاق التقارير الرسمية ظل أقل انتظاماً وأقل توثيقاً.