



2012

**A Gender Analysis of
*Assistance to Small Farmers,
Breeders and Households in West
Bank and Gaza***



Prepared by CARE International
in the West Bank & Gaza

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Acronyms

CBO	community based organization
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PCBS	Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
RDA	Aqqaba the Rural Development Association
WATC	Women Affairs Technical Committee

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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Palestinians typically practice agriculture as a family business in which women and men work together with their animals on the land. With growing unemployment and increasing poverty rates, a more focused and strategic approach to supporting women's contribution to income generation is a viable approach to assisting the entire household. While it is clear that women can substantially contribute to increasing their household's income, gender equality trends related to access to resources, participation in economic and public spheres, and inclusion in decision making processes reveal a situation in which women are becoming increasingly less visible and have fewer livelihood options than men in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). This is illustrated by the wide gap in labour force participation rates, with women's rate at 17%, the lowest in the Arab world.

Although men are culturally considered to be the farmers, women undertake between 50% and 70% of household agricultural activities. These activities are largely unpaid and invisible, and include work in backyard gardens, small-scale subsistence farming, small animal breeding and work in greenhouses in addition to responsibilities for work inside the home. The agricultural sector in general has limited space for women to participate in or influence decision-making at household, community and national levels, despite their active involvement in daily work on the farm, in livestock care, and in food processing.

Traditionally, donor funding and NGO efforts in the agricultural sector, including those of CARE, have focused on supporting women with small-scale income-generating activities. These efforts have proved useful to an extent; however, evaluations of recent projects have revealed that while there are some important outcomes, there is little change in women's agency or in culturally embedded or institutional inequalities. CARE West Bank and Gaza has recently designed a new strategy in which the core priority is promoting gender equity and women's empowerment, and has developed an economic empowerment program and a gender equity and rights program to that end.

Findings from the research and analysis that informed the design of these two programs highlighted that gender inequity is embedded in both formal institutions and in cultural attitudes and practices in the oPt. Moreover, the occupation and internal political divides act as a multiplying effect to the issues related to gender inequity. Given this, women are doubly oppressed, and have been identified in CARE's programming as the most vulnerable population with which it works. This is clearly apparent in the agricultural sector, a core sector for Palestinians in general, and women in particular. More female than male headed households are food insecure, as women have fewer options than men to combat food insecurity. Men are more likely to own land and are the dominant decision makers in farming and household income generation. Men are also more likely than women to have knowledge of and access to business development services, credit and agricultural inputs. Thus, in an environment already facing

Key data highlighting inequities in women's and men's participation

- In 2004, the rate of women's participation in the labour force was 12.8%, and increased in 2007 to 15.7%. This compares with men's participation in 2007, at 67.7%.
- The rate was higher for rural women, reaching 20.4%. This is attributed to women's role in farming activities.
- In 2007 the overall participation of young people (15-24 years old) in the labour market was relatively low, at 44.2% for males and 8.2% for females.

Source: PCBS

access and mobility restrictions, men are more able to take advantage of agriculture based income generation options than women.

1.2. Summary of CARE's Work on Gender Equality

In the past few years, CARE West Bank and Gaza has strengthened its focus on gender equity and women's rights in line with CARE International's global expertise, strategy and priorities. CARE's programming in the West Bank and Gaza has always ensured an equal participation of women and men in various activities, but has shifted to place more focus on recognizing the power dynamics that marginalize women and continue to fuel various forms of societal discrimination. To ensure that all programming addresses this power imbalance, and that women have equal access, control and voice, CARE has developed a gender equity program that seeks to assist women and girls in exercising their choices and reaching their potential by addressing cultural attitudes and practices, agency, laws and policies, and access to and control of resources. This has been coupled with an intense organisational prioritization of gender equity, including building gender awareness and sensitivity into all job descriptions and forming a task force of staff committed to monitoring and improving CARE as a gender equitable organisation.

1.3. National Policy Outline

While numerous studies describe the important role of Palestinian women's struggles at all levels of society, gender issues have not been systematically mainstreamed into government policy implementation or NGO practice. There are significant challenges to gender mainstreaming, and to implementing gender transformative approaches to development in the West Bank and Gaza. This is especially true in light of divisions among Palestinians that include the schism between the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the geographical fragmentation within the West Bank itself. Challenges to gender transformative programming are compounded by poverty levels (households with 10 or more members have the highest poverty level at 58.5%); the negative economic impact of the Israeli policy on the Palestinian economy; high unemployment; women's low participation in the labour force; and gender inequalities in land and property ownership.

In response, the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has adopted several international agreements and established key legal and political institutions and strategies. One of these key institutions, the National Cross-Sectorial Gender Strategy, adopted the National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Women, which was also approved by Ministerial Cabinet in cooperation with various key players to promote gender equity in the national agenda, specifically in the areas of family law, education, nationality and residence rights, health, violence and honour crimes, economic participation and poverty, women prisoners, institutionalization of gender, and decision-making.

As indicated in various studies and data published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), however, women are discriminated against in ways that are incompatible with the provisions of international conventions and treaties, as well as Palestinian Basic Law, on gender equity. A lack of consideration of gender equity in national policy prevents women's active participation and weakens the women's valuable contributions in all

Women in the agricultural labour force

- The PNA estimates that women compose only 18% of the overall labour force.
- 22% of the agriculture labour force is women.
- In the West Bank women make up 15.4% of those employed in the agricultural sector. In Gaza that number is 7.8%.

Source: PCBS

economic, social, political and cultural spheres. Statistics published by the PCBS draw attention to issues of inheritance, where women often do not receive their fair share not necessarily because of legislation but because of cultural prescriptions around who is an appropriate land owner and who is not. In the political sphere, women have equal access to education, yet they remain dramatically under-represented in government and other decision making structures. Similarly, there is a large pay gap between men and women, and disproportionately fewer women occupy senior positions. Such structural and economic disempowerment is aggravated by traditional attitudes towards the role of women in the household and family.

Drawing on its more than 12 years of experience implementing food security and agricultural livelihoods projects in the oPt, CARE recognizes that this extends to the agricultural sector. Given the tradition of male dominance of the agriculture sector, it is critical to intentionally facilitate the involvement of women, who have limited employment opportunities, in order to harness their potential and create new spaces for women in the future. This is directly in line with civil society and government priorities, and with the policy section of the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture's (MoA) 2011-2013 sector strategy which aims to empower women and upgrade agricultural production by supporting women who are small-scale farmers, rural poor, or Bedouins.

Most ministries' commitments, however, to the principles of equity and equality have not translated into clear and gender-specific strategic objectives or action plans that integrate gender needs into ministry programs. This is the case, at least, for the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Social Affairs, in addition to the Ministry of Agriculture. In 2005, in order to ensure gender mainstreaming across different sectors, including the agricultural sector, the Palestinian Ministry of Women's Affairs helped to establish gender units in all ministries. However, a gap exists between the government's political will and actual implementation on the ground. Some ministries lack the will and commitment to implement decisions, hindering the gender units from acting on their mandates using ministerial structures. The units suffer from inadequate budget allocations and lack an adequate number of qualified staff with the required capacity and skills in gender mainstreaming. The prevailing culture within ministries is still not supportive of gender issues. If comprehensive and sex-disaggregated databases exist they are in need of updating.

1.4. Background to the Gender Analysis in the CIDA project

As CARE was designing its long term economic empowerment program, in which its agriculture work is a core component, it found a major lack of research on the way in which economic empowerment plays out from one community to the next, and at the level of households and individuals. Rigorous qualitative analysis of the different attitudes and perceptions of women and men is scarce. Instead, civil society and government alike continue to operate using widespread assumptions about certain sub-sectors, such as beekeeping, being more 'women friendly'

Assistance to Small Farmers, Breeders and Households in West Bank and Gaza Project Goals

Ultimate Impact: Improve resilient food security of vulnerable Palestinian women and men.

Outcome 1: Restored food production capacity for women and men, whereby women and men involved in farming activities will have access to resources, and improved production capacity through training, distribution of inputs, and technical services to improve food production capacity.

Outcome 2: Improved income generation capacity of vulnerable women and men, whereby women and men affected by conflict will improve income generation by ensuring quality of production, diversifying income sources and improving marketing capacity.

even though there is little supporting evidence.

For this reason, CARE conducted a gender analysis through the CIDA funded *Assistance to Small Farmers, Breeders, and Households in West Bank and Gaza* project, which was implemented from June 30, 2011 to December 31, 2012 by CARE and two local partners, the Palestinian Livestock Development Center in the West Bank and Ma'an Development Center in Gaza. The objective of the project was to improve food security and resiliency among vulnerable Palestinian women and men, targeting 19 communities in the West Bank and 15 communities in the Gaza Strip by providing agricultural inputs and strengthening a diverse range of income-generating strategies.

The project also sought to address gender issues and raise awareness through assessing gender-specific needs. This was achieved through a series of staged activities. First, two gender training sessions were conducted, one in the West Bank and one in Gaza, in order to meet the assessed needs of selected members of the participating CBOs as well as CARE staff. Second, CARE developed and disseminated a training manual in Arabic. It also conducted an orientation for field researchers who were tasked with carrying out the gender survey. Finally, it held focus group meetings with CBOs and project beneficiaries to build on the survey findings and dig deeper into the gender gaps found.

While the project focused on integrating women into all aspects of the agricultural livelihoods activities, CARE recognized the need to better understand the specific gender dynamics at play. Due to the project's short timeframe, a focus on addressing such dynamics at the deepest social levels would be unrealistic, so the project focused on conducting a gender analysis to build staff, partner and CBO understanding and awareness of core gender issues, and to result in recommendations for strengthening the role of women in the agricultural sector.

CARE's Gender Equity Program Director determined that taking a participatory approach to the gender analysis process and engaging staff and partners throughout would help to build greater awareness and understanding of gender dynamics. CARE's local partner in the gender program, the Women Affairs Technical Committee (WATC), was contracted to work with CARE to support this process. The approach had three components:

- 1. The Gender Gap Assessment:** Pre- and post-gender training needs assessments were carried out to inform the objectives of and assess the effectiveness of the training. Participants were asked to give examples of gender issues in agriculture from their daily lives through a number of practical exercises.
- 2. Gender Training:** CARE and WATC trained members of local partner organisations and provided training to CBO members in the targeted communities to help them in responding better to the needs of the women in their communities. This included five days of four-hour training with the overall objective of raising the gender sensitivity of male and female members of CBOs. Training touched on the difference between sex and gender, gender reproductive and productive roles, discussions of gender dynamics and definitions within the Palestinian context, practical needs and strategic interests, access to and control of resources, gender statistics and analysis, and theories of women's empowerment.
- 3. The Gender Analysis:** The Gender Program Director administered a survey using Survey Monkey and CARE and WATC followed this with focus group discussions. Findings were analysed and form the basis of this report.

The purpose of this report is to share the methodology and findings of this gender analysis, and to make recommendations about ways forward for improving women's role in the agricultural sector in the oPt.

1.4.1. Methodology

The gender analysis was intended to provide information to determine the most effective strategies to support gender equity in agriculture throughout the West Bank and Gaza. The main objective of the gender survey was to analyse the attitudes of men and women in the target communities on issues such as the gender division of labour, their inclusion in agricultural activities within and outside of the household, the market system and the related decision-making processes. The key questions that guided data collection and analysis were:

- **What is the gender division of labour (reproductive and productive roles) in agriculture?**
- **What is the extent of women's and men's access to and control over agricultural resources?**

Women and property ownership in oPt

- Only 5% of women in oPt possess land or have a share in land, compared to 24% of men.
- Only 7% of women own a house or real state property, compared to 57% of men.

These framing questions were selected to give a comprehensive set of information about men's and women's respective involvement in each sector and in each stage of the agricultural cycle, their shared and unshared tasks, and the degree to which gender divisions of labor are fixed. This information was then used to analyze factors influencing gender roles and mobility. Factors of time use and ownership as experienced within different agricultural sectors were also highlighted and compared both between the West Bank and Gaza, as well as between districts within each geographical area.

The gender analysis employed participatory research methods to collect relevant information. Gender equality data were collected using a survey that was developed by staff and partners with the guidance of CARE's Gender Equity Program Director and WATC. The survey was divided into two main parts. The first part included questions about respondents' profiles, including gender, age, social status, education, place of residence, as well as family profiles (number of family members, their gender and education), and information such as membership in a CBO. The main part of the survey consisted of questions on gender and agriculture touching on sources of income, gender division of labour both within the home and in agricultural sectors, time spent carrying out related activities, respondents' experience in different agricultural sectors, training services received, and access and participation in marketing and decision making processes (see Annex I: Survey).

Project partners recruited a balance of male and female field researchers, who attended a two-hour training led by CARE's Gender Equity Program Director and WATC to ensure they were clear on the survey questions and that they would conduct the survey itself in gender sensitive ways (taking into consideration time of day for visits, female researchers asking women questions, etc). After conducting the survey, researchers inserted the data into Survey Monkey with the assistance of CARE interns. The decision to use Survey Monkey was made so that staff and partners from all geographical locations could access a user-friendly tool and utilize the data to conduct their own analysis, rather than placing it solely in the hands of the lead researcher.

Nine hundred and fifty-seven individuals in West Bank (48.1% of the total survey population) and Gaza (51.9% of the total survey population), between the ages of 36 and 60 responded to the survey, with an equal participation of women (49.3%) and men (50.7%). Seventy-nine percent of respondents were male heads of households, 11.3% were female heads of households, and 9.3% were from households headed

by both men and women. The vast majority (85.1%) were married and 47.2% of females and males had received a basic education, with 23.4% of those achieving a general grade, 19.9% were classified as illiterate, and 5.8% had a Bachelor's degree. Annex II contains a complete description of the respondents' profiles grouped by sector (chicken farmers, farmers, livestock holders and beekeepers) under the categories of age, sex, place of residence, social origin, material status, number of family members, average monthly family income, monthly expenses, education level, and health status.

The major findings of the survey were initially analysed collectively by staff and partners in order to outline areas to be discussed further in the focus group meetings to increase understanding from the survey findings. Final questions were decided on by CARE's Gender Equity Program Director and WATC. A total of 18 focus groups (five mixed, seven all male and six all female) were held in nine communities in Gaza and nine in the West Bank, including a total of 110 women and 121 men. Separate groups were arranged for men and women to ensure openness and non-intimidation. Mixed groups were also held to understand the difference in perspectives between women and men. Focus group participants were selected from among households that practice diverse agricultural activities, including livestock breeding (cows, sheep and chicken), field farming, backyard farming and beekeeping. For more details, see Annexes 1 through 4.

Focus group discussions aimed to draw out more profound information on reproductive and productive gender divisions of labour, access to and control over resources (ownership), and gender-specific practical needs and strategic interests. The focus groups concentrated on questions regarding participants' observations about involvement of men and women in the identified agricultural sectors, on local communities' understanding of productive and reproductive roles between men and women, and the subsequent effects on decision making.

During the focus group meetings, participants were keen to discuss and interested in having their voices heard. They were very engaged and wanted their opinions to be documented. In some groups, some participants were quieter than others, but facilitators made sure to engage all of them, sometimes by asking that each person respond with their opinion and other times by directly asking those who did not answer certain questions. This method is allowed and encouraged in focus group methodology, with some researchers going further by giving clear instructions at the beginning of the meeting that every voice and opinion must be heard.

The subsequent chapters of this report will summarise the main findings of the study and present the analysis of the qualitative data.

2. Study Findings

The key findings of the gender analysis can be summarized as follows.

- Engaging women in agricultural activities outside of the house without ensuring that men take on some household chores eventually leads women to be overloaded with a double burden.
- When women take on alternative income generating projects, they enjoy neither increased access to nor control over resources because they are still burdened with the vast majority of household tasks.

- While the double burden is a key concern, it is also worth mentioning that many women expressed their willingness to increase their burdens in order to offer extra financial support to their families.
- Time spent on agricultural and household activities varies according to the type of activity. Chicken rearing and beekeeping projects require less time than livestock activities.
- The closer the project is to the home, the more likely it is that women will manage it (e.g. small chicken coops). This helps women to save time by remaining in the household vicinity, and avoiding travel outside of the home. Outside travel is still not entirely socially acceptable.
- The smaller the project, the less time invested by men. The larger the agricultural project, the more often men have ownership over it. When a project is relatively large, demanding of physical strength, and outside of the house, it is men who manage it.
- Women want to have ownership over their agricultural projects in order to contribute to the families' income rather than as an act of asserting their rights.
- Women are worried about having larger assets, especially those who farm vegetable produce, as they are already fully occupied with both family duties and work in the agricultural fields.
- Cooperatives and women's groups, rather than individual engagement, were found to be the most effective ways to create change and empower women within this context.

"It [food processing] is her duty; it is done inside the house. Men can't do the same as women in this field, and also it does not need machinery. Nevertheless men help sometimes"

- male participant, West Bank

In conclusion, firstly, women cannot have increased control over their agricultural projects or more decision making power unless reproductive and household labour is shared more equitably between men and women. When women end up with a double burden then the incentive to work outside of the home is devoid of any empowering factors. Secondly, limitations on women's mobility and their role in the public sphere constrains their engagement with agriculture to the 'backyard,' minimizing the opportunities for involvement in larger scale activities or accessing markets. Thirdly, overall, women spend more time working than men when we include both productive and reproductive activities, but men prefer to take on larger agricultural projects that require a lot of time because as breadwinners they believe it is their responsibility to take on projects that provide the most income. Fourthly, when agricultural projects are registered in a women's name, it does not mean that she will automatically have increased decision making power. In some cases a man will actively choose not to help with the project because he feels embarrassed that the project is owned by his wife. Cultural norms are a powerful factor. Even in cases when men and women share household labour more equitably, the man is less likely to demonstrate that in public (or even in front of his mother).

2.1. Gender Division of Labour

2.1.1. Overview

Achieving gender equality requires that societies change their assumptions about gendered divisions of work within and outside the household. In developing countries, women's work usually involves two components that clearly highlight how divisions of labour are gendered. They are responsible for the majority of reproductive work on the rationale that they are more biologically fit for this work, but they also do productive work. Men are often absolved from the former type of work. Some experts also

introduce a third component to women's day: their role in community politics. In this gender analysis, the first two roles have been studied.

2.1.2. Reproductive Roles

Women's reproductive roles include child bearing, taking care of all family members to ensure their health and well-being, housekeeping and other work that does not generate income but ensures the reproduction of a future workforce. To investigate gendered divisions of reproductive and productive roles in the target communities, respondents were asked which activities are performed by men, women or both, and the amount of time devoted to each activity daily. Household reproductive activities are mostly, if not wholly, considered women's work, with men playing only a very small role (if at all) in these activities.

As shown in Chart 1 below, female respondents noted that it is almost entirely women who perform food preparation (93.5% women's work); house work and cleaning (95%), and laundry (96%). Very few respondents suggested that both men and women perform these tasks, with 0.4% suggesting both are involved in food preparation, 0.7% in house work and cleaning, and 2.6% in laundry. Nobody indicated that these three activities are carried out exclusively by men. Some activities are, however, carried out more often by men than women. Thirty-nine point seven percent of men and 26.1% of women are involved in family finance activities, 46.4% of men and 25.7% of women are involved in shopping related to household activities, and 51.2% of men and 31.3% of women are involved in exterior home maintenance. More women (57.9%) than men (24.4%) are involved in interior home maintenance, on the other hand.

Chart 1: Women's Perceptions of Who Performs A Variety of Household Tasks

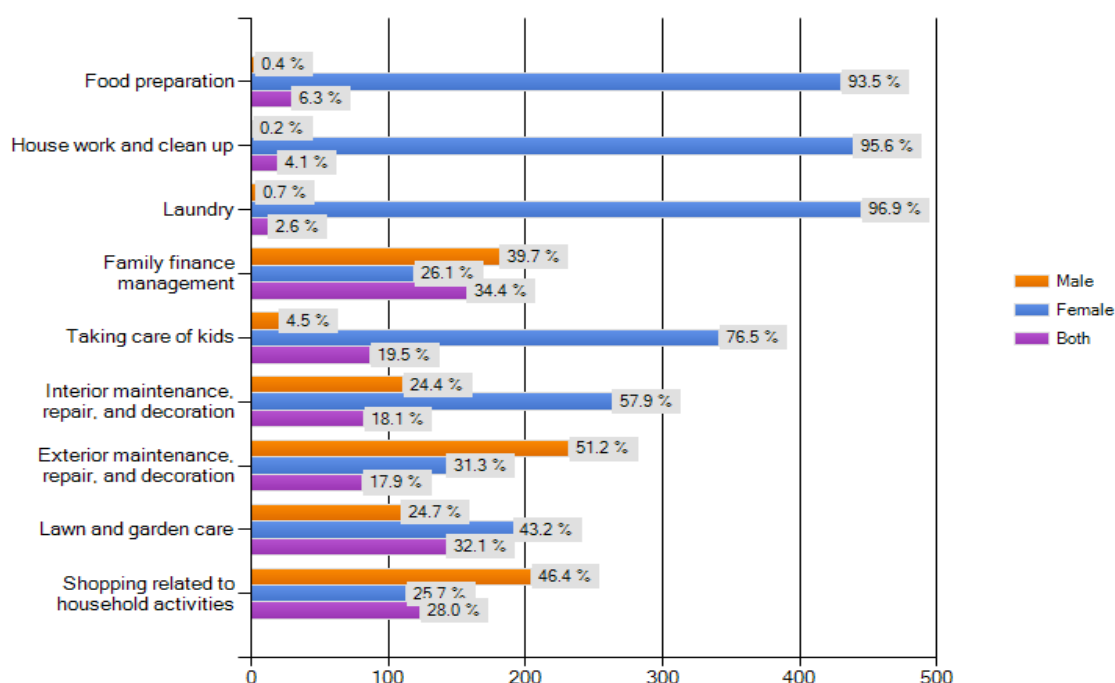


Chart 2 shows that men perceive of themselves as doing slightly more of the reproductive work that is typically associated with women's roles as well as more work that is associated with their own roles. Men affirmed that women perform food preparation 93.9% of the time, do most house work and cleaning (95.6%), and most of the laundry (96.6%). However, 57.0% of men said that family finances are their work. This contrasts with women's claim that men control family finances only 39.7% of the time. Men note that they take on more exterior home maintenance (55.4%) than women (22.4%) but less interior maintenance (28.3% by men and 52.1% by women). Finally, men claimed to take on shopping related to household activities 63.7% of the time, which is 27.4% higher than the amount of shopping women perceive that men do.

Chart 2: Men's Perceptions of Who Performs a Variety of Household Tasks

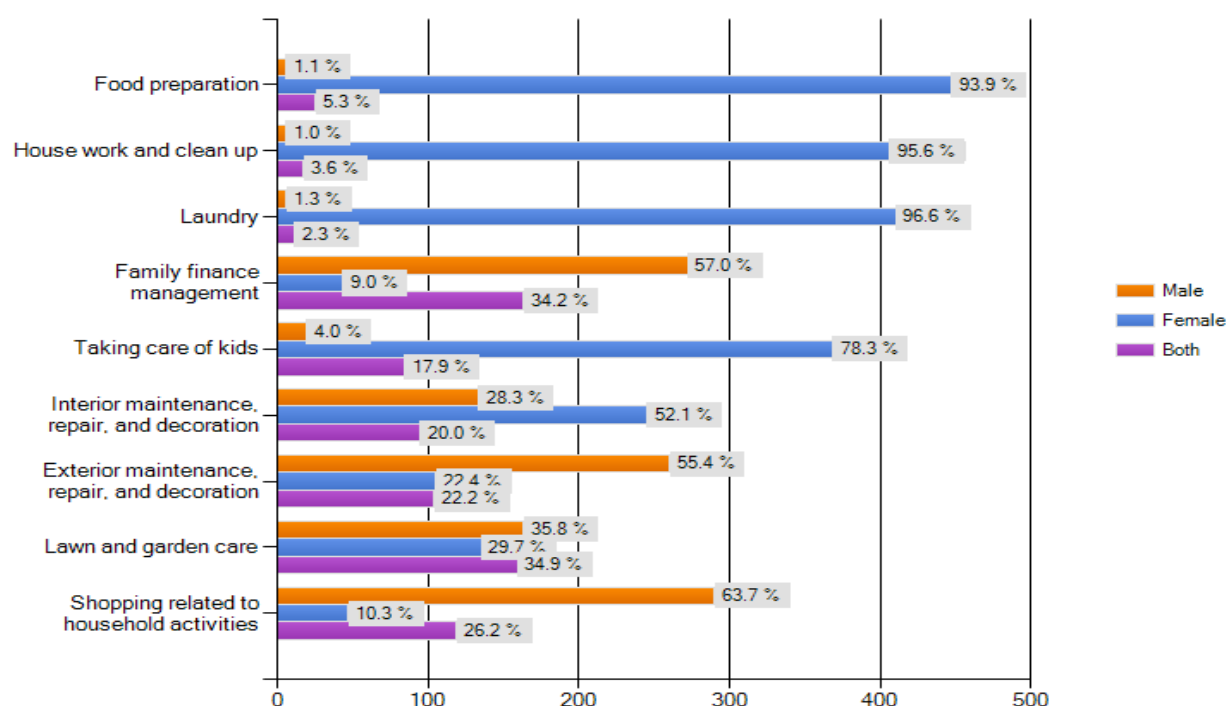


Chart 3: Women's Reproductive Time Use

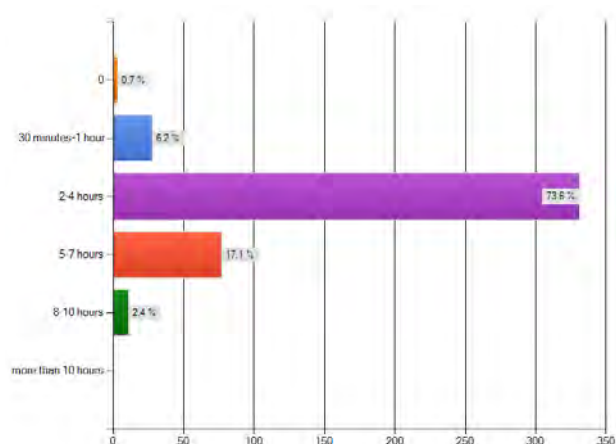
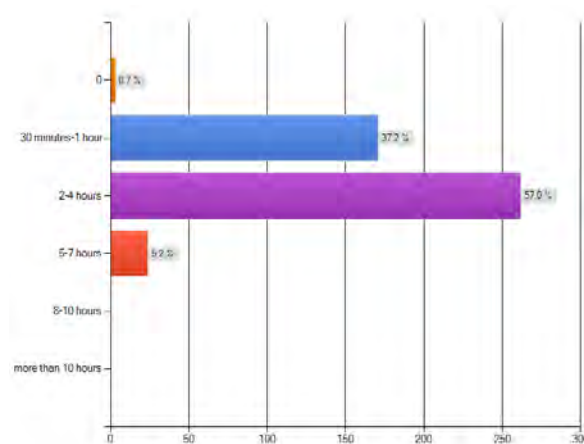


Chart 4: Men's Reproductive Time Use



"I wake up early, prepare breakfast for everybody, prepare the kids to go to school, clean and organise the house, all early enough to be in the field at 8:00am. Then, leave the field at noon, when the kids get back from school, prepare lunch and make sure that they eat well, and then go back to the field. Our life is like death, but we don't complain publicly because I know what he [her husband] will say. He will say: I can bring you help [in the form of a second wife]."

- Aisha, female participant, West Bank

As shown in Chart 3, 0.7% of women estimate that they spend 30 minutes to one hour on reproductive activities daily, 73.6% estimate that they spend two to four hours daily, and 17.1% spend five to seven hours. In contrast, 36.5% of men say that they spend 30 minutes to one hour doing reproductive activities daily, 16.6% of men say that they spend two to four hours daily, and 5.2% say they spend five to seven hours, as outlined in Chart 4.

The views expressed by focus group participants were consistent with the results of a time use survey prepared by the PCBS¹. The survey's results show that women spend 20% of their time caring for family members and doing household chores, while men spend 3% of their

time on the same kinds of activities. In addition, CARE noticed that in the PCBS survey the concept of time spent on work is understood differently and in a more narrow way, as it shows that women spend 2% of their time on "work" while men spend 21% of their time on these activities. In this narrow definition, the types of activities that women perform in the home with the family (reproductive work) is not considered "work." The figure of 2% might only include those women who are active in the formal job market. This number reflects the existing and pervasive ideology towards women's work, the time women spend on certain activities and generally the perception that women's time and work is not of equal value. The focus groups showed us that most men do not consider women's reproductive work as time consuming, and while they might agree that women are being oppressed, they attribute this to cultural norms which they accept as fact.

The focus group participants also mentioned that men make only a small contribution to the reproductive sphere. This is common in rural areas where men sometimes help at the household level but overall reproductive responsibility still remains with women. Furthermore, activities outside of the home, particularly those that involve the use of money, are noted to be carried out more often by men. Opinions among the focus group participants are that male-oriented activities outside of the home and financial management is often related to men's role as breadwinners, while women's activities inside of the home are related to cultural norms and practices that suggest women are more limited in their physical strength in comparison to men.

"A man is responsible for providing for the family, so he should work on big projects, because small projects do not cover all the family expenses. Also, a woman doesn't know how to manage big projects and she also has no time, as she should also be doing her work inside the house - her main responsibility."

- male participant, Gaza

Furthermore, based on what the focus groups in both Gaza and the West Bank showed, the time spent on activities varies according to:

1. The type of activity. Those working on chicken and beekeeping projects spend less time than those working on livestock activities. Also, in some beekeeping projects women spend one to

¹ Asi Sana. (2000). A paper presented at the United Nations Secretariat Statistics Division. Paper number: ESA/STAT/AC.79/2. Expert's Meeting on Methodology for Conducting Time-Use Surveys.

two hours, while men spend more time than that as they are actually the ones managing the beekeeping.

2. The size and number of the assets. In Gaza and the West Bank it was clear that the smaller the asset, the less time invested by men. When a project is relatively large, demanding of physical strength and outside of the house, it is men who manage it. The economic and financial aspect of the activity is what draws men to invest their time in it. For small assets (three beehives, 50 chickens), the financial revenue is not enough to push men to allocate their time to it fully. Men who participated in the Khan Yunis (Gaza) focus group, for example, clearly stated that women do not allocate any time for the projects. They also expressed that it is men who allocate the time and the effort needed, and this is why they need to have unilateral ownership, make all decisions and manage the projects.
3. The location of the assets. The closer the activity is to the home, the more time is saved for other activities, especially for household and childcare, and thus women are more likely to manage activities within the household vicinity. Chicken coops fall into this category.

"It is true that because there is an organisation in our village we are able to be active, and it encourages us to participate in many activities. But I think we need more economic empowerment."

- female participant, Gaza

"Each beehive needs 30 to 40 minutes weekly. I follow up on them and most of the work is done by my husband, he does the rest, which is more than what I do"

- female participant, WB

The survey also examined participation and membership in institutions and active engagement in public life. The existence of women's organisations and CBOs contributes significantly to the level of women's community activism and their participation in the public sphere. For example, in the village of Aqqaba the Rural Development Association (RDA) has opened a women's club that is helping to increase the number of

women participating in community activities. RDA works for the economic empowerment of rural women by providing grants to small businesses. This method of empowerment is considered socially acceptable and helps families to meet their economic needs. In the village of Beit Hassan, there is a women's organisation that works to empower women socially and politically. It has contributed to the participation of women not only in village life, but also in the public sphere, through encouraging women, especially members of the governing body of the organisation, to get out of the village and participate in awareness raising activities and workshops. It also enables women to be engaged in the public sphere in more acceptable manners, by working with other women.

With regard to community participation in cooperatives, membership is limited because there are high membership fees and poor services, or because (mostly male) farmers do not have sufficient confidence in the cooperatives' ability to fulfil their needs. Women were not members or active participants due to the fact that men participated too. This is a result of the cultural norms prevalent in most villages where there is a preference to separate men and women in the public sphere, and due to the fact that even in mixed gender cooperatives there is low gender sensitivity and men still take the dominant role in decision-making. Additionally, one important point that was raised by female participants who are members of local councils is that they are not able to actively fulfil their roles in the

"It is difficult for me to leave the house alone. My husband will disagree. How is it possible to participate in training, or attend a public lecture even at a women's centre without going together with other women!?"

- female participant

councils because men prefer to hold council activities during late night hours, which does not suit the women.

Generally speaking, both female and male farmers have low participation in public activities if there is no established organisation in the village or town. Organisational activities are generally weak for men and women and in most cases are limited to training sessions and meetings inside the town, with the exception of members of the administrative bodies and local councils who leave the village or town.

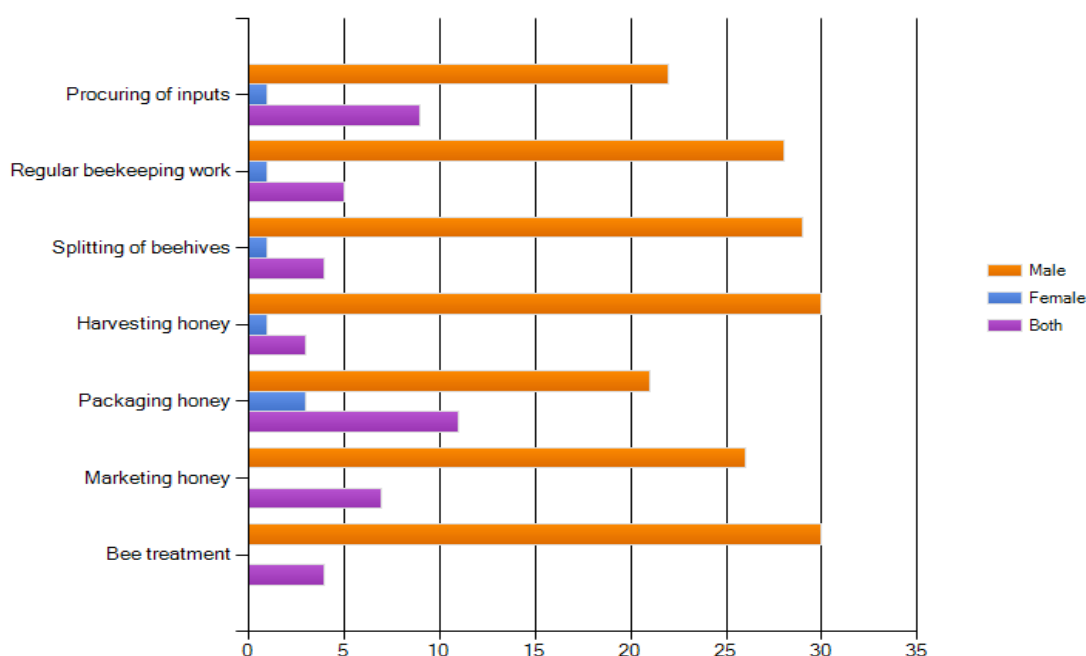
"I know about the news of the council from a male member that lives close to me. I am not invited to the meetings, and when they do [happen], it is late in the night, and I can't go out during the night because of the duties I have towards my children and household, and also because by the norms of my society, a woman does not go out alone in the night."

- female participant, Gaza

2.1.3. Productive Roles

Productive work involves activities by both women and men for payment in cash or in kind. Such work can be market based production resulting in monetary reparation, or it can be subsistence based or home production, which generates an in kind value. The research findings indicated that all productive agricultural activities, including livestock breeding, plant production, beekeeping, as well as marketing activities, are carried out mostly by men. This is especially true of beekeeping.

Chart 5: Beekeeping Activities are Typically Performed by Males, Females or Both



Among the diverse agricultural sectors, the only activities where men perform less work are livestock dairy product processing. Women lead almost no activities when it comes to marketing, plant production, pesticide and fertilizer spraying, or procuring inputs. However, the role of women in terms of layers and broiler chickens is the largest among all sectors if the activities are feeding, cleaning, and collecting eggs but, again, their role is not as dominant as men's, which includes input procurement, marketing, preparing the coops and equipment and maintaining the same.

Charts 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 show women's and men's roles in agriculture activities by sector (livestock breeding, plant production, chicken activities and agricultural marketing activities).

Chart 6: Livestock Breeding Activities Typically Performed by Men, Women or Both

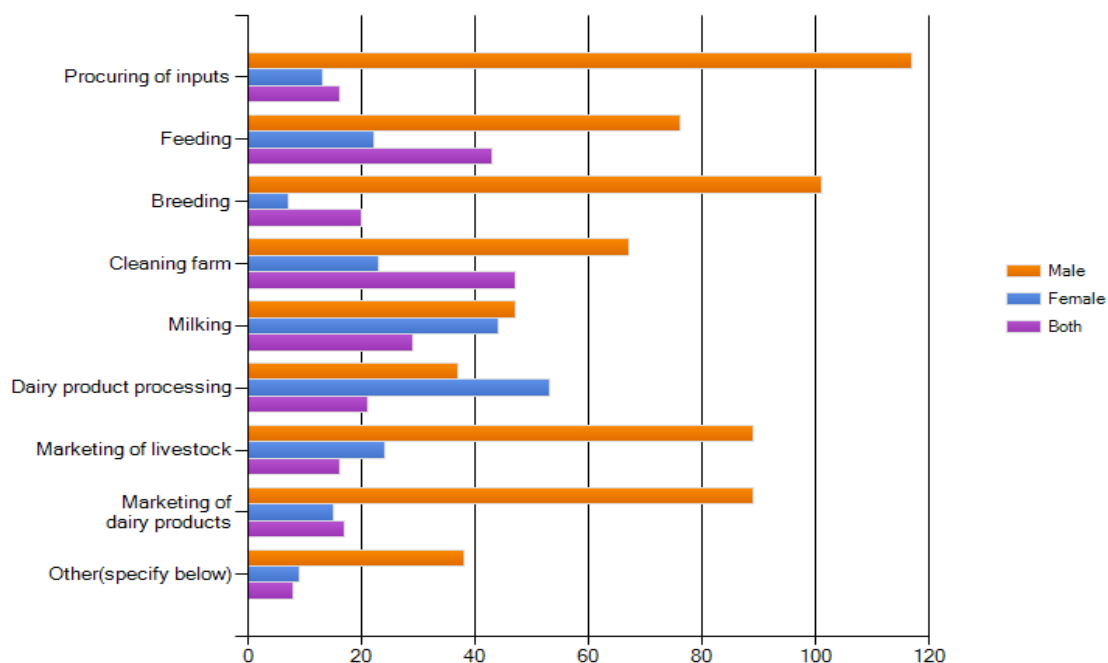


Chart 7: Plant Production Activities Typically Performed by Men, Women or Both

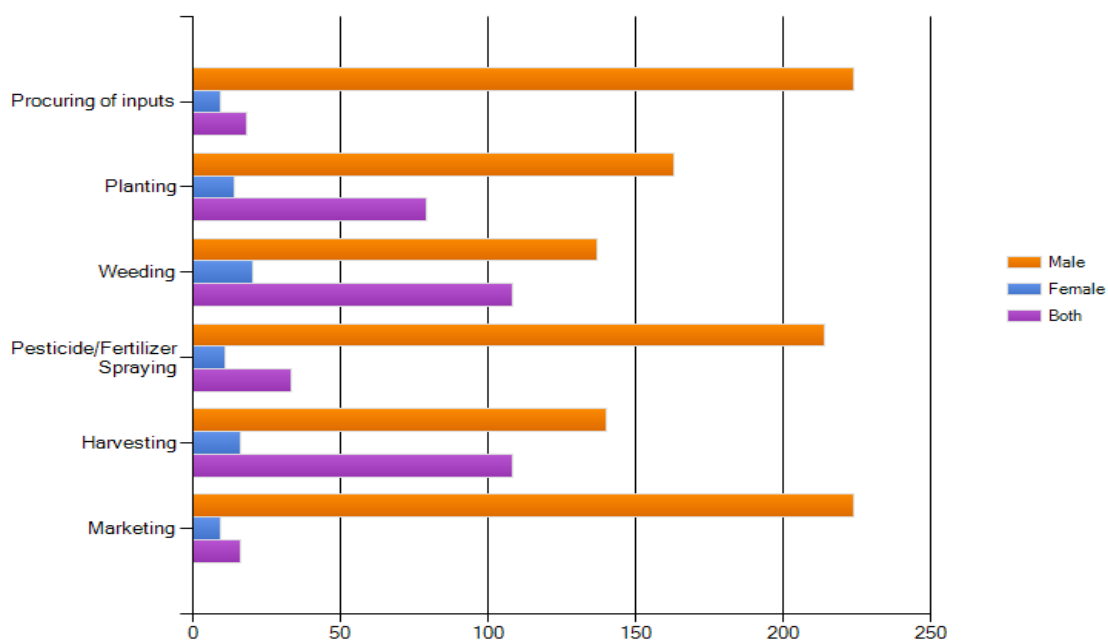


Chart 8: Layer and Broiler Chicken Activities Typically Performed by Men, Women or Both

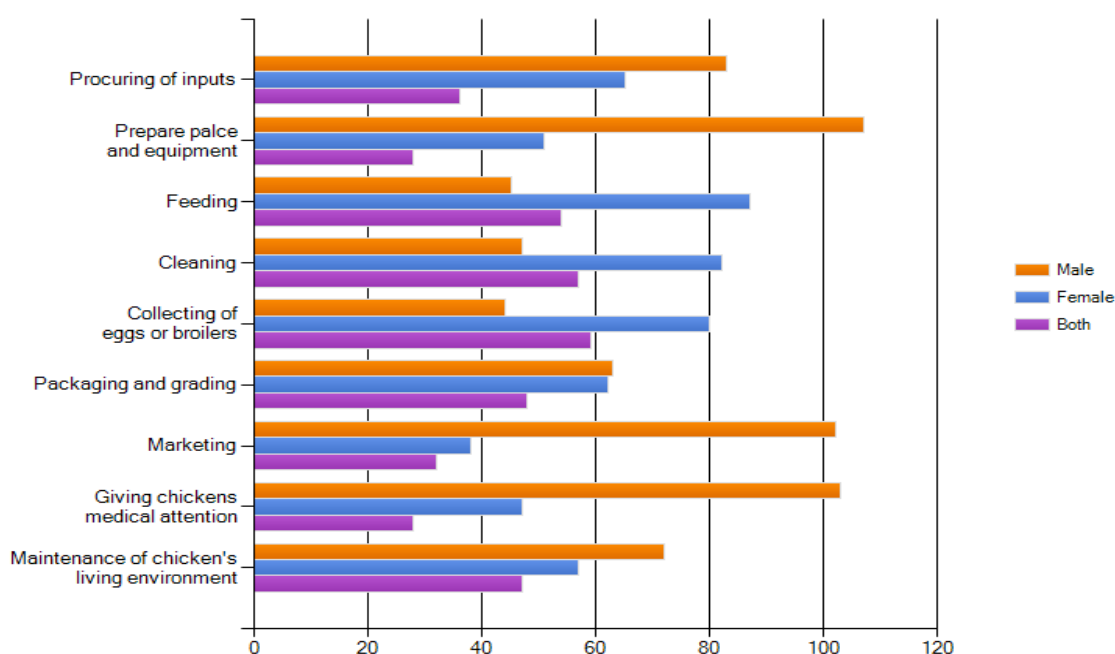
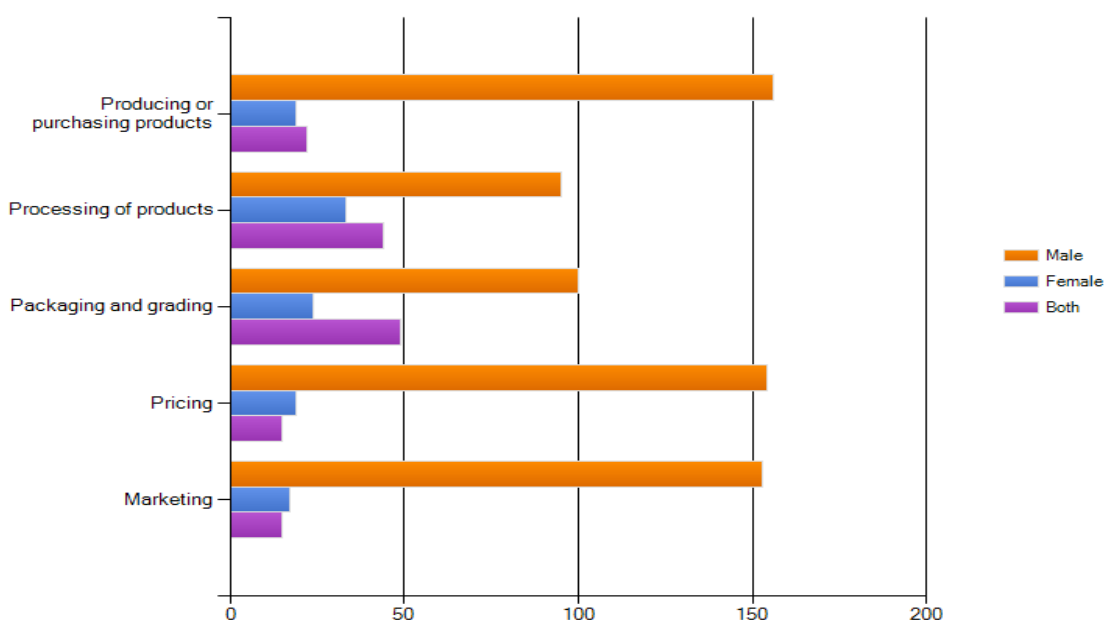


Chart 9: Agricultural Marketing Activities Typically Performed by Men, Women or Both

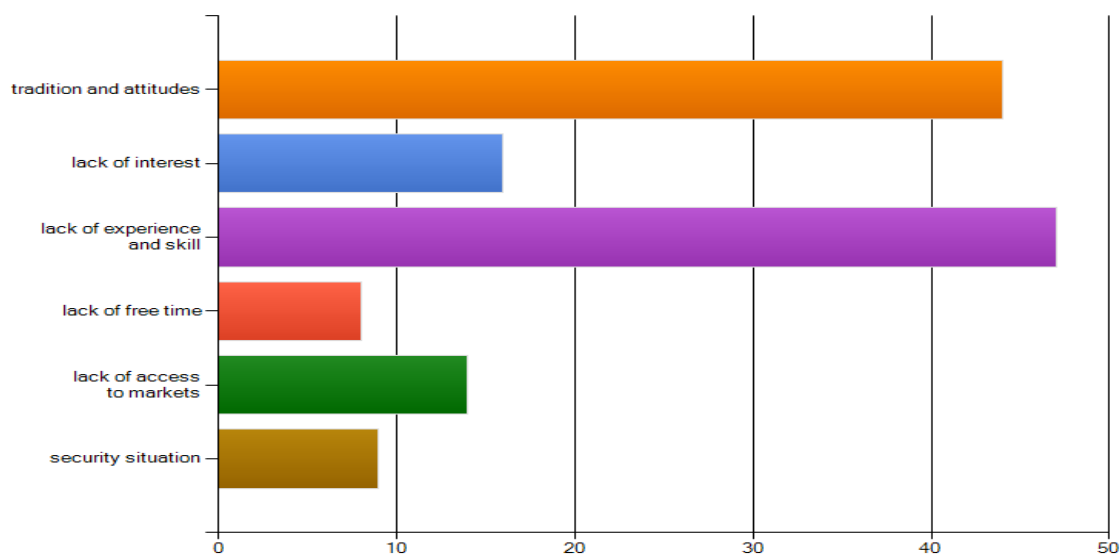


While there was some variance per sector in the levels of engagement by men and women, one common thread was clear: marketing and market based activities, including producing or purchasing products, processing products, packaging and grading, and pricing and marketing are primarily conducted by men. In parallel to the research findings, the focus groups indicated that home-based

activities most often carried out by women, such as growing vegetables or maintaining small animals in the backyard, do not receive the same degree of recognition as market-based activities. Additionally, those involved in market-based activities, primarily men, tend to have more power in decision making processes within the household due to their income earning capacity and ownership of important assets.

The research findings also showed that marketing difficulties was the third challenge that both women and men were facing in the agricultural sector, with a lack of profit and high input prices being the two key difficulties. As Chart 10 shows, lack of experience and skill and tradition and attitudes are the two main reasons for marketing difficulties. Men were more likely to cite the former reason, and women the latter.

Chart 10: Main Reasons for Marketing Difficulties



In the focus groups, when female and male members were asked about sharing responsibilities in the productive and reproductive spheres, the most common responses included:

- Some women said that they receive help from the males in their family, but that this is seasonal, inconsistent and based on the men's mood. It was clear that some of the women noted the help they received from men, but still maintained that it was not the men's role to do so.
- Other women said that they have to do all the work alone, both the agricultural and household work, and that it is a long and tiring day for most women. Women in Beit Hasan said that the long hours and double burden of agricultural work and household work affects their health and leaves them with less energy to do household chores as well as they would like to. Some men, such as those in the Ein Shibli focus group, were amused by the question of whether they take on household responsibilities.
- In Om-Dar-al-Khuljan, women think that it should be up to them how they choose to organise their time and subscribe to the notion that women should be able to conduct double the workload in order to be a 'good woman.' According to Khitam and Manal, two female focus group participants, "women should be able to organise their time, and have the will to do it all..."

it depends on how smart the woman is and if she is able to distribute her time so that it does not affect her work and role in the household.”

- For other women, they said that their husbands are convinced that they should be sharing household roles and responsibilities, but are hesitant to do so in front of others, especially their families. Many of the participants stressed the fact that agricultural activities are considered a family project and so all members of the family perform the needed tasks, including children.

There were some differences by sector:

- The discrepancy and unequal burden is seen clearly in livestock activities, where women allocate up to 70% of their time for livestock work. Women expressed their concern about the short time they spend on household chores, especially when it comes to following up on their children’s school work. In Aqabah village in Tubas, West Bank, some men admitted that they think that women are subjugated by cultural norms.
- In al-Nassaryiah in Nablus, West Bank, the focus group consisted only of men who work with livestock. Their responses were different to those of women who work with livestock. The men said that they are the ones to do most of the work, and that women are only assisting them. They also said that their children are the ones helping them the most, as it is considered a family project. When asked if they do household chores some responded that it is a personal choice whether or not to household work, others said this was impossible.
- In Tourah (Jenin, West Bank) CARE found a slight diversion from the common answers. Women said that male members of the family do in fact help them in the house, as well as in their agricultural activities. The agricultural assets in Tourah are small (50 chickens each) and those women who said that their husbands help them are in fact in the minority. The majority of women in the group were single or widowed women.

*“This is funny! Why are women in the house?
They are there to do all household work.”*

- Hassan, male participant

2.1.4. Implications on Women’s and Men’s Access to and Control over Resources

It was a widely spread assumption that men’s productive roles relate to their superior physical abilities, and that men play a key role in marketing products in part because of inequitable power dynamics between women and men within the household, which are culturally fixed and enforced over time. Interestingly, the findings of the survey indicate at least the following points in comparison between females and males as well as Gaza and West Bank with focus on ownership in the following manner.

- 23.1% of women in Gaza do marketing while only 10% of women do this in the West Bank. 43.1% of men do the marketing in Gaza while 60.9% are responsible for it in the West Bank.
- Women’s participation in specific agricultural activities is not necessarily reflected in their ownership of agricultural assets. For example, 29.6% of women and 52.8% of men own land. Fifty one point four percent of women and 33.5% of men have not sought ownership.
- Women perceive their productive efforts and involvement in projects such as *Assistance to Small Farmers* as “for the family.” When asked about ownership, common responses included these from two participants from the West Bank.

“I registered the project in my name in the organisation, and it is in my name but the project is

“I feel happy, stronger and more valuable when the project is in my name. It does not mean that I will do what I like with it, but when it is in my name I feel stronger.”

- female participant, West Bank

for the family.”

“It does not matter, in the end the project is for the family.”

Men, however, view it more as their own project that their family works with them to manage. As one man from West Bank said:

“It is mine, and the family works with me on the project.”

This double standard of ‘control’ is telling, whereby women cede their control and men do not, and spills over throughout the private and public sphere.

- Women with more education are more active and often answer that they would like to have ownership as it give them more independence and control over decisions related to the project.
- It is often assumed that women want to manage their own agricultural projects more to enhance their self-sufficiency than to profit from increased income. This was not the case for most women who participated in the focus groups. They are keen to have the opportunity to support their families financially and to share in the household expenses. They view their endeavour more as contributing to the well-being of their families, than as an act of asserting their own rights. This conclusion is especially true of women in the West Bank. In Gaza, on the other hand, this is the case for both female and male participants. Most of the agricultural assets in Gaza are relatively small in size and thus closer in proximity to their homes. Not all projects are funded by organisations, and many were started from participants’ own money, which had been saved when they still had permits to enter and work inside Israel. In the Gaza focus groups, participants said that their agricultural projects are no more than a tool to provide for their households’ basic needs.
- An interesting observation was made around men’s sensitivity towards being unable to fulfil the traditional role of breadwinner. This was true more for those in Gaza than the West Bank. Men expressed that the lack of choices and opportunities available to them makes them feel insecure and more defensive. This situation often opens up opportunities for women who need to fill the gap that is created when male family members become unemployed. Men end up trying to defend their social standing, which they believe is distorted when they are unable to provide for their families. CARE has observed a trend in which more women are taking initiative, and sometimes succeeding in changing restrictive societal perceptions as a result. At other times, however, CARE has observed greater resistance. As one man from Gaza said,

“I refuse to work on a project that is on land registered to my wife, or a project that is registered to her. I don’t work for her.”

This resistance has, in some instances, resulted in increased restrictions on women’s mobility.

- Focus group participants also expressed a connection between one’s ability to efficiently manage agricultural assets and ownership rights. Many said that ownership is not always a right, and that male participants think that women are not capable of doing what men do, and because men are better managers than women they should therefore have ownership of agricultural projects, with registration in their names. It revealed that the concept of ownership is linked to social stereotypes that men are better managers than women and therefore should retain control. Nevertheless, there were some different positions on this point between the West Bank and Gaza. Some participants suggested that women can do anything that men do. They provided examples to prove that women can efficiently manage a project, arguing that there was no reason why women shouldn’t register a project in their name. Women in Gaza believed that they had more financial management skills as they know first hand what the needs of the house and children are.

3. Conclusions

3.1. Revisiting the Gendered Division of Labour

Gender inequalities related to access to income generating opportunities, asset ownership, market participation and other key areas are conditioned by the gendered division of labour and traditional practices. It is clear that the gendered division of labour is to a major extent still based on cultural factors. Women articulated that they are able to do most of the work that men do, but culturally it is not acceptable. Men tend to think and articulate clearly that women aren't able to perform the activities they do. That said, when the focus group discussions progressed, the men often eventually admitted that women can perform the same activities. Most of the time, this change of opinion came when someone brought up the example of a female widow who has to do most, if not all, of the errands and work on her own. This analysis has raised the following summary points on the gendered division of labour in West Bank and Gaza.

- Women are assigned and themselves tend to take on less profitable tasks close to home while men control larger assets, own land and property and participate in the market, leading to a greater inequality and vulnerability in terms of ability to earn income and benefit from projects for women. This is a real issue in a context such as the oPt. **Where income earning opportunities are already highly restricted, this gender dynamic restricts them more for women than for men.**
- Major cultural barriers persist, with women themselves hesitant to challenge this situation because it could mean that their husband marries a second wife, because it could have other social and personal implications, or because women themselves are bound by their own understanding of what it means to be a 'good wife.' Men's identity is caught up in being a breadwinner, which is challenging to exercise in the current environment. At the same time, **if women are to be as secure as men and are to benefit equally from activities, the gendered division of labor must change.**
- The younger and more educated women are, the more assertive and clearer their ideas are about their rights. **In CARE's observation, awareness programs are having a great impact on younger generations. This could be leveraged for future change.**
- Women expressed their preference to maintain the status quo regarding gendered division of labour because **there is no guarantee that men will in fact take on activities within the reproductive sphere.** If men do not, women will end up with even more tasks and duties than they currently have. Women, especially those who farm vegetable produce, are worried about having larger assets because they are already fully occupied with family duties and agriculture work.
- **Social pressure on men prompts them to continue traditional roles,** even when they may think otherwise. In front of other men, men are inclined to hide the fact that they perform activities within the reproductive sphere, in other words that they "help" their wives. If a man says publicly that he helps his wife at home, he justifies it by stating that she was sick, or he was just in a helpful mood.

3.2. Revisiting Access to and Control of Resources

The *Assistance to Small Farmers* gender analysis raised the key point that once any project or farming activity is taken to scale, or worth a significant sum of money, men are almost exclusively in control. It has also raised the following points.

- The larger the agricultural asset (especially with livestock), the more it was men who had ownership over them. In the focus groups it was revealed that the larger income generating activities are family run, and are passed on to the male members of the family through inheritance.

"Even though it is my project, my husband is running it. Sometimes he tells me how he is spending the money and sometimes not."

- female project participant

As **inheritance is almost never given to female family members, project assets are funneled into the hands of men.** When men think of their agricultural assets they think of their sons as their helpers and successors, not their wives or daughters. As inheritance is in general one of the key ways in which women gain ownership, **these findings point to the need to reform or implement progressive inheritance laws in oPt.**

- There is a **large discrepancy in views about asset ownership. This can be seen as a reflection of gender power dynamics that shape the way women and men view and think about themselves and one another.** Women's perspectives on ownership vary. Some women expressed that they feel happier and more confident with a greater sense of responsibility when they have ownership over their agricultural assets. Others said that it is not important for them as in the end the agricultural assets are there to benefit the entire family. Male participants, however, particularly in Gaza expressed their opposition to registering assets in a woman's name. They said that assets should be in the name of the man because they believe a woman's place is in the home, that she should concentrate her time on raising children and taking care of the household, and that it is a man's responsibility to provide for his family. They also think that if women register projects in their names then it will take away from the man's social standing. There were some cases where men agreed that a woman can register assets in her name if she owns the land where the assets are kept, if she has the money to maintain them, or if she is widowed. This discrepancy provides the project with some opportunities for changing attitudes but also restricts the gender equality results that it can expect.
- Importantly, many of the participants in the focus groups did not actually own the land they used but rented it from its original owners. In some cases, despite the fact that a woman may be the one to perform most of the physical work on the rented land, the man is still the one who deals with the landowner and makes all arrangements as to how the land is going to be used, **keeping the ownership and power in their hands and barring women from equal autonomy and decision making.**
- For those who do own land, some **men expressed their clear opposition to using and working on land that is registered in their wife's name** (or that of other female family members). They consider this to mean that they are working for her. There were also some men who stated that that women are partners, and can own and register their assets as they please. An interesting case was found in Jabalya, Gaza where women receive land for their *mahr* (or bride price, typically given in money or gold, but given in land in this case). While land given this way is legally registered in the woman's name, it is stipulated in the contract that she cannot sell this land. This limits the extent to which women are able to control this valued asset.

"You've got to be skilled in negotiating with your husband on money issues. Do not show him that you are in control even though it is your project."

- female project participant

- Men will invest in larger activities that are more lucrative and are showing some resistance to women moving into this space. **This poses a challenge for women's and men's equal participation in and benefit from economic activities.**

3.3. Summary of Findings

A number of cultural issues influence men's and women's perceptions and their roles. Dominant images of Palestinian men as the breadwinner and the protector of the family shape and differentiate women's and men's behaviors such that men are required to seek jobs and earn an income, while women are limited to caring for the household and raising children. Women's economic participation is considered to be a secondary priority, and their mobility and role in the public sphere limited.

Gender inequalities are multiplied by the occupation. The inability of Palestinian men to fulfill their traditional duties as breadwinners has forced Palestinian women to take on new roles in the struggle for household survival. This often creates tension between men and women because neither are able to fulfill the roles they are accustomed to. Women often carry new burdens without any expansion of their rights, while men are often forced to accept new circumstances that are at odds with their expectations of masculinity.

By and large, regardless of their increasing role in productive activities, women still take on the bulk of reproductive roles inside the house. The survey findings affirmed that engaging women in agricultural activities outside of the house without ensuring that men take on some household chores eventually leads women to be overloaded with a double burden. When women take on alternative income generating projects, they enjoy neither increased access to nor control over resources, let alone decision making ability, including, in many cases in their own projects.

Women are more interested in agricultural activities to support their self-sufficiency than to engage in marketing and profit making. They are very interested in getting enough to provide their families, and expressed that this is enough for some of them. This conclusion is true especially in the West Bank and for female participants. Male participants, however, tend to own larger activities and are more interested in developing them and taking them to market, particularly in the West Bank. In this way, women align themselves more around meeting practical needs, while men are more likely to align theirs around strategic interests. Despite the shift in boundaries of what is regarded as acceptable behavior for some women, old attitudes remain in place, with some variations from place to place. Making a comparison between Gaza and the West Bank, to say nothing of comparisons among communities, without taking context into account might be misleading because the study shows that gender dynamics differ and offer a variety of entry points depending on the community in question.

Traditional social norms are still guiding women's and men's directions and attitudes towards themselves and others, and the findings of this report can be applied beyond the agricultural sector to women's role in society more broadly. Unbalanced gender relations were clearly manifested. The limited access to and control of resources and decisions that women have is a result of their more limited choices and opportunities. A gendered segmentation of roles, activities, obligations and spaces means that girls and boys voluntarily accept inequality in power relations. Cultural and political restrictions, together with fear of violence and insecurity, place restrictions on women's mobility and, consequently, their roles in areas such as marketing.

The analysis also shows that women's economic empowerment can be a strong vehicle towards social change *if* it is linked and correlated with legal reforms, awareness and, most importantly, with taking specific and concrete actions to make empowerment a reality.

4. Recommendations

While it makes perfect sense to want, as a primary motivation, to use projects to support the family, evidence from CARE projects in a number of countries suggests that doing this without attention to deeper rights and control issues reinforces gender inequalities in the very areas where more equality is needed if women are to effectively support their families. The findings from this gender analysis indicate a similar trend in the oPt, leading CARE and partner organizations to ask the following questions.

- How can interventions simultaneously ensure household security and women's autonomy, rights or empowerment?
- How can the division of labor become more equitable without seeing further harm to the situation of women, and encourage a change to men's thinking in a non-threatening way?

Women and men participants gave clear recommendations for improvement of gender relations in the project and in society in general, such as establishing women's groups, factories and cooperatives, and providing related machinery with clear ownership for women. Women emphasized that critically engaging men to gain their support was key in encouraging women's mobility and participation. Focus group participants emphasized that the solution to gender issues in the current context is collective mobilization for women. CARE concludes that this is a first good practice, but that it needs to be combined with mobilization and intentional activities to address deeper power imbalances.

"In the beginning, I just went for the training, but later on I attended lectures provided at the community center where I learned many new things such as election voting. I encouraged my mother to vote. She is illiterate. We went together to the municipal elections and she asked me to write the name of someone I myself did not vote for. I respected her will and wrote what she wanted."

- female participant

This gender analysis of *Assistance to Small Farmers* makes the following recommendations to CARE West Bank Gaza, its partners and allies.

Recommendation 1: Engage men in issues of the gendered division of labour, time and ownership, by joining forces with human rights and women's organizations so as to take a holistic approach to economic empowerment and gender awareness. Work with youth in target communities as potential agents for change.

Recommendation 2: Encourage local government agencies to support and link women's farming groups with markets and the private sector. Work closely with the MoA to provide practical examples and suggestions on how to implement their women's empowerment policy within the agricultural sector.

Recommendation 3: Create or strengthen women's groups to harness collective power. Encourage women to work jointly to achieve their needs. Collective action allows women to catalyze efforts and articulate positive examples of new gender roles while avoiding over burdening individual women with the onus

for concrete project results or gender change. By working in groups, women benefit from a support system and social networks. Group projects provide women with the means to engage with markets through greater mobility and efficiencies; and through economies of scale that reduce time burdens and move beyond individual backyard activities. In addition, it is more culturally acceptable and less threatening for men when women are involved in activities with a group of other women.

Recommendation 4: Establish women's farming groups as a way of boosting income, facilitating networks, sharing knowledge and **advocating for gender-specific needs and rights at regional and national levels.** Women's farming groups provide a means through which women access formal markets and are involved in key decision making processes.

Recommendation 5: Foster women's confidence in their abilities. Women as well as men believe that large projects require higher costs, greater technical skill and more male involvement. They may believe themselves incapable of carrying out large scale activities by themselves, but they are more likely to feel confident in implementing these activities in collectives.

Recommendation 6: Build women's capacity as farmers and producers, and **ensure that they have sustainable access to agricultural inputs and services.** Access to agricultural equipment, for example, enables women to spend less time in the field and frees up time for household work (if men aren't sharing this work). CARE has seen that the introduction of milking machinery has reduced the time that women spend on this and increased the time available to process the milk into dairy products for household consumption. At the same time, strategies, such as transparent household budgeting processes, are needed to change ownership and control patterns as access to machinery in and of itself may not guarantee women's ownership or productive participation.

Recommendation 7: Devise a specific "do no harm" strategy to mitigate issues such as women's potential lack of control over the project direction or over income and benefits at its end. Such a strategy is especially needed in short-term humanitarian projects such as *Assistance to Small Farmers* because these provide less space to address deeply rooted gender inequalities. Integrate the harm mitigation strategy into project implementation.

Recommendation 8: Improve women's access to markets and capacity for marketing through groups and cooperatives or other means. Consider conducting a gender-sensitive market mapping and devise strategies to overcome the movement restrictions that women face due to socio-political reasons.

5. Annexes

5.1. Annex 1: Quantitative Survey

1- Respondents' Data:						
1.1	Respondents Full Name (the name will remain confidential)	First Name	Second Name	Third Name	Last Name	
1.2	Gender	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male			
1.3	Age	<input type="radio"/> less than 18 <input type="radio"/> 46-60	<input type="radio"/> 18-21 <input type="radio"/> More than 60	<input type="radio"/> 26-35	<input type="radio"/> 36-45	
1.4	Marital Status					
	<input type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Engaged					
1.5	Respondent is head of household?					
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
1.5.1	If no, who is head of household? _____					
1.6	Educational level					
	<input type="radio"/> Illiterate <input type="radio"/> Basic <input type="radio"/> General Grade (Al tawjihi) <input type="radio"/> Intermediate diploma <input type="radio"/> Bachelor Degree <input type="radio"/> More than bachelor degree					
1.7	Respondents residency					
	<input type="radio"/> Gaza Strip <input type="radio"/> West Bank (Jenin /Nablu s / Tubas) 1.8.1 Governorate					
1.8	How would you classify your locality?					
	<input type="radio"/> Urban <input type="radio"/> Rural / Bedouin					
	<input type="radio"/> Rural					
		Mobile Number	Tel. Number			
1.9	Respondents Contact Information (optional)					
2- Household Data:						
2.1	No. Of Family Members					
2.2	Please fill out the following form with correct information:					
	Sex	Under 5 years old	From 5 – 18	From 18 - 60	Above 60 years old	Total
	Male					
	Female					
2.3	Is any household member in school or university				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
2.3.1	If yes, how many female students?	O1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5
2.3.2	If yes, how many male students?	O1	O 2	O 3	O 4	O 5
2.4	Are you a member of any CBO?				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
2.4.1	If yes, please indicate which activity is the main focus of the CBO					

2.5	Does any member in your family suffer from a chronic illness and/or disability?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
2.5.1	If yes, how many members within the family are suffering from a chronic illness and/or disability?	_____ <i>Persons</i>	
2.5.2	If yes, how many members who are unable to work because of the disability or the chronic disease?	_____ <i>Persons</i>	
2.5.3	Do you visit a doctor if you feel that you are sick?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3- Household Economy and Sources of Income:			
3.1	Agricultural work is for the household a:	<input type="radio"/> Main source of income <input type="radio"/> Secondary source of income	
3.1.1	Please indicate any other Source of Income of the household		
	<input type="radio"/> Unemployment programmes <input type="radio"/> Regular Employment <input type="radio"/> Daily Work <input type="radio"/> Part Time work <input type="radio"/> Other		
3.2	What is the average monthly income for the household (combined of all activities)?	_____ <i>NIS</i>	
3.3	Are you actively working yourself in the agricultural work?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3.4	Who else is working with you in the agricultural work?		
	<input type="radio"/> Husband/ wife <input type="radio"/> Children <input type="radio"/> All the family members <input type="radio"/> Relatives <input type="radio"/> Others _____		
3.5	Please circulate what you own from the following, and how many?		
	<input type="radio"/> Animals <input type="radio"/> Dunum (1000m ²) <input type="radio"/> Pees!? <input type="radio"/> Others _____	<input type="radio"/> ... sheep <input type="radio"/> ... goats <input type="radio"/> ... cows <input type="radio"/> from- to <input type="radio"/> from-to <input type="radio"/> mo <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
3.6	Do you have to pay your agricultural inputs' debts on a regular basis?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3.7	Do you have to pay your food debts on a regular basis?		
3.8	Have you been refused credit from a vendor during the last time	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3.8.1	If yes, what was the main reason? _____		
3.9	Has the HH sold assets / personal belongings in order to purchase food during the last period?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3.10	Does the H.H have other debts (not at vendor)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
3.10.1	If yes, what is the value of the outstanding debts? (<i>Israeli shekel</i>)	_____ <i>NIS</i>	
3.10.2	What was the main purpose for taking debt?		

4-Gender and Agriculture

Which agricultural activities are typically performed by male / female / both?

Livestock breeding			
Procuring of inputs	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Feeding	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Breeding	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Cleaning farm	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both

Milking	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Dairy product processing	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Marketing of livestock	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Marketing of Dairy products	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Other _____	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both <input type="radio"/>
	1/2-1 hour	<input type="radio"/> 2-3	<input type="radio"/> 3-4 <input type="radio"/> 4-6 <input type="radio"/> 7-8 <input type="radio"/>
	More		
Your daily time spent			

Plant production	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Procuring of inputs	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Planting	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Weeding	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Pesticide / Fertilizer spraying	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Harvesting	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Marketing	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Other _____	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
	<input type="radio"/> 1/2-1 hour	<input type="radio"/> 2-3	<input type="radio"/> 3-4 <input type="radio"/> 4-6 <input type="radio"/> 7-8 <input type="radio"/>
	More		
Your daily time spent			

Beekeeping			
Procuring of inputs Regular beekeeping working	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Splitting of beehives	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Harvesting honey	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Packaging honey	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Marketing honey	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Your daily time spent	<input type="radio"/> 1/2-1 hour	<input type="radio"/> 2-3	<input type="radio"/> 3-4 <input type="radio"/> 4-6 <input type="radio"/> 7-8 <input type="radio"/>
	More		

Layer and broiler chicken			
Procuring of inputs	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Feeding	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Cleaning	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Collecting of eggs or broilers	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Packaging and grading	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Marketing	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Your daily time spent	<input type="radio"/> 1/2-1 hour	<input type="radio"/> 2-3	<input type="radio"/> 3-4 <input type="radio"/> 4-6 <input type="radio"/> 7-8 <input type="radio"/>
	More		

Agricultural Marketing			
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Producing or purchasing products	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Processing of products	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Packaging and grading	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Pricing	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Marketing	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Your daily time spent	<input type="radio"/> 1/2-1 hour <input type="radio"/> 2-3 <input type="radio"/> 3-4 <input type="radio"/> 4-6 <input type="radio"/> 7-8 <input type="radio"/> More		
Household Activities	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Food preparation	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
House work and clean up	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Laundry	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Family finance management	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Taking care of kids	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Interior maintenance, repair, and decoration	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Exterior maintenance, repair, and decoration	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Lawn and garden care	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Travel related to household activities	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Both
Your daily Time spent	<input type="radio"/> 1/2-1 hour <input type="radio"/> 2-3 <input type="radio"/> 3-4 <input type="radio"/> 4-6 <input type="radio"/> 7-8 <input type="radio"/> More		
Do you have an experience in agricultural work ?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If yes, please circulate the type and level of your agr. experiences of the following:			
<input type="radio"/> Livestock breeding	<input type="radio"/> Excellent	<input type="radio"/> v. good	<input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> bad <input type="radio"/> v. bad
<input type="radio"/> Plant production	<input type="radio"/> Excellent	<input type="radio"/> v. good	<input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> bad <input type="radio"/> v. bad
<input type="radio"/> Beekeeping	<input type="radio"/> Excellent	<input type="radio"/> v. good	<input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> bad <input type="radio"/> v. bad
<input type="radio"/> Layer and broiler chicken	<input type="radio"/> Excellent	<input type="radio"/> v. good	<input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> bad <input type="radio"/> v. bad
<input type="radio"/> Agricultural marketing	<input type="radio"/> Excellent	<input type="radio"/> v. good	<input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> bad <input type="radio"/> v. bad
<input type="radio"/> Others _____	<input type="radio"/> Excellent	<input type="radio"/> v. good	<input type="radio"/> good <input type="radio"/> bad <input type="radio"/> v. bad
4.1 Where do you practice agriculture work?	<input type="radio"/> In- home stead <input type="radio"/> Out of my home stead <input type="radio"/> Both		
4.2 Did you receive training courses to improve your agricultural work?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
4.3 Did you receive any extension services to improve your agricultural work (from government / CBOs / NGOs or other)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
4.4 Do you, as a woman/man, have ownership over (part of) the land used for the agricultural work?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
4.4.1 If no, how you ever sought ownership or is it something you would like to seek in future?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
4.5 Do you, as a woman, hold the rental agreement on the land used for the agricultural work?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

4.5.1	If no, have you ever sought to hold the rental agreement or is it something you would like to seek in future?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.6	Are you, as a woman/man, able to rent additional land for the agricultural works?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.6.1	If no, are you interested in expending agricultural land in your name?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.7	Are you, as a woman/man, able to decide the number of agricultural units that you manage (# of dunums, # of beehives, # of sheep, # of chicken, etc)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.7.1	If no, are you interested in deciding on such matters?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.8	Are you, as a woman/man, able to procure all required agricultural inputs in the market place?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.8.1	If no, why not? _____		
4.8.2	Are you interested to procure all agricultural inputs in the market place?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.9	Are you, as a woman/man, able to market the produce from your agricultural activities?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.9.1	If yes, where do you market your produce? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="radio"/> From home (informal) <input type="radio"/> In the community <input type="radio"/> In the local market <input type="radio"/> In the district <input type="radio"/> Outside of country _____	
4.9.2	If no, what is the main reason?	<input type="radio"/> tradition and attitudes <input type="radio"/> Lack access to markets <input type="radio"/> Lack of marketing skills <input type="radio"/> Overloaded with work <input type="radio"/> Other _____	
4.9.3	If no, are you interested in marketing the produce yourself?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.10	Are you, as a woman/man, able to set the price of the agricultural produce you sell?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.11	What are the main challenges that you are facing in practicing agricultural work? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="radio"/> Lack of profit <input type="radio"/> Overload of work <input type="radio"/> Lack of experience <input type="radio"/> Marketing difficulties <input type="radio"/> Insufficient extension services <input type="radio"/> Low quality of inputs <input type="radio"/> Lack of interest <input type="radio"/> High prices of inputs <input type="radio"/> Low prices of produce <input type="radio"/> Small-size of agricultural activity	
4.12	Do you benefit from agriculture work?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
4.13	If yes, what are you as a woman/man benefiting from participating in agriculture work?	<input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____	<input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____
5- Resources			
5 Questions on resource usage			
5.1	Are you, as a woman/man, deciding on the way profits / incomes from agricultural activities are being used in the household?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
5.1.1	If no, who is deciding?	<input type="radio"/> Husband <input type="radio"/> Male relative <input type="radio"/> Jointly (husband and wife) <input type="radio"/> Other _____	
5.2	Are you, as a woman/man, able to use part of the profit for personal	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

use?		
5.3 Do you, as a woman/man, feel that you have control over the resources at your household?		O Yes O No
5.3.1 If yes, what are the types of resources that you have control over? (multiple answers possible)	<input type="checkbox"/> Produce <input type="checkbox"/> Cash / money <input type="checkbox"/> Physical assets <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
6- Other		
6 Other related questions		
6.1 Would you like to attend training courses to improve your experience?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I would attend <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I may attend <input type="checkbox"/> No, I am not interested	
6.2 Do you feel that you are able to react to solve problems at the household level in absence of husband or head of household?	O Yes O No	
6.3 Are you interested to become a member of a CBO?	O Yes O No	
6.3.1 If yes, which type of CBO activity has your interest?		
6.3.2 If no, why not?		
6.4 Do you, as a woman/man, have a bank account in your name?	O Yes O No	
6.5 Did you participate in any election? (local government, CBO, local committee, other?)	O Yes O No	
6.6 Do you follow the daily news?	O Yes O No	
6.6.1 If yes, how do you access the news?	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> TV <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper <input type="checkbox"/> Announcements in the community <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
6.7 Do you visit a doctor if you feel that you are sick?	O Yes O No	

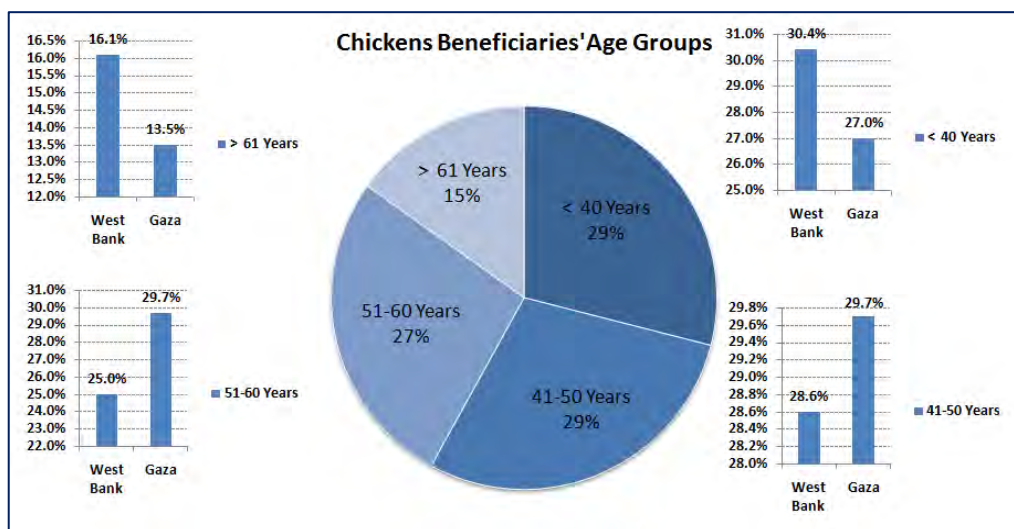
Do you have any comments or anything else to add?

-END -

5.2. Annex 2: Survey Respondents' Profile

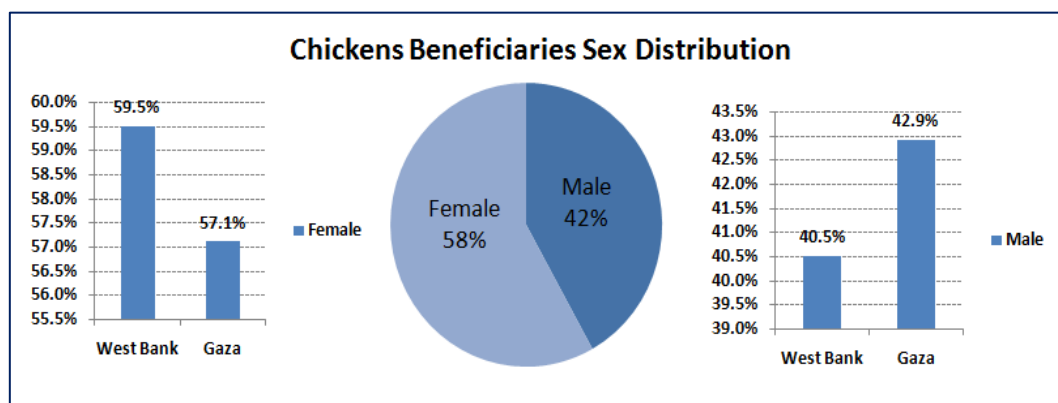
1. Chicken Beneficiaries:

a. Age:

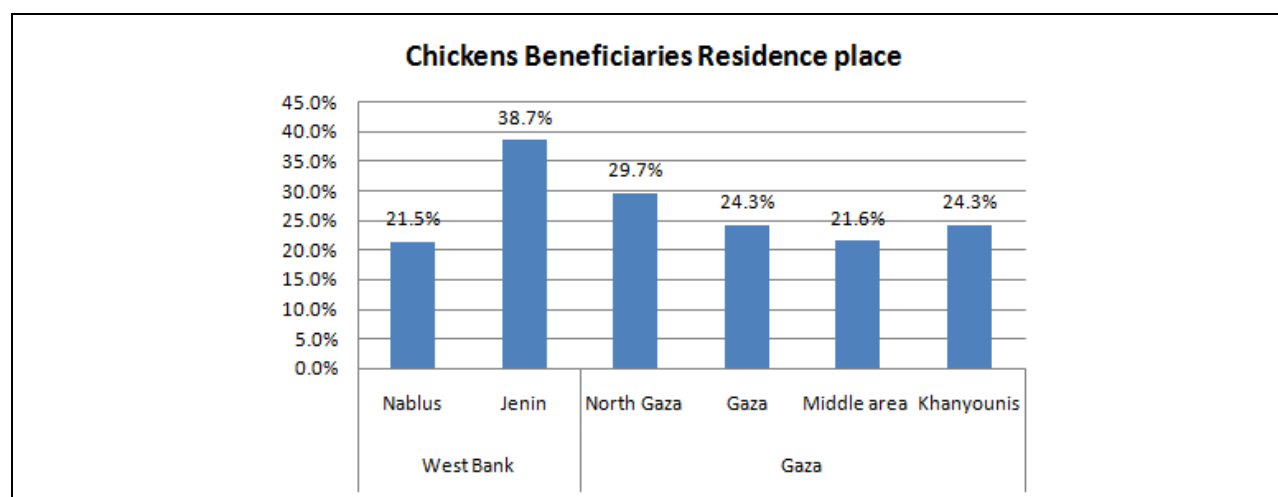


The average age of respondents are 48.59 year in both West Bank and Gaza (48.21 year in West Bank and 49.16 year in Gaza); and the age of respondents range from 25 to 76 years old both West Bank and Gaza (from 25 to 76 years old in West Bank and from 31 to 75 years old in Gaza) and classified in age groups as less than 40 years 29% in both West Bank and Gaza (30.4% in West Bank and 27% in Gaza); from 41 to 50 years 29% in both West Bank and Gaza (28.6% in West Bank and 29.7% in Gaza); from 51 to 60 years 26.9% in both West Bank and Gaza (25% in West Bank and 29.7% in Gaza); and More than 61 years 15.1% in both West Bank and Gaza (16.1% in West Bank and 13.5% in Gaza)

b. Sex:

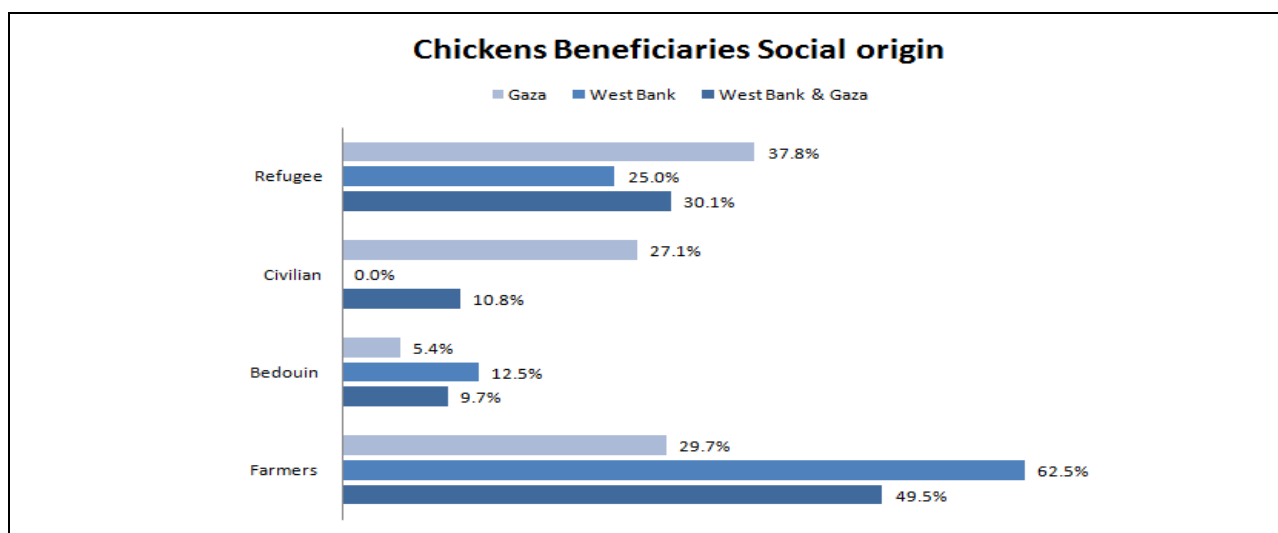


41.9% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are men (40.5% in West Bank and 42.9% in Gaza) while 58.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are women (59.5% in West Bank and 57.1% in Gaza)



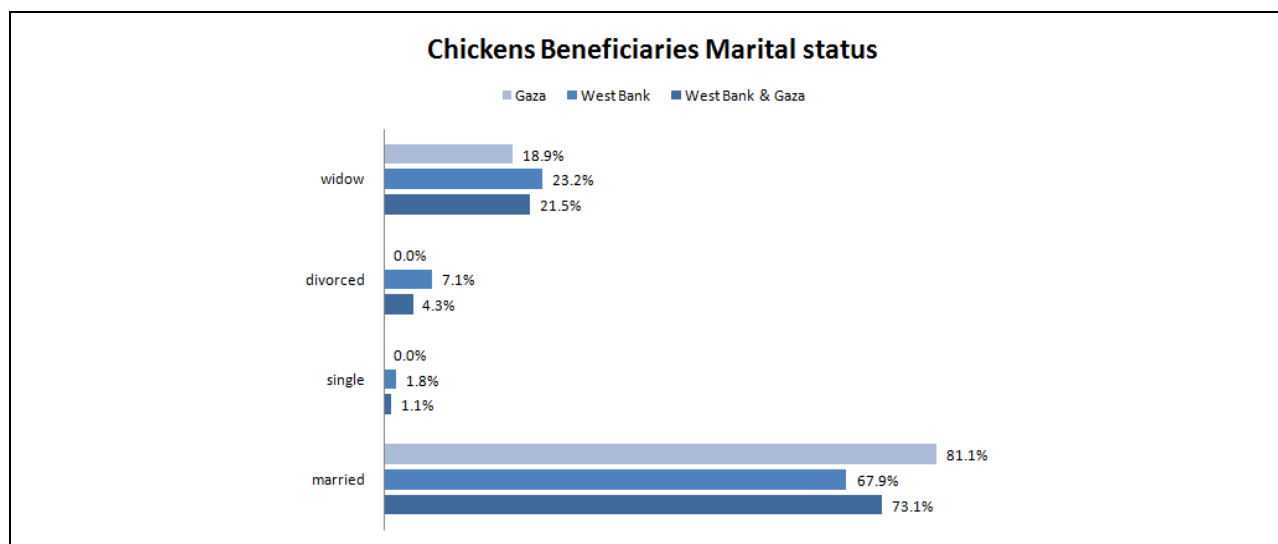
c. Residence place:

29.7% of respondents from North Gaza governorate; 24.3% of respondents from Gaza governorate; 21.6% of respondents from Middle area governorate; 24.3% of respondents from Khanyounis governorate; 21.5% of respondents from Nablus governorate and 38.7% of respondents from Jenin governorate.



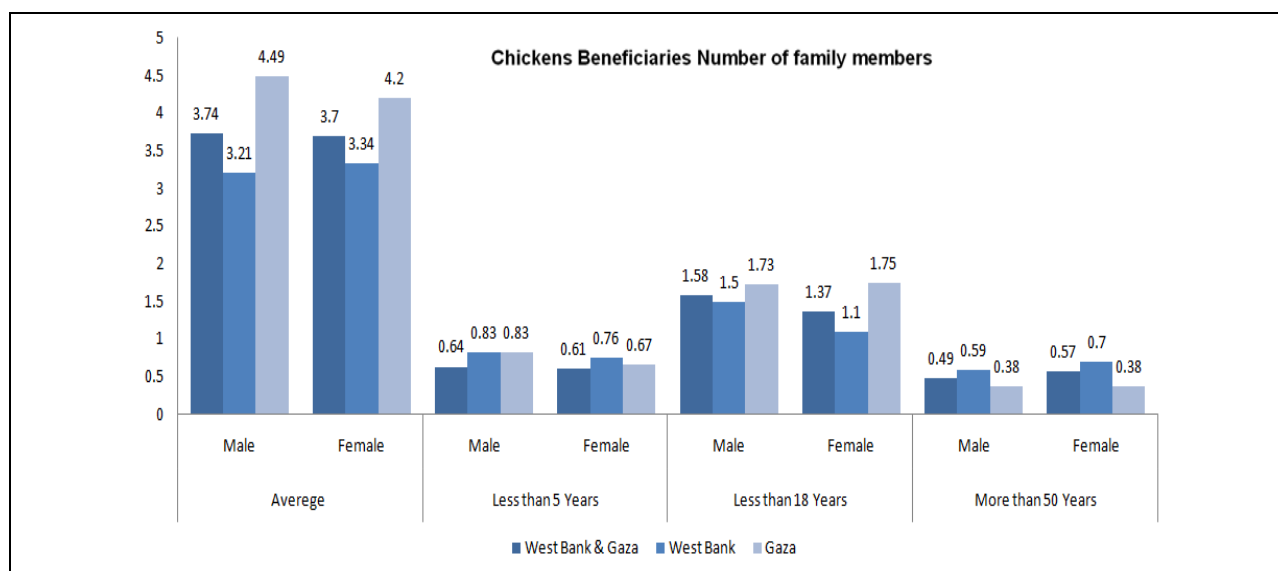
d. Social origin:

49.5% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are farmers (62.5% in West Bank and 29.7% in Gaza); 9.7% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are Bedouin (12.5% in West Bank and 5.4% in Gaza); 10.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are Civilian (all of them from Gaza); and 30.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are refugee (25% in West Bank and 37.8% in Gaza).



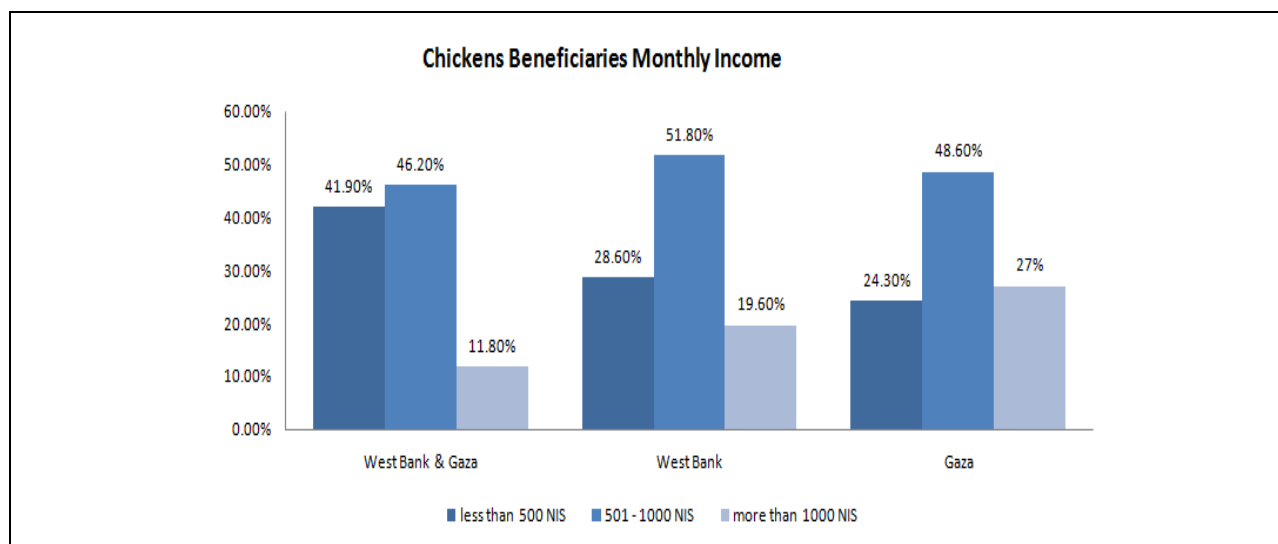
e. Marital status

73.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are married (67.9% in West Bank and 81.1% in Gaza); 1.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are single (1.8% in West Bank only); 4.3% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are divorced (7.1% in West Bank only); and 21.5% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are widow (23.2% in West Bank and 18.9% in Gaza).



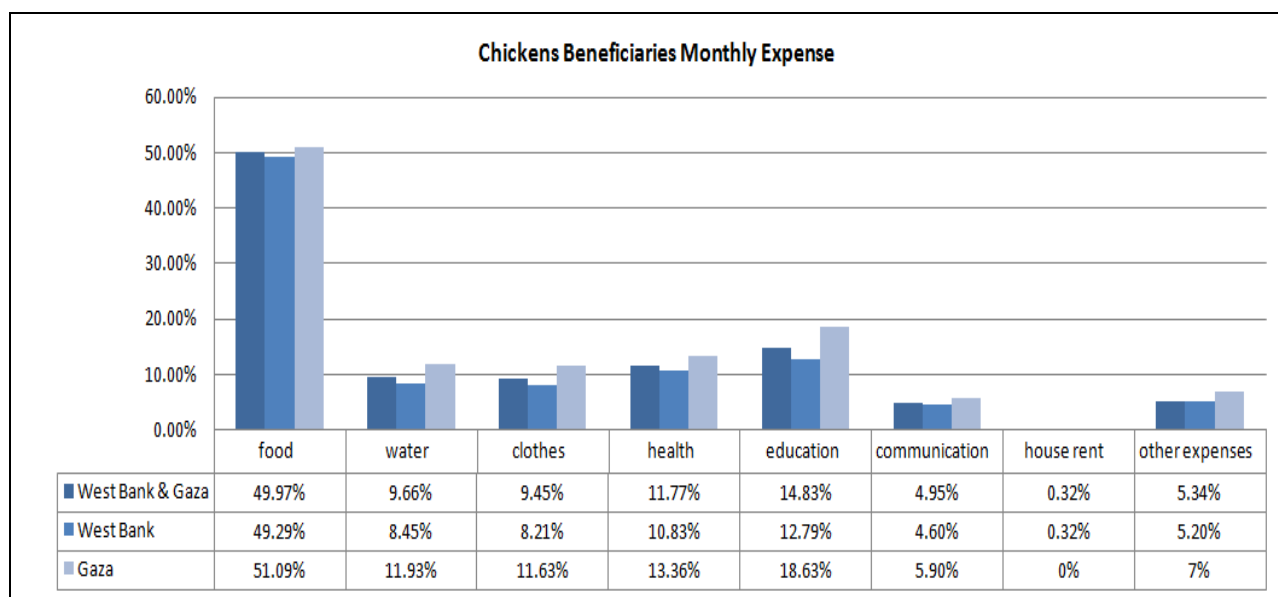
f. Number of family members

The average number of family members of respondents are 3.74 male and 3.7 female in both West Bank and Gaza (3.21 male and 3.34 female in West Bank and 4.49 male and 4.2 female in Gaza); and classified as family members with age less than 5 years old 0.64 male and 0.61 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.83 male and 0.76 female in West Bank and 0.83 male and 0.67 female in Gaza); family members with age less than 18 years old 1.58 male and 1.37 female in both West Bank and Gaza (1.5 male and 1.1 female in West Bank and 1.73 male and 1.75 female in Gaza); and family members with age more than 50 years old 0.49 male and 0.57 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.59 male and 0.7 female in West Bank and 0.38 male and 0.38 female in Gaza).



g. Family Average Monthly Income

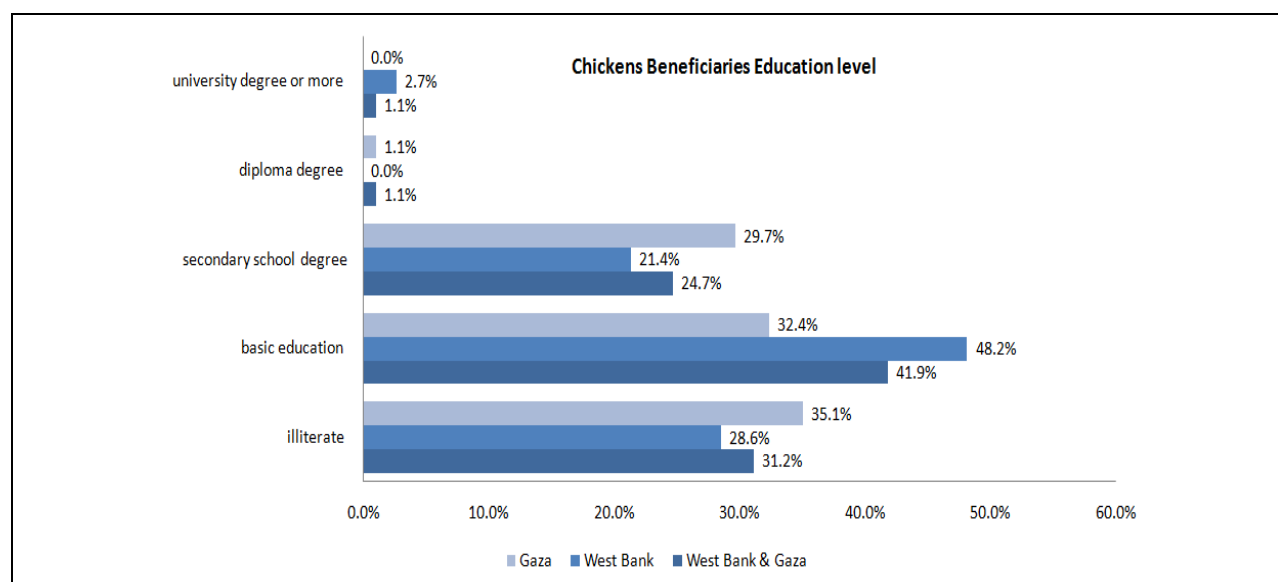
The average family monthly income of respondents is 713.55 NIS both West Bank and Gaza (853.75 NIS in West Bank and 501 NIS in Gaza); and classified as 41.9% of respondents family monthly income less than 500 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (28.6% in West bank and 24.3% in Gaza); 46.2% of respondents family monthly income from 501 to 1000 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (51.8% in West bank and 48.6% in Gaza); and 11.8% of respondents family monthly income more than 1000 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (19.6% in West bank and 27% in Gaza).



h. Percentage of monthly expenses:

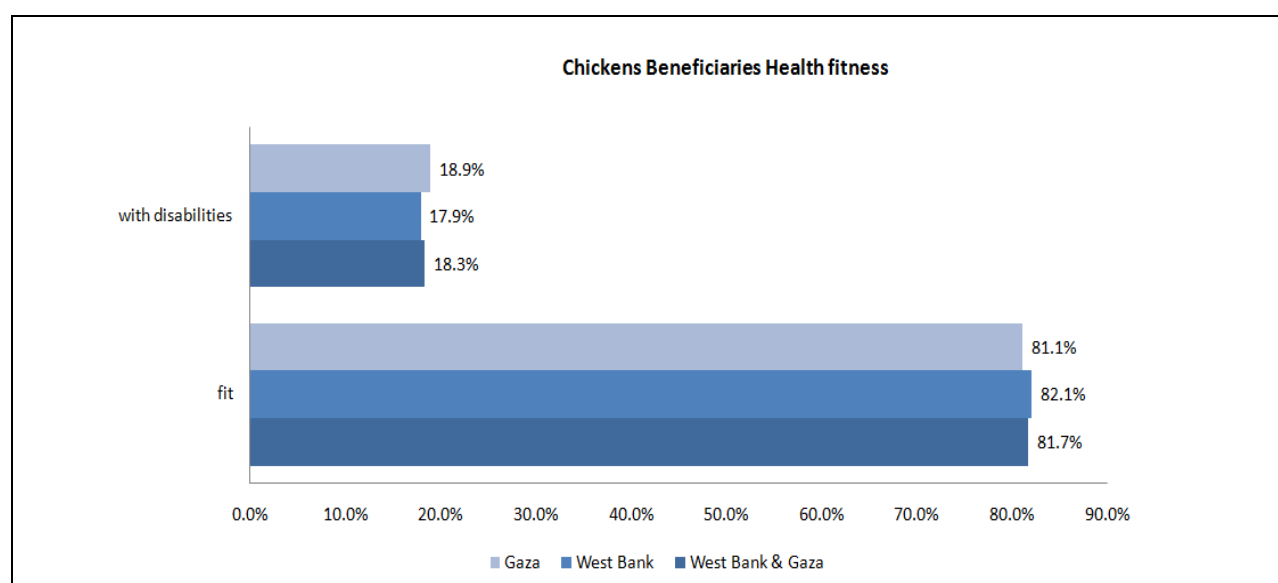
The percentage of monthly expenses of respondents classified as 49.97% on food in both West Bank and Gaza (49.29% in West Bank and 51.09% in Gaza); 9.66% on water in both West Bank and Gaza (8.45% in West Bank and 11.93% in Gaza); 9.45% on clothes in both West Bank and Gaza (8.21% in West Bank and 11.63% in Gaza); 11.77% on health in both West Bank and Gaza (10.83% in West Bank and 13.36% in Gaza); 14.83% on education in both West Bank and Gaza (12.79% in West Bank and 18.63% in Gaza); 4.95% on communication in both West Bank and Gaza (4.60% in West Bank and 5.90% in Gaza); 0.32% on house rent in both West Bank and Gaza (0.32% in West Bank and 0% in Gaza); and 5.34% on other expenses in both West Bank and Gaza (5.20% in West Bank and 7% in Gaza).

Gaza);4.95% on communication in both West Bank and Gaza (4.6% in West Bank and 5.9% in Gaza);0.32% on house rent in both West Bank and Gaza (0.32% in West Bank only); **and** 5.34% on other expenses in both West Bank and Gaza (5.2% in West Bank and 7% in Gaza)



i. Education level:

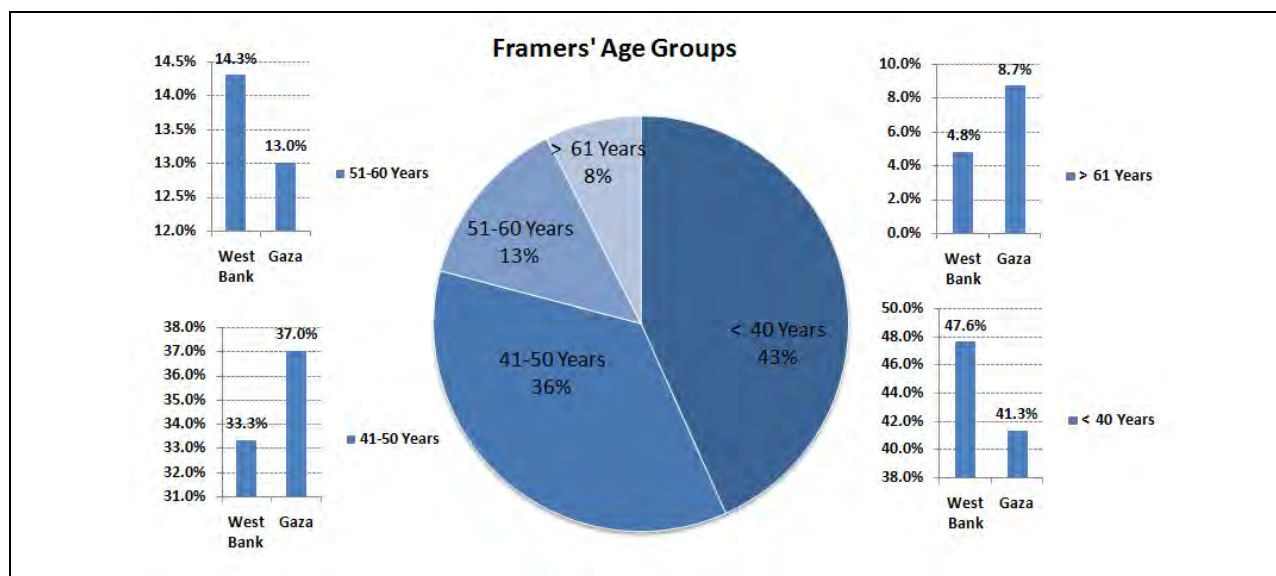
31.2%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are illiterate (28.6% in West Bank and 35.1% in Gaza); 41.9%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with basic education (48.2% in West Bank and 32.4% in Gaza); 24.7%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with secondary school degree (21.4% in West Bank and 29.7% in Gaza); 1.1%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with diploma degree (1.1%from Gaza only);and 1.1%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with university degree or more (2.7% in West Bank only).



j. Health fitness:

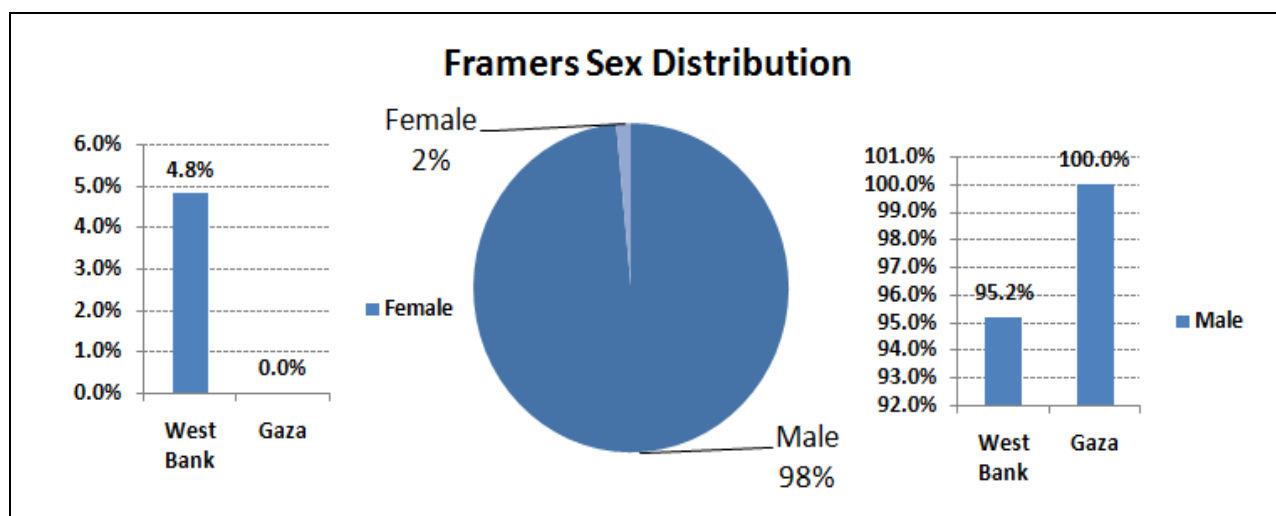
81.7% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are fit (82.1% in West Bank and 81.1% in Gaza) while 18.3% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with disabilities (17.9% in West Bank and 18.9% in Gaza).

2. Farmers/agricultural field laborers



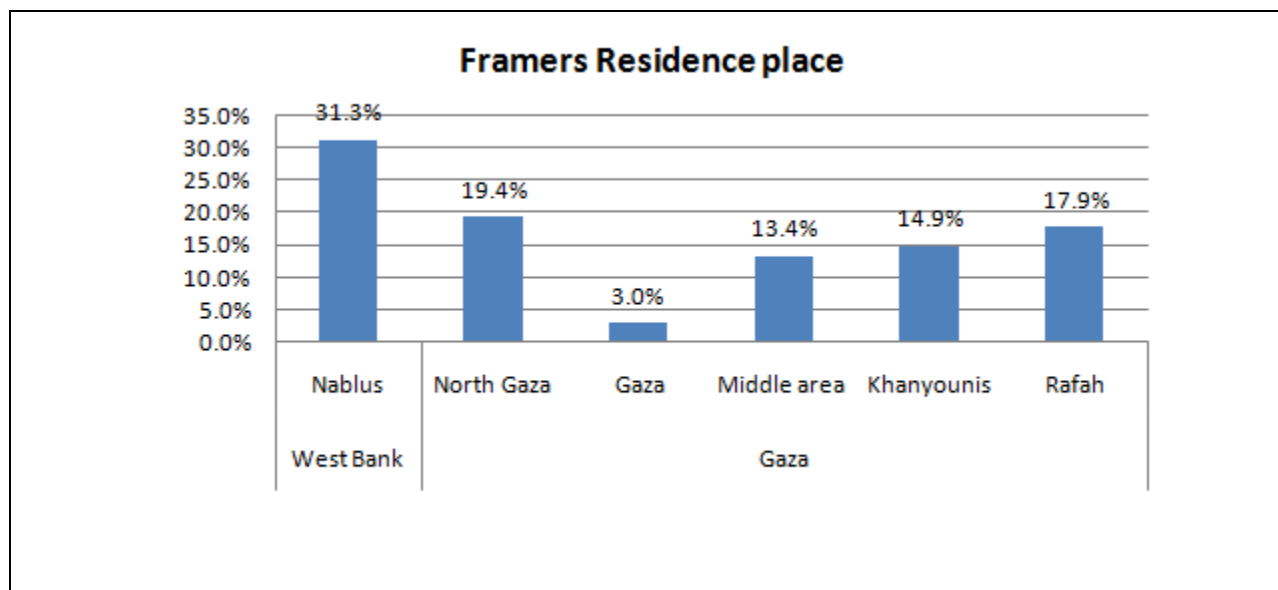
a. Age

The average age of respondents are 43.57 year in both West Bank and Gaza (43.05 year in West Bank and 43.8 year in Gaza); and the age of respondents range from 23 to 84 years old both West Bank and Gaza (from 23 to 84 years old in West Bank and from 23 to 70 years old in Gaza) and classified in age groups as less than 40 years 43.3% in both West Bank and Gaza (47.6% in West Bank and 41.3% in Gaza); from 41 to 50 years 35.8% in both West Bank and Gaza (33.3% in West Bank and 37% in Gaza); from 51 to 60 years 13.4% in both West Bank and Gaza (14.3% in West Bank and 13% in Gaza); and More than 61 years 7.5% in both West Bank and Gaza (4.8% in West Bank and 8.7% in Gaza)



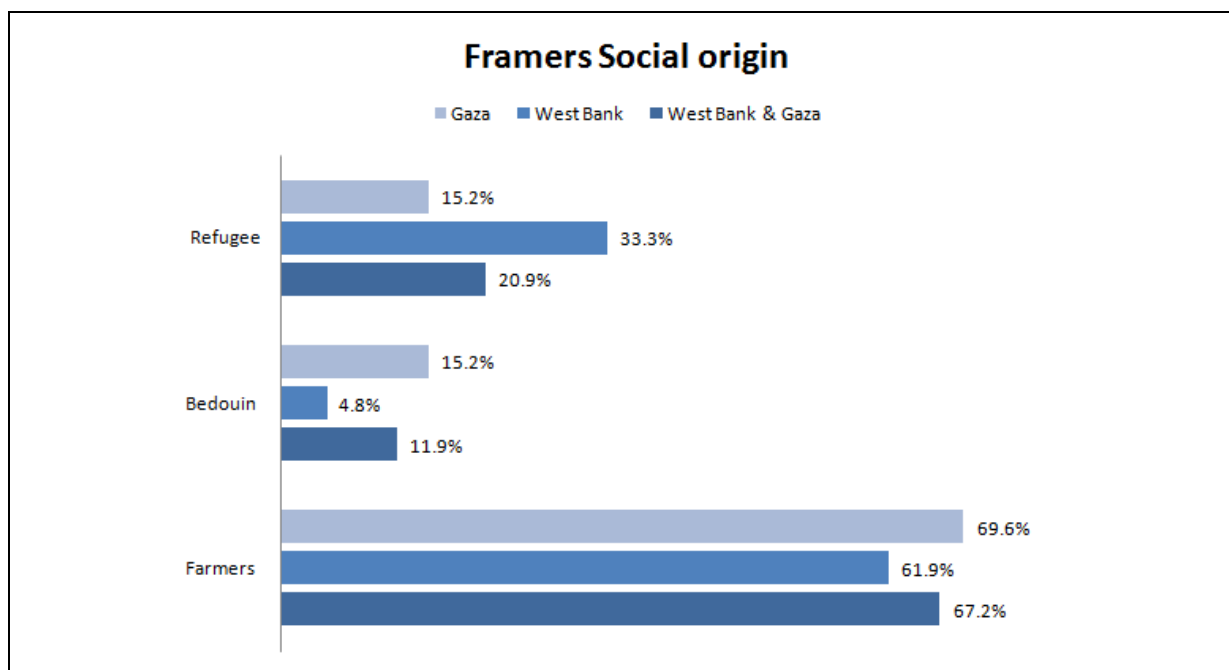
b. Sex:

98.5% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are men (95.2% in West Bank and 100% in Gaza) while 1.5% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are women (4.8% in West Bank only)



c. Residence place:

19.4% of respondents from North Gaza governorate; 3% of respondents from Gaza governorate; 13.4% of respondents from Middle area governorate; 14.9% of respondents from Khanyounis governorate; 17.9% of respondents from Rafah governorate; and 31.3% of respondents from Nablus governorate.

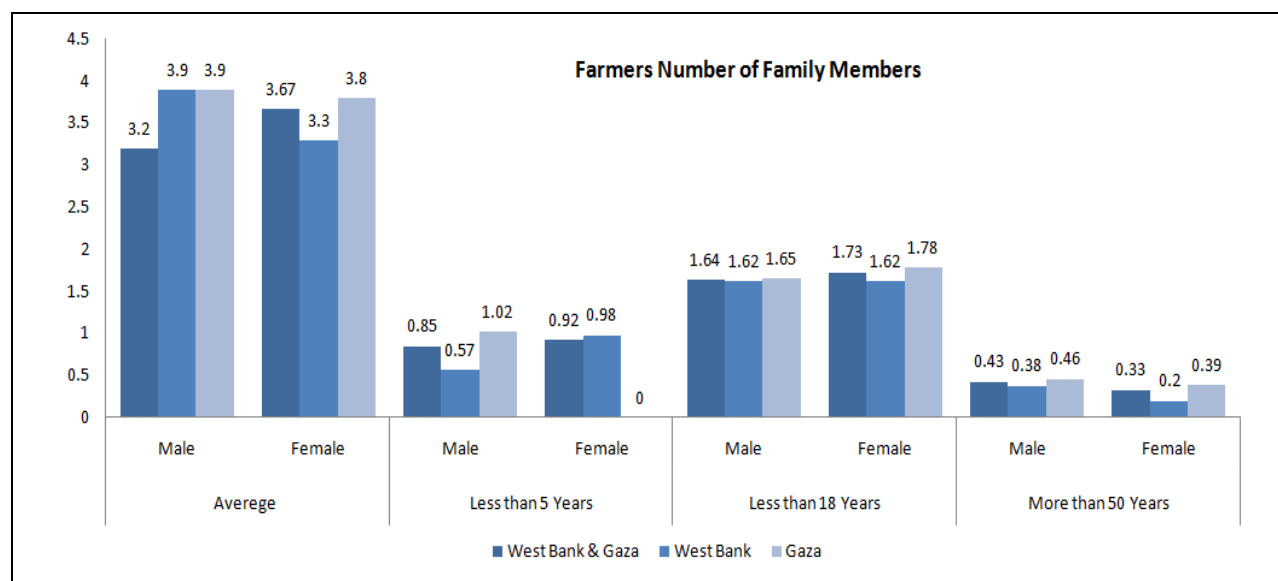


d. Social origin:

67.2% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are farmers (61.9% in West Bank and 69.6% in Gaza); 11.9% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are Bedouin (4.8% in West Bank and 15.2% in Gaza); and 20.9% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are refugee (33.3% in West Bank and 15.2% in Gaza).

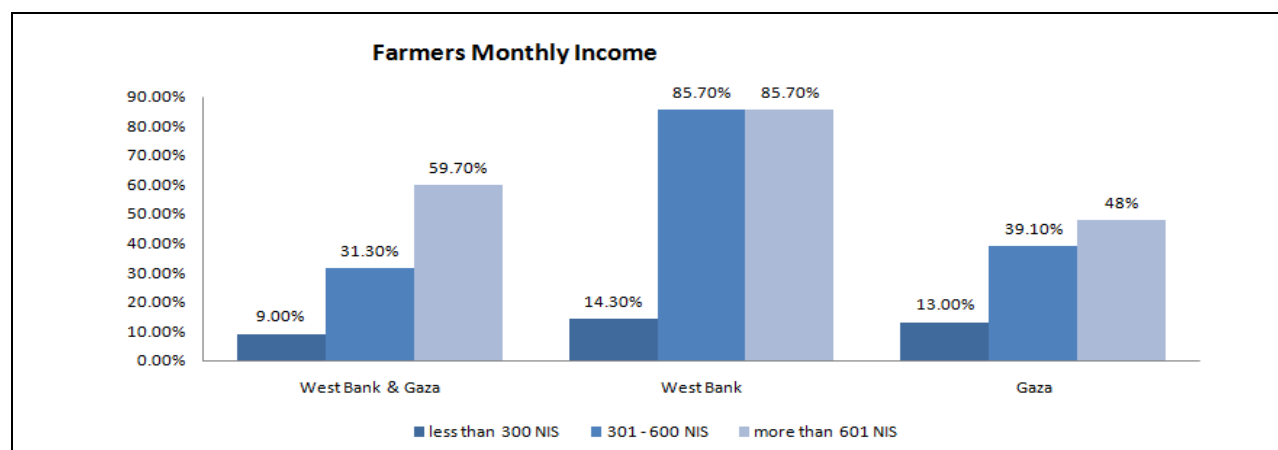
e. Marital status

100% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are married (100% in West Bank and 100% in Gaza).



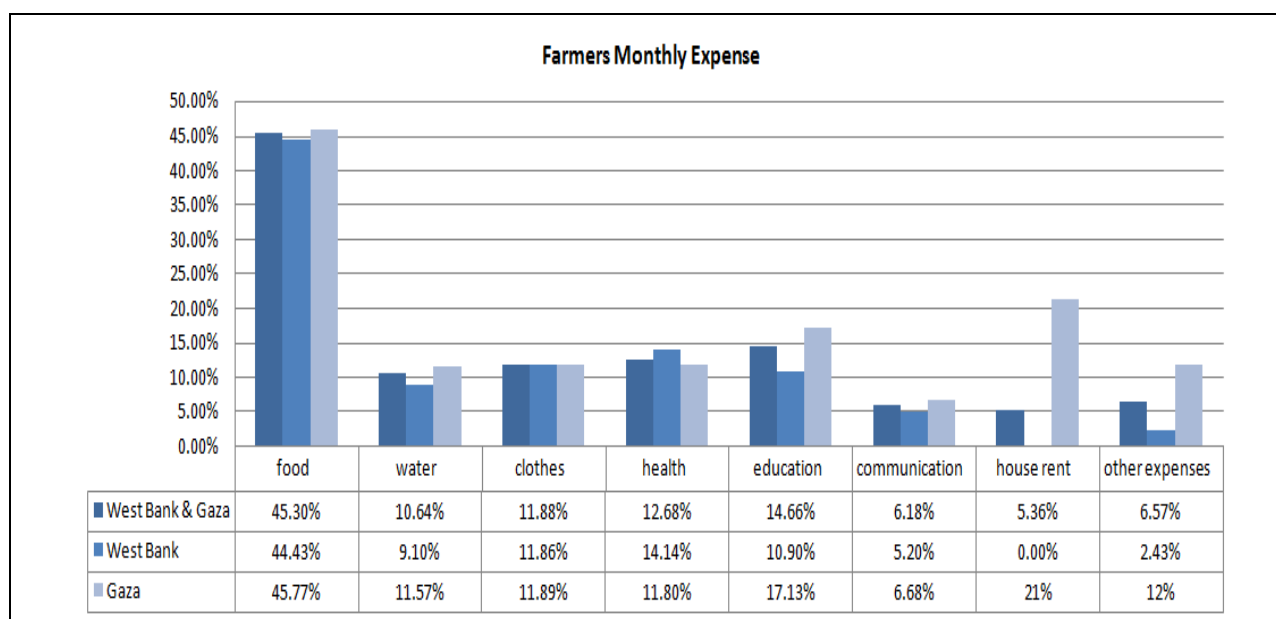
f. Number of family members

The average number of family members of respondents are 3.2 male and 3.67 female in both West Bank and Gaza (3.9 male and 3.3 female in West Bank and 3.9 male and 3.8 female in Gaza); and classified as family members with age less than 5 years old 0.85 male and 0.92 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.57 male and 0.71 female in West Bank and 0.98 male and 1.02 female in Gaza); family members with age less than 18 years old 1.64 male and 1.73 female in both West Bank and Gaza (1.62 male and 1.62 female in West Bank and 1.65 male and 1.78 female in Gaza); and family members with age more than 50 years old 0.43 male and 0.33 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.38 male and 0.2 female in West Bank and 0.46 male and 0.39 female in Gaza)



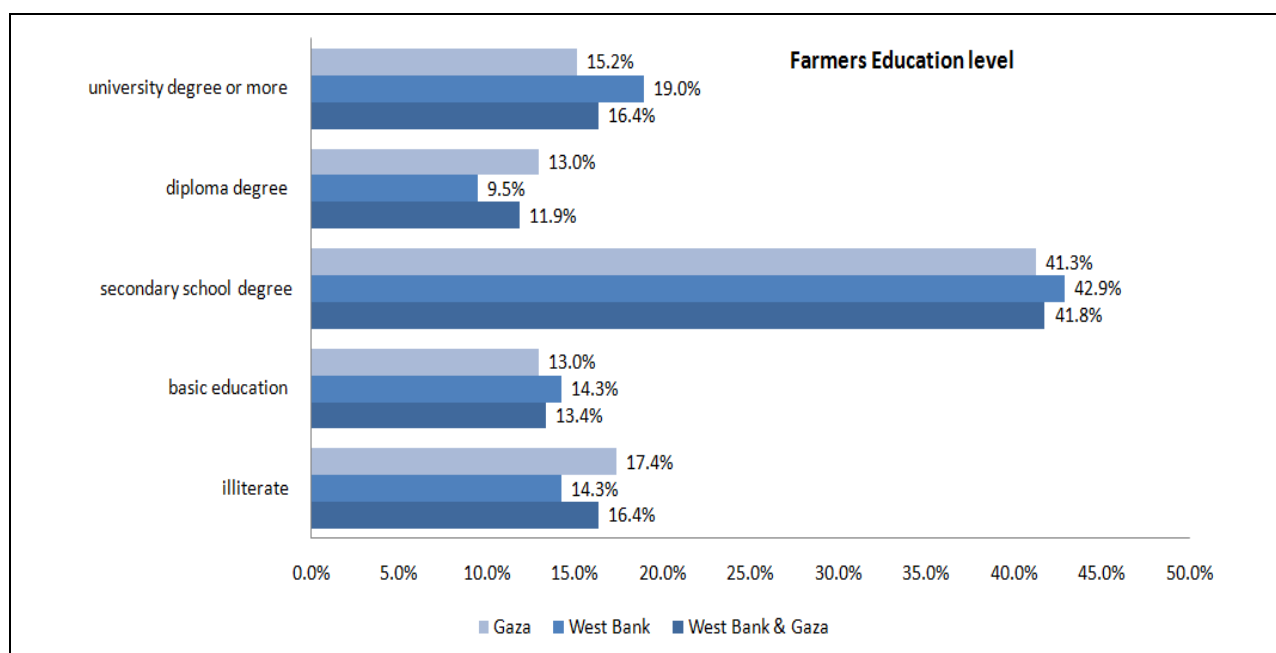
g. Family Average Monthly Income

The average family monthly income of respondents is 802.24 NIS both West Bank and Gaza (909.52 NIS in West Bank and 753.26 NIS in Gaza); and classified as 9% of respondents family monthly income less than 300 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (14.3% in West bank and 13% in Gaza); 31.3% of respondents family monthly income from 301 to 600 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (85.7% in West bank and 39.1% in Gaza); and 59.7% of respondents family monthly income more than 601 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (85.7% in West bank and 47.8% in Gaza).



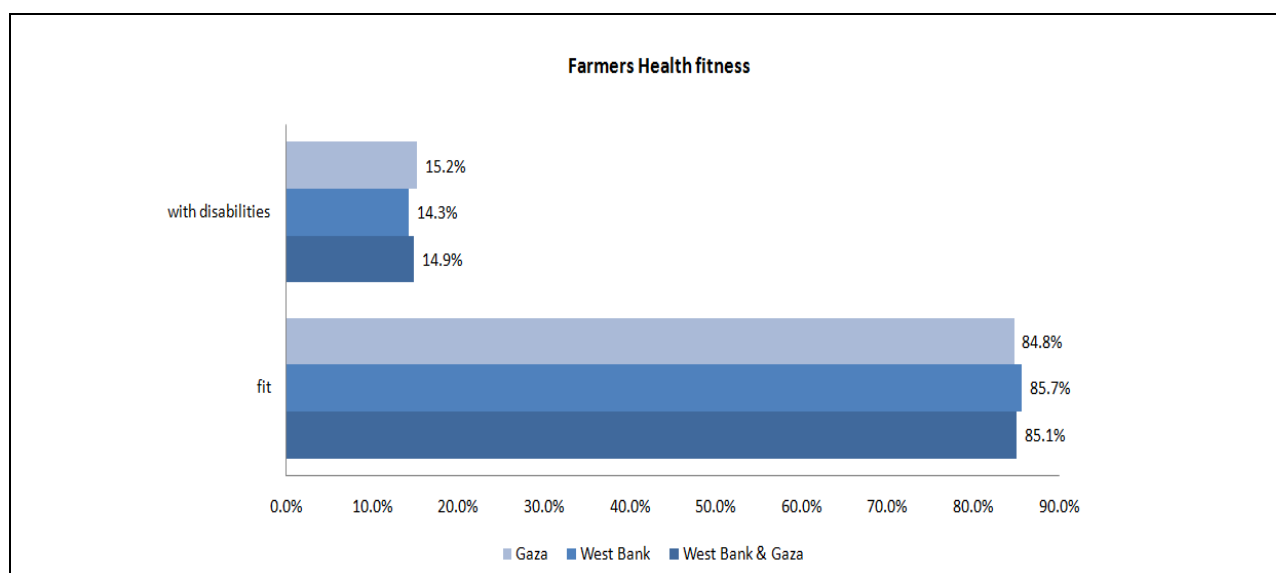
h. Percentage of monthly expenses:

The percentage of monthly expenses of respondents classified as 45.3% on food in both West Bank and Gaza (44.43% in West Bank and 45.77% in Gaza); 10.64% on water in both West Bank and Gaza (9.10% in West Bank and 11.57% in Gaza); 11.88% on clothes in both West Bank and Gaza (11.86% in West Bank and 11.89% in Gaza); 12.68% on health in both West Bank and Gaza (14.14% in West Bank and 11.8% in Gaza); 14.66% on education in both West Bank and Gaza (10.9% in West Bank and 17.13% in Gaza); 6.18% on communication in both West Bank and Gaza (5.2% in West Bank and 6.68% in Gaza); 5.36% on house rent in both West Bank and Gaza (21.43% in Gaza only); and 6.57% on other expenses in both West Bank and Gaza (2.43% in West Bank and 12% in Gaza)



i. Education level:

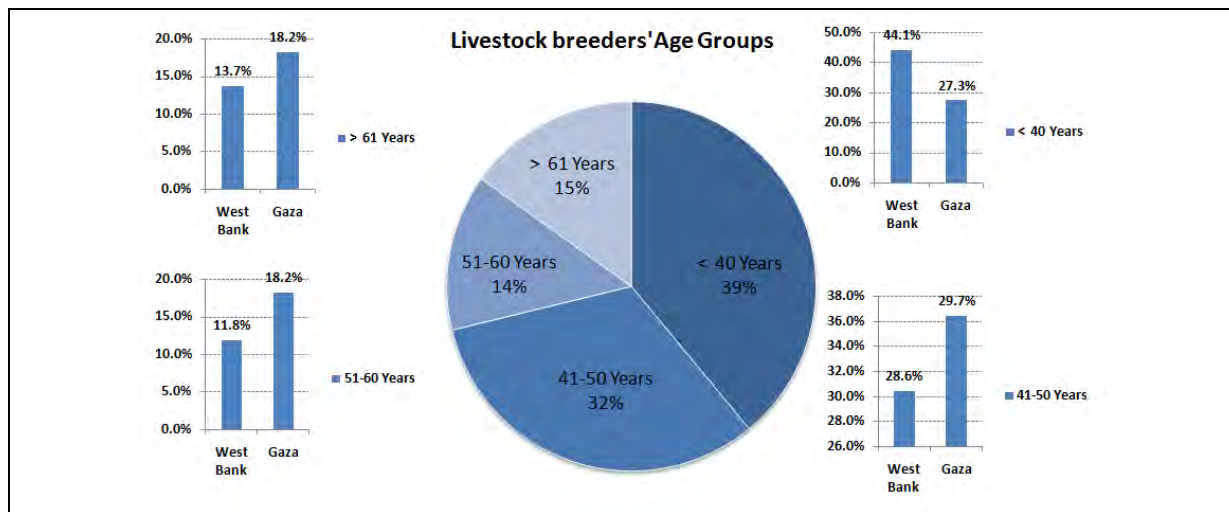
16.4% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are illiterate (14.3% in West Bank and 17.4% in Gaza); 13.4% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with basic education (14.3% in West Bank and 13% in Gaza); 41.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with secondary school degree (42.9% in West Bank and 41.3% in Gaza); 11.9% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with diploma degree (9.5% from West Bank and 13% from Gaza); and 16.4% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with university degree or more (19% in West Bank and 15.2% in Gaza).



j. Health fitness:

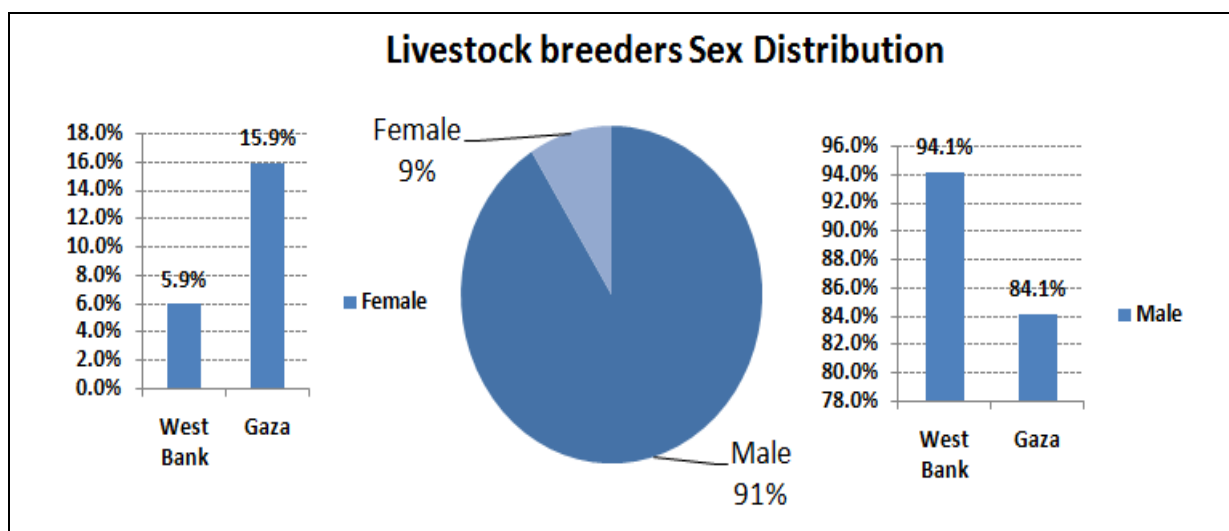
85.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are fit (85.7% in West Bank and 84.8% in Gaza) while 14.9% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with disabilities (14.3% in West Bank and 15.2% in Gaza).

6. Livestock breeders:



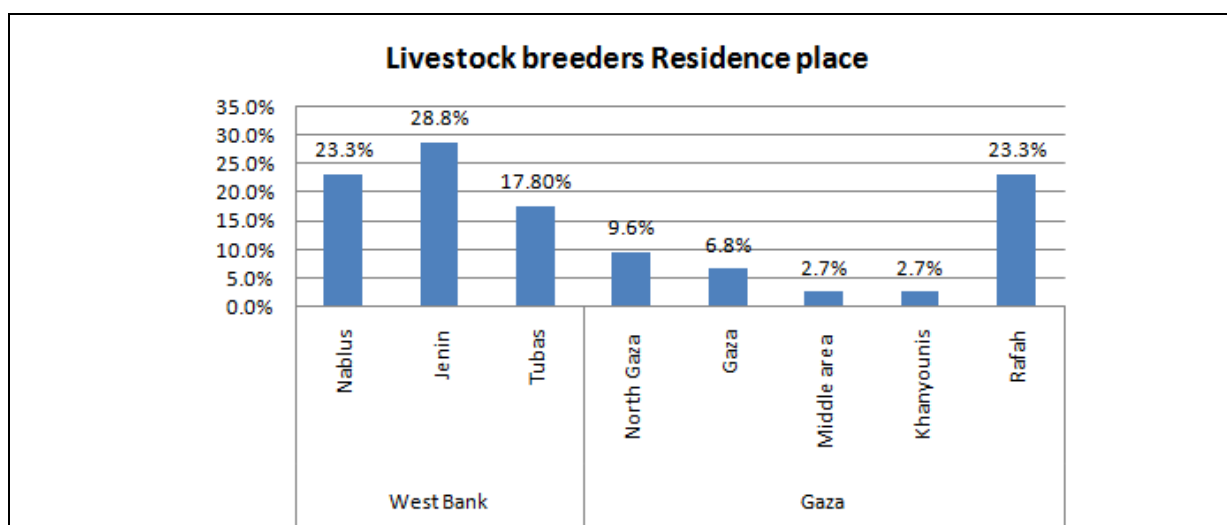
a. Age

The average age of respondents are 45.51 year in both West Bank and Gaza (44.3 year in West Bank and 48.26 year in Gaza); and the age of respondents range from 20 to 90 years old both West Bank and Gaza (from 20 to 90 years old in West Bank and from 20 to 70 years old in Gaza) and classified in age groups as less than 40 years 39% in both West Bank and Gaza (44.1% in West Bank and 27.3% in Gaza); from 41 to 50 years 32.2% in both West Bank and Gaza (30.4% in West Bank and 36.4% in Gaza); from 51 to 60 years 13.7% in both West Bank and Gaza (11.8% in West Bank and 18.2% in Gaza); and More than 61 years 15.1% in both West Bank and Gaza (13.7% in West Bank and 18.2% in Gaza)



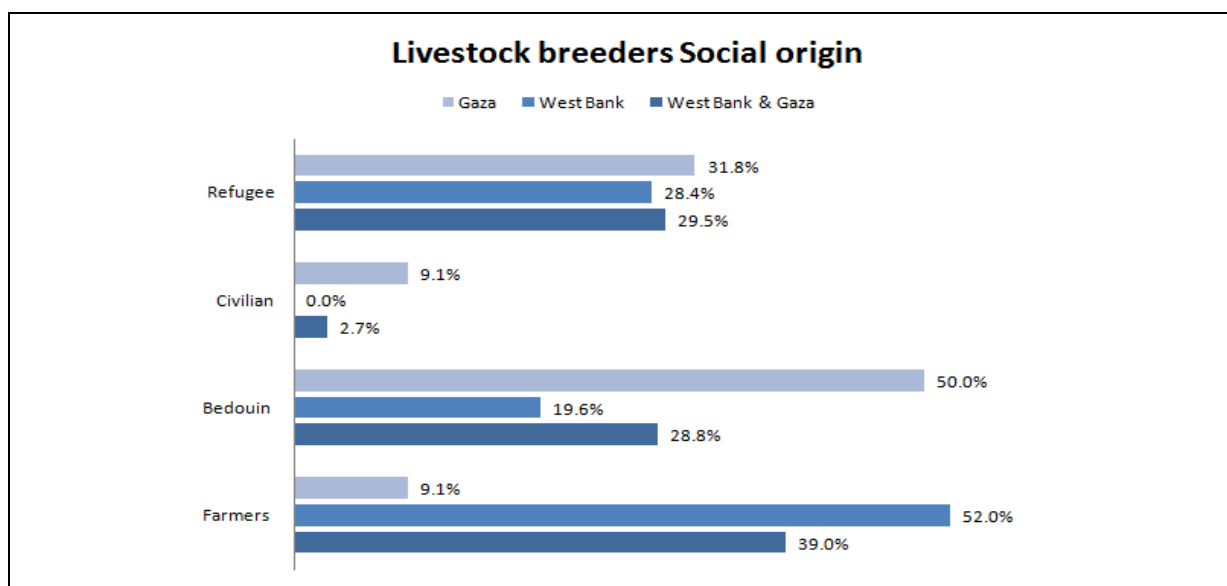
b. Sex:

91.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are men (94.1% in West Bank and 84.1% in Gaza) while 8.9% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are women (5.9% in West Bank and 15.9% in Gaza)



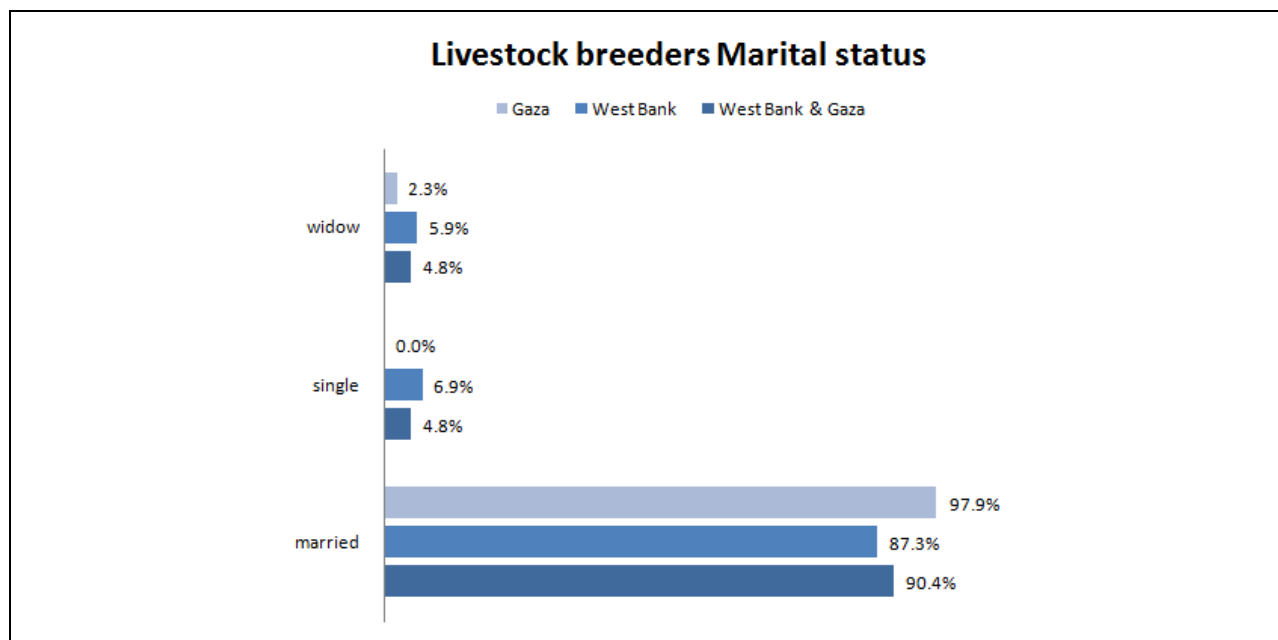
c. Residence place:

9.6% of respondents from North Gaza governorate; 6.8% of respondents from Gaza governorate; 2.7% of respondents from Middle area governorate; 2.7% of respondents from Khanyounis governorate; 8.2% of respondents from Rafah governorate; 23.3% of respondents from Nablus governorate; 28.8% of respondents from Jenin governorate; and 17.8% (26) of respondents from Tubas governorate.



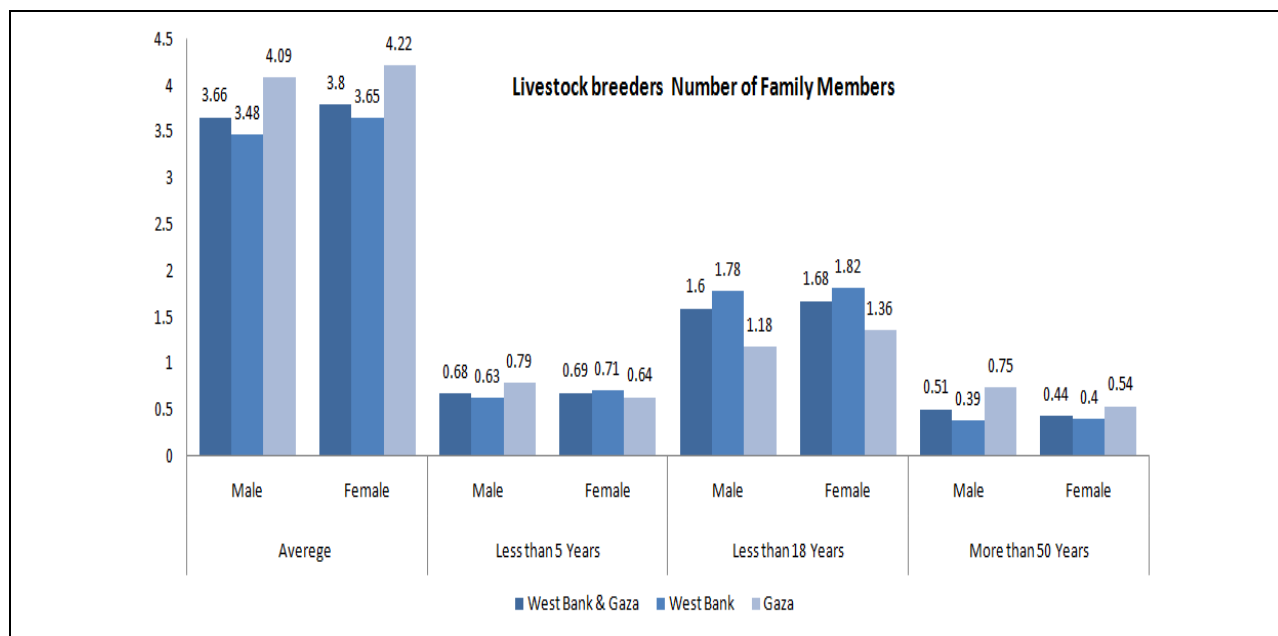
d. Social origin:

39% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are farmers (52% in West Bank and 9.1% in Gaza); 28.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are Bedouin (19.6% in West Bank and 50% in Gaza); 2.7% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are Civilian (9.1% in Gaza only); and 29.5% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are refugee (28.4% in West Bank and 31.8% in Gaza).



e. Marital status

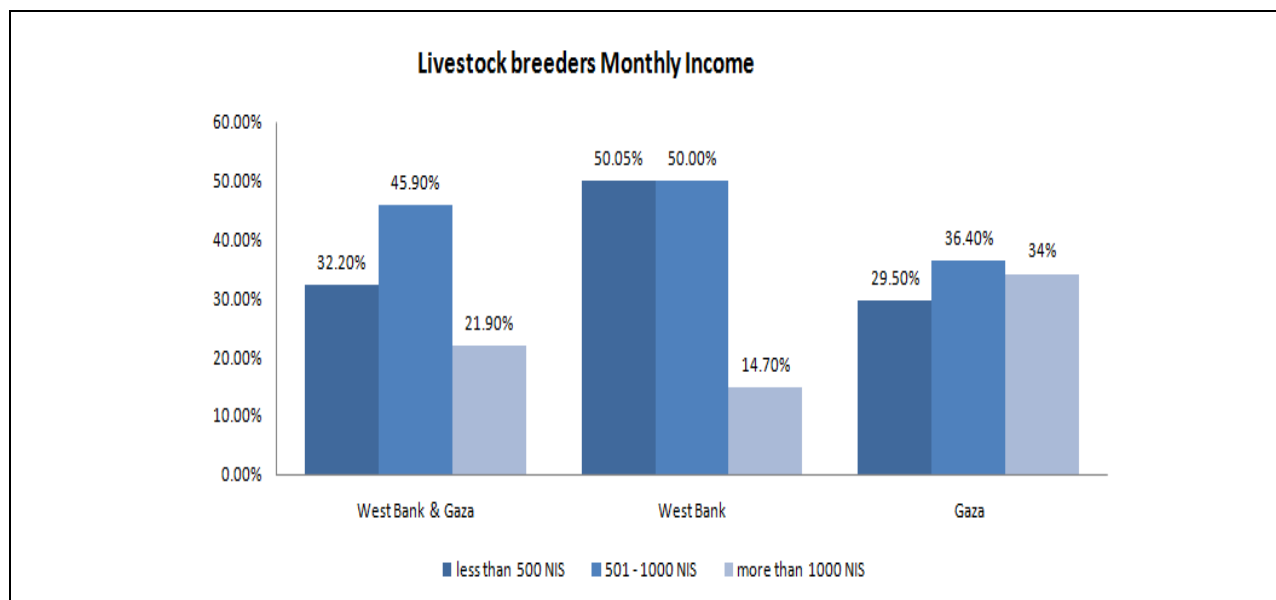
90.4% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are married (87.3% in West Bank and 97.9% in Gaza); 4.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are single (6.9% in West Bank only); and 4.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are widow (5.9% in West Bank and 2.3% in Gaza).



f. Number of family members

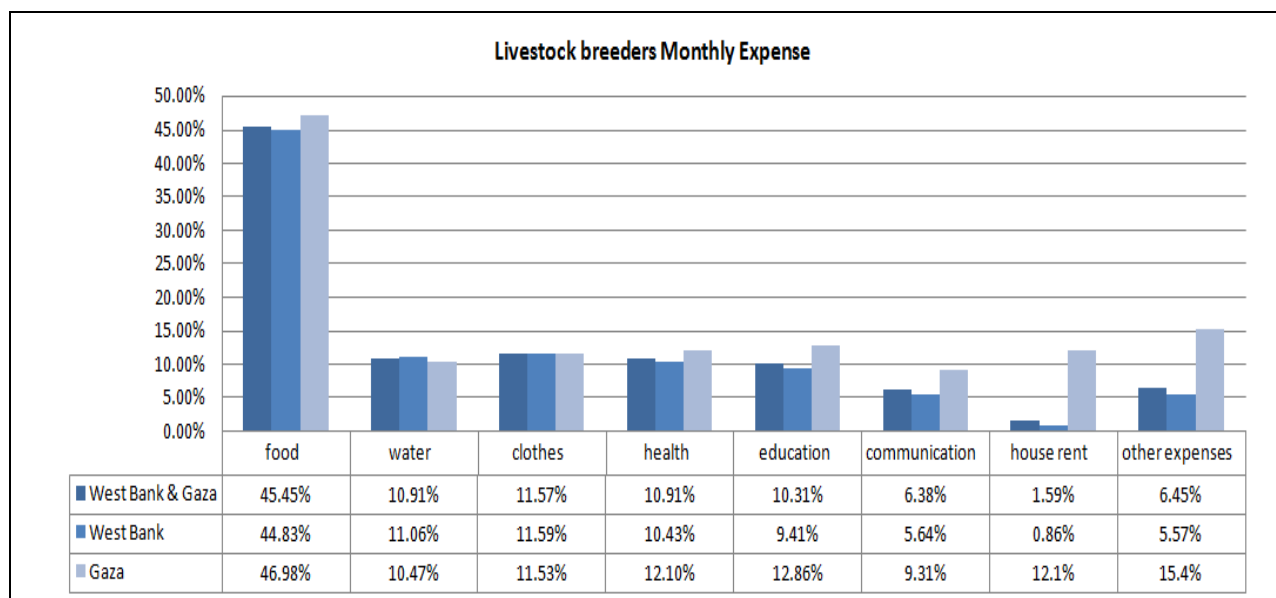
The average number of family members of respondents are 3.66 male and 3.8 female in both West Bank and Gaza (3.48 male and 3.65 female in West Bank and 4.09 male and 4.22 female in Gaza); and

classified as family members with age less than 5 years old 0.68 male and 0.69 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.63 male and 0.71 female in West Bank and 0.79 male and 0.64 female in Gaza); family members with age less than 18 years old 1.6 male and 1.68 female in both West Bank and Gaza (1.78 male and 1.82 female in West Bank and 1.18 male and 1.36 female in Gaza); and family members with age more than 50 years old 0.51 male and 0.44 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.39 male and 0.4 female in West Bank and 0.75 male and 0.54 female in Gaza)



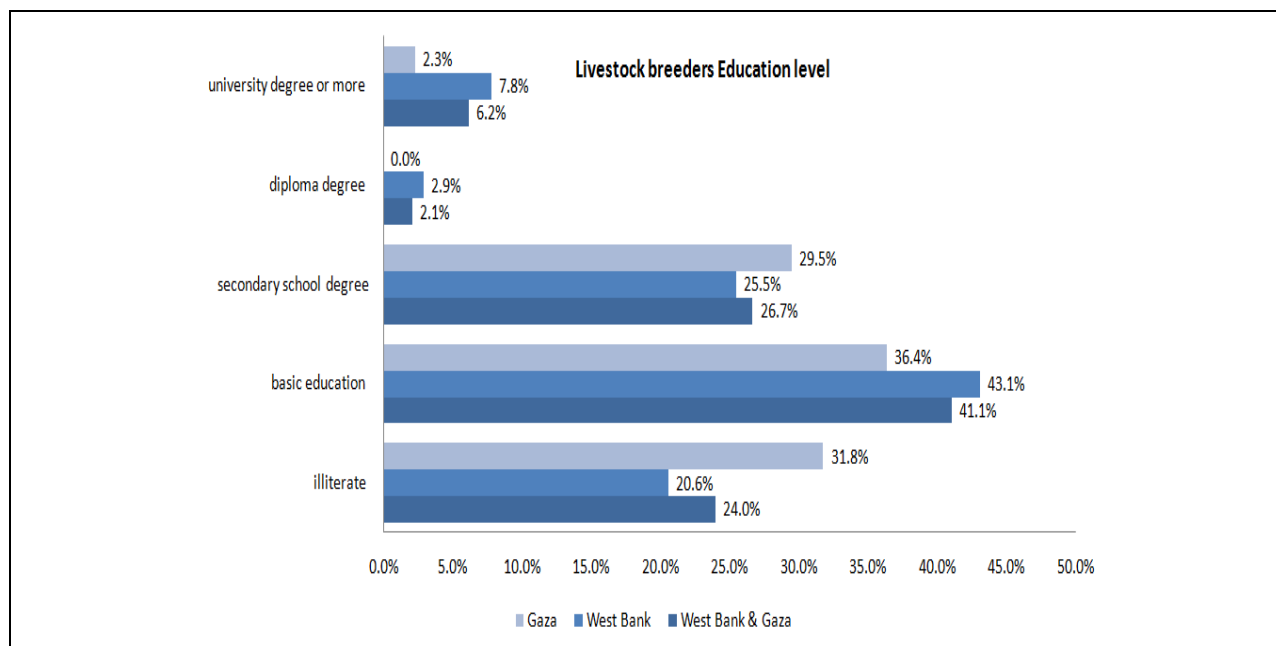
g. Family Average Monthly Income

The average family monthly income of respondents is 884.59 NIS both West Bank and Gaza (1036.27 NIS in West Bank and 535.23 NIS in Gaza); and classified as 32.2% of respondents family monthly income less than 500 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (50.05% in West bank and 29.5% in Gaza); 45.9% of respondents family monthly income from 501 to 1000 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (50% in West bank and 36.4% in Gaza); and 21.9% of respondents family monthly income more than 1001 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (14.7% in West bank and 34.1% in Gaza).



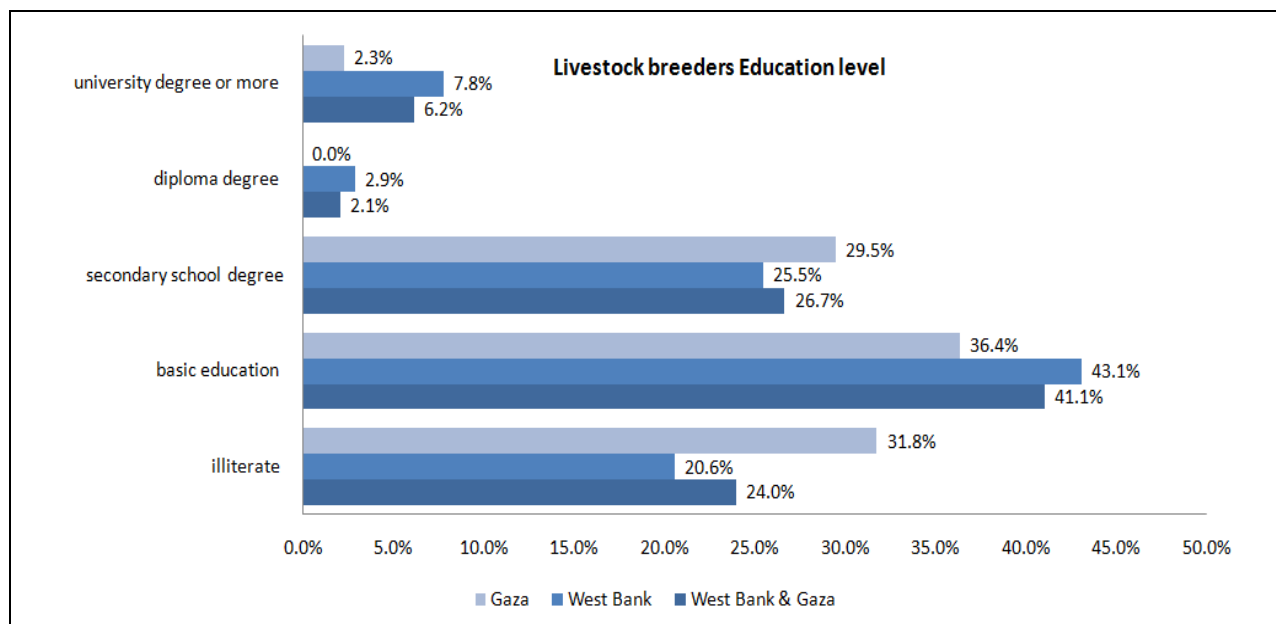
h. Percentage of monthly expenses:

The percentage of monthly expenses of respondents classified as 45.45% on food in both West Bank and Gaza (44.83% in West Bank and 46.98% in Gaza); 10.91% on water in both West Bank and Gaza (11.06% in West Bank and 10.47% in Gaza); 11.57% on clothes in both West Bank and Gaza (11.59% in West Bank and 11.53% in Gaza); 10.91% on health in both West Bank and Gaza (10.43% in West Bank and 12.1% in Gaza); 10.31% on education in both West Bank and Gaza (9.41% in West Bank and 12.86% in Gaza); 6.38% on communication in both West Bank and Gaza (5.64% in West Bank and 9.31% in Gaza); 1.59% on house rent in both West Bank and Gaza (0.86% in West Bank and 12.14% Gaza); and 6.45% on other expenses in both West Bank and Gaza (5.57% in West Bank and 15.4% in Gaza)



i. Education level:

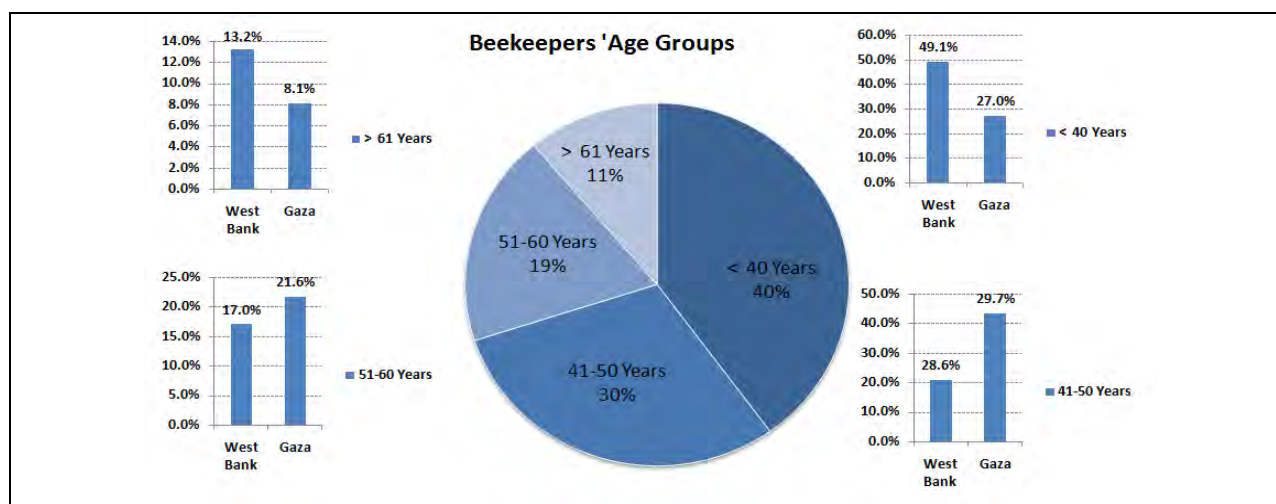
24%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are illiterate (20.6% in West Bank and 31.8% in Gaza); 41.1%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with basic education (43.1% in West Bank and 36.4% in Gaza); 26.7%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with secondary school degree (25.5% in West Bank and 29.5% in Gaza); 2.1%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with diploma degree (2.9% from West Bank only);and 6.2%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with university degree or more (7.8% in West Bank and 2.3% in Gaza).



j. Health fitness:

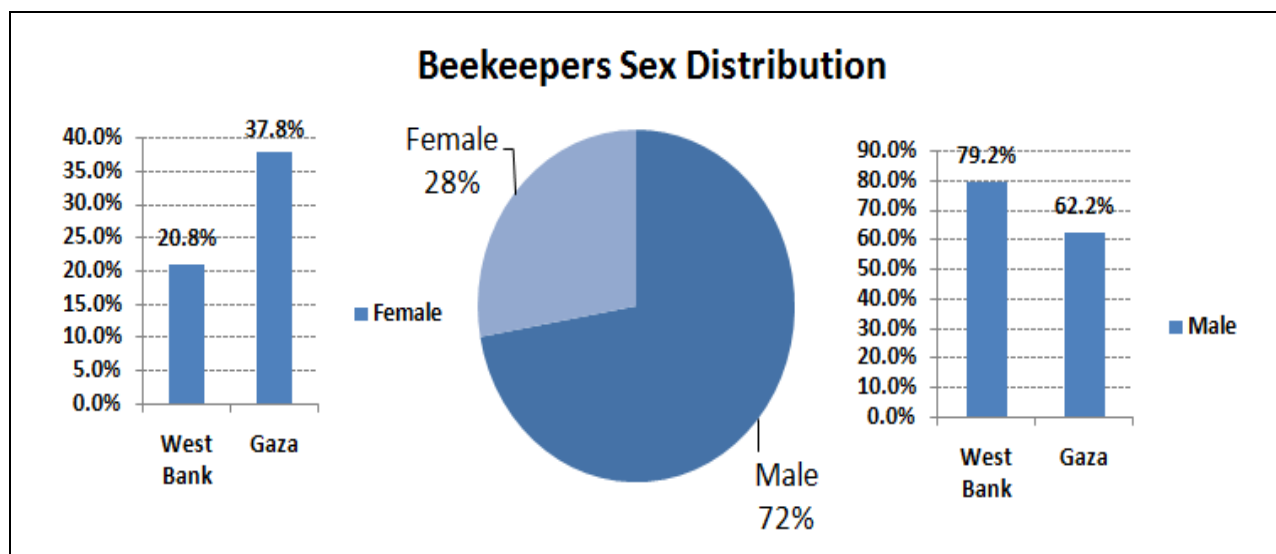
94.5%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are fit (93.1% in West Bank and 97.7% in Gaza) while5.5%of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with disabilities (6.9% in West Bank and 2.3% in Gaza).

3. Beekeeping beneficiaries:



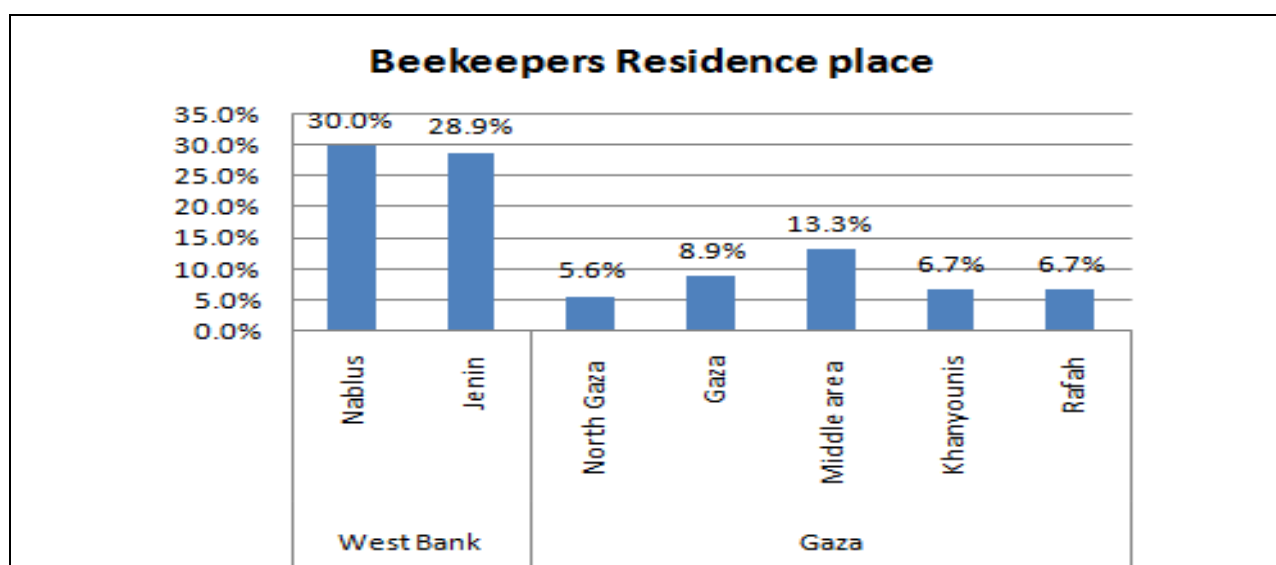
a. Age

The average age of respondents are 45.14 year in both West Bank and Gaza (44.3 year in West Bank and 46.35 year in Gaza); and the age of respondents range from 20 to 78 years old both West Bank and Gaza (from 27 to 78 years old in West Bank and from 20 to 77 years old in Gaza) and classified in age groups as less than 40 years 40% in both West Bank and Gaza (49.1% in West Bank and 27% in Gaza); from 41 to 50 years 30% in both West Bank and Gaza (20.8% in West Bank and 43.2% in Gaza); from 51 to 60 years 18.9% in both West Bank and Gaza (17% in West Bank and 21.6% in Gaza); and More than 61 years 11.1% in both West Bank and Gaza (13.2% in West Bank and 8.1% in Gaza)



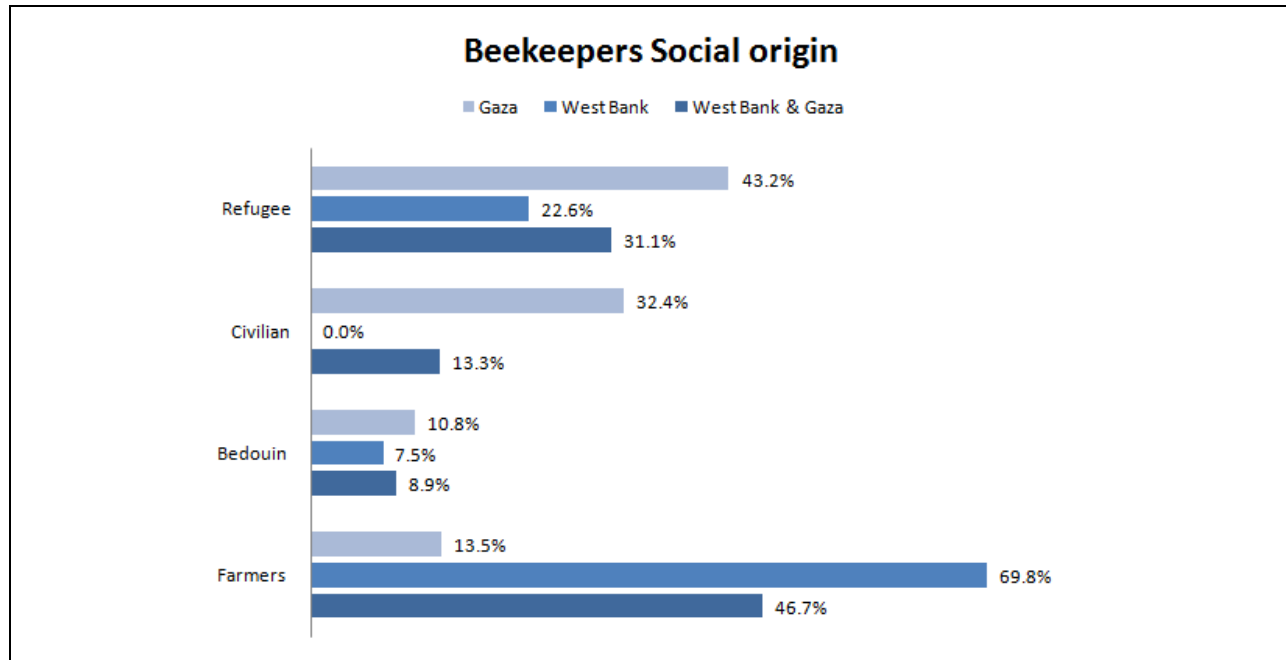
b. Sex:

72.2% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are men (79.2% in West Bank and 62.2% in Gaza) while 27.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are women (20.8% in West Bank and 37.8% in Gaza)



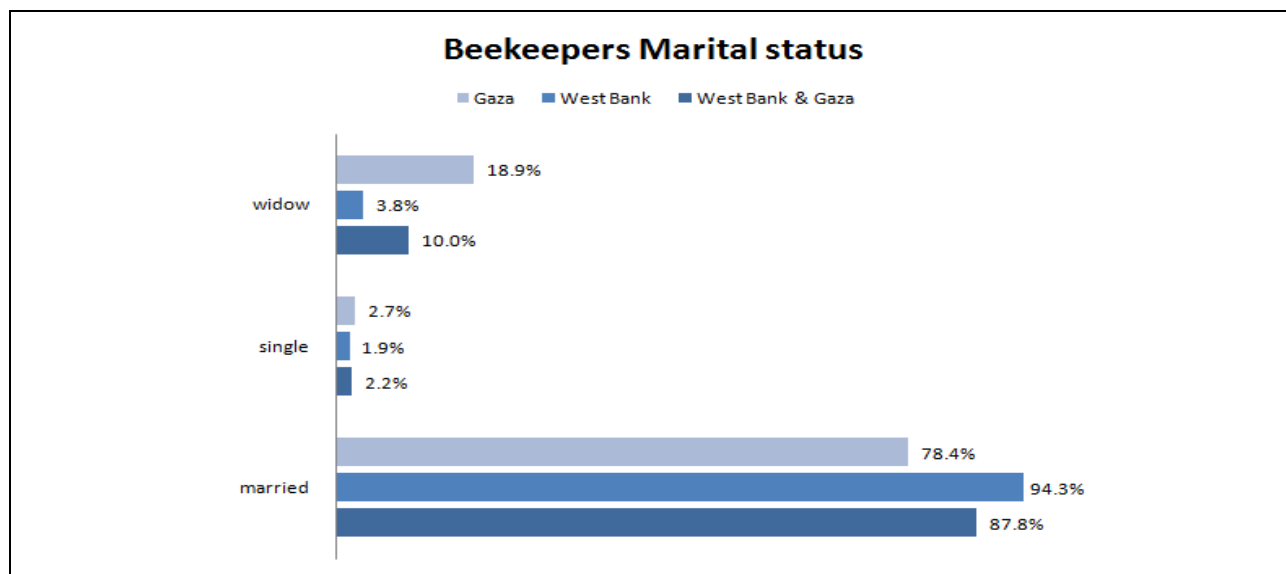
c. Residence place:

5.6% of respondents from North Gaza governorate; 8.9% of respondents from Gaza governorate; 13.3% of respondents from Middle area governorate; 6.7% of respondents from Khanyounis governorate; 6.7% of respondents from Rafah governorate; 30% of respondents from Nablus governorate; and 28.9% of respondents from Jenin governorate.



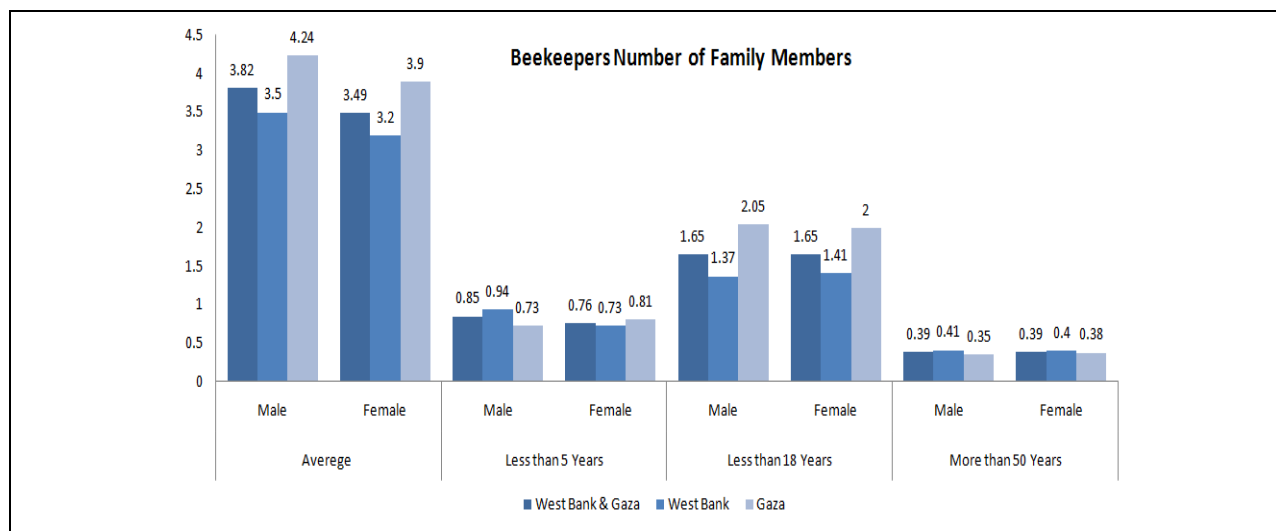
d. Social origin:

46.7% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are farmers (69.8% in West Bank and 13.5% in Gaza); 8.9% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are Bedouin (7.5% in West Bank and 10.8% in Gaza); 13.3% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are Civilian (32.4% in Gaza only); and 31.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are refugee (22.6% in West Bank and 43.2% in Gaza).



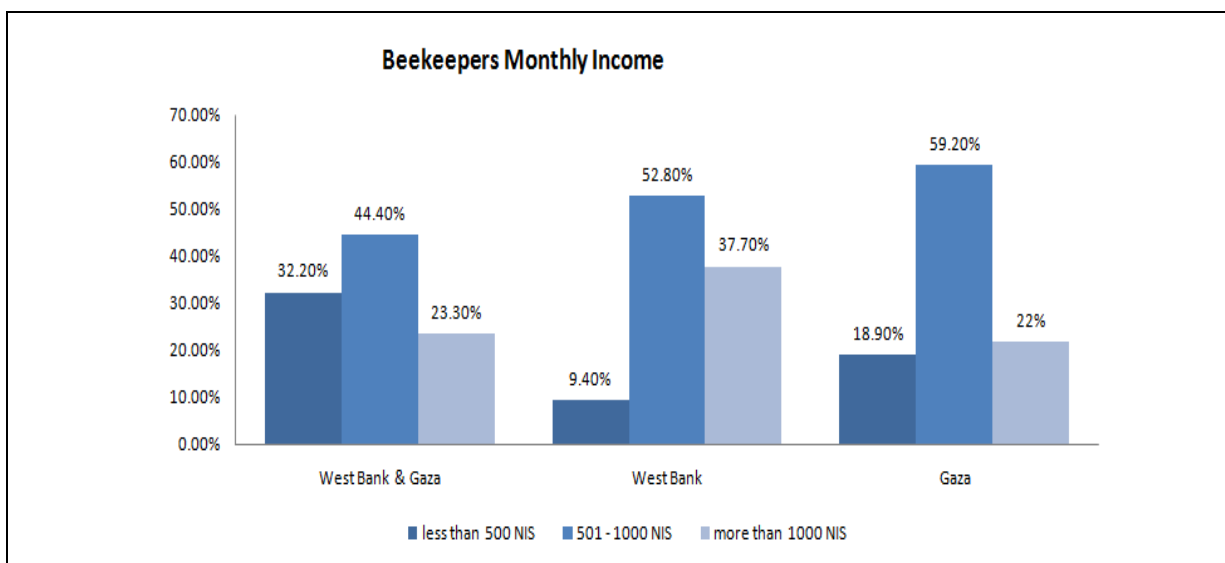
e. Marital status

87.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are married (94.3% in West Bank and 78.4% in Gaza); 2.2% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are single (1.9% in West Bank and 2.7% in Gaza); and 10% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are widow (3.8% in West Bank and 18.9% in Gaza).



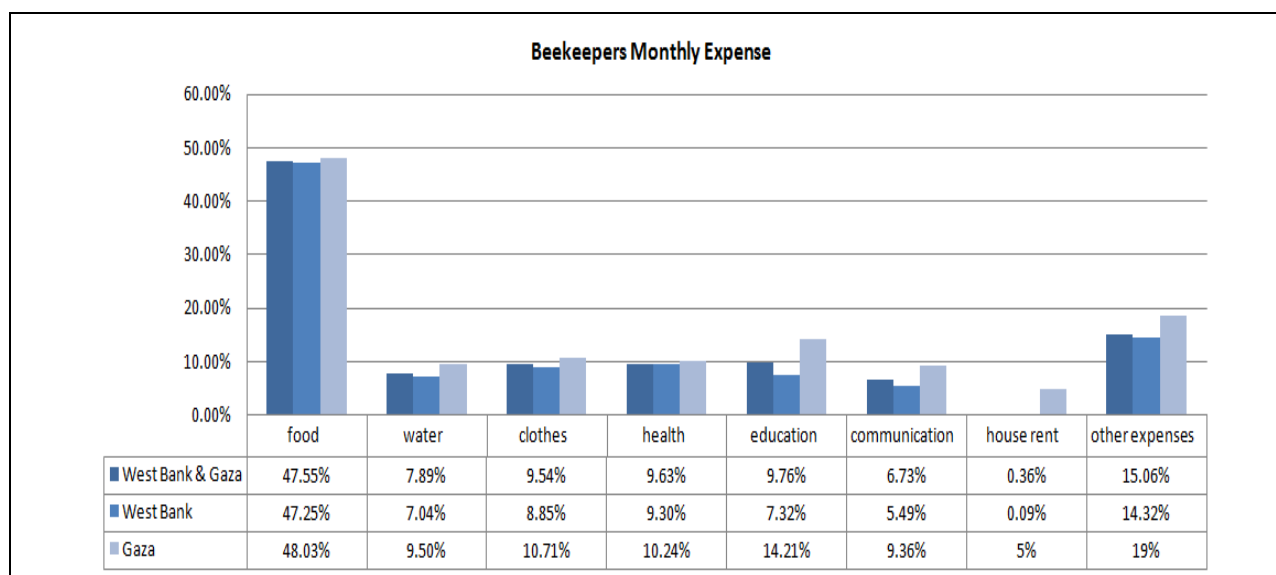
f. Number of family members

The average number of family members of respondents are 3.82 male and 3.49 female in both West Bank and Gaza (3.5 male and 3.2 female in West Bank and 4.24 male and 3.9 female in Gaza); and classified as family members with age less than 5 years old 0.85 male and 0.76 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.94 male and 0.73 female in West Bank and 0.73 male and 0.81 female in Gaza); family members with age less than 18 years old 1.65 male and 1.65 female in both West Bank and Gaza (1.37 male and 1.41 female in West Bank and 2.05 male and 2.0 female in Gaza); and family members with age more than 50 years old 0.39 male and 0.39 female in both West Bank and Gaza (0.41 male and 0.4 female in West Bank and 0.35 male and 0.38 female in Gaza)



g. Family Average Monthly Income

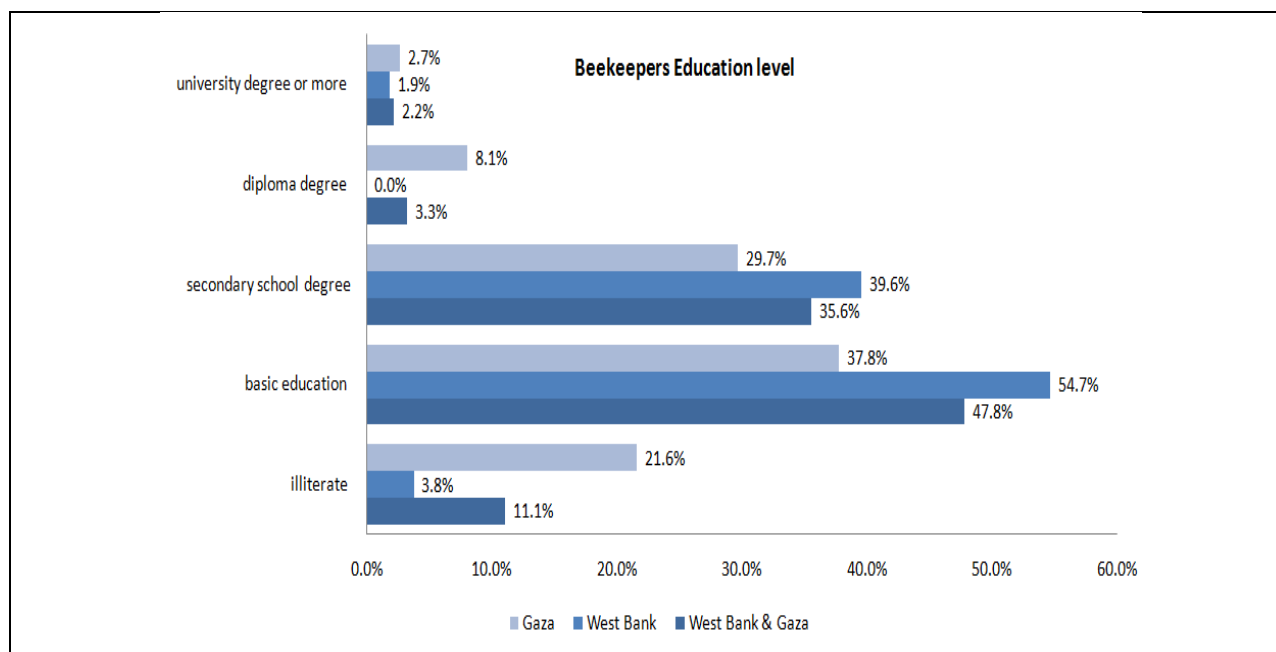
The average family monthly income of respondents is 917.33 NIS both West Bank and Gaza (1159.62 NIS in West Bank and 570.27 NIS in Gaza); and classified as 32.2% of respondents family monthly income less than 500 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (9.4% in West bank and 18.9% in Gaza); 44.4% of respondents family monthly income from 501 to 1000 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (52.8% in West bank and 59.2% in Gaza); and 23.3% of respondents family monthly income more than 1001 NIS in both West Bank and Gaza (37.7% in West bank and 21.6% in Gaza).



h. Percentage of monthly expenses:

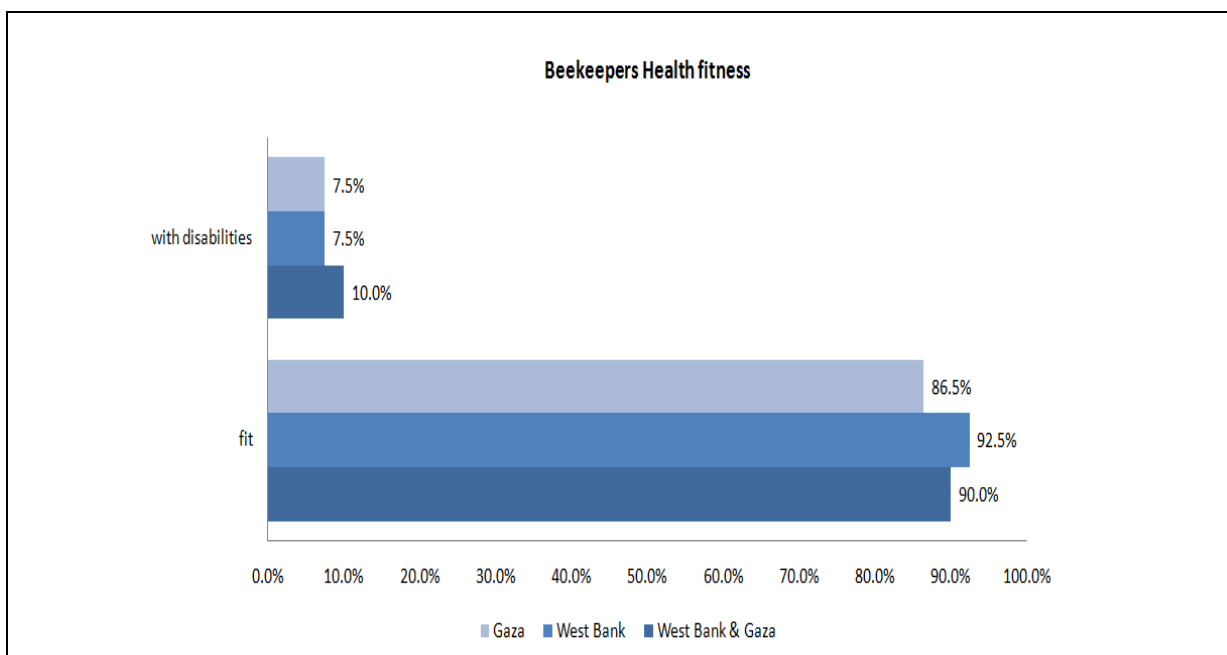
The percentage of monthly expenses of respondents classified as 47.55% on food in both West Bank and Gaza (47.25% in West Bank and 48.03% in Gaza); 7.89% on water in both West Bank and Gaza (7.04% in West Bank and 9.5% in Gaza); 9.54% on clothes in both West Bank and Gaza (8.85% in West Bank and 10.71% in Gaza); 9.63% on health in both West Bank and Gaza (9.3% in West Bank and 10.24% in Gaza); 9.76% on education in both West Bank and Gaza (7.32% in West Bank and 14.21% in Gaza); 6.73%

on communication in both West Bank and Gaza (5.49% in West Bank and 9.36% in Gaza); 0.36% on house rent in both West Bank and Gaza (0.09% in West Bank and 5% Gaza); and 15.06% on other expenses in both West Bank and Gaza (14.32% in West Bank and 18.64% in Gaza)



i. Education level:

11.1% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are illiterate (3.8% in West Bank and 21.6% in Gaza); 47.8% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with basic education (54.7% in West Bank and 37.8% in Gaza); 35.6% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with secondary school degree (39.6% in West Bank and 29.7% in Gaza); 3.3% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with diploma degree (8.1% from Gaza only); and 2.2% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with university degree or more (1.9% in West Bank and 2.7% in Gaza).



j. Health fitness:

90% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are fit (92.5% in West Bank and 86.5% in Gaza) while 10% of respondents in both West Bank and Gaza are with disabilities (7.5% in West Bank and 13.5% in Gaza).

5.3 Annex 3: Focus Group Participants' Profile

Number of FOCUS GROUPDs	No. of Participants	Female	Male	Participants Profile	Location / Sector
West Bank					
1	8	8	-	-Age range: 27-45 years -6 participants are married, 1 divorced and one single. The divorced woman has an undergraduate degree, 2 participants are with high school diploma and the rest completed only their elementary and preparatory school. -5 participants are members of the women's association of the village and one is a member of the local council.	Beit Hassan (farmers)
2	21	4	17	-Age range: 24-73 years; -Most participants are in their forties and above. -3 participants are single. 1 holds MA degree, Two hold BA degree, and the rest finished high school. -9 participants are members of unions and community organisations. - All women are members in rural development society (most of the women in those villages are members in this society)	Al-Aqabeh and Iarza (livestock)
3	14	13	1	-Age range: 29 – 52 years -12 are married, 1 female widower and 1 female single -3 have completed their high school and the rest finished their basic education -8 are members in the village's women centre and 1 member in PTA	Yaabad (Bees)
4	19	-	19	-Age range: 24-66 years -All are married -7 completed their high school education, 1 has a BA degree and the rest completed their basic education -3 are members in the local council and 1 is a member in CARE project	Al-Aqrabaniya (farmers)
5	12	9	3	-Age range: 25-50 years -1 with a BA degree, 2 with diploma, 4 with high school and 5 have completed their basic education -11 are married and 1 female single -All men are members in the joint local council, the sport club in the Jordan valley and the public committee to resist the Wall -2 women are members in the joint women society	Ein Shebli (chicken)
6	18	18	-	-Age range: 32– 59 years -2 participants completed the tenth grade and the rest only elementary school and 1 illiterate -17 are married and 1 divorced -none of the participants are members in any institutions as there are none in the village	Um Dar and Al-Kheljan (Livestock)
7	8	2	6	-All are married -Age range: 33-73 years -2 participants are with high school diploma and the rest completed their basic education -1 participant is a member in the local council	Zabadah (Bees)

				-there are no institutions in the village	
8	21	-	21	-Age range: 36–70 years -All are married -2 participants are with BA degree, 3 with high school and the rest with basic education and 1 illiterate -6 participants are members in the agricultural cooperative society -2 participants are members of local council and 1 is the head of the local council	An-Nassariyeh (Livestock)
9	15	15	-	-Age range:62-25 5 women are widows and only 2 are single, the rest are married. -Four of them hold B.A and the rest finished school or only secondary grade. One of them is illiterate.	Toura Al-Gharbiya (chicken)

Number of FOCUS GROUPDs	No. of Participants	Female	Male	Participants Profile	Location / Sector
Gaza					
1	19	10	9	-Age range:66-30 -16 of the participants are married, one woman is widow - three of the participants are illiterates and 9 finished high school - The rest finished primary and secondary school - Five are active in the Palestinian Agricultures' association / Palestinian Women's Union in Beit Lahyah / Palestinian NIDA Association / political parties	North Governorate of Gaza
2	22	6	16	-Age range: 63-22 - Twenty one participants are married and one woman is divorced -Ten participants finished primary school and eleven finished high school - Some participants are active in "Protection of Olive Tree Association"	Gaza Governorate
3	11	1	10	-Age range: 70-25 -Ten are married and woman is widow -Seven finished high school, three secondary and one is illiterate - Some participants are members of the Livestock Association	Middle Governorate
4	18	9	9	-Age range; 70-23 - Seventeen are married and one is single - Ten finished high school, one have a university degree and the rest finished secondary and primary school - Participants are active in the Rural Association for Development - Parents Council of Khansa'School in Abassan - Parents Council of Khansa'School in Bani Suheila - The Association of Tomato Exporting - Plastics Houses Association	Khan Younes Governorate

5	25	15	10		Rafah Governorate
Total # of FOCUS GROUPDs	Total # of Participants	Total F	Total M		
18	231	110	121		

5.4 Annex 4: Photos of Focus Group Meetings



