



مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين

Palestinian Hydrology Group

ANNUAL REPORT

التقرير السنوي

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1. Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) in Brief

PHG is an NGO established in 1987 and registered in 2001 in accordance with the Palestinian NGO Law number 1 of the year 2000 under registration number **QR-156-A**.

Vision

الرؤيا

"A Palestinian Society in which water, environmental and climate justice prevails"
مجتمع فلسطيني تسوده العدالة المائية والبيئية والمناخية

Mission Statement

الرسالة

The Palestinian Hydrology Group is an NGO that contributes to develop and preserve water and environmental resources and their related ecosystems and to improve Palestinian Communities' resilience and adaptive capacity towards climate change and other disasters as well as their livelihood and their access to Water, food, sanitation, space and energy through the implementation of pioneering, high-quality and innovative activities; positive influence on related policies; and the promotion of right-based, social inclusion, gender mainstreaming and participatory approaches in decision making.

مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين هي جمعية غير حكومية تعمل على تطوير مصادر المياه والبيئة والنظم الحيوية المتعلقة بها وتساهم في الحفاظ عليها وفي تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى المجتمع الفلسطيني تجاه تغير المناخ والكوارث الأخرى، وفي تحسين سبل العيش والوصول الآمن للمياه والغذاء والطاقة والغاز المكاني وخدمات الصرف الصحي من خلال تنفيذ انشطة ريادية وعالية الجودة ومبتكرة والتاثير الإيجابي في السياسات ذات العلاقة وتعزيز النهج القائم على الحق ومبدأ الشمول الاجتماعي والنهج التشاركي ومراعاة النوع الاجتماعي في صنع القرار.

Strategic Aims

1. Promote the right to water, sanitation, food, energy and space for Palestinian Men, Women and children.
2. Strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacity of Palestinian men, women and children to climate variability and change as well as other shocks.
3. Improving the efficiency of drinking and agricultural water as well as wastewater management.
4. Promoting socially inclusive, participatory and good governance for enabling local and marginalized groups (men and women) to participate in decision-making.
5. Promote innovative actions, technical as well as policy oriented research that contribute to the sustainability of water, Energy, agriculture and environment and their related ecosystems in Palestine.

1. المساهمة في تعزيز الحق في المياه والصرف الصحي والغذاء والطاقة والغاز المكاني للفلسطينيين رجالاً ونساءً وأطفالاً.

2. المساهمة في تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى الرجال والنساء والأطفال الفلسطينيين لمواجهة تداعيات التغيرات المناخية والكوارث الأخرى.

3. المساهمة في تحسين كفاءة إدارة مياه الشرب والمياه الزراعية والصرف الصحي.

4. المساهمة في تعزيز مبادئ الشمول الاجتماعي والتشاركي والحكم الرشيد لتمكين المجموعات المحلية والمهمشة (رجالاً ونساءً) من المشاركة في صنع القرار.

5. تشجيع الإجراءات المبتكرة بالإضافة إلى البحوث التقنية وتلك الموجهة نحو السياسات للمساهمة في استدامة المياه والطاقة والزراعة والبيئة والنظم الحيوية المرتبطة بها في فلسطين.

2. Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors continued to provide the support needed to carry out the organization's programs and activities in the best professional manner and value-added excellence. The Board held 4 meetings during the year 2022 formally and a number of consultative meetings. The Board has taken several decisions, including procedural and strategic in nature, namely:

- Recommending adoption of audited financial and narrative reports for the year 2021
- Discussed the financial challenges facing the organization and recommending actions to address the challenges.
- Adoption the modified procurement manual, safeguarding policy, sexual harassment policy, anti-fraud policy.
- Follow up on some legal issues

The Board appreciates the work of PHG staff under the very difficult political and economic environment; declining donor contributions as well as increased competition among local and international NGOs. The Board encourages the staff to continue its good work to keep addressing the water needs of Palestinian People especially marginalized groups including women. The Board took note of and approved the implemented interventions which contributed to the improvement of social and economic conditions of the target communities.

The Board is looking forward to maintain the role of Palestinian Hydrology Group in defending right to water and supporting environmental and climate justice as well as the values of a genuine civil society.

Finally, the board extends its sincere appreciation to all the partner organizations, donors and supporters of PHG who enabled us from accomplishing what we accomplished this year.

Chair of the Board
Eng. George Odeh

قدم المجلس الدعم اللازم لتنفيذ برامج وأنشطة المؤسسة على أفضل وجه مهني وقيمة مضافة ومتقدمة وعقد مجلس الإدارة 4 اجتماعات رسمية خلال عام 2022 وعدد من الاجتماعات التشاورية. وقد اتخذ المجلس عدة قرارات ، منها إجرائية واستراتيجية بطبيعتها ، وهي:

- التوصية باعتماد التقرير المالي والإداري المدقق لعام 2021
- مناقشة التحديات المالية التي تواجه المؤسسة والتوصية باتخاذ إجراءات لمواجهة التحديات.
- إقرار دليل المشتريات المعدل، سياسة الحماية، سياسة التحرش الجنسي، سياسة مكافحة الاحتيال والرشوة.
- متابعة بعض الأمور القانونية المتعلقة بعمل المجموعة.

ويقدر مجلس الإدارة عمل موظفي الجمعية في ظل البيئة السياسية والاقتصادية الصعبة للغاية؛ انخفاض مساهمات المانحين بالإضافة إلى زيادة المنافسة بين المنظمات غير الحكومية المحلية والدولية. ويشجع مجلس الإدارة الموظفين على مواصلة عملهم الجيد لمواصلة تلبية احتياجات المياه للشعب الفلسطيني وخاصة الفئات المهمشة بما في ذلك النساء. وقد أخذ المجلس علمًا ووافق على التدخلات المنفذة التي ساهمت في تحسين الظروف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمجتمعات المستهدفة.

ويتطلع المجلس إلى الحفاظ على دور مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين في الدفاع عن الحق في المياه ودعم العدالة البيئية والمناخية بالإضافة إلى قيم المجتمع المدني الحقيقي.

وأخيرًا ، يعرب مجلس الإدارة عن خالص تقديره لجميع المنظمات الشريكة والمانحين والداعمين لـ PHG الذين مكنونا من تحقيق ما أنجزناه هذا العام.

رئيس مجلس الإدارة
م. جورج عودة

3. Executive Summary

PHG has carried out many activities, which contributed to improve water and sanitation services in the Palestinian communities. The main activities implemented during this year can be summarized as follows:

- **Promoting Right to drinking water through improving availability of and access to water:** PHG has constructed domestic water supply systems with total length of 3920 m of various diameters in the West Bank which served nearly 524 persons of which 250 are women. In addition, 15 cisterns for drinking purposes has been constructed in Bethlehem area for the benefit of 219 persons of which 103 are women.
- **Promoting right to adequate sanitation through improving wastewater collection, school sanitation and marginal community sanitation:** PHG has implemented 799 m length of sewer lines, and 35 latrines in Ramallah and Jericho areas as well as rehabilitated 50 school sanitation units in 26 locations in West Bank.
- **Contribute to Sustainable Water Resources through Protection and Development - Springs:** One spring has been rehabilitated in Marda Salfeet area where 2644 persons benefited of which 1303 are women.
- **Mitigating Climate Change Impact and Reducing Pollution through application of Renewable Energy:** Construct one solar system of 15 kwh capacity for women charitable association in Falameyh - Qalqilia Governorate for the benefit of 665 persons, of which 325 are women. In addition, 16 solar street lighting has been installed in Ramallah and Salfeet areas.
- **Protect the Dignity of War affected Households in Gaza through Improving WASH Facilities:** PHG has replaced the damaged wash facilities for 35 households affected by the war on Gaza to enable the people to live in dignity in their houses. In total 261 people benefited of which 139 are women
- **Improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine:** Improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine by contributing to building the capacities of civil society institutions to participate in decision-making based on environmental rights, risk management, and community adaptation plans, as well as devising funded green solutions for environmental development and climate justice, and empowering civil society institutions and jurists to identify structural obstacles and challenges. This is accomplished by adopting a gender and human rights approach, linking the rights of marginalized groups and communities - especially women, children and small farmers - with the obligations and responsibilities of decision-makers regarding environmental governance, the right to information and access to natural resources.

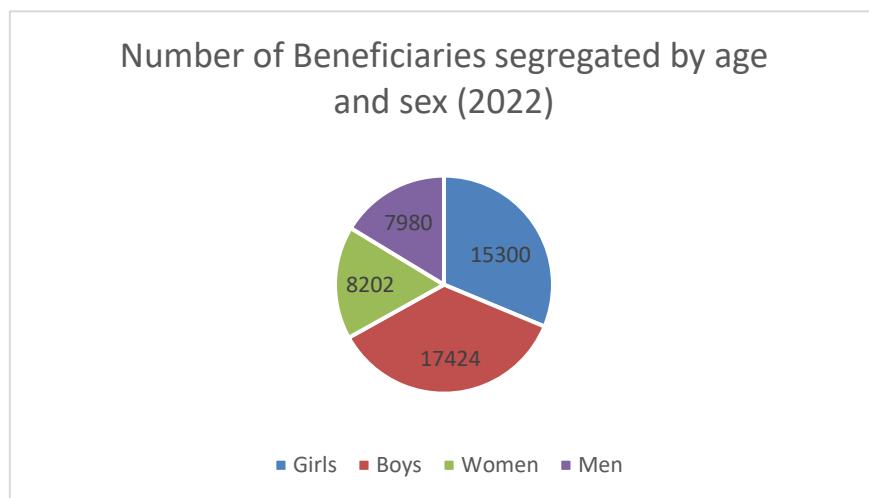
PHG targets 6 grassroot organizations in the West Bank, where 3850 families (18,500 people) will benefit through various activities and interventions in the field of capacity development, advocacy, community accountability, and innovative and smart methods in relation to environmental, agricultural and climate change problems.

PHG has accomplished number of activities during the year such as promoting green solutions for the environmental problems. This includes installing 6 bio gaz digesters and 15 composting units to recycle biological waste and produce bio gaz and natural fertilizer. In addition, promoting green economy through supporting local investors to invest in environmental friendly solutions such as recycling of cartoons especially producing egg holders from recycled materials. PHG contributed to install one production line with capacity to recycle 350 kg/hour of trashed cartoon.

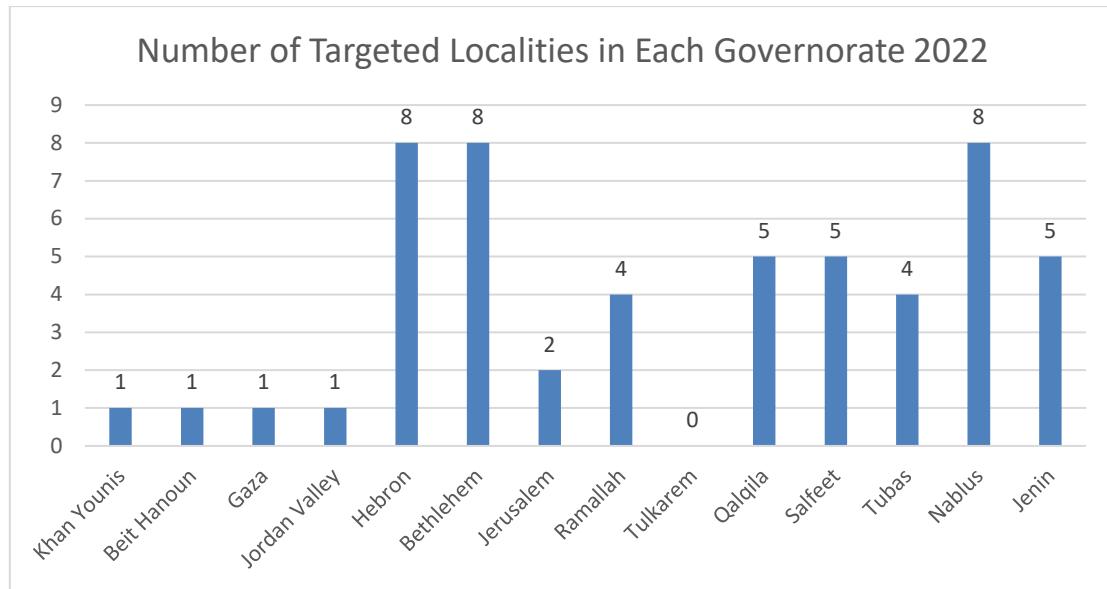
Other initiatives implemented include tree plantation and increase green areas in community spaces and in schools. Other activities related to solar energy mentioned earlier.

- **Promoting social and solidarity economy (SSE) to combat poverty, inequality and social exclusion through the application of circular economy:** The project helps reduce solid waste that is transferred to landfill in Beitello village by separating organic waste and sending it to the composting plant to produce organic fertilizer. The project started with 100 families and provided them with containers for separating solid waste at the house level, and they will be collected and transferred to the compost plant in the town by the village council. The project has supplied the council with a truck to collect solid waste for this purpose. A number of studies and research have been carried out, in addition to a technical and legal feasibility study for the project. Participating families have been given incentives in the form of bill discounts from solid waste fees or other bills payable to the Bitello Village Council to make sure that they make the separation properly. An electronic mechanism has been developed to implement these incentives so that each family can maintain a balance of electronic points which are then translated into cash and deducted from the fees payable to the village council by the participating families. The number of participating families will be expanded and the experience will be generalized to other towns in Palestine and in the targeted Mediterranean countries in the later stages.
- **Improving School Hygiene** through distribution of 50 hygiene kits in 50 schools and 2000 child hygiene kits for children in 37 schools in West Bank for the benefit of 13359 students and 1042 teachers and staff of which 5869 girl students and 556 female staff.
- **Public Awareness and Beneficiary Training:** To help raise awareness towards the preservation of water resources, environmental and behavioral change, PHG has implemented 36 awareness-raising workshops to the beneficiary groups especially for women on personal hygiene, water conservation, etc. Moreover, 165 hours of training has been conducted for beneficiaries from various activities to the benefit of 172 female and 268 males in 25 communities.
- **Coordination and Advocacy:** PHG is a member in WASH cluster and is one of the strategic advisory group (SAG) to the cluster.

The total beneficiary number from PHG activities in 2022 was 48906 persons of which 52% male and 48% female and segregated by gender and age as shown in figure 1.



The total number of communities benefitted from PHG interventions in 2022 was 53 communities where 50 communities in the West Bank and 3 Communities in Gaza as shown in Figure 2.



The main obstacles faced the work of PHG during the year can be summarized as follows:

1. Escalated Israeli restrictions on access and work in marginal area in the West Bank especially those classified as Area C has continued.
2. Increased competition among local and international NGOs and shrinkage of funding sources.

However, the organization has managed to generate sufficient fund to implement projects and to maximize the benefits to the target communities during this year.

The achievements Under Each Objective

The following table summarizing the main achievement under the main objectives of PHG.

Objective	Achievement in 2021	Comments
1. Promote the right to water, sanitation, food, energy and space for Palestinian People.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve drinking water supply systems in 6 localities • Improving sanitation systems in 1 locality • Install renewable energy systems in one place • Replace war damaged WASH facilities for 35 household • Improve sanitation in 50 schools 	
2. Contribute to strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacity of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 15 cisterns to increase storage capacity by 900 m³ / year. 	

<p>Palestinian men, women and children to climate variability and change as well as other shocks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute hygiene kits to 50 schools. • Improve climate and environmental justice for 990 persons. 	
<p>3. Contribute to improving the efficiency of drinking and agricultural water as well as wastewater management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend 3920 m of new water lines • Extend 799 m of new sewer lines. Implement 35 latrines 	
<p>4. Promoting socially inclusive, participatory and good governance for enabling local and marginalized groups (men and women) to participate in decision-making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting social solidarity economy and social inclusion to promote the transition toward just, resilient and more sustainable societies in the Euro Mediterranean area. • Conduct 165 hour of training • Improved coordinated actions with other stakeholders at national level - WASH Cluster, PNGO, PENGON 	
<p>5. Promote innovative actions, technical as well as policy-oriented research that contribute to the sustainability of water, agriculture and environment and their related ecosystems in Palestine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote solidarity economy and social currency. • Promote solar energy application • Promote green solutions through reducing solid waste dumping to dump site and produce bio gas as well as natural fertilizer. • Support green investment through promoting recycling and production 	

ملخص تنفيذي

نفذت مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين العديد من أنشطة تحسين خدمات المياه والصرف الصحي والتي ساهمت في تعزيز المرونة، الصمود والتكيف مع الآثار المتباينة عن التغير المناخي وإجراءات الاحتلال في المناطق الفلسطينية المستهدفة. ويمكن تلخيص الأنشطة الرئيسية التي تم تنفيذها خلال هذا العام على النحو التالي:

- تحسين قدرة المزارعين على الصمود والتكيف مع تغير المناخ من خلال تنفيذ انشطة الحصاد المائي: تم تنفيذ 15 بئر جمع حجم 60 متر مكعب لكل بئر لتجمیع 900 متر مكعب من المياه في منطقة بيت لحم.
- ضمان الحق في الحصول على مياه الشرب من خلال تحسين أنظمة الإمداد والوصول إليها: قامت المجموعة ببناء وإعادة تأهيل انظمة إمدادات مياه منزليّة بطول إجمالي يبلغ 3920 مترًا وبأقطار مختلفة في 6 مواقع في الضفة الغربية، لخدمة ما يقرب من 524 شخص من بينهم 250 امرأة.
- تعزيز الحق في الحصول على خدمات صرف صحي من خلال تجمیع ومعالجة وإعادة استخدام مياه الصرف الصحي والمياه الرمادية: نفذت المجموعة خطوط صرف صحي بطول 799 م بالإضافة إلى 50 وحدة صحية في المدارس في 8 محافظات في الضفة الغربية (جنين، طوباس، نابلس، سلفيت، قلقيلية، الاغوار، شمال الخليل، جنوب الخليل).
- المساهمة في استدامة المصادر - إعادة تأهيل الينابيع: تم إعادة تأهيل نبع مردة في منطقة سلفيت.
- التخفيف من تأثير تغير المناخ وتقليل التلوث من خلال استخدام الطاقة المتجددة: إنشاء محطة للطاقة الشمسية بقدرة 28 كيلو واط ساعة لجمعية فلامية النسوية في منطقة قلقيلية.
- حماية كرامة الأسر المتضررة من الحرب على غزة من خلال تحسين مرافق المياه والصرف الصحي: تم تأهيل وترميم المرافق الصحية المنزلية لـ 25 أسرة متضررة من الحرب على غزة لتمكين الناس من العيش بكرامة في منازلهم.
- تحسين العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين

تحسين العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين من خلال المساهمة في بناء قدرات مؤسسات المجتمع المدني للمشاركة في صنع القرار القائم على الحقوق البيئية، وإدارة المخاطر، والخطط المجتمعية للتكيف، كما يتم ابتكار حلول خضراء ممولة للتنمية البيئية والعدالة المناخية وتمكين مؤسسات المجتمع المدني والحقوقين لتحديد المعيقات البيئية والتحديات التي تواجه تحقيق العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين ويتم ذلك باعتماد نهج مراعاة النوع الاجتماعي وحقوق الإنسان، وربط حقوق الفئات والمجتمعات المهمشة - خصوصا النساء والأطفال وصغار المزارعين- مع التزامات ومسؤوليات صانعي القرار فيما يخص الحكومة البيئية، الحق في الحصول على المعلومة والوصول للمصادر الطبيعية.

وتحتسب مجموعه الهيدرولوجيين في هذا البرنامج 6 جمعيات قاعدية في الضفة الغربية حيث سوف يستفيد 3850 عائلة (18500 شخص) من خلال الأنشطة والتدخلات المختلفة في مجال تنمية وبناء القرارات، المناصرة والمسائلة المجتمعية والاساليب المبتكرة والذكية فيما يتعلق بالمشاكل البيئية والزراعية والتغير المناخي.

وقد أنجزت PHG عدداً من الأنشطة خلال العام مثل الترويج للحلول الخضراء للمشاكل البيئية. ويشمل ذلك تركيب 6 هاضمات لغاز الحيوي و 15 وحدة كمبوست لإعادة تدوير النفايات البيولوجية وإنتاج الغاز الحيوي والأسمدة الطبيعية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تعزيز الاقتصاد الأخضر من خلال دعم المستثمرين المحليين للاستثمار في الحلول الصديقة للبيئة مثل إعادة تدوير الكرتون وخاصة إنتاج اطباق البيض من المواد المعاد تدويرها. ساهمت شركة PHG في تركيب خط إنتاج بقدرة إعادة تدوير 350 كجم/ساعة من نفايات الكرتون.

وتشمل المبادرات الأخرى التي تم تنفيذها زراعة الأشجار وزيادة المساحات الخضراء في المساحات المجتمعية والمدارس. كما تم ذكر الأنشطة الأخرى المتعلقة بالطاقة الشمسية سابقاً.

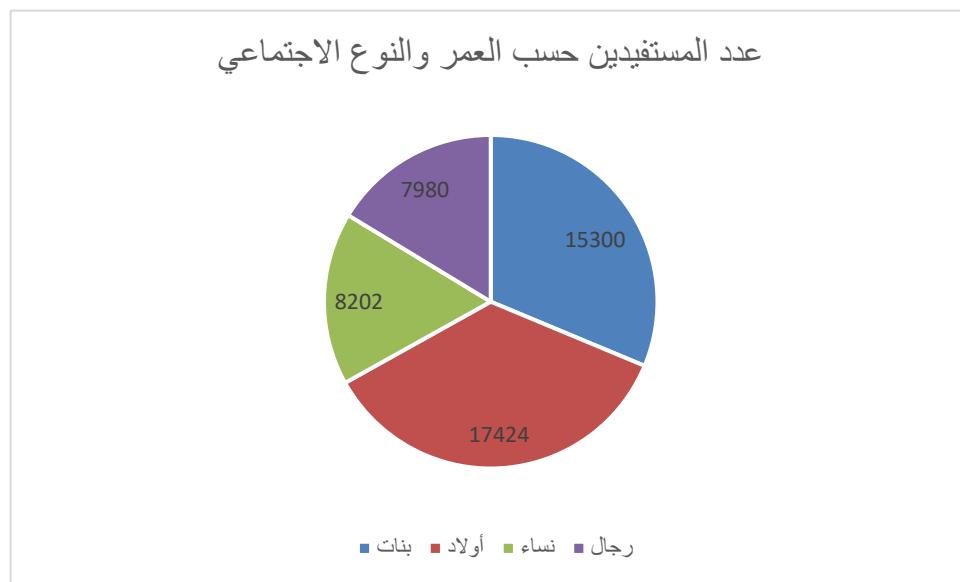
• إنتاج سياسات اجتماعية بمشاركة جهات فاعلة من الاقتصاد الاجتماعي والتضامني لمحاربة الفقر وعدم المساواة والإنصاء الاجتماعي

العمل على تنسيق الإمكانيات المشتركة للجهات الفاعلة في الاقتصاد الاجتماعي والتضامني (SSE) والمواطنين والسلطات المحلية للمشاركة في إنتاج السياسات الاجتماعية التي يمكن أن تكافح الفقر وعدم المساواة والإنصاء الاجتماعي وعدم الاستدامة البيئية، وتزويدهم بالأدوات والإتصالات لبناء المرونة المحلية وتعزيز الإنقال نحو مجتمعات أكثر عدلاً ومرنة وإستدامة في المنطقة الأورومتوسطية وينفذ هذا المشروع في 6 دول في حوض البحر الأبيض المتوسط من خلال 9 شركاء.

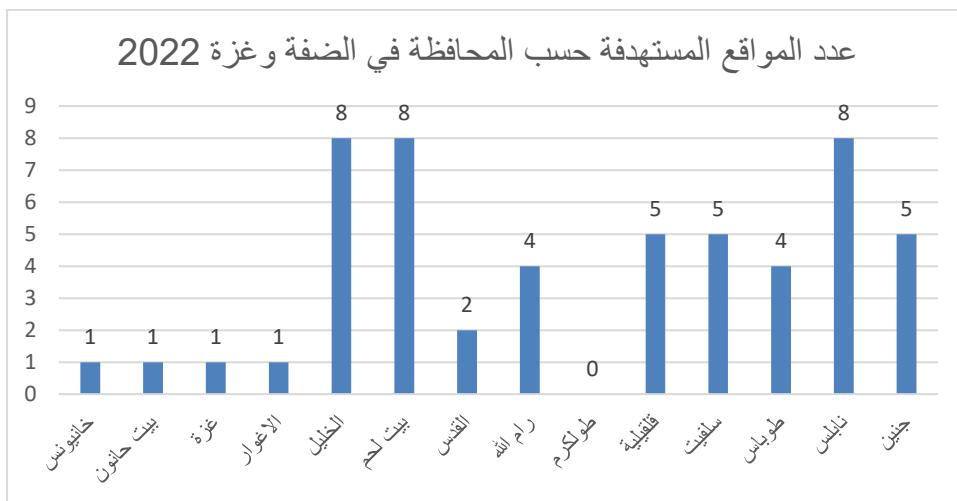
سيعمل المشروع في فلسطين على تقليل النفايات الصلبة التي يتم ترحيلها لمكبات النفايات من خلال فصل وإعادة تدوير النفايات العضوية لصناعة البال حيث تم اختيار بلدة بيتللو في رام الله لعمل مشروع تجاري وتم اختيار 100 عائلة من وتم تزويدهم بحاويات لفصل النفايات الصلبة على مستوى المنزل وسوف يتم جمعها وترحيلها إلى محطة صناعة البال أو الكمبيوتر في البلدة وسوف يتم تزويذ المجلس القروي بشاحنة لجمع النفايات الصلبة لهذا الغرض. هذا وقد تم عمل عدد من الدراسات والابحاث بالإضافة إلى دراسة الجدوى الفنية والقانونية للمشروع وكذلك سيتم منح العائلات المشاركة حواجز وخصوصيات تشريعية من رسوم النفايات أو غيرها من قبل مجلس قروي بيتللو لتشجيعهم على الفصل وسيتم تطوير آلية الافتراضية لتطبيق هذه الحواجز بحيث تتمكن كل عائلة من الاحتفاظ برصد نقاط الافتراضي يتم ترجمته إلى نقد ويتم خصمها من الرسوم المستحقة على العائلات المشاركة. سيتم توسيع عدد العائلات المشاركة وتعظيم التجربة على بلدات أخرى في فلسطين وفي دول حوض المتوسط المستهدفة في المراحل اللاحقة.

• توعية وبناء قدرات الفئات المستهدفة: للمساعدة في رفع مستوى الوعي تجاه الحفاظ على الموارد المائية والتغيير البيئي والسلوكي وضمان الادارة السليمة للتدخلات واستدامتها، نفذت المجموعة 36 ورشة عمل توعوية في 8 مواقع بالإضافة إلى 165 ساعة تدريبية في 17 موقع استفاد منها 172 امرأة و268 رجل.

بلغ إجمالي عدد المستفيدين من أنشطة المجموعة لعام الحالي ما يقرب من 48906 شخصاً منهم 52% ذكور و 48% إناث ومقسمون حسب الجنس وال عمر كما هو موضح في شكل 1. إضافة إلى ذلك ، تم استهداف 1195 طالب و 1223 طالبة.



بلغ إجمالي عدد التجمعات المستهدفة من تدخلات المجموعة للعام الحالي 53 تجمع وبلدة مقسومة إلى 50 في الضفة الغربية و 3 في غزة كما هو موضح في الشكل 2.



التدخلات المرتبطة بالأهداف

يمكن تلخيص الإنجازات خلال العام 2022 حسب الهدف كما يلي:

الهدف	الإنجاز المرتبط بالهدف في عام 2022
تعزيز الحق في المياه والصرف الصحي والغذاء والطاقة والقضاء للشعب الفلسطيني.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تحسين شبكات إمدادات مياه الشرب في 6 محليات تحسين أنظمة الصرف الصحي في محلية واحدة تركيب أنظمة الطاقة المتجددة في مكان واحد استبدال مرافق المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة الصحية المتضررة من الحرب لـ 35 أسرة تحسين الصرف الصحي في 50 مدرسة
المساهمة في تعزيز قدرة الرجال والنساء والأطفال الفلسطينيين على الصمود والتكيف مع تقلبات المناخ وتغييره بالإضافة إلى الصدمات الأخرى.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> إنشاء عدد 15 صهريج لزيادة السعة التخزينية بمقادير 900 م3/سنة توزيع مستلزمات النظافة على 50 مدرسة تحسين العدالة المناخية والبيئية لـ 990 شخصاً
المساهمة في تحسين كفاءة مياه الشرب والزراعة وإدارة مياه الصرف الصحي.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تمديد 3920 م خطوط مياه جديدة تمديد 799 م من خطوط الصرف الصحي الجديدة تنفيذ 35 مرحاضاً

	<p>تعزيز اقتصاد التضامن الاجتماعي والاندماج الاجتماعي لتعزيز الانقال نحو مجتمعات عادلة ومرنة وأكثر استدامة في المنطقة الأورو-متوسطية</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تنفيذ 165 ساعة تدريبية • تحسين الإجراءات المنسقة مع أصحاب المصلحة <p>WASH - الآخرين على المستوى الوطني Cluster، PNGO، PENGON</p>	<p>تعزيز الحكم الشامل اجتماعياً والمشاركة والرشيد لتمكين الفئات المحلية والمهمشة (الرجال والنساء) من المشاركة في صنع القرار.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تعزيز الاقتصاد التضامني والعملة الاجتماعية • تعزيز تطبيق الطاقة الشمسية • تعزيز الحلول الخضراء من خلال إنتاج الغاز الحيوي والحد من إلقاء النفايات الصلبة في موقع التفريغ. • دعم الاستثمار الأخضر من خلال تشجيع إعادة التدوير والإنتاج 	<p>تعزيز الإجراءات المبتكرة والأبحاث التقنية والوجهة نحو السياسات التي تساهم في استدامة المياه والزراعة والبيئة والنظم البيئية المرتبطة بها في فلسطين.</p>

4. General Overview of the Situation in oPt

The continued Israeli discriminatory policies and restrictions on access to land and resources as well as the act of Israeli Military and Settlers against Palestinian People and their properties and land in the occupied State of Palestine are considered the biggest obstacles facing the proper development and living conditions especially in what so called Area C. Hence, effecting environmental, social and economic aspects of more than 300,000 Palestinians living in these areas in particular. The impact of settlements is not only through the direct act of land confiscation and expansion of settlements but the more dangerous part is the act of settlers and military in preventing people from developing their land, especially in what so called area C, and prevent Palestinians from accessing their local resources (eg. Springs) and destroy infrastructure and means of Palestinian livelihoods (destruction of wells, roads, storage tanks, ponds, and cutting trees, etc.).

In total more than 60 springs have been confiscated by the Israeli occupation and their settlers in West Bank depriving Palestinian People access to these resources which is part of their culture and heritage and in some places considered main water source. Moreover, the new form of settlement activities called herding settlements has gravely contributed to the confiscation of more than 100, 000 dunums in the West Bank.

Such discriminatory policies have negatively influenced all aspects of Palestinian lives, increased fragility of Palestinian local economy and tremendously reduced the contribution of agriculture to GDP where currently it contributes by only 6.2% compared to more than 15% a decade ago.

The situation in Area “C” communities in the West Bank and East Jerusalem continued to worsen where development is tightly restricted by the Israeli occupation through discriminatory construction permit policies, demolition of homes, structures, and development projects, and eviction and seizure orders. During 2022, the occupation has demolished 899 structures in West Bank of which 50 WASH structures and 310 agricultural structures and lead to the displacement of 1,002 people and affected 28,060 people according to OCHA.

This has deteriorated access to water and basic services to vulnerable families by increasing their poverty and food insecurity, as well as further deteriorating living conditions and hygiene situation. For example, it was realized that access to water in many herding communities in Southern Hebron, Northern Jordan Valley and eastern slopes (Ramallah) is secured through small size old water pipes laid over the ground with high losses and irregular water supply. Most importantly, the pipes are facing constant settler attacks and destruction which further restrict access to safe, sufficient and affordable water, thus forcing many families to depend on trucked water with prices over 20 NIS/m3, which places them in a situation of great financial vulnerability. As a result, many families are increasing their (semi) coerced seasonal displacement during summer to be closer to filling points and water sources. This movement complicates their return to the communities and places them at risk of permanent displacement due to settler harassment and settlement expansion.

The blockade has continued to contribute to a serious deterioration in the access of the population to basic services in Gaza. This was mainly felt in a further deterioration in Gaza’s chronic electricity deficit with longer power outages of 12 to 18 hours a day, continue to severely undermining already depleted basic services and further reducing water supply where most of the population has access to piped water for only three to five hours every five days which resulted in reducing per capita water availability from 84 Liter to 53 liter.

The blockade on Gaza is still imposing severe restrictions on entry of construction materials and other WASH related materials. The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) is still not as

effective as it should be and the Israeli Authorities so called list of dual use items still complicating the entry of wash related materials on to Gaza.

These policies, restrictions and acts have created big challenge for local and international humanitarian NGOs in responding to the grave needs of communities leaving them very vulnerable to face very hard conditions. Moreover, they will remain as one of the most fundamental contraventions to the possibility of sovereignty and statehood.

5. Water and Environmental Situation in oPt

The right to water and sanitation is a fundamental human right enshrined in international conventions. As Israel is a signatory to these conventions, it is obliged to uphold this right in all the territories it occupies.

Despite this obligation, the rights of Palestinians to sufficient and good quality water have been violated due to continued Israeli discriminatory policies that limits the Palestinian ability to develop their water resources properly to meet their growing demand.

Moreover, such policies increased Palestinian water insecurity by increasing Palestinian reliance of water purchase from Israeli Water Company. According to the Palestinian Water Authority, nearly 96.1 MCM in 2021, of which 81.7 MCM was for West Bank and 14.4 MCM for Gaza according to PCBS (2022). This means that almost 38.3% of domestic water use in West Bank is purchased from the Israeli Water Company and this quantity is always subject to the Israeli Policies which often reduce or stop the supply, especially during summer, to meet the needs of Israeli Colonies in West Bank, on the expense of Palestinian Communities.

Moreover, Israel's stringent restrictions on developing water sources and infrastructure have been exacerbated by the occupation and its settlers confiscation of natural water sources - the Palestinians relied on for years, destroying cisterns, water lines and pools and blocking access to them as part of an ongoing effort by Israeli occupation to force Palestinians to leave their land and forego their rights in their resources.

This reality demonstrates how Israel violates its obligation under international conventions to which Israel is signatory, by considering water – and other natural resources in the West Bank – as its exclusive property, to be doubly exploited: both for Israeli needs – especially those of settlements – and as way to dispossess and control Palestinians, B'Tselem (2021).

In addition, the poor services related to water supply and limitation on physical infrastructure for both water and wastewater have left nearly 68% of the population in the West Bank not served with wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Having listed the above, the following facts are still prevails:

- The gap between supply and demand is still very high and is estimated at nearly 130 million cubic meters in 2021.
- The main constraint to the development of resources and infrastructure is that the Israeli occupation army and military orders are still the main controlling elements in the water and the environment sectors.
- Infrastructure is still poor where losses from water supply system may reach up to 30% on average per year.

- Wastewater collection and treatment is not yet up to the required level and the Israeli constraints are still hindering the development of new treatment plants. Moreover, the produced treated effluent from the existing treatment plants is not properly reused and flows either westward or eastward. It is really astonishing to know that Israel is capturing the flowing treated as well as poorly treated effluent flowing westward, treating and reusing it and charging Palestinians with the treatment cost. It was realized that Israel has charged Palestinian National Budget the sum of 114.1 million NIS for treating the westward flowing wastewater effluent in 2022.
- Over 97 per cent of the water extracted from the coastal aquifer in Gaza is unfit for human consumption, with the result that 90 per cent of people in Gaza rely on purchasing desalinated water from private trucking, posing a heavy financial burden on already impoverished families and health risks due to widespread contamination of that source. Increased electricity cuts have further reduced water supply and has affected the operation of approximately 130 critical water and sanitation facilities.

6. Activities

6.1 Contribution to Sustainability of Water Resources Protection and Development

The status of most of water sources in the state of Palestine (both wells and springs) are in bad conditions due climate change from one hand and mosre importantly due to the Israeli restrictions imposed on the rehabilitation of these resources especially in West Bank on the other hand. The main water sources protected and developed during this year were:

6.1.1 Springs:

PHG has rehabilitated and developed one springs in Marda - Salfeet area include source rehabilitation to maximize the flow, change the old pump and install main pipelines from the source to farmers.



6.2 Improving Resilience and Adaptation Capacity to Climate Change through Rain Water Harvesting

This activity aims to increase the water quantity as well as to maximize the benefits of beneficiaries through reducing the cost of purchased water. PHG implemented 15 cisterns to harvest rainwater with storage capacity of 60 m³ each in Bethlehem Area.



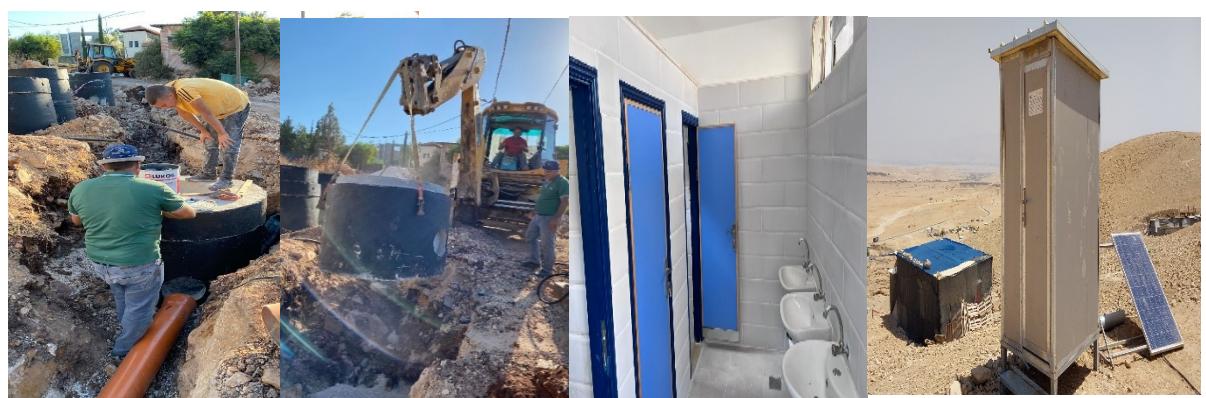
6.3 Promoting Right to Drinking Water through Improving Water Supply Systems

PHG has constructed 6 domestic water supply systems with total length of 3920 m of various diameters in the West Bank which served nearly 524 persons of which 250 are women.



6.4 Promoting Right to Sanitation through Wastewater – Collection, Treatment and Reuse

PHG has extended 799 m sewer line for collecting wastewater and reduce public health risk in Salfeet Area respectively. PHG has also implemented 35 latrines in Ramallah and Jericho Areas and rehabilitated 21 school sanitation units in 6 governorates in West Bank.



6.5 Mitigating Climate Chang Impact and Reducing Pollution Threats through Application of Renewable Energy (Solar)

- PHG has implemented 1 solar energy systems with capacity of 15 kwh for Falamiyeh women cooperative. The system will supply the cooperative with its 100% of energy needs and will also reduce CO2 emmission by 16.3 ton per year. In addition, 16 solar street lighting has been installed in Ramallah and Salfeet areas.



6.6 Improving the livelihoods of small Palestinian farmers in Area C

Livelihood of 20 farming families have been improved through upgrading the intensive agriculture they have in the form of 3 dunums of greenhouses. The activity includes supplying water tanks, steel structures, stands, seedlings etc. Total beneficiaries were 120 persons of whci 61 are women.



6.7 Improving Environmental and Climate Justice in Palestine:

Improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine by contributing to building the capacities of civil society institutions to participate in decision-making based on environmental rights, risk management, and community adaptation plans, as well as devising funded green solutions for environmental development and climate justice, and

empowering civil society institutions and jurists to identify structural obstacles and challenges. This is accomplished by adopting a gender and human rights approach, linking the rights of marginalized groups and communities - especially women, children and small farmers - with the obligations and responsibilities of decision-makers regarding environmental governance, the right to information and access to natural resources.

PHG targets 6 grassroot organizations in the West Bank, where 3850 families (18,500 people) will benefit through various activities and interventions in the field of capacity development, advocacy, community accountability, and innovative and smart methods in relation to environmental, agricultural and climate change problems.

PHG has accomplished number of activities during the year such as promoting green solutions for the environmental problems. This includes installing 6 bio gaz digesters and 15 composting units to recycle biological waste and produce bio gaz and natural fertilizer. The biogaz system is also supplemented with hydroponic system to produce soil less vegetables and use the liquid fertilizer for the vegetables. In addition, promoting green economy through supporting local investors to invest in environmental friendly solutions such as recycling of cartoons especially producing egg holders from recycled materials. PHG contributed to install one production line with capacity to recycle 350 kg/hour of trashed cartoon.



6.8 Promoting social and solidarity economy (SSE) to combat poverty, inequality and social exclusion through circular economy:

The project helps reduce solid waste that is transferred to landfill in Beitello village by separating organic waste and sending it to the composting plant to produce organic fertilizer. The project started with 100 families and provided them with containers for separating solid waste at the house level, and they will be collected and transferred to the compost plant in the town by the village council. The project has supplied the council with 100 solid waste collection bin and a truck to collect solid waste for this purpose. A number of studies and research have been carried out, in addition to a technical and legal feasibility study for the project. Participating families have been given incentives in the form of bill discounts from solid waste fees or other bills payable to the Bitello Village Council to make sure that they make the separation properly. An electronic mechanism has been developed to implement these incentives so that each family can maintain a balance of electronic points which are then translated into cash and deducted from the fees payable to the village council by the participating families. The number of participating families will be expanded and the experience will be generalized to other towns in Palestine and in the targeted Mediterranean countries in the later stages.



6.9 Protect the Dignity of War Affected Households in Gaza through Improving Wash Facilities

PHG has rehabilitated the wash facilities of 35 war affected households in Gaza for the benefit of nearly 261 persons of which 139 female.



6.10 Improving School Hygiene

School hygiene was improved through distribution of 50 hygiene kits in 50 schools and 2000 child hygiene kits for children in 37 schools in West Bank for the benefit of 13359 students and 1042 teachers and staff of which 5869 girl students and 556 female staff.



6.11 Awareness and Capacity Building

To help raise awareness towards the preservation of water resources, environmental and behavioral change, PHG has implemented 36 awareness-raising workshops to the beneficiary groups especially for women on personal hygiene, water conservation, etc. Moreover, 165 hours of training has been conducted for beneficiaries from various activities to the benefit of 172 female and 268 males in 25 communities.



6.12 Lobby and Advocacy

PHG has always played a major role at the national level and through the effective participation in several committees and also public events. PHG has accomplished the following:

- PHG is one of effective institutions in civil society issues, whether performed individually or through its presence in the NGOs Network PNGO or PENGON (Environmental NGO Network).
- Play important role in coordination among the local and international agencies working in the water and sanitation in oPt under the coordination mechanism known as EWASH / WASH Cluster. PHG is one of the tow national organizations that sets in the advisory group (SAG) for the WASH cluster.

Audited Financial Statement

Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2022

Statement - A

		2022	2021
	Note	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash on hand and at banks	4	1,079,741	874,823
Prepayments and other debit balances	5	50,751	92,892
Pledges receivable	6	2,528,494	199,622
Total Current Assets		3,658,986	1,167,337
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	7	58,614	59,522
Investment properties	8	171,000	-
Land	9	153,090	552,932
Property, plant and equipment - Net	10	1,126,929	962,759
Total Assets		5,168,619	2,742,550
<u>Liabilities and Net Assets</u>			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	11	126,231	185,255
Accrued expenses	12	6,196	7,125
Restricted contributions	22	3,791,412	1,109,181
Total Current Liabilities		3,923,839	1,301,561
Due to employees	13	131,981	142,804
Employees' provident fund	14	229,237	250,028
Employees' end of service indemnity	15	536,982	564,305
Total Liabilities		4,822,039	2,258,698
Net Assets			
(Deficit) in unrestricted fund		(690,864)	(700,150)
Cumulative change in fair value (Financial Assets)		32,125	33,033
Cumulative change in fair value (Land & building)	23	1,005,319	1,150,969
Total Surplus in Net Assets		346,580	483,852
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		5,168,619	2,742,550

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

General Manager

Financial Manager

Statement - B

Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Note	2022 U.S. \$	2021 U.S. \$
Grants and revenues:			
Unrestricted contributions	17	57,473	121,768
Other income	18	225,491	128,078
		282,964	249,846
Net assets released from restriction	22	2,988,815	1,777,259
Total grants and revenues		3,271,779	2,027,105
Expenses:			
Salaries and related expenses		13,587	100,136
Other administrative expenses		211,472	141,184
Projects' expenses	19	2,988,815	1,904,734
Total expenses		3,213,874	2,146,054
Depreciation	10	54,318	45,173
Pledges write off	6	55,258	--
Currency exchange difference		65,241	28,294
Bank charges		--	5,467
Change in net assets for the year		(116,912)	(197,883)
Other comprehensive (loss) income		(908)	10,075
Total comprehensive (loss)		(117,820)	(187,808)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement - D

Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Change in net assets	(116,912)	(197,883)
Adjustments:		
Employees' end of service indemnity	40,201	53,803
Provident fund expense	13,587	--
Provident fund payment	(34,378)	(46,872)
Pledges written off	55,258	--
Depreciation	54,318	45,173
Cash Flows Provided from/(Used in) Operating Activities Before Changes in Opearting Assets and Liabilities	12,074	(145,779)
Payments for employees' end of service indemnity	(67,524)	(66,937)
Net Cash Flows (Used in) Operating Activities Before Changes in Opearting Assets and Liabilities	(55,450)	(212,716)
Decrease (increase) in Assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in pledges receivable	(2,384,130)	(20,260)
Decrease in prepayments and other debit balances	42,141	65,537
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(59,024)	(12,100)
Increase in restricted contributions	2,682,231	504,736
(Decrease) in accrued expenses	(929)	(1,140)
(Decrease) in due to employees	(10,823)	--
Net Cash Flows Provided from Operating Activities*	214,016	324,057
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(9,098)	(46,313)
Change in financial assets through other comprehensive income	--	10,075
Net Cash Flows (Used in) Investing Activities	(9,098)	(36,238)
Increase in Cash and Banks Balances		
Cash on hand and at banks - Beginning of Year	204,918	287,819
Net Cash on Hand and at Banks at End of Year	874,823	587,004
Net Cash on Hand and at Banks at End of Year	1,079,741	874,823
* Operating activities are summarized as follows:		
Grants received	871,153	2,383,503
Other income	225,491	128,078
Expenses paid to suppliers and employees	(882,628)	(2,187,524)
Net Cash Flows Provided from Operating Activities	214,016	324,057

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.