



مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين

Palestinian Hydrology Group

ANNUAL REPORT

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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, sanitation, food, energy and space 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، و في تحسين سبل العيش والوصول الامن للمياه والغذاء والطاقة والحيز المكاني وخدمات الصرف الصحي من خلال تنفيذ انشطة رياضية وعالية الجودة ومبكرة 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. Contribute to sustainable development and protection of water and environmental resources in Palestine.
2. Promote the right to adequate water, sanitation, food, energy and space for all Palestinian People.
3. Strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacity of Palestinian People to climate variability and change as well as other shocks.
4. Improving the efficiency of drinking water, irrigation and wastewater systems.
5. Promoting socially inclusive and participatory decision making and good governance.
6. Promote innovative sustainable actions, technical as well as policy-oriented research on water, Energy, agriculture and environment and their related ecosystems in Palestine.

1. المساهمة في تطوير وحماية مصادر المياه والبيئة في فلسطين بشكل مستدام

2. المساهمة في تعزيز الحق في المياه والصرف الصحي والغذاء والطاقة والحيز المكاني للفلسطينيين رجالاً ونساءً واطفالاً.

3. المساهمة في تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى المجتمع الفلسطيني لمواجهة تداعيات التغيرات المناخية والكوارث الأخرى.

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

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

6. تشجيع الإجراءات المبتكرة المستدامة بالإضافة إلى البحوث التقنية وتلك الموجهة نحو السياسات حول 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 2023 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 2022
- Discussed the financial challenges facing the organization and recommending actions to address the challenges.
- Discuss the emergency situation in Gaza and PHG staff status.
- Follow up on several institutional 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 has also kept close monitoring of the staff and work in Gaza and asked for regular update and support to them and to ensure safety while doing their work whenever possible. 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 ومتخصصة وعقد مجلس الإدارة 4 اجتماعات رسمية خلال عام 2023 وعدد من الاجتماعات التشاورية. وقد اتخذ المجلس عدة قرارات ، منها إجرائية واستراتيجية بطبيعتها ، وهي:

- التوصية باعتماد التقرير المالي والإداري المدقق لعام 2022
- مناقشة التحديات المالية التي تواجه المؤسسة والتوصية باتخاذ إجراءات لمواجهة التحديات.
- مناقشة الوضع الطارئ في غزة ووضع موظفين المؤسسة.
- متابعة بعض الأمور 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 والصرف الصحي والطاقة للشعب الفلسطيني وخاصة الفئات المهمشة بما في ذلك النساء. وقد أخذ المجلس علمًاً ووافق على التدخلات المنفذة التي ساهمت في تحسين الظروف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمجتمعات المستهدفة.

كما وأوصى المجلس بمتابعة تقديم المساعدة للموظفين في غزة وضرورة توخي الحذر عند القيام بعملهم عندما يتمكنوا من ذلك.

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 الشريكه والمانحين والداعمين للمؤسسة الذين مكونها من تحقيق انجازاتها هذا العام.

رئيس مجلس الإدارة
م. جورج عودة

3. Executive Summary

PHG has carried out several activities under its six main programs, which contributed to improve water and sanitation services in the Palestinian communities. The main activities implemented during this year under each program can be summarized as follows:

1. Water and Environmental Resources Development Program:

- Rehabilitation and development of groundwater wells: Two wells have been rehabilitated in Habla – Qalqilia and Kufur Jammal - Tulkarem area where 295 persons benefited of which 134 are women.
- Rain Water Harvesting: construct 6 ponds of 1500 - 4500 m³ volume to collect additional 17500 m³ of rain water in Jericho Governorate.
- Construct 15 cisterns of 60 m³ each for drinking water in Kisan and Jub Eddeeb in Bethlehem for the benefit of 219 persons of whom 103 are women.

2. Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Irrigation Systems Improvement Program.

- PHG implemented 23562 m length of irrigation pipes and 7 steel reservoirs with total volume of 4400 m³ and 2 booster pumping stations were implemented to improve irrigation water systems to irrigate new areas in the north of West Bank and to help improve farmers resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change.
- PHG has constructed domestic water supply systems with total length of 9122 m of various diameters in the West Bank which served nearly 1242 persons of which 565 are women. In addition, 15 cisterns for drinking purposes have been constructed in Hebron area for the benefit of 219 persons of which 103 are women. This will promote the right to drinking water through improving availability of and access to water and contributes to SDG #6.
- PHG has implemented 681 m length of sewer lines and rehabilitated 46 school sanitation units in 10 locations in West Bank. This will promote the right to adequate sanitation and contribute to SDG #6.
- Rehabilitate 6 household sanitation units in Ramallah area – Ein Qinya and install 36 mobile latrines for Bedouin Communities in Ein Jaryout, Ein Qinya and Al Muarrajat.
- Install 2 ecological toilet units in Al Muarrajat Bedouin Community and Mazraa El Qibliyeh.

This will contribute to SDG# 6 and SDG#5 on education.

3. Renewable Energy, Climate and Environment Justice, Circular Economy and Nature-based Solutions Program.

- Construct 4 solar systems of 210 kwh capacity in four locations for water pumping in Azzoun Atmeh - Qalqilia Governorate, Illar and Annazleh Asharqiyyeh – Tulkarem and Arrabeh – Jenin for the benefit of 1219 persons, of which 526 are women.
- Improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine through promoting environment and climate friendly technologies under the ECJP. PHG has installed 7 bio gas digesters for the benefit of 200 people of whom 81 are female. It is good to mention that two of biogas digesters were installed in two local Universities to

be used for educational purposes as well. They will also help recycle biological waste and produce bio gas and natural fertilizer.

- Promoting Nature Based Solutions (NBS) in West Bank through implementing pilot project in upper Faria'a Basin under Al Murunah Project. PHG organized several stakeholder consultation workshops and introduced the concept of NBS. It also worked with the stakeholders to identify the possible NBS interventions that can be implemented to address the water and environmental problems they face with focus on improving agricultural water management.

4. Food systems and sovereignty, Livelihood, Access Roads and Emergency Response

- Improving Access to Land and Water Resources through Agricultural Roads: PHG has rehabilitated and reconstructed 16 km length of agricultural roads in the Northern Part of West Bank.
- Improving livelihood of farming families: Livelihood of 312 farming families have been improved through improving their water availability and reduced water costs.
- Supplying 22 plastic water tanks of 1 m³ volume for vulnerable community of Kisan – Bethlehem to enable them for storing water for their households.
- Distribution of 43 food and hygiene baskets on Bedouin communities in Jaryout, Ein Qinya and Ein Ayyoub.

5. Planning, Research and Water Information Management Program

- Conduct an analytical study on the women role in water sanitation and hygiene in Area C in West Bank. The study provides analyses of the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in WASH services through a gender-inclusive lens, focusing on Area "C" in the West Bank. Specific objectives include exploring gender-related disparities in WASH services, assessing the capabilities of duty bearers in responding to gender-specific needs, and identifying and addressing gender-based barriers and violence in the specified area.
- Conduct a study to establish an Early Warning System (EWS) for water sector in Palestine with focus on 8 indicators in cooperation with PWA, WSRC, Water Service Providers and WASH cluster. The system comprises a set of tools and indicators designed to detect and provide timely information about potential risks, or adverse impacts on water and sanitation service provision. The primary purpose is to assist decision-makers in taking preventive measures to avoid probable risks and to take appropriate mitigation measures.
- Gaza Foodways: Towards resilient women-led urban agroecological food systems as a pathway to women's economic empowerment. The research supports a shift in agricultural research, practice and policy towards gender-centred, low-carbon, diversified and adaptive ecological farming that optimizes resource-use in Gaza. It investigates the knowledge gaps and potential bridges between university researchers, women-led food enterprises, CSOs, and decision-makers in ways that contribute to innovative solutions to Gaza's food economy, and to create a more durable foundation to advance women's socioeconomic and political participation in food systems planning, organization and resourcing. It contributed to establish two city food system actor networks one in Gaza City and one in Khan Younis City. It also developed a curricula for agro-ecological diploma and obtained accreditation from the Ministry of Education. The diploma was supposed to start in October 2023 and 20 female students were recruited. However, due to the war on Gaza this has stopped for the time being

and alternatives are being sought to proceed. Baseline survey also accomplished prior to the war.

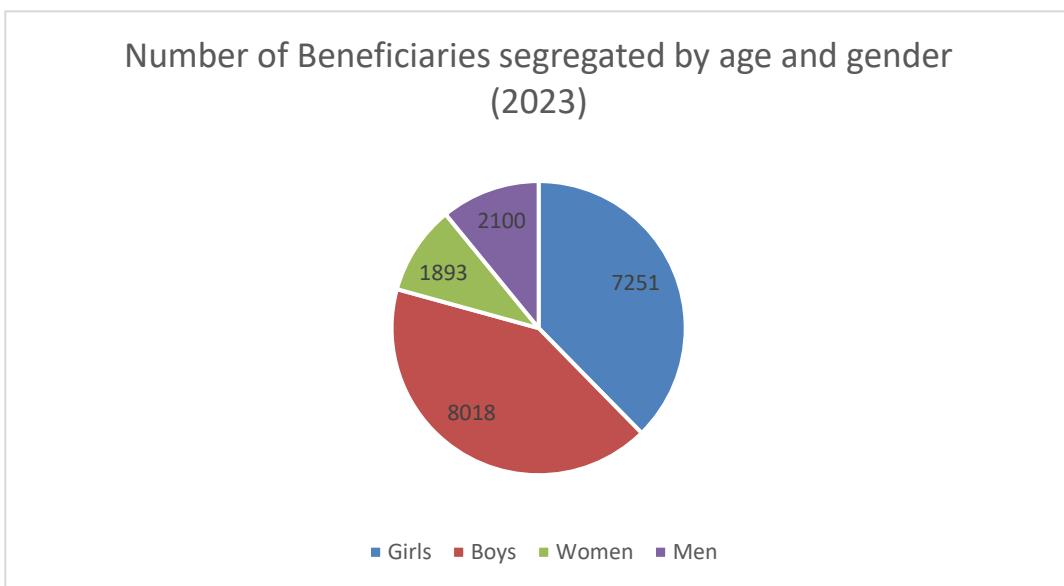
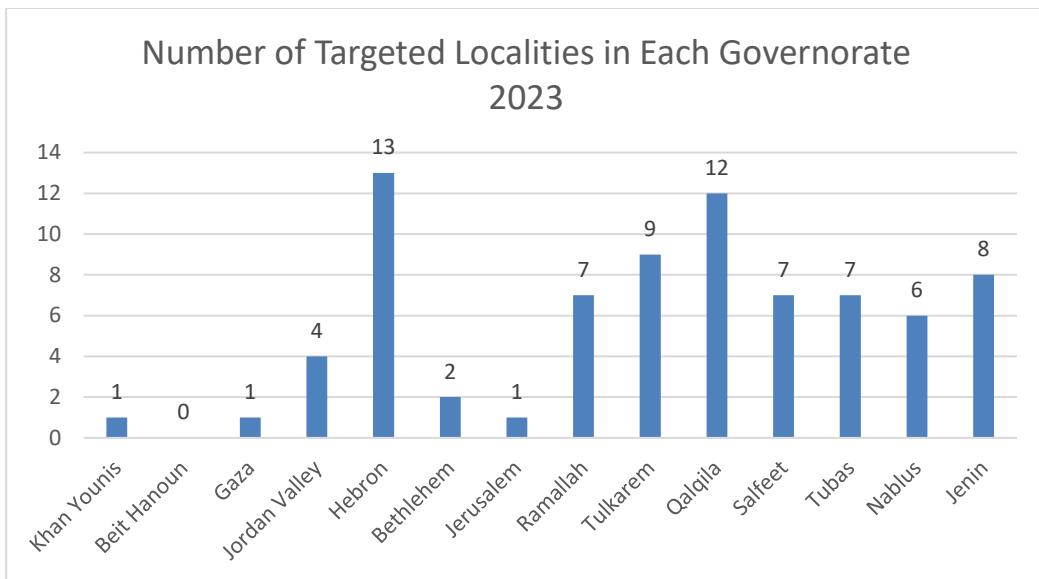
- Conduct a review of the current water policy and strategy (2012 – 2032). The review aims to examine the assumptions that governed the development of the policy and strategy document as well as the extent to which such document addresses climate justice issues and right-based approaches, especially human rights to water, including affordability and access, while highlighting other cross-cutting issues such as gender and social inclusion. It highlighted the gaps and challenges that limit its reliable implementation and provided recommendations on how to address such challenges and gaps. It also proposed alternative policy statement that takes into account the short- and long-term scenarios.
- Produce policy paper to address pollution in West Bank with focus on pollution by solid waste and untreated wastewater. The paper analyzed the existing pollution sources, their potential impacts and summarized the existing gap in the governance and regulatory structures as well as policy gaps and provided some recommendations on how to address these gaps.

6. Empowerment, Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Program

- **Promoting gender integration in water and sanitation sector through establishing and activating Palestinian Water Women Network.** The network managed to support 3 women initiatives and organized 7 training sessions targeting women.
- **Public Awareness and Beneficiary Training:** To help raise awareness towards the preservation of water resources, environmental and behavioral change, PHG has implemented 45 awareness-raising workshops to the beneficiary groups especially for women on personal hygiene, water conservation, etc. In the same time 50 practical awareness sessions were organized for schools. Kits and tools for recycling and gardening were distributed to the schools during the awareness where nearly 11835 students benefited of which 5371 girl students. Moreover, 200 hours of training has been conducted for beneficiaries from various activities to the benefit of 62 female and 167 males in 18 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 2023 was 19262 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 2023 was 100 communities where 98 communities in the West Bank and 2 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 Settler violence and Israeli restrictions on access and work in marginal area in the West Bank especially those classified as Area C has continued.
2. War on Gaza forced us to stop working from the beginning of October 2023. Staff displacement and office closure.

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 2023	Comments
1. Contribute to Develop Water and Environmental Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate 2 groundwater wells • Construct 6 water ponds with total volume of 18000 m3. • Construct 15 cisterns with 60 m3 volume each. 	
2. 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 8 localities • Improving sanitation systems in 4 localities • Install renewable energy systems in 4 places • Improve sanitation in 50 schools 	
3. Contribute to strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacity of Palestinian society to climate variability and change as well as other shocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase water availability for domestic and agriculture by 27000 m3. • Distribute 50 hygiene kits to schools • Distribute 43 food baskets and hygiene kits on vulnerable communities 	
4. Contribute to improving the efficiency of drinking and agricultural water as well as wastewater management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend 9122 m of drinking water pipes • Extend 23562 m of new water lines • Construct 5 steel irrigation reservoirs with volumes ranging from 500 - 1000 m3 in addition to 2 pumping stations. • Extend 681 m of new sewer lines. Implement 43 latrines including 2 ecological toilets 	
5. Promoting socially inclusive, participatory and good governance for enabling local and marginalized groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 200 hour of training • Conduct 45 workshops for raising awareness and 50 sessions in schools. 	

<p>(men and women) to participate in decision-making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved coordinated actions with other stakeholders at national level - WASH Cluster, NGO, PENGON • Raise awareness of communities and school students 	
<p>6. 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 solar energy application • Promote green solutions through reducing solid waste dumping to dump site and produce bio gas as well as natural fertilizer. • Promote Nature Based Solutions • Conduct water policy review and produce policy paper on pollution 	

4. ملخص تنفيذي

نفذت PHG العديد من الأنشطة في إطار برامجها الرئيسية السنة، والتي ساهمت في تحسين خدمات المياه والصرف الصحي في المجتمعات الفلسطينية. ويمكن تلخيص الأنشطة الرئيسية التي تم تنفيذها خلال هذا العام في إطار كل برنامج على النحو التالي :

1. برنامج تنمية الموارد المائية والبيئية :
 - إعادة تأهيل وتطوير آبار المياه الجوفية حيث تم تأهيل بئرين في منطقة حبلا - قلقيلية وكفر جمال - طولكرم واستفاد منها 295 شخصا منهم 134 امرأة .
 - حصاد مياه الأمطار : إنشاء 6 أحواض بحجم 4500 - 1500 م3 لجمع 18000 م3 إضافية من مياه الأمطار في محافظة أريحا
 - إنشاء 15 بئر جمع لمياه الشرب حجم كل منها 60 م3 في كيسان وجب الديب في بيت لحم لصالح 219 شخصا منهم 103 نساء

2. برنامج تحسين أنظمة مياه الشرب والصرف الصحي والنظافة والري :

- نفذت PHG أنابيب ري بطول 23562 م و 7 خزانات حديدية بحجم إجمالي 4400 م3 وتم تنفيذ 2 محطة ضخ معززة لتحسين أنظمة مياه الري لري مناطق جديدة في شمال الضفة الغربية وللمساعدة في تحسين قدرة المزارعين على الصمود والتكيف مع تغير المناخ.
- قامت PHG ببناء شبكات إمدادات المياه المنزلية بطول إجمالي يبلغ 9122 مترا بأقطار مختلفة في الضفة الغربية والتي تخدم ما يقرب من 1242 شخصا منهم 565 امرأة.
- سيعزز هذا الحق في مياه الشرب من خلال تحسين توافر المياه والوصول إليها ويساهم في تحقيق الهدف #6 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة.
- ونفذت PHG خطوط صرف صحي بطول 681 مترا وأعادت تأهيل 46 وحدة صحية مدرسية في 10 مواقع في الضفة الغربية. سيعزز هذا الحق في الصرف الصحي المناسب ويساهم في تحقيق الهدف #6 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة.
- إعادة تأهيل 6 وحدات صرف صحي منزلية في منطقة رام الله - عين قنيا وتركيب 36 مرحاضاً متنقلًا للتجمعات البدوية في عين جريوت، عين قينيا والمعرجات
- تركيب وحدتين من المرافقين البيئية في تجمع المعرجات البدوي والمزرعة القبلية .

يساهم البرنامج في تحقيق الهدف 6 # بشان المياه والهدف 5 # من أهداف التنمية المستدامة بشأن التعليم

3. برنامج الطاقة المتجددة والعدالة المناخية والبيئية والاقتصاد الدائري والحلول القائمة على الطبيعة
 - إنشاء 4 أنظمة شمسية بقدرة 210 كيلو واط ساعة في أربعة مواقع لضخ المياه في عزون عنة - محافظة قلقيلية وعلار والنزلة الشرقية - طولكرم وعرابة - جنين لصالح 1219 شخصا منهم 526 امرأة .
 - تحسين العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين من خلال تعزيز التقنيات البيئية والصديقة للمناخ في إطار برنامج العدالة والعدالة بتركيب 7 أجهزة هضم للغاز الحيوي لصالح 200 شخص منهم 81 امرأة. من الجيد أن نذكر أن الاثنين من هواضم الغاز الحيوي تم تركيبها في جامعتين محلية بعرض البحث والتعليم.
 - تعزيز الحلول القائمة على الطبيعة (NBS) في الضفة الغربية من خلال تنفيذ مشروع تجريبي في حوض الفارعة العلوي في إطار مشروع المرونة. بنظمت PHG العديد من ورش العمل التشاركة لأصحاب المصلحة وقدمت مفهوم NBS. كما عملت مع أصحاب المصلحة لتحديد التدخلات الممكنة التي يمكن تنفيذها لمعالجة مشاكل المياه والبيئة التي يواجهونها مع التركيز على تحسين إدارة المياه الزراعية .

4. برنامج النظم الغذائية والسيادة على الغذاء، سبل العيش، والاستجابة لحالات الطوارئ وتحسين الوصول إلى الأراضي والموارد المائية من خلال الطرق الزراعية :
 - قامت PHG بإعادة تأهيل وإعادة بناء 16 كم من الطرق الزراعية في الجزء الشمالي من الضفة الغربية .
 - تحسين سبل عيش الأسر الزراعية : تم تحسين سبل عيش 312 أسرة زراعية من خلال تحسين توافر المياه وخفض تكاليف المياه .

- توفير 22 خزان مياه بلاستيكي بحجم 1 م3 لمجتمع كيسان – بيت لحم الضعيف لتمكينهم من تخزين المياه لأسرهم..
- توزيع 43 سلة غذائية وصحية على التجمعات البدوية في جريوت وعين قنيا وعين أبوب.

5. برنامج التخطيط والبحوث وإدارة المعلومات المائية

- إجراء دراسة تحليلية حول دور المرأة في المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة في المنطقة (ج) في الضفة الغربية. تقدم الدراسة تحليلات لأدوار ومسؤوليات أصحاب المصلحة المشاركون في خدمات المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة الصحية من خلال مشاركة واسعة للرجال والنساء، مع التركيز على المنطقة "ج" في الضفة الغربية . وتشمل الأهداف المحددة للدراسة استكشاف التفاوتات المتعلقة بالنوع الاجتماعي في خدمات المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة الصحية، وتقدير قدرات الجهات المسؤولة في الاستجابة لاحتياجات الخاصة بالنوع الاجتماعي، وتحديد ومعالجة المعوقات القائمة على النوع الاجتماعي والعنف في المجال المحدد
- إجراء دراسة لإنشاء نظام إنذار مبكر (EWS) لقطاع المياه في فلسطين مع التركيز على 8 مؤشرات بالتعاون مع سلطة المياه الفلسطينية و مجلس تنظيم قطاع المياه WSRC ومقدمي خدمات المياه ومجموعة المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة الصحية WASH Cluster . ويتألف النظام من مجموعة من الأدوات والمؤشرات المصممة لتحديد المخاطر المحتملة أو الآثار السلبية على توفير خدمات المياه والصرف الصحي وتوفير المعلومات في الوقت المناسب عنها . الغرض الأساسي هو مساعدة صانعي القرار في اتخاذ تدابير وقائية لتجنب المخاطر المحتملة واتخاذ تدابير التخفيف المناسبة.

- نظم الغذاء في غزة: نحو نظم غذائية زراعية إيكولوجية حضرية مرنّة تقدّمها النساء كمسار لتمكين المرأة اقتصادياً . يدعم البحث تحولاً في البحث والممارسات والسياسات الزراعية نحو الزراعة البيئية التي تركز على النوع الاجتماعي ومنخفضة الكربون والمتنوعة والقابلة للتكييف والتي تعمل على تحسين استخدام الموارد في غزة . ويبحث في الفجوات المعرفية والجسور المحتملة بين الباحثين الجامعيين والمؤسسات الغذائية التي تقدّمها النساء ومنظمات المجتمع المدني وصناع القرار بطرق تساهم في إيجاد حلول مبتكرة للاقتصاد الغذائي في غزة، وخلق أساس أكثر ديمومة لتعزيز مشاركة المرأة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية في تخطيط النظم الغذائية وتنظيمها وتوفير الموارد لها . يساهم المشروع في إنشاء شبكتين للجهات الفاعلة في نظم الغذاء المبني على الزراعة الحضرية في كل من مدينة غزة ومدينة خانيونس . كما يساهم في وضع منهاج للدبلوم الزراعي الإيكولوجي وتم اعتماده من وزارة التعليم والتعليم العالي الفلسطينية . وكان من المفترض أن يبدأ الدبلوم في أكتوبر 2023 وتم تسجيل 20 طالبة للالتحاق بالبرنامج ولكن وبسبب الحرب على غزة توقف هذا في الوقت الحالي ويتم البحث عن بدائل للمضي قدماً في تطبيقه . كما تم إنجاز دراسة مسحية لخط الأساس حول الوضع القائم قبل الحرب .

- إجراء مراجعة لسياسة واستراتيجية المياه الحالية (2012-2032) وتهدف المراجعة إلى استعراض الافتراضات التي وضعهاثناء تطوير وثيقة السياسة والاستراتيجية، فضلاً عن مدى معالجة هذه الوثيقة لقضايا العدالة المناخية والنهج القائم على الحقوق، ولا سيما حقوق الإنسان في المياه، بما في ذلك القدرة على الدفع مقابل الخدمات والحصول عليها، مع تسلط الضوء على القضايا الشاملة الأخرى مثل النوع الاجتماعي والإدماج الاجتماعي . كما وسلط الضوء على التغيرات والتحديات التي تحد من إمكانية تطبيق الاستراتيجية وقدم توصيات بشأن كيفية معالجة هذه التحديات والتغيرات وتم كذلك اقتراح نص بديل لسياسة المائية الحالية يأخذ في الاعتبار السيناريوهات قصيرة وطويلة الأجل .

- إنتاج ورقة سياسات لمعالجة التلوث في الضفة الغربية مع التركيز على التلوث الناجم عن النفايات الصلبة ومياه الصرف الصحي غير المعالجة . حللت الورقة مصادر التلوث الحالية وأثارها المحتملة ولخصت الفجوة القائمة في الحكومة والهيئات التنظيمية وكذلك التغيرات في السياسات وقدّمت بعض التوصيات حول كيفية معالجة هذه الفجوات .

6. برنامج التمكين وبناء القدرات والتوعية وتعزيز إدماج النوع الاجتماعي في قطاع المياه والصرف الصحي

- تم إنشاء وتنفيذ شبكة نساء المياه الفلسطينيات . تمكّنت الشبكة من دعم 3 مبادرات نسائية ونظمت 7 دورات تدريبية استهدفت النساء .
- التوعية العامة وتدريب المستفيدين : للمساعدة في زيادة الوعي نحو الحفاظ على الموارد المائية والتغيير البيئي والسلوكي ، نفذت المجموعة 45 ورشة عمل لزيادة الوعي للفئات المستفيدة وخاصة للنساء حول النظافة الشخصية والحفاظ على المياه وما إلى ذلك . وفي الوقت نفسه ، تم تنظيم 50 جلسة توعية عملية للمدارس .

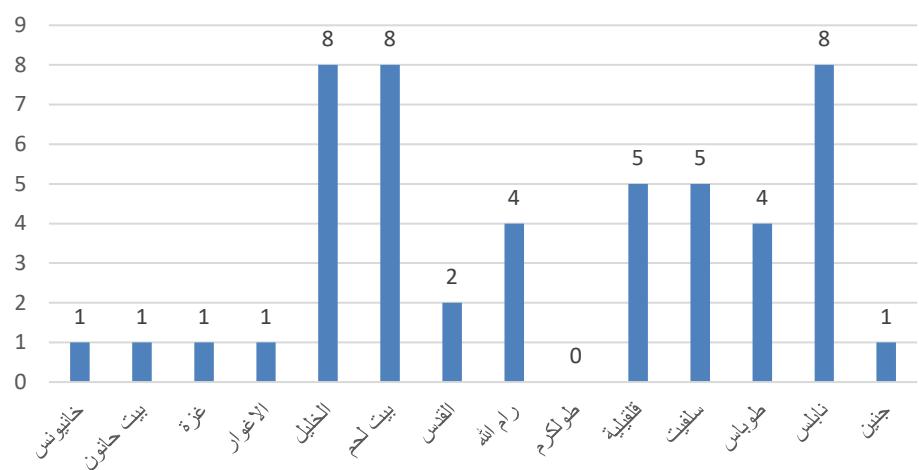
- تحسين النظافة المدرسية من خلال توزيع أدوات إعادة تدوير ومواد للنظافة والدهان في 50 مدرسة في الضفة الغربية لصالح 11894 طالباً و 795 معلماً ومعلمة منهم 5371 طالبة و 354 موظفة.
- تم إجراء 200 ساعة تدريبية للمستفيدين من مختلف الأنشطة لصالح 62 أنثى و 167 من الذكور في 18 مجتمعاً محلياً.

التنسيق والضغط والمناصرة: المشاركة الفاعلة في مجموعة المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة الصحية وهي عضو في اللجنة الاستشارية الاستراتيجية (SAG) لقطاع المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة الصحية.

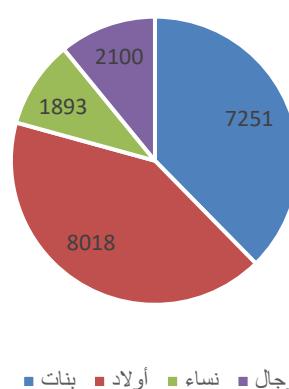
بلغ إجمالي عدد المستفيدين من أنشطة المجموعة للعام الحالي ما يقرب من 19262 شخصاً منهم 52% ذكور و48% إناث ومقسومون حسب الجنس والعمر كما هو موضح في شكل 1.

بلغ إجمالي عدد التجمعات المستفيدة من تدخلات المجموعة للعام الحالي 100 تجمع وبلدة مقسومة إلى 98 في الضفة الغربية و2 في غزة كما هو موضح في الشكل 2.

عدد المواقع المستهدفة حسب المحافظة في الضفة وغزة 2023



عدد المستفيدين حسب العمر والنوع الاجتماعي 2023



التدخلات المرتبطة بالأهداف

يمكن تلخيص الإنجازات خلال العام 2023 حسب الهدف كما يلي:

الإنجاز المرتبط بالهدف	الهدف
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأهيل بئرين جوفيين إنشاء 6 برك زراعية بحجم اجمالي حوالي 18000 متر مكعب إنشاء 15 بئر جمع بحجم 60 متر مكعب لكل منهم. 	<p>1. المساهمة في تطوير مصادر المياه والبيئة</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تحسين مياه الشرب في 8 مواقع تحسين الصرف الصحي في 4 مواقع تحسين امدادات الطاقة من خلال الطاقة المتجددة في 4 مواقع تحسين وضع النظافة الصحية في 50 مدرسة 	<p>2. المساهمة في تعزيز الحق في المياه والصرف الصحي والغذاء والطاقة والحيز المكاني للشعب الفلسطيني.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> زيادة كميات المياه المتناثرة للشرب والزراعة بشكل مباشر بحوالي 27000 متر مكعب توزيع 50 وحدة لإعادة التدوير والنظافة في المدارس توزيع 43 طرد غذائي وطرد نظافة شخصية في التجمعات المهمشة 	<p>3. المساهمة في تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى المجتمع الفلسطيني لمواجهة تداعيات التغيرات المناخية والكوارث الأخرى.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> إنشاء 9122 متر من أنابيب مياه الشرب إنشاء 681 متر من تمديدات مياه الصرف الصحي إنشاء 43 وحدة صحية متنقلة إنشاء وتأهيل 50 وحدة صحية مدرسية إنشاء 23562 متر من أنابيب الري إنشاء 5 خزانات للري بحجم يتراوح بين 500 – 1000 متر مكعب للواحد وإنشاء محطة ضخ. 	<p>4. المساهمة في تحسين كفاءة إدارة مياه الشرب والمياه الزراعية والصرف الصحي.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تنفيذ 200 ساعة تدريبية للمستفيدين بما فيهم النساء • تم تنفيذ 45 ورشة عمل لرفع الوعي للجهات المستفيدة • تعزيز التنسيق والتعاون مع الجهات الفاعلة من خلال التشبيك والنشاط المشترك. 	<p>5. المساهمة في تعزيز مبادئ الشمول الاجتماعي والتشاركي والحكم الرشيد لتمكين المجموعات المحلية والمهمشة (رجالاً ونساءً) من المشاركة في صنع القرار.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تعزيز تطبيق الإجراءات المبتكرة مثل الطاقة الشمسية وإنتاج الغاز الحيوي • تعزيز تطبيق مبدأ الحلول القائمة على الطبيعة • اجراء مراجعة للسياسة المائية واصدار ورقة سياسات حول التلوث في الضفة الغربية. 	<p>6. تشجيع الإجراءات المبتكرة بالإضافة إلى البحوث التقنية وتلك الموجهة نحو السياسات للمساهمة في استدامة المياه والطاقة والزراعة والبيئة والنظم الحيوية المرتبطة بها في فلسطين.</p>

5. 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 violence 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. The total war launched since October 2023 on Gaza has destroyed thousands of houses and institutions including universities and schools as well as raised agricultural land and displaced people from their homes. These occupation acts have affected social and economic aspects of more than 2 million people in Gaza and 300,000 Palestinians living in what so called area C.

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 water resources (eg. Springs) and destroy infrastructure as well as all 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 2023, the occupation has demolished 1175 structures in West Bank of which 92 WASH structures and 318 agricultural structures and lead to the displacement of 2296 people and affected 439,852 people according to OCHA. The year 2023 has witnessed an increase in the demolished structures by 20% and displaced people by 55% while overall affected people was 15 times more than the year 2022.

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. Many communities faced continued settlers’ violence and repeated aggressions against their properties and WASH infrastructure. 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 situation in Gaza prior to the launched total war in October 2023 has continued to deteriorate where access of the population to basic services in Gaza was seriously affected. 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 situation during the war has further deteriorated and the available water quantities to the Gazans was reduced to one third the quantity that was available to them prior to the war and left many communities without any kind of fresh water for drinking and cooking.

During the war no major wash items were entered into Gaza and only humanitarian relief items were allowed through some UN and International agencies.

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 Central Bureau of Statistics and Palestine Water Authority (2024), nearly 98.8 MCM was purchased from Mekorot in 2022, of which 80.3 MCM was for West Bank and 18.5 MCM for Gaza according to PCBS (2024). This means that almost 39.4% of domestic water use in West Bank is purchased from the Israeli Water Company Mekorot which means more reliance water from Mekorot and thus less water security as 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. In addition, the deficit in meeting domestic water needs was estimated at 120 MCM (67.5 MCM in West Bank and 52.5 in Gaza Strip) (PCBS, 2024).

The total war launched against Gaza since October 2023 has destroyed 20 WASH facilities Gaza in 2023. Water use has been reduced from 84 litres per capita per day to 3-7 litres per capita per day during the war. Destruction of wastewater infrastructure has led to the sewage discharge in the streets causing pollution, spread of disease and public health risks.

Moreover, Israel's stringent restrictions on developing water sources and infrastructure in West Bank 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 as an occupier violates its obligation under the International Humanitarian Law and other 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 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. It is good to mention that these facts are valid for the period prior to the War on Gaza since October 2023. The situations has changed dramatically after the war as mentioned earlier.

6. Activities

6.1 Water and Environmental Resources Development Program

The status of most of conventional water sources in the state of Palestine (both wells and springs) are in bad conditions due to the Israeli restrictions imposed on the rehabilitation of these resources especially in West Bank from one hand and due climate change on the other hand. In addition, none conventional resources mainly from rainwater harvesting has also been developed. The main water sources developed during this year were:

6.1.1 Groundwater Wells:

PHG has rehabilitated and developed two groundwater wells in Hableh – Qalqilia and Kufur Jammal – Tulkarem. Rehabilitation included change the old pumps and installations in the wells.



6.1.2 Construction of Water Ponds:

Six water ponds have been constructed with volumes ranging from 1500 – 4500 m³ each where total additional water made available was around 18000 m³.



6.1.3 Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns

In total 15 cisterns were constructed in Jub Eddeeb and Kisan in Bethlehem Area with average volume of 60 m³ each and total additional water made available of 9000 m³.



6.2 Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Irrigation Systems Improvement Program

6.2.1 Drinking Water Systems

PHG has constructed 8 domestic water supply systems with total length of 9122 m of various diameters in the West Bank which served nearly 1242 persons of which 565 are women.



6.2.2 Sanitation Systems (Wastewater Collection, Latrines, Sanitation Units)

PHG has implemented 681 m length of sewer lines and rehabilitated 46 school sanitation units in 10 locations in West Bank. PHG has also implemented 36 latrines in Ramallah and 2 ecological toilets in Jericho Areas in West Bank.



6.2.3 Irrigation System

PHG implemented 23562 m length of irrigation pipes and 7 steel reservoirs with total volume of 4400 m³ and 2 booster pumping stations were implemented to improve irrigation water systems to irrigate new areas in the north of West Bank and to help improve farmers resilience and adaptation capacity to climate change.



6.3 Renewable Energy, Climate and Environment Justice, Circular Economy and Nature-based Solutions Program

6.3.1 Renewable Energy

Construct 4 solar systems of 210 kwh capacity in four locations for water pumping in Azzoun Atmeh - Qalqilia Governorate, Illar and Annazleh Asharqiyyeh – Tulkarem and Arrabeah – Jenin for the benefit of 1219 persons, of which 526 are women. The systems will produce nearly 375136 kwh of electricity per year and will supply energy needs for water pumping from the wells and the reservoir and will also reduce CO2 emission by 187 ton per year on average. In addition, 16 solar street lighting has been installed in Ramallah and Salfeet areas.



6.3.2 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 has accomplished number of activities during the year such as promoting green solutions for the environmental problems. This includes installing 5 bio gas digesters and to recycle biological waste and produce bio gas and natural fertilizer. One of these biogas systems is also supplemented with hydroponic system and used for educational purposes. The system produce soil less vegetables and use the liquid fertilizer produced from the digester for the vegetables.



6.3.3 Promote Nature Based Solutions

PHG has introduced the concept of nature-based solution as an alternative green solution to the conventional infrastructure solutions. PHG conducted several stakeholder consultation and awareness raising workshops to introduce the concept and also will implement one pilot project in Faria area to demonstrate the feasibility of the concept and make efforts to upscale it.

6.3.4 Promote circular economy

A pilot project to promote circular economy was initiated by engaging 100 household in biological waste separation in Beitello village west of Ramallah. The pilot has developed an innovative model for promoting circular economy at local level through developing an incentive scheme supported by digital application that converts the produced biological waste by households into points. The points can then be converted into cash and deducted from the fees payable to the village council by the participating household in the pilot. It is planned to upscale this model by increasing the number of participating households and the experience will be generalized to other towns in Palestine.

6.4 Food Systems and sovereignty, Livelihood, Access Roads and Emergency Response Program

6.4.1 Improving Livelihood of Farming Communities

Livelihood of 312 farming families have been improved through improving their agricultural water availability and reduced water costs. Total cost saving in water pumping is nearly 19500 Euros per year. Price per cubic meters reduced by 7% in some locations to 50% in other locations. Moreover, additional 175000 m³ of water made available to serve 1570.



6.4.2 Improving Access to Land and Water Resources through Agricultural Roads

PHG has rehabilitated and reconstructed 16 km length of agricultural roads in the Northern Part of West Bank.



6.4.3 Emergency Response

Supplying 22 plastic water tanks of 1 m³ volume for vulnerable community of Kisan – Bethlehem to enable them for storing water for their households.

Distribution of 43 food and hygiene baskets on Bedouin communities in Jaryout, Ein Qinya and Ein Ayyoub.

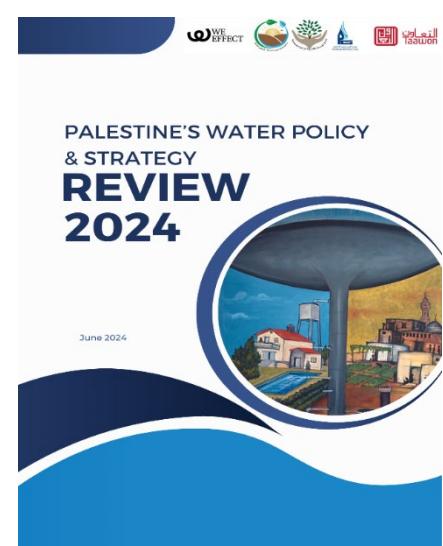


6.5 Planning, Research and Water Information Management Program



- Conduct an analytical study on the women role in water sanitation and hygiene in Area C in West Bank. The study provides analyses of the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in WASH services through a gender-inclusive lens, focusing on Area "C" in the West Bank. Specific objectives include exploring gender-related disparities in WASH services, assessing the capabilities of duty bearers in responding to gender-specific needs, and identifying and addressing gender-based barriers and violence in the specified area.
- Conduct a study to establish an Early Warning System (EWS) for water sector in Palestine with focus on 8 indicators in cooperation with PWA, WSRC, Water Service Providers and WASH cluster. The system comprises a set of tools and indicators designed to detect and provide timely information about potential risks, or adverse impacts on water and sanitation service provision. The primary purpose is to assist decision-makers in taking preventive measures to avoid probable risks and to take appropriate mitigation measures.

- Gaza Foodways: Towards resilient women-led urban agroecological food systems as a pathway to women's economic empowerment. The research supports a shift in agricultural research, practice and policy towards gender-centred, low-carbon, diversified and adaptive ecological farming that optimizes resource-use in Gaza. It investigates the knowledge gaps and potential bridges between university researchers, women-led food enterprises, CSOs, and decision-makers in ways that contribute to innovative solutions to Gaza's food economy, and to create a more durable foundation to advance women's socioeconomic and political participation in food systems planning, organization and resourcing. It contributed to establish two city food system actor networks one in Gaza City and one in Khan Younis City. It also developed a curricula for agro-ecological diploma and obtained accreditation from the Ministry of Education. The diploma was supposed to start in October 2023 and 20 female students were recruited. However, due to the war on Gaza this has stopped for the time being and alternatives are being sought to proceed. Baseline survey also accomplished prior to the war.
- Conduct a review of the current water policy and strategy (2012 – 2032). The review aims to examine the assumptions that governed the development of the policy and strategy document as well as the extent to which such document addresses climate justice issues and right-based approaches, especially human rights to water, including affordability and access, while highlighting other cross-cutting issues such as gender and social inclusion. It highlighted the gaps and challenges that limit its reliable implementation and provided recommendations on how to address such



challenges and gaps. It also proposed alternative policy statement that takes into account the short- and long-term scenarios.



- Produce policy paper to address pollution in West Bank with focus on pollution by solid waste and untreated wastewater. The paper analyzed the existing pollution sources, their potential impacts and summarized the existing gap in the governance and regulatory structures as well as policy gaps and provided some recommendations on how to address these gaps.

6.6 Empowerment, Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Program

6.6.1 Promoting gender integration in water and sanitation sector through establishing and activating Palestinian Water Women Network

The network aims to empower women to enable their active participation at all decision-making levels in water and environment sectors. The network managed to support 2 women initiatives on ecotourism ecological farming and rainwater harvesting and organized 2 training sessions targeting women and youth.



6.6.2 Public Awareness and Beneficiary Training

To help raise awareness towards the preservation of water resources, environmental and behavioral change, PHG has implemented 45 awareness-raising workshops to the beneficiary groups especially for women on personal hygiene, water conservation, etc. In the same time 50 practical awareness sessions were organized for schools. Kits and tools for recycling and gardening were distributed to the schools during the awareness

where nearly 11835 students benefited of which 5371 girl students. Moreover, 200 hours of training has been conducted for beneficiaries from various activities to the benefit of 62 female and 167 males in 18 communities.



6.6.3 Coordination 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 WASH Cluster. PHG is one of the two national organizations that sets in the advisory group (SAG) for the WASH cluster.

Audited Financial Statement

تقرير مدقق الحسابات المستقل

مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين تقرير حول تدقيق البيانات المالية

الرأي

لقد دفنا القوائم المالية مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين (المجموعة) والتي تتكون من قائمة المركز المالي كما في 31 كانون الأول 2023 وقائمة النشاطات والتغير في صافي الموجودات وقائمة التدفقات النقدية للسنة المنتهية في ذلك التاريخ وايضاً تفاصيل حول القوائم المالية ولخص لأهم السياسات المحاسبية.

في رأينا، إن القوائم المالية المرفقة تظهر بعدها، من كافة النواحي الجوهرية، المركز المالي للمجموعة كما 31 كانون الأول 2023 وأداءها المالي وتدفقاتها النقدية للسنة المنتهية في ذلك التاريخ وفقاً للمعايير التقارير المالية الدولية.

أساس الرأي

لقد قمنا بتدقيقنا وفقاً للمعايير الدولية للتدقيق، إن مسؤولياتنا وفقاً لهذه المعايير مفصلة في تقريرنا ضمن فقرة مسؤولية مدقق الحسابات عن تدقيق القوائم المالية الواردة في تقريرنا هذا. نحن مستقلون عن المجموعة وفقاً لقواعد السلوك المحاسبيين المهنية الصادرة عن المعايير الدولية للسلوك المهني للمحاسبين، كما التزمنا بمسؤولياتنا المهنية الأخرى وفقاً لمتطلبات قواعد السلوك المهني للمجلس. في اعتقادنا أن أدلة التدقيق التي حصلنا عليها كافية وملائمة وتتوفر أساساً لإبداء الرأي.

مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين قائمة المركز المالي للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 كانون أول 2023

قائمة المركز المالي، "بيان أ" (جميع المبالغ بالدولار الأمريكي)

2022 دولار أمريكي	2023 دولار أمريكي	الإضاح
1,079,741	1,527,372	4
50,751	13,716	
2,528,494	1,090,219	6
3,658,986	2,631,307	
58,614	58,614	7
171,000	171,000	8
153,090	153,090	9
1,126,929	1,109,569	10
5,168,619	4,123,580	

الموجودات
تقد في الصندوق وأرصده لدى البنوك
النفقات المدفوعة والأرصدة المدينة الأخرى
مبلغ مستحقة الفرض
مجموع الموجودات المتداولة
موجودات مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الدخل الشامل الآخر
استثمارات مالية بطارية
أراضي
ممتلكات وألات وآلات، بالصافي
مجموع الموجودات المتداولة
المطلوبات وصافي الموجودات

مطلوبات متداولة
نقد دائنة
مصاريف مستحقة الدفع
المنبه المقيدة
مجموع المطلوبات المتداولة
مطلوبات لموظفي
متذوق تغير الموظفين
مخصصات تأمين نهاية الخدمة
مجموع المطلوبات

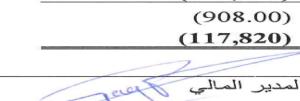
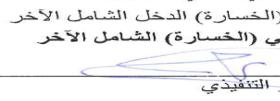
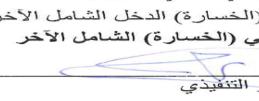
صافي الموجودات
(الدخل) في الموجودات غير المقيدة
تعديل السنة السابقة للربح غير المقيدة
التغير المذكر في القيمة المالية (الموجودات المالية)
التغير المذكر في القيمة العادلة (أراضي وأراضي والمباني)
مجموع الربح في صافي الموجودات
مجموع المطلوبات وصافي الموجودات

المدير المالي

المدير التنفيذي

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

قائمة النشاطات والتغير في صافي الموجودات "بيان ب" (جميع المبالغ بالدولار الأمريكي)

2022 دولار امريكي	2023 دولار امريكي	ايضاح
57,473	262,575	17
225,491	438,030	18
282,964	700,605	صافي الموجودات المحررة من التقييد
2,988,815	3,538,338	صافي الأصول المغفأة من القيود
3,271,779	4,238,943	مجموع المنح والإيرادات المصاريف
(13,587)	(13,777)	الرواتب والمصروفات المتعلقة بها
(211,472)	(195,171)	المصاريف الإدارية الأخرى
(2,988,815)	(3,538,338)	مصاريف المشاريع والبرامج
(3,213,874)	(3,747,286)	مجموع المصاريف
(54,318)	(51,989)	استهلاكات
(55,258)	(27,704)	شطب منح مستحقة القبض
(65,241)	(45,581)	فروقات عملة
(116,912)	366,383	التغير في صافي الموجودات للسنة
(908.00)	418,971	بنحو (الخسارة) الدخل الشامل الآخر
(117,820)	785,354	اجمالي (الخسارة) الشامل الآخر
 المدير المالي	 رئيس مجلس الادارة	 المدير التنفيذي

المدير المالي

رئيس مجلس الادارة

المدير التنفيذي