



جمعية الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين
Palestinian Hydrology Group

ANNUAL REPORT

التقرير السنوي 2024



June 2025

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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, nature based, 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.

جمعية الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين هي جمعية غير حكومية تساهم في تطوير مصادر المياه والبيئة والنظم الحيوية المتعلقة بها وفي الحفاظ عليها وفي تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى المجتمع الفلسطيني تجاه تغير المناخ والكوارث الأخرى، وفي تحسين سبل العيش والوصول للامن للمياه والغذاء والطاقة والحيز المكاني وخدمات الصرف الصحي من خلال تنفيذ أنشطة ريادية وعالية الجودة ومبتكرة وقائمة على الطبيعة والتأثير 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 لكافة فئات المجتمع الفلسطيني.
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 خاصة ذوي الإعاقة) من المشاركة في صنع القرار.
6. تشجيع الإجراءات المبتكرة والمستدامة 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 necessary support to ensure the effective implementation of the organization's programs and activities in a professional manner that delivers added value and excellence. During 2024, the Board held four formal meetings, in addition to several consultative meetings. Throughout these meetings, the Board adopted a number of procedural and strategic decisions, including the following:

- Recommending the adoption of the audited financial and narrative reports for the year 2023.
- Discussing the financial challenges facing the organization and recommending appropriate measures to address these challenges.
- Discussing the war on Gaza and recommending actions to engage in the response, including strengthening the capacity of the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG).
- Following up on several institutional matters, including the approval of revised policies and procedures, particularly procurement procedures in Gaza under the current wartime conditions.

The Board highly appreciates the efforts of PHG staff working under extremely challenging political and economic conditions. It emphasizes PHG's critical role in responding to the humanitarian Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) needs of Palestinians affected by the war in Gaza, particularly in light of declining donor contributions and increasing competition among local and international non-governmental organizations.

The Board encourages staff to continue implementing innovative initiatives to address the water needs of the Palestinian people, especially marginalized groups, including women. The Board reviewed and approved the implemented interventions that contributed to improving the social and economic conditions of the targeted communities. It also recommended the continuation of innovative activities such as biogas and hydroponic initiatives.

In addition, the Board closely monitored the situation of PHG staff and operations in Gaza, requested regular updates, and emphasized the importance of providing ongoing support while ensuring staff safety whenever circumstances allow.

The Board looks forward to maintaining the Palestinian Hydrology Group's role in defending the right to water and promoting environmental and climate justice, as well as upholding the values of a genuine and active civil society.

Finally, the Board extends its sincere appreciation to all partner organizations, donors, and supporters of PHG, whose contributions made the organization's achievements during this year possible.

Chair of the Board

Eng. George Odeh

قدّم مجلس الإدارة الدعم اللازم لتنفيذ برامج وأنشطة المؤسسة بأعلى مستوى من المهنية، وبما يحقق قيمة مضافة وتميزاً في الأداء. وقد عقد مجلس الإدارة أربع اجتماعات رسمية خلال عام 2024، إضافة إلى عدد من الاجتماعات التشاورية. واتخذ المجلس خلال هذه الاجتماعات مجموعة من القرارات ذات الطابع الإجرائي والاستراتيجي، من أبرزها:

- التوصية باعتماد التقريرين المالي والإداري المدققين لعام 2023.
- مناقشة التحديات المالية التي تواجه المؤسسة، والتوصية باتخاذ الإجراءات المناسبة لمواجهتها.
- مناقشة تداعيات الحرب على غزة، والتوصية بالإجراءات اللازمة للمشاركة في جهود الاستجابة، بما في ذلك تعزيز قدرات جمعية الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينية (PHG).
- متابعة عدد من القضايا المؤسسية، بما في ذلك إقرار السياسات والإجراءات المعدلة، ولا سيما إجراءات الشراء الخاصة بقطاع غزة في ظل الحرب الحالية.

ويثمن مجلس الإدارة عالياً جهود موظفي جمعية الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينية في ظل البيئة السياسية والاقتصادية الصعبة للغاية، مؤكداً على الدور المحوري الذي تضطلع به الجمعية في الاستجابة للاحتياجات الإنسانية في قطاع المياه والإصحاح الصحي (WASH) للفلسطينيين المتأثرين بالحروب في غزة، وذلك في ظل تراجع مساهمات المانحين وزيادة حدة المنافسة بين المنظمات غير الحكومية المحلية والدولية.

كما يشجع المجلس الموظفين على مواصلة تطوير وتنفيذ الأنشطة المبتكرة لتلبية احتياجات الشعب الفلسطيني في مجال المياه، ولا سيما الفئات المهمشة، بما في ذلك النساء. وقد أطلع المجلس على التدخلات التي أسهمت في تحسين الأوضاع الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمجتمعات المستهدفة، وأوصى بمواصلة تنفيذ الأنشطة الابتكارية، مثل مشاريع الغاز الحيوي والزراعة المائية.

وأوصى المجلس كذلك بمواصلة تقديم الدعم والمساندة لموظفي الجمعية في قطاع غزة، مع التأكيد على ضرورة توخي أقصى درجات الحيطة والحذر أثناء قيامهم بمهامهم متى ما أتيحت الظروف لذلك.

ويتطلع مجلس الإدارة إلى الحفاظ على الدور الريادي لجمعية الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينية في الدفاع عن الحق في المياه، ودعم العدالة البيئية والمناخية، وتعزيز قيم المجتمع المدني الحقيقي.

وفي الختام، يعرب مجلس الإدارة عن خالص تقديره وامتنانه لجميع المنظمات الشريكة والمانحين والداعمين للمؤسسة، الذين أسهموا في تمكينها من تحقيق إنجازاتها خلال هذا العام.

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

م. جورج عودة

3. Executive Summary

During 2024, the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) implemented a wide range of interventions under its six core programs, contributing significantly to the improvement of water, sanitation, environmental sustainability, livelihoods, and community resilience across Palestinian communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The key achievements under each program are summarized below.

1. Water and Environmental Resources Development Program.

- Rehabilitation and Development of Groundwater Wells: PHG rehabilitated 3 groundwater wells. Two wells were rehabilitated in A'ttil and Far'un in the Tulkarm Governorate, benefiting 1,105 people, including 500 women. An additional well was rehabilitated in Gaza, serving more than 15,000 beneficiaries.
- Rainwater Harvesting: 8 rainwater harvesting cisterns, each with a capacity of 60 m³, were constructed in Duma village, Nablus Governorate. These cisterns collect a total of 480 m³ of rainwater, benefiting 50 people, including 25 women.

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

- PHG installed 19,816 meters of irrigation pipelines, constructed 6 metal reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 2,700 m³, and established one booster pumping station. In addition, 70,000 meters of pressure-compensated drip irrigation systems were implemented. These interventions improved irrigation systems, enabled the cultivation of new agricultural areas in the northern West Bank, and enhanced climate change adaptation and resilience for 2,988 beneficiaries, including 1,470 women.
- PHG constructed domestic water supply networks totaling 6,598 meters of various diameters across the West Bank, serving approximately 16,594 people, including 8,056 women. These interventions contributed to improving access to safe drinking water and advancing the realization of the human right to water, in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.
- Stormwater drainage lines were implemented, and three school sanitation units were rehabilitated in three locations in the West Bank. In addition, solid waste bins were supplied to Kifl Haris town in Salfit Governorate. These activities promoted access to adequate sanitation and contributed to SDGs 6, 5, and education-related outcomes.

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

- Two solar photovoltaic systems, with a total capacity of 110 kWp, were installed in Jayyus (Qalqiliya Governorate) and Jericho to support water pumping operations. These systems benefited 250 people, including 100 women.
- Environmental and climate justice were promoted through the adoption of environmentally friendly technologies. PHG installed two biogas digesters and one hydroponic system for the benefit of the Falameya Women's Association.
- Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) were promoted through a pilot project implemented in the Upper Al-Far'a Basin under the Al-Murunah Project. PHG rehabilitated Al-Far'a Spring and its associated canals, transforming the area into a protected public space and an agrobiodiversity garden.

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

- Improving Access to Land and Water Resources: PHG rehabilitated and reconstructed 54 km of agricultural roads in the northern and central parts of the West Bank, improving farmers' access to agricultural lands.
- Emergency Response in Gaza: PHG supplied 1,910 m³ of desalinated water to internally displaced persons (IDP) centers in Gaza, serving approximately 21,000 people, 50% of whom were women. Additionally, PHG constructed 31 mobile latrines, rehabilitated 52 sanitation units in eight IDP centers, and distributed 20 plastic water tanks (1.5 m³ each) to IDP families to enhance household water storage.
- Hygiene Promotion: A total of 288 hygiene kits were distributed across five IDP centers in Gaza to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions for displaced families.

5. Empowerment, Gender and Social inclusion, Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Program

- **PHG promoted gender integration in the water and sanitation sector through the Palestinian Women Water Network (PWWN).** The network supported four women-led hydroponic initiatives, organized two training sessions on hydro-diplomacy and climate-smart agriculture, and conducted four awareness workshops on water, environmental justice, and related issues.
- **Public Awareness and Training:** PHG conducted six awareness-raising workshops targeting beneficiary groups, particularly women on personal hygiene, water conservation, and environmental protection. Sixteen practical awareness sessions were also conducted in schools. In total, 119 hours of training were delivered to beneficiaries in 13 communities, benefiting 118 women and 190 men.
- **Coordination and Advocacy:** PHG actively participated in the WASH Cluster and coordinated with relevant actors on water, sanitation, and hygiene issues.

6. Planning, Research and Water Information Management Program

- PHG developed an interactive platform and a national waste atlas covering both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
- Under an IDRC-funded cooperative research initiative, PHG contributed to a study titled "*Food Systems in Gaza: Towards Resilient Women-Led Urban Agro-Ecological Food Systems as a Pathway to Women's Economic Empowerment,*" examining the impact of the war on food production, feminist entrepreneurial initiatives, and community resilience.
- PHG conducted a comparative study on ecological agriculture concepts and applications, documented traditional agricultural knowledge, and produced the *Al-Hakura Handbook*.
- A study on improving water and energy efficiency in 10 facilities in the West Bank was prepared. Additionally, PHG produced two policy papers: one addressing the environmental impacts of the war on Gaza, and another examining the role of women within the water–energy–food nexus.

In 2024, PHG interventions reached a total of **62,965 beneficiaries**, with an equal gender distribution (50% female and 50% male), disaggregated by gender and age, as illustrated in Figure (1).

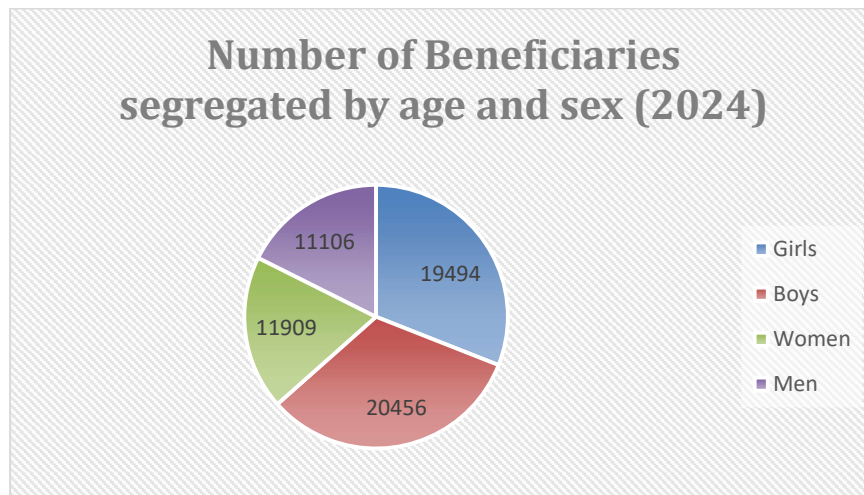


Figure (1): Total beneficiaries reached by PHG interventions in 2024

The total number of communities benefiting from PHG interventions during the year was **41**, including **39 communities in the West Bank** and **2 communities in Gaza**, as shown in Figure (2).



Figure (2): Number of Communities Benefiting from PHG Interventions in 2024

Challenges

The main challenges faced by PHG during 2024 included:

1. Escalating settler violence and increasing Israeli restrictions on access and operations in marginalized areas of the West Bank, particularly in Area C.
2. The continued and escalating war on Gaza, which significantly increased operational risks for staff.

Despite these challenges, PHG successfully mobilized sufficient funding to implement planned projects and maximize benefits for target communities, including critical emergency response interventions in Gaza.

The achievements Under Each Objective

The following table summarizes the key achievements realized by the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) in 2024 under each strategic objective.

Objective	Achievement in 2024
1. Contribute to the development of water and environmental resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitated 3 groundwater wells (2 in the West Bank and 1 in Gaza). Constructed 8 water cisterns, each with a storage capacity of 60 m³.
2. Promote the right to water, sanitation, food, energy, and space for the Palestinian people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved drinking water supply systems in 6 localities. Upgraded stormwater drainage systems in one location. Installed renewable energy systems in 2 locations. Improved sanitation facilities in 3 schools.
3. Strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of Palestinian society to climate variability, climate change, and other shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased water availability for domestic and agricultural use by 480 m³. Distributed 288 hygiene kits to internally displaced persons (IDP) shelters in Gaza. Supplied 1,910 m³ of desalinated water to IDP shelters in Gaza. Distributed 20 PVC water tanks (1.5 m³ each) to IDP families in Gaza.
4. Improve the efficiency of drinking water, agricultural water, and wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended 6,598 m of drinking water pipelines. Installed 19,816 m of new irrigation pipelines. Constructed 6 steel irrigation reservoirs with capacities ranging from 500–1,000 m³, in addition to one pumping station. Extended 67 m of new stormwater pipelines. Installed 31 mobile latrines and rehabilitated 52 sanitation units in 8 IDP shelters in Gaza. Extended 70,000 m of pressure-compensated drip irrigation systems.
5. Promote socially inclusive, participatory, and good governance approaches enabling local and marginalized groups (women and men) to participate in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivered 119 hours of training to beneficiaries, including women. Conducted 4 awareness-raising workshops and 16 awareness sessions in schools. Strengthened coordination with national stakeholders, including the WASH Cluster, PNGO, and PENGON.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted the implementation of innovative solutions, including solar energy and biogas production. Advanced green solutions by reducing solid waste disposal at dumpsites and promoting biogas production and natural fertilizers. Promoted the application of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). Developed an interactive platform and a National Waste Atlas for Palestine. Prepared a feasibility study on the use of solar energy.

ملخص تنفيذي

نفذت جمعية الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين (PHG) خلال عام 2024 مجموعة واسعة من التدخلات ضمن برامجها الستة الأساسية، أسهمت بشكل ملموس في تحسين خدمات المياه والصرف الصحي، وتعزيز الاستدامة البيئية، ودعم سبل العيش، وبناء قدرة المجتمعات الفلسطينية على الصمود في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة. وفيما يلي عرض موجز لأبرز الإنجازات المحققة ضمن كل برنامج:

1. برنامج تنمية الموارد المائية والبيئية:

- إعادة تأهيل وتطوير آبار المياه الجوفية: أعادت PHG تأهيل 3 آبار مياه جوفية؛ اثنان منها في بلدتي عتيل وفرعون بمحافظة طولكرم، استفاد منهما 1,105 أشخاص، من بينهم 500 امرأة. كما تم تأهيل بئر إضافي في قطاع غزة، استفاد منه أكثر من 15,000 شخص.
- حصاد مياه الأمطار: تم إنشاء ثمانية آبار لجمع مياه الأمطار بسعة 60 م³ لكل بئر في بلدة دوما بمحافظة نابلس، مما أتاح تجميع ما مجموعه 480 م³ من مياه الأمطار، واستفاد منها 50 شخصًا، من بينهم 25 امرأة.

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

- نفذت PHG أعمال تمديد 19,816 مترًا طوليًا من شبكات الري، وإنشاء 6 خزانات فولاذية بسعة إجمالية تبلغ 2,700 م³، وإنشاء محطة ضخ تعزيزية واحدة، إضافة إلى تنفيذ 70,000 متر من أنظمة الري بالتنقيط المنظم. وقد أسهمت هذه التدخلات في تحسين أنظمة الري، واستصلاح أراضٍ زراعية جديدة في شمال الضفة الغربية، وتعزيز قدرة المجتمعات على التكيف مع التغير المناخي، ليستفيد منها 2,988 شخصًا، من بينهم 1,470 امرأة.
- أنشأت PHG شبكات مياه منزلية بطول إجمالي بلغ 6,598 مترًا وبأقطار مختلفة في الضفة الغربية، استفاد منها نحو 16,594 شخصًا، من بينهم 8,056 امرأة. وأسهمت هذه المشاريع في تحسين إتاحة المياه الصالحة للشرب وتعزيز الحق في الحصول على المياه، بما يتماشى مع الهدف السادس من أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDG 6).
- نفذت PHG خطوط تصريف مياه أمطار، وأعادت تأهيل ثلاث وحدات صحية مدرسية في ثلاثة مواقع في الضفة الغربية، كما زودت بلدة كفل حارس بمحافظة سلفيت بحاويات للنفايات الصلبة. وأسهمت هذه التدخلات في تعزيز الحق في الصرف الصحي اللائق ودعمت تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة 6 و5 والتعليم.

3. برنامج الطاقة المتجددة والعدالة المناخية والبيئية والاقتصاد الدائري والحلول القائمة على الطبيعة:

- تم إنشاء نظامين للطاقة الشمسية بقدرة إجمالية تبلغ 110 كيلوواط ذروة في بلدتي جيبوس (محافظة قلقيلية) وأريحا، لدعم عمليات ضخ المياه، واستفاد منهما 250 شخصًا، من بينهم 100 امرأة.
- جرى تعزيز العدالة البيئية والمناخية من خلال الترويج للتقنيات الصديقة للبيئة، حيث قامت PHG بتركيب وحدتي هاضم حيوي ونظام زراعة مائية (هيدروبونيك) لصالح جمعية فلاميا النسوية.
- تم تعزيز الحلول القائمة على الطبيعة من خلال تنفيذ مشروع ريادي في حوض الفارعة الأعلى ضمن مشروع "المرونة"، حيث أعادت PHG تأهيل نبع الفارعة والقنوات المرتبطة به، وحولت المنطقة إلى مساحة عامة محمية وحديقة للتنوع الزراعي الحيوي.

4. برنامج النظم الغذائية والسيادة على الغذاء، سبل العيش، والاستجابة لحالات الطوارئ وتحسين الوصول إلى الأراضي والموارد المائية من خلال الطرق الزراعية:

- تحسين الوصول إلى الأراضي والموارد المائية: أعادت PHG تأهيل وإعادة إنشاء 54 كم من الطرق الزراعية في شمال ووسط الضفة الغربية، مما ساهم في تحسين وصول المزارعين إلى أراضيهم الزراعية.
- الاستجابة الطارئة في قطاع غزة: زودت PHG مراكز إيواء النازحين داخليًا في قطاع غزة بـ 1,910 م³ من المياه المحلاة، استفاد منها نحو 21,000 شخص، 50% منهم من النساء. كما قامت PHG بإنشاء 31 مرحاضًا متنقلًا، وإعادة تأهيل 52 وحدة صحية في ثمانية مراكز إيواء، إضافة إلى توزيع 20 خزان مياه بلاستيكي بسعة 1.5 م³ للأسر النازحة لتحسين قدراتها على تخزين المياه.
- تعزيز النظافة الصحية: تم توزيع 288 حقيبة نظافة صحية في خمسة مراكز إيواء في قطاع غزة، لتحسين أوضاع النظافة والصحة العامة للأسر النازحة.

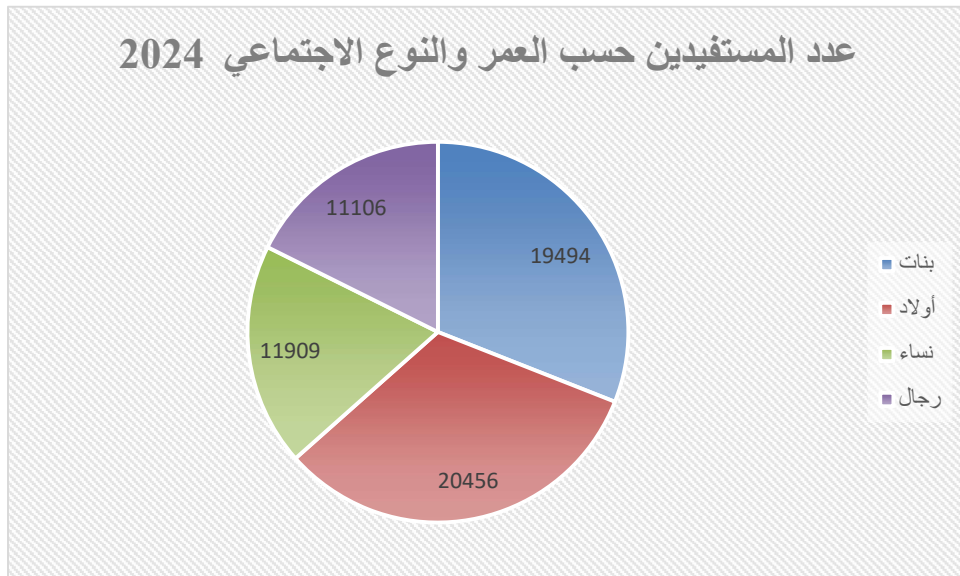
5. برنامج التمكين وبناء القدرات والتوعية وتعزيز إدماج النوع الاجتماعي في قطاع المياه والصرف الصحي:

- عززت PHG دمج قضايا النوع الاجتماعي في قطاع المياه والصرف الصحي من خلال شبكة النساء الفلسطينيات للمياه (PWWN)، حيث دعمت الشبكة 4 مبادرات نسوية في مجال الزراعة المائية، ونظمت دورتين تدريبيتين حول الدبلوماسية المائية والزراعة الذكية مناخياً، إضافة إلى تنفيذ أربع ورش توعوية حول قضايا المياه والعدالة البيئية.
- التوعية العامة وبناء القدرات: نفذت PHG 6 ورش توعوية استهدفت الفئات المستفيدة، وبشكل خاص النساء، حول النظافة الشخصية، وترشيد استهلاك المياه، وحماية البيئة. كما تم تنفيذ 16 جلسة توعوية تطبيقية في المدارس. وبالإجمال، تم تنفيذ 119 ساعة تدريبية استفاد منها 308 أشخاص (118 امرأة و190 رجلاً) في 13 تجمعاً سكانياً.
- التنسيق والمناصرة: شاركت PHG بفاعلية في مجموعة عمل المياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة (WASH Cluster)، ونسقت مع مختلف الجهات الفاعلة ذات الصلة.

6. برنامج التخطيط والبحوث وإدارة المعلومات المائية:

- طورت PHG منصة تفاعلية وأطلساً وطنياً للنفايات يغطي الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة.
- في إطار بحث تعاوني ممول من المركز الدولي لبحوث التنمية (IDRC)، ساهمت PHG في إعداد دراسة بعنوان:
"النظم الغذائية في غزة: نحو نظم غذائية حضرية إيكولوجية تقودها النساء كمسار للتمكين الاقتصادي للمرأة"، والتي تناولت أثر الحرب على الإنتاج الغذائي، والمشاريع النسوية الريادية، وقدرة السكان على الصمود في ظل ظروف الحرب.
- أجرت PHG دراسة مقارنة حول مفاهيم الزراعة البيئية وتطبيقاتها، ووثقت المعارف والممارسات الزراعية التقليدية، وأعدت دليل "الهاكورة".
- كما أعدت PHG دراسة حول تحسين كفاءة استخدام المياه والطاقة في عشر منشآت في الضفة الغربية، وأصدرت ورقتي سياسات: الأولى حول الأثر البيئي للحرب على قطاع غزة، والثانية حول دور المرأة في ترابط المياه والطاقة والغذاء.

بلغ إجمالي عدد المستفيدين من تدخلات PHG خلال عام 2024 62,965 شخصاً، بنسبة متساوية بين الذكور والإناث (50% لكل منهما)، مع تصنيف حسب الجنس والعمر، كما هو موضح في الشكل (1).



شكل رقم (1): إجمالي المستفيدين من تدخلات مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين (PHG) خلال عام 2024

كما بلغ عدد التجمعات السكانية المستفيدة من تدخلات PHG خلال العام 41 تجمعاً، منها 39 تجمعاً في الضفة الغربية وتجمعان في قطاع غزة، كما هو موضح في الشكل (2).



شكل رقم (2): عدد التجمعات المستفيدة من تدخلات مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين خلال العام 2024

التحديات

تمثلت أبرز التحديات التي واجهت عمل PHG خلال عام 2024 فيما يلي:

1. تصاعد اعتداءات المستوطنين وتشديد القيود الإسرائيلية على الوصول والتنفيذ في المناطق المهمشة من الضفة الغربية، لا سيما المصنفة (ج).

2. استمرار وتصاعد الحرب على قطاع غزة، وما رافقها من زيادة المخاطر الأمنية على طواقم العمل.

وعلى الرغم من هذه التحديات، تمكنت PHG من حشد التمويل اللازم لتنفيذ المشاريع المخطط لها وتعظيم الفائدة للمجتمعات المستهدفة، بما في ذلك تنفيذ تدخلات استجابة طارئة حيوية في قطاع غزة.

التدخلات المرتبطة بالأهداف

يلخص الجدول أدناه أبرز الإنجازات التي حققتها جمعية الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين (PHG) خلال عام 2024، وذلك في إطار تحقيق أهدافها الاستراتيجية.

الهدف	الإنجاز المرتبط بالهدف
1. المساهمة في تطوير مصادر المياه والبيئة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> إعادة تأهيل 3 آبار جوفية (2 في الضفة الغربية وبئر واحد في قطاع غزة). إنشاء 8 آبار مياه بسعة تخزينية قدرها 60 م³ لكل بئر.
2. تعزيز الحق في المياه والصرف الصحي والغذاء والطاقة والحيز المكاني للشعب الفلسطيني	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تحسين أنظمة إمدادات مياه الشرب في 6 تجمعات سكنية. تطوير أنظمة تصريف مياه الأمطار في موقع واحد. تركيب أنظمة طاقة متجددة في موقعين. تحسين مرافق الصرف الصحي في 3 مدارس.
3. تعزيز صمود وقدرة المجتمع الفلسطيني على التكيف مع التقلبات والتغيرات المناخية وغيرها من الصدمات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> زيادة كميات المياه المتاحة للاستخدام المنزلي والزراعي بمقدار 480 م³. توزيع 288 حقيبة مستلزمات صحية على مراكز إيواء النازحين داخلياً في قطاع غزة. تزويد مراكز إيواء النازحين في غزة بـ 1,910 م³ من المياه المحلاة. توزيع 20 خزان مياه من مادة PVC بسعة 1.5 م³ لكل خزان على عائلات نازحة في قطاع غزة.
4. المساهمة في تحسين كفاءة إدارة مياه الشرب والمياه الزراعية ومياه الصرف الصحي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تمديد 6,598 متراً طويلاً من شبكات مياه الشرب. تنفيذ 19,816 متراً طويلاً من شبكات الري الجديدة. إنشاء 6 خزانات ري فولاذية بسعات تتراوح بين 500-1,000 م³، بالإضافة إلى محطة ضخ واحدة. تمديد 67 متراً طويلاً من شبكات تصريف مياه الأمطار. تركيب 31 مرحاضاً متنقلاً وإعادة تأهيل 52 وحدة صحية في ثمانية مراكز إيواء للنازحين في قطاع غزة. تمديد 70,000 متر طولي من أنظمة الري بالتنقيط المنظم.
5. تعزيز الحوكمة الرشيدة والاجتماعية الشاملة والتشاركية لتمكين الفئات المحلية والمهمشة (نساء ورجالاً) من المشاركة في صنع القرار	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تنفيذ 119 ساعة تدريبية استهدفت المستفيدين، بما في ذلك النساء. عقد 4 ورش عمل توعوية وتنفيذ 16 جلسة توعوية في المدارس. تعزيز التنسيق والعمل المشترك مع الشركاء على المستوى الوطني، بما في ذلك مجموعة المياه والإصحاح (WASH Cluster) وشبكتي PENGON و PONGO. رفع مستوى الوعي لدى المجتمعات المحلية وطلبة المدارس حول قضايا المياه والصرف الصحي والبيئة.
6. تعزيز المبادرات المبتكرة والبحوث التقنية وتلك الموجهة نحو السياسات، بما يسهم في استدامة المياه والزراعة والبيئة والنظم البيئية المرتبطة بها في فلسطين	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تعزيز تطبيق الحلول المبتكرة، بما في ذلك الطاقة الشمسية وإنتاج الغاز الحيوي. الترويج للحلول الخضراء من خلال تقليل التخلص من النفايات الصلبة في المكبات، وتعزيز إنتاج الغاز الحيوي والأسمدة الطبيعية. تعزيز تطبيق الحلول القائمة على الطبيعة (NbS). تطوير منصة تفاعلية وأطلس وطني للنفايات في فلسطين. إعداد دراسة جدوى حول استخدام الطاقة الشمسية.

4. General Context

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 destroyed 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 (e.g., Springs) and destroy infrastructure as well as all means of Palestinian livelihoods (destruction of wells, roads, storage tanks, ponds, and cutting trees, etc.).

Settlers have continued their aggression against Palestinian Natural Springs in West Bank and confiscated more than 118 springs depriving Palestinian People access to these resources which is part of their culture and heritage and in some places considered main water source. The settler also threatening to confiscate additional 168 springs¹. 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.

Moreover, the increased Israeli occupation and settler aggressions against Palestinian People and their properties especially after the 7th of October 2023 have deteriorated humanitarian and livelihood conditions of Palestinians in West Bank and extremely deteriorated situation in Gaza. Since the beginning of this year, the UN OCHA has recorded 2208 attacks by Israeli settlers that caused injuries and property damage to Palestinian People. In total, 145 WASH structure have been destroyed in West Bank together with 287 Livelihood and 451 Agricultural properties². Furthermore, the Israeli occupation reduces the annual quantity sold to Palestinians annually during summer time to serve the illegal Israeli settlements. This year the reduction varies from 30 – 50% which seriously affected many cities and communities including Ramallah Governorate who start rotating water supply to people and deliver water once a week or once every two weeks.

These illegal acts by the Israeli occupation and its illegal settlers further exacerbates the deteriorated water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the West Bank in General and in the marginalized communities in particular and reduces the per capita water availability to levels much below the recommended level by WHO of 100 liters per capita per day where it reaches less than 30 liters per capita per day in most of these marginal communities with some of them even less than this quantity. Moreover, these marginal communities are obliged to purchase the water through water trucking at higher price where the price per cubic meter might reach 10 euros which is very high compared to the low income these communities are having.

The current war on Gaza launched since October 8, 2023 until now have caused the loss of thousands of civilian lives, including women and children, and massive destruction in residential buildings, water, sewage infrastructure, energy, related sectors, and health services,

¹ PWA 2024

² UN OCHA 2024, Monthly Snapshots, **west_bank_info-graphic_Nov-2024**, PDF (www.ochaopt.org)

leaving huge amounts of rubble and destruction, which has significantly affected the environment and all basic services, including water, sanitation, solid waste and health services of the residents of the Gaza Strip, as well as causing the contamination of land, groundwater and seawater.

It is worth mentioning that the current war is the most violent, as more than forty five thousand martyrs and more than one hundred and eight thousand wounded civilians up to end of 2024, especially women and children, and more than 90% of residential buildings and most public buildings and educational institutions have been destroyed, as 60 buildings of Palestinian universities in Gaza have been destroyed, 53% of hospitals have been completely destroyed or put out of service, and 47% of the remaining ones are functioning properly. This is not to mention the partial destruction of places of worship and water and sanitation infrastructure, where about 89% of them have been destroyed in Gaza (OCHA 2025). On the other hand, about 80.8% of agricultural land and crops in the Gaza Strip have been destroyed, leaving only 4.6% of arable land (FAO 2025). In the same time, 91% of the population in Gaza (1.95 million) facing high level of acute food insecurity classified by IPS as 3 (crisis) or above.

In addition, Palestinians in the Gaza Strip have been (and continue to be) subjected to forced internal displacement, with more than 1.9 million people forced from their homes, sheltered in shelters and into the open without the slightest means of life.

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, this dare situation is further exacerbating the suffering of people and disproportionately affecting women and also exacerbates gender inequalities.

5. Water and Environmental Situation in Palestine

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 98.5 MCM was purchased from Mekorot in 2023, of which 82.3 MCM was for West Bank and 16.2 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 134 MCM (67.3 MCM in West Bank and 66.7 in Gaza Strip) (PCBS, 2024).

The total war launched against Gaza since October 2023 has destroyed more than 80% of WASH facilities Gaza. The war has destroyed 1675 km of water and wastewater network, 85 desalination plants and nearly 245 municipal wells. 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 prevailing:

- 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.

6. Activities

6.1 Water and Environmental Resources Development Program

The status of most conventional water sources in the State of Palestine (both wells and springs) is poor due to Israeli restrictions imposed on the rehabilitation of these resources, particularly in the West Bank, on the one hand, and the impacts of climate change on the other. In addition, non-conventional water resources, mainly rainwater harvesting, remain largely underdeveloped. The main water sources developed during the year were as follows:

6.1.1 Groundwater Wells

PHG rehabilitated and developed two groundwater wells in A'ttil and Far'un – Tulkarm. Rehabilitation works included replacing old pumps and upgrading well installations. Moreover, one well in Gaza was made operational through the provision of a diesel generator.



6.1.2 Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Cisterns

A total of eight rainwater harvesting cisterns were constructed in Duma – Nablus area, with an average capacity of 60 m³ each, resulting in a total additional water storage capacity of 480 m³.



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

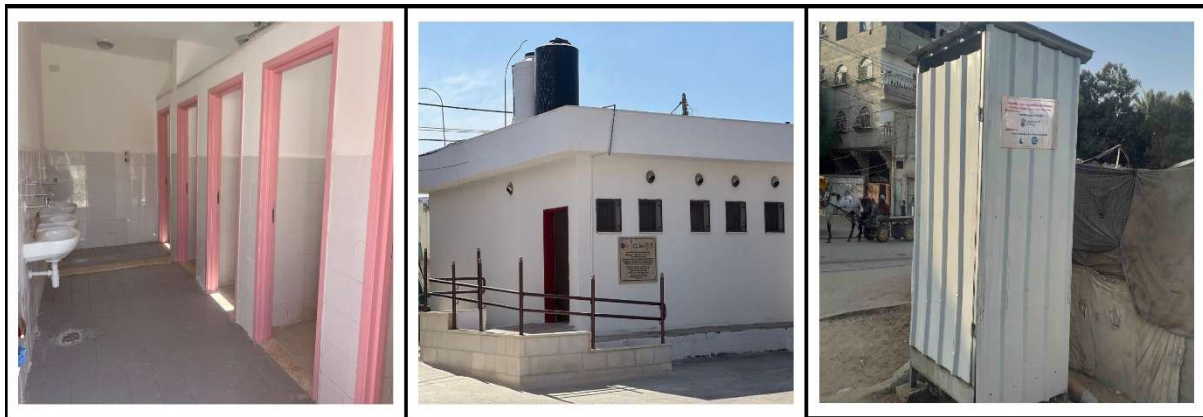
6.2.1 Drinking Water Systems

PHG constructed six domestic water supply systems with a total length of 6,598 meters of various diameters in the West Bank, benefiting nearly 16,594 people, of whom 8,056 are women.



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

PHG implemented 67 meters of stormwater pipelines and rehabilitated three school sanitation units in three locations in the West Bank. In Gaza, PHG installed 31 mobile latrines and rehabilitated 52 sanitation units in IDP shelters. In addition, solid waste containers were supplied to Kifl Haris village – Salfit.



6.2.3 Irrigation System

PHG implemented 19,816 meters of irrigation pipelines and constructed six steel reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 2,700 m³, in addition to one booster pumping station. Moreover, 70,000 meters of pressure-compensated drip irrigation systems were installed to improve irrigation efficiency, expand irrigated areas in the northern West Bank, and enhance farmers' resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change.



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

6.3.1 Renewable Energy

Two solar energy systems with a total capacity of 110 kWp were constructed in Jayyus – Qalqiliya Governorate and Jericho to support water pumping. These systems benefit approximately 250 people, including 100 women. The systems are expected to generate around 196,500 kWh of electricity annually, supply energy for water pumping and desalination plant operation, and reduce CO₂ emissions by an average of 80 tons per year.



6.3.2 Improving Environmental and Climate Justice in Palestine

PHG contributed to improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine by strengthening the capacities of civil society institutions to participate in decision-making processes related to environmental rights, risk management, and community adaptation planning. This also included developing funded green solutions for environmental development and climate justice, and empowering civil society institutions and legal practitioners to identify structural obstacles and challenges.

These efforts were carried out through a gender- and human-rights-based approach, linking the rights of marginalized groups, especially women, children, and small farmers, with the

obligations and responsibilities of decision-makers regarding environmental governance, access to information, and natural resources.

During the year, PHG implemented several activities to promote green solutions to environmental challenges, including the installation of two biogas digesters to recycle organic waste and produce biogas and natural fertilizer. One of these systems was complemented with a hydroponic unit for the benefit of the Falameya Women Association. The system produces soilless vegetables using liquid fertilizer from the digester, while reducing water consumption and land use.



6.3.3 Promote Nature-Based Solutions

PHG introduced the concept of nature-based solutions as a sustainable alternative to conventional infrastructure-based interventions. A pilot project will be implemented in the Al-Far'a area to demonstrate the feasibility of this approach through spring rehabilitation and the transformation of surrounding areas into a protected green public space and agrobiodiversity garden.

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

6.4.1 Improving Access to Land and Water Resources through Agricultural Roads

PHG rehabilitated and reconstructed 54 km of agricultural roads in the northern and central parts of the West Bank.



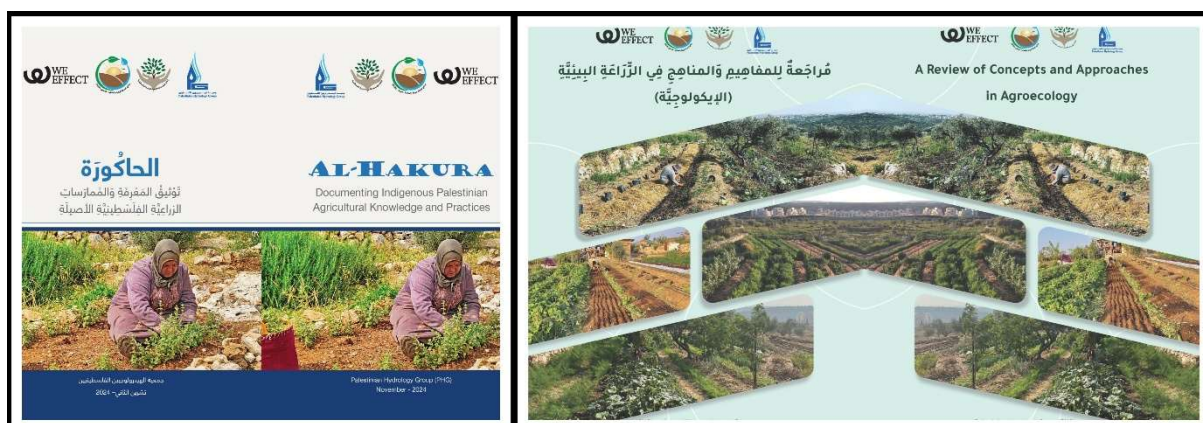
6.4.2 Emergency Response

PHG supplied 1,910 m³ of desalinated water to 42 IDP shelters in Gaza, ensuring a minimum supply of 7 liters per capita per day for approximately 21,000 people. In addition, 20 plastic water tanks with a capacity of 1.5 m³ each were distributed to displaced families in Gaza to enable household water storage. At the same time, 288 family hygiene kits were distributed to eight shelters in Gaza.



6.5 Planning, Research and Water Information Management Program

- Production of an atlas on solid waste in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- *Food Systems in Gaza: Towards Resilient Women-Led Urban Agro-Ecological Food Systems as a Pathway to Women's Economic Empowerment*: As part of an IDRC-funded cooperative research initiative, PHG contributed to a study assessing the impact of the war on food production and feminist entrepreneurial initiatives, and their role in strengthening resilience and steadfastness in Gaza.
- Conducting a comparative study on ecological agriculture concepts and their application.
- Documenting traditional agricultural knowledge and practices and producing the *Al-Hakura Handbook*.
- Preparing a study on improving water and energy efficiency in 10 facilities in the West Bank.
- Producing two policy papers: one on the environmental impacts of the war on Gaza, and another on the role of women in the Water–Energy–Food Nexus.

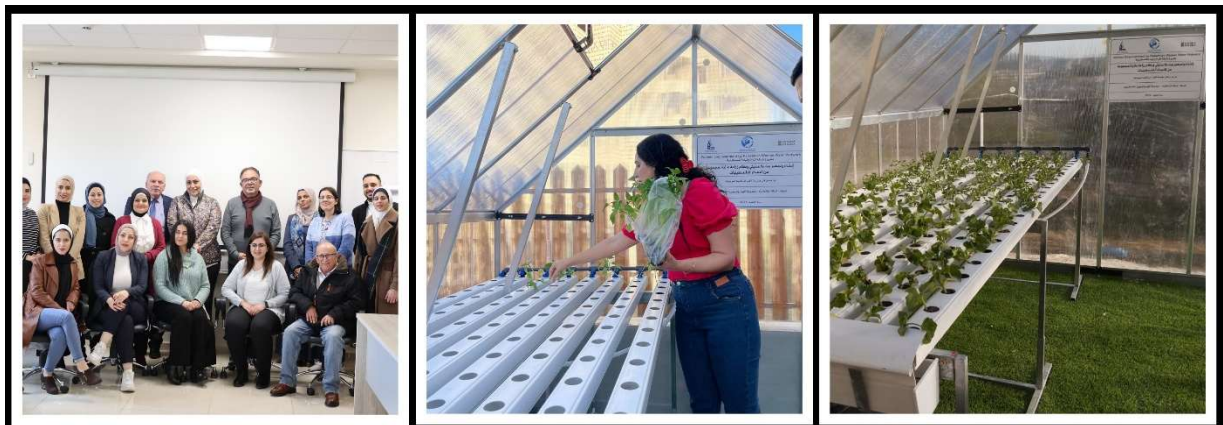


6.6 Empowerment, Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Program

6.6.1 Promoting gender integration in water and sanitation sector

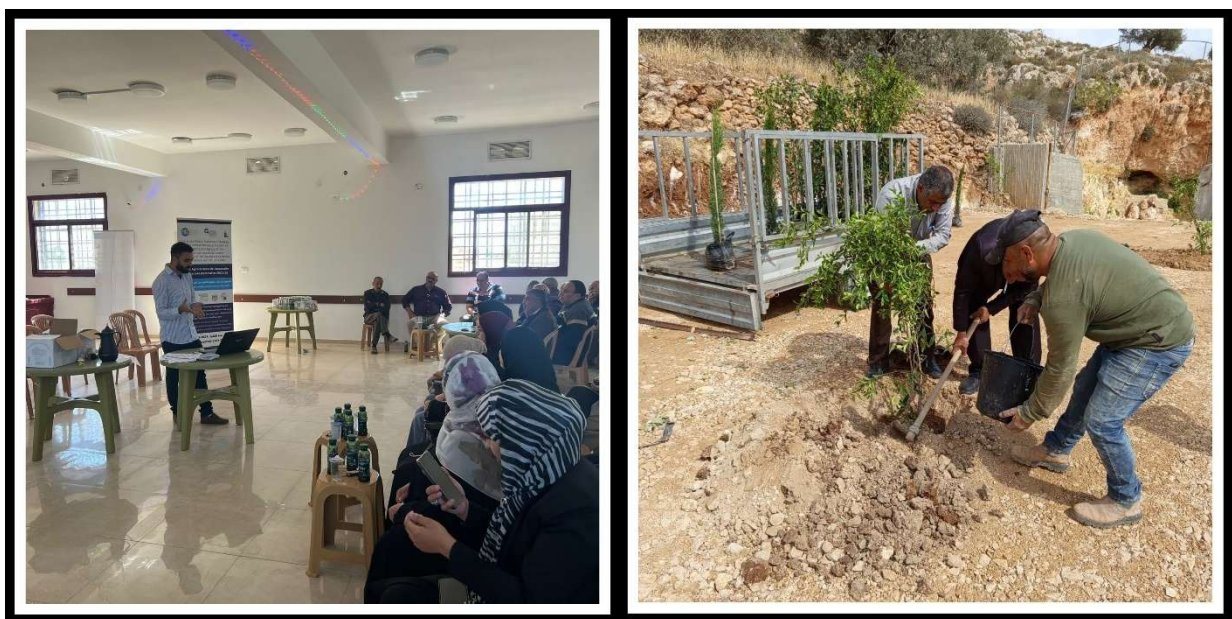
This was achieved through the establishment and activation of the Palestinian Water Women Network, which aims to empower women and enhance their participation in decision-making

processes within the water and environmental sectors. The network supported four women-led hydroponic initiatives, organized two training sessions targeting women and youth on hydro-diplomacy and climate-smart agriculture, and conducted four awareness sessions.



6.6.2 Public Awareness and Beneficiary Training

To promote water resource conservation, environmental protection, and behavioral change, PHG implemented six awareness-raising workshops for beneficiary groups, particularly women, focusing on personal hygiene and water conservation. In addition, 16 practical awareness sessions were conducted in schools. Furthermore, a total of 119 training hours were delivered to beneficiaries across various activities, benefiting 118 women and 190 men in 13 communities.



6.6.3 Coordination and Advocacy

PHG continued to play a significant national-level role through active participation in coordination mechanisms and public events. Key achievements include:

- Being an active civil society organization, both independently and through networks such as PNGO and PENGON (the Environmental NGO Network).
- Playing an important role in coordination among local and international agencies working in the water and sanitation sector in the occupied Palestinian territory through the WASH Cluster.

Audited Financial Statement

Independent Auditors' Report

To Palestinian Hydrology Group

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Palestinian Hydrology Group which comprise of the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the statement of activities and changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PHG as it is on December 31, 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibility under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of PHG in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' code of ethics for professional accountants (IESBA code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Head Office for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing PHG's ability to continue as an ongoing concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the ongoing concern basis of accounting unless management wither intends to liquidate PHG or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The head office is responsible for overseeing PHG's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Auditing (ISAs) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they

could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of user taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of the audit process in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout our audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk resulting from error, as fraud may include collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentation, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of PHG's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, if any, and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on PHG's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material certainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause PHG to cease to continue as an ongoing concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

BDO Accounting, Audit & Tax Services
Nabeel Zeidan
Signature & Stamp
License No. 110/2005
Ramallah, on 02 June 2025



Palestinian Hydrology Group
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31st, 2024

Statement A

Statement of Financial Position

		2024	2023
	Notes	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
<u>Assets</u>			
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and at banks	4	1,301,922	1,527,372
Prepayments and other debit balances	5	19,978	13,716
Pledges receivable	6	1,511,464	1,090,219
Total Current Assets		2,833,364	2,631,307
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	7	58,614	58,614
Investment Properties	8	171,000	171,000
Land	9	153,090	153,090
Property, plant, and equipment-Net	10	1,064,479	1,109,569
		1,447,183	1,492,273
Total Assets		4,280,547	4,123,580
<u>Net Assets and Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	11	269,780	404,349
Restricted contributions	20	1,837,255	1,670,785
Total Current Liabilities		2,107,035	2,075,134
Non-current liabilities			
Due to employees	12	131,981	131,981
Employees' provident fund	13	181,771	213,237
Employees' end of service indemnity	14	547,184	571,294
Total Liabilities		2,967,971	2,991,646
Net Assets			
Surplus (Deficit) in unrestricted fund		275,132	94,490
Cumulative change in fair values (Financial Assets)		32,125	32,125
Cumulative change in fair value (Land & Building)	21	1,005,319	1,005,319
Total Surplus in Net Assets		1,312,576	1,131,934
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		4,280,547	4,123,580

Palestinian Hydrology Group
Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended on December 31st, 2024

Statement B

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

		2024	2023
	Notes	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
<u>Grants and Revenues</u>			
Unrestricted contributions	16	345,926	262,575
Other income	17	471,460	438,030
Total		817,386	700,605
Net assets released from restriction	20	3,461,170	3,538,338
Total Grant and Revenues		4,278,556	4,238,943
<u>Expenses</u>			
Salaries and related expenses		(13,177)	(13,777)
Other administrative expenses		(37,639)	(195,171)
Projects' expenses	18	(3,461,170)	(3,538,338)
Total expenses		(3,511,986)	(3,747,286)
Prior Years Adjustments			
Depreciation	10	(50,113)	(51,989)
Pledges write off	6	-	(27,704)
Currency exchange difference		(22,021)	(45,581)
Change in net assets for the year		694,436	366,383
Other comprehensive (loss) income		(513,794)	418,971
Total comprehensive (loss)		180,642	785,354

Palestinian Hydrology Group
Notes to the Financial Statement
For the Year Ended on December 31st, 2024

Statement of Cash Flows

	2024	2023
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
<u>Cash flow from Operating activities:</u>		
Change in net assets	180,642	366,383
Adjustments:		
Employees' end of service indemnity	55,749	34,312
Payments for employees' end-of-service indemnity	(79,859)	(19,200)
Provident fund expense	-	-
Provident fund payment	(31,466)	(16,000)
Change in fair value (Financial assets)	-	-
Pledges written off	-	27,704
Depreciation	50,113	51,989
Cash flows (used in) operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	175,180	445,188
Decrease (increase) in Assets and Liabilities		
(Increase) in pledges receivable	(421,245)	1,438,275
Decrease in prepayments and other debit balances	(6,262)	37,035
Decrease (increase) in financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(134,569)	(278,118)
Increase in restricted contributions	166,470	(2,120,627)
(Decrease) in accrued expenses	-	(6,196)
(Decrease) in due to employees	-	-
Net cash flows providing from operating activities	(395,606)	(484,443)
<u>Cash flows from Investing activities:</u>		
Addition to property, plant and equipment	(5,023)	(34,629)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(5,023)	(34,629)
Increase in Cash and Bank Balances	(225,450)	447,631
Cash on hand and at banks- Beginning of Year	1,527,372	1,079,741
Net cash on hand and at banks at end of year	1,301,922	1,527,372
Operating activities are summarized as follows:		
Grants received	2,639,894	1,235,915
Other income	471,460	438,030
Expenses paid to suppliers and employees	(1,026,747)	(527,215)
Net cash flows provided from operating activities	2,084,607	1,146,730