



Palestinian Hydrology Group

(PHG)
2020

ANNUAL REPORT

التقرير السنوي



JULY 2021

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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

"Striving to achieve water and environmental justice for all Palestinian People"

السعي لتحقيق العدالة المائية والبيئية لجميع أبناء الشعب الفلسطيني

Mission Statement

الرسالة

PHG strives to maintain its lead position in delivering quality and innovative actions that contributes to sustain local water and environmental resources and related ecosystems, foster the resilience and adaptation capacity of target people toward climate change, promote the right based approach to adequate water and sanitation as well as contributes to improve water, food and energy security for Palestinian men, women and children. Furthermore, to empower the local and vulnerable groups, including women, to participate in promoting good water governance.

تسعى مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين للحفاظ على مكانتها الرائدة في تنفيذ أنشطة عالية الجودة ومبتكرة تساهم في استدامة موارد المياه والبيئة المحلية والنظم البيئية ذات الصلة، وتعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى الفئات المستهدفة تجاه تغير المناخ، وتعزيز النهج القائم على الحق في توفير المياه والصرف الصحي المناسبين وتساهم في تحسين الأمن المائي والغذائي والطاقة للرجال والنساء والأطفال الفلسطينيين. علاوة على ذلك، تعمل على تمكين الفئات المحلية والضعيفة، بما في ذلك النساء، من المشاركة في تعزيز الإدارة الرشيدة للمياه.

Strategic Directions

1. Promote the right to water, sanitation, food and energy for Palestinian Men, Women and children.
2. Strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacity of Palestinian men, women and children to climate variability and change.
3. Improving the efficiency and management of drinking and agricultural water as well as wastewater systems.
4. Contribute to the sustainability of water, agriculture and environment and their related ecosystems in Palestine.
5. Promoting the principles of good governance and enabling local and marginalized groups (men and women) to participate in decision-making.

1. تعزيز الحق في المياه والصرف الصحي والغذاء والطاقة للفلسطينيين رجالاً ونساءً واطفالاً.

2. تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى الرجال والنساء والاطفال الفلسطينيين لمواجهة تداعيات التغيرات المناخية.

3. تحسين كفاءة وإدارة أنظمة مياه الشرب والمياه الزراعية والصرف الصحي.

4. تعزيز مبادئ الحكم الرشيد وتمكين المجموعات المحلية والمهمشة (رجالاً ونساءً) من المشاركة في صنع القرار.

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

2. Report of the Board of Directors

In response to the developmental as well humanitarian challenges facing the Palestinian Society, and out of its keenness to maintain its leading role in addressing such challenges especially in the water and environmental sector, the Board has provided the support needed to carry out the organization's programs and activities in the best professional manner and value-added excellence.

The harsh political and economic conditions in Palestine; declining donor contributions as well as increased competition among local and international NGOs, has affected the work of PHG during this year as well. However, PHG has managed to implement number of interventions that contributed to the improvement of social and economic conditions of the target communities.

The Board of Directors held 5 meetings during the year 2020 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 2019
- Discussed the financial challenges facing the organization and recommending actions to address the challenges.
- Adoption of the 2021 budget
- Reviewing the five year strategic directions and guidelines 2020-2024
- Approving the new organogram
- Approving the modified human resources manual

The Board is looking forward to maintain the role of the institution in defending right to water and clean environment 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

استجابة للتحديات التنموية والإنسانية التي تواجه المجتمع الفلسطيني ، وحرصًا على استمرار دوره الريادي في مواجهة مثل هذه التحديات خاصة في قطاع المياه والبيئة ، قدم المجلس الدعم اللازم لتنفيذ برامج وأنشطة المؤسسة على أفضل وجه مهني وقيمة مضافة وتميزة.

لقد اثرت الظروف السياسية والاقتصادية الصعبة في فلسطين وانخفاض مساهمات المانحين بالإضافة إلى المنافسة المتزايدة بين المنظمات غير الحكومية المحلية والدولية على عمل PHG خلال هذا العام أيضًا. ومع ذلك ، تمكنت PHG من تنفيذ عدد من التدخلات التي ساهمت في تحسين الظروف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمجتمعات المستهدفة. عقد مجلس الإدارة 5 اجتماعات رسمية خلال عام 2020 وعدد من الاجتماعات التشاورية. وقد اتخذ المجلس عدة قرارات ، منها إجرائية واستراتيجية بطبيعتها ، وهي:

- التوصية باعتماد التقرير المالي والإداري المدقق لعام 2019
- مناقشة التحديات المالية التي تواجه المنظمة والتوصية باتخاذ إجراءات لمواجهة التحديات.

• اعتماد موازنة 2021

• مراجعة التوجيهات والتوجهات الاستراتيجية الخمسية 2020-2024

• اعتماد المخطط التنظيمي الجديد

• اعتماد دليل الموارد البشرية المعدل

يتطلع المجلس إلى الحفاظ على دور المؤسسة في الدفاع عن الحق في المياه والبيئة النظيفة وكذلك قيم المجتمع المدني الحقيقي. وأخيرًا ، يعرب مجلس الإدارة عن خالص تقديره لجميع المنظمات الشريكة والمانحين والداعمين لـ PHG الذين مكونوا من تحقيق ما أنجزناه هذا العام.

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

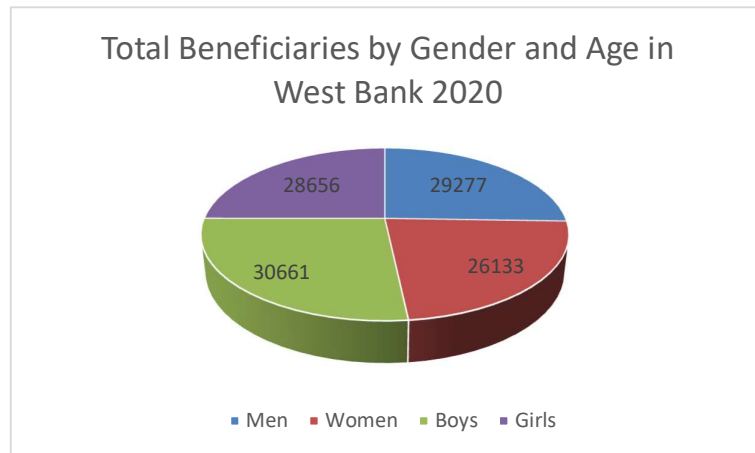
م. جورج عودة

3. Executive Summary

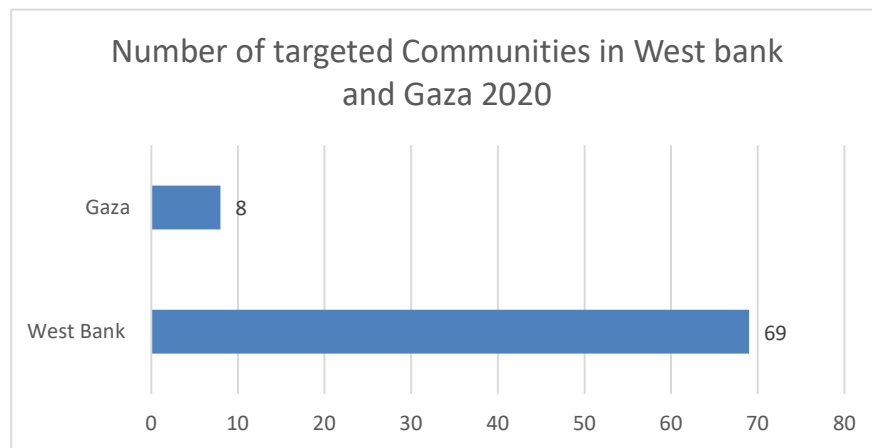
PHG has carried out many activities, which contributed to improve water and sanitation services in the Palestinian communities. The main activities implemented during this year can be summarized as follows:

- **Improving Farmers Resilience and Adaptation Capacity to Climate Change through Improving Irrigation Water Management and Rain Water Harvesting:** 7900 m length of irrigation pipes and 6 steel reservoirs with total volume of 5750 m³ and 2 pumping stations were implemented to improve irrigation and irrigate new areas in the north and south of the West Bank. Moreover, tow ponds of 3000 m³ and 6000 m³ were rehabilitated and reconstruct to collect additional 9000 m³ of water from wadi runoff in Hebron Area.
- **Promoting Right to drinking water through improving availability of and access to supply systems:** PHG has constructed and rehabilitated 5 domestic water supply systems with total length of 13492 m of various diameters in the West Bank which served nearly 3200 persons of which 1440 are women.
- **Promoting right to sanitation through Wastewater - Gray water Collection, treatment and Reuse:** PHG has implemented 1132 m length of sewer lines and 12 grey water units in Salfet area.
- **Contribute to Sustainable Water Resources through Protection and Development - Springs:** 3 springs have been rehabilitated in Hebron area.
- **Mitigating Climate Change Impact and Reducing Pollution through application of Renewable Energy:** Construct one solar system of 103 kwh capacity for pumping water out of groundwater well in Tulkarem Governorate.
- **Public Awareness and Beneficiary Training:** To help raise awareness towards the preservation of water resources, environmental and behavioral change, PHG has implemented 2 awareness-raising workshops to the beneficiary groups especially for women on personal hygiene, COVID-19, water conservation, etc. Moreover, 130 hours of training has been conducted for beneficiaries from various activities to the benefit of 164 female and 178 male in 10 communities.
- **Creating Local Water User Groups and Building their Capacity:** PHG has created 10 new water user association and conducted accomplished 100 training sessions and 48 training hours for water users' associations and groups for the benefit of 194 members. In addition, 10 training sessions have been organized for girls and women associations where nearly 119 females have benefited.
- **Improving emergency water access through distribution of 104 plastic water tanks with volumes ranging from 2 – 5 m³ capacity each.**
- **Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic** through distribution of 180 hygiene kits to 28 local councils and 23 schools in Ramallah area for the benefit of 106000 citizens and 7700 students. Moreover, to help improve communities coping mechanism with the pandemic, PHG has distributed 100 food package in Jerusalem Governorate in cooperation with Jerusalem Governorate Office as well as 350 package in Salfet and Tubas Governorates in cooperation with Governorate offices there.
- **Research and Studies:** PHG has conducted WASH assessment in 28 communities and 23 schools in Ramallah area. A report has been published and shared with WASH cluster members and PWA.

The total beneficiary number from PHG activities in 2020 was 7700 students of which 5960 boys and 1740 girls and 114727 persons of which 52% male and 48% female and segregated by gender and age as shown in the figure 1.



The total number of communities benefitted from PHG interventions in 2020 was 77 communities where 69 communities in the West Bank and 8 Communities in Gaza as shown in Figure 2.



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

1. Escalated Israeli restrictions on access and work in marginal area in the West Bank especially those classified as Area C has continued.
2. The lock down and restrictions of movement and safety precautions and measures adopted to face COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Poor economic conditions resulted from pandemic measures and also overall situation have affected beneficiaries ability to contribute to the activities.

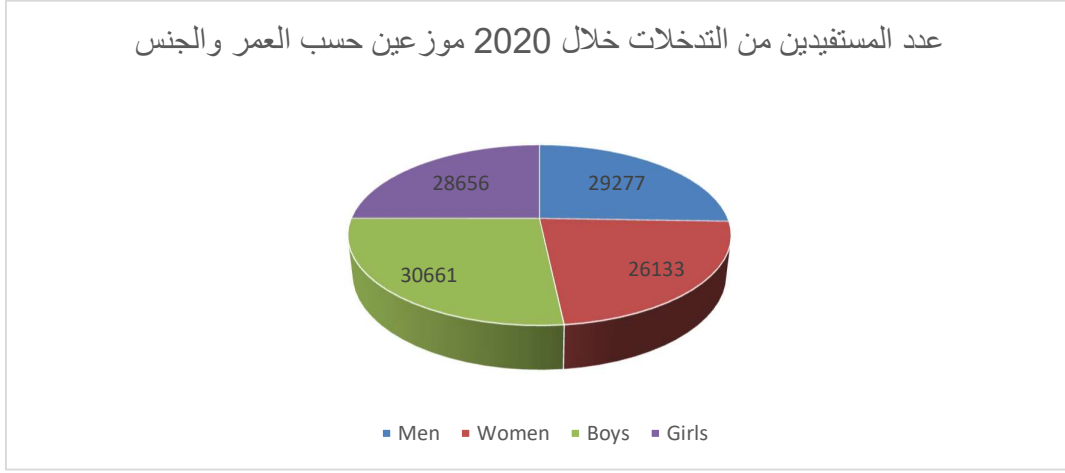
However, the organization through its experience and its distinguished relations with the local communities and stakeholders has eased the impact of these obstacles mentioned above and managed to maximize the benefit from the projects implemented during this year.

ملخص تنفيذي

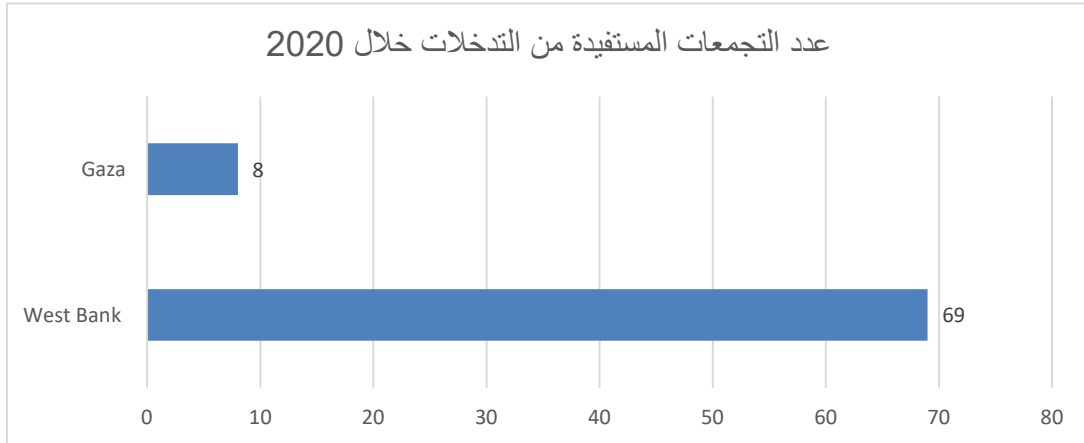
نفذت مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين العديد من أنشطة تحسين خدمات المياه والصرف الصحي والتي ساهمت في تعزيز المرونة، الصمود والتكيف مع الآثار المنبثقة عن التغير المناخي واجراءات الاحتلال في المناطق الفلسطينية المستهدفة. ويمكن تلخيص الأنشطة الرئيسية التي تم تنفيذها خلال هذا العام على النحو التالي:

- تحسين قدرة المزارعين على الصمود والتكيف مع تغير المناخ من خلال تحسين ادارة مياه الري والحصاد المائي: تم تنفيذ 7900 م من أنابيب الري و 6 خزانات فولاذية بحجم إجمالي 5750م³ وتم تنفيذ 2 محطة ضخ لتحسين الري وري مناطق جديدة في شمال وجنوب الضفة الغربية. إضافة الى ذلك ، تم إعادة تأهيل بركتين بحجم 3000 متر مكعب و 6000 متر مكعب على التوالي لجمع 9000 متر مكعب إضافية من المياه من جريان الاودية في منطقة الخليل.
- ضمان الحق في الحصول على مياه الشرب من خلال تحسين أنظمة الإمداد والوصول إليها: قامت المجموعة ببناء وإعادة تأهيل 5 أنظمة إمدادات مياه منزلية بطول إجمالي يبلغ 13492 مترًا وبأقطار مختلفة في الضفة الغربية ، وقد خدمت ما يقرب من 3200 شخص من بينهم 1440 امرأة.
- تعزيز الحق في الحصول على خدمات صرف صحي من خلال تجميع ومعالجة وإعادة استخدام مياه الصرف الصحي والمياه الرمادية: نفذت المجموعة خطوط صرف صحي بطول 1132 م بالإضافة الى 12 وحدة تنقية مياه رمادية في منطقة سلفيت.
- المساهمة في استدامة المصادر - إعادة تأهيل الينابيع: تم إعادة تأهيل 3 ينابيع في منطقة الخليل.
- التخفيف من تأثير تغير المناخ وتقليل التلوث من خلال استخدام الطاقة المتجددة: إنشاء محطة للطاقة الشمسية بقدرة 103 كيلو واط ساعة لضخ المياه من بئر جوفي في شمال الضفة الغربية.
- توعية وبناء قدرات الفئات المستهدفة: للمساعدة في رفع مستوى الوعي تجاه الحفاظ على الموارد المائية والتغيير البيئي والسلوكي خاصة فيما يتعلق بالوقاية من وباء كورونا ومنع الانتشار وضمان الادارة السليمة للتدخلات واستدامتها، نفذت المجموعة 2 ورشة عمل للنساء و 10 ورشات عمل للطالبات استفاد منها 119 امرأة وطالبة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك تم عقد 130 ساعة تدريبية استفاد منها 164 امرأة و 178 رجل.
- تمكين جمعيات مستخدمي المياه من خلال التدريب وبناء القدرات: تم انشاء 10 وحدات مستخدميه مياه وتم انجاز 100 دورة تدريبية بالإضافة الى 48 ساعة تدريبية استهدفت 194 عضو.
- تحسين الوصول الطارئ للمياه: تم توزيع 104 خزانات مياه بلاستيكية بحجم 2 – 5 م³ في 7 تجمعات في مناطق ج في الضفة الغربية لخدمة 604 مستفيد ومستفيدة.
- الاستجابة الطارئة لمكافحة فيروس كورونا: تم توزيع 180 طرد من المعقمات ومواد النظافة على 28 تجمع و 23 مدرسة لخدمة 10600 مواطن و 7700 طالب وطالبة. بالإضافة الى ذلك تم توزيع 450 طرد غذائي في محافظات القدس، سلفيت و طوباس وكذلك توزيع 5000 شتلة خضار في محافظات القدس وسلفيت لمساعدة الاسر الفقيرة على مواجهة وباء كورونا بالتعاون مع مكاتب المحافظات في القدس، سلفيت و طوباس.
- البحوث والدراسات: تم عمل دراسة اوضاع المياه والصرف الصحي في 28 قرية وبلدة فلسطينية في الضفة. تم اعداد تقرير وتوزيعه على الجهات ذات العلاقة.

- بلغ إجمالي عدد المستفيدين من أنشطة المجموعة للعام الحالي ما يقرب من 114727 شخصًا منهم 52% ذكور و 48% إناث ومقسمون حسب الجنس والعمر كما هو موضح في شكل 1. إضافة الى ذلك ، تم استهداف 7700 طالب منهم 1740 طالبة.



- بلغ إجمالي عدد التجمعات المستفيدة من تدخلات المجموعة للعام الحالي 77 تجمع وبلدة مقسومة الى 69 في الضفة الغربية و 8 في غزة كما هو موضح في الشكل 2.



4. General Overview of the Situation in oPt

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

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 2.8% compared to more than 20% some tow decades 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 military occupation through discriminatory construction permit policies, demolition of homes, structures, and development projects, and eviction and seizure orders. This has deteriorated access to water and basic services to vulnerable families by increasing their poverty and food insecurity, as well as further deteriorating living conditions and hygiene situation. For example, it was realized that access to water in many Bedouin and herding communities in Southern Hebron, Northern Jordan Valley and eastern slopes (Ramallah) is secured through small size old water pipes laid over the ground with high losses and irregular water supply. Most importantly, the pipes are facing constant settler attacks and destruction which further restrict access to safe, sufficient and affordable water, thus forcing many families to depend on trucked water with prices over 20 NIS/m³, which places them in a situation of great financial vulnerability. As a result, many families are increasing their (semi) coerced seasonal displacement during summer to be closer to filling points and water sources. This movement complicates their return to the communities and places them at risk of permanent displacement due to settler harassment and settlement expansion.

The blockade has continued to contribute to a serious deterioration in the access of the population to basic services in Gaza. This was mainly felt in a further deterioration in Gaza’s chronic electricity deficit with longer power outages of 18 to 20 hours a day, continue to severely undermining already depleted basic services and further reducing water supply where most of the population has access to piped water for only three to five hours every five days which resulted in reducing per capita water availability from 84 Liter to 53 liter.

The blockade on Gaza is still imposing severe restrictions on entry of construction materials and other WASH related materials. The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) is still not as effective as it should be and the Israeli Authorities so called list of dual use items still complicating the entry of wash related materials on to Gaza.

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

5. Water and Environmental Situation in oPt

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

Despite this obligation, the rights of Palestinians to sufficient and good quality water has been violated due to continued Israeli discriminatory policies that limited 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 Israeli water company figures, Palestinians have purchased nearly 95 MCM in 2019, of which 79.6 MCM was for West Bank and 15.4 MCM for Gaza including physical and other losses of almost 30% as reported by B'Tselem (2021). This means that almost 67.5% of domestic water use in West Bank is purchased from the Israeli Water Company and this quantity is always subject to the Israeli Policies which often reduce or stop the supply, especially during summer, to meet the needs of Israeli Colonies in West Bank, on the expense of Palestinian Communities.

Moreover, Israel's stringent restrictions on developing water sources and infrastructure have been exacerbated by settlers and Israeli authorities taking over 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 authorities to force Palestinians to leave their land and forego their rights in their resources.

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

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

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

- The gap between supply and demand is still very high and is estimated at nearly 300 million cubic meters.
- 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 40% 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 83 Million NIS for treating the westward flowing effluent.

- Over 95 per cent of the water extracted from the coastal aquifer in Gaza is unfit for human consumption, with the result that 90 per cent of people in Gaza rely on purchasing desalinated water from private trucking, posing a heavy financial burden on already impoverished families and health risks due to widespread contamination of that source. Increased electricity cuts have further reduced water supply and has affected the operation of approximately 130 critical water and sanitation facilities.

6. Activities

6.1 Contribution to Sustainability of Water Resources Protection and Development

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

6.1.1 Springs:

PHG has rehabilitated and developed 2 springs, in Hebron Area include source rehabilitation to maximize the flow, reservoir and storage pond rehabilitation and construction, and install main pipelines from the source to main storage.



6.2 Improving Farmers Resilience and Adaptation Capacity to Climate Change through Improving Irrigation Water Management Efficiency and Rain Water Harvesting

This activity aims at optimizing the use of available agricultural water and to increase the water quantity as well as to maximize the benefits of farmers through reducing the cost of purchased water, reducing losses, collecting wadi runoff and improve irrigation efficiency. PHG implemented 5 metallic circular reservoirs in northern and southern West Bank area 1 of them with 750 m³ and 4 with 1000 m³ capacity. In addition, implement 7900 meters long main irrigation lines and install water meters to facilitate better irrigation water management in the northern part of West Bank as well as implement 2 pumping stations.

Furthermore, 2 ponds have been implemented to harvest Wadi runoff with storage capacity of 3000 and 6000 m³ respectively in Hebron Area.



6.3 Promoting Right to Drinking Water through Improving Water Supply Systems

PHG has implemented three domestic water supply systems with total length of 13492 m in Salfeet and Ramallah Area.



6.3.1 Promoting Right to Sanitation through Wastewater – Gray water Collection, Treatment and Reuse

PHG has extended 1132 m sewer line for collecting wastewater and reduce public health risk in Salfeet Area. PHG has also implemented 12 grey water treatment units.



6.4 Mitigating Climate Change Impact and Reducing Pollution Threats through Application of Renewable Energy (Solar)

PHG has implemented 1 main solar energy systems for groundwater pumping in West Bank with capacity of 103 kwh. The system is expected to reduce cost for farmers by at least 20% and will also reduce CO2 emission by 139 ton per year.



6.5 Awareness and Capacity Building

PHG believes that capacity building of beneficiaries on operation and maintenance is an important component of any project in order to ensure its sustainability. Moreover, raising the awareness of various constituency of society helps promote public health as well as the best practice in water use and management and also helps in protecting the environment. In this context, PHG has conducted 2 awareness workshops especially for woman on personnel hygiene, protection measures against COVID-19, etc. In addition, 130 training hours have been organized for the benefit of 164 female and 178 male in 10 target communities in the West Bank.



6.6 Creation and Empowering Local Water Users Associations and Building their Capacity

PHG has formed and built the capacity of 10 agricultural water user association in West Bank to promote participatory principle of community in managing local water sources and supplies.



6.7 Emergency Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

PHG has distributed 180 hygien and disinfection kits to 28 local councils and 23 schools in Ramallah Area to reduce the spread of the pandemic for the benefit of 106000 citizens and 7700 student of which 1570 girl student. Furthermore, PHG has distributed 450 food package for poor families in Jerusalem, Salfeet and Tubas Governorates in cooperation with Governorate Offices. Finally, PHG has distributed 15000 vegetable seedlings in Salfeet and Jerusalem Governorates during the lockdown period at the early stage of Pandemic precautionary measures to help in prompting home gardens to secure food for local families.



6.8 Research and Studies

PHG has conducted a study on access to water and sanitation in 28 communities. The study result has been shared with PWA and WASH cluster.

6.9 Lobby and Advocacy



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

- PHG is one of effective institutions in civil society issues, whether performed individually or through its presence in the NGOs Network PNGO or PENGON (Environmental NGO Network).
- Play important role in coordination among the local and international agencies working in the water and sanitation in oPt under the coordination mechanism known as EWASH / WASH Cluster.
- Finally PHG in its endeavor to advance water justice, it empowers people to act positively toward realizing their water rights and to raise their capacity to demand their right to access water.



Audited Financial Statement

Statement - A

Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2020

		2020	2019
	Note	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Assets			
Cash on hand and at banks	4	587,004	283,714
Prepayments and other debit balances	5	217,951	121,742
Pledges receivable	6	179,362	377,888
Total Current Assets		984,317	783,344
Land	7	552,932	324,090
Property, plant and equipment - Net	8	961,619	1,327,756
Total Assets		2,498,868	2,435,190
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	9	197,355	285,695
Accrued expenses	10	8,265	6,000
Total Current Liabilities		205,620	291,695
Due to employees	11	142,804	145,882
Employees' provident fund	12	296,900	300,400
Employees' end of service indemnity	13	577,439	665,395
Total Liabilities		1,222,763	1,403,372
Net Assets			
(Deficit) in unrestricted fund		(865,849)	(873,064)
Temporarily restricted contributions	19	604,445	238,676
Cumulative change in fair value (Financial Assets)		22,958	14,360
Cumulative change in fair value (PPE)		1,150,969	1,257,600
Investment in Property, plant and equipment		363,582	394,246
Total Surplus in Net Assets		1,276,105	1,031,818
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		2,498,868	2,435,190

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

General Manager

Financial Manager

Statement - B

Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Note	2020		2019	
		Unrestricted U.S. \$	Temporarily Restricted	Total U.S. \$	Total U.S. \$
			U.S. \$		
Grants and revenues:					
Grants	14,19	--	1,667,712	1,667,712	2,146,052
Unrestricted contributions	15	156,825	--	156,825	82,146
Other income	16	141,780	--	141,780	337,608
		298,605	1,667,712	1,966,317	2,565,806
Net assets released from restriction	19	1,301,943	(1,301,943)	--	--
Total grants and revenues		1,600,548	365,769	1,966,317	2,565,806
Expenses:					
Salaries and related expenses		88,775	--	88,775	71,679
Other administrative expenses		131,200	--	131,200	113,243
Projects' expenses		1,616,942	--	1,616,942	2,404,998
		1,836,917	--	1,836,917	2,589,920
Total expenses - (Statement - E)					
Depreciation		49,526	--	49,526	52,168
Bad debt expense		68,245	--	68,245	74,666
Currency exchange difference		(12,735)	--	(12,735)	(14,387)
Bank charges		4,502	--	4,502	--
(Gain) on sale of proerty, plant & equipment		(16)	--	(16)	(11,151)
Change in net assets for the year		(345,891)	365,769	19,878	(125,410)
Other comprehensive income		237,440	--	237,440	224,433
Total comprehensive (loss) income		(108,451)	365,769	257,318	99,023

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

Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Cash Flows
For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Grants received	1,963,461	2,026,269
Other income	141,780	337,608
Expenses paid to suppliers and employees	(1,781,336)	(2,628,213)
Net Cash Flows Provided from (used in) Operating Activities	<u>323,905</u>	<u>(264,336)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(234,673)	(30,919)
Net of disposal of building	214,058	--
Net Cash Flows Provided from (Used in) Investing Activities	<u>(20,615)</u>	<u>(30,919)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Banks Balances		
Cash on hand and at banks - Beginning of Year	303,290	(295,255)
Net Cash on Hand and at Banks at End of Year	<u>283,714</u>	<u>578,969</u>
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash Provided from (used in) operating activities:		
Change in net assets	19,878	(125,410)
Change in fair value (Financial Assets)	8,598	6,603
Change in fair value (PP&E)	228,842	--
Fair value adjustment for the disposal of building	(13,031)	--
Depreciation	49,526	52,168
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	108,400	20,230
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(16)	(11,151)
Decrease (Increase) in pledges receivable	138,924	(276,595)
(Increase) in prepayments and other debit balances	(96,209)	(7,520)
(Decrease) Increase in accounts payable	(88,340)	106,363
Increase in accrued expenses	2,265	--
(Decrease) in due to employees	(3,078)	--
Allowance for doubtful accounts	68,245	74,666
Pledges written off	(8,643)	--
Provident fund payment	(3,500)	(75,126)
Employees' end of service indemnity	32,458	26,633
Payments for employees' end of service indemnity	(120,414)	(55,197)
Net Cash Flows Provided from (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>323,905</u>	<u>(264,336)</u>

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