



مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين

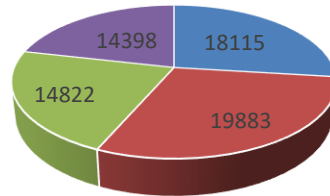
Palestinian Hydrology Group

ANNUAL REPORT

التقرير السنوي

2021

Total Number of Beneficiaries
Segregated by Age and Gender 2021



■ Girls ■ Boys ■ Women ■ Men



MAY 2022

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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 foster the resilience and adaptation capacity of target communities toward climate change and other shocks, protects ecosystems and their associated resources, promote the right based approach to adequate water and sanitation as well as contributes to respond to water, food, space and energy needs for Palestinian men, women and children. Furthermore, to promote socially inclusive and participatory approach of local vulnerable groups, including women, to participate in decision making.

تسعى مجموعة الهيدرولوجيين الفلسطينيين للحفاظ على مكانتها الرائدة في تنفيذ أنشطة عالية الجودة ومبتكرة تساهم في تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى الفئات المستهدفة تجاه تغير المناخ والكوارث الأخرى، وحماية النظم الحيوية والمصادر المتعلقة بها وتعزيز النهج القائم على الحق في الحصول على المياه والصرف الصحي المناسبين وتساهم في تلبية الاحتياج المائي والغذائي والمكاني والطاقة للرجال والنساء والأطفال الفلسطينيين. علاوة على ذلك، تعمل على تعزيز النهج القائم على مبدأ الشمول الاجتماعي والنهج التشاركي للفئات المحلية والضعيفة، بما في ذلك النساء، للمشاركة في صنع القرار.

Strategic Aims

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

1. المساهمة في تعزيز الحق في المياه والصرف الصحي والغذاء والطاقة والحيز المكاني للشعب الفلسطيني.
2. المساهمة في تعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف لدى الرجال والنساء والأطفال الفلسطينيين لمواجهة تداعيات التغيرات المناخية والكوارث الأخرى.
3. المساهمة في تحسين كفاءة إدارة مياه الشرب والمياه الزراعية والصرف الصحي.
4. تعزيز مبادئ الاحتواء الاجتماعي والتشاركي والحكم الرشيد لتمكين المجموعات المحلية والمهمشة (رجالاً ونساءً) من المشاركة في صنع القرار.

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

Report of the Board of Directors

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 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 5 meetings during the year 2021 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 2020
- Discussed the financial challenges facing the organization and recommending actions to address the challenges.
- Adoption of the modified financial manual, risk policy, code of conduct, conflict of interest policy.
- Follow up on some legal issues

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

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. قدم المجلس الدعم اللازم لتنفيذ برامج وأنشطة المؤسسة على أفضل وجه مهني وقيمة مضافة ومتميزة وعقد مجلس الإدارة 5 اجتماعات رسمية خلال عام 2021 وعدد من الاجتماعات التشاورية. وقد اتخذ المجلس عدة قرارات، منها إجرائية واستراتيجية بطبيعتها، وهي:

- التوصية باعتماد التقرير المالي والإداري المدقق لعام 2020.
- مناقشة التحديات المالية التي تواجه المؤسسة والتوصية باتخاذ إجراءات لمواجهة التحديات.
- اعتماد النظام المالي، سياسة المخاط، مدونة السلوك ووثيقة تضارب المصالح متابعة بعض الأمور القانونية المتعلقة بعملاء المجموعة.

ينتطلع 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 مكنونا من تحقيق ما أنجزناه هذا العام.

رئيس مجلس الإدارة
م. جورج عودة

2. 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:

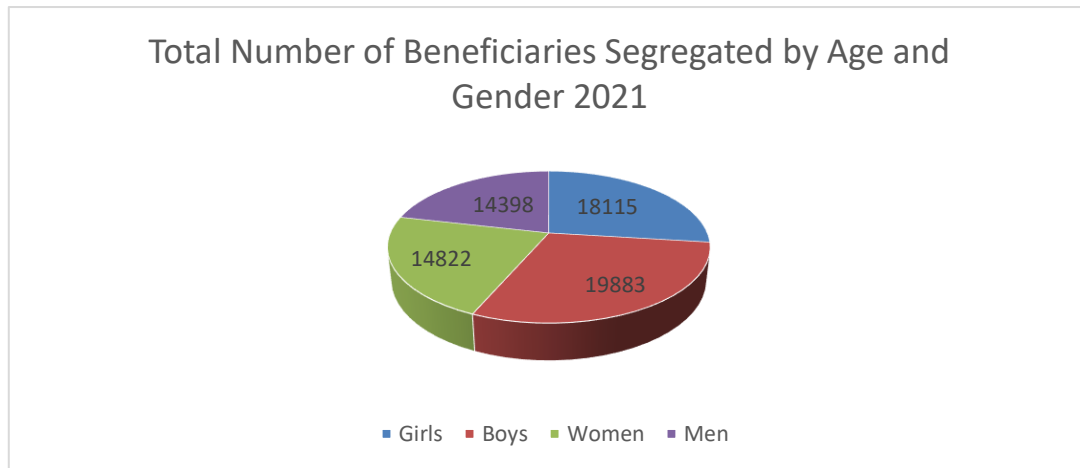
- **Improving Farmers Resilience and Adaptation Capacity to Climate Change through Improving Irrigation Water Management and Rain Water Harvesting:** 790 m length of irrigation pipes were implemented to improve irrigation and irrigate new areas in the northern West Bank. Moreover, 11 cisterns of 70m³ capacity were rehabilitated and reconstructed to collect additional 770 m³ of rain water in Hebron and Auja Areas.
- **Promoting Right to drinking water through improving availability of and access to supply systems:** PHG has constructed and rehabilitated 12 domestic water supply systems with total length of 23106 m of various diameters in the West Bank which served nearly 19230 persons of which 9423 are women. Moreover, 3 drinking water systems implemented in Rafah – Gaza with total length of 11654 m for the benefit of 8700 persons of which 4176 are women.
- **Promoting right to adequate sanitation through improving wastewater collection, school sanitation and marginal community sanitation:** PHG has implemented 216 m length of sewer lines, and 15 latrines in Salfeet and Qalqilia areas as well as rehabilitated 10 sanitation units in Qalqilia and Auja and constructed septic tank at Auja Girls School in Jericho Area for the benefit of 1195 girls student and 1223 boy student. Moreover, PHG has implemented 6112 meters length of wastewater main lines as well as closed down 300 cesspits in Rafah - Gaza for the benefit of 8130 people of which 3902 are women.
- **Contribute to Sustainable Water Resources through Protection and Development - Springs:** 3 springs have been rehabilitated. 2 in Ramallah Area – Abu Shkhaidem and Beitunia and 1 in Iskaka Salfeet area.
- **Mitigating Climate Change Impact and Reducing Pollution through application of Renewable Energy:** Construct one solar system of 15 kwh capacity for Al Amal Vocational Training Center for Deaf at Nabi Elyas - Qalqilia Governorate.
- **Protect the Dignity of War affected Households in Gaza through Improving WASH Facilities:** PHG has replaced the damaged wash facilities for 100 households affected by the war on Gaza to enable the people to live in dignity in their houses.
- **Improving the livelihoods and protection of the lands of small Palestinian farmers in Area C through the cultivation of olive trees:** Approximately 6,375 olive trees were planted and distributed in 16 locations in the West Bank. 1,835 families directly benefited from this project and 429 dunums were planted with these trees.
- **Improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine:** Improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine by contributing to building the capacities of civil society institutions to participate in decision-making based on environmental rights, risk management, and community adaptation plans, as well as devising funded green solutions for environmental development and climate justice, and empowering civil society institutions and jurists to identify structural obstacles and challenges. This is accomplished by adopting a gender and human rights approach, linking the rights of marginalized groups and communities - especially women, children and small farmers - with the obligations and

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

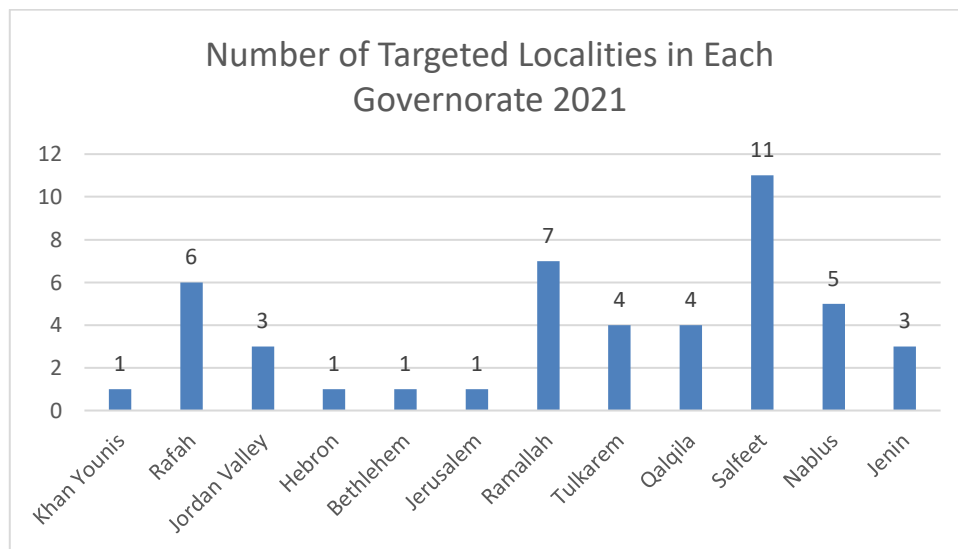
PHG targets 6 grassroots organizations in the West Bank, where 3850 families (18,500 people) will benefit through various activities and interventions in the field of capacity development, advocacy, community accountability, and innovative and smart methods in relation to environmental, agricultural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

- **Producing social policies with the participation of actors from the social and solidarity economy (SSE) to combat poverty, inequality and social exclusion:** Work to coordinate the joint capabilities of SSE actors, citizens and local authorities to participate in the production of social policies that can combat poverty, inequality, social exclusion and environmental unsustainability, and provide them with tools and connections to build local resilience and promote the transition towards more just, resilient and sustainable societies in Euro-Mediterranean Region. This project is implemented in 6 countries in the Mediterranean basin through 9 partners. The project in Palestine will reduce solid waste that is transferred to landfills by separating and recycling organic waste by making composting. The town of Bitello in Ramallah was selected to conduct a pilot project. 100 families were selected and provided with containers for separating solid waste at the house level, and they will be collected and transferred to the compost plant in the town by the village council. The council has been provided with a truck to collect solid waste for this purpose. A number of studies and research have been carried out, in addition to a technical and legal feasibility study for the project. Participating families will also be given incentives and encouraging discounts from solid waste fees or other bills by the Bitello Village Council to encourage them to participate in the project and making the separation properly. An electronic mechanism will be developed to implement these incentives so that each family can maintain a balance of electronic points which are then translated into cash and deducted from the fees payable by the participating families. The number of participating families will be expanded and the experience will be generalized to other towns in Palestine and in the targeted Mediterranean countries in the later stages.
- **Improving emergency water access** through distribution of 323 plastic water tanks in 11 marginal community in the West Bank with volumes ranging from 1.5 -2 m3 capacity each.
- **Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic** through distribution of 253 hygiene kits in two locations in Salfeet area for the benefit of 2661citizens.
- **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 males in 10 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 2021 was 67218 persons of which 51% male and 49% female and segregated by gender and age as shown in figure 1.



The total number of communities benefitted from PHG interventions in 2021 was 47 communities where 40 communities in the West Bank and 7 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.

The achievements Under Each Objective

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

Objective	Achievement in 2021	Comments
1. Promote the right to water, sanitation, food, energy and space for Palestinian People.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve drinking water supply systems in 15 localities • Improving sanitation systems in 5 localities • Install renewable energy systems in one center • Replace war damaged WASH facilities for 100 household • Improve sanitation in 10 schools 	
2. Contribute to strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacity of Palestinian men, women and children to climate variability and change as well as other shocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate cisterns to increase storage capacity by 770 m3. • Irrigation water conservation and management improved • Distribute hygiene kits to face COVID-19 pandemic in 2 communities. • Distribute storage tanks on marginal communities to store water in 11 marginal communities • Improve climate and environmental justice for 3850 families 	
3. Contribute to improving the efficiency of drinking and agricultural water as well as wastewater management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend 34.8 km of new water lines • Extend 8.35 km of new sewer lines. Implement 15 latrines • Close down 300 cesspits 	
4. Promoting socially inclusive, participatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting social solidarity economy and social 	

<p>and good governance for enabling local and marginalized groups (men and women) to participate in decision-making.</p>	<p>inclusion to promote the transition toward just, resilient and more sustainable societies in the Euro Mediterranean area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 152 hour of training • Improved coordinated actions with other stakeholders at national level - WASH Cluster, PNGO, PENGON 	
<p>5. Promote innovative actions, technical as well as policy-oriented research that contribute to the sustainability of water, agriculture and environment and their related ecosystems in Palestine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote solidarity economy and social currency. • Promote solar energy pumping • Convert agricultural water use from time-based unit to quantity-based unit 	

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 وإجراءات الاحتلال في المناطق الفلسطينية المستهدفة. ويمكن تلخيص الأنشطة الرئيسية التي تم تنفيذها خلال هذا العام على النحو التالي:

- **تحسين قدرة المزارعين على الصمود والتكيف مع تغير المناخ من خلال تحسين إدارة مياه الري والحصاد المائي:** تم تنفيذ 790 م من أنابيب الري لتحسين الري وري مناطق جديدة في شمال الضفة الغربية. إضافة الى ذلك، تم حفر 11 بئر جمع حجم 70 متر مكعب لكل بئر لتجميع 770 متر مكعب من المياه في منطقة الخليل والاعوار.
- **ضمان الحق في الحصول على مياه الشرب من خلال تحسين أنظمة الإمداد والوصول إليها:** قامت المجموعة ببناء وإعادة تأهيل 12 نظام إمدادات مياه منزلية بطول إجمالي يبلغ 23106 مترًا وبأقطار مختلفة في الضفة الغربية، لخدمة ما يقرب من 19230 شخص من بينهم 9423 امرأة. كما تم تنفيذ 3 شبكات مياه شرب في رفح - غزة بإجمالي أطوال 11654م لفائدة 8700 شخص منهم 4176 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 216 م بالإضافة الى 15 وحدة صحية في منطقة قلقيلية. إضافة الى ذلك تم تأهيل 10 وحدات صحية في المدارس وانشاء حفرة صماء وقد كان عدد المستفيدين من هذه الوحدات 1195 طالب 1223 طالبة. كما وتم تنفيذ 6112 م خطوط صرف صحي في منطقة رفح في غزة لخدمة 8130 شخص منهم 3902 من النساء وتم أيضا اغلاق 300 حفرة
- **المساهمة في استدامة المصادر - إعادة تأهيل الينابيع:** تم إعادة تأهيل 3 ينابيع في منطقة رام الله وسلفيت.
- **التخفيف من تأثير تغير المناخ وتقليل التلوث من خلال استخدام الطاقة المتجددة:** إنشاء محطة للطاقة الشمسية بقدرة 15 كيلو واط ساعة لمركز الامل للتدريب المهني للصم في منطقة قلقيلية.
- **حماية كرامة الاسر المتضررة من الحرب على غزة من خلال تحسين مرافق المياه والصرف الصحي:** تم تأهيل وترميم المرافق الصحية المنزلية لـ 100 أسرة متضررة من الحرب على غزة لتمكين الناس من العيش بكرامة في منازلهم.

تحسين سبل العيش وحماية أراضي صغار المزارعين الفلسطينيين في المنطقة "ج" من خلال زراعة أشجار الزيتون

تم تزويد وزراعة ما يقارب 6375 شجرة زيتون صنف بلدي بعمر 3 سنوات في 16 موقعا في الضفة الغربية، وقد استفاد من هذا المشروع بشكل مباشر 1835 عائلة وتم زراعة 429 دنما بهذه الأشجار.

تحسين العدالة البيئية والمناخية في فلسطين

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

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

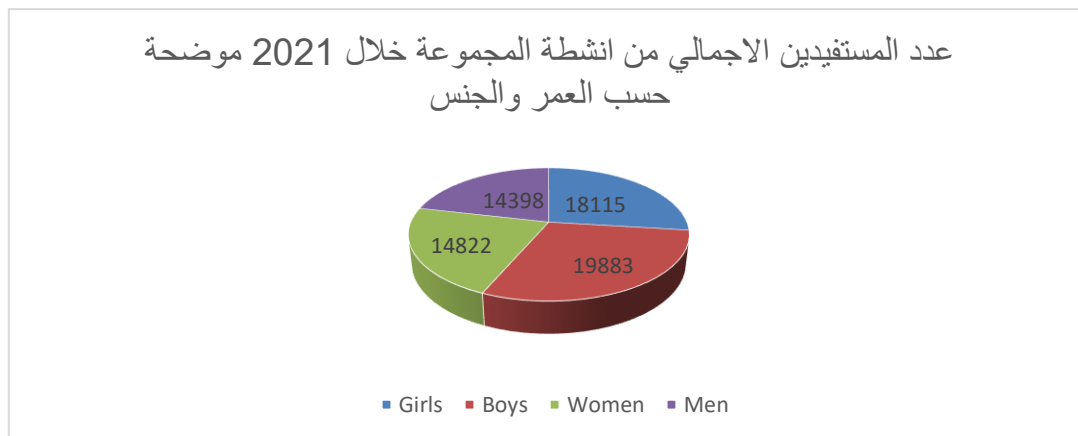
● إنتاج سياسات اجتماعية بمشاركة جهات فاعلة من الإقتصاد الاجتماعي والتضامني لمحاربة الفقر وعدم المساواة والإقصاء الاجتماعي

العمل على تنسيق الإمكانيات المشتركة للجهات الفاعلة في الإقتصاد الاجتماعي والتضامني (SSE) والمواطنين والسلطات المحلية للمشاركة في إنتاج السياسات الاجتماعية التي يمكن أن تكافح الفقر وعدم المساواة والإقصاء الاجتماعي وعدم الإستدامة البيئية، وتزويدهم بالأدوات والاتصالات لبناء المرونة المحلية وتعزيز الانتقال نحو مجتمعات أكثر عدلا ومرونة وإستدامة في المنطقة الأورومتوسطية وينفذ هذا المشروع في 6 دول في حوض البحر الأبيض المتوسط من خلال 9 شركاء.

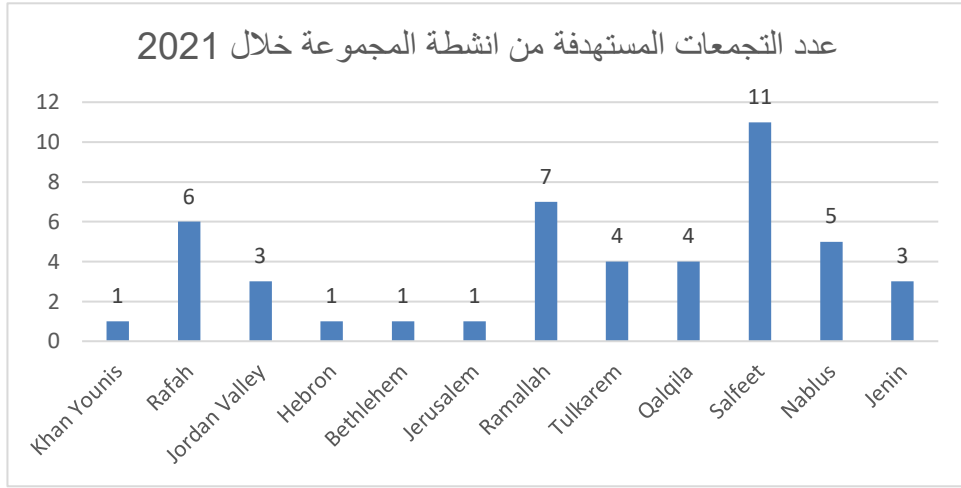
سيعمل المشروع في فلسطين على تقليل النفايات الصلبة التي يتم ترحيلها لمكبات النفايات من خلال فصل وإعادة تدوير النفايات العضوية لصناعة الدبال حيث تم اختيار بلدة بيتللو في رام الله لعمل مشروع تجريبي وتم اختيار 100 عائلة من وتم تزويدهم بحاويات لفصل النفايات الصلبة على مستوى المنزل وسوف يتم جمعها وترحيلها الى محطة صناعة الدبال او الكمبوست في البلدة وسوف يتم تزويد المجلس القروي بشاحنة لجمع النفايات الصلبة لهذا الغرض. هذا وقد تم عمل عدد من الدراسات والابحاث بالإضافة الى دراسة الجدوى الفنية والقانونية للمشروع وكذلك سيتم منح العائلات المشاركة حوافز وخصومات تشجيعية من رسوم النفايات او غيرها من قبل مجلس قروي بيتللو لتشجيعهم على الفصل وسيتم تطوير الية اليكترونية لتطبيق هذه الحوافز بحيث تتمكن كل عائلة من الاحتفاظ برصيد نقاط اليكتروني يتم ترجمته الى نقد ويتم خصمه من الرسوم المستحقة على العائلات المشاركة. سيتم توسيع عدد العائلات المشاركة وتعميم التجربة على بلدات أخرى في فلسطين وفي دول حوض المتوسط المستهدفة في المراحل اللاحقة.

- تحسين الوصول الطارئ للمياه: تم توزيع 323 خزانات مياه بلاستيكية بحجم 2 – 1.5 م³ في 11 تجمع في مناطق ج في الضفة الغربية لخدمة 323 عائلة.
- الاستجابة الطارئة لمكافحة فيروس كورونا: تم توزيع 253 طرد من المعقمات ومواد النظافة على تجمعين في محافظة سلفيت لمساعدة الاسر الفقيرة على مواجهة وباء كورونا.
- 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 170 ساعة تدريبية في 15 موقع استفاد منها 230 امرأة و240 رجل.

بلغ إجمالي عدد المستفيدين من أنشطة المجموعة للعام الحالي ما يقرب من 67218 شخصاً منهم 51% ذكور و 49% إناث ومقسمون حسب الجنس والعمر كما هو موضح في شكل 1. إضافة الى ذلك ، تم استهداف 1195 طالب و1223 طالبة.



بلغ إجمالي عدد التجمعات المستفيدة من تدخلات المجموعة للعام الحالي 47 تجمع وبلدة مقسومة الى 40 في الضفة الغربية و 7 في غزة كما هو موضح في الشكل 2.



3. 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 have 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.

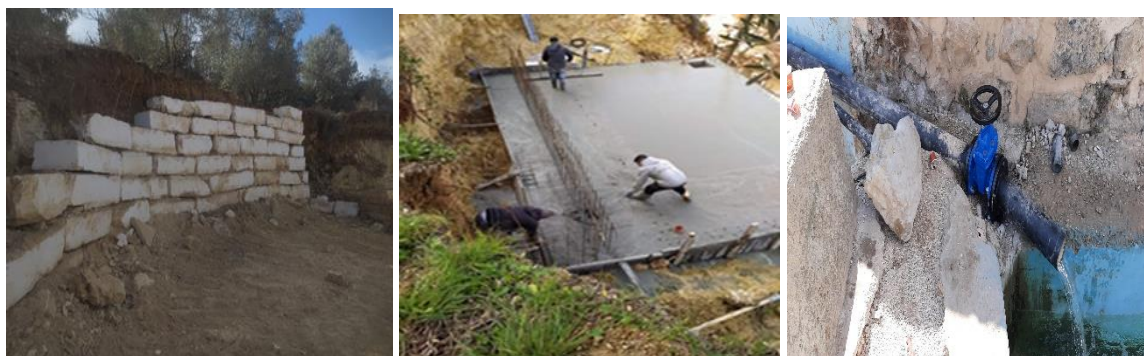
6. Activities

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 3 springs, in Ramallah and Salfet areas 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 790 meters long main irrigation lines to facilitate better irrigation water management in the northern part of West Bank.

Furthermore, 11 cisterns have been implemented to harvest rainwater with storage capacity of 70 m³ each in Yatta - Hebron Area.



6.3 Promoting Right to Drinking Water through Improving Water Supply Systems

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



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

PHG has extended 6112 m and 216 m sewer line for collecting wastewater and reduce public health risk in Rafah – Gaza and Salfeet Areas respectively. PHG has also implemented 15 latrines and rehabilitated 10 school sanitation units.



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

PHG has implemented 1 solar energy systems with capacity of 15 kwh for Al Amal Vocational Training Center for Deaf. The system is expected to reduce operational cost for the center by at least 30% and will also reduce CO2 emission by 16.3 ton per year.



6.6 Improving the livelihoods and protection of the lands of small Palestinian farmers in Area C through the cultivation of olive trees:

Approximately 6,375 olive trees were planted and distributed in 16 locations in the West Bank. 1,835 families directly benefited from this project and 429 dunums were planted with these trees.



6.7 Improving Environmental and Climate Justice in Palestine:

Improving environmental and climate justice in Palestine by contributing to building the capacities of civil society institutions to participate in decision-making based on environmental rights, risk management, and community adaptation plans, as well as devising funded green solutions for environmental development and climate justice, and empowering civil society institutions and jurists to identify structural obstacles and challenges. This is accomplished by adopting a gender and human rights approach, linking the rights of marginalized groups and communities - especially women, children and small farmers - with the obligations and responsibilities of decision-makers regarding environmental governance, the right to information and access to natural resources.



PHG targets 6 grassroots organizations in the West Bank, where 3850 families (18,500 people) will benefit through various activities and interventions in the field of capacity

development, advocacy, community accountability, and innovative and smart methods in relation to environmental, agricultural and climate change problems.

6.8 Producing social policies with the participation of actors from the social and solidarity economy (SSE) to combat poverty, inequality and social exclusion:

Work to coordinate the joint capabilities of SSE actors, citizens and local authorities to participate in the production of social policies that can combat poverty, inequality, social exclusion and environmental unsustainability, and provide them with tools and connections to build local resilience and promote the transition towards more just, resilient and sustainable societies in Euro-Mediterranean Region. This project is implemented in 6 countries in the Mediterranean basin through 9 partners. The project in Palestine will reduce solid waste that is transferred to landfills by separating and recycling organic waste by making composting. The town of Bitello in Ramallah was selected to conduct a pilot project. 100 families were selected and provided with containers for separating solid waste at the house level, and they will be collected and transferred to the compost plant in the town by the village council. The council has been provided with a truck to collect solid waste for this purpose. A number of studies and research have been carried out, in addition to a technical and legal feasibility study for the project. Participating families will also be given incentives and encouraging discounts from solid waste fees or other bills by the Bitello Village Council to encourage them to participate in the project and making the separation properly. An electronic mechanism will be developed to implement these incentives so that each family can maintain a balance of electronic points which are then translated into cash and deducted from the fees payable by the participating families. The number of participating families will be expanded and the experience will be generalized to other towns in Palestine and in the targeted Mediterranean countries in the later stages.



6.9 Improving emergency water access

Distribution of 323 plastic water tanks in 11 marginal community in the West Bank with volumes ranging from 1.5 -2 m3 capacity each.



6.10 Respond to COVID-19 Pandemic

Distribution of 253 hygiene kits in two locations in Salfet area for the benefit of 2661 citizens.



6.11 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 3 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.



6.12 Lobby and Advocacy

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

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

Audited Financial Statement

**Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2021**

Statement - A

	Note	2021 U.S. \$	2020 U.S. \$
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash on hand and at banks	4	874,823	587,004
Prepayments and other debit balances	5	152,414	217,951
Pledges receivable	6	199,622	179,362
Total Current Assets		1,226,859	984,317
Land	7	552,932	552,932
Property, plant and equipment - Net	8	962,759	961,619
Total Assets		2,742,550	2,498,868
<u>Liabilities and Net Assets</u>			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	9	185,255	197,355
Accrued expenses	10	7,125	8,265
Total Current Liabilities		192,380	205,620
Due to employees	11	142,804	142,804
Employees' provident fund	12	250,028	296,900
Employees' end of service indemnity	13	564,305	577,439
Total Liabilities		1,149,517	1,222,763
Net Assets			
(Deficit) in unrestricted fund		(1,064,872)	(865,849)
Temporarily restricted contributions	19	1,109,181	604,445
Cumulative change in fair value (Financial Assets)		33,033	22,958
Cumulative change in fair value (PPE)	7	1,150,969	1,150,969
Investment in Property, plant and equipment		364,722	363,582
Total Surplus in Net Assets		1,593,033	1,276,105
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		2,742,550	2,498,868

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

General Manager

Financial Manager

**Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended December 31, 2021**

	Note	2021		2020	
		Unrestricted U.S. \$	Temporarily	Total U.S. \$	Total U.S. \$
			Restricted U.S. \$		
Grants and revenues:					
Grants	14,19	--	2,281,995	2,281,995	1,667,712
Unrestricted contributions	15	121,768	--	121,768	156,825
Other income	16	128,078	--	128,078	141,780
		249,846	2,281,995	2,531,841	1,966,317
Net assets released from restriction	19	1,777,259	(1,777,259)	--	--
Total grants and revenues		2,027,105	504,736	2,531,841	1,966,317
Expenses:					
Salaries and related expenses		100,136	--	100,136	88,775
Other administrative expenses		141,184	--	141,184	131,200
Projects' expenses		1,904,734	--	1,904,734	1,616,942
		2,146,054	--	2,146,054	1,836,917
Depreciation		45,173	--	45,173	49,526
Bad debt expense		--	--	--	68,245
Currency exchange difference		28,294	--	28,294	(12,735)
Bank charges		5,467	--	5,467	4,502
(Gain) on sale of proerty, plant & equipment		--	--	--	(16)
Change in net assets for the year		(197,883)	504,736	306,853	19,878
Other comprehensive income		10,075	--	10,075	237,440
Total comprehensive (loss) income		(187,808)	504,736	316,928	257,318

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, 2021

	2021	2020
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Grants received	2,383,503	1,963,461
Other income	128,078	141,780
Expenses paid to suppliers and employees	(2,177,449)	(1,781,336)
Net Cash Flows Provided from Operating Activities	334,132	323,905
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(46,313)	(234,673)
Net of disposal of building	--	214,058
Net Cash Flows (Used in) Investing Activities	(46,313)	(20,615)
Increase in Cash and Banks Balances		
Cash on hand and at banks - Beginning of Year	587,004	283,714
Net Cash on Hand and at Banks at End of Year	874,823	587,004
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash Provided from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	306,853	19,878
Change in fair value (Financial Assets)	10,075	8,598
Change in fair value (PP&E)	--	228,842
Fair value adjustment for the disposal of building	--	(13,031)
Depreciation	45,173	49,526
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	--	108,400
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	--	(16)
(Increase) Decrease in pledges receivable	(20,260)	138,924
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments and other debit balances	65,537	(96,209)
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(12,100)	(88,340)
(Decrease) Increase in accrued expenses	(1,140)	2,265
(Decrease) in due to employees	--	(3,078)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	--	68,245
Pledges written off	--	(8,643)
Provident fund payment	(46,872)	(3,500)
Employees' end of service indemnity	53,803	32,458
Payments for employees' end of service indemn ty	(66,937)	(120,414)
Net Cash Flows Provided from Operating Activities	334,132	323,905

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