

# **Agricultural Development Association (PARC)**

**Annual Report**

**2009**

### West Bank

P.O.Box: 25128 Shu'fat Jerusalem

Email: [parc@pal-arc.org](mailto:parc@pal-arc.org)

Email: [parc@parc.ps](mailto:parc@parc.ps)

[www.pal-arc.org](http://www.pal-arc.org)

[www.parc.ps](http://www.parc.ps)

### Gaza

P.O.Box: 225 Gaza

Email: [parc-gaza@pal-arc.org](mailto:parc-gaza@pal-arc.org)

Email: [parc-gaza@parc.ps](mailto:parc-gaza@parc.ps)

Branch	Tel	Fax
Head Office - Ramallah	02 296 38 40	02 296 38 50
Head Office - Gaza	08 280 50 41/2/3	08 280 50 39
Middle Branch - Ramallah	02 295 26 50	02 295 26 50
Jerusalem Office	02 583 38 18	02 583 18 98
Jericho Office	02 232 72 96	02 232 72 98
Salfit Office	09 251 52 20	09 251 52 20
North Branch – Al-Zababdeh	04 252 04 62	04 252 04 61
Nablus Office	09 238 09 12	09 238 09 12
Tulkarem Office	09 267 59 44	09 267 59 44
Azzoun Office	09 290 08 74	09 290 08 74
South Branch - Hebron	02 229 45 85	02 229 02 88
Bethlehem Office	02 277 08 12	02 275 03 88

## **Who We Are**

The Agricultural Development Association (PARC) is a leading Palestinian non-profit, non-governmental organization involved in rural development and women's empowerment. PARC provides advice, awareness support, services, and special consultancies for individuals, groups, and institutions involved in similar domains. PARC relies on the broad and efficient participation of its beneficiaries, and moreover, on developing the qualifications of its experts to better benefit and develop a democratic Palestinian civil society.

## **General Goal**

**To Contribute in Achieving Sustainable And Integrated Rural Development**

## **A Policy of Quality**

**“We do what we say and ensure the quality of our work”**

A policy of quality is identified at PARC as the adherence by management and staff to providing technically distinguished development services (In the approach and professional sense) Such services spring from the needs and expectations of the marginalized rural communities extending from their living humanitarian, and environmental prospects and in line with best utilization of available resources. PARC seeks to provide services through a permanent and developed system of administration focusing on staff, and maintaining team and voluntary spirit.

<b>The Board of Directors' Message</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>I. The General Palestinian Situation</b> .....	<b>9</b>
1.1 An overview of the situation for the year 2009 .....	9
1.2 Political Situation .....	9
1.3 Economic Situation .....	12
1.4 Social Situation .....	13
1.5 Institutional Situation .....	13
1.6 Agricultural Situation .....	15
<b>II. PARC in Gaza Strip "Summary of the year 2009"</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>III. The Organization and Administrative Framework</b> .....	<b>21</b>
iii.1 References and Structures .....	21
iii.2 Internal Environment .....	24
iii.3 Work Values .....	26
iii.4 Work Procedures .....	27
<b>IV. Strategic Themes for 2009</b> .....	<b>30</b>
iv.1 Working Programs Description .....	31
iv.2 Target Groups and Locations .....	34
<b>V. Summary of Achievements in 2009</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>VI. Progress toward Sustainability</b> .....	<b>37</b>
vi.1 Sense of Ownership .....	37
vi.2 Appropriate Technology .....	38
vi.3 Socio-Cultural Norms & Attitudes .....	40
vi.4 Gender Issues .....	40
vi.5 Institutional and Managerial Capacities .....	42
vi.6 Economical and Financial Viability .....	43
vi.7 Environmental Protection .....	44
<b>VII. Partnerships and Alliances</b> .....	<b>46</b>
vii.1 Partnerships with NGO's .....	46
vii.2 Partnerships with governmental institutions and semi governmental institutions .....	46
vii.3 Relationships with universities and academic institutions ..	47
vii.4 Private Sector .....	47
<b>VIII. Obstacles</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>IX. Conclusion and Recommendations</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>X. Directions for 2010 Plan</b> .....	<b>52</b>
<b>XI. New approaches in PARC in the year 2009</b> .....	<b>54</b>
<b>Annex 1: List of 2009 Outcomes</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>XII. List of Projects 2009</b>	

## Board of Directors

	Name	Location	Position
1	Rawya Al-Shawwa	Gaza	President
2	Sahab Shaheen	Nablus	Vice President
3	Issam Abu Al-Hajj	Ramallah	Treasurer
4	Jamal ed-Dadah	Gaza	Vice Treasurer
5	Abed Al-Razeq Salameh	Gaza	Secretary
6	Mohammad Brigheith	Ramallah	Member
7	Dawoud Ereiqat	Jericho	Member
8	A'hed Ghanem	Tulkarem	Member
9	Fadwa (Abla) Nasser	Jerusalem	Member
10	Maha Al-Masri	Gaza	Member
11	Sae'd Younes	Ramallah	Member
12	Hatem Al-Shanti	Gaza	Member
13	Ghassan Madieh	Hebron	Member

## Supervision Committee

	Name	Location
1	Sami Dawoud	Nablus
2	Ameera Abu-Shosheh	Jericho
3	Adel Zahran	Nablus
4	Imad Abu Daieh	Gaza
5	Amal Siam	Gaza

PARC starts the year 2009, like other institutions in the field burdened by the specter of war, which affected our people in Gaza Strip, this unjust war resulted in more than (1,400) martyrs and (4,000) casualties with different injuries, that led to large numbers of disabilities in Gaza. In addition to the destruction of more than (20,000) houses that give refuge to more than (100,000) citizens, and more than (700) economical establishments and facilities that were destroyed either entirely or partially.

In 2009 the agricultural sector was most affected, since its losses had exceeded two hundred million Dollars in the least estimates. Strategically speaking the settlements, the Separation Wall and the Judization elements were of most threat to our national project. At the same time the barriers of checkpoints, barricades, and roadblocks has torn what is left of our homeland fabric. This situation casts its heavy dark shadows on the different aspects of our people's daily lives and makes it more difficult full of bitterness at all levels.

Indeed the above mentioned situation was also accompanied with a state of internal division between the two political parties in the country, and consequently this state imposes its effects on the national project. Despite the decreased number of political declarations and statements made by the two parties, and the emergence of foundations for reconciliation in the air. This reconciliation has not been reached yet, but we do hope that it will observe the light in 2010.

At the economical level and despite the improvement that occurred in the West Bank where the Palestinian economy registered noticeable growth in 2009 that exceeded 5%, but the continuous closure of Gaza Strip led to a decline in the economical situation, and to an increase in unemployment and poverty rates, which influence the general performance of the national economy. The former mentioned situation has certainly increased the pressure and weakened the social services and the social safety networks; moreover it reinforced the opportunities toward the occurrence of different social negative phenomena. Despite the improvement that came about the security system on the internal level especially in the West Bank, without doubt, the imposed challenges of the above mentioned obstacles on institutions in the different sectors require specific interventions to minimize the effects on the Palestinians' endurance capabilities and resilience, to stand firm

in the face of the Israeli occupation unjust attack.

PARC's great heritage of broad experience in dealing with different crisis over the past years made it one of the first institutions to quickly respond to the urgent needs and effects caused by the unjust war on Gaza, while other institutions face problems to provide assistance and secure these needs. PARC was able with its own efforts and abilities, and with some help of other institutions to gather more than (500) tons of food, clothes, and personal needs, as well as coordinating the transfer of these commodities to Gaza Strip.

Within the same context PARC has led an institutional effort to assess the needs and damages after the cease of the war on Gaza, these efforts provided the Palestinian Authority Government in Ramallah with the necessary information and details regarding the agricultural sector, which led to the signing of an important agreement with the United Nations regarding the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector in Gaza.

Parallel, to the efforts in Gaza PARC had also directed its different resources in the West Bank towards promoting and strengthening the individual farmers steadfastness in their lands, and empower the CBO,s and grassroots organizations to service marginalized families, especially in the affected areas by the Separation Wall and settlements, In addition to continued efforts aiming at increasing the agricultural sector income, with contribution to improving the agricultural sector productivity and quality

At the institutional level, PARC positively contributed in preparing the National Plan for the agricultural sector, governed by its beliefs in the importance of coordination and interaction. Moreover PARC contributed effectively in drafting the Memorandum of Understanding for the agricultural sector between the governmental and non-governmental sectors. PARC also maintained its efforts in supporting the Agricultural Initiative concerning the establishments of the Natural Disasters Fund. On the other hand PARC kept a discrete relationship based on partnership with the different institutions that aims at supporting the basic needs of our national project.

At the internal level PARC had kept its readiness and capabilities, and strengthened the capacity of its branches with special focus on the Gaza branch, which was given the priority, and was offered the opportunity for a controlled growth, to meet the needs of this particular

phase. This was done through a flexible structure that responded to this phase entitlements, and gave way to creative initiatives.

#### Report of General Assembly and Board of Directors

PARC's General Assembly continued working on improving the capacities of the institution in 2009, where it was present and contributed to PARC's different affairs. The General Assembly conducted only one general meeting, in which it accomplished its different delegated tasks according to PARC's Internal System as follows:

1. Approval of the Financial and Administrative Annual Report
2. Approval of the Membership Report
3. Approval of the Internal Control and Recommendations Report
4. Approving the Board of Directors Recommendations concerning the auditors
5. Electing new Board of Directors, and the achievements of both boards during 2009 were as follows:
  - Review and approval of the budget and the annual plan for 2009, and recommending it to the General Assembly
  - Review and approval of the Annual Reports on the financial and administrative performance for 2008
  - Adoption of a number of suggestions concerning Funding Policies
  - Approval to continue banking facilities

# I. The General Palestinian Situation “The main challenges of 2009”

## 1.1 An overview of the situation for the year 2009:

The Palestinian scene in 2009 included number of interactions and variables which reflected itself on the Palestinian reality both internally and externally. With the continuation of the internal division came the unjust war on Gaza Strip to bring down the last elements of the steadfastness of our people there, and continue with this case of aggression the closure of Gaza, despite all the rising efforts and the voices against this closure. While in the West Bank Settlements building activities, construction of the Separation Wall and land confiscation continued, as well as Judization acts in Jerusalem.

Despite the changes Israel experienced following the unjust war in forming a new government, and the historic visit and statements made directly by the US President at the University of Cairo on Settlements, and its direct effect on the peace process, in addition to the formation of a new Palestinian Government in the West Bank, and the introduction of amendments to the government of Gaza, the total of these variables did not contribute to push things in the right direction. The Palestinian street is overwhelmed with debates over legitimacy and legal representation. This was accompanied by more and more reduce to the margins of public freedoms and fundamental rights guaranteed by the various international conventions. This situation resulted in many outcomes and results on the different levels.

## 1.2 Political Situation

At the political level the most outstanding features of the year 2009 were as follows:

1. The continuing separation and internal division between the two parties of the country, and its effects on the entire national project, especially after the unjust war on Gaza.
2. Delaying the completion of the national reconciliation, despite the presence of the foundations for an agreement, and thus delaying the election which is a national constitutional entitlement
3. The stalled peace process and the declining interest in achieving progress on the path of negotiation

4. Continuation of foreign intervention in the Palestinian arena, which reduced the possibility of reconciliation.
5. Continuing the exchange of accusations between the governments of Gaza and the West Bank, particularly after the unjust war against the Gaza Strip.
6. The continued absence of the role of the Legislative Council and its committees, and replace its role with the role of the Central Council of the PLO.
7. Continuing situation of overlap in the powers by the erosion of legitimacies, therefore the National and Central Councils were engaged in and practiced the Legislative Council powers
8. The formation of a second government in the West Bank after Gaza's' disengagement from the West Bank. In addition to the transformation of Gaza's' Government into a continuous and permanent one.
9. The continuation of mutual political arrests between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

**In conclusion, the year 2009 did not practically carry any new developments in the context of the Palestinian internal house; the internal Palestinian political track is doomed by Israeli procrastination on one side, and with a counter attack of building settlements and the separation Wall on the other side. The Palestinian position of resistance is surrounded with ambiguity, even the peaceful resistance has not received the necessary support, and the Palestinians have marked another year with lack of success in combining the options of popular resistance and negotiations.**

***On the other side in Israel the year 2009 was marked with the following:***

1. Before international pressure Israel was forced to stop the "(Cast Lead operation)" war on Gaza.
2. The Israeli extreme right won the parliamentary elections and the formation of right-wing government controlled by extremist settlers.
3. For the first time in the history of Israel, the settlers of the West Bank, who are fewer than half a million governed the Israeli policy , and directed it to serve their goals and their extreme project.
4. Decline in the proportion of immigrants to Israel compared with those who left Israel during the recent years.

5. Economically speaking, Israel did not record any distinguished economic breakthroughs, where the growth's rate did not exceed 0.5%, while the income rates statement continued to be at the average rate. And this was another reason causing the decline in the immigration sector.
6. The Israeli government is living with the concerns of the Iranian nuclear file.
7. The Israeli barriers (checkpoints and barricades) continued to dismemberment the West Bank fabric, as their number exceeded (617) permanent and temporary barriers.
8. The continued attacks by settlers taking the form of the phenomenon at various sites in the West Bank, noted that much of it was under the protection of the occupying army.
9. The successful boycott imposed by the Palestinians to the settlements productions resulted in a decline in the economies of the settlements, which prompted the Israeli government to exert more pressure on the boycott's provincial committees and pioneers of the peaceful resistance in the Palestinian territories.
10. Targeting East Jerusalem with settlements building, displacement of Palestinians citizens, and conversion and Judaization of the city, continued and increased in frequency and severity.

#### **At the international level:**

1. The International community failed to mobilize the peace process, and to make a real breakthrough in the negotiation process, as it also failed to end the imposed siege on Gaza Strip.
2. Although the U.S. Administration nominated its new envoy for peace, but the achieved results came near to zero, and the U.S. administration efforts failed to convince Israel to stop settlement's activities
3. Following the above, the Quartet has maintained its position on all the issues, without offering something concrete to move the situation.
4. The UN resolution 1860 to ceasefire in Gaza, and the formation of the Fact-finding Committee highlighted the achievements of the United Nations regarding the Palestinian track.
5. The European position achieved a breakthrough in respect to the issuance of its report on the situation in East Jerusalem, while the European efforts have failed in ending the siege on Gaza, and to persuade Israel to freeze settlement activity.

### 1.3 Economic Situation

Despite that the Palestinian economy in the West Bank achieved a growth rate estimated at 5% which dates back to the regular flow of donor's funds; these funds allowed the government to pay its dues, as well as enabling the private and public employees' sectors also to pay theirs. The previously mentioned flow of funds might have moved the Palestinian economy, but if this figure is added to the negative growth in Gaza, and by linking this growth primarily to the flow of external funding, then it is too early to say that this growth is the result of a real economic movement. Moreover linking the economic growth with the capita income growth which has achieved an approximately estimated 3% growth compared to the year 2008 (the first time in years the per capita income has achieved such growth). Therefore, and whatever the outcomes are, there are certain basic features remained accompaniments to the Palestinian economy, including:

1. The continued closure of Gaza Strip and the deterioration of the situation despite the allocation of five billion dollars by Sharm El-Sheikh Summit for the reconstruction of Gaza. Yet the implementation of the reconstruction process was prevented by the closure and siege, and was never translated into a real action.
2. The unemployment rate remained at elevating levels despite the development that has been referred to earlier, where the unemployment rate was 30.2%, in the West Bank 24.8%, in Gaza 39.3%, Nablus had recorded the lowest rates of 11%, while the rate was highest in Khan Yunis, at 56%.
3. Continued control of tunnels' trade in Gaza Strip, which occupied more than 70% of the trade exchange, and its impact on Treasury Revenues.
4. The stabilized situation of overall poverty rates were high, as the percentage of overall poverty reached 57.3%, the extreme poverty 48%, in the West Bank 25% in the Gaza Strip 60%.
5. Approximately 25% in the West Bank and 60% of the population in Gaza Strip suffered from a lack of food security, Noting that the damage among refugees in Gaza was less than in the farming communities in the devastated and adjacent areas to the buffer zone.
6. The average wages registered rose in both the West Bank and Gaza, where the rates reached 3-4%.
7. High proportion of banking facilities in 2009, although the government took a good part of the facilities, and this certainly

- has a special significance with regard to debt, governmental attitudes and their impact on the future.
8. Continued increase of high prices for consumers in 2009 compared to 2008, but this increase remains acceptable compared to rates in previous years, that has resulted in prices stability due to the stability of prices in world markets.
  9. Drop in total spendings in 2009 compared with 2008, with the emergence of indicators in the rationalization of expenditure in the current budget items.
  10. A decline in the contribution of the productive sectors in the General Domestic Production GDP for the service sectors.
  11. In addition to the stopping of production due to the siege on the Gaza Strip, the unjust war on the Gaza destroyed most economic institutions, and the total losses and destruction ranged between mass and in part facilities destruction, which had put of these facilities from the scope of work.

#### **1.4 Social Situation**

No doubt that the social status is usually influenced by social progress in the political and economic tracks, and therefore, we can say that the most important features that have accompanied the social development status over the year 2009 were as follows:

1. The continued pressure on the social safety net, and the deterioration of support at the household level.
2. Lack of assistance in kind to the quality and quantity.
3. The persistence of poverty and malnutrition among children and the elderly, particularly in the Gaza Strip.
4. The lack of progress in the health services package, despite the various plans that was put forward to achieve this goal.
5. Stabilized Security situation in the West Bank, and the decline somewhat in the Gaza Strip, with the survival of a large part of the West Bank and particularly in rural areas outside the framework of security control.
6. The continued occurrence of drug abuse phenomenon
7. The continuation of tunnel-trade and its impact on social behavior
8. The cases of abusing public properties and fund are still high
9. Despite the improvement in the judicial system, but it still suffers from being unable to respond and serve the community issues.

#### **1.5 Institutional situation:**

It is well known that the institutional situation is the guarantor of the success of the other various elements, and it contributes to improve

the use of resources in different sectors. Therefore, reviewing this sector has revealed the following:

1. There was a significant development in the performance of government institutions in planning, setting up national plans that acted as a station which highlighted the interaction of these developments, With the emergence of increased acquisitions state to contain the civil work
2. The regulatory capacity and performance of the governmental institutions is still in need to be activated, in order to live up to the plans. The emphasis is more on local institutions, and neglecting what foreign institutions are doing.
3. There is a greater understanding of the implementation role by the Governmental in some sectors, as it showed a lot of governmental institutions willingness to share roles with others, and make a major effort in the area of policy and monitoring.



**At the institutional level in the private sector, it was possible to record the following:**

1. Evolution of the concept of social responsibility in the private sector.
2. Evolution in the concept and content of the partnership between the private sector and other sectors.
3. Greater understanding of the national role of the private sector.
4. The continuing reluctance to invest in some sectors, particularly agriculture.
5. The spread of dependency on grants concept.
6. Weakness in the applying well-integrated practices, and attempts

to exclude the others, are still controlling the conducted behavior of some groups.

**At the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO'S) level the following characteristics were observed:**

1. The level of coordination is still too low, and thus there is a conflict and duplication of activities
2. The absence of a clear-cut development vision, and the dedication of efforts on legitimate short term projects at the expense of the long term programs
3. Decline in the role of institutions in living issues of our people for the benefit of security issues.
4. The continued weakness of NGO's impact on the donors and the funding agendas.
5. Although close attention is given to the growing number of international institutions implementing projects. However, their number is increasing.
6. Despite the increased number of sectoral coordination committees, but this increase was not reflected on the quality of the coordination between the international and the local institutions.
7. The institutions are still mixing the development agenda with the agenda of emergency and in particular the international institutions
8. The coordination of the international institutions with the national plan is still in its lowest levles, which is creating weakness in any given developmental plan.

## **1.6 Agricultural Situation**

The sensitivity of the agricultural sector imposes itself on the plans to develop and strengthen the role of this sector, especially when it comes to a sector that plays a dual role, it is easy to justify the national role of the agricultural sector, but the difficulty is how do we balance this role and the economic role of the input of the agricultural sector in the national economy, and the role of its staff directly. A major challenge posed by the nature of the circumstances of the agricultural sector, which most important characteristics in the year 2009 was as follows:

1. The continued confiscation of land for settlements the Separation Wall, the by-pass roads and other reasons the Israeli government claimed for justifying this act. The amount of land that was confiscated in 2009, was more than (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dunums, of which (139,000) one hundred and thirty nine thousand dunums in the Eastern Slopes

2. The continued closure and isolation of large parts of the land as in the case of the Jordan Valley and the isolated areas behind the Separation Wall, as well as the buffer zones in the Gaza Strip.
3. The continued drought season in 2009, and its large effects on the agricultural sector.
4. Targeting land with white phosphorus bombardments in Gaza Strip, and the pollution of water sources



5. Total destruction of the agriculture sector in Gaza during the Unjust War, which has caused losses valued at over two hundred and fifty million dollars
6. Agricultural services in the forefront of it the extension services and training are still less than the required level
7. High agricultural inputs costs are still creating an impediment to competitiveness in the agricultural sector
8. Settlers' attacks on the Palestinian farmers' properties formed one of the most challenges facing the agricultural sector in the year 2009. These attacks have shifted from being parctices by individuals to a phenomenon that affected most of the Palestinian areas.
9. The closure system, crossings and checkpoints in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have formed one of the main challenges facing the agricultural sector and affecting its economic feasibility. While the relative success of the boycott of settlements products campaign had contributed positively to improving the national agricultural product.
10. Israel continued to pursue a policy of displacement and mass expulsion against farmers and nomads in different Palestinian areas and under different pretexts

## II. PARC in Gaza Strip “Summary of the year 2009”

The Palestinian internal situation continued to deteriorate in 2009. The state of internal division continued in light of the Israeli war on Gaza Strip and its devastating results, governed by the policy of *fait accompli* in the West Bank: settlements expansion and building the Apartheid Wall in-line with repeated invasions here and there.

After the war on Gaza, the atmosphere of reconciliation loomed back in the shadows, but the hopes of completing it quickly faded, also the siege on Gaza returned along with the devastation caused by war, leaving the residents of Gaza Strip prey to pain and sufferings. As the funds for the construction of Gaza were blocked, and sometimes used as a tool to deepen the internal division and at other times they were used as an instrument of pressure and political blackmail. Furthermore, the *de facto* government has failed to lift the siege and to achieve the reconstruction, as it failed also to achieve a genuine breakthrough at the Arab and international political level. Instead this government went to address local issues and thus confused the public; it also has reduced the areas of public action and expression freedoms. On the other hand the NGOs have suffered from restrictive practices and instructions which are contrary to the Palestinian NGO law of 2000, and in some cases they suffered from closure and confiscation.

The Palestinian economy in Gaza remained suffering from closures and the imposed siege for more than two years now, and from political, social and economic separation from the West Bank on one hand, and the separation from the outside world on the other hand, resulting in significant economic consequences, including reduce volume of trade and the deterioration of living standards and increasing cost of living, poverty and high unemployment. The unemployment rate in Gaza Strip reached a high rate twice as high in the West Bank; 39.3% versus 17.8% in the West Bank. The ratio of poverty reached 80%, and according to 18.6% of families their income decreased since the last Israeli attack to about 1567 NIS; less than the monthly average expenditure of 1743 NIS. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) data show that 33.7% of households in Gaza Strip consume bad quality food, and 12.2% consumed less food than they used to consume before. Moreover, 47.8% of households do not have the ability to buy food. With a reduction of fuel and electricity quantities that are allowed to enter Gaza Strip, Gaza live

in darkness most of the time, not to mention the devastating impact on all other walks of life.

The agricultural sector in Gaza Strip has suffered heavy losses in 2009 because of the continued closures and siege, and as a result of the aggressive operations that were concentrated mainly in the agricultural areas adjacent to the armistice line (about 200 million dollars, which constitutes 55% of the total direct losses by the war).

The Water and Sanitation Sector has suffered from losses estimated at 6 million dollars as a result of the war (destruction of wells, partially and entirely), and there are still about tens of thousands of Palestinians who are living without water source.

The creation of the so-called “buffer zone” land is considered one of the most Israeli practices in violation of the provisions of international law that constitutes a war crime. The security belt’s width changes of 300 meters and up to a distance of 2 km. in some cases. The buffer zone area represents 30% of the agricultural land in Gaza Strip that the Palestinian farmers can not access without personal risk, as the Israeli troops are implementing repeated invasions during which they razed land and plants that cost the farmers substantial financial losses. The Israeli occupation forces prohibited the Palestinian fishermen from accessing to more than three nautical miles, this prohibition resulted in damaging the livelihoods of more than 3400 fishermen and 2000 workers. It is not surprising based on what was mentioned that the contribution of the agricultural sector falls in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 10.4% in 1999 to 3.6% in 2009.

Looking at the situation in Gaza and at the challenges and problems that the Palestinian community face and suffer from in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the status of its different social classes, in addition to taking into consideration the services and production sectors. The question that must be raised here is, whether PARC’s interventions have been consistent with these problems? And what was the contribution of PARC in response to these different challenges? This is the standard by which PARC judge its achievements and successes, therefore PARC will not hesitate after presenting its achievements and linking them with the reality to address the failures, difficulties, and obstacles that have prevented it from progressing toward facing these difficulties in a more effective and efficient manner.

- With the beginning of the year 2009 PARC was one of the first institutions to respond to the difficulties that have arisen as a result of Israeli attack on Gaza. Thus PARC recruited its relations' networks and sources to quickly respond to the emergency needs of Gaza Strip, these efforts enabled PARC to enter more than 500 tons of humanitarian aid to our people in Gaza.
- PARC has conducted a survey study of the overall losses the agricultural sector suffered, the results of this survey forms the basis for many of the programs and relief plans, short and long-term ones, for the restoration and development of the agricultural sector.
- PARC launched "From poor farmers to poor families" program, which contributed greatly to increasing the values of social solidarity and became a major program and the focus of attention of many donors.
- PARC had quickly launched relief and rehabilitation operations to restore the agricultural sector in Gaza with many other institutions; **"Palestinian Farmers Union"PFU**, **Rural Women Development Society"RWDS"**, **Palestinian Hydrology Group "PHG"**, and it also



gave an utmost importance to the buffer zone (security belt) area that Israel imposed on Gaza, by intensifying land reclamation and restoration operations within this area and by adopting this area for many donors.

- PARC had recruited its network relationships to put pressure on many of the donors to open the borders for the export operations of export crops, and the introduction of materials for agricultural production and marketing, that resulted in exporting 50 tons of strawberry and 4,000,000 flower to foreign markets
- Maintaining certain crops (export-oriented crops, grapes) in Gaza to overcome the harsh circumstances through the provision of support to farmers in order to remain in the production process.
- PARC gave particular importance to farmers associations in Gaza, and provided them with logistical support and restored their infrastructure, and maintained their production and quality certificates in preparation for improved conditions.
- PARC continued to provide its usual programs aimed at the restoration and development of infrastructure (irrigation systems, maintenance and the opening of agricultural roads, repairing the plastic houses) as well as mentoring programs and specialized training of recent graduating agronomists.

PARC remains one of the most important players and defenders of farmers and their concerns in Gaza Strip. It is noteworthy to mention that the basket of services provided to Gaza Strip represents 43% of PARC's budget for the year 2009.



## III. The Organization and Administrative Framework

### III.1 References and Structure

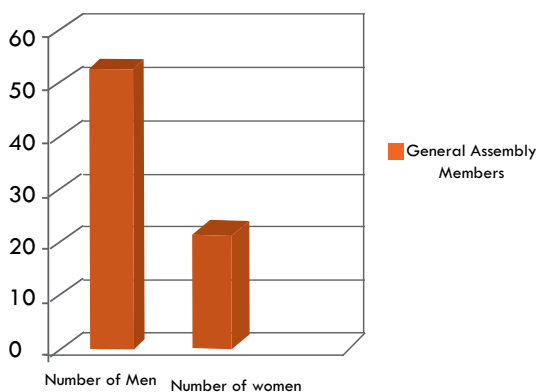
PARC has the advantage of being characterized by clear governance, policy-making, and decision making references that can be summarized as follows:

#### The General Assembly:

The General Assembly consist of a Council with a membership of 75 members (53 men and 22 women), distributed between the homeland and the Diaspora, it includes representatives of most sectors, and this Council is considered the highest legislative authority in PARC.

#### The Board of Directors:

Consists of 13 members elected by the General Assembly and is responsible for overseeing the Executive Management Board, in addition to monitoring the Executive Board commitment and compliance with the policies and procedures that had been approved by the General Assembly.



**The Committees:** There are four assigned committees to follow up the general situation of the institution, and regularly meet to follow things very closely and are as follows:

1. Public Relations and the media Committee.
2. National Relations Committee.
3. Committee for the Property.
4. Policies and Strategies Committee.

**Executive Administration:** This administration consists of the General Director of the Association and the managing Directors of the central departments in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip; this body is responsible of the operational mechanisms for achieving the objectives that was set by the various referential authorities.

**Sub-program administration:** This management consists of the program managers and coordinators of the projects of the department concerned to achieve the set goals, as PARC decided

to the division of labor within 3 main programs. These programs are implemented by four central Technical Departments in addition to another two Supporting Department, with assistants in Gaza Strip for each of these departments to facilitate work and communication between the West Bank and Gaza:

### 1) Technical Departments

- Projects and Programs Department
- Capacity Building Department
- Lobbying and Advocacy Departments
- Extension and Agricultural Techniques Department
- Fair Trade Department

### 2) Supporting Departments:

- Financial Department
- Human resources Department

**Branches:** consist of the Branch director and a technical developmental team; they are responsible for implementing all the activities distributed among five offices as follows:

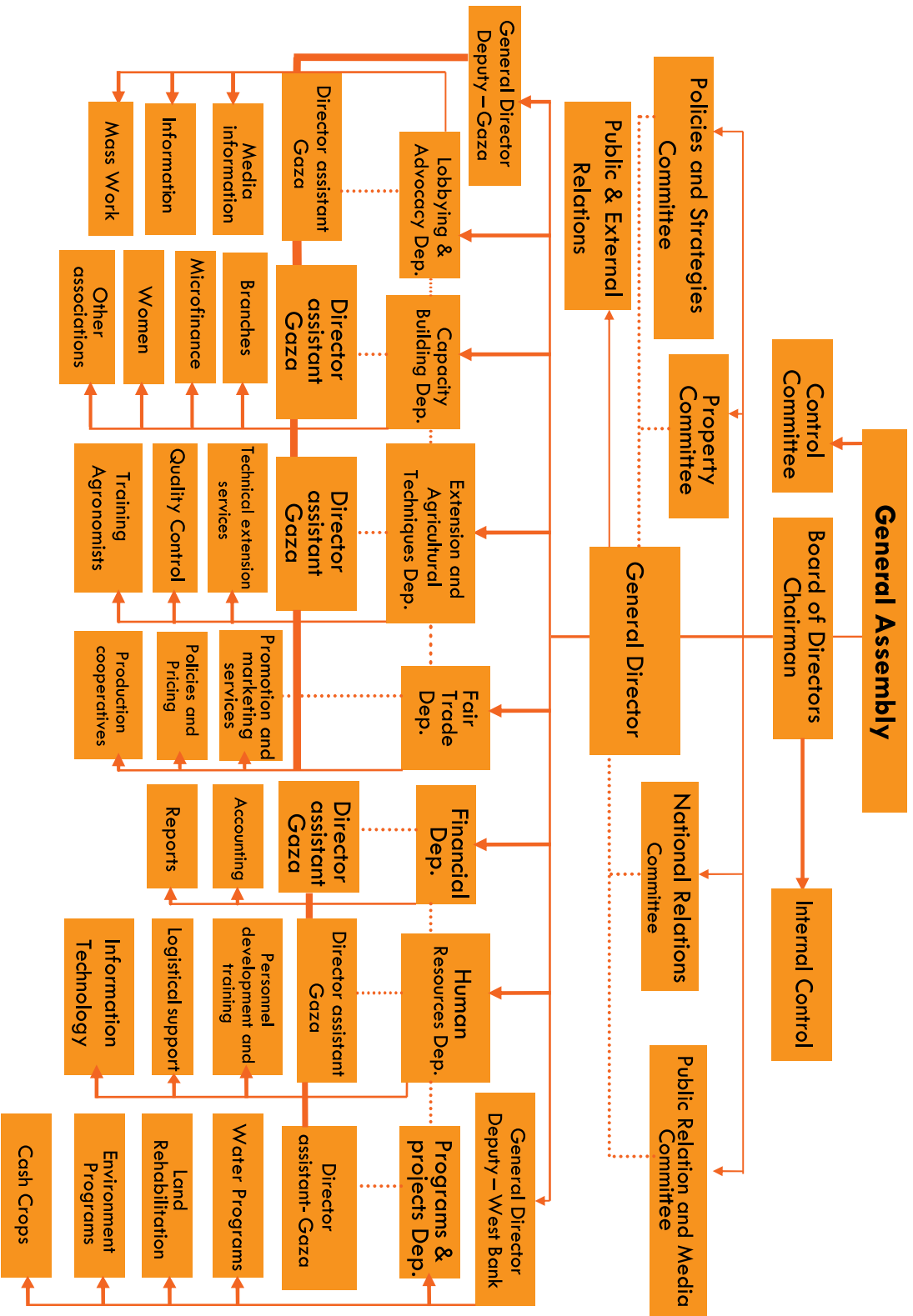
1. The central office in Ramallah
2. Branch office to manage the Gaza Strip Affairs
3. Administration office to manage the North affairs (Jenin, Nablus, Tubas, Tulakarem and Qalqiliya)
4. Administration office to manage the Middle area affairs (the Jordan valley, Ramallah, Jerusalem and Slfeet)
5. Administration office to manage the South affairs (Hebron and Bethlehem)

All of these offices are equipped with the latest management tools and techniques in terms of: computer systems, information and visual means of communication through a network of video and audio conferencing and a mobile network.

**Training Centers:** Since PARC's initiation, it has sought the establishment and activation of applied science and agricultural research adopting creative projects and ideas. Currently PARC has three centers for the training of newly graduated agronomists distributed in Jericho (the center of martyred Raja Abu Ammashah ) Al-zababdeh (the center of martyred Naeem Khadr) and in Gaza Strip (the center for Agricultural Training)

### Organizational Structure

The following figure shows the administrative organization of the Association:



## III.2 Internal Environment

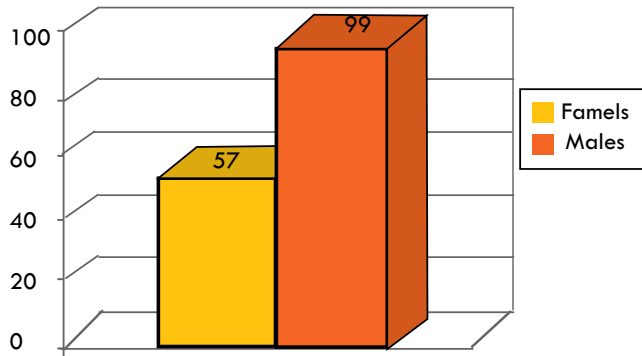
### • Regulations

At the institutional level the year 2009 witnessed a quantum leap in modernizing and developing the information systems, in this context this year was the capping of accumulated efforts to move forward in the linkage of the human resources' electronic system, the project management system (including geographic information system), and the financial system within the association were electronically linked to reach an integrated coherent system for information management (Fully Integrated Management Information System), which will be the basis for planning, follow-up, and oversight of the services basket and programs that PARC provided to the different targeted groups.



### • The Cadre

With regard to PARC's cadre for the year 2009, the number of workers until 31/12/2009, was 156 employees with an increase of 17 employees for the year 2008. The females represented 37% of the total workforce, with an increase of 1% from the previous year. PARC has made unremitting efforts to achieve gender balance, despite some obstacles in the recruitment process because of intense competition for qualified personnel, and lack of practical experience among females at the professional level



Number of employees is 156

PARC gave special attention for the advancement of the human cadre through the involvement of the staff in various educational and training programs both local and external ones. In this context 85 employees have been trained in the following areas: capacity-building, training manuals' components, developing training manuals, report writing, credit and lending, "Product development", Networking / information technology, Integrated Pest Management, developments of plant production, management of loans and pricing of interest, rural development, project management and implementation, public relations, technology of human performance, English courses, and advanced financial system and auditing.

In the field of higher education PARC provided chances to its employees, to benefit from the Master degree program, (8) employees from PARC in addition to (3) persons from outside the institution benefited from this program in the areas of sustainable rural development.

Proceeding from PARC's vision that motivation is one of physical and/ or moral, or both methods are of great importance in improving the work environment, thus PARC has launched the performance appraisal for the year 2009 and the design of a basket of incentives to motivate the staffs that has excelled in their performance work in 2009. It also sponsored a number of events such as the celebration birthdays of staff at the end of each month, International Women's Day and other religious and national occasions. Moreover, PARC during the year 2009 has signed 3 contracts with major furniture and electrical equipment companies that extended their branches in more than one governorate in the country. This action was designed in favor of PARC's employees to facilitate their procurement process through payments in affordable installments.

## • Branches and offices

PARC continued giving considerable attention and support to its different branches and offices in 2009, where their furniture and office equipments have been renewed, updated, and comprehensively maintained. Moreover, PARC had developed the security and fire systems in the main center in addition to rehabilitating the internal computer and electronic communication networks to increase the effectiveness of communication between the center office and its affiliates and the outside world.

### III.3 Work Values

The work of PARC is governed by a set of rules and values, which depend essentially on the following:

1. Ensuring the representation of the agricultural sector in the policy-making and decision-making departments, as PARC participated actively in the development strategy of the ministry of Agriculture for the period 2011-2013.
2. Networking with local and international civil society organizations, as PARC succeeded in leading many alliances that aim at the development of Palestinian rural areas.
3. Coordinating actively with other stakeholders in the sector through exchange of experiences and information in order to avoid contradictions and inconsistencies in visions and goals.
4. Aligning with the poor and marginalized rural areas.
5. Building the capacity of beneficiary groups and activating partnership with the local community where PARC's role isn't only limited to providing services but also its integration and the creation of a sustainable positive change.
6. Maximizing the values of volunteerism and social solidarity which ensures the benefit of the poorest categories from the services provided by PARC. Social solidarity and volunteerism, where social solidarity and volunteer work had a major role, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where it had a larger role in responding to humanitarian needs.
7. Maintain the values of transparency and equality in terms of equal competition in the provision of services based on clear criteria and a set of mechanism for all.
8. Maintaining transparency and accountability. All projects are evaluated and audited internally and externally in accordance

with clear and transparent criteria and results are declared to all concerned parties.

9. Taking into account the gender dimension in all stages while ensuring that the share of women in employment and allocation of public budget is fair and eliminating all barriers that prevent them from benefiting.

Where volunteer work a major role, particularly in the Gaza Strip a larger role in responding to humanitarian needs.

### **III.4 Work Procedures**

PARC has adopted several measures to implement the planned activities according to a series of steps that ensure a broad participation that achieves the best results and makes positive and sustainable changes with the different target groups. These steps can be summarized as follows:

#### **• Staff**

PARC depends on 162 employees with various experiences (with an increase of 13 employees in comparison with the year 2008) distributed along all PARC offices. Moreover, the organization is putting big efforts in attracting local talents and using external expertise that goes along with its program. In this context, PARC paid particular attention to the recruitment of women at all levels.

#### **• Manuals**

In accordance with PARC internal system, departments issued manual guides for projects with a budget exceeding 30,000 US\$. Each Project Manual contains the following:

- A full description of the nature of the project in terms of its duration, donors, the implementation locations and target groups.
- The logical framework of the project and its objectives, and financial aspects.
- The operational aspects in terms of declaration, the selection of beneficiaries, and the values and forms of support.
- Supervisory aspects on the quality of services provided for quality control.
- Strategies for delivery of service to beneficiaries.

#### **• Announcement of the service**

PARC declares its services at targeted work sites by all possible

means to ensure information access for all, through written announcement in all public facilities and frequent meetings of all institutions working in the location.

#### • **Formation of working committees**

During the announcement stage of the project, PARC holds series of preparatory meeting with all institutions and communities reaching the establishment of the projects committee. These committees play a vital role in the implementation of the project starting with the declaration, the distribution of applications, the selection of beneficiaries , monitoring the progress of work, quality of services provided, the financial exchange of the project and finally receiving the service.

#### • **Beneficiary selection**

The process of selecting the beneficiaries is in accordance with the mechanism of transparency and free competition and equal opportunities for all. This mechanism is implemented by the location committee in accordance with the clear selection criteria covering social, economic, and technical aspects of the declared service as well as the weights of measuring these standards. Then, the applicants with the highest evaluation are selected and the results are announced to all.

#### • **Contracting and procurement**

All contracted services and materials are in accordance with the procurement system and the funding systems of the organization. This starts with announcing the tender and ends with free and open competition in accordance with the reference conditions / specifications and quantities. This takes place through local and international media, according to the planned budget, in order to obtain the best service with the best price and economic viability.

#### • **Follow-up and control**

Follow-up procedures and quality control is practiced at all levels and covers all stages, starting with the planning of the activity and ending with the closure of the activity and delivering of the service to beneficiaries. This ensures the achievement of the targeted objectives in terms of efficiency and effectiveness of performance

and use of resources.

- At the central level, the officer in charge makes sure that the project complies with the overall objectives of the organization. Subsequently, the program managers and project coordinators monitor the efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of planned activities and actions and take the required procedures to overcome the difficulties and dangers that threaten the working environment and ensure the quality of services.
- At the branch level, the branch managers and field workers monitor and follow-up work in the field to ensure transparency in the selection and the wide participation of various segments of the regulatory frameworks and working committees and guarantee the quality of the provided services.

### **Preparation of reports**

PARC has a system of periodic and regular reports for the publishing of various financial and technical reports within clear communication channels. Moreover, PARC has an information system of documentation and decision-making that fit with the quality of the reports required at all administrative levels.

### **Exit Strategies**

After the implementation of all activities and complete delivery of services, the action is closed through signing a completion form of the service between the organization and the end beneficiaries through their committees. To ensure sustainability, the organization hands over the project to be maintained and carried on by individuals or groups, depending on the nature of the target beneficiaries, which creates a sense of ownership while building a strong backbone for the Palestinian civil society to stand on its own

### **Coordination with governmental and non-governmental agencies**

Based on the analysis of a survey of partners and institutions working in the targeted locations, the project manager and the branch manager develop a plan to deal with the various partners. This ensures the coordination, and experience exchange through central directive working committees at the level of locations through field working committees.

## IV. Strategic Themes for 2009

This report covers the year 2009, the second year of the Strategic Plan for the period 2008-2010 which aims to contribute to the achievement of integrated rural development. Through the achievement of the following strategic objectives:

1. To strengthen the economic role of the agricultural sector and its contribution to food security and sustainable agricultural development.
2. To contribute in improving the performance of associations, unions and CBOs and to maximize their social role.
3. To enhance PARC's role in the national and social struggle.
4. To maintain PARC's sustainability

**In order to achieve the first strategic goal, PARC has worked on the following:**

- Improving access to natural resources (land and water) and protecting these resources.
- Developing the performance of the agricultural sector's staff and raising the level of technical and developmental guidance.
- Improving the quality of local agricultural products and increasing their marketing opportunities.
- Promoting social solidarity and helping the poor families under emergency conditions.

**In order to achieve the second strategic goal, PARC has worked on the following:**

- Building the capacity of institutions, unions and CBOs.
- Contributing to the organization of target groups in social and economic frameworks.
- Supporting Saving and Credit associations in its effort to maximize their member's savings and loan portfolios.

**In order to achieve the third strategic goal, PARC has worked on the following:**

- Developing the role of the organization in local and regional networks and increasing its effect on the leadership of the National Struggle.
- Increasing the efficiency of PARC employees by means of lobbying and advocacy techniques.

- Deepening the values of civil society among PARC's employees.
- Improving the adoption of the values of peace based on justice and freedom

**In order to achieve the fourth strategic goal, PARC has worked on the following:**

- Continuing the development of human and material resources of PARC
- Developing the organization's ability to fund raising on the long term programs level.
- Activating the role of various references in PARC's life.

#### **IV.1 Working Programs Description**

PARC's interventions were organized through three major programs where each program achieved one or more of the strategic objectives that have been mentioned previously, as follows:

##### **IV.1.1 First Program: Food Security Program**

This program consists of a set of interventions aiming to strengthen the economic role of the agricultural sector in order to contribute in achieving food security and sustainable agricultural development as well as giving workers the skills and techniques of modern agriculture and its requirements.

The program also includes a wide range of interventions aiming to give farmers the necessary skills and meet the export requirements and to improve their competitive capacities locally and internationally. It also enable farmers to access to markets through the activities of fair trade as well as this program cover a range of activities specially designed to respond to emergency situation and to promote the values of social solidarity.

##### **IV.1.2 Second program: Capacity Building Program**

This program covers a wide range of activities that organize target groups of farmers, women and youth into frameworks and groups, defend their interests, and work to strengthen new and existing groups in order to ensure the involvement of various segments of the community in the development process.



This program particularly focuses on empowering women and facilitating their access to funding sources through maximizing their savings and loan funds which ensure their active participation in development.

#### IV.1.3 Third program: Civil Society Program

This program includes a set of interventions that have been developed to strengthen PARC's role in the process of national and social struggle in line with its vision and mission that aim to disseminate the values of civil society (democracy, good governance, and a free Palestinian society where the values of justice, equality and equal opportunities exist).

This program is considered a pillar to other programs through a series of awareness-raising, educational, public information and research activities that highlight the issues which concern the Palestinian rural areas.

PARC focused its efforts in the following areas:

- Increase the rain-fed and irrigated planted areas through the activities of reclamation and replanting of devastated land in the Gaza Strip as well as providing sources for irrigation.
- Protecting the environment through the organization of agricultural campaigns and seedling planting.
- Developing and protecting water resources of the agricultural sector through extension of irrigation networks and encourage the



activities of water harvesting, processing and reuse of wastewater.

- Supporting export crops (flowers and berries), especially in the Gaza Strip.
- Developing products and promoting the local market potential through the development of testing centers and awarding of certification.
- Developing domestic economy, especially for women, through the activities of home gardens and small projects.
- Building the capacity of CBO's and communities through awareness raising activities in addition to logistical and financial support.
- Highlighting the suffering of the Palestinian people through marketing the foundations of just peace, producing documentary films and participating in local and international conferences.
- Building the capacity of newly graduated agronomists through training programs and engaging in partnerships with local universities.
- Creating job opportunities for unemployed public through activities that depend on manual operating.
- Providing guidance services to farmers in order to allow sustainable agriculture through specialized guidance services.

The year 2009 was distinguished by the quick responding to the new developments regarding the situation resulting from the Israeli war on Gaza. It is noteworthy to mention that PARC had the ability to access and serve the needy in the severe *circumstances*, Based on trust and special relationship with the various donors and a network of committees and volunteers on the ground.

## **IV.2 Target Groups and Locations**

PARC targeted many categories of the Palestinian society through a broad basket of services that can be classified into the following:

### **1) Direct beneficiaries, including:**

- Farmers working in the area of irrigated and rain-fed crops.
- Rural women.
- Newly graduated agronomists.
- Specialists in developmental guidance.
- Farmers, women, and youth associations and communities.
- Activists at the local community level.
- The unemployed.

### **2) Indirect beneficiaries, including:**

- Ministries and institutions of the Palestinian National Authority and its branches throughout the country (Ministry of Agriculture, Water Authority, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of the Interior, local government, labor, social security, environment).
- Municipalities and village councils in the various work sites.
- Local committees in the targeted sites.
- Private sector through contracts, technology transfer and resettlement.
- Scientific research centers (institutes and universities).
- Local and international organizations working in the field of Palestinian rural development.

## V. Summary of Achievements in 2009

This report covers the most important achievements of 2009 which represents the second year of the triple Strategic Plan for the period 2008-2010 and seeks to contribute in achieving integrated rural development through accomplishing the following strategic objectives:

1. Strengthen the economic role of the agricultural sector through contributing in achieving food security and sustainable agricultural development.
2. Contribute in improving the performance of associations, unions and CBOs and maximizing its role in the community.
3. Enhance the role of PARC in the process of national and social struggle.
4. Maintain PARC's sustainability.

**The number of families that directly benefited from the various activities during the year 2009 is as follows:**

1. The assets of (18184) rural families were promoted through the development of their human capital, social and financial services. 58% of the total services were provided directly to women.
2. Providing emergency services to (82 083) families in the Gaza Strip.
3. The capacities of (305) associations / gathering of farmers, women and youth were developed through various training programs and logistical and financial support.
4. (8936) workers benefited from the profit and experience of (171484) working days. Where it is noted that the number of working days has doubled in 2009 compared with the year 2008.
5. The relationship with the private sector was deepened through contract agreements with 3 marketing companies.

**During the year 2009, PARC worked in more than (155) sites positioned in the Palestinian rural areas in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In addition, PARC's institutional performance was enhanced during 2009 through the following:**

1. Activating the role of PARC's training centers (Naim Khader Center, Jericho Center and the Gaza Strip Center) through the provision of services to the community and international institutions.
2. Consolidation of cooperation with local universities and scientific research centers through entering into partnerships with the

University of Abu Dis, Bethlehem University, Al-Quds Open University, Al-Azhar Islamic University in Gaza, and Al-Najah National University,

3. Deepening the bonds of cooperation and coordination with the Palestinian National Authority institutions and other institutions working in the Palestinian rural development through the formation of a joint steering committee as well as conducting surveys.
4. Strengthening the presence of PARC in the local and international networks through holding pioneering positions in the field of organic agriculture, lending systems and Arab networks for sustainable development as well as giving particular importance to export cultivation.
5. Play an active role in the PNGO Network and the Palestinian Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign.
6. Expansion in the marketing of local agricultural products through a quality control program and the awarding of certifications.
7. Keeping a transparent and close relationship with civil society organizations.
8. Expanding the sources of long-term financing, which reflects the confidence and the capacity of PARC, in order to continue in providing excellent services.

**For more details on the achieved outputs during the year 2009 please refer to Annex 1.**



## VI. Progress Toward Sustainability

Sustainability is one of the most important pillars of development work. Development cannot be conceived without taking sustainability into consideration in order to achieve the objectives of any given developmental intervention. Thus PARC formulated its philosophy based on a range of elements that are considered to constitute a definite guarantee for the sustainability of the interventions it provided.

### VI.1 Sense of Ownership

One of the most important factors taken into consideration during the design and implementation of activities is the encouragement of the sense of ownership of the work and services provided by the program. To strengthen the sense of ownership of individuals as part of the society, efforts were deployed towards increasing involvement, contribution and participation in all stages including the decision making process. The following examples demonstrate this:

1. Involvement of beneficiaries in the planning of various projects shaping the program, such as selection of the target locations and activities to be conducted.
2. Community contributions were collected from the beneficiaries either in the form of cash or in-kind as a way of strengthening their sense of ownership of activities. PARC continues its policy of collecting beneficiary contribution, believing that it is an efficient tool for strengthening the feeling of ownership, while taking into consideration the current economic and political situation and ensuring that needy families are receiving of the provided support. Community contribution was reduced for activities in Gaza from 25% to 10% and in-kind contribution is favored (land reclamation, water harvesting facilities...). In the West Bank, contribution is still requested in the range of 20%-25%.
3. Participation of target groups in the implementation process which will positively reflect on the group's sense of ownership and would be a fundamental guarantee for the sustainability of the program.
4. Involvement of beneficiaries in issues of quality control of the implemented work. While PARC holds the main responsibility for setting standards and norms, both PARC and beneficiaries have monitored and supervised the work in the field.

## VI.2 Appropriate Technology

Most of the techniques used in the implementation of activities are well-known techniques and are the legacy of generations. These techniques are not of sophisticated technology, and can be transferred and resettled easily, in a commensurate manner with the knowledge, experience and capacity of the various targeted groups, which in turn enhance the control of the projects outputs and dissemination of interest, and maximize the sustainability; examples of this are the following:

1. Land reclamation works in both its heavy machinery work (leveling) and intensive labor manual work (terracing), accompanied with building walls and planting seedlings, that are consistent with the economic and social living conditions including the fight against the phenomenon of widespread unemployment and poverty in the society, which adversely affect the living standards. Moreover, the resulted conditions caused by the war on the Gaza Strip have driven our people there to return to find local substitutes (replacement of metal fences with tree fences despite the substantial additional costs, as well as expansion in the use of organic fertilizer as a substitute for chemicals).
2. Rainwater harvesting in its various types cisterns and pools for both agriculture and agro-domestic purposes, are practices well rooted in the Palestinian rural culture and their utilization proved their economic and social ability and sustainability. As well as



to provide new sources of irrigation through wastewater treatment and re-use in light of the repeated droughts seasons.

3. Expansion in the activity of establishing and developing the home gardens, and boosting the domestic economy, are well known interventions in the rural areas, which are consistent with the capacities of the Palestinian rural families.
4. The use of modern techniques like obtaining organic farming certifications, is preceded by the attendant awareness programs and demonstration that aimed to boot and to settle the idea, according to the conditions of the targeted groups in rural areas, and increase their marketing, licensing and registration chances with the competent authorities, and provide them with the opportunity to benefit from the programs of fair trade.
5. The training techniques and transfer of knowledge in different areas is done through selected teaching aids and techniques in a supporting consisting manner with the targeted groups' capabilities, potential, and culture.
6. The year 2009 was distinguished by the limited and controlled cultivation of strawberry and medicinal herbs crops, since the Palestinian markets suffer from a severe shortage of these products; the total domestic consumption of strawberry is about 700 tons of strawberry in the West Bank and none of it is produced locally. Thus , there are plans to expand in producing this crop, as there has been registered successes in terms of productivity through this year's experience (6-7 tons the productivity per donum).



7. The establishment of a brackish water desalination pilot unit in Jericho, for soil leaching and replanting of crops with high sensitivity to salinity.

### **VI.3 Socio- Cultural Norms & Attitudes**

PARC's programs in all its aspects correspond with the socio-cultural norms and attitudes in Palestine, and its interventions promote the rural culture and values. The involvement of the program's cadre increased the beneficiaries' dependence and love to the land. Land ownership is an important cultural value for farmers, and particularly ownership of fertile land, as the various interventions encourages the best use of the land (land reclamation, agricultural roads, forestation campaigns...), in addition to focusing on activating the value of volunteerism. As well as the participation of women in local committees and the active role they play in the program's implementation highlight their capacities and increase their influence in the decision making process and the degree of acceptance of their role by the local societies. In the area of Saving and Credit the projects implementation approach in this program was designed to strengthen the social solidarity and other positive values which are deeply rooted, while the provided interventions shaped them organizational, administrative, and institutional wise.

### **VI.4 Gender Issues**

All the interventions PARC provided seek to enhance the concept of open competition, equality, and strengthen the partnership between men and women to maximize the benefit of the provided services. And in recognition of PARC's believe of the importance of the women role, it attends to women, whom it believes play a vital role in the development process, and works to enhance their access to different resources.

The implementation plan seeks to integrate women in all activities including the decision making process. Women are represented in all the projects' local committees and in some cases of beneficiaries' selection, there are some criteria considering women only.

Looking at the achieved outputs; it is clear that PARC has given special attention to activities targeting women. A quick review for 2009 shows that women's share comprises more than 58% of PARC's end beneficiaries. Women groups have been provided with logistic support to improve and enhance their interaction with the

surrounding environment. The economical role of women on the household level has been improved where:

### **Income-generating project (a grocery for the benefit of a needy family as part of the pilot project).**

*Um-Yaser: "The project helps expanding my perception and knowledge and increasing my ambition, moreover it canceled my fears of tomorrow"*

*Taghreed al-aswad (Um-Yasser), a 32 year Palestinian widow from Gaza mother of three children, talking about her experience with the project, she said:*



*The project has changed my life I do not have any free time now. I learned to record and monitor my sales and my purchases; my income from the project exceeds 1400 NIS. It even enabled me to purchase a computer of 400 dollars for my children. Moreover, I was*

*also able to save a monthly payments equivalent to 600 NIS per month, which I invested in a Saving Cooperative Association with relatives and acquaintances, which enables me to develop my Grocery.*

*Currently I am saving 20 NIS of the grocery's income on a daily basis, to provide a special budget for purchasing the necessary needs of the holy month of Ramadan. It is worth mentioning here that the Project's capital increased from 3000 to 10,000 dollars.*

*On a personal and psychological level the project helps expanding my perception and knowledge, and increasing my ambition, it has canceled my fears of the future; my children's future has become safer and more secured, my neighbors are happy and proud of me. No body can imagine my pleasure of providing my family from what I work hard to earn, and not having to wait for assistance or request it whatsoever. I'm very proud to say that it is no secret to anyone that I have paid back 1200 JD. Of my previous debts.*

*My older 17 years old son Yasser, use to be an introvert shy person, but after he got involved with me in the project, he changed completely and became an ambitious young man, he abandoned the bad company and committed significantly to his study, even more he often help me in the grocery and gradually acquired the skills to perform the grocery's accounts work, and to prepare the goods inventory. On top of all he gain the ability and self-confident to socialize and communicate with others, to the extent where he is able now to deal successfully in a professional manner with the various merchants of the business.*

*I would say that my ambition now is not limited to the grocery development only, it*

goes beyond that to self-development and continuing my education, actually I went to the Education Directorate and I will undergo a Level-Exam next November, I was able to empower and encourage other women to do the same, especially the ones I use to meet through PARC's beneficiaries' meetings and training orientations.

Finally, I dare to say that I am dreaming now of buying a larger house, but first I will have to work even harder and save enough, sell my small house, and benefit from a microfinance project to fulfill this dream.

This is what I became of now that I worked on this project, a strong woman who does not fear the future, but work hard, study, plan, and prepare for the future believing in myself and abilities, continuously working to develop myself, my family and my community both socially and economically.

---

## **VI.5 Institutional and Managerial Capacities**

One of the pillars of sustainability lies in the construction and development of managerial and administrative capacities of the association and the network of its working institutions. Based on that understanding, the PARC has worked to improve its organizational and management structure in this context. In order to improve its capabilities and quality control services, as well as the rationalization of costs and the coordination of its capacity to generate resources. PARC's most significant achievements in the promotion of managerial, administrative and educational capacities of different target groups have been improved through awareness activities (training courses, networking consultation visits, workshops, exchange visits.....). During 200, the following has been achieved:

1. Internal systems of saving and credit groups have been developed.
2. Establish and regulate the role of water users associations (WUA) in the use of irrigation water.
3. Organization and development of specialized centers for working animals.
4. Experience has been exchanged with developmental NGOs working in rural areas (PHG, UWAC, LRC...)
5. Develop the capacity of a group of production cooperatives in the areas of quality control, food safety and health standards, of their products.
6. Develop mechanisms for coordination and collective procurement system of services for the producers associations.

PARC also worked through local committees, for the institutionalization of civil work at the level of the targeted sites, where experiences and best practices were exchanged during project implementation (on job training). This is done through providing successful models of local committees and active participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of various activities, thus gaining a variety of management skills that enable them to lead their communities, where many of which became a reference for many civil local and international institutions.

The year 2009 is considered a significant and important step in guiding the targeted associations and gathering groups where PARC targeted (305) societies of women farmers and young people assembly / gathering through various training programs, in addition to logistical and financial support to institutionalize their work,

## **VI.6 Economical and Financial Viability**

Sustainability calls for maintaining the design of interventions to ensure the least amount of cost and feasibility of higher flows and returns, and the most important evidence is that, the implemented activities had a clear positive economical impact and were achieved by the following:

1. Targeting farmers through their associations and communities to improve their infrastructure, where the constructed facilities do not require any significant running cost and requires only little routine maintenance. As a result the local community or the individual beneficiary can maintain and sustain these services. which reduces the cost of doing other projects with them in the future. This was evident in the year 2009 through number of associations and groupings that have been targeted.
2. Most of the facilities that are funded as services for the targeted groups do not require any follow-up expenses. And only need light maintenance expenses, where beneficiaries can perform the maintenance themselves.
3. Cost recovery for most interventions of the implemented activities is achieved in less than 3 years.
4. Added value of most of the implemented activities is high. Which promoted and convinced the beneficiaries of the importance of developing and preserving these interventions, where the focus

become more on crop cultivation, and working intensively on the product's quality, so as to increase the product marketing opportunities both locally and internationally.

Regarding land reclamation and in most cases, the value of reclaimed areas is tripled and even more. In terms of agriculture roads, they enabled better access and services and in many cases resulted in new opportunities and investments. Regarding construction of rain water facilities, it is proven that the collected water significantly improves the achievement of cultivation and increases the possibilities for expanding of the cultivated lands in addition to the considerable saving on water purchase.

5. Starting of small income generating projects is conditioned by the preparation of feasibility studies which ensure the financial viability and the sustainability of these interventions.
6. Food production on the home level (home garden or land reclamation) will increase food security and saving in expenditures. It is proven that a home garden of 250-350 m<sup>2</sup> will satisfy around 20%-25 % of the family's needs (vegetables) and thus direct the savings to other areas of life.
7. Complete the production chain by encouraging cultivation of crops with high market opportunities locally and abroad.
8. Most of the implemented activities are labor intensive and job creation for unemployed workers is one of the priorities and selection criteria highly considered in the projects' designs.
9. Most societies and institutions that have benefited from capacity-building services have acquired a monitored set of the operational and management costs, and the tendency to promote its local sources.
10. Encouraging the collective procurement in the associations which provides a large margin of cash for farmers and beneficiaries as well as for the association itself.

## **VI.7 Environmental Protection**

PARC gives utmost importance to preserve the environment, impacts on the environment were highly considered during the design, implementation and monitoring in various evaluation processes of the different interventions. The same applies for the small income generating projects subsidized by PARC; environmental protection was a fundamental criterion for approving these projects. Most of

the activities that have been implemented by PARC have a positive impact on the environment. PARC is seeking to develop the concept of green loans. Therefore, all the activities and interventions that have been implemented in 2009 had a positive impact in the promotion and protection of the environment at various levels. Examples of the achievements of those activities are;

1. The trend towards increasing the agricultural area and green area, through planting seedlings, which increases the chances of preserving the environment and create biodiversity in the Palestinian territories.
2. Promoting water harvesting which undoubtedly will affect underground sources positively, and prevent over-pumping of groundwater, which will thereby influence the water basins in terms of quantity and type.
3. Encourage farmers to use scheduling techniques and the rational use of water, which also contribute to non-exposed groundwater basins to increase the pumping.
4. Encouraging farmers to use environmental friendly techniques such as organic farming, integrated management of pesticides, and rescheduling of irrigation water using a scale tensile leading to the protection and reduction of the pressure on available water resources is considered one of PARC's priorities. Where two plants stations have been established for compost production in Jenin and Tulkarm, that are managed by farmers' associations. PARC has also made great efforts to develop and maintain the local seeds through the establishment of Seeds Bank and work for the registration of these seeds.
5. Land reclamation is considered one of the important agricultural relief activities that leads to improved environments in the targeted areas since it contributes in:
  - Soil protection; the retaining wall and seedlings plants help prevent the soil erosion in the marginal sloping land, in addition to increasing the capacity of water storage in the reclaimed land.
  - The cultivation of appropriate types of seedlings which has led to improve vegetation of marginal land and reduce the risk of soil erosion and flooding.
  - In addition to the contribution of trees in purifying the environment in general.

## VII. Partnerships and Alliances

Based on PARC's vision of the importance of building alliances and partnerships to achieve national balanced development, and to ensure the success of its efforts and to achieve the desired results of its interventions, PARC managed in 2009, to strengthen many alliances as follows:

### VII.1 Partnerships with NGOs

1. Continued leadership of PARC to the Alliance of organizations working in improving the standard of living in the West Bank, and it transferred this experience to Gaza through the leadership of the "Early Recovery" an alliance of four civil institutions to restore the damages caused by the war on Gaza.
2. PARC was able to expand the funding base for the Economic Alliance pilot program funded by the Islamic Bank and increased allocations directed to women development association and youth development association, which their outstanding performance caused the expanding of the program and the focusing on Gaza Strip to target poor families.
3. PARC continued in its alliances with SCS, and OVERSEAS institutions, it also signed long-term memoranda of understanding with the ACCP, ACS, CERAI, and FPSC in order to serve the common issues.
4. PARC retains its membership in sectoral and public networks and in specialized councils in order to exchange experience and help others in building sustainable programs of institutional work.
5. PARC played an active role in microfinance networks locally and regionally.
6. PARC participated actively in environmental and youth networks at the country level.

### VII.2 Partnerships with governmental institutions and semi governmental institutions

1. PARC is associated by distinguished relations with governmental institutions in all areas where PARC also provided experiences in the field of rural issues in the governance and administration to other organizations.
2. PARC has good strong relationships with more than 500 associations and Grassroots institutions.
3. PARC has good distinguished relationships with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Palestinian Water Authority, the Authority of the quality of the Environment, and the Unit of the Wall and settlement in the Council of Ministers.

4. PARC keeps its partnership with the Department of Cooperation in the Ministry of Labor and has presented by this partnership several initiatives to strengthen and enhance the collaborative work and updating frameworks and legislation related to it.
5. PARC has distinguished relations with the Palestinian Olive and Oil Council.
6. PARC has a partnership relation with the Egyptian Centre for Organic Agriculture and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements IFOAM.
7. A vital relationship with the Fairtrade Labelling Organization FLO and the World Fair Trade Organization WFTO.

### **VII.3 Relationships with universities and academic institutions**

PARC has partnerships with each of the following universities and academic institutions:

1. Al-Quds University – through the Graduate Program in Sustainable Rural Development
2. Bethlehem University – through the Graduate Program in International Cooperation and Development
3. Al-Azhar University in Gaza-through a program of Practical Training for students of the Faculty of Agriculture
4. Bir-Zeit University – through the Institute of Water
5. Al-Quds Open University through the undergraduate program in rural development

### **VII.4 Private Sector**

Recognizing the importance of the private sector in the development of the agricultural sector, PARC continued to play a major role to its membership in:

1. Federation of Food Industries, Businessmen Association, and Shippers Council
2. Center for Promotion of Palestinian trade.
3. Intajuna project to promote vegetables – (Solutions for Development Consulting Co.)
4. Entering into partnerships for the design and implementation of many development projects, that focus on enhancing opportunities for agricultural marketing of the Palestinian product

**PARC also looks forward to expand its programs and services to include Diaspora Palestinians by launching joint ventures with institutions of Palestinian communities in the Diaspora, taking into accounts the objective conditions for such programs.**

## VIII. Obstacles

The Palestinian agricultural sector is of great importance in the lives of the Palestinians and has a lot of comparative advantages and opportunities which enabled it to play a major role in their lives, it also plays a major role in protecting the Palestinian land from being abused for the Israeli settlements benefit, moreover the agricultural sector is considered the last resort for the masses of unemployed Palestinians, it also provides good opportunities to ensure a decent life and a source of livelihood and food security. The agricultural sector has proved in different circumstances of the blockade, the lack of space and limited water resources that the Gaza strip continued to hold thanks to the steadfastness of the Palestinian farmers, and this is a living witness to the need to continue to develop this sector.

This sector suffers from many self-imposed and forced obstacles; the lack of access to agricultural land and the destruction of existing ones, Israeli settlers practices of burning and cutting of crops and trees, the lack of available water sources available to the agricultural sector and the intense competition on it, the repeated droughts seasons, the lack of production inputs, poor specialized extension programs, finally down to the marketing requirements and the crossing borders. In addition to the weakness of post-harvest transactions, the lack of agricultural insurance programs and the inability to control the local market.

While working in its programs, PARC faced many challenges that can be expressed as follows:

### **Institutional framework at the level of the various programs:**

- Partly overcome the challenge of short-term funding: Compared to 2008 PARC has been successful in 2009 to provide funding for the programs and contracting on the basis of long-term, and enhance PARC's role in building experiences and accumulating them in certain areas particularly the modern ones, and thus made a significant impact on the target group as in the export crop sector in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
- Work under pressure to respond to the expansion of PARC's projects due to the situation in Gaza, and the limited professional and developmental balance between the short and specific objectives of the projects and the general objectives of the programs and the organization in general.

- Different implementation mechanisms between different organizations impose significant limitations on the work.
- Fluctuation of the euro and the dollar rate had a negative impact on the contracts with most service providers.
- Prices of production input are a significant impediment to the implementation and expansion of the size of beneficiaries in various PARC projects.
- Limited opportunities for women to progress in jobs and field positions on the program level.

**Natural Resources Program:**

- Lack of various materials needed for the activities of the Gaza Strip, especially cement, pipes, pumps and spare parts.
- Non-availability of sufficient quantities of seedlings in nurseries as well as the low level of quality. In addition to the intervention of the Ministry of Agriculture in pricing to the nursery, which had an impact on the quality of the available seedlings.
- Frequency of droughts seasons and climate change, which is putting considerable pressure on limited water sources and the need for additional resources.
- Continuation of the occupation's destructive acts, and the continuation of targeting the land and farms near the settlements by burning and cutting of crops and trees, and destruction of agricultural facilities by settlers.
- Lack of external marketing opportunities particularly for products that have passed the different quality requirements.
- The high cost of transportation and freight threatens competition opportunities in external markets.

**Capacity building program:**

- Limited resources available for the Advancement of associations.
- The negative historical legacy which governs the work of associations / cooperatives and their efficiency in service delivery and advancement.
- Limited lending portfolios in the face of high demand, in particular by the societies.
- Israeli destruction of part of the project and the low return of the last part diminish the prospects of continued payment for loans and increase the rates of faltering in the lending portfolio.
- The existence of different strategies / mechanisms of action between the different involved institutions.

### **Civil Society Program:**

- The continued weakness of experience and its impact in the field of lobbying and advocacy despite the achieved progress in 2009
- Economic pressures do not allow for the development of a sustainable civilian agenda.
- Continuation of the division and the absence of elections had a negative impact on the development program and increases people's doubts in the ability of success in the requisition agendas.
- Overlapping and competing Palestinian priorities and issues make it difficult to continue in supporting one issue and leaving the other issues.
- Poor coordination among institutions engaged in these issues.

-

## IX. Conclusion and Recommendations

According to the group of constraints that have emerged during the implementation process and taking into account that part of these constraints are not in the control of PARC, we recommend the following:

1. To give more attention to the process of coordination with other NGOs in particular, those who are expected to be a part of the independent coalitions.
2. To provide more fund for increasing the capacity building of the organizations participating in the coalition in order to enhance knowledge and to create a state of harmony in the visions and directions.
3. To continue in long term funding in order to change and accumulate experiences in the various aspects.
4. To develop a plan that improves the guidance in cooperation with various actors
5. To promote the projects depending on the available inputs in the Gaza Strip and to provide alternatives to some of the inputs.
6. To reduce the deviations and maintain the accuracy of the plan through removing the approved projects however it is still uncertain that the fund is to be transferred.
7. To find marketing alternatives for the products prepared for export based on the promotion of awareness among consumers and the reclassification of Palestinian products and improve the means of identification in the local market
8. To develop the lending portfolios and to move towards trade finance to fill the gap and take advantage of the existing guarantee funds in banks.
9. To develop micro-insurance as one of the products that is provided with the lending portfolio for the beneficiaries.
10. To continue the development of the Union of Savings and Credit Associations and Reef Company being the financial support that fills the gaps in the growing demand for loans.
11. To continue in recruiting and targeting women for better opportunities.
12. To provide local alternative products for the external inputs to control costs and improve revenue.
13. To develop an integrated plan to build the capacity of the staff in the field of mobilization and influence policies.
14. To identify only one subject as a work priority at the level of the annual

## X. Directions for 2010 Plan

Given the significant of the year 2010 being the last year of the Program Document, and the accumulate lessons learned from the previous two years, the following points will be given particular importance during the 2010 year:

1. To highlight the role of the institution in public and national issues.
2. The consolidation of national relations and public relations of the institution at all levels.
3. To activate our partnerships with national universities and the provision of new models. In addition to increase the number of such alliances and partnerships
4. To Improve and strengthen partnerships with national institutions and for the benefit of these institutions
5. To develop our partnerships with the private sector and give more of an effort to solve the marketing problems facing agricultural and rural production
6. Enhancing cooperation and partnership relations with PARC's partner institutions
7. Continue to develop and update of various policies and procedures of the institution
8. Increased PARC's activities and events presence in the media, and to highlight PARC's role in the general and national issues
9. Launch the process of review and evaluation, survey and identify the needs and capabilities in preparation for the five-year plan 2011-2015. And begin work on the elaboration of a plan to reflect the trend towards decentralization
10. Focus on building and maintaining PARC's staff capacity
11. Recruit and attract qualified staff, which justifies the growth in numbers of personnel
12. Work on the institutions' information system to be technical, financial and human integrated
13. Develop a clear policy to deal with emergency projects, especially in Gaza
14. Pay special attention to work in Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley

### **At the programs, projects and target areas level**

- Land development projects, particularly in the areas c.
- Drought resistance projects and providing additional sources of water for agricultural use.
- Expansion in the wastewater reuse projects the project and building successful models.
- Environment protection activities and supporting its related friendly practices.
- Open new markets for Palestinian products and complete the requirements and access to foreign markets.

## XI. New approaches in PARC in the year 2009

The year 2009 was characterized by the renewing approaches at various levels; organizational, activities and alternatives which can be summarized as follows:

### **The institutional & organizational level:**

A new central department for fair trade was established to improve the quality and opportunities for agricultural and rural products to access the local and foreign markets, so as to achieve equitable economic profit for producers both individuals and organizations. Among the most important justifications that led to the emergence of the idea of creating this department are the following:

- Producers lack of knowledge of the market demands and techniques of modern marketing.
- Low level of the infrastructure and the used technology.
- The small size of production and its distribution throughout the governorates.
- Integration in the development process as the marketing of agricultural products is considered a key link.
- To provide fair prices for producers.
- Dissemination of the idea of fair trade in the Palestinian society and establishing it to become a part of the Palestinian agricultural culture.

The Fair Trade department targets in its activities all rural areas of rural production, and that includes the following agricultural and rural products: Olives, virgin / extra virgin / organic olive oil, couscous, almonds, medjoul dates, fresh vegetables, dried medicinal herbs, thyme, dried tomatoes, roasted green wheat (fricke), honey, jam, pickled aubergine (makdous), spread yogurt (labaneh), dried fruits.

### **Working Philosophy**

To create a balance between the interests of producers, distribution channels and consumers through a transparent chain of interventions starting from the production planning stage and ending with end-consumers, according to fair trade principles. FTD managed in 2009 to penetrate in new markets in the Arabian Gulf region, Europe, Canada and the United States by marketing more than 500 tons of products sourced from forty farmers cooperative.

FTD took part in numerous local and international fairs to promote Palestinian fair trade products.

### **International Fairs**

1. Salon du Commerce Equitable – Lyon, France – 2<sup>nd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> / October 2009
2. ETFAM fair, Eindhoven, Holland – 17<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> / Sep 2009
3. Fair Trade Arab Forum, Amman, Jordan – 3<sup>rd</sup> – Dec 2009

### **Local Fairs**

FTD aspires to promote the fair trade concept in Palestine, and therefore it took part in different local fairs:

1. Second Fair Trade Conference exhibition – Zababdeh, Jenin – 19 March 2009
2. Jenin Shopping Fair – Jenin – 12 April 2009
3. Europe da – Ramallah – May 2009
4. Jericho Exhibition – October 2009
5. Jenin Festival – Jenin – October 2009
6. The French School Festival – Jerusalem – December 2009
7. Hebron Festival – Hebron – December 2009
8. Ghetha'ona Fair – Jericho – December 2009

It also produced two ads for dates and olive oil to be broadcasted on Palestine Satellite Channel and produced a 17-minute documentary film covering the activities of FTD, in addition to preparing a set of promotional materials and tools.

FTD managed during the relatively short time since its establishment to obtain the following:

1. Membership of World Fair Trade Organization WFTO
2. Certification from Fairtrade Labeling Organization “FLO” as a processor and exporter, December 2009
3. Establishment of Palestinian Fair Trade Network “PFTN” in cooperation with other Palestinian organizations, April 2009
4. Organizing an international conference on fair trade in Zababdeh, Jenin in 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> March 2009
5. Organizing the first fair trade Arab forum in Amman, Jordan through PFTN in December 2009

## **Infrastructure**

Al Reef for investment and Agricultural Marketing Company (the commercial arm) managed to inaugurate a modern factory for the sorting, grading and filling of dates in Jericho, which is considered the first of its kind in Palestine. Additionally, a cooled warehouse for dates was built with a storage capacity of 600 tons.

The factory will offer its services to more 250 dates farmers in the Jordan Valley, which will develop the palm plantation sector in Palestine through the services of grading, sorting, filling, quality control and marketing.

## **The Activities & Interventions level:**

PARC managed to incorporate many of the developmental activities during the year 2009, and the most important were the following:

1. Interventions in the area of drinking water; by connecting the disadvantaged deprived areas from drinking water with water networks, where it extended a water network of 3 km length, established a pumping station and a major reservoir with a capacity of 500 cubic meters to serve 5000 citizens in the village of Til / Nablus. And this was the first time in which PARC operate in this field.
2. PARC and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture planted 10 dunums in the West Bank with strawberry crop as observations (with different technologies) and recorded great success at the level of water and fertilizer consumption, as well as productivity. This led PARC and the MoA to prioritize the need to expand the cultivation of strawberries in order to meet the local market needs.
3. PARC has created the first plant to desalinate brackish water as a pilot project in Jericho for agricultural diversity, resistance to soil salinity and leaching. This plant was the focus of attention of MoA and various funding agencies where many institutions began to embrace this idea and implement it in other sites.
4. Due to the shortage and lack of the basic materials in Gaza Strip as a result of the unjust war and continuous closure, PARC's staff in Gaza managed to rotate the remnants of the brutal war (remnants of the destroyed houses) to be re-used as an alternative to the Base-course material that is used in the maintenance and restoration of agricultural roads. Also PARC's teams managed to use many of the organic materials as substitutes for chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

## Annex 1: List of 2009 Outcomes

Subprogram	Result #	Planned 2009	Achieved 2009
<p><b>1. Enhancing the Economic Role of the agricultural sector through Contribution in Achieving Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture.</b></p>	<p><b>Result 1: Improving access to natural resources (Land &amp; Water) and protecting them</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comprehensive land reclamation of (2440) hectares owned by 700 farmers, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leveling of (2440) Hectares</li> <li>- Construction of (161500) m<sup>2</sup> of retaining walls.</li> <li>- Construction of (140) rainwater harvesting cisterns</li> <li>- Installation of fencing for (1500) Hectares.</li> <li>- Cultivation of (2000)hectares with different seeds</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Cultivation of (160000) seedlings</li> <li>3. Opening and rehabilitating of (50) km of agricultural roads serving 10000 hectares.</li> <li>4. Construction of (46) pools; 21 cement pools and 25 metallic reservoir, to be used for rainwater harvesting from the roof top of (115) Hectares of green houses owned by 115 farmers.</li> <li>5. Development of home garden for (500) families by construction of rainwater harvesting cisterns and planting of seeds and seedlings.</li> <li>6. Installation of (23Km) collective irrigation networks for the purpose of expanding the irrigated areas by 290 Hectares and decreasing water losses from corroded networks.</li> <li>7. Construction of 1 collective Wastewater treatment plants in 1 rural community</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comprehensive land reclamation of (2410) hectares owned by 692 families has been achieved, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leveling of (2410) Hectares</li> <li>- Construction of (28868) m<sup>2</sup> of retaining walls.</li> <li>- Construction of (111) rainwater harvesting cisterns</li> <li>- Installation of fencing for (830) Hectares.</li> <li>- Cultivation of (529) hectares with different seeds</li> <li>- Cultivation of (75583) seedlings</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. (100.75) km of agricultural roads serving 24900 hectares have been opened and rehabilitated (4890 farmers).</li> <li>3. (53) pools; 51 cement pools and 2 metallic reservoir, were constructed to be used for rainwater harvesting from the roof top of (132) Hectares of green houses owned by 132 farmers.</li> <li>4. 1027 women had their home gardens developed by construction of rainwater harvesting cisterns and planting of seeds and seedlings.</li> <li>5. (61 Km) collective irrigation networks have been installed for the purpose of expanding irrigated areas by 8200 Hectares and decreasing water losses from corroded networks owned 3077 farmers</li> <li>6. No Wastewater treatment plants were constructed.</li> <li>7. Construction of 3km drinking Water net in Till and pumping station and a general reservoir with the capacity of 500 m<sup>2</sup> for the benefit of 830 families</li> </ol>

	<p>1. Conducting of training courses. (40) Agronomists in WB and Gaza will be trained on leadership, communications, animal production, fish farming, plant production, irrigation techniques, computer skills, financial management.</p> <p>2. Conducting of training courses. (150) training courses will be conducted, these courses will target farmers, women and youth to elaborate the concept of: organic farming, IPM, water management, Local seeds, Seedlings, Wastewater treatment and reuse, animal breeding.</p> <p>3. Installing of demonstrations. (200) Demos will be installed to elaborate the possibilities for better management of the irrigation water, organic alternative.</p> <p>4. Applied researches on pilot farms. (4) studies and researches will be conducted for new farming techniques</p> <p>5. Farmers will be provided with simple tools and physical inputs for organic farming, (300) farmers will be targeted.</p> <p>6. Farm inspection and certifications. (667) farms will be inspected and certified by the trained staff of PARC for global gap growers</p> <p>7. Exchanging and consultancy visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arranging of external exchange visits. (15)</li> <li>- Abroad exchange visits for experience and knowledge exchange will be arranged for agronomists.</li> <li>- Arranging of internal exchange visits. (100)</li> <li>- Visits will be arranged for (1000) women and farmers to exchange experience and best practices at national level.</li> <li>- Consultancy visits. (75) internal visits will be conducted and will cover legal, technical and other areas necessary for of farmer, women and youth</li> </ul> <p>8. Brochures &amp; publications. Design and publish (15) technical awareness leaflets (Global GAP, Food Hygiene, Tomatoes GAP and Pepper GAP, IPM).</p> <p>9. Conducting of workshops. (100) workshops will be conducted to strengthen the values of good governance, free competition, and building capacities of local committees during different phases of the project's implementation</p>	<p>1. Conducting of training courses. (40) Agronomists in WB and Gaza were trained on leadership, communications, animal production, fish farming, plant production, irrigation techniques, computer skills, financial management.</p> <p>2. Conducting of training courses. (196) training courses farmers, women, and youth to elaborate the concept of: organic farming, IPM, water management, home gardening, Beekeeping, Local seeds, Seedlings, Wastewater treatment and reuse, Food processing, and animal breeding.</p> <p>3. Installing of demonstrations. (108 farmers) demos were installed to elaborate the possibilities for better management of the irrigation water, organic alternative</p> <p>4. Applied researches on pilot farms. (8) studies and researches were conducted for new farming techniques</p> <p>5. Farmers were provided with simple tools and physical inputs for organic farming, ( 1376 farmers) were targeted</p> <p>6. Farm inspection and certifications. (330) farms were inspected and certified by the trained staff of PARC for global gap growers (170 farmers)</p> <p>7. Exchanging and consultancy visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arranging of external exchange visits. (3) Abroad exchange visits for experience and knowledge exchange were arranged for agronomists.</li> <li>- Arranging of internal exchange visits. (125) Visits were arranged for (1875) women and farmers where they exchanged experience and best practices on a national level.</li> <li>- Consultancy visits. (90) internal visits covering legal, technical and other areas necessary for of farmer, women and youth were conducted.</li> </ul> <p>8. Brochures &amp; publications. (37) Technical awareness leaflets (Global GAP, Food Hygiene, Tomatoes GAP and Pepper GAP, IPM) were designed and published.</p> <p>9. Conducting of workshops. (113) workshops were conducted to strengthen the values of good governance, free competition, and building capacities of local committees during different phases of the project's implementation (750 male, 600 female and 391 youth )</p>
<p><b>Result 2: Improving performance of practitioners in Agricultural Sector and Level of Technical and Developmental Extension.</b></p>		

	<p><b>Result 3: Improving the Quality of Local Agricultural Produce and Enhancing its Marketing Opportunities.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitating of marketing facilities. (13) Facilities for olive oil mills, date packing houses will be certified to fulfill GAP and HACCAP.</li> <li>2. Arranging and participating in local promotion campaigns. (5) Local promotion campaigns and external exhibition will be held to promote local products.</li> <li>3. Marketing assessment and studies. One assessment and one study will be conducted for local and international markets.</li> <li>4. COAP accreditation and system development for 17 facilities for marketing purposes.</li> <li>5. Marketing consultancy. Farmers will be provided by (50) consultancy visits for quality control purposes.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitating of marketing facilities. (17) Facilities for olive oil mills, date packing houses were certified GAP and HACCAP.</li> <li>2. Arranged and participated in local promotion campaigns.</li> <li>(7) Local promotion campaigns and external exhibition were held to promote local products.</li> <li>3. Marketing assessment and studies. One assessment and one study were conducted for local and international markets.</li> <li>4. COAP accreditation and system development. COAP system was developed for 17 facilities for marketing purposes</li> <li>5. Marketing consultancy. Farmers were provided by (55) consultancy visits for quality control purposes (55 male)</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Result 4: Enhancing Social Solidarity and Poor Families Support in Emergency Situations</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distributing of beehives. Productive (258) small units will be distributed to generate income and food for (25) poor families</li> <li>2. Distributing of physical inputs to develop home gardens. Poor families (182) will be provided by inputs (seeds, seedlings, irrigation networks, tanks) for devolvement of food production at house level</li> <li>3. Distributing or constructing of water storage facilities. (182) rural families will be provided by additional Water storage facilities</li> <li>4. Distributing of food basket. Food baskets will be collected locally - from poor farmers to poor families and distributed to (800) families</li> <li>5. Training of local committees. (150) Members of local committee will be trained on good management of humanitarian aids.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distributing of beehives. Productive small units were distributed to generate income and food for (167 female) poor families</li> <li>2. Distributing of physical inputs to develop home gardens. (533female) poor families were provided with inputs (seeds, seedlings, irrigation networks, tanks) for devolvement of food production at house level</li> <li>3. Distributing or constructing of water storage facilities. (247) rural families were provided by additional water storage facilities</li> <li>4. Distributing of food basket. Food baskets were collected locally (from poor farmers to poor families) and were distributed to 82083 families.</li> <li>5. Training of local committees. 120 members of local committee were trained on good management of humanitarian aids.(22 female and 98 youth)</li> </ol>

<p><b>2. Reinforce the Sustainability of Grassroots, Syndic and Specialized Rural Community Based Organizations.</b></p>	<p><b>Result 1: Capacities of institutions, unions and community based organization improved</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training courses for CBOs. (80) Courses will be held for women, farmers, youth CBOs where 1480 trainees will be trained on, financial management, proposal writing, feasibility study, fundraising.....</li> <li>2. Arranging of exchange visits. (42) visits for CBOs will be arranged for knowledge and experience exchange</li> <li>3. Granting of CBOs and NGOs. (44) grants will be distributed to build the capacities of CBOs and local NGOs</li> <li>4. Developing of CBO's infrastructure. (10) CBO's and groups of farmers, women and youth will be provided with logistic support to improve their capacities in communicating with the surrounding environment</li> <li>5. Conducting of consultancy visits. (50) Consultancy visits for 50 women groups covering financial and administrative issues</li> <li>6. Conducting of workshops. (1800) workshops for women and youth concerning women rights ( economical, social, political and legal) , environment, need assessments, planning, time management</li> <li>7. Participating in conference. Participation of women and youth in (3) national and international conferences</li> <li>8. Participating in national ceremony. Arranging of (1) national ceremony for women" women day"</li> <li>9. Publications. Issuing of (2) publications for women and youth (4500 copies)</li> <li>10. TV spot and press release. (2) TV spots for women and youth</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training courses for CBOs. (34) courses were held for women, farmers, youth CBOs where 650 trainees were trained on financial management, proposal writing, feasibility study, fundraising.....(290 male, 280 female and 120 youth)</li> <li>2. Arranging of exchange visits. (30) visits for CBOs were arranged for the exchange of knowledge and experience</li> <li>3. Granting of CBOs and NGOs. (44) grants were distributed to build the capacities of CBOs and local NGOs</li> <li>4. Developing of CBO's infrastructure. (26) CBO's and groups of farmers ,women and youth were provided with logistic support to improve their capacities in communicating with the surrounding environment</li> <li>5. Conducting of consultancy visits.(55) Consultancy visits were conducted for 55 women group associations covering financial and administrative issues</li> <li>6. Conducting of workshops. (120) workshops for (65 male,22031 female and 15 youth) concerning women rights ( economical, social, political and legal) and environment, need assessments, planning, time management were conducted</li> <li>7. Participating in conference. Women and youth participated in (2) national and international conferences</li> <li>8. Participating in national ceremony. (1) national ceremony for women" women day" was arranged</li> <li>9. Publications. (1) publication for women and youth (13500 copies) was issued and published</li> <li>10. TV spot and press release. (6) TV spots for women and youth were created</li> </ol>
--	--	--	---

	<p><b>Result 2: Organizing the target groups in social and economical frames enhanced</b></p>	<p>1. Conducting of training courses. (14) will be conducted in favor for (510) women covering conflict resolution, leadership, group management, group management, vocational training</p> <p>2. Granting. 220 Individual grants will be offered for purposes of organizing 1000 women and youth in groups</p> <p>3. Publications. Issuing of publications (3) for women and youth</p> <p>4. Workshops. Conducting of 120 workshops about women rights</p>	<p>1. Conducting of training courses.(11) were conducted in favor of (172) women covering conflict resolution, leadership, group management, and vocational training</p> <p>2. Granting. 1 220 Individual grant has been presented for the purpose of organizing 1 220 women and youth in groups</p> <p>3. Publications. (1) publications for women and youth (8500 copies) have been issued</p> <p>4. Workshops. 110 workshops about women rights have been conducted (1595 female)</p>
	<p><b>Result 3: Assets and portfolios and lending capacities of associations Increased</b></p>	<p>1. Workshops. Conducting of (70) workshops for (1400) treasurer, leaders and administrative members of Saving and Credit groups</p> <p>2. Conducting of training courses. (35) courses for (950) women involved in saving and credit groups covering financial skills, lobbying and advocacy, communication skills</p> <p>3. Internal and external exchange visits. Arranging of (14) visits for women members of Saving and Credit for experience exchange</p> <p>4. Consultancy visits. Arranging of (33) consultancy visits for 12 saving and credit associations covering financial, legal and administrative issues</p> <p>5. Logistic support. Providing (66) S&amp;C groups and the union with logistic supports</p> <p>6. Distribution of loans. Providing (50) S&amp;C groups with loans amounted to 196,000 US \$</p> <p>7. Guarantee fund. Distribution of guarantee funds to (12) S&amp;C associations amounted to 180000 Euro</p>	<p>1. Workshops. (214) workshops for (3069 female) treasurer, leaders and administrative members of Saving and Credit groups have been conducted</p> <p>2. Conducting of training courses.(12) courses for (180 female) women involved in saving and credit groups covering financial skills, lobbying and advocacy, communication skills have been held.</p> <p>3. Internal and external exchange visits. (7) visits for women members of saving and credit for experience exchange have been conducted</p> <p>4. Consultancy visits. (55) consultancy visits for 12 saving and credit associations covering financial, legal and administrative issues have been arranged and conducted</p> <p>5. Logistic support. (195) S&amp;C groups and the union were provided with logistic support</p> <p>6. Distribution of loans. (12) S&amp;C groups were supported with loans amounting to 3 .25 million Euro</p> <p>7. Guarantee fund. No guarantee funds made available</p>

<p><b>3. Maximizing PARC's Role in National and Social Struggle.</b></p>	<p><b>Result 1: PARC role in the local and regional networks developed, and the influence in national struggle improved</b></p>	<p>1. Workshops. Conducting of (10) workshops concerning independent declaration, UN resolutions, Refugees rights, Settlements and its impact 2. Conducting of training courses. (5) Training courses about coalitions and networks role and maximizing the national effort. 3. Campaigns. Arranging of (2) Campaigns about boycotting of the Israeli products and encouraging the national one, Academic boycott campaign, Campaign about registering lands, Campaign about depth. Campaign about harm record 4. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. Local exchange visits (20) among member of working institutions, volunteer, women, youth, farmers and active members for experience exchange in related issues and external exchange visits (2) for illustration of Palestinian national issues and networking purposes.</p>	<p>1. Workshops. (35) workshops have been conducted concerning the topics of independent declaration, UN resolutions, Refugees rights, Settlements and its impact (120 male, 120 female and 195 youth) 2. Conducting of training courses. (5) Training courses were offered on topics of coalitions and networks role and maximizing the national effort (34 female and 41 youth) 3. Campaigns. (4) Campaigns were held carrying the topics of boycotting Israeli products and encouraging national products, Academic boycott campaign, Campaign about registering lands, Campaign about depth, and Campaign about harm record. 4. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. Local exchange visits (150) took place among members of working institutions, volunteers, women, youth, farmers and active members for experience exchange in related issues and external exchange visits (10) were held to illustrate Palestinian national issues networking.</p>
<p><b>Result 2: Efficiency of workers in using lobbying and advocacy techniques improved</b></p>	<p>1. Workshops. (25) workshops will be arranged to improve the capacities of volunteers in lobbying and advocacy 2. Conducting of training courses. (6) Training courses for 90 employees and volunteers on how to identify the problem and the requirement: choosing campaigns titles, choosing the active sides to press on it. organizing the campaign, how to 3. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. Arranging of (20) local visits that aim to transfer local experience and (2) abroad visits for employees and volunteers that's aim is to acquaintance others experience. 4. Film production. (1) Films will be produced and presented at national and international level. These films will document the catastrophic impact of Israeli actions on Palestinian life. 5. Publications. Issuing of (2) brochures for lobby and advocacy purposes 6. Research. (2) Research will be carried to document the success stories of working institutions regarding lobbying and advocacy in oPT</p>	<p>1. Workshops. (25) workshops will be arranged to improve the capacities of volunteers in lobbying and advocacy (270 male, 65 female and 315 youth) 2. Conducting of training courses. (4) Training courses for 60 employees ( 8 female and 13 youth volunteers) were conducted on how to identify the problem and the requirement: choosing campaigns titles, choosing the active sides to press on it. organizing the campaign, how to 3. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. (78) Local visits were arranged that aim to exchange local experience and (4) abroad visits were held for employees and volunteers aiming to merge experiences. 4. Film production. (0) Films were produced and presented at the national and international level. These films documented the catastrophic impact of Israeli actions on Palestinian life. 5. Publications. (0) brochures were issued for lobby and advocacy purposes 6. Research. (0) research was carried out to document the success stories of working institutions regarding lobbying and advocacy in oPT</p>	<p>1. Workshops. (26) workshops were arranged to improve the capacities of volunteers in lobbying and advocacy (270 male, 65 female and 315 youth) 2. Conducting of training courses. (4) Training courses for 60 employees ( 8 female and 13 youth volunteers) were conducted on how to identify the problem and the requirement: choosing campaigns titles, choosing the active sides to press on it. organizing the campaign, how to 3. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. (78) Local visits were arranged that aim to exchange local experience and (4) abroad visits were held for employees and volunteers aiming to merge experiences. 4. Film production. (0) Films were produced and presented at the national and international level. These films documented the catastrophic impact of Israeli actions on Palestinian life. 5. Publications. (0) brochures were issued for lobby and advocacy purposes 6. Research. (0) research was carried out to document the success stories of working institutions regarding lobbying and advocacy in oPT</p>

	<p><b>Result 3: Value of the civil society among PARC workers and volunteers strengthened</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshops. Conducting of (25) workshops for employees and volunteers on tolerance, transparency, good governance, system values, and civil peace, representation and delegation</li> <li>2. Conducting of training courses. Conducting of (3) training courses for (90) employees and volunteers entitled the use of different media in the lobbying and advocacy process.</li> <li>3. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. Arranging of (20) internal visits and (2) external visits for employees and volunteer to other working institutions to exchange experience in civil society principles</li> <li>4. Publications. Issuing of (3) pamphlets for highlighting and documenting of best practices of participation, transparency and success model and stories</li> <li>5. TV series. (10) TV series about civil society principles will be produced.</li> <li>6. Campaigns. (4) Campaigns for election, basic human rights will be arranged for volunteers and local committees</li> <li>7. Research. (1) Researches will be carried out on the best practices concerning the civil society values and principles in similar working NGOs (internal or externally).</li> <li>8. Consultancy visits. (35) consultancy visits will be arranged for groups of farmers and volunteers concerning civil society best practices</li> <li>9. Summer camps. (1) Local and external summer camps will be arranged for volunteers.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshops. (33) workshops for employees and volunteers were conducted on topics of tolerance, transparency, good governance, system values, and civil peace, representation delegation (35 female and 362 youth)</li> <li>2. Conducting of training courses. (1) Training courses for 17 employees and volunteers were conducted and entitled the use of different media in the lobbying and advocacy process. (4 female and 13 youth)</li> <li>3. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. (78) internal visits and (4) external visits took place with the participation of employees and volunteers who visited other working institutions to exchange experience in civil society principles</li> <li>4. Publications. (1) pamphlets were issued for the purpose of highlighting and documenting best practices of participation, transparency and success models and stories</li> <li>5. TV series. (25) TV series about civil society principles were produced.</li> <li>6. Campaigns. (4) Campaigns for elections and basic human rights were arranged for volunteers and local committees which included 6 Seminars and organizing 6 Marches</li> <li>7. Research. (1) Researches were carried out on issues of best practices concerning the civil society values and principles in similar working NGOs (internal or externally).</li> <li>8. Consultancy visits. (10) consultancy visits were arranged for groups of farmers and volunteers on topics of civil society best practices</li> <li>9. Summer camps. (6) Local and external summer camps were arranged for volunteers (342) school students participated in these camps.</li> </ol>
--	---	---	---

	<p><b>Result 4: Peace values that based on freedom and justice enhanced</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshops.(25) workshops for volunteers, active personnel concerning independent declaration, UN resolutions, Refugees rights, Settlements and its impact</li> <li>2. Conducting of training Courses.(4) courses for (45) of PARC's employee and volunteers will conducted to elaborate the concept of justice, equity, good governance</li> <li>3. Campaigns. Arranging of (1) campaigns about the impact of occupation during the past 60 year on the natural resources (land and water. Campaigns about right to return, Campaign for illustration of water resources, management, limitations, future estimation, Local campaign for olive harvesting near separation wall</li> <li>4. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. These visits (20) will be arranged internally and (2) external visits for employees and volunteers and it will be used to elaborate the concept of peace according to Palestinian agenda</li> <li>5. Research. (1) Research will be carried for documenting of Occupation practices and destruction activities.</li> <li>6. Evaluation. An external firm will be contracted to evaluate the impact of this program by the end of the 3 years</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Workshops. (33) workshops were offered to volunteers and active personnel on topics of independent declaration, UN resolutions, Refugees rights, Settlements and their impact 90 female and 538 youth)</li> <li>2. Conducting of training Courses. (1) courses were held for (13) of PARC's employees and volunteers which elaborated the concept of justice, equity, and good governance (15 female, 5 youth)</li> <li>3. Campaigns. (1) Campaigns were conducted about the resistance of the construction of the separation wall that included organizing 10 Marches in the affected villages by the construction of the separation wall and establishing 6 festivals, in addition to conducting 7 meetings with the various national events.</li> <li>4. Internal &amp; external exchange visits. (15) internal visits were arranged in addition to (1) external visits for employees and volunteers where they elaborated the concept of peace according to the Palestinian agenda</li> <li>5. Research. (1) Research was carried out on documentation of Occupation practices and destruction activities.</li> <li>6. Evaluation. An external firm was contracted to evaluate the impact of this program at the end of 2010.</li> <li>7. The issuance of 18 research papers of interest to the rural sector.</li> </ol>
--	---	---	--

## XII. List of Projects 2009

الفصل الثاني عشر: قائمة المشاريع للعام ٢٠٠٩

#	Project Title	Donor	Duration	Currency	Budget	status
1	Core program دعم استدامة المؤسسة	Oxfam Novib	1/1/2008-31/12/2010	Euro	620,000	Ongoing جاري
2	Core program دعم استدامة المؤسسة	Christian Aid	1/1/2009-31/12/2009	GBP	62,000	Ongoing جاري
3	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	Palestine 13	1/1/2009-31/12/2009	Euro	2,000	Completed
4	A Greener and Fruitful Palestine من أجل فلسطين خضراء ومثمرة	DPFA	1/3/2009 - 30/6/2011	Euro	504,301	Ongoing جاري
5	OCHA Emergency مشروع مكتب تنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية للطوارئ	OCHA	1/1/2009 - 1/3/2009	US \$	130,000	Completed انتهى
6	Emergency food assistance (From poor to poor) مساعدة الغذاء الطارئة لمن فقير إلى فقير	Christian Aid	1/1/2009 - 31/3/2009	US \$	43,896	Completed انتهى
7	Emergency support Grants منح الدعم الطارئة	Grassroots	1/4/2009 - 1/11/2009	US \$	17,448	Completed انتهى
8	Food baskets سلات غذائية	CCP	1/1/2009 - 28/2/2009	US \$	10,000	Completed انتهى
9	Emergency water supply project for Palestinian community in Occupied Palestinian Territories, West Bank مشروع التزويد الطارئ بالمياه للمجتمع الفلسطيني في المناطق المحتلة، الضفة الغربية	EEDDA	1/3/2009 -30/10/2009	Euro	337,832	Completed انتهى
10	Home Garden Development in Nablus district تطوير الحدائق المنزلية في محافظة نابلس	Spanish Cooperation	1/1/2009 – 31/12/2009	Euro	250,208	Completed انتهى

#	Project Title	Donor	Duration	Currency	Budget	status
11	Domestic agriculture and the active role of women in Bethlehem district الزراعة المنزلية ونور المرأة الفعال في محافظة بيت لحم	Overseas	15/1/2009 – 15/11/2009	Euro	125,330	Completed النتهي
12	Humanitarian emergency in Gaza المساعدات الإنسانية الطارئة في غزة	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation	1/1/2009 – 31/1/2009	US \$	50,000	Completed النتهي
13	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	DPFA	31/12/2009 -1/1/2009	US \$	17,012	Completed النتهي
14	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	Oxfam Novib	31/1/2009 – 1/2/2009	Euro	100,000	Completed النتهي
15	Rehabilitation of effected agricultural land تأهيل الأراضي المتضررة	CCFD	1/2/2009 – 30/4/2009	Euro	12,000	Completed النتهي
16	Irrigation management information system (IMIS)	USDA	1/1/2009 – 31/12/2011	US \$	117,000	Ongoing جاري
17	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	C.A	1/5/2009 – 15/8/2009	US \$	205,170	Completed النتهي
18	Working animals welfare in north West Bank Governorates come to standards وضع معايير لرعاية الحيوانات العاملة في محافظات الضفة الشمالية	The Brooke	14/9/2009 – 31/3/2010	Euro	176,395	Ongoing جاري
19	Rehabilitation of Damaged Lands & Income Generation in the Gaza strip تأهيل الأراضي المتضررة والمشاريع المدرة للدخل في قطاع غزة	SDC	31/12/2009 – 1/1/2009	US \$	781,690	Completed النتهي
20	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	CCP	15/2/2009 – 15/3/2009	US \$	57,500	Completed النتهي

#	Project Title	Donor	Duration	Currency	Budget	status
21	Creating New job opportunities for older farmers خلق فرص عمل جديدة للمزارعين كبار السن	Help Age International	1/5/2009 – 30/7/2009	US \$	27,500	Completed انتهى
22	Urgent response to relief the jobless people and small-scale farmers in the Gaza Strip تدخل طارئ لصالح العاطلين عن العمل وصغار المزارعين في قطاع غزة	Diakonia	1/6/2009 – 31/8/2009	US \$	54,025	Completed انتهى
23	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقيرة إلى أسر فقيرة	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation SDC	31/12/2009 - 15/4/2009	US \$	380,000	Completed انتهى
24	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقيرة إلى أسر فقيرة	Trocaire - Ireland	1/7/2009 - 31/10/2009	Euro	50,000	Completed انتهى
25	Enhancing food security and strengthening resilience for vulnerable households in the West Bank تعزيز الأمن الغذائي للأسر الفقيرة في الضفة الغربية	Oxfam Solidarity	28/2/2009 - 1/4/2009	Euro	265,710.00	Completed انتهى
26	Rehabilitation of effected agricultural land تأهيل الأراضي الزراعية المتضررة	CCFD	1/6/2009 - 31/8/2009	Euro	15,000	Completed انتهى
27	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقيرة إلى أسر فقيرة (	Christian Aid	21/5/2009 - 21/11/2009	US \$	167,630	Completed انتهى
28	Summer Camp and Awareness campaign مخيمات صيفية وحملات توعية	GTZ	15/7/2009 – 15/8/2009	Euro	5,000	Completed انتهى

#	Project Title	Donor	Duration	Currency	Budget	status
29	Responding to the Early recovery needs and enhancing the livelihoods for damaged farmers and areas in the Gaza Strip استجابة لاحتياجات الإنعاش المبكر وتعزيز سبل العيش للمزارعين والمناطق المتضررة في قطاع غزة	NRO	1/7/2009 – 28/2/2010	US \$	4,007,640	Ongoing جاري
30	Improving farmers capabilities in production of export crops (GG) تحسين قدرات المزارعين في إنتاج محاصيل التصدير	NRO	1/7/2009 – 30/6/2012	US \$	5,069,789.50	Ongoing جاري
31	Maintaining the cash-crops sector in the Gaza Strip الحفاظ على قطاع المحاصيل النقدية في قطاع غزة	NRO	1/7/2009 – 30/6/2010	US \$	2,363,182.92	Ongoing جاري
32	Agricultural Roads in Southern districts of West Bank الطرق الزراعية في المحافظات الجنوبية من الضفة الغربية	UNDP / Italian Cooperation	1/5/2009 – 31/3/2010	US \$	172,500	Ongoing جاري
33	Seedlings plantation in-Dier Istia زراعة الشتلات في قرية دير استيا	APN	15/11/2009 - 28/2/2010	US \$	16,180	Ongoing جاري
34	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	Kinder / USA	1/9/2009 – 31/12/2002	Euro	100,000	Completed النتهي
35	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	Every Palestine	1/8/2009 – 30/11/2009	US \$	47,000	Completed النتهي
36	Rehabilitation of the Agricultural Sector تأهيل القطاع الزراعي	UNDP	1/8/2009 – 31/5/2010	US \$	1,596,164.25	Ongoing جاري
37	Rehabilitation and construction of greenhouses in the Gaza Strip إعادة تأهيل وبناء دفيئات زراعية في قطاع غزة	Oxfam Solidarity	1/10/2009 – 30/9/2010	Euro	197,400	Ongoing جاري

#	Project Title	Donor	Duration	Currency	Budget	status
38	Rehabilitation of destroyed agricultural land إعادة تأهيل أراضي زراعية مدمرة	الصدوق العربي للإنماء الاقتصادي والاجتماعي	1/10/2009 – 30/9/2010	US \$	1,000,000	Ongoing جاري
39	Rural development based on the role of women and youth in the district of Jenin التنمية الريفية القائمة على دور المرأة والشباب في قضاء جنين	NEXUS	15/9/2009 – 15/3/2010	Euro	40,985	Ongoing جاري
40	Core cost (Civil society work with rural communities) دعم استدامة التكلفة الأساسية (عمل المجتمع المدني مع المجتمعات الريفية)	Christian Aid	1/9/2009 – 30/10/2010	US \$	100,000	Ongoing جاري
41	Improving Livelihood in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (West Bank)The Program برنامج تحسين المعيشة في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة (الضفة الغربية)	NRO	1/10/2009 – 30/9/2012	US \$	635,180	Ongoing جاري
42	Improving Livelihood in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (West Bank) برنامج تحسين المعيشة في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة (الضفة الغربية)	NRO	1/10/2009 – 31/3/2012	US \$	4,517,305.70	Ongoing جاري
43	Gender Equality and women>s empowerment in the occupied Palestinian territory المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة	UNFPA	1/7/2009 – 31/12/2009	US \$	69,294.50	Completed انتهى

#	Project Title	Donor	Duration	Currency	Budget	status
44	Rural development based on the women and young role in two villages of Bethlehem and Ramallah والتنمية الريفية استنادا إلى دور المرأة والشباب في قرينين من بيت لحم ورام الله	Overseas	1/10/2009 – 30/9/2010	Euro	22,270	Ongoing جاري
45	Food baskets سلات غذائية	Care	1/9/2009 – 31/3/2010	US \$	92,757	Ongoing جاري
46	Wastewater treatment and reuse for irrigation of home gardens in Gaza Stripes and West Bank مياه الصرف الصحي المعالجة وإعادة استخدامها للري الحدائق المنزلية في قطاع غزة والضفة الغربية	CERAI	1/10/2009 – 30/9/2011	Euro	312,000	Ongoing جاري
47	(PPME) Bridging gaps in urban agriculture project in Gaza after the war within agricultural Grassroots Organization مشروع لسد الثغرات الزراعية الحضرية في غزة بعد الحرب داخل المنظمات الشعبية الزراعية	Grassroots	1/9/2009 – 31/8/2010	US \$	28,000	Ongoing جاري
5	Smile operation (summer camps) عملية الإبتسام - المخيمات الصيفية	Grassroots	1/6/2009 – 31/3/2010	Euro	15,000	Ongoing جاري
47	From Poor farmers to poor families من مزارع فقير إلى أسر فقيرة	Christian Aid	1/7/2009 - 1/10/2009	Euro	74,000	Completed انتهى
48	Seeds Bank بنك البذور	CCP / Japan	10/12/2009 - 9/12/2010	US \$	25,882	Ongoing جاري