### West Bank

P.O. Box: 25128 Shu’fat Jerusalem  
Email: parc@pal-arc.org - Email: parc@parc.ps  
www.pal-arc.org  www.parc.ps

### Gaza

P.O. Box: 225 Gaza  
Email: parc-arc-gaza@pal-arc.org - Email: parc-gaza@parc.ps

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Who we are

Vision:

PARC is a pioneer national development organization with a regional trend committed to rural and agricultural development, social justice and national liberation.

Mission:

We are a national development organization that strives to develop the agriculture sector, strengthen the resilience of farmers, reach out to the poor and marginalized groups and their CBO’s, mobilize and develop the capabilities of rural people to enable them to control their resources, through the work of a distinguished professional teams and a loyal volunteers. This has been accomplished through creative programs and transparent management and through technical practices to contribute to the establishment of a free and democratic Palestinian society with the values of social justice.

Development Purpose:

Attaining strong Palestinian rural communities fortified with its agricultural sector and enhanced by sovereignty.
## Board of Directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Nassir Abu Al Atta</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Mohamad Brigheith</td>
<td>Deputy Chairman</td>
<td>Ramallah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hashim Barahmeh</td>
<td>Treasure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohammed Alnaqa</td>
<td>Deputy Treasurer</td>
<td>Gaza / Khan Younis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nassir Al-Far</td>
<td>General Secretary</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manal Al-Shamali</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Gaza / Jabalia</td>
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<td>Khalil Qankar</td>
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<td>Beit Jala</td>
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<td>Abdelrahman Tamimi</td>
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<td>Asmaa Atawneh</td>
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## Supervision Committee

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<td>Salam Zagha</td>
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<td>Ayad Albatnij</td>
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Chapter One
Board of Director’s Message
Like other Palestinian NGOs, the Agricultural Development Association (PARC) faces great challenges internally and externally that pose many questions on the best strategy and means to pursue it in the short and long term.

Balancing the conditions imposed on funding resources while maintaining the NGO’s philosophy, national stance and developmental goals is the most difficult challenge due to changing circumstances at national, regional and international level.

Many of the guidelines and strategies used by NGOs require review in light of the rapid and unbalanced tendency to promote the culture and values of consumption. This culture of consumption favors individual trends at the expense of collective production and creativity, which consequently weakens the ability of Palestinian society to remain resilient and confront challenges.

PARC’s Board of Directors (BoD) has continued to work hard to maintain and achieve the organization goals, promote its message, and enhance the role of agriculture in the national economy. This was due to BoD belief of the impact of this above mentioned consequences and its pressure on the work agenda. In doing so, PARC will strengthen the resilience of the Palestinian people seeking liberation and full sovereignty, while enhancing a sense of citizenship based on a balance between rights and duties.

The Palestinian struggle must be sustained on more than one level to survive increasing pressure in a complicated, constantly changing and threatening environment. The reversal of moral, national, human and democratic values prompts the Board to return to the spirit of the “good old days” in PARC’s history. This is to bolster the determination of staff and volunteers, and to invest in all available opportunities and inherited experiences, values, relationships and successes. The aim behind that is to maintain development and pioneer excellence.

PARC believe that this will be achieved by investing in the followings:

1- Provide support for Palestinian farmers, and aware them about their rights and how could they attain them.
2- Increase the capacity of NGOs and CSOs to challenge the systematic targeting and marginalization of their role, history, achievements. Also to improve their criticism abilities and finding alternatives.
3- Improve partnerships with international organizations based on providing the best for the targeted groups and improving the outcomes of the developmental process.
4- Ensure that affiliated organizations are included in this mobilization and that relationships with them are based on the same principles and values.
5- Ensure that PARC’s teams, references and volunteers are a core component of mobilization. They will have to exert additional efforts to preserve PARC’s achievements, and build on them for a fair social change that focuses on citizens and their rights.
6- Appreciation and respect for our supporters in the solidarity movement and all those who struggle for the justice of our national cause. All possible facilitation should be given to them to enable them to continue their support for our legitimate rights.

Challenges still exist and continue to escalate. Determination and alignment with our people’s issues continue to be PARC’s guiding compass. Progress was achieved and PARC promise to double efforts based on our beliefs and conviction that our people and future generations deserve a better future.
Governance at PARC

During the year 2016, PARC’s BoD held ten main meetings and several smaller unofficial meetings for Board teams in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These meetings achieved the following issues:

1- Work Policies
   • BoD agreed on conducting an internal organizational restructure due to the results of the auditor’s report that shows a deficit in the institution. The Chairman of the Board was delegated to put into practice this task.
   • BoD accepted the request raised by the Director of Gaza Branch. This request included selling of the equipment that was devalued. The Board agreed that the process will be achieved only through a committee specially formulated to achieve this mission.
   • BoD approved all new developed policies aiming at improving the work environment and quality of work.
   • BoD insured the importance of the restructuring decision that had been taken through the previous elected BoD. The current BoD established a committee to study the issue. This committee developed a proposal on how to restructure it. It also included the organization’s identity and PARC’s relationship with its beneficiaries, partners and others.
   • BoD followed carefully the situation with the staff in Gaza and the decisions taken by them. Also, they expressed their commitment to the court’s that is ruling in these disputes.

2- Relations with Donors
   • BoD have met with several funding delegations and discussed the priorities for work and the results of their visits.
   • Several delegations of solidarity with the Palestinian people were received by the BoD.

3- Institutional Relations
   • BoD approved PARC’s shareholders representatives at Al-Reef Company and at its Board of Directors.
   • BoD approved the authorized people to represent PARC’s shares on the Board of Al-Reef for Investment & Agricultural Marketing Company.
   • Non-Governmental Organization Network (PNGO) in West Bank.
   • PARC’s BoD defined number of economic and financial indicators for Al-Reef Board. These indicators were addressed through an official corresponded to PARC’s representatives.
   • Several meetings were held between the Board of Al-Reef for Investment & Agricultural Marketing, and the Board of Reef Finance Company, for the purpose of understanding the work progress in both companies.
   • BoD agreed on the decision made by the Association for Cooperation and Solidarity (ACS) in regards to the loan provided to the Union of Cooperative Associations for Saving & Credit. According to this decision, the status of the loan has been changed into a grant. Due to that, the loan accounts will be settled and closed by the end of the year.
4- **Administrative and Financial Processes**

- Approving the 2015 administrative report after being edited, taking into account the remarks of colleague members.
- Approving the draft 2015 financial report, taking into account remarks made and the implementation of requested amendments.
- Approving the 2016 annual plan taking into account remarks made by members.
- PARC’s General Assembly has indorsed the administrative and financial reports, along with the Board’s report.
- BoD followed up cases brought by PARC against other parties in relation to PARC’s rights over property revenue.
- BoD reviewed suggestions on the use of properties and improving their revenues.
- BoD discussed several suggestions by the general assembly to solve the liquidity and deficit issues.
- The 2016 banking facilitations agreement was discussed and signed.
- PARC had obtained the certificate of compliance with Palestinian NGO’s code of conduct for two years.

5- **General Approaches for 2017**

Based on the Palestinian situation and review of various Palestinian sectors, PARC has defined the following issues and themes as priorities for the year 2017. As a result, PARC staff will take the below mentioned guidelines in consideration and exert the necessary efforts to interpret them into meaningful outputs and outcomes:

- Complete the organization’s restructuring plan, and addressing staff work conditions.
- Continue to improve organization’s properties revenues.
- Greater attention to be placed on supporting farmers’ rights against the unfair national policies.
- Integrate more youth, men and women, in the agricultural sector and supplementary sectors.
- Create a geographical balance through the organization interventions, with special attention on the southern regions of the West Bank.
- Give more efforts to farmers and their problems in the local market for the purpose of enhancing profitability.
- Invest in the Agricultural Business Accelerator.
- Enhance business environment in cooperatives and their employability and sustainability.
- Increase the organization’s efforts on land reclamation projects and enhanced productivity of agricultural holds.
- Integrate climate change and the green economy in agricultural projects and practices.
- Activate the internal environment of the organization.
- Continue activating projects’ plan for Jerusalem, and increase the size of the implemented activities that targets several age groups in the city.
Chapter Two

Overview of the Palestinian Political, Economic and Social Context for the Year 2016
Preface
During the year 2016, there were major and dramatic incidents at all levels in Palestine. While Israeli attacks escalated, UN Security Council Resolution No. 2334 condemned Israeli settlements and called Israelis to stop the settlement’s expansion. Conflict continued and impacted negatively by the election of Donald Trump at the beginning of 2017.

Within PARC, a new BoD was elected, several agreements were signed to implement new projects and programs, and stability was restored internally on the organization.

General Context
Palestinians achieved some successes in 2016 but the general trend was the deterioration and increasing of vulnerability. Settlements, the escalation of the Judaization of Jerusalem and the siege of the Gaza Strip continued, while economic and social conditions continued to decline.

The political division of the Palestinian people continued being one of the major obstacles in conducting local elections. Bearing this in mind, it would seem that the main pillars of the Palestinian resilience in the Occupied Territories in 1967 are falling apart. This reality is having a grave impact on the motivation of the population to engage in any aspects of public interest. Especially political ones, this society is unable to hold accountable for its political system, its rehabilitation and reconstruction, not to mention steadfastness and confrontation.

On the top of this, the apartheid, regime which is managed by the occupying state, keeps growing. This apartheid regime is run by two means:
1) Geographical fragmentation. This is evident in the West Bank, where settlements and roadblocks break down the West Bank and also prevent communication between Gaza and the West Bank.
2) Political separation, which is the natural result of Israel’s deliberate separation of the West Bank and Gaza, resulting in the establishment of two political regimes in Palestine. Calls for a regional solution, annexation of the West Bank to Israel, and the establishment of a separate state in Gaza have increased during the year, especially by Israeli political and security leaders.

1. The Political and Security Situation

Political developments in 2016, including the political reaction of the communities standing together against the apartheid system and the Security Council resolution condemning Israeli settlements and the escalation of Israeli apartheid practices, all indicate that the idea of two-state solution is failing. In addition to this, Arab countries are turning into a battlefield of sectarian and civil wars. This is culminated by the success of the populist right-wing accession to power in the United States.

Another reason that makes the two-state solution to fall apart is the escalation of settlements, which have been legalized by Israel with the “land settlement” law. Settlements were established and strengthened while Palestinian houses have been demolished and they are not allowed to build more houses and infrastructure to meet their natural growth and development needs in many areas of the West Bank.
The demolition of houses and the confiscation of land in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, have increased by 450% in 2016 compared with the previous year. Israel is using 63% of the West Bank area for settlements, military camps, and natural reserves in the area known as area C.

A number of military orders were issued to confiscate thousands of dunums of land and to register them as “state land”. About 8,000 dunums of land were confiscated in the first half of the year. Israel continues on its path of ethnic cleansing in the eastern slopes of the Jordan Valley, and in Jerusalem more than 120,000 residents were ousted from within the city boundaries. The Palestinian population is being isolated into regions. At the same time, Palestinian natural resources have been stolen by the occupation authority causing an estimated loss of $4 billion every year.1 Settlers, in the meantime, enjoy everything for free: abundant water, fertile agricultural land, modern road grids and the protection of the occupation forces, all at the expense of the land owners and their rights. In 2016, 34 Palestinians were killed, a quarter of them children. The martyrs were killed in cold blood at checkpoints (there are 472 checkpoints in Palestine). About 7,000 Palestinians, including 1,240 children and 151 women, were arrested by the occupation army. The Israeli authorities issued licenses to build 28,000 settlement units, 19,000 of them in the city of Jerusalem. In addition to these figures, approximately 1,023 Palestinian houses and establishments were demolished in the West Bank and Jerusalem.2

The siege imposed on the Gaza Strip has been going on for more than ten years already. Political division continues and all reconciliation efforts have failed so far. Municipal and local elections were postponed as a result of this political division. It also affects the reconstruction of Gaza, being a major obstacle for it. Reconstruction efforts have also been hindered by the fact that donors have failed to meet their commitments and the national unity government has been incapable of extending its control to Gaza.

2. Economic and Social Situation

2.1 Palestinian Economy Performance
The population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip this year reached five million inhabitants: 74% of them live in urban areas, 16% in rural areas and 10% in refugee camps. The available data related to the average size of the families show that there has been a decrease on it. Also, it is necessary to highlight that, one out of every ten families is headed by a woman, 40% of the population is below the age of 14 and population density reached 800 people per square kilometer.3

Gross domestic product (GDP) in Palestine increased by 3.9% compared with 2015. This increase raised the per capita share from the GDP by 1%. The increase was mainly seen in economic activities, including construction, which grew by 4.7%, with an increase in the total number of workers to 12.3%. The added value of industry grew by 4.2% with a 5.3% increase in the number of workers. In external trade, the value of exports increased by 6.3% compared with 2015 and imports grew by 7.3%.

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The labor force participation rate reached 45.8% out of the total workforce (15 years and over). The female participation rate continued to decline compared with male participation (about 19.4%). The total number of workers in the local labor market has increased by 3%, while unemployment rates reached 27.2%.

Experts of the Palestinian economy in 2016 addressed the criticism and analysis, and stressed the need to make fundamental changes in economic policies. These modifications were in regard to: imports substitution; improving the purchasing capacity of marginalized sectors; removing tax restrictions imposed on national products; the creation of infrastructure for the production processes; providing banking facilitations and production requisites; establishing processing industries; providing a legal and investment environment; and suspending the import of competitive products. All of these recommendations are necessary to support local products.

Experts also noted that there are still many obstacles for the progress of the Palestinian economy. One of the biggest obstacles continues to be the restriction on the movement of people and goods due to the closure of the crossings in Gaza, as well as checkpoints and the classification of land into A, B, and C areas in West Bank. Hostilities by the occupation forces and general corruption also play a part in impeding economic growth.

It is worth noting that Israeli security and political circles warned of a possible explosion in the Palestinian territories due to economic and social distress. The Israeli Minister of Defense has repeatedly called for Palestinian workers to be allowed to work in Israel to reduce the possibility of the eruption of Palestinian anger in the West Bank.

With the continued siege on Gaza and no secure future in sight, many people are losing hope. This constitutes a threat from the Israeli perspective and fears that crowds may burst across the border fence, or that another war may break out. It is clear that the potential popular anger and the rush towards the fence did not occur. Instead, Palestinian society has progressively started to erode with the appearance of alarming social phenomena like family disputes, suicide, escalation of crime rates, and aggravation of drug abuse.

2.2 Education
The available data indicate that 13% of people above 18 years of age have completed university; 9.2% of the population did not complete any educational stage; and 3.3% of the population is illiterate. Illiteracy rates are three times higher among women than men.

According to educational survey data for 2015-2016, there are 2,897 schools in Palestine with 40,000 classrooms. There are 1,199,866 students in these schools.

As indicated by annual statistics index of institutions of higher education (Ministry of Education and Higher Education) 2015-2016, there are 52 educational institutions (14 traditional universities, one Open University, 19 university colleges, and 18 community colleges).
There were 56,969 new students (33,292 were female students) in the 2014-15 academic year. The number of registered and enrolled students in various years was 216,028 (130,843 were female students).

2.3 Health
The available data indicate that there is a decrease in the rate of unsafe births and an increase in the use of family planning methods. Health insurance covers 60.4% of the population (30% of them are exempt from fees) and NGOs supervise about 43% of the hospitals.

There are approximately 113,000 people with disabilities in Palestine (75,000 in the West Bank and 38,000 in Gaza Strip). Mobility disability is the most common (about half the total number) and 7% of children under five suffer from stunted growth.

The bill of medical transfers continues to be expensive and the occupation authorities have restricted the exit of patients from the Gaza Strip. In 2015 there were 87,620 medical referrals (treatment out of the Ministry of Health's facilities) at a cost of 561 million shekels: 27.4% of these were referrals from Gaza. There are calls for a review of the system and increased private sector investment. However, despite its problems, the system provides protection to thousands of poor and limited income families.

2.4 Social Protection
Social protection deals with the eradication of poverty and marginalization, promoting social and gender equality in accessing resources and job opportunities. It is a way to provide security for individuals from threats that may jeopardize their livelihoods. Although social protection differs from the aid system (provided free of charge), it is true that the social protection system in Palestine health insurance and social security. Also, it includes all measures that can protect health, welfare and the necessary social services to ensure an income in cases of unemployment, disability, old age or any other conditions that may arise.

The Palestinian developmental plan for 2014-2016 stated that the government would develop a comprehensive and integrated social protection regime, including national security, to cover all gaps found in social assistance programs. This has not been achieved yet and coordination among the relevant stakeholders in this regard is weak and limited. Assistance is not provided through an integrated rights-based approach and there is no unified database for the poor and service providers. Over the past year, there were numerous discussions and debates about the Social Security Law.

Discussions about a social security law in Palestine started in 2009. Over two years, several social and economic studies were undertaken and discussion occurred among the main parties, including the trade union, employers, civil society and representatives of various ministries. These discussions continued for six years until the law was endorsed and published in the Official Gazette on March 23, 2016. A large social movement then started, led by the National Campaign for Social Security, to demand 17 amendments to the law.
The Campaign advocated for these amendments, discussing with all parties, until it finally succeeded in realizing most of the demands. The Campaign insisted that its role will not end with the endorsement of the amendments and it will continue to monitor the implementation of the law, the issuance of its executive regulations, and the establishment of the Social Security Institution.

As for the pension fund in the public sector, it is almost bankrupt and the government is not committed to repay debts owed to the Pension Authority, which exceeds one billion dollars.

2.5 Crime and Drugs
While data show that crime rates fell in 2016, 7% of Palestinian families were still subjected to criminal acts during the year. Theft was the most common, with 3,592 cases of theft documented in the West Bank according to police data. No data were available on theft in Gaza. Palestinian police records registered 38 murder cases in the West Bank in which 43 people were killed.

The most prominent phenomenon is the expansion of drug trafficking and abuse. There are no accurate statistics on the number of drug dealers and addicts, but according to a study by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, there were 80,000 drug addicts in Palestine in 2011. Some new studies indicate that the number has reached 200,000 in Gaza alone. According to the studies, addicts use tramadol, hashish, opium, and other narcotics. People between the ages of 20 and 30 are the most exposed to drugs.

The issue of narcotics in the West Bank, whether it is cultivated, promoted or treated, is also increasing. The Palestinian police report in the West Bank indicates that 1,437 cases were registered between possession, consumption and cultivation. There were 18 recorded suicide cases in the West Bank, six cases of which were women.

3. Agriculture and Food Security

3.1 Overview in the Agricultural Sector
Agriculture in Palestine is still subjected to systematic destruction by Israeli practices. It has also been given little attention by the Palestinian government and was marginalized in the agenda of foreign donors.

There are many impediments and obstacles in the way of the agricultural development in Palestine. These include confiscation of huge areas of fertile land, rich with natural resources; preventing Palestinian farmers from accessing their land, restricting their movement and the movement of their goods as well; and the dependence of the Palestinian economy to the needs and dynamics of the Israeli economy. According to the Palestinian Minister of Agriculture, the agricultural sector is suffering and only achieves a quarter of its potential capacity. In Gaza, agricultural revitalization is faltering. Despite the fact that, around $20 million were invested in recovering the agricultural sector. However, this is a slight sum compared with the huge damages caused from the Israeli aggression in 2014, not taking into account the accumulated damages since the outbreak of the second intifada.
In 2016, there was a wide and lively debate on agriculture and ways to develop it. These discussions focused on defining priorities for intervention in the agricultural sector within the Agenda of National Policies for 2017-2022, with the support of FAO and the participation of relevant parties. This helped to develop the vision of the Palestinian NGO Network in Gaza on agriculture for resilience and development.

According to the Palestinian Minister of Agriculture, the agricultural economy is promising and they are expecting it to contribute to increase the national income by $1 billion dollars every year. Also, it is expected to employ about 250,000 workers, including both men and women, in order to remove the obstacles and overcome the challenges, including the challenge of marketing, the challenge of agricultural infrastructure, the challenge of successfully carrying out the agricultural rehabilitation and reconstruction in the Gaza Strip.4

3.2 Damages and losses of the agricultural sector

No accurate data is available on the losses inflicted on the Palestinian agricultural sector in 2016 as a result of bad weather (storms, floods, wind and frost) or due to occupation restrictions and practices in Gaza.

In Gaza, in addition to accumulated losses since 2000, the sector has also registered approximately $550 million in losses during the “Protective Edge” aggression waged by Israel. The Ministry of Agriculture estimated losses resulting from weather conditions as follows: 2,370 dunums of partial damage to 410 greenhouses; 390 dunums planted with protected vegetables; 1,563 dunums uncovered vegetables; and seven dunums of field crops. Losses were also recorded in animal production as follows: death of 36,000 broilers, 7,300 hens, 1,125 sheep, 2,190 turkeys and 15 beehives were damaged.

Losses in the West Bank included those resulting from weather conditions, from policies and practices that inflicted large losses for husbandry farmers, and those resulting from Israeli settler attacks against farmers.

In the governorates of Jenin, Tubas, and the northern Jordan Valley, dozens of greenhouses were damaged by strong winds. There has been a 70% decrease in the prices of eggs in the West Bank, which means that the price of one carton of eggs costs five shekels instead of 15 shekels as previously. This resulted due to the accumulation of large quantities of eggs, which cost about 11 shekels per carton per farmer. Huge quantities of eggs went bad and the Union of Farmers Associations and the Farmers’ Rights and Environment Protection Society demanded that the government speed up its efforts to introduce a law removing the income tax imposed on Palestinian husbandry farmers. The Government was also requested to stop importing chicks from Israel, to refrain from issuing permits to merchants to import chicks, and to regulate the farming sector. Demands were also made to initiate a Risk Prevention and Disaster Fund placed under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and competent ministries.

3.3 Food security

According to the FAO, Euromed Observatory and other organizations, food security indicators in Palestine improved in 2016 compared to previous years (see table). However, 258,000 adults still suffer from an acute lack of food security. There are also 495,000 people who live in families where, at least, one adult suffers from an acute lack of food security.

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</tbody>
</table>

In general, the Palestinian context remains a context of food insecurity. In addition to Israeli practices and poor regulations in the legal and policy environment, the gap is being widened between the quantities of agricultural products produced and consumed due to the absence of binding agricultural plans. Economic constraints exacerbate the phenomenon in terms of capacity, high prices, or the inaccessibility to resources and productive assets. In addition, Israeli and foreign food monopolize the Palestinian market, with detrimental environmental and health effects.

4. Funding Trends

The following remarks can be presented based on studies and discussions on external funding and its future trends:

- Economic conditions are still deteriorating with a decline in Palestinian GDP in 2016 compared with 2011, from 10% to 3%.
- External funding to Palestine decreased by 62% compared with 2011.
- The performance of Palestinian NGOs that rely entirely on external grants for the implementation of their programs and projects declined. Some NGOs closed down totally or cut the number of staff and their services and applications for restructuring submitted to the Ministry of Labor increased.5

5. Media reports highlighted the acute crisis facing civil society organizations in the Gaza Strip. The crisis included weak funding and the negative impact on activities and staff. Some organizations reduced their activities and others terminated the service of some employees. The Director of the Societies Department at the Ministry of Interior stated that weak funding forced some societies in Gaza to restructure themselves and reduce the number of their staff to save running costs. Warnings are made to indicate that some organizations may close down if funding continues to deteriorate.
• Most funding went to Gaza’s relief assistance and to some poor areas in the West Bank. Support continued to projects related to human rights, gender, technical assistance, the environment, water, education, and health. Assistance supporting the agricultural sector, infrastructure, and employment projects shrank considerably.
• Some studies deduced that the impact of foreign funding on economic growth in Palestine is weak and barely exists when it comes to poverty and unemployment trends. In that case, either such funding is misplaced or it is mismanaged.
• Actual funds allocated for programs and projects to emancipate Palestine from the occupation are too low. The occupying state is considered as the major beneficiary from the assistance given to the Palestinians (as seen with the reconstruction of Gaza for example).
• International organizations continued to work directly with Palestinian local communities. Also, some international donors require that project proposals have to be submitted to them through international NGOs.
• Some international reports believe that Israel is the major beneficiary from grants given to the Palestinian people since most inputs come from the Israeli market. This makes many people to question the effectiveness of funding in terms of stimulating economic development.
Executive Summary
This chapter covers PARC’s progress in the year 2016, taking into account the economic, social, political and national changes that characterized the year. It also touches upon efforts to encourage more small producers to integrate into Palestinian economic circles, and improve their presence in the economy, as set out in PARC’s strategic goals. PARC achieved work in 116 geographical locations in West Bank and Gaza, by providing services for more than 75,000 citizens, focusing on the following fields:

1. **Activating value chain the main and sub sectors of agriculture** to improve revenues and profitability for the agricultural sector. This was coupled with pressure on local markets to favor small producers. Such intervention included the following:
   - Work was activated in the value chain of thyme, grapes, and tomato products in the West Bank.
   - Ten local exhibitions were organized and an external exhibition took place with the aim of improving the presence of small farmers and their products in markets.
   - A trademark was registered for the first time for products from cooperative associations. It was registered under the name of Reefi Falastini (rural Palestinian).
   - 1,750 dunums were rehabilitated to enable them to obtain organic production certificates.
   - Five cooperatives were provided with the necessary logistical resources.
   - A national workshop was organized on investment in the grapes sector. Universities, associations, and institutions in the Hebron governorate actively participated.
   - Rehabilitation of the Maftool production unit in Jericho to improve quality.
   - 1,737 dunums of land were provided with irrigation networks to improve irrigation and reduce water loss.

2. **Protection of Agricultural Areas**

   PARC continued its activities to protect agricultural land from settlements and the Israeli wall. The following are some of the most important activities in this regard:
   - 1,098 dunums of land were reclaimed and rehabilitated. Also, 7,700 meters of terraces for soil protection were built.
   - 135 dunums of land facing attacks by wild boars were provided with fences.
   - 61 dunums of greenhouses were rehabilitated, serving 61 farmers.
   - Providing 317 houses with installations to improve house water harvesting.
   - 60,615 of productive seedlings were planted on about 1,732 dunums of reclaimed and unclaimed land under the Green Palestine program.
   - 9.6 kilometers of access roads servicing more than 4,500 dunums of land were constructed.
   - Temporary job opportunities were created for 2,080 workers in ploughing and cleaning land.
• Water pipes to serve agricultural land were extended by 18.6 kilometers to improve and control irrigation.

3. Resilience and Protection

PARC’s intervention in this regard aims at raising the readiness of local communities to face difficulties and dangers. Work was based around studying and planning the best alternatives to overcome problems with the resources available. The following achievements were realized:

• 85 barracks for animal barns in marginalized areas close to the wall were rehabilitated and renovated.
• Eight kilometers of valleys in the Jordan Valley were rehabilitated and 1,860 cubic meters of terraces were built to reduce the danger of flooding in the valleys.
• 15 bridges were erected to facilitate the crossing of farmers and other citizens in areas threatened with floods in winter.
• 12 culverts were erected in various locations to ease the draining of rainwater safely, and reduce the risks of flooding into agricultural establishments and community facilities.
• 30 agricultural shelters were constructed for those who lost their homes in the Israeli aggression on Gaza.
• 70 houses were rehabilitated in the Jordan Valley, with services improved in Beit Dajan and Jeftlik.
• 15 recreational facilities were rehabilitated in safe areas for children in marginalized areas.
• Social protection plans for eight population centers were designed to help them identify the best alternatives to risks that may cause them to become increasingly marginalized.
• 1,644 food baskets were distributed to families; 100 farmer members and non-members of cooperatives also benefitted by the purchase of their products.

4. Empowering and Inclusion

PARC’s philosophy for the development of work relies on the integration of young men and women in the agricultural sector. By solving problems and bridging cognitive, economic and financial gaps, greater employment of technology and agricultural entrepreneurship could be realized. The following were achieved:

• 35 newly graduated agronomists were trained. They were provided with the necessary skills to enter the labor market in various sectors or to create their own income-generating projects.
• 25 youth entrepreneurs were empowered to have their innovative projects with 15000$ per each project. Knowing that, these projects were found by different donors.
• 68 marginalized families were given the chance to participate in income-generating
projects. Funding ranged from $6,000 to $15,000 each.

- 110 small grants were given to families in marginalized areas for small projects.
- Supporting the rehabilitation and development of 182 projects damaged by various occupation measures to allow producers to go back to work in the West Bank and Gaza.
- 25 volunteers were empowered to increase social integration and serve their communities.

5. Institutional Building and Good Governance

PARC pays increased interest to dealing with problems in the agricultural sector due to the importance of this sector. PARC focuses on initiating farmers’ organizations, promoting entrepreneurship, and encouraging incubators for productive sectors. PARC gives serious attention to promoting the concept and philosophy of cooperative work in protecting and developing the rights of members’ interests. Involving qualified young men and women to join these cooperatives is another key objective. The following were achieved in this regard:

- Licensing assistance was given to five cooperatives with technical and logistical support.
- Nine cooperatives were given empowering grants to supplement existing capacity building work with the aim of promoting their financial sustainability.

6. Environment and Climate Change

Climate change is a transboundary phenomenon. While the Palestinians’ negative impact on climate change is minimal compared with the surrounding countries, nonetheless, PARC still believes that it is important to tackle this problem. Much work is required to change behaviors and practices in agriculture and local communities. PARC’s contribution to this objective was as follows:

- Participated in launching the Palestinian collation for Climate Change justice, which includes NGOs, universities, the Consumers’ Protection Agency, and some private sector institutions.
- Organized a conference on the relationship between irrigation water and the use of chemical pesticides. More than 200 people participated including farmers, universities, concerned institutions, and the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Arranged the National Conference for local seeds with the Palestine Technical University (Khadoori) and with the participation of 63 governmental institutions, cooperatives, foreign NGOs, and experts from Hebron University, An-Najah University, Al-Quds Open University and Al-Quds University.
- Held 11 training courses on techniques to develop local seeds that are resistant to drought and disease.
- Organized ten visits by farmers to seed banks established by PARC. The visits included farmers from cooperatives and various locations and villages.
• Provided local seeds for 103 new farmers in cooperation with local seed banks.
• Supported the rehabilitation of three cooperative local seed banks.
• Improved the capacity of 14 environmental school clubs. The clubs were provided with techniques and means to improve their role in tackling climate change and preserving the environment.
• An environmental rest area and a recreational facility were rehabilitated for use by farmers in the village of Battir.
• Five environmental summer camps were organized for young people of both genders.

7. Developing National Policies

PARC understands the importance of initiating national policies and developing them to serve national and sectorial issues. The following achievements were realized in this regard:
• PARC contributed to the advocacy campaign in support of the teachers’ strike. PARC played a key role within the Palestinian NGO Network, suggesting solutions to protect the educational process and teachers’ rights at the same time.
• PARC contributed to discussions on the social security law and presented its vision on how to improve loopholes in the law. The law was finally amended in favor of families with limited income and women.
• PARC completed the draft policy on licensing agricultural establishments in cooperation with the Disaster Prevention Fund and Agricultural Insurance. The aim is to improve farmers’ opportunities to protect their establishments from natural disasters, and to obtain compensation when damage occurs.
• PARC concluded a study on the legality of using land in Gaza.
• A general conference was organized for the protection of land and farmers’ rights in Gaza.
• 15 campaigns were organized on issues related to farmers. The most important campaigns were those dealing with prohibitions on stone-crushing plants and the cement factory in Tulkarem, protection of egg farmers, returning taxes paid on agricultural products, the income tax law and the imposition of tax on farmers, and protection for national produce.

8. Agricultural Education: Awareness Raising, Training, Research and MA Degree Studies

• PARC remains an active partner in the development of higher studies programs at Al Quds University. Two new classes were opened in 2016 in Dura and Zababdeh to add to the two already existing in Abu Dis and Ramallah. Nearly 500 students are enrolled. Serious discussion is underway on reopening the class in Gaza and development of the academic content for the program. The program has a strong network of partnerships with officials
and NGOs. An agreement was reached during 2016 whereby the University will be a partner in establishing entrepreneurial agricultural businesses.

- During 2016 PARC organized a scientific conference on the genetic origins of local seeds at the Palestine Technical University (Khadoori). Additionally, there were many workshops, study days, joint field days for students, and public activities of special significance for Tulkarem. Like al-Quds University, Khaddori has given its approval to be a partner in the entrepreneurial agricultural businesses project anticipated in 2017.
- PARC and the Al-Azhar University in Gaza still cooperate on many issues related to agricultural research, training agronomists, and water issues in Gaza.
- In addition to the joint programs in water and treated water, PARC and Birzeit University have participated in submitting various financial proposals specifically with the University’s water institute. Significant cooperation between the University and PARC is underway.
- PARC continues to cooperate in the rural development program for BA students at Al-Quds Open University. Field days are organized in cooperation with the University. Discussion is also underway to develop a partnership in applied research as the University recently established a special center for agricultural research.
Internal Environment and Resources

Like other organizations, PARC faces challenges in its attempt to preserve internal stability in terms of improved productivity, higher levels of professionalism, initiative, neutrality, and independence, and meeting contractual commitments. These have always been the core of the Board and staff interests with the aim of creating an inclusive and stable environment for financial and human resources despite crises and changes in funding. In this area, PARC realized the following achievements:

• PARC was able to maintain its teams and meet all its commitments to them fully.
• PARC hired five new teams in 2016, in addition to scores of new employees within the project’s framework in the West Bank and Gaza.
• PARC maintained its finance companies, developed them, and maintained staff numbers.
• PARC completed requisites for joining the International Start Network for Human Assistance. PARC is the second Arab organization (after Qatar Charitable Society) to join this network.
• PARC focused again on the southern area of the West Bank and won new funding after the number of projects implemented in this area had deteriorated.
• PARC evaluated six of its main projects and adopted the results and recommendations of each evaluation, whether related to submit new projects or develop internal work.
• More than seven projects were subjected to financial auditing in 2016, in addition to the general audit of the organization.
Targeted Locations and Beneficiary Groups
PARC efforts and achievements in the year 2016 had reached out to all of Gaza and the West Bank governorates. PARC has targeted 116 locations through cooperatives and work committees, benefiting 75,656 citizens, and providing 5,788 workers of 25,395 working days.

**PARC Work Locations in 2016:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>No. villages</th>
<th>Names of villages / work locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Old City, Silwan, Isawiyya, Sur Baheer, Wadi Joz, Beddo, Jeeb, Abu Dis, Mekhmas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mughayyer, Arourah, Qarawat Bani Zaid, Kufr Nemah, Rammon, Betello, Beit Luqia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wadi Fukeen, Khader, Batteer, Irtas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Khalil (Hebron)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tarquumia, Zareef, Dair Samet, Ethna, Sureef, Wadi Raim, Saier, Bain Enoon, Halhool, Beit Ummar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nablus</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lubban Sharqiyya, Talfeet, Qabalan, Nassariyah, Naqura, Beit Dajan, Beit Fureek, Burqa, Sabastiya, Quseen, Jama‘een, Aseera, Shamaliya, Froush Beit Dajan, Beita, Qusra, Bazariya, Bureen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jericho</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jeftlek, Zubaidat, Marj Najeh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salfeet</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dair Balloot, Zawiya, Yasof, Dair Istiya, Brofeen, Farkha, Masha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubas</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Attoof, Aqaba, Ain al-Baidah, Kardala, Bardala, Al-Maleh, Jamsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenin</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zababdeh, Arrabeh, Yabad, Anzah, Kuf Ra’i, Maithaloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulkarem</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shufeh, Kufr Labad, Dhennabeh, Dair Al-Ghosoon, Jarushiyyeh, Beir Leed, Anabta, Shwaiekh, Saida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qalqiylia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jayyous, Azzoun Atma, Falamiya, al-Qariya al-Badawiyya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza City</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shujaiya, Shaikh Ejlain, Meghraqa, Zaitoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza - Central Region</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dair Al-Balah, Nussairat, Wadi Salqa, Buraij, Masdar, Zawaideh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan Yunis</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Zannah, Sraij, Khuza’ah, Qarah, Abasan, Al-Balad, Shaikh Nasr, Kantebah, Mahattah, Bani Suhailah, Amal Quarter, Mawasi, East Khan Yunis, Fakhari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nasr Quarter, Jenaina Quarter, Tel Sultan, Shaboora Quarter, Kherbat al-Adas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Targeted Beneficiaries

PARC has worked with a large number of beneficiaries, including individuals and groups, in 2016. During that year PARC had implemented a range of interventions, giving priority to those in marginalized regions. The following list includes the main targeted groups:

I. Individual Services
   - Farmers working in rain-fed and irrigated agriculture (small and medium farmers are the beneficiaries of PARC’s support).
   - Rural women working in agriculture, especially women fully supporting their families financially. PARC has empowered those women politically, socially, and economically.
   - Rural youth, especially those working in agriculture, to enhance their engagement in the agricultural sector.
   - Newly graduated agronomists.
   - Unemployed workers who lost their jobs within the occupied territory (inside the Green Line) or in the settlements.
   - Newly graduated lawyers.
   - Workers of both genders in agricultural institutions.
   - Employees in ministries and municipalities, and duty bearers.
   - Social dignitaries and leaders.

II. Collective Services
   - Farmers’ societies, institutions and organizations. Women, youth and their cooperatives to promote good governance.
   - Local community activists to promote civil rights.
   - PARC staff and beneficiaries of the training of trainers program, with the aim of improving and enhancing their skills and experience.
Achievements According to the Strategic Goals
This report covers the most important achievements of PARC during 2016, enabling PARC to implement its Strategic Plan “Driving Change” for 2014-2018. The plan aims to contribute to a strong Palestinian countryside, protected by its agriculture through the implementation of the following strategic goals:

- The first goal: Higher revenues and better competitiveness opportunities for Palestinian products, i.e. Strengthening the agricultural sector profitability and its competitiveness.
- The second goal: Holding the occupation accountable towards Palestinian rights related to the agricultural sector and rural areas.
- The third goal: Creating and enabling legal environment and governmental policies for the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas.
- The fourth goal: Enhancing the roles of agricultural cooperatives and grassroots institutions working in agriculture and rural development.
- The fifth goal: Enhancing PARC’s efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and accountability.

To achieve the above, PARC worked on 52 projects of different sizes in 2016, all of them with community contributions: 34 projects have already been completed and 18 are still underway. PARC worked to achieve the following results with the aim of achieving the strategic goals:

**To achieve the first strategic goal, PARC conducted the following activities:**

**Outcome 1.1: Developing and improving land productivity and accessibility**

As part of this result, PARC has worked on several activities that benefitted 1,071 dunums of land. The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 1,098 dunums of agricultural land were reclaimed and rehabilitated by providing: fences, irrigation networks, organic fertilizers, seedlings, seeds, olive trees, and pesticides. This helped 686 beneficiaries, both men and women.
- 61 greenhouses were established and restored, with an area of one dunum each, for the benefit of 61 beneficiaries whose land had been damaged in the war.
- 2,080 work days were created through temporary job opportunities for 500 agricultural professional and non-professional workers, men and women.
- 56,070 seedlings of vegetables (tomatoes, eggplants, hot peppers, sweet peppers, lettuce, onions, cabbage, potatoes, peas, olives, and citrus) were distributed and planted.
- 60,615 olives and citrus trees, in addition to almonds on 1,732 dunums of land, both on and outside of reclaimed lands were distributed and planted.
Outcome 1.2: Ensuring additional water resources

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 18.6 kilometers of collective irrigation networks for the benefit of 389 beneficiaries were installed.
- 59.2 dunums benefited from irrigation networks that served 40 beneficiaries.
- 54 plastic water tanks of one cubic meter each were distributed to benefit 54 beneficiaries.
- Four metallic water reservoirs (225 cubic meters) provided to serve 150 beneficiaries.
- 289 water harvesting units were installed to collect rainwater from the roofs of houses, benefiting 289 families providing them with 1,083 cubic meters of water, thus reducing the cost of water to them.
- Establishment, installation, and maintenance of 60 pools for collecting rainwater from the roofs of greenhouses to serve 152 beneficiaries were installed and maintained. These pools provide 9,640 cubic meters of water, thereby contributing to reducing production cost for farmers.
- 11 tests on soil samples and four tests on water samples were conducted.

Outcome 1.3: Improving agriculture infrastructures facilities

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 9.6 kilometers of agricultural roads were constructed and rehabilitated to serve 4,210 dunums of agricultural land for the direct benefit of 723 farmers and indirect benefit of 3,671 farmers.

Outcome 1.4: Improving Infrastructure for local production chain

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 26 poultry farms for 26 families were rehabilitated and restored, and provided them with 13,000 broiler chicks and production requirements.
- Animal production units (sheep, assaf, asparagus, or fattening sheep) were rehabilitated for 60 beneficiaries, some of whom were injured in the 2014 war in Gaza. Half of these families were given Assaf sheep and the other half benefitted from sheep breeding projects. 20% of the beneficiaries were women.
- 85 barracks for animal production were rehabilitated in Jeflek, Fasaiel, Oja, Froosh Beit Dajan, Al-Maleh, and the Bedouin area of Masha.
- 50 units of equipment for the development of fisheries sector were delivered, benefitting 50 fishermen. Equipment included: 15 echo-sound devices, 20 GPS devices, four tow motors, 115 searchlights, and various other inputs of fiberglass and fishing nets.
- 238 consultations were provided on the value chain, marketing, promotion, etc.
Outcome 1.5: Strengthening households’ economy and marketing mechanism in favor of the small producers.

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- Individual grants were distributed to 311 beneficiaries for various activities (groceries, embroidery, food industry, fodder, pigeons, chicken, sheep and cows).
- 25 startup fund were distributed for young entrepreneurs (both men and women) to start small businesses.
- 68 empowerment grants for income generating projects were provided to empower families and individuals and enable them to graduate from poverty.
- 5,493 working days of temporary job opportunities were created through the Work for Food program.
- 12.5 dunums of damaged land owned by 16 farmers were provided with grape metallic structures.

Outcome 1.6: Strengthening skills and capacities of workers in pre and post harvesting

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 35 newly graduated agronomists were rained (20 male and 15 female). 43% of female were involved in long-term training. The training course was organized for nine months and included administrative, developmental and technical skills.
- Ten agronomists (eight women and two men) were trained over 84 training hours on the value chain, feasibility studies, project management, training of trainers and marketing.
- 109 training courses were held for 2,342 rural men and women, young graduates, farmers, women from cooperatives, direct beneficiaries from projects and volunteers. These training courses gave a detailed explanation of sustainable administration of water resources, rationalizing consumption and good practice in the use of water, house consumption rates for water, protecting plants from diseases, marketing and management skills, bookkeeping, organic agriculture, integrated control, self-assertion, decision-making, conflict resolution, advocacy skills, economic feasibility, climate change and how to deal with it, coping with hazards and disasters, first aid, compost methods of production, management of the garden and how to dry and plant aromatic plants.
- 81 workshops were held on organic agriculture and awareness on the safe use of chemical pesticides to the benefit of 232 farmers.
- 26 exchange visits to grassroots organizations for 415 beneficiaries in Beit Forek, Ramon, Aseera- Shamaliyyah and Dair Estiya were organized.
- 32 extension visits to Beit Luqia to benefit 100 farmers were organized.
Outcome 1.7: Supporting cooperation and networking among different stakeholders

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 14 environmental clubs and 23 house gardens in the north of Gaza, Al-Jeeb, Bourqeen, Jama‘in, Dair Estiya, Dair al-Ghusoon, Wadi Al-Reem, Mekhmas, and Azzoon Atmeh received logistical support.
- 64 small projects (distributing sheep, cows, and fodder) were benefited through the provision of inputs.
- 4 educational stations within the program of environmental clubs (water treatment and greenhouses) in Bourqeen and Al-Jeeb, and solar energy in Gaza were established.
- Reciprocal exchange visits from Gaza to women’s cooperatives in the West Bank for nine women and one man to exchange experiences were organized.
- Ten exchange visits to benefit four environmental clubs in Al-Jeeb, Bourqeen, Dair Estiya, and Azzoon Atmeh in which 200 people took part were organized.
- An environmental competition was organized among the school environmental clubs.
- Three conferences were held on local seeds and water in which 63 institutions participated. These institutions were governmental, NGOs, local and foreign grassroots organizations. Also, the focus on issues to improve the agricultural sector in the presence of lawyers, community leaders, human rights defenders, and farmers. Issues on water and the dangers of stone-cutting plants in the Tulkarem region were also discussed.
- 15 child-friendly recreational facilities for children were rehabilitated in 15 marginalized population centers. About 6,820 people benefitted.
- 8 community-based risk-response initiatives have been implemented and protection bases have been provided in Jiftlik, Bardala, Fasayl, Touani, Tikkou and Zif, benefiting 35,000 beneficiaries.
- 4 school gardens were supported within the environmental clubs program in Mekhmas, Bourqeen, Azzoon Atmeh, and Dair al-Ghusoon.
- 14 environmental clubs in Jeeb, Bourqeen, Jama‘in, Dair Estiya, Dair al-Ghusoon, Wadi Al-Reem, Mekhmas, and Azzoon Atmeh were provided with logistic support.

Outcome 1.8: Establishing of business oriented models / economic entrepreneur with partnership among private sector – farmers’ bodies

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 18 model farms to apply environmental agricultural systems in Froush Beit Dajan, Khader, and Wadi Fokeen were established.
- Fishing inputs were restored for 50 fishermen. Inputs included 15 echo-sound devices, GPS devices, four tow motors, 115 searchlights, and various other fiberglass and fishing net inputs.
- Two projects for newly graduated agronomists received the funding needed.
- 14 demonstrations in Beit Luqia, Beit Ameen, Azzoon Atmeh, Khader, Nassariya, and Zababdeh were implemented.
Outcome 1.9: Increasing and developing fodder production, animal breed and pastoral areas

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- Facilities for local seed banks were developed by purchasing modern equipment and providing seeds for the banks in Zababdeh, Azzooin, and Bethlehem.
- Local seeds were distributed to 103 farmers to cultivate 626 dunums of land, produce local seeds, and preserve genetic origins.

Outcome 1.10: Improving farmers’ competitiveness through certification

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- Extension and inspection services were provided to 1,750 dunums to fulfill the requirements for an organic agriculture certificate. This helped the marketing of products, especially in external markets.

Outcome 1.11: Improving and encouraging applied research and innovation

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- Two studies were conducted on local seeds and water.

In the second strategic goal, the following outcomes were achieved:

Outcome 2.1: Observing and documenting the Israeli’s occupation violations to protect farmer’s rights

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 1,565 cases of violations by the occupation against farmers’ rights in restricted areas inaccessible either by land or sea and recorded these violations in an electronic database were monitored and documented.
- The needs have by 48 workers in the agricultural sector whose rights to access their land and means of living were violated by the occupation were assessed.
- A fact sheet on restricted inaccessible areas (buffer zones) was issue.
- 500 signatures on an electronic petition demanding an end to buffer zones policy. The petition was on the Avaaz website were collected.
- Two articles on fishing and fishermen in Gaza to condemn restrictions on the fishing area by the Israeli occupation were issued.
- A fact sheet on the fishing sector after the aggression in 2014 was issued.
- A database to monitor human right violations against farmers under international humanitarian law, human rights law was activated.
• A study on Israeli violations of pesticide spraying crops in restricted, resulting in the destruction of large areas of dunums was conducted. The study was presented at a meeting of representatives of agricultural and legal rights institutions within the referral group in preparation for the emergencies project.
• 5 press interviews to disclose the occupation’s practices and violations against the agricultural sector in Gaza were implemented.

Outcome 2.2: Encouraging and promoting the presence of local products

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

• A fact sheet on the challenges and obstacles faced when exporting agricultural products was issued.
• A workshop to form a national framework to protect national products made up of governmental institutions, NGOs, private sectors, labor and trade unions, and the media was organized.
• Participation in four exhibition corners to support national products within the annual exhibition organized by the General Federation of Food Industry in 2016.
• 4 exhibitions for the benefit of 30 cooperatives and to exhibit 50 local products were organized.
• A visit to Dubai to assist on the marketing of rural products was organized.
• 20 radio interviews to promote local products were conducted.
• 5 TV interviews in support of local products were organized.
• 5 radio spots to support local products were published.
• A poster in support of local products was issued.
• A point of sales in Ramallah to ensure contacts with cooperatives was supported.
• 2 Iftars were organized during Ramadan to support local products, with the participation of 500 people.
• 3 meetings were conducted with decision-makers of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Land Authority, Local Governance, the Ministry of National Economy, the Ministry of Planning and municipalities.

Outcome 2.3: Organizing activities and conferences against Israeli violations

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

• Different activities were organized on the 40th anniversary of the Day of the Land, including the planting of olive trees on a large area in the Sraij region, east of Qarara in Gaza. Voluntary work continued on the PARC premises with volunteers planting decorative plants.
• 14 advocacy campaigns on citizens’ rights; demanding access to water, land and harvest their olives, and also speaking up against pollution were arranged.
Outcome 2.4: Supporting farmers’ efforts in prosecuting Israeli’s occupation

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 200 marginalized farmers across all governorates in Gaza Strip were provided with legal consultations. The cases included problems of farmers who were prevented to access to their land, occupying forces spraying crops destroying the plants, disputes over agricultural lands in inheritance among heirs, water desalination, objections to municipal decisions to open roads from farmers’ land, errors in documenting damage inflicted on farmers in the war against Gaza in 2014 and the value of compensation.

Outcome 3.1: Promoting land registration

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- An advocacy campaign was organized entitled “Green Gaza for land registration and protecting farmers’ rights” based on international humanitarian law and human rights law. Around 2,000 people participated in the campaign, 35% of whom were women. During the campaign, lack of land registration and its economic, political and social risks were discussed. A number of farmers, lawyers, and human right activists took part in the discussions.
- Four radio spots were organized on the topics of legislation, land use, registering agricultural land, and the impact of not registering.
- Three meetings were conducted with decision makers from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Land Authority, Local Governance, the Ministry of National Economy, the Ministry of Planning, and municipalities on reducing the fees for land registration.

Outcome 3.2: Support and development of different risk insurance and emergency response system

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 13 farmers and fishermen were referred to Médecins du Monde France as they were not be able to work for a period as a result of an injured. They received financial assistance of 1000 shekels each. These farmers and fishermen had been injured and had not been able to work for some time.
- 78 victims of Israeli violations were documented and referred to humanitarian actors for comprehensive assistance to enable them to recover their normal lives.
- 15 emergency kits to entrepreneurial farmers in restricted access areas in Gaza were distributed.
- 200 food baskets to poor households were distributed. The food was from women’s cooperative products in Sabastiya, Quseen, Burqa, and Dair Estiya.
• 30 agricultural shelters were established for farmers, some of which were used as shelter for living due to loss of homes in the last war waged against Gaza. PARC was the first to take this initiative in coordination with an international organization, and also provided these families with winter assistance.

• 4,500 kilos of dates were distributed to 899 poor families in the Gaza Strip.

• 1,444 food baskets to poor families were distributed, 40% of them families where the women was the breadwinner.

• An emergency plan was developed for the area of Beit Lahia.

• Several agricultural activities were carried out to reduce the risk of disasters and facilitate access by citizens to their livelihoods. The following were among these activities:
  ➢ 1,660 cubic meters of stone packages were built in Jeftlik, Fasayil, Ouja, Froush Beit Dajan, al-Maleh and the Bedouin area.
  ➢ 5 metal fences were constructed to protect old box culverts in Jeftlik, Fasayil, Ouja, Froush Beit Dajan, al-Maleh and the Bedouin area.
  ➢ 12 concrete box culverts were created in Jeftlik, Fasayil, Ouja, Froush Beit Dajan, al-Maleh and the Bedouin area.
  ➢ 10 bridges (for pedestrians) were constructed in Jeftlik, Fasayil, Ouja, Froush Beit Dajan, al-Maleh and the Bedouin area.
  ➢ 5 concrete box culverts were built in Qusra and building 200 square meters of terraces in Bazariya.
  ➢ 8 kilometers of valleys were cleaned in Jeftlik, Fasayil, Ouja, Froush Beit Dajan, al-Maleh and the Bedouin area.
  ➢ Protection fences were intalled for 135 dunums of land in Jeftlik, Fasayil, Ouja, Froush Beit Dajan, al-Maleh and the Bedouin area.
  ➢ 70 houses which were unsuitable for human habitation were rehabilitated: 490 people benefitted in Jeftlik, Froush Beit Dajan, al-Maleh and the Bedouin area.
  ➢ An environmental rest area and a recreational facility were rehabilitated for use by farmers in the village of Battir. 50 farmers were directly benefited.

Outcome 3.3: Protection of the agricultural farmland usage

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

• 10 key dialogues related to the Palestinian legal aspects and human rights were conducted. 300 farmers, men and women, attended to them and also 12 decision makers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Local Governments, mayors, and municipality members. The discussion included the following:
  ➢ Two political dialogues on agricultural land registration.
  ➢ Two political dialogues on national policies and Palestinian laws related to the use of agricultural land.
  ➢ Two political dialogues on marketing agricultural products and agricultural policies to regulate the quality and prices of products.
Two political dialogues on the use of ex-settlement liberated land in Gaza, specifically in relation to legal rights and creeping urban perspectives.

One political dialogue on the water situation in Gaza.

One final political dialogue yet to be published which will include the results and final recommendations from all previous dialogues.

A day of voluntary social activity at the Beit Lahia Park in coordination with the Beit Lahia municipality. 20 young men and women cleaned the area, planted trees, and irrigated plants and flowers.

Two advocacy campaigns for farmers and other citizens against the establishment of a cement factory in Anabta, and against the stone-cutting plants in the area of Tulkarem.

Outcome 3.4: Supporting cooperation and networking among different stakeholders

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- A discussion on legal facts in relation to the agricultural sector was held with the participation of PARC.
- A seminar entitled ‘Towards a safe and relevant environment for civil society organizations in the Palestinian context’ was held with the participation of PARC.
- 4 workshops on the role of civil society organizations in development were organized.
- PARC participated in the presentation of the fact sheets on “Legislation and decisions issued during the period of Palestinian division from a gender perspective, self-assessment and identification of needs for organizational capabilities of the network.
- A launching of the national database of civil society organizations was done with the participation of PARC.
- An electronic petition, along with many other NGOs, addressed to the international community on the two year anniversary of a donor conference in Cairo on the reconstruction of Gaza, urging them to meet their commitments was signed.
- A discussion on the role of international organizations and their relationships with NGOs was held with the participation of PARC.
- Joined a medical operation conducted by Médecins du Monde France to increase preparedness in the likelihood of emergencies in border agricultural areas, in addition to networking with other partner grassroots organizations to receive the training.
- PARC participated on cluster meetings (water and sanitation cluster WASH, the protection cluster, food security cluster, and shelter cluster).
- Regular participation in meetings of sectorial work groups that included representatives from agricultural organizations, rights-defending organizations, donor parties, and concerned ministries.
- Networking with Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI) and representatives from advocacy departments in NGOs to discuss an action plan for inaccessible restricted land and sea areas.
- A meeting on restricted areas (buffer zones) at the UN Special Coordinator’s office. A number of local and international organizations attended was held with the participation of PARC.
- A participatory study entitled “Humanitarian aid and response in Palestine: Between
Partnership and Stability” was done with the participation of PARC.

- The General Conference of the Civil Alliance to monitor the reconstruction of Gaza and the mechanisms followed was held with the participation of PARC.
- Effectively engaged in all levels of discussion around the social security law.
- Participation in the Urban Farming Forum in Gaza as an active member in the Forum.
- A discussion entitled “A reading in Palestinian laws in light of the CEDAW convention” was held with the participation of PARC.
- Actively supported the teachers’ movement for their rights.
- A concluding workshop on promoting the role of civil society organizations in development was held with the participation of PARC.
- Activated PARC’s membership in the civil team to monitor the general budget transparency.

Outcome 3.5: Organizing awareness campaigns in the field of legislation governing system

The following output and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 5 legal committees were established in Gaza’s five governorates. This committees are formed of 50 members from various sectors, including dignitaries, lawyers, rights activists, and community leaders, to increase their awareness of their rights, and provide them with legal advice. Participation of women in the committee was up to 49%.
- A lobbying group of seven lawyers and journalists was formed to participate in an advocacy campaign under the title of Green Gaza which aims to reduce land registration fees.
- A coalition called “Legal Empowerment for farmers” was developed and formed by of 15 members from 12 civil society and agricultural organizations: 53% of those in attendance were women.
- A conference entitled “Protecting agricultural land and farmers’ rights in the Gaza Strip” was organized. Action papers were presented to highlight the most prominent issues around the agricultural sector. The number of people who attended was 230 people, many of whom were lawyers, community leaders, defenders of human rights, and relevant institutions.

Outcome 3.6: Raising awareness on the importance of legislation in protecting resources and their allocations

The following outputs and results were realized for this outcome:

- A workshop to announce the results and recommendations of the legal and political review of Palestinian laws and land use policies was organized. This workshop brought up issues of agricultural land status, farmers’ rights, and decision making. Legal empowerment to protect the rights of the targeted group was a key focus: 102 people attended the workshop.
- 50 legal awareness sessions were organized for 1,650 marginalized farmers from Gaza governorates. Women’s participation was up to 40% of the total participants. The activities focused on farmers’ rights, international humanitarian law and human rights law.
Outcome 3.7: Support and develop a clear strategy for the agricultural sector

The following outputs and results were realized for this outcome:

- PARC had represented civil institutions in the national team that followed the national policy agenda 2017-2022.
- PARC had represented agricultural institutions in the national team to prepare the strategic plan for the agricultural sector 2017-2022.
- PARC had contributed in developing the national strategy for social development which was led by MoSD.
- A study day was organized and attended by 86 people from local associations and grassroots organizations to present and discuss fact sheets issued by PARC on the lack of food security, reconstruction from the perspective of the agricultural sector, general overviews on access-restricted land, the fishing sector in Gaza in 2015, agriculture, exports and challenges, livestock and the water situation in Gaza.

Outcome 3.8: Develop farmers’ knowledge of their rights as assured in national and international laws and covenants

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- A legal awareness session was organized for 30 fishermen whose rights were violated. The sessions were conducted by the legal department of the Palestine University.
- Two training courses on international human rights law and Palestinian laws related to land use, land disputes, documentation mechanisms and information were organized. 52 people benefitted from these sessions.
- A workshop on humanitarian accountability with the attendance of 25 people from women’s associations was organized in Qusra, Burqa, Sabastiya and Bazzaria.
- A booklet on about the human rights of farmers that includes the most important rights stated in international laws and gives guidance on how to defend them was produced.

Outcome 3.9: Ensure the involvement of workers in the agricultural sector and complementary sectors in decision-making.

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- A participatory research on the status of agricultural land and farmers’ rights in Gaza was repaired and published. 320 people participated in preparing this research by organizing a number of workshops with farmers, lawyers and duty bearers.
- A working methodology for agricultural institutions by creating a manual for the application of rights-based approaches in their work was developed.
- A 12-hour training course on advocacy skills for rural youth in Beit Lahia, Gaza was conducted.
In the fourth strategic goal, the following outcomes were achieved:

**Outcome 4.1: Cooperative capacity building**

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 5 trainings course of 20 hour each for 72 women in five cooperatives or women’s clubs were conducted. The topics were the following: project management, action plans, financial feasibility studies, needs identification, marketing, bookkeeping, value chain, and improving filling, packing, and packaging of cooperative products.
- Two grants for the school canteens were distributed in the villages of Anza and Kufr Ra’i.
- Logistical support was provided to five cooperatives to increase their capacity building in marketing of the local products.
- The Maftool manufacturing unit was rehabilitated by employing 25 women.
- Five women’s cooperatives were supported to obtain accreditation from the Ministry of Economy in order to increase the capacity of their local products, and the issuance of municipal licenses (professional practicing licenses) to facilitate marketing of their products.
- Five women’s cooperatives were involved in workshops to exchange best practices with other similar cooperatives.

**Outcome 4.2: Purchasing and collective marketing**

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- Fresh and processed vegetables from 100 farmers and from women’s cooperatives were purchased. 24% of these producers were women.

**Outcome 4.3: Mechanization and agro-processing**

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- A compost plant to serve farmers in Qalqiylia governorate was established.
- Nine small dairy processing units were rehabilitated.

**Outcome 4.4: Promotion of local products**

The following outputs and results were realized for this achieved:

- Ten exhibitions were organized to promote and market women’s products.
- A fixed point of sale in Ramallah was opened to promote local produce to a broader section of consumers.
- Logistical support was provided in packaging 2,500 hardboard boxes, thus increasing the
chances of accessing the local market.

- Eight samples of Palestinian products were shipped during the visit to Dubai, for the purpose of marketing.
- A documentary on cooperative products was produced.

In the fifth strategic goal, the following outcomes were achieved:

**Outcome 5.1: Staff training**

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 30 PARC staff and Board members participated in a 40 hours training course on a rights-based approach (international humanitarian law and human rights law).
- 30 PARC staff members attended a 10 hours training course on advocacy skills and how to defend farmers’ rights.
- Teams were trained on the application of a human rights-based approach in the internal work environment and rights-based planning for 2016.

**Outcome 5.2: Developing policies and procedures**

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- The Manual on the Agricultural Monitoring and Evaluation System in PARC was developed.
- A code of conduct for PARC staff was developed.
- A manual for volunteerism at PARC was created.
- A manual for the application of a human rights-based approach in agricultural sector organizations was developed.
- A series of special policies related to best practice were developed.

**Outcome 5.3: Improving media and telecommunications**

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

- 200 new press releases were issued on PARC activities and projects; they were published in various media channels.
- Four radio spots on agricultural land registration, the risks of failing to register land and property transfers were broadcasted.
- 100 television interviews were done with the participation of PARC on the agricultural sector, fishing sector, national products, water, reconstruction issues, the use of pesticides, Israeli violations in access-restricted areas, the objectives of the Green Gaza campaign, agricultural land registration, social security, settlements, projects, prisoners, house demolition, and the role of civil society and NGOs.
• 100 radio interviews on Al-Quds, Alwan, Al-Mahaba, Ajial, Al-Hayat, Al-Salam, and Kul al-Nas were done with the participation of PARC. Topics focused on stone-cutting factories, social security campaigns, environmental campaigns, olive picking, tree planning campaigns, situations in the agricultural sector, the water crisis in Gaza, national products, the suffering of fishermen and farmers in Gaza, legal use of land and land laws.
• 7 documentaries about PARC projects were produced. The documentaries focused on water harvesting, empowerment of youth in the rural areas, improving the livelihoods of rural women, strengthening the agricultural sector, training agronomists, international human rights, and Palestinian laws related to land use, agricultural cooperatives and climate change.
• An electronic petition on the Avaaz website was launched calling for the end of the buffer zones policy.
• 5 murals and 1,500 posters explaining the objectives of the Green Gaza advocacy campaign and distributed them to Gaza governorates were designed and printed.
• 3,500 awareness raising brochures on water and rainwater harvesting systems, human rights etc. were prepared and printed.
• 60 pamphlets to livestock producers on milk production and the medicines recommended by the veterinaries were produced and distributed.
• 12 copies of the “Build Back Better (BBB)” manual were created, and distributed them through emails to partner organizations and associations.
• A detailed list of local and international organizations, which are active in agriculture and water sectors in Gaza, was prepared.

Outcome 5.4: Fundraising by ensuring diversity of resources

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

• Relations with the donor community were developed with more than 29 delegations from donor institutions including Christian Aid, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Care International, Save the Children International, Diakonia among others.
• Fifteen “new” projects were approved in 2016, in addition to three projects from previous years, with 34 projects completed during the year and 18 “extended” projects for the coming period.

Outcome 5.5: Developing logistical support and information and communication systems

The following outputs and results were achieved for this outcome:

• A detailed list local and international organizations which are active in agriculture and water sectors in Gaza was prepared and organized.
• Three training centers were equipped with libraries which have university books.
Owned Institutions and Partnerships
Company Identification:
Al-Reef Company has been established by PARC more than 23 years ago. The purpose behind the company was to build a model for marketing of fresh and processed agricultural and rural products. PARC believes that solving the agricultural marketing obstacles is the quickest way to increase investment in the agricultural sector.
Al-Reef Company is a good example aims at inspiring and encouraging private sector’s investors who refrain from investing in the agricultural sector due to the perceived high risk. The Company is owned by PARC and Arab Agronomists’ Association with equity capital of 813,000 Jordanian dinars. There are efforts to attract other associations to invest in the company so that farmers’ associations can contribute to defining the company’s marketing policy and its decision-making process.

Working Philosophy:
Marketing rural products still has a special place in PARC’s agenda, whether this was through direct marketing mechanisms, or through linking products with local and international markets. PARC seeks to open and enhance opportunities for small producers to access markets in a fair way, which in its turn enables farmers to upgrade their product’s quality and meet local and international market’s need.

Al-Reef’s strategy focuses on a number of themes aims at increasing the quantities of products marketed in international markets in particular, while asserting the importance of the local market as strategic for rural and agricultural products. According to this strategy, Al Reef Company cannot only be considered as a trader, but it also concerned with and follows the products’ quality within the producing chain.

The company thus provides guidance and highlights the importance of having licenses for organic products, the importance of conducting proper tests to insure producing products compatible with what is required in international markets where these products are exported, mainly fair trade markets in Europe, Canada, USA, New Zealand, Korea, and Japan. At the local level Al-Reef took part in many exhibitions and marketing days in most of the regions in West Bank. The company also serves scores of cooperatives comprising hundreds of farmers and small producers.

Achievements:
During 2016, a total of 176 tons of products were marketed. Olive oil was number one with 83 tons of oil marketed. Maftool came second with 66 tons; palm dates came third with 19 tons; followed by Almond (four tons), Thyme (one ton), and three tons of other products. The value of these transactions, both in local and international markets, reached 6,094,483 shekels.
The Company:
Reef Finance Company is a non-profit private stock company with capital of $5 million, of which $1.7 million have already been paid. PARC has the largest share of the paid capital, while cooperatives and development associations come next, followed by one of the banks available in Palestine and individual investors. The company is one of the main pillars of PARC’s current strategy. The Board looks forward to expand the company’s services by increasing its capital and recruiting the largest number possible of shareholders to provide services to sectors, in particular productive cooperatives.

The Company’s Achievements in 2016:
Although the company suffered a shortage of liquidity in 2016 which affected its capability to expand in certain areas, especially in Gaza, its financial performance indicators still showed the following:
- The company continued funding various sectors in West Bank and Gaza. The company offered 1,329 loans in 2016, bringing the accumulative number of loans distributed to 7,469. The bulk of the lending portfolio since it was established up to the end of 2016 was $41,174 million.
- Active loans were 3,052 by the end of 2016 compared to 2,901 loan at the end of 2015. Loans were distributed to various economic and service sectors, with focus continuing to be on the agricultural sector - which received 47% of the total portfolio compared with 56% in 2015. The commercial sector came second with 28% compared with 20.3% in 2015. Improving rural housing came third with 14% compared with 16.2% in 2015. The remaining percentages were distributed to other sectors.
Chapter Seven

Success Stories
Aya Dkaidek is from Gaza but lives in Jerusalem and she is married and she has three children. She did her Master’s degree on international studies from Birzeit University.

Since the childhood, Aya has loved to do artwork, whether painting or handcraft. Aya was not able to achieve her dream as she had to study, work and take care of her children later.

Three years ago, Aya started back doing activities including glass painting. She has been learning how to do this work for more than 20 years ago. Her family and friends have encouraged her to continue practicing these activities. Finally Aya started her own project through which she can practice here talents on glass and handcrafts. Aya can produce artworks which reflect her personality, and enabling her to achieve her dream. This dream finally came true through the Deprived Families Economic Empowerment Program (UNDP-DEEP).

The project enabled Aya to achieve her artwork in less time than usual. This enabled Aya to produce bigger quantities of products for the purpose of achieving high sales. As a result, the financial income has improved for Aya. With the benefit of the provided equipment and tools by the project, Aya’s art output increased hugely. Aya became able to finishing her work without needing to move to other places, thus she did not suffer the bad transportation.

Aya was able to meet the project’s initiating costs, and supporting her household financial needs. The project has boosted her self-confidence and rescued her from the cycle of poverty.

Speaking about the project, and how it has changed her life, Aya said: “Thanks God for this project. It enabled me to realize my dreams, to express myself with drawing, practice my hobby and to light all the artistic sense I have, and present to the public. People welcomed my work, which enable me to achieve good income.”

She continued, I feel more independence as a result of this success. I have been taking part in several exhibitions in Jerusalem. “This helps me to overcome the suffering of being away from my relatives in Gaza“.
“Finally I have a home! It has been my wish for more than two years, to feel secure and to have walls to protect me and my children from the weather and from strange people. You can see the satisfaction and happiness through my children’s eyes” said Mahmoud Abu Saied, expressing his gladness after being given a home from the “Livelihood recovery and food security of families harmed during the war on Gaza Strip” project.

Bassam 44 years old, from Wadi Salqa, supports a family consist of 11 members, six of which are children. He was one of those people who were injured during the war that accursed on Gaza strip. His 150 square meter house was totally demolished, and his four dunums of agricultural lands, planted with palm date and olive trees, were demolished by the occupation forces.

Bassam lost his home and source of income; he hasn’t much time to recover himself since he is the only one who supports his family. The only choice he had was to construct a temporary shelter using iron posts and nylon sheets to protect his family. This tent does not contain electricity or water. “It is not an adequate living area for human being,” as what Bassam describe it. The tent’s nylon sheets were full of holes that leak the rain and the sun. This will affect his children’s health negatively. Bassam and his son used to work every day at one of his relatives land in order to provide the food for his family. During the harsh winter days, Bassam’s children stayed at his relative’s houses separated each one alone. The children were sick most of the time in winter and summer, and their educational attainment has deteriorated.

One year later, the project of Sustainable livelihood, shelter and WASH support has launched to help those people who had badly affected by the war on Gaza. Bassam was one of the project’s beneficiaries, rescuing him from the situation he and his family were living in. The project had provided Bassam with a shelter surface 50-square meter consisting of two rooms, a kitchen, bathroom and living room. Despite the small home, Bassam feels grateful since the home has provided him and his family with a secure area. For any Palestinian citizen, a home is a symbol of resilience and determination, especially for people living in the border areas.

“No I can go to work, assured of the safety of my children and wife. I can now pay more attention to my work, my income has increased and I am waiting for the season to harvest my first production of peas I planted on my land. This shelter has gathered us again as one family, and my children’s achievement at school has improved. But just like any other Palestinian in Gaza, I dream of security and stability,” concluded Bassam with a ray of hope glittering in his eyes.
Chapter Seven

Annexes-A List of Projects in 2016
## List of Projects 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Start date</th>
<th>End date</th>
<th>status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driving Changes toward Growth &amp; Peace In Agricultural Sector in Palestine</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2,212,056</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2012/12/01</td>
<td>2016/12/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhancing Drought Resilience through Innovative Water Management in Gaza strip</td>
<td>Diakonia</td>
<td>945,297</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2013/10/01</td>
<td>2016/09/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening Livestock Holders’ Livelihoods in Area C (Rawasi) project</td>
<td>CARE International</td>
<td>3,415,492</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2013/11/01</td>
<td>2016/01/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expanding access of women’s cooperatives to domestic markets</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>230,188</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2014/01/01</td>
<td>2016/12/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhance the resilience of the marginalized and vulnerable</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>104,940</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2014/01/04</td>
<td>2016/12/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partnership for community-led action S.C</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>1,349,500</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2014/01/07</td>
<td>2016/06/30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable and equitable rural development FPSC</td>
<td>FPSC</td>
<td>1,727,900</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2014/01/12</td>
<td>2018/11/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair food security in Palestine</td>
<td>ACM</td>
<td>109,600</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2014/01/12</td>
<td>2016/11/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Implementing Organization</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of agriculture and recovery of livelihoods</td>
<td>Diakonie</td>
<td>297,547</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2015/01/01</td>
<td>2016/01/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable livelihood, shelter and WASH support</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>1,095,960</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/02/01</td>
<td>2016/07/31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business start-ups for youth in agriculture</td>
<td>Welfare Association</td>
<td>590,000</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/02/01</td>
<td>2017/03/31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving food security and enhancing resilience through optimize rehabilitation of Agricultural Infrastructure</td>
<td>Diakonie</td>
<td>998,400</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2015/04/01</td>
<td>2017/09/30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recovery and strengthening of agro-based women’s livelihoods</td>
<td>Action Aid</td>
<td>106,600</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/03/01</td>
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<tr>
<td>A green, a project for protection and development agricultural Land in Palestine</td>
<td>Wallonia - Brussels International</td>
<td>98,230</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2015/05/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhancing food security of vulnerable households subjected to 2014 War in Gaza</td>
<td>Grassroots</td>
<td>17,638</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/05/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empowerment of farmers targeted by the 2014 war on Gaza.</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>510,850</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/06/01</td>
<td>2016/01/31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
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<td>Amount</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security and livelihood recovery for vulnerable farmers</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>297,364</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/07/01</td>
<td>2016/06/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve access to markets for female and male FFV small scale Producers in west Bank</td>
<td>Oxfam GB</td>
<td>84,714</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>2015/05/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving livelihoods of marginalized rural farming communities</td>
<td>SIF</td>
<td>1,037,251.60</td>
<td>NIS</td>
<td>2015/07/01</td>
<td>2016/06/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed plantation project</td>
<td>APN</td>
<td>111,160</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/08/01</td>
<td>2016/03/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancing human rights-based approach to protect farmland</td>
<td>HR &amp; IHL Secretariat</td>
<td>97,850</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/08/01</td>
<td>2016/07/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From poor farmer to poor families</td>
<td>PARCIC</td>
<td>212,000</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/09/01</td>
<td>2016/02/28</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to farmer households living in the north of the Jordan valley</td>
<td>Overseas</td>
<td>223,952</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/09/01</td>
<td>2016/02/20</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the Socioeconomic situation and Eating habits for 24 women and their Families in the rural Community of Masha</td>
<td>Donostoa Udala - ACPP</td>
<td>31,020</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2015/12/01</td>
<td>2016/09/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support and exchange of knowledge among women of the Mediterranean</td>
<td>Junta de Andalucía (AACID)</td>
<td>36,800</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2015/03/01</td>
<td>2016/08/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Implementer</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing resilience and sustainable economic development</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>204,340</td>
<td>NIS</td>
<td>2015/12/07</td>
<td>2016/05/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote citizens’ resilience in areas subjected to occupation attacks</td>
<td>UNRWA</td>
<td>87,219</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2015/01/11</td>
<td>2016/02/28</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving the social and economic situation in Mesha village</td>
<td>AYTO DONOSTIA/ACPP</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2015/01/12</td>
<td>2016/01/10</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving the social and economic situation in Mesha village</td>
<td>ANDORRA/ACPP</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2015/01/12</td>
<td>2016/01/05</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winterization preparedness and improving resilience</td>
<td>Care International</td>
<td>212,020</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/01/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage the participation of women in productive and organizational activity in the rural community of Masha</td>
<td>ACPP/Galdakaoko Udala</td>
<td>11,221</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/01/01</td>
<td>2016/10/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving water availability in eastern Shijaeya</td>
<td>CCFD</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/03/01</td>
<td>2016/07/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction of damaged greenhouses</td>
<td>PARCIC</td>
<td>438,337.50</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/04/01</td>
<td>2016/10/31</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>组织实施</td>
<td>金额</td>
<td>货币</td>
<td>开始日期</td>
<td>结束日期</td>
<td>状态</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the steadfastness of Jerusalem youth and creating job opportunities for them.</td>
<td>Arab Fund</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/04/01</td>
<td>2016/06/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprived families economic empowerment program- DEEP- Jerusalem</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>493,350</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/05/01</td>
<td>2016/04/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable Palestinian communities</td>
<td>Oxfam - EU</td>
<td>250,655</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/05/01</td>
<td>2019/04/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing the livelihoods of marginalized female-headed households</td>
<td>Grassroots</td>
<td>26,990</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/05/01</td>
<td>2017/04/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the capacities of 82 Palestinian women and accompany the promotion of 35 fair and equitable microbusiness</td>
<td>Ajuntament de Barcelona</td>
<td>27,800</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/01/01</td>
<td>2016/06/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving, rehabilitation and winterizing of vulnerable and inadequate Shettlers in Jordan valley</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>248,167.50</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/07/01</td>
<td>2017/01/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness at all levels of service in civil society</td>
<td>Medecins du Monde-France</td>
<td>8,880</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/05/01</td>
<td>2017/03/31</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Supplier</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian action for the protection of the population of Area C</td>
<td>ACPP</td>
<td>173,967.88</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/06/01</td>
<td>2017/05/31</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate support to WWTP collapse affected farmers in Gaza City</td>
<td>Oxfam GB</td>
<td>242,764</td>
<td>NIS</td>
<td>2016/07/15</td>
<td>2016/11/15</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment of youth in rural areas in north Gaza (Beit Lahia)</td>
<td>Palestine 33</td>
<td>5,540</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/09/01</td>
<td>2016/11/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The productive families economic empowerment program DEEP 2</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/07/01</td>
<td>2017/07/31</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide support to livelihoods across the West Bank and Gaza</td>
<td>Care International</td>
<td>1,385,050</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/08/15</td>
<td>2018/04/15</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water for Zababdeh people</td>
<td>Ixelles Elsene</td>
<td>98,134.80</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/11/01</td>
<td>2017/11/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing an agribusiness accelerator</td>
<td>Welfare Association</td>
<td>252,900</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/11/01</td>
<td>2018/01/31</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing equitable agricultural production and marketing</td>
<td>Oxfam GB/ SIDA</td>
<td>88,540</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/07/01</td>
<td>2017/06/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving Palestinian small producers access to and power in High Value Fruit and Small ruminant Value Chain</td>
<td>Oxfam GB/ DFAT</td>
<td>240,215</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/09/01</td>
<td>2017/08/31</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Implementation Organization</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job and income generation for refugee women</td>
<td>CTM</td>
<td>52,250</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/11/01</td>
<td>2017/06/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To strengthen economic skills for 50 Palestinian women in Al-Naqoura</td>
<td>ACPP</td>
<td>40,954</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>2016/12/01</td>
<td>2017/05/31</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARC expanding access by women’s cooperatives to domestic markets</td>
<td>C.A</td>
<td>49,063</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/12/01</td>
<td>2017/11/30</td>
<td>Continuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving the Resilience of Al jiftlik community and raising the preparedness level in winter season in the Jordan valley</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>2016/02/01</td>
<td>2016/06/30</td>
<td>Finished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Certificate of Compliance with the Palestinian NGOs Code of Conduct

The Compliance Council decided in its session No. 15 on 8/10/2016 to grant

Agricultural Development Association (PARC)
Registered with the Ministry of Interior (Reg. No. 2069)

Certificate of Compliance for Two Years

Ghassan Kasabreh
Director of the NGO Development Center

Mohammed Muntasir Al Tayees
Chairman of the Compliance Council
Financial Report
Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Development Association - PARC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion
In our opinion, Agricultural Development Association (hereinafter “PARC”) financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the PARC as December 31, 2016 and, its activities and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited
PARC’s financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016;
- the statement of activities and changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence
We are independent of the PARC in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the PARC’s financial reporting process.
Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Development Association - PARC

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Auditors’ responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
26 July, 2017
Ramallah, Palestine
## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non - current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant, and equipment (4)</td>
<td>5,366,265</td>
<td>5,477,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments in associates and subsidiaries (5)</td>
<td>2,668,800</td>
<td>2,668,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non - current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,035,065</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,146,010</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable (6)</td>
<td>742,128</td>
<td>1,154,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions receivable (7)</td>
<td>504,951</td>
<td>882,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalent (8)</td>
<td>1,469,724</td>
<td>2,207,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,716,803</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,244,019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,751,868</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,390,029</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted net assets</td>
<td>6,573,252</td>
<td>7,505,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily restricted net assets (9)</td>
<td>614,887</td>
<td>912,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,188,139</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,417,820</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non- current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for end-of-service indemnity and provident fund (10)</td>
<td>505,663</td>
<td>526,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non- current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>505,663</strong></td>
<td><strong>526,740</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to banks (11)</td>
<td>2,264,523</td>
<td>2,455,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable (12)</td>
<td>717,241</td>
<td>938,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current liabilities (13)</td>
<td>76,302</td>
<td>52,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,058,066</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,445,469</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,563,729</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,972,209</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets and liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,751,868</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,390,029</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The notes on pages 8 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.
The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 23, 2017.

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Hashem Barahmeh
Treasurer

Dr. Naser Abu Al-atta
Chairman
### Changes in unrestricted net assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>67,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>614,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total grants &amp; revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>236,890</strong></td>
<td><strong>682,193</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released from temporarily restricted net assets</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>10,968,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total unrestricted revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,169,555</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,650,305</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses

Higher revenues and better competitiveness opportunities for Palestinian products  
Holding the occupation accountable towards Palestinian rights related to the agricultural sector and rural areas  
Creating and enabling legal environment and governmental policies for the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas  
Enhancing the role of agricultural cooperatives and grassroots institutions working in agriculture and rural development  
Enhancing PARC’s efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and accountability  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher revenues and better competitiveness opportunities for Palestinian products</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>6,901,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding the occupation accountable towards Palestinian rights related to the agricultural sector and rural areas</td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>1,002,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating and enabling legal environment and governmental policies for the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>75,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing the role of agricultural cooperatives and grassroots institutions working in agriculture and rural development</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>2,763,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing PARC’s efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and accountability</td>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>1,069,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,101,352</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,812,658</strong></td>
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</table>

### Net change in unrestricted net assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net change in unrestricted net assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>(931,797)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(162,353)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Changes in temporarily restricted net assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants and donations received</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>10,046,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released from temporarily restricted net assets</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>10,968,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency variances</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>214,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer (from) to contribution receivable</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>189,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net changes in temporarily restricted net assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>(297,884)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(946,664)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Total change in net assets during the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total change in net assets during the year</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1,229,681)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(1,109,017)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The notes on pages 8 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.