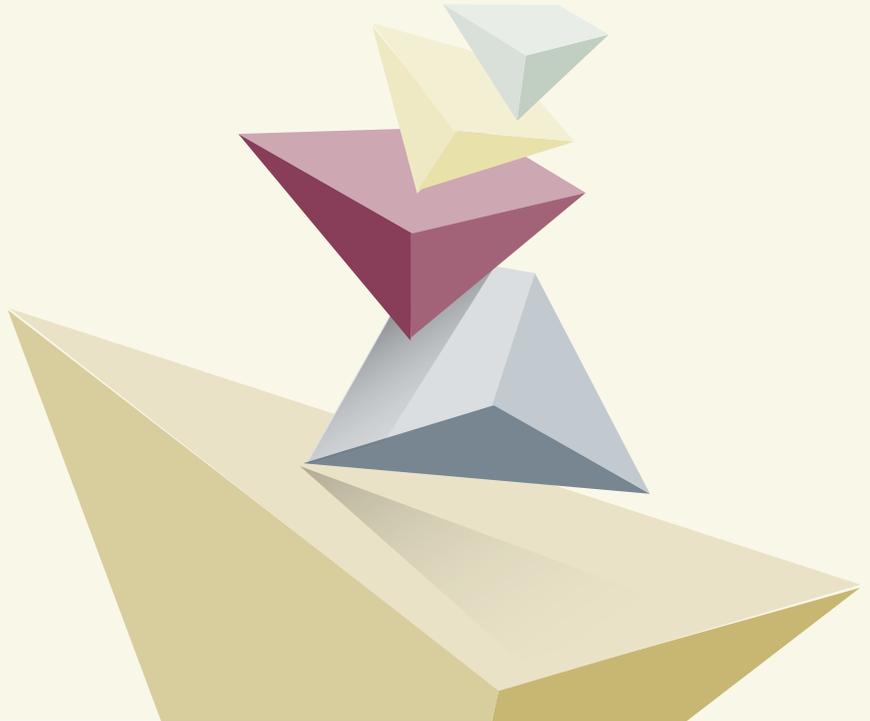


Annual Report



2015



ANNUAL REPORT

2015



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 / parc-gaza@parc.ps

Branch	Tel	Fax
Head Office - Ramallah	O22963840	O22963850
Head Office - Gaza	O82805040	O82805039
Ramallah Office	O22952650	O22952650
Jerusalem Office	O25833818	O25831898
Jericho Office	O22327296	O22327298
Salfit Office	O92515220	O92515220
Al – Zababdeh Office	O42510461	O42510461
Nablus Office	O92380912	O92380912
Tulkarem Office	O92675944	O92675944
Azzoun Office	O92900874	O92900874
Hebron Office	O22294585	O22290288
Bethlehem Office	O22770812	O22750388

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

Name	Board Title	Location
Dr. Nassir Abu Al Atta	Chairman	Gaza
Husam Abu Faris	Deputy Chairman	Ramallah
Dr. Mohamad Brigheith	Treasure	Ramallah
Basel Abu Duqa	Deputy Treasurer	Gaza
Sameeh Mohsen	General Secretary	Nablus
Manal Al- Shamali	Member	Gaza / Jabalia
Khalil Qankar	Member	Beit Jala
Nassir Al-Far	Member	Gaza
Salah Zahran	Member	Jerusalem
Mohammed Alnaqa	Member	Gaza / Khan Yunis
Lutafi Abu Hasish	Member	Bethlehem
Ghassan Ghanem	Member	Tulkarm
Duha Ghunaim	Member	Salfit

Supervision Committee

Name	Board Title	Location
Ahlam Alkhdar	Member	Nablus
Ahmad Sawaftah	Member	Tubas
Saher Sarsor	Member	Salfit
Ayad Albatnij	Member	Shuja'ieh
Mahmod Abu Ajena	Member	Beit Lahia

Table of Contents

Chapter I: An Overview of PARC's External Work Environment	7
The political situation in general:	8
The humanitarian situation: economic difficulties and social deterioration	11
The agricultural situation in Palestine:	13
Chapter II: Governance	19
Chapter III: Directions for 2016	23
Chapter IV: Achievements	27
Chapter V: Targeted Locations and Beneficiaries	47
Targeted locations in 2015:	48
Target beneficiaries:	49
Chapter VI: Secondary Companies and Partnerships	51
Al-Reef for Investment and Agricultural Marketing in 2015:	52
REEF finance in 2015:	52
Relationship with universities and academic institutions:	53
Chapter VII: Support Gaza Campaign	55
Chapter VIII: Success Stories	57
Chapter IX: Appendices	61
List of ongoing projects for 2015	61
A summary of the most important achievements of 2015 compared with 2014	66
Financial Report	73

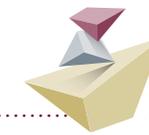




Chapter I:

An Overview of PARC's External

Work Environment



The Political Situation in General

The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has acknowledged that the Palestinian people have been living through half a century of Israeli occupation and, as a result of Israeli practices, feel a sense of frustration about the lack of a political solution. In 2015 the political landscape in the Palestinian territories looked bleaker than ever before. While the Palestinian internal division persists, the Israeli occupation is becoming more entrenched and the question of Palestine is largely diminishing in regional and international arenas. Some achievements and breakthroughs were overshadowed by setbacks on every level.

On a national level:

1. Palestine continued its efforts to accede to international conventions and instruments, notably the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
2. The wave of popular unrest that engulfed the Palestinian territories demonstrated a shift in the nature of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in the engagement of Israeli settlers in confrontations alongside the emergence of a “new generation” of Palestinians.
3. The popular unrest called the future of the Palestinian national project and intra-factional activities into question yet again. It also surprised Israel, the occupying state, and was an embarrassment to the Palestinian national movement, including the Palestinian leadership, factions, and elite.
4. The Palestinian leadership was isolated from the general public mood and failed to adopt effective steps. It also failed to convene the Palestinian National Council, achieve national reconciliation or bring the internal division to an end.
5. The Palestinian national consensus government failed to control the Gaza Strip, causing the humanitarian crisis in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to deteriorate further.
6. Many violations of freedom and human rights were documented.
7. The government strained the fiscal budget by engaging in several ineffective reshuffles. In an attempt to address the budget crisis, the government imposed more taxes on citizens. Combined with the upsurge in prices and deductions from the salaries of civil servants hired by the Palestinian Authority, these taxes exacerbated the suffering of the population.

On the level of the Israeli occupation:

Israeli occupation policies against the Palestinian territories escalated during 2015. These policies were manifested in the following:

1. **Israeli violations and aggressive practices:** There were many acts of Israeli aggression in 2015, notably the arson attack against the Dawabsheh family in Duma village, east of Nablus, in addition to extrajudicial executions and cold-blooded killings. These events provide indisputable proof of the Israeli occupation government’s racist, right-wing approach of religious extremism, political arrogance, and utter disregard for the most basic norms of human rights. As a result of these violations and practices:
 - a. Over 181 Palestinians, including 32 children, were shot dead by Israeli forces and settlers. These cases were mostly classified as cold-blooded killings or extrajudicial executions.
 - b. Over 16,260 Palestinians were shot and injured or suffered from tear gas inhalation as Israeli forces used excessive force against them.
 - c. Israel continued to refuse to release the bodies of 48 Palestinians killed during the recent wave of unrest unless Palestinian families and society agreed to a set of conditions that can only be described as humiliating.
 - d. Israeli forces conducted an unprecedented and sweeping campaign of detention, detaining 6,830 Palestinians, including 2,179 children and a large number of women. The number of Palestinian administrative detainees has increased significantly. The administrative detention of 75 percent of the detainees was extended several times.
 - e. Israel systematically violated the August 2014 ceasefire agreement, infiltrating into the Gaza Strip, opening fire at Palestinians, and detaining Palestinian patients, students, and businessmen traveling via the Beit Hanoun (Erez) border crossing and fishermen sailing off the shore of the Gaza Strip.
2. **Upsurge in attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians:**
 - a. Israeli settlers carried out over 898 attacks in 2015, a figure that is considerably higher than in 2013 and 2014.
 - b. The attacks highlight the terrorist and racist nature of the settlers, who are protected by the extremist Israeli right-wing government that condones these attacks.
 - c. Jerusalem was the main Palestinian area targeted by settlers with a total of 315 attacks. Hebron came second with a total of 195 attacks by settlers against Palestinians. These attacks were intended to seize land for Judaization purposes.





- d. Israeli settlers intruded into and desecrated Palestinian religious and archeological sites in over 265 attacks documented in 2015. A further 231 settler attacks against Palestinian property, including houses, vehicles, stores and institutions, were also documented in 2015.

3. Restrictions on the movement of people and goods:

- a. Israel set up more than 84 military checkpoints throughout the West Bank and East Jerusalem, bringing the total number of checkpoints to 598. At the beginning of 2015, there were a total of 514 checkpoints, earth mounds, cement blocks, and agricultural gates. The number of checkpoints and barriers jumped to 607 at the end of 2015.
- b. There was no significant change in the status of closed commercial crossings along the Gaza borders in 2015, with the exception of the Karm Abu Salem (Kerem Shalom) border crossing. This was the only border crossing that continued to operate in accordance with pre-Gaza war procedures for operating hours, number of truckloads, and the quality and quantity of goods allowed through.
- c. Israel continued to prevent the entry of many commodities, goods, raw materials, equipment and machinery into the Gaza Strip. Israel prevented the delivery of construction materials into Gaza, except for controlled amounts of goods including cement, gravel and steel construction bars in line with the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) devised by the former United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry.
- d. The Karm Abu Salem border crossing was closed for 133 days in 2015, accounting for 36 percent of the year.

4. Settlement expansion and land confiscation:

Israeli settlement activity in 2015 was extensive and extremely detrimental to the two-state solution. It was designed to create facts on the ground and undermine the prospects for the establishment of a viable and geographically contiguous Palestinian state. **The most important features of this policy are detailed below:**

- a. Settlement construction and expansion was concentrated in Israeli settlements on the western side of the apartheid separation wall, mainly in the area between the route of the wall and the Green Line (1967 borders).

- b. A total of 4,904 new settlement units were approved, accounting for 64 percent of the total number of settlement units.
- c. The Israeli occupation authorities published tenders and approved the construction of 2,939 settlement units in settlements located on the eastern side of the apartheid separation wall.
- d. As part of its vigorous efforts to expand existing settlements and construct new ones, Israel provided official funding for the construction of 1,300 new settler units. Rescinding a ban on settlement construction, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government announced a plan to construct 55,000 settlement units across the Palestinian territories, especially in the E1 zone between the West Bank settlement bloc of Maale Adumim and East Jerusalem. The plan is designed to break the territorial contiguity between the north and south of the West Bank.
- e. The Israeli government constructed 7,683 new settlement units in isolated settlements, accounting for 61 percent of all constructed units. It also legalized 20 settlement outposts and constructed others.
- f. The Israeli government seized large tracts of land covering an area of 6,386 dunums across the West Bank. Israeli bulldozers leveled another 9,564 dunums across the West Bank, especially in Bethlehem, Hebron, and East Jerusalem.
- g. Settlement activity was focused on the construction of an extensive road network that links settlements at the expense of land belonging to Palestinians.

The humanitarian situation: economic difficulties and social deterioration

A report published by OCHA described the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the humanitarian crisis caused by the occupation and its practices for more than 50 years. The report identified four dimensions of this crisis: (1) the weak protection of civilians; (2) forced displacement; (3) the undermining of resilience; and (4) restrictions on access to services. The report cited the following indicators:

- About 350 thousand people live in 67 localities in the West Bank that are vulnerable to settler violence. About 282 thousand children are in need of psychosocial support and 1400 detained boys require legal assistance.
- Around 8,000 people living in 61 localities in the West Bank are at risk of





forced displacement; 11,000 demolition orders are pending in Area C with the prospect of forced displacement of thousands of Palestinians.

- Around 40 percent of Gaza's population receive water for 5-8 hours every three days, while all Gazans suffer from electricity power outages for very long periods. Approximately 294,000 women need protection services for gender-based violence.

Therefore, 84 percent of Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem stated that 2015 was a very bad year for them.

The performance of the Palestinian economy during 2015

Palestinian GDP grew to \$7.75 billion, an increase of 3.5 percent compared with 2014, per capita GDP rose by 0.05 percent compared with 2014, and the average index of consumer prices rose by 1.43 percent compared with the previous year.

Palestinian labor market indicators:

All initial indicators pointed to an increase of 6 percent in the total number of employees in the local Palestinian labor market during 2015 compared with 2014. Also, the number of Palestinians working in Israel increased to 11.1 percent of total employment compared with 10.7 percent during 2014. Some 33 percent of employees working in the Palestinian private sector are paid a monthly wage less than the minimum wage (1450 Israeli shekels).

Unemployment: Levels of unemployment remain high despite falling to 26.6 percent in 2015 compared with 27.5 percent in 2014. Unemployment in Gaza is still the highest at 42.7 percent in general, but exceeds 60 percent and growing among young people and graduates. Around 25 percent of Palestinians are living in poverty compared with 2014, of which 13 percent live in extreme poverty on less than the 1832 shekels of the designated poverty line.

The World Bank has recommended that the Palestinian Authority should address the financial challenges by reducing the wage bill, improving tax collection, and continuing to push forward with reforms to the health sector and electricity supplies. However, the salary crisis for government employees in Gaza is worsening and Gazans lack health and electricity services. This clearly indicates the failure of relying on the advice of the World Bank to adopt an open market policy rather than building the resilience of the population.

Despite the growth in GDP, many economic and social problems exist, primarily poverty and unemployment; more than 125 thousand families are registered as receiving aid from the Ministry for Social Development, an increase of 94 percent compared with 2011. In addition, there is a chronic deficit in the trade balance,

public debt burdens have increased, and there is a budget deficit caused by the volume of expenditure being greater than income.

The Palestinian Authority's budget demonstrated structural problems in 2015 in the nature and quality of interventions: budget contributions to address poverty and unemployment were reduced while spending on the security sector remained high compared with that in other productive and services sectors.

Growth of 3.8 percent is projected in 2016 if the status quo prevails, or growth may increase by up to 7 percent if there is political reconciliation and the Israeli restrictions on the Palestinian economy are lifted. Alternatively, if the situation deteriorates, growth of 2 percent may be anticipated. Projections for unemployment range from 23.1 percent in the best case to 27.5 percent at worst.

Social crises and adverse effects in 2015 resulted from the decline in the economy due to reduced foreign aid, the aggression and practices of the Israeli occupation, and poor overall performance. Despite the lack of accurate data on crime in Palestine in general, particularly Gaza, the police in the West Bank and the prosecution in Gaza dealt with around 40,000 cases, including 82 murder cases in the West Bank and Gaza, 3277 cases of theft in the West Bank, and 1254 cases of drug dealing or drug abuse, with an increase in fraud crimes. Suicide rates also rose during 2015: there were 18 cases in the West Bank, with a record of more than 425 cases of attempted suicide, including 306 females.

The agricultural situation in Palestine:

In 2015 the labor force in the agricultural sector was 11 percent in the West Bank; it was 10 percent in the Gaza Strip compared with 8 percent in 2014. The contribution of agriculture to GDP rose to approximately 4.5 percent in 2015 versus 3.9 percent in 2014 as a result of implementing agricultural projects during the year. Nevertheless, agriculture remains a key target of the occupation and also lacks adequate support from the Palestinian Authority.

The Israeli army uprooted more than 18 thousand trees, of which more than 13 thousand were olive trees, some believed to be hundreds of years old, and more than 34 thousand trees are under threat of being uprooted. A total of 6569 dunums of land were vandalized or destroyed throughout the year.

Israeli occupation aircraft sprayed toxic substances on hundreds of agricultural dunums to the east of Khan Younis and al Wasta governorates, completely destroying 285 dunums of spinach and pea crops.





The agricultural sector in the West Bank faces many challenges because the measures implemented by the Israeli occupation deprive farmers of their fertile land and sufficient water. Government policies to support the sector and tackle the inefficient use of agricultural resources are absent. There is limited agricultural land and water supply to the agricultural sector, soil is damaged by the excessive use of agricultural fertilizers and chemicals to fight against diseases and pests, and other obstacles are climate change or natural disasters such as floods and drought. The sector also suffers from a weak legal framework and lack of funding, exacerbated by the division between Gaza and the West Bank. Technology and agricultural research are weak, while marketing faces problems related to quality, competitiveness and lack of control over borders to export to overseas markets. The sector is allocated only one percent of the budget and the policies of the Palestinian Authority fail to promote investment in agriculture or provide good infrastructure. The government has not fulfilled its pledge to establish a contingency fund to support farmers.

In the Gaza Strip, the Agricultural Development Association (PARC) developed a new vision for the reconstruction of the agricultural sector as “a healthy and economically viable agricultural sector, with agricultural communities that are resilient, food secure and less vulnerable to potential risks by completing recovery and reconstruction based on the principle of “building in a better way” and conforming to human rights standards”. However, interventions are still very limited. Farmers could have exported about 13 thousand tons of vegetables this year to the West Bank, but the process was not viable due to complex Israeli procedures.

In Gaza, the fishing sector was particularly hard hit in 2015. The Israeli navy opened fire directly on fishermen at sea on 159 occasions, resulting in the death of a fisherman and the injury of 21 others, in addition to arresting 70 fishermen, including seven children, and seizing 26 boats during the year, only four of which were released. The risk posed by the Israeli navy has prevented fishermen from doing their job and sailing out to sea. Palestinian fishermen are limited to a fishing area of six nautical miles and most of the Israeli assaults occur within this permitted area.

The Gaza Strip under siege and under divided authority in 2015

Gaza is still under the control of Hamas and its “shadow government” has not accomplished anything more than the collection of fees and taxes. Reconstruction remains stalled, the electricity crisis has worsened, employee salaries are in crisis, and signs of poverty, extreme poverty and high unemployment are widespread. The Rafah crossing, the only crossing for the people of the Gaza Strip to the outside

world, was closed for 344 days during 2015. It opened for only 21 days because of the refusal of Hamas to hand the crossing over to Palestinian Authority forces.

More than one year since it was launched, the reconstruction process continues to falter amidst political blackmail and administrative complexities, in addition to the slow fulfillment by donors of their pledges. It is estimated that only 30 percent of donor commitments have been paid. Israel is the main obstacle to the reconstruction process because of the restrictions imposed on imports of vital materials. During 2015, this process was characterized by poor political and security conditions, slow fulfillment of pledges by donors, uncertainty and inaccessibility of information, and the emergence of corruption and nepotism. According to the latest reports, a total of 171,000 cases of damages have been recorded and about 75 percent of the rubble has been removed.

The UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Nikolay Mladenov, identified three major challenges facing the Gaza Strip:

First, the reconstruction process, where he noted that the UN is active in overseeing the reconstruction process and has attempted to develop a reconstruction mechanism agreed by the parties, with the help of former Special Coordinator Robert Serry, to meet the economic and social needs of the Gaza population.

The second challenge is to supply the basic needs of the Gaza population starting with electricity, water, and housing, to improve services, and to ensure the opening of the crossings and freedom of movement for citizens and goods; these issues are all interconnected.

The third challenge is to create an economic climate for rebuilding, the creation of greater opportunities, and economic recovery for the residents of the Gaza Strip, focusing on building hope and granting residents a decent standard of living. Mladenov did not mention the negative effects of the blockade imposed for several years on the Gaza Strip. The blockade and other measures, in addition to the political division, are responsible for most Gazans living under poverty and in conditions of violence resulting from the intensity and magnitude of the stress of living in deteriorating living and economic conditions.

Palestinian civil society in 2015:

There are about 2800 civil society organizations working in Palestine, of which 57 percent are geographically confined within a certain area, and 60 percent are grassroots community organizations. The lack of sectoral specialization in Palestinian civil society organizations is a feature for concern. The main





requirements of these organizations are the identification of identity and roles, knowledge-sharing and dissemination for capacity building, and the creation of an enabling environment for participation in policy dialogue, local governance and innovation. Constraints include the lack of recognized social space for civil society organizations to participate in governance and policy dialogue, competition, lack of confidence, limited legitimacy and poor communication with grassroots beneficiaries, the exclusive focus on providing services, dependence on donors and politicians, working in isolation and failing to engage in innovation.

During 2015 civil society organizations engaged in some significant activities involving policy dialogue, service delivery, capacity building, the promotion of cooperative and collective action frameworks, and coordination between the various bodies. However, they faced many challenges: intense competition for funding sources with a clear change in trends, a high demand for services due to the deterioration in social and economic conditions, and adjusting relationships with their bases and grassroots members. Civil society also faced challenges from the weak legal and institutional environment resulting from the division, the reduced space for freedom, and the infringement of rights by Palestinian Authority forces and institutions. The Prime Minister's statement on the work of civil society organizations and their funding, accusing them indirectly of financial and administrative corruption, was condemned.

The Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO) described this statement as an assault on the freedom of civil work and rights. Decrees by law on the work of civil society were issued, in addition to decrees and decisions issued by the President's office on the formation of specialized bodies or advisory committees. The Palestinian government of Prime Minister Hamdallah also amended regulations at a time when several official parties are supervising the financial and administrative performance of NGOs to ensure that they adhere to the objectives for which they were licensed. The regulations amended and approved by the Council included those on non-profit companies No. 3 of 2010.

These amendments aimed to scrutinize and undermine the work of non-profit corporations and their freedom to perform their activities independently by making the Council of Ministers the reference to ascertain funding sources for these institutions and how funding should be spent. Another technical committee of representatives of ministries and competent authorities was formed to study the legal framework of charities and non-governmental organizations and strengthen the powers of these authorities and ministries to oversee the affairs of charities. PNGO views these two decrees as a departure from the commitments and obligations of the Palestinian government to respect and protect the right

to freely form charities and civil bodies as stipulated in both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

General framework of the report:

The annual report reviews the achievements and failures of 2015, taking into account crucial developments in the internal and external environments of the organization and its ongoing efforts at restructuring. Two major developments took place in the external environment: changes in the conflict with occupation, as previously explained, which poses challenges that must be taken into account. The second development includes the launch of the post-2015 development agenda, which adopts a human rights approach, a "disaster risk reduction" approach and the concept of resilience, mainly with regard to climate change

and its effects. This redrafts the agenda of goals and policies on agricultural development.

While reviewing the organization's interventions for 2015 and preparing the plan for 2016, we discovered that the interventions still fail to respond to our organization's strategy based on a rights-based approach. While assessing the causes that impede progress in achieving this strategy, we identified the following:

1. The continuation of the humanitarian and emergency situation in the Gaza Strip and West Bank with the outbreak of the Jerusalem uprising;
2. Weaknesses in the legal structure in enforcing the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people due to the continued division, while the absence of the Legislative Council encroaches upon freedoms. The enactment of laws by private decisions and decrees does not respect fundamental rights and is overtly conflicts with international law and with the Palestinian Basic Law;
3. The projects proposed by donors address only emergency and humanitarian interventions and the potential to expand the responsiveness for those interventions is very limited;
4. PARC employees and volunteers still need further training to improve their capacities and refine their skills to deal with interventions from a human rights perspective; this is what Palestine lacks in general.
5. A lack of coordination with human rights organizations and limitations on the role of these institutions to pursue violations by either the Palestinians or the Israelis.





Chapter II:

Governance



The following is a summary of the most important issues addressed by the Board of Directors during 2015.

The Board of Directors held nine key sessions in 2015, in addition to many minor and informal sessions that usually coincided with visits by the Chairman of the Board to the West Bank. The agenda focused on the following issues:

1. Working policies and manuals

- Procurement policy guidelines were revised, especially on tendering. Some amendments were requested to guarantee greater participation by the Board of Directors.
- The Board of Directors praised the initiative of the executive management to improve many of the policies and work procedures so as to embody best organizational practice and enhance the quality of the administration and services provided.

2. Relationship with target groups: Members of the Board participated in several field visits and workshops set up by the organization or invited by other parties, whether to headquarters or to the governorates.

3. Relationship with donors: The Board met with donors in several meetings in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

4. Solidarity with the Palestinian people: The Board continued to receive delegations of solidarity with the Palestinian people and accompanied them on field visits to the West Bank.

5. Relationship with PARC spin-offs:

- The Board decided to increase the number of representatives of PARC shares in the Al Reef Finance Company from two to three and nominated them in accordance with the requirements of the Palestinian Monetary Authority.
- The Board of Directors advised the management of Al Reef to conduct an evaluation of the entire company.
- The relationship with savings and credit cooperatives was regulated in accordance with the signed agreements and obligations to donors.
- The Board of Directors reviewed and closed all completed agreements with cooperatives and reorganized the situation in accordance with the obligations of the institution and its sources.

- The Board of Directors approved the finance plan of Al Reef to be re-registered and licensed as a nonprofit corporation, opening the door to new contributions from banks, productive cooperatives and other organizations, and the private sector.

6. Financial and administrative reporting: Both the administrative and financial reports for 2014 were approved.

7. Annual plans:

- The Board approved the annual plan and human resources plan for 2015.
- The Board approved the property plan for 2015.

8. Governance and administration:

- The annual general assembly meeting was held to approve the administrative and financial reports and the Board of Directors' reports.
- All amendments to the bylaws were adopted and recommended to the general assembly for approval.
- The Board of Directors revised and selected the active membership in the organization. It recommended that the general assembly re-examine the membership of 14 members whose membership had been suspended, in cooperation with the general assembly's membership committee.

9. Properties: The Board followed up issues related to properties and reviewed several suggestions and proposals for partnership with external parties with the aim of enhancing property revenues.

10. Finance and banks: The Board discussed and signed the bank facilities agreement for the organization for 2015.

11. Communication between the West Bank and Gaza: Members of the Board of Directors in Gaza and the Chairman held several visits in the West Bank to discuss the organization and improve communications.

12. Monitoring and follow-up: Several field visits took place, contracts were reviewed, and direct support and advice were given to the executive management to ensure the best level of services to the target groups.

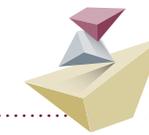




Chapter III:

Directions

for 2016



The strategic plan was revised based on the achievements of recent years and the new sustainable development goals, in addition to analysis of financial conditions nationally, regionally and internationally. The organization's internal environmental was also reviewed to revise the priorities of the target groups. The direction of the organization based on the results of the analysis and review is as follows:

1. Poverty is increasing in Palestine, including extreme poverty, particularly in marginalized areas.
2. Unemployment rates are rising, particularly in the Gaza Strip with the suspension of the reconstruction process, and due to the economic recession faced by the whole region. Other factors are the Al Quds Intifada and the economic and financial policies of the Israeli government.
3. The rise in the number of families and cases in receipt of aid from the Ministry of Social Development.
4. The ongoing contraction of the national economy, particularly productivity, due to closures, the inability to work in Area C, and delays in the reconstruction of economic sectors in Gaza.
5. Growing need for small enterprises due to the high cost of living and unemployment rates.
6. Shortfall in funding for civil organizations as funding from donors declines and the channeling of some funds directly to the government.
7. Restrictions on civil organizations to sideline them and remove them from the circle of influence.
8. The effects of currency fluctuation on the basket of PARC services.
9. The organization may be forced to reconsider some financing policies due to the funding crisis.
10. The organization might take significant steps and decisions in response to developments in the financing environment.

As a result of this analysis and reflection on PARC's work, the priorities for 2016 were defined as follows:

1. Review work and administrative structures to guarantee a stable organization.
2. Complete the organization's plans to achieve financial self-sufficiency with regard to retaining professional staff and interventions, particularly in response to the adopted strategy.
3. In parallel with the review of the organizational structure, we will also assist

our secondary organizations to develop their services and support PARC strategy in serving target sectors and groups.

4. Completion of the fundraising strategy and opening up more opportunities for the organization to enter into new financing relationships.
5. Continue work to improve access by farmers to land, especially in closed areas and land behind the apartheid separation wall.
6. Advocate for the rights of small producers in the agricultural sector, particularly their right to access national and overseas markets.
7. Focus on all interventions linked to the effects of climate change on agricultural development in Palestine.
8. Improve PARC property returns to exploit its contribution to serving the organization and achieving its goals.
9. Develop relationships and partnership with all solidarity movements concerned with the rights of the Palestinian people.
10. Monitor violations in the national market, particularly by settlements and Israeli products.
11. Improve efficiency in the internal environment to raise the quality of services provided.





Executive Summary:

This report covers the key achievements of PARC in 2015 and complements PARC's strategic "Driving Change" plan for 2014 to 2018. The aim of the plan was to create strong Palestinian rural communities bolstered by the agricultural sector and sovereignty via the following strategic goals:

- Strengthening the profitability and competitiveness of the agricultural sector.
- Holding the occupation accountable for Palestinian rights in the agricultural sector.
- Creating an enabling legal environment and governmental policies for the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas.
- Enhancing the role of agricultural cooperatives and grassroots organizations working in agriculture and rural development.
- Enhancing PARC's efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and accountability.

To achieve the above, PARC implemented 60 different projects in 2015 with external funding and community contributions: PARC completed 30 projects and the remaining 30 projects are still being executed.

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

Outcome 1: Develop and improve the productivity of agricultural land and access.

PARC implemented a range of different activities covering 6944 dunums owned by 6255 families, including 438 families headed by women.

The most important achievements were:

- Settlement of 1126 dunums of agricultural land.
- Plowing and cleaning of 1657 dunums.
- Constructing 47.665 km of agricultural roads to serve 8324 dunums of agricultural land, directly benefiting 5206 male and female farmers and 13779 people indirectly.
- Rehabilitation of 200 dunums of land and olive groves to serve 50 farmers.
- Built 16540 m² of retaining walls serving 90 dunums.
- Installation of irrigation systems serving 893 acres.
- Distribution of organic fertilizers to an area of 1023 dunums.
- Distribution of 24,000 kg of fertilizers for the benefit of 2000 farmers.

- Distribution of 66,000 kg of forage seed for the benefit of 2000 farmers.
- Fencing 941 dunums of agricultural land with barbed wire.
- Planting 31,441 fruitful citrus seedlings and olives on an area of 961 dunums of reclaimed land.
- Distribution and cultivation of 1,000,750 of common inlaid vegetable seedlings (peppers, eggplant, zucchini, watermelon, tomato and cucumber) on an area of 1165 dunums of reclaimed land, in addition to the cultivation of 16,707 kg of various seeds (molokhia, peas, onion, garlic) and 69,200 kg of Spunta potatoes.
- Created temporary jobs and improved livelihoods for 1030 agricultural laborers (professional and unprofessional) for 36,551 working days; working women constituted 17 percent.
- Rehabilitation of 698 dunums of greenhouses and the establishment of 14.4 dunums of greenhouses with a total area of 712.4 dunums to serve 652 beneficiaries; 11 percent of the beneficiaries were women.
- Created 81 wells of 5128 m³ for rainwater collection to serve 200 dunums of agricultural land.

Outcome 2: Connecting water sources for irrigation purposes:

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Established 27 ponds to collect rainwater from the roofs of greenhouses to 92 beneficiaries, contributing a total of 5890 cups of water and reducing costs for farmers.
- Created 102 water-harvesting units for 102 families, contributing 408 cups of water and reducing costs.
- Rehabilitation of six water-harvesting units from house rooftops damaged by the Israeli aggression in 2014, contributing 24 cups of water for six families.
- The establishment of 39 rainwater collection wells of 10520 m³ to serve 325 dunums of land.
- Designing and extending 19.4 km of collective irrigation networks to serve 3224 dunums of agricultural land that will benefit 406 farmers directly and 1645 farmers indirectly.
- Distribution of 6,500 m² of irrigation systems to serve 10 dunums of land.
- The rehabilitation and restoration of 53 agricultural wells to serve 9495 farms.
- Distribution of 30 tanks with a capacity of 105 m³ for 30 Bedouin communities with 445 farmers.
- Distribution of nine plastic tanks (5 cups) with a capacity of 45 m³.





- Rehabilitation, repair and installation of 62 drip irrigation systems for vulnerable groups.
- Rehabilitation, repair and installation of 65 greenhouses for vulnerable groups to restore production.

Outcome 3: Development of infrastructure for series production:

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Rehabilitation and maintenance of 225 poultry farms for broiler and layer chickens and production requirements, benefiting 225 families; 93 percent of those benefiting from this activity were women.
- Distribution of 12 Shami goats to four families who will work to improve the genetic quality of goat breeds through hybridization in the Gaza Strip.
- Restoration of 450 sheep barns to benefit 450 farmers.

Outcome 4: Development of home economics for small-scale producers and their integration in the local market:

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Distribution of 93 animal production units, including 61 mixed units (birds and rabbits) and 32 rabbit units, benefiting 93 beneficiaries.
- Distribution of 70 animal production units (sheep, cows, fodder) for 70 families, including 53 families who benefited from the Assaf sheep projects and 17 families who benefited from cow projects.
- Distribution of two machines to plant seeds in the northern and central Jordan Valley area, benefiting 490 farmers.
- The provision of equipment and tools for 12 women's cooperatives.
- Conducted five workshops to improve women's participation in the olive sector.

Outcome 5: Promote applied scientific research

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Completed a research study on the water crisis in the Gaza Strip and ways to react to it.
- Organized a competition for environmental clubs in the Gaza Strip with an award for the best model that simulates the environmental situation in the Gaza Strip
- Work on a feasibility study and operational plans for producers and manufacturers of dairy products for 19 cooperatives and a number of small companies.

- Work on nine research farms in Maythloon, Beit Leed, Jinsafut, Ein Sina, al Jeeb, al Khadar, Halhoul, Kufor Naameh, and Kufor Tholet.
- Work on a study about an initial survey of livestock breeders and another study about the prospects for livestock.

Outcome 6: Training and rehabilitation of the agricultural labor force to provide them with the necessary skills in production and post-production

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- 33 new graduate agronomists (24 males and nine females) benefited from long-term training of two training sessions for a period of nine months. The training included administrative, developmental, and technical skills.
- Conducting training courses: PARC held 369 training courses for 1528 trainees. The ratio of rural female participants was 33 percent. The training provided detailed explanations about the sustainable management of water resources, how to rationalize consumption, protecting plants from pests, marketing and management skills, book-keeping, agricultural tunnel techniques, organic farming, integrated pest management, assertiveness and decision-making, conflict resolution, gender, human rights, leadership, time management, home gardening, project management, needs assessment, entrepreneurship, preparation of business plans, marketing plans, economic feasibility, crisis management, and local seeds.
- Held 66 workshops to build the capacity of local committees and farmers in various stages of project implementation and benefiting 850 farmers; rural women constituted 53 percent. The workshops included topics such as announcing projects, healthy behavior in the use of water, domestic water consumption rates, maintenance of rainwater units, hygiene practices at home, preparing risk reduction plans, and integrated pest disease management.
- Published 500 copies of technical brochures on agricultural diversity and cycles, 500 copies on cooperative work, and 1000 copies on organic farming.
- Held 120 training days for 12 associations on technical training for olive oil and developing business plans.
- Held a national symposium on olive oil.
- Held two training courses to build the capacities of the national team in olive oil tasting.
- Implementation of 90 training days for 450 male and female livestock breeders on herd management, milk processing, food safety, and marketing.





- Conducted three environmental campaigns targeting three schools (one male school, one female school, and one mixed school) for the distribution of recycling containers, student seats, and agricultural equipment, in addition to painting wall murals.
- Conducted three lobbying and advocacy campaigns in support of the olive oil sector. The campaigns were titled as follows: 1. Support the organizational framework of the olive sector, and the membership and legality of the olive oil council; 2. Regulatory policies of the olive oil sector and how to organize it; and 3. Promoting the role of women in the olive oil sector.
- Support and building the capacity of 12 entrepreneur farmers in pruning, plowing, and pest control.
- Established seven different demonstration farms: three for grapes, one for peaches, two for hanging grapes, and one of strawberries.
- Conducted checks on seven soil samples and four water samples as a guide for farmers.
- Support for equipment and production inputs to two field experiments for wheat cultivation in al Nassryieh and Bani Naim.
- Organized an exchange learning visit for 35 farmers and engineers to Turkey.
- Trained 25 agricultural engineers in modern technologies.
- Printed and distributed 150 bulletins on gender information in Za'atara and Bethlehem.

Outcome 7: Support for cooperation and networking between actors

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Rehabilitation of a school garden on one dunum of land to benefit 1500 students.
- Rehabilitation of seven public places, planting them with seeds and seedlings, in the Old City of Jerusalem, Silwan, Sur Baher, Issawiya, and Wadi Joz.
- Conducted a national and a regional consultative meeting to discuss policies and organizational frameworks for farmers with small holdings. The first meeting was held in the Khadouri Institute and the regional meeting was held in Tunisia.
- Held an annual meeting with a group of producers to discuss ways to improve food security and protect living standards for olive farmers with small holdings in the Palestinian territories.

- Involvement of 14 active actors in PARC activities such as the start and closure of projects or the presentation of the annual report.
- Rehabilitation of safe areas for children in eight locations, benefiting around 8,000 people.
- Engagement in 22 national and special committees in the agricultural sector.
- Participation in rural planning via participation in 19 committees.
- Visited 35 schools in collaboration with the Directorate of Education in Jenin and Qabatiya to hold sessions on environmental awareness by schools.
- Supported three model farms with equipment in Khadar, Wadi Fukin, and Frush Beit Dajan.
- Held 17 environmental contests in schools, benefiting 307 students.
- Held a conference on local seeds.
- Provided three environmental clubs in three different schools in the northern of Gaza Strip with logistical support.
- Logistical support for 10 environmental clubs, benefiting 500 members.
- The rehabilitation of three school gardens in Azzun, Mikhmas, and Deir Istayia.
- Held 15 lectures for children under the title "How to be friends with the environment", benefiting 750 children.
- Held 17 environmental clubs that included all the activities related to environmental summer camps, in cooperation with the General Directorate of School Health, and benefiting 1424 students.
- Conducted two annual Farmers' Forums: the first forum discussed nurseries, and the second forum discussed the development of the grape sector in Palestine.
- Design and implement six community initiatives, including rehabilitation and development of infrastructure for 18 localities in Jiftlik, Bardala, Fasayel, Tawani, Taqou, Zeef, directly benefiting 20,407 people.





Outcome 8: Building successful economic models

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Rehabilitated and developed 37 existing projects for 37 women by providing them with logistical inputs.
- Supported three grassroots organizations with logistical inputs (roasted coffee and thyme in Jayyous, breeding sheep and Brix in Beit Allo, farm shop in Bido); 37 percent of the beneficiaries were women.
- Developed 19 operational plans for 14 associations, three companies, and two women's groups to manage small projects.
- The distribution of equipment and supplies for milk products, benefiting 450 farmers.
- Distribution of 68 rams of improved quality to 14 associations, directly benefiting 490 people.
- Established 259 small income-generating projects for women entrepreneurs in dairy product manufacturing, plus small grants to create jobs.
- Supported four associations and three companies with manufacturing inputs for dairy production.
- Created and managed 12 model farms, directly benefiting two women and 10 men.
- Performed 25 economic advisory visits to choose 20 women beneficiaries prior to offering logistical support for the development of their businesses.
- The establishment and rehabilitation of 219 small projects benefiting 219 families through support with logistical inputs; 49 percent of these projects were run by women heads of households.
- Created five home gardens using unconventional water sources with a total area of one dunum for five women beneficiaries.
- Provided agricultural inputs to an area of 295 dunums, benefiting 295 farmers, five percent of them women.
- Provided agricultural tunnels with accessories to 66 men and women farmers; 21 percent of beneficiaries were women.
- Supported equipment for three model farms in Khadar, Wadi Fukin, and Frush Beit Dajan.
- Provided 51 agricultural inputs to farmers to restore their crop production and production capacity and maintain damaged assets.
- Supported 40 gardens with tools in Artas, Mirah Mualla, and Za'atara, benefiting 15 women and 25 men.

Outcome 9: Development of an efficient and effective agricultural extension system

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Performed 144 guidance visits for 406 farmers on technical knowledge in agriculture.
- Performed 213 social research visits to 620 male and female farmers to encourage the development of small businesses, fill in applications, etc.
- Prepared and disseminated ten informational brochures on policy in the olive oil sector.
- Distributed 13,000 copies of guidance materials and publications on farm management (nutrition, fattening, prevention, treatment, and management).
- Created a field crop school that benefited 34 farmers in Beit Furik.
- Training and distribution of 2,000 copies of guidelines on managing an animal farm.
- Performed 63 reciprocal visits to breeders and livestock producers that benefited 630 farmers.
- Performed 22 reciprocal visits on the management of water resources and irrigation, and organic farming.
- Performed 310 advisory work visits on manufacturing, the establishment of cooperatives, and small project management.
- Held 12 workshops on the fundamentals of herd management and the manufacturing of dairy products for 45 livestock producers.
- Held 10 workshops on the shift from traditional farming to organic farming, pesticide alternatives, and organic certification.

Outcome 10: Development of skills for farmers to acquire quality certification for their products

- Issued membership certificates for 100 farmers owning 1698 dunums of land.

Outcome 11: Strengthen and empower farmers' committees

- Formed eight emergency committees in Bethlehem, Qalqilya, Hebron, and Tulkarm.
- Initiated activity in 63 committees in existing and previous work locations.





Outcome 12: Develop alternative fodders, enhance strains, develop pastoral areas

- Distributed local seeds in seven locations to cultivate 692 dunums, benefiting 163 farmers.
- Established three experimental stations to plant barley for three cooperatives with 125 farmers.
- Cultivated 2000 dunums with fodder seeds in the northern and central valleys.

In the second strategic objective, PARC achieved the following results:

Outcome 1: Monitor and document violations by the occupation authorities

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Issued four factsheets exposing abuses by the Israeli occupation and showing the impact of the blockade and the latest aggression on food insecurity in the Gaza Strip, on the reconstruction of the agricultural sector, and on the fishing sector. These factsheets link the violations to international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Organized a competition for the best photograph showing Israeli violations against the agricultural sector as part of Land Day activities. One hundred photographs were entered in the competition and the five winners had their pictures published.
- Issued three press releases to mark World Water Day, Land Day, and the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip linked to human rights and emphasizing Palestinian rights to access land and water as vital natural resources.
- Engaged in two radio slots over a month advertising the invitation to participate in the competition with emphasis on the importance of steadfastness as the backbone of Palestinian national identity.
- Wrote 10 humanitarian stories about restoring the livelihoods of families following the aggression and documenting Israeli violations from a human rights approach.
- Created an electronic database for monitoring Israeli violations against the rights of farmers and fishermen based on international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Prepared 10 monthly reports on Israeli violations.
- Organized a sit-in for farmers and irrigation cooperatives near an Israeli station that plunders Palestinian water.

Outcome 2: Promoting and strengthening the presence of local products

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- The participation of 24 women at a local products exhibition and tasting corner for three days to promote products made by women and open up marketing opportunities for them.
- Took part in a television interview on the importance of promoting and encouraging local products, especially those made by women.
- Issued a report and press release about the taste corner, production projects by women and their success in marketing their products.
- Took part in a visit to Spain with three women to participate in an external exhibition and promote local products.
- Conducted 10 campaigns to support local products.
- Conducted 20 lectures to encourage and promote local products in Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqilya, and Jenin.
- Organized 23 visits to national companies and factories to promote and encourage local products.

Outcome 3: Organizing events and conferences on Israeli violations

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Actively participated in a march on the occasion of 8 March, International Women's Day, at the invitation of PNGO. This was attended by over 60 participants in addition to grassroots organizations and civil society institutions. Participants carried slogans reflecting Palestinian concerns (ending the division, reconstruction of Gaza, and the role of women in building society).
- Organized an event on the thirty-ninth anniversary of Land Day in Johr al Deik village, which is located in a restricted area. There were 600 participants, 40 percent of them women. Many national figures and civil society leaders attended the event and planted olive trees on destroyed land. Speeches highlighted the Palestinian connection to their land and artistic performances reflected Palestinian heritage. The winners of the best photographs were announced and given an award.
- Coverage by local TV and websites of all PARC's activities such as Land Day, the internet campaign, and photo gallery events.
- The launch of an international advocacy campaign online and signing of a





Bring Life to Gaza petition on the Avaz website calling for speeding up the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip.

- Established a photo gallery documenting Israeli violations.
- Training for 30 PARC volunteers in capacity-building, communication, writing proposals, media, campaign management, networking, and skills to enable them to participate in community life.
- Conducted a conference with the participation of 150 farmers on issues such as nurseries and the development of the grape sector in Palestine.
- Participated in many local and national events addressing cases of detainees, the rising cost of living, recovering the bodies of martyrs, Land Day, Women's Day, the environment, and water issues.
- Planted and protected 30 dunums of lands under threat of confiscation in Silwan and Issawiya with olive trees.
- Conducted 30 campaigns to help small farmers to harvest their olives in the West Bank on land under threat of confiscation, or on land near to settlements and areas of contact with the occupation.
- Conducted seven demonstrations with the participation of international solidarity and Israeli peace movements.

Outcome 4: Conveyed information to solidarity delegations about Israeli violations against producers and farmers' rights

- Welcomed 19 foreign solidarity delegations and conducted tours and meetings with local people.
- Organized a campaign to harvest olives from 70 locations in the West Bank.
- Conducted 34 solidarity visits to the victims of attacks by settlers.

Outcome 5: Supported farmers' efforts to prosecute the occupation

- Directed 59 farmers to legal institutions (Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center - JLAC) to file cases against the Israeli occupation.

Outcome 6: Boycott of settlement products

- Held 37 workshops targeting schools, universities, and women's associations to highlight the importance of the boycotting campaign.
- Conducted 12 demonstrations in the West Bank calling for a boycott of products from settlements.

In the third strategic objective, PARC achieved the following results:

Outcome 1: Raise the awareness of farmers of their rights guaranteed by covenants

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Produced a manual on use of a rights-based approach in the work of agricultural organizations.
- Organized a training workshop for 30 PARC employees, Board members, and a number of volunteers on a rights-based approach and lobbying and advocacy skills to defend the rights of farmers in international courts.
- Held two training courses for professionals on international law and lobbying and advocacy skills based on a rights-based approach.

Outcome 2: Enhance the capabilities of communities in emergency responses

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Formed 16 protection and risk reduction committees in cooperation with the Palestinian Civil Defense to document violations and develop intervention plans in different working locations.
- Held eight training courses to build the capacities of protection committees, benefiting 122 male and female members (42 percent were women), on the following topics: first aid, risk reduction, planning for risk reduction, social media, communications, humanitarian accountability, women's rights and protection, and designing advocacy campaigns.
- Developed 12 plans for risk reduction by protection committees in communities; municipalities were advised to adopt these plans.
- Developed an emergency plan for PARC and trained professionals to deal with emergencies in compliance with the Code of Conduct for the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP). In addition, there was participation in developing an emergency plan within protection cluster meetings for restricted areas.
- Strengthened the resilience of 10,156 families to face emergencies by equipping them with the following:
- Distributed fishing inputs for 70 fishermen based on their needs (net, connecting robes, lamps, searchlights, and power generators for use in fishing).





- Distributed 501 water tanks (1 cup capacity) to 501 affected families; 270 families received water pumps and connectors; 28 percent were female-headed households.
- Distributed 540 water tanks (0.25 cup capacity) to 540 affected families, of which 14 percent were headed by women.
- Distributed 5034 blankets to 2517 beneficiary families, of which 13 percent were headed by women.
- Distributed 14,901 meters of nylon to 1440 beneficiary families, of which 14 percent were headed by women.
- Nominated 270 women-headed families to benefit from vouchers with a value of between 120-1000 shekels.
- Distributed 4133 food baskets to 2058 families, of which 33 percent were headed by women.
- Distributed 4084 packages (clothes, oil, blankets) of donations to 4084 affected families, of which nine percent were headed by women.
- Conducted three lobbying and advocacy national and local campaigns to facilitate access to the location of livelihoods through disaster risk reduction.
- Built a local partnership with the Palestinian Civil Defense in a national day in Qasrah, planting crops and spraying chemicals to prevent fire from traveling on land near to settlements.
- Built the capacities of local committees (disaster risk reduction committees) in target locations: Amouriya, Burqa, and Fandaqumiyah through three training courses in civil defense and first aid.
- Conducted research on the status of agricultural land and farmers' rights in the Gaza Strip.
- Review of policies and regulations related to land use in the Gaza Strip.
- Conducted agricultural activities for the DRR and facilitated access for residents to the location of their livelihoods by:
 - Constructing 140 m² of retaining walls in Burqa for the benefit of all villagers.
 - Constructing 100 m² of retaining walls in Bzzarya for the benefit of all villagers.
 - Rehabilitated one km of agricultural road in Qusrah for the benefit of 200 people.
 - Built pedestrian bridges to access the wadi (valley) in Jiftlik for the benefit of 100 people.

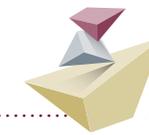
- Provided logistical support to continue the fodder granary in Amouriyah.

Outcome 3: Coordination and networking with workers in the sector

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Played a unique and active role on the PNGO Board and in the successful election of the PNGO Board of Directors.
- Participated in cluster meetings (EWASH, Protection, Food Security, and Shelter).
- Networking with the agricultural sector to document losses caused by bad weather (cold) and ways to mitigate this alongside PNGO.
- Participated in a round table discussion on the "Palestinian review of the Arab Human Development Report" at PNGO with the participation of PARC's vice-president.
- Coordinated with the agricultural sector to present PARC's policies for 2015 based on strategic objectives and the agricultural harvest in the Gaza Strip in 2014. The purpose was to develop a clear strategy for the agricultural sector.
- Signed two petitions: The first on the passing of six months since the aggression on the Gaza Strip and failures in reconstruction in the context of the BDS movement; the second was about lifting the siege on the Gaza Strip and freedom of movement of people and goods, in coordination with PNGO.
- Developed a strategic plan based on a rights-based approach and promoted it in coordination with workers in the agricultural sector.
- Participated in a round table discussion on "National challenges and the role of civil work" through an invitation from PNGO and activists in the West Bank.
- Partnership with the Civil Alliance in supervising Gaza Strip reconstruction, with an initiative from the civil society studies center to strengthen civil society participation and enhance partnership between civil society institutions and other sectors in supervising and monitoring reconstruction by forming a coalition with members from different sectors of the Palestinian community.
- Participated in training on lobbying and advocacy in the project "Fair contribution of civil society in the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip".
- Participated in a conference entitled "Increasing the share of the agricultural sector in the public budget from one percent to five percent".





Outcome 4: Support and develop a clear strategy for the agricultural sector

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Coordinated visits with the FAO and Ministry of Agriculture to implement the national strategy and agricultural sector strategies.
- Disseminated a final draft of an improved vision for agriculture in the reconstruction process and printed 300 copies for distribution in a conference.
- Held eight workshops and discussion papers as inputs for the agricultural vision in reconstruction based on a rights-based approach and with the participation of women, and for diversity in agriculture and water.
- Held a workshop to present a policy paper on the prospects of a future vision for early recovery and reconstruction of the agricultural sector in Gaza based on the methodology of building in a better way, with the presence of civil society institutions and donors.

Outcome 5: Land registration

- Held 22 workshops for working committees on the importance of land registration and legal procedures, with the participation of competent authorities.

In the fourth strategic objective, PARC achieved the following results:

Outcome 1: Capacity building

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Implemented six training courses for 14 grassroots organizations for a total of 46 male and female beneficiaries (37 percent were women). Topics included: monitoring and evaluation, human resources, strategic planning, participatory needs assessment, and gender.
- Logistical support to six grassroots organizations with all resources for building the capacities of cooperatives and their identified needs.
- Organized 15 workshops with cooperatives on good governance and financial management in coordination with the Welfare council; 31 percent of the participants were women.
- Implemented 21 exchange visits to cooperative projects and successful environmental clubs to exchange information on new technology and marketing.

- Implemented 39 field observations on design, implementation, and supervision and the documentation of results.
- Distributed production inputs and equipment to 47 women through women's groups in Der Balout, Halhoul, and Za'atara.

Outcome 2: Agricultural purchasing and marketing

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Purchased fresh and processed vegetables from 100 farmers, rural women and women's cooperatives. Productive women selling their produce made up 24 percent. In addition, distributed 4133 baskets to 2058 poor families.

Outcome 3: Promoting local products

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Conducted 10 periodic meetings with cooperatives to review their activities and listen to their problems.
- Took part in two radio and TV slots to promote products from women's cooperatives.
- Organized 32 promotional exhibitions to promote and market goods from women's groups and cooperatives.
- Implemented a training course on quality control for members of a grape cooperative (20 agronomists).
- Logistical support (packing 4000 carton boxes) to improve the potential to reach local markets because of the high quality of the product and its packaging.
- Participated in a grape festival by presenting a number of promotional samples.
- External networking visit and participation in a regional exhibition in Dubai.
- Promotional tours for male and female farmers to the United Kingdom.
- Translated and updated a film on products from cooperatives.
- Improved the potential for products from rural cooperatives to reach an optimal number of consumers (students, teachers) by providing support to women's cooperatives in the school cafeteria in Maytholon and Anza.
- Opened a permanent sales point in Ramallah to reach a greater number of consumers.





- Conducted 13 agricultural observations on za'atar and muloukhiya that benefited 40 women farmers in al Jiftlik and Nasariya, for the Aqrabaniya cooperative, and provided two women's cooperatives (Anza Women's Club and Aqrabaniya cooperative) with a freekeh (couscous) grinder and za'atar grinder respectively.

Outcome 4: Develop infrastructure for production and marketing

- Established a coalition for cooperatives and a project for a community company to address gaps in the value chain for a target crop in Qalqilya.
- Developed links between productive projects in cooperatives and the private sector by establishing a complementary part for the production cycle in six companies in Tulkarem, Jenin, Hebron and Ramallah.
- Developed specifications and standards for target crops (grapes, tomatoes, za'atar) and produced a visual guide for quality standards.
- Established and developed income-generating projects in 15 cooperatives.

In the fifth strategic objective, PARC achieved the following results:

Outcome 1: Professional training

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Held seven training courses for 31 male and female employees of PARC to discuss administrative skills, evaluation methodologies, project management, report writing, monitoring and evaluating projects, lobbying and advocacy, and HAP.
- Two employees participated in a two-day training course on the concept of advocacy and the theory of change with the EWASH Cluster.
- One employee participated in a training course on lobbying and advocacy in partnership with PNGO.
- Conducted six days of psychological and counseling at PARC in Bet Lahia, Gaza, and Johr al Dik.

Outcome 2: Enhance development media

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Published more than 400 press releases about projects and activities.

Highlighted violations via press releases and distributed them to official and civil institutions and networks and other competent organizations.

- Issued a magazine on electronic development.
- Took part in more than 29 radio spots that discussed topics related to Israeli violations, an invitation to participate in Land Day, rainwater harvesting projects, promoting exhibitions, and the awareness of farmers.
- More than 290 TV and radio interviews that discussed topics about enhancing local products, small projects, Land Day, water harvesting, exporting, borders, the campaign to support Gaza, an internet campaign to revive Gaza and accelerate reconstruction, the water crisis in Gaza, grassroots organizations, women's empowerment, and agricultural cases.
- Six documentary films on different subjects such as distributing winter blankets to people in the al Mughraqa area in the Gaza Strip, a grapes project, water harvesting, recovery interventions after the Israeli aggression in 2014, and the training of agronomists.
- Six scientific articles on water harvesting and irrigation scheduling using Tensio meter devices.
- Launched an online petition and campaign on the Avaz website, and collected signatures under the title "Return life back to Gaza to accelerate the reconstruction process".
- Completion of a database on the work of journalists.
- Organized 14 visits for media agencies about PARC projects.
- Published three factsheets on water problems and the rights of farmers and fishermen in the media and on the PARC Facebook page. Participated in the preparation of more than 15 brochures on some projects.
- Organized a competition for the best photo showing Israeli violations in the Gaza Strip.
- Write 10 success stories documenting Israeli violations and published them in al Ayyam and al Haya newspapers, and on Ma'an and Shasha press websites.
- Press release about the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip after the recent aggression.
- Prepared 12 electronic publications of the monthly magazine Voice of the Farmer.
- Prepared 20 promotional publicity activities for projects on local radio stations (Ajyyal, Raya FM, 24 FM).
- Published guidance on agricultural topics in an e-newsletter to educate farmers.
- Networking and interaction between media staff within the organization and media



and development organizations.

- Continuous communication with public and private media agencies, publicity companies and public relations.

Outcome 3: Strengthening organizational governance

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

- Initiated the Code of Conduct certificate obtained by PARC from the NDC, identified gaps, and developed organizational governance and transparency through the introduction of procedures.
- Established six complaints boxes in nine target locations and another six boxes in PARC headquarters and branches. The complaints system was initiated at PARC and work locations. We received and resolved more than 18 complaints by beneficiaries, suppliers or partner associations.

Outcome 4: Fundraising and diversity of funding sources

PARC achieved the following outputs and results:

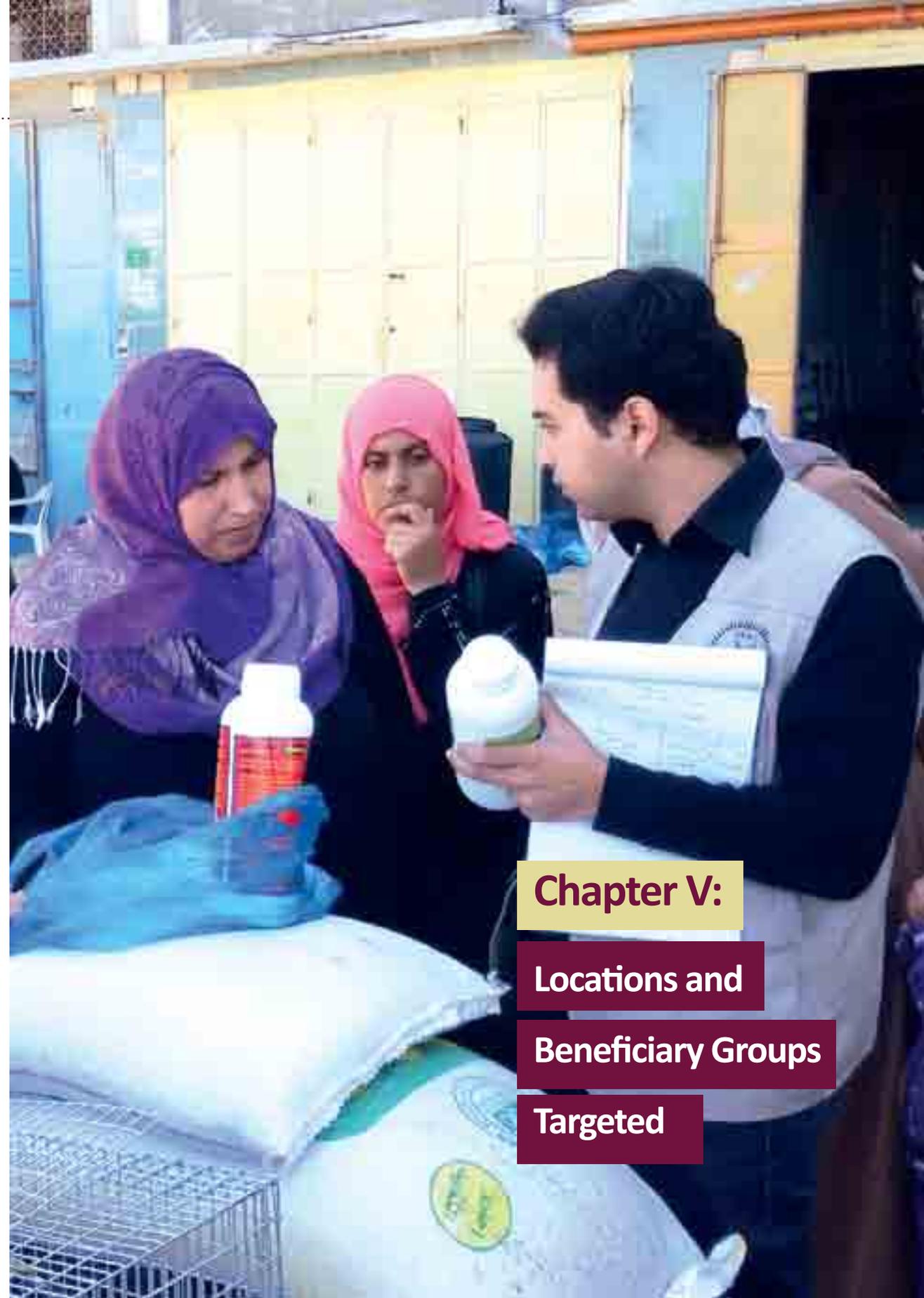
- Developed a relationship with the donor community by inviting them to meetings. We visited and welcomed more than 21 delegations from donor organizations, opening new opportunities for cooperation with six organizations such as JICA, Welfare Association, Parsec Japan, Medina organization - France, the German Agency for International Cooperation and Doctors of the World - France.
- 29 new projects were approved for funding in 2015 with a total budget of \$6,528,388, in addition to eight projects from previous years, the completion of 30 projects during the year, and 30 extended projects for the upcoming period.
- Provided 10 creative ideas and proposals for innovative projects.

Outcome 5: Development of logistics, information and communication systems

- Created two information databases on the agricultural sector (land, water, and cooperatives) in Bethlehem, Qalqilya, Jenin and Hebron.

Outcome 6: Developing organizational systems (policies and procedures)

- Three policies were published on humanitarian accountability in a booklet containing three policies in Arabic and English. Banners explaining HAP in PARC were placed at the entrances to PARC headquarters and its branches in the West Bank.
- One thousand copies of policy booklets were distributed inside the organization and its branches.



Chapter V:

Locations and

Beneficiary Groups

Targeted





Work by PARC during 2015 covered most governorates of the country. A total of 146 locations were targeted through associations, communities and working committees, reaching 82,929 beneficiaries. Women constituted 29.5 percent of all beneficiaries. In addition, 60,278 days of work were provided to 4739 workers.

Locations Targeted in 2015:

Governorate	Number of Villages	Names of Villages, Work Locations
Jerusalem	10	Mukhmas, Al Jeeb, Wadi Al Joz, Old City, Silwan, Al Iswayieh, Sor Bahar, Biddo, Beit Ikksa. Um Toba
Ramallah	14	Ramon, Al Mazra'a Al Sherqia, Silwad, Kharbtha Musbah, Deir Ghsana, Aroua, Ein Sinia, Kfur Na'meh, Mazara' Al Noubani, Ybroud, Beitallo, Aljalzoon, Beit Liqia
Bethlehem	12	Al Khadar, Taqou', Al Deeb, Al Ma'sara, Beit Fajjar, Beit Iskaria, Zatarra', Wadi Foukeen, Bethlaham, Bateer, Beit Amar, Marah Malaa'
Hebron	15	Beit Umar, Halhoul, Dora, Zeef, Saka, Sorif, Litwani, Masafar Yatta, Wad Alreem, Hebron, Kharas, Izina, Alshiyoukh, Beit Kahal, Al Tabka
Jericho	4	Jiftlik, Alzibidat, Fasayal, Aloja'
Nablus	12	Alnasaryia, Alakrabania, Frosh Beit Dajan, Beit Forik, Qablan, Bazaria, Sabstia, Kusra, Assira Shamalia, Jamaeen, Kariot, Al Fara'
Salfeet	4	Deir Baloot, Masha, Deir Istia, Alzawya
Tubas	5	Ein Elbida, Almalah, Kardalah, Bardallah, Tamoun
Jenin	11	Al Yamoun, Kufar Raai, Yaabad, Almughair, Alzababdeh, Sila Aldahar, Aqba, Mathloun, Sila Al harthieh, Nazelt Zeid, Arabeh
Tulkarm	12	Baq Alshrqia, Kuf Albad, Beit leed, Kfur Aboush, Kfur Zeibad, Sida, Anbta, Kafa, Deir Algsoun, Ateel, Zita, Habla
Qalqia	10	Azou, Kfur Tolet, Jensafoot, Jayous, Alfondq, Jeet, Almdawor, Azoun, Atma, Alnbai Elias
North of Gaza	3	Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoun, Jabalia
Gaza	6	Gaza, Almughrqa, Alshghf, Alshoja'a, Alaytoon, Jhor Al Deek
Middle of Gaza	8	Deir Al Balah, East of Deir Balah, Alzawidia, Sharq Al Mahta, Alswarha, Almaghazi, Albirj, Almsadar
Khan Younis	13	Alsatar Almughrabi, Alzina, Alsareej, Khuz'a, Alqarara, Abbassan Alkabira, Abbssan Ajadida, wadi Salqa, Alfoukhari, Al Mawasi, Al Satar Alshrq, Kizan Alnajjar, Bani Sahl
Rafah	7	Al Shoka, Alnasser, Kharbat Addas, Musbah, Rafah Algharbieh, Albarazil, Alsalam
Total	146	

Target beneficiaries

PARC worked with a large number of beneficiaries as individuals and groups within a wide range of interventions. Priority was given to workers in marginalized areas. The following list includes the main target groups:

First: Individual services

- Farmers working in rain-fed and irrigated agriculture (small and mid-level farmers are the beneficiaries of PARC support).
- Rural women working in agriculture, mainly women who are the main providers for their families, targeted to empower them politically, socially and economically.
- Rural young people, especially those working in agriculture, to encourage their involvement in the agricultural sector.
- New graduate agronomists.
- Unemployed workers who lost their jobs inside the Green Line or in Israeli settlements.
- Fishermen.
- The general population, especially after the war on Gaza.

Second: Community services

- Associations, institutions and organizations related to farmers, women, youth and their cooperatives to enhance good governance.
- Local community activists to promote civil rights.
- Employees of PARC and beneficiaries of training of trainers to improve their skills and experiences.

Third: Universities and national institutes

PARC conducted numerous scientific days, conferences and seminars with Al-Quds University, Khadouri University, Hebron University, and Al-Azhar University in Gaza Strip. PARC also developed joint projects with Birzeit University.





Chapter VI:

Secondary companies

and partnerships



Al-Reef for Investment and Agricultural Marketing in 2015

The Al Reef Company still occupies a special place in PARC strategy as it aims to improve the profitability of nascent procedures in strategic productive sectors such as olives, almonds, and dates. These constitute the bulk of the services of Al Reef, in addition to rural manufactured products such as Maftool and dried tomatoes. In 2015 Al Reef focused on examining the potential to expand its marketing services for farmers by studying the value chains of many fresh and processed products and improve the marketing presence, particularly in domestic markets. Al-Reef participated in many exhibitions and marketing events throughout the West Bank.

The company also seeks to work in the Gaza market, which has huge potential for the agricultural economy alongside a basket of services provided. The Al-Reef Board of Directors conducted an evaluation of all activities and interventions to improve and enhance its ability to address marketing issues for farmers, cooperatives, and women's association. In 2015, Al Reef worked with 14 associations in various production fields and provided staging and packaging for many small producers. The PARC administration is still looking to expand the base of the services provided and increase the company's role in linking producers with markets.

In 2015, Al Reef worked on marketing 194 tons of different types of products: olive oil ranked first with 105 tons, then maftool in second place with 59 tons, dates in third place with 26 tons, almonds with 2.5 tons, and thyme (1.5 tons). The total turnover in internal and external markets was NIS 6,782,317.

Reef Finance in 2015

Rural finance is one of the pillars of the current strategy. The administration of Al Reef intends to extend its services and strengthen the company's capital through the inclusion of a larger number of shareholders in productive sectors, led by a production company.

- Al-Reef continued to fund sectors in more than 296 rural locations and awarded 979 loans during 2015. Total funding granted from the company's inception up to the end of the year was \$34.833 million.
- There were 2901 active loans at the end of 2015 compared with 2800 loans by the end of 2014. Loans focusing on the survival of the agricultural sector accounted for 56 percent of the total portfolio. The commercial sector came second with 20.3 percent, rural improvements ranked third with 16.2 percent, and the remaining loans were distributed among other sectors.

- The value of loans granted in 2015 was \$5,436,175 compared with \$4,644,407 in 2014. The existing portfolio on 31 December 2015 was \$8.95 million compared with \$8.7 million in 2014.

Relationship with universities and academic institutions

- Al-Quds University: PARC remains an active partner in the graduate program in sustainable development. This enabled PARC the potential to present and discuss a developmental approach with many postgraduate students. PARC also helped in financing many students at bachelor or master level by using the surplus of the program to support needy students. Both parties are discussing the launch of a new interdisciplinary graduate program in development to address the most pressing issues in Palestine.
- Palestine Technical University (Khadouri): PARC and the University signed a memorandum of mutual cooperation in agricultural and environmental fields that will allow students to benefit from training centers and applied research stations. PARC also participated with the University in organizing several scientific conferences, days, and events.
- Azhar University- Gaza: PARC and the University are cooperating in many issues related to agricultural research, training for agronomists, and water issues in the Gaza Strip.
- Birzeit University: In addition to joint programs in water and water treatment, both parties have been involved in providing financing proposals with the Water Institute at the University.
- Istklal University: Both parties are cooperating in areas relevant to the agricultural sector and discussed common ideas to advance the University and its students.





Chapter VII:

Support Gaza

Campaign

In 2014 PARC launched a campaign to support people in the Gaza Strip. This campaign was very successful internally and internationally and will be continued to support the people in Gaza according to their needs. The campaign in 2015 focused on the following activities:

- Distribution of winter blankets

PARC staff and volunteers participated with many grassroots organizations and local committees to distribute 1700 winter (Turkish wool) blankets to 851 individuals in 14 locations affected by the winter storm in Gaza. (Money for the blankets was donated by Palestinians in the 1948 areas.)

- Plastic nylon distribution

PARC staff and volunteers participated with many grassroots organizations and local committees to distribute 1,500 bundles of plastic nylon to 173 families affected by the winter storm. (Funds came from the campaign account and local donations.)

- Medical aid

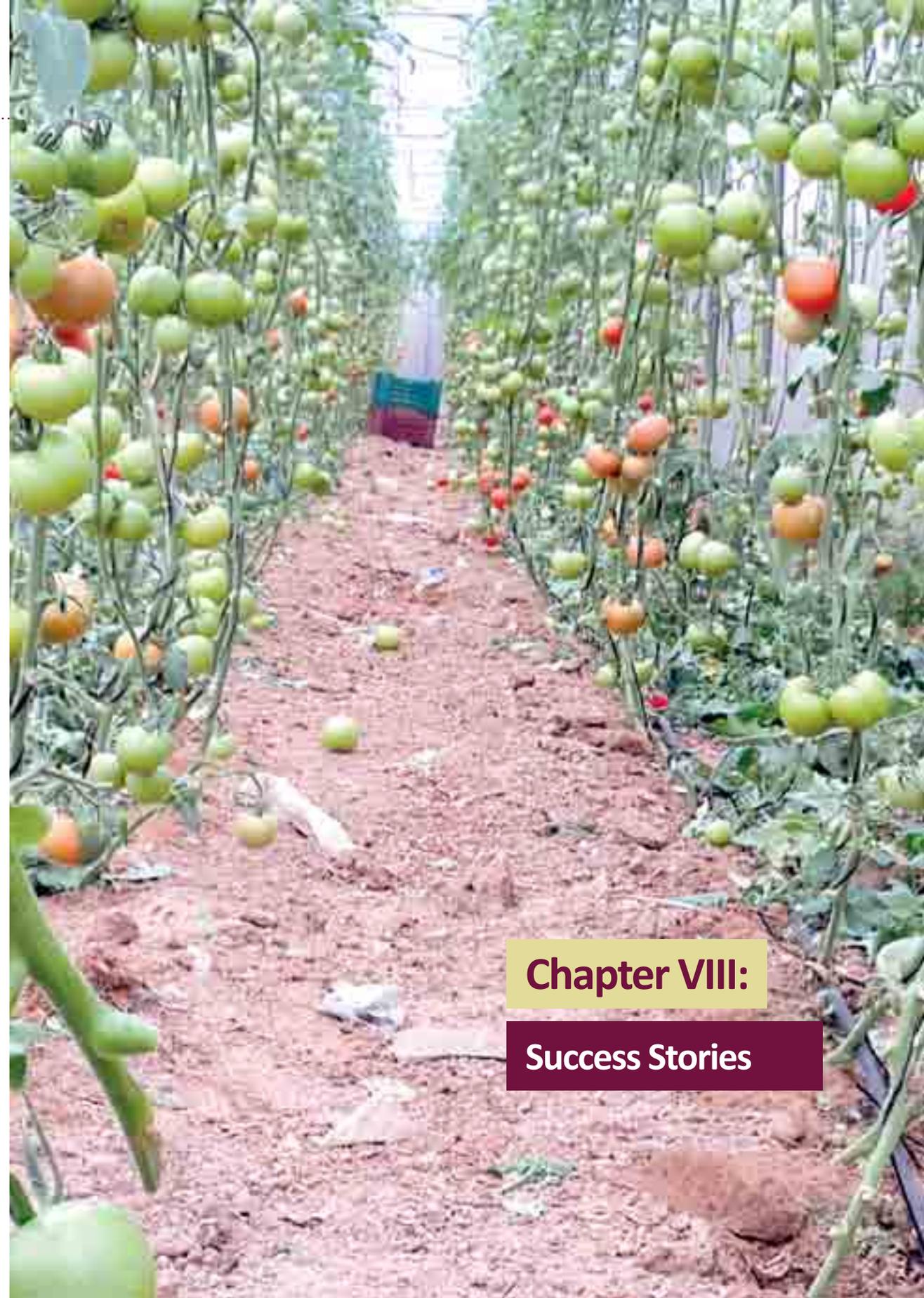
The continuous suffering of people in Gaza as a result of the aggression on the Gaza Strip is illustrated in the problems faced by patients who need a companion with them when attending hospitals in the West Bank and Jerusalem. Following a request for help, PARC decided to give financial aid of NIS 12,000, distributed as NIS 1000 for each patient. This enabled patients and companions to complete treatment in hospitals in the West Bank, and Jerusalem. (Donations came from Palestinians in the 1948 areas.)

- Student Aid

Students from the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in the University of Haifa collected cash donations totaling NIS 12,000 in the name of the Support Gaza campaign during a reception organized by the campaign management. The students requested that these donations be distributed to university students in the Gaza Strip. Following coordination with the campaign management in the Gaza Strip, we distributed the money to 24 students: NIS 500 per student.

- In-kind donations

As part of the Support Gaza campaign, PARC received a large amount of in-kind donations, mainly from the 1948 areas. PARC staff and volunteers helped in packaging these donations at PARC for transportation. We despatched nearly 112 palettes of in-kind contributions such as blankets, winter clothes, electric heaters, food, and children's games. Al Bareq transportation company took the donations to PARC stores in Gaza for distribution to beneficiaries. We distributed 4084 food parcels in all areas of the Gaza Strip.



Chapter VIII:

Success Stories



Farmers in the southern Gaza Strip return to cultivation in agricultural greenhouses destroyed during the aggression

Farmers in the southern Gaza Strip were able to return to cultivating crops in agricultural greenhouses destroyed during the recent aggression following restoration of the greenhouses by PARC. Farmer Adel Alsamiri (aged 50), a resident of the Qarara area, heads a family of 11 members. He has returned to cultivating tomato plants in an agricultural greenhouse that had been completely destroyed. This is his only source of income. PARC restored his greenhouse as part of the project “Partnership in community-led action for resilience and livelihoods in the West Bank and Gaza Strip” (PCARL), implemented in partnership with Save the Children and funded by German Cooperation (BMZ).



Farmer Alsamiri said: “I have a greenhouse with land of one dunum, which is my only source of income; I live off the vegetables despite the problems we face from the salinity of the water and Israeli attacks. The aggression destroyed all our efforts of previous years, but we keep returning to agriculture to survive as it is our only livelihood; we only know how to work in agriculture.” Alsamiri works with his wife, Um Nasser, in greenhouse cultivation.



Farmer Yunus Fayyad, (aged 65), heads a family of 15 members. His house was completely destroyed during the aggression, as was his only source of income, the greenhouses. He said: “Since the aggression ended, I tried to restore the greenhouse using the simplest materials available because I want to continue supporting my family. The quality of the vegetables was poor, but with the intervention by PARC and the restoration of the greenhouses, my situation has improved.”

Women adopt creative ways of achieving sources of income through small productive projects in Gaza and the West Bank.

The First story:

Palestinian women are an essential element in economic development, especially in the Gaza Strip where there are many economic challenges. Many women in the Gaza Strip have succeeded in creating small, income-generating projects and maintain these in spite of all difficulties they face.

Fatima Erhim, aged 42 and from Al-Zaytoun neighborhood in Gaza, has special needs but she has overcome her disability to support her family of seven with a project producing cheese called the “Mar’aina Cheese” or Our Pastures Cheese project.



Fatima said: “My husband is unemployed; we are a rural household that relies on livestock to meet our basic needs. I started the project four years ago. Now we own a cow but initially we only used the milk for domestic needs. Then I thought of selling cheese to neighbors, who encouraged me to develop the idea into an income-generating project.”



Fatima is now able to meet the needs of the entire family through the project. She owns two cows and relies on them totally to provide an income of approximately NIS 500 per month for her family.

Fatima said: “What saddens me the most is that I lost one of the cows during the last aggression, reducing my production. However I have obtained equipment and machinery that help me to manufacture cheese in a better and faster way with less effort than before. This has enabled me to continue with my project and to work harder to develop it further.”

Fatima hopes to expand the project further in the future despite the difficulties



and challenges facing the project due to the economic and political situation in Gaza.

The Second Story

Kholoud Abdel Qader of Beit Ummar village, one of the beneficiaries of the small grants scheme, received a grant of almost 1000 euros to open a small clothing store in a room in her house. She supports her family of six: three males and three females. Her husband is physically disabled and one of her sons suffers from heart disease; the two require permanent health treatment.

The beneficiary family is a very low-income one that relies on aid. As soon as Kholoud received the money to start her project, she saw it as her only chance to create a stable source of income. She spread the news of the new project to as many village residents as possible and wrote a sign outside her home advertising the small shop in her house; she hung some of the clothes on the windows of the house. Once customers started to come, Fatima grew her project and brought new clothes to meet her customers' needs. To exploit every possible opportunity for success and to win new customers, she used a hand sewing machine that she already owned to do alterations to any clothing purchased from her. This encouraged customers to buy.

Her total financial capital for the project has now doubled despite the financial burden of treating two patients, but Fatima now has a stable income of approximately NIS 700 per month.

Chapter IX: Appendices

List of ongoing projects for 2015

Project name	Funding Agencies	Budget	Currency	Start date	End date	Status
Ensure a better future for small farmers and rural women in the olive sector	EU	824,091	Euro	01/01/2012	31/01/2015	completed
Grapes Project	EED	530,000	Euro	01/01/2012	30/04/2015	completed
Reducing poverty in the Palestinian countryside by improving biodiversity and organic farming	Overseas	270,707	Euro	04/01/2012	31/03/2015	completed
Protecting the rights and improving the livelihoods of marginalized communities in East Jerusalem	EU	581,018	Euro	06/01/2012	31/5/2015	completed
Leading change for development and peace in the Palestinian agricultural sector	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	2,212,056	Euro	12/01/2012	31/12/2016	ongoing
Palestine green gold from producers to consumers	EU	2,496,495	Euro	01/01/2013	30/6/2015	completed
Economic empowerment of disadvantaged families in West Bank and Gaza	UNDP - Aqsa Fund / Islamic Development Bank	1,102,117	\$	05/01/2013	31/12/2015	completed
Promoting drought resilience by creative water management	Diakonia	945,297	Euro	10/01/2013	30/9/2016	ongoing
Rawasi Project	CARE International	3,415,492	\$	11/01/2013	28/02/2016	ongoing
Food baskets for poor families	OPEC	100,000	\$	01/01/2013	31/12/2016	ongoing
Female participation in achieving development	EU-ENPI	831,290	Euro	20/11/2012	20/11/2015	completed





Project name	Funding Agencies	Budget	Currency	Start date	End date	Status
Expanding access of women's cooperatives to domestic markets	CA	230,188	\$	01/01/2014	31/12/2016	ongoing
Enhancement the resilience of marginalize and vulnerable communities in West Bank	CA	104,940	\$	01/04/2014	31/12/2016	ongoing
The high impact micro Infrastructure Initiative (H)	UNDP	485,000	\$	01/05/2014	28/02/2015	completed
Partnership for community- lead action S.C	Save the Children	1,349,500	Euro	01/07/2014	30/06/2016	ongoing
Enhancing the culture of Urban Agriculture in the	Grassroots International	12,000	\$	01/10/2014	30/06/2015	completed
Early recovery of the Humanitarian Crisis by Recto	Grassroots International	12,000	\$	01/10/2014	30/09/2015	completed
From Poor Farmers To Poor Families	PARCIC	109,000	\$	10/11/2014	10/02/2015	completed
Land Reclamation - جماعين	IFAD	283,532	\$	01/10/2014	30/09/2015	completed
PARC DEC Food Security and Livelihoods DEC-C.A	CHRISTIAN AID	241,982.73	\$	01/11/2014	30/04/2015	completed
Emergency Livelihood small scale farmers DEC CARE	Care International	256,463	Euro	01/11/2014	30/04/2015	completed
providing a modality for a humanitarian DEC-action	Action Aid	98,576	\$	01/12/2014	31/07/2015	completed
Improve the genetic quality of goat's strains	CCFD	10,000	Euro	01/02/2014	31/05/2015	completed
Area Recovery post Israeli War 2104 ccf	CCFD	13,000	Euro	01/02/2014	31/05/2015	completed
Sustainable and equitable rural development FPSC	FPSC	1,727,900	Euro	01/12/2014	30/11/2018	ongoing
A- Andalusiyya- Donation for Gaza campaign	AACID	211,667.63	Euro	02/12/2014	31/05/2015	completed

Project name	Funding Agencies	Budget	Currency	Start date	End date	Status
غزة - خلق فرص عمل - UNDP-DEEP	UNDP-DEEP	142,857	\$	15/12/2014	18/04/2015	completed
Donation for Gaza campaign		262,500	\$	13/08/2014	31/12/2015	completed
Donation for Gaza campaign 1	OCHA	247,225	\$	23/10/2014	20/09/2015	Completed
Donation for Gaza campaign 2	OCHA	235,005	\$	27/10/2014	23/02/2015	completed
fair food security in Palestine	ACM	109,600	Euro	01/12/2014	30/11/2016	ongoing
Deprived families economic empowerment program- DEEP- Jerusalem	UNDP- SIDA	468,000	\$	01/01/2015	30/9/2015	completed
Zababdeh Center		100,000	\$	01/01/2015	31/12/2019	ongoing
Rehabilitation of Agriculture and Recovery of Livelihoods	Dikonia	297,547	Euro	01/01/2015	30/09/2016	ongoing
Sustainable livelihood, shelter and WASH support to crisis affected families in Gaza	CHRISTIAN AID	1,095,960	\$	02/01/2015	31/7/2016	ongoing
Business Start-ups for youth in Agriculture	Welfare Association	590,000	\$	02/01/2015	31/03/2017	ongoing
Emergency Support for Gaza Fishermen	Welfare Association	226,714	\$	03/01/2015	30/11/2015	completed
From Poor farmers to poor families	PARCIC	258,210	\$	03/01/2015	31/8/2015	completed
Improving Food Security and Enhancing Resilience through optimized rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure	Dikonia	998,400	Euro	04/01/2015	30/9/2017	ongoing
Recovery of agro based women's livelihoods and strengthening agriculture sector in Gaza	Action Aid	106,600	\$	03/01/2015	31/8/2016	ongoing
protection and development of agricultural land in Palestine	Wallonia - Brussels Internationals	98,230	Euro	05/01/2015	30/4/2016	ongoing





Project name	Funding Agencies	Budget	Currency	Start date	End date	Status
Enhancing Food Security of Vulnerable Households Subjected to the 2014 War on Gaza	Grassroots International	17,638	\$	05/01/2015	30/04/2016	ongoing
Empowerment of farmers targeted by the 2014 war on Gaza.	UNDP	510,850	\$	06/01/2015	31/1/2016	ongoing
Food Security and Livelihoods Recovery for vulnerable farmers in Eastern of Khan Yonnis	CHRISTIAN AID	297,364	\$	07/01/2015	30/06/2016	ongoing
Provision of Water Tanks After Israeli «Operation Protective Edge»	Grassroots International	5,000	\$	05/01/2015	31/8/2015	completed
Improve Access to Markets for Female and Male FFV Small Scale producers in West Bank	Oxfam GB	84,714	GB Pounds	05/01/2015	30/4/2016	ongoing
Improving livelihood of Marginalized Rural Farming Communities through Improving Agriculture and Water Related Infrastructure in area C	SIF	1,037,251.6	NIS	07/01/2015	30/6/2016	ongoing
seed plantation project	APN	111,160	\$	08/01/2015	31/03/2016	ongoing
Advancing human rights-based approach to protect farmland and farmers' right at the Gaza Strip	HR & IHL Secretariat	97,850	\$	08/01/2015	31/7/2016	ongoing
From Poor Farmer to Poor Families	PARCIC	212,000	\$	09/01/2015	28/2/2016	ongoing
"Support to farmers households living in the North of the Jordan Valley to tackle food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods"	Overseas	223,952	\$	09/01/2015	20/02/2016	ongoing

Project name	Funding Agencies	Budget	Currency	Start date	End date	Status
Promoting leadership and participation of women in productive and organizational activities in the rural community of Zatarra	Donostia Udala - ACPP	31,020	Euro	12/01/2015	30/9/2016	ongoing
Support and exchange of Knowledge among women for the Mediterranean through promotion of fair trade products	Junia de Andalucía (AACID)	36,800	Euro	03/01/2015	31/08/2016	ongoing
Enhancing resilience and sustainable economic development for woman in Palestine	GIZ	204,340	NIS	12/07/2015	31/05/2016	ongoing
Empowering young people in rural areas of the Gaza-Palestine/ pal 13	pal 13	4,000	Euro	01/01/2015	31/12/2015	completed
Strengthening the steadfastness of the citizens in the areas that are exposed to attacks of the occupation	UNRWA	87,219	\$	01/11/2015	28/02/2016	ongoing
Local seed to fight r desertification	C.A	32,000	\$	01/01/2015	30/11/2015	completed
Improve the social and economic situation in Masha	AYTO DONOSTIA/ACPP	31,000	Euro	01/12/2015	01/10/2016	ongoing
Improve the social and economic situation in Masha	ANDORRA/ACPP	1,315	Euro	01/12/2015	1/5/2016	ongoing
Improve the social and economic situation in Masha	BAZTAN/ACPP	1,000	Euro	1/9/2015	30/12/2016	completed



A summary of the most important achievements for the year 2015 compared with 2014

Area of Activity	Activity type	Unit	Achievements of the year 2015	Achievements of the year 2014
Marketing and Post-harvesting services	External promotion visits	Visit	1	1
	Participation in or organizing marketing exhibition	Exhibition	38	11
	Support for milk products	Farms	450	0
	Support for dairy products manufacturing	Cooperatives / Companies	7	0
	Marketing samples	Sample	11	0
	Distribution of stainless steel containers to collect milk	Liter	0	30
	Logistical support for access to local market	Cartoon Boxes	4000	0
	Promotional and marketing surveys for cooperatives and dairy market	Surveys	0	3
	campaigns to support the local product	Campaign	10	13
National presence	Sectors coordination meetings	Meeting	3	8
	Sectors National Strategies	Strategy	0	2
	Policies	Policy papers	3	1
	Ceremonies	Ceremony	0	1
	National events	Events	137	92
	Campaigns to support policies enhancement	Campaign	3	0

Area of Activity	Activity type	Unit	Achievements of the year 2015	Achievements of the year 2014
Media and documentary activities	Films	Film	7	15
	Spots, interviews, news, reports, statements	Spots, interviews, news, reports, statements, etc	454	146
Environmental activities	Summer Camps	Camp	17	7
	Environmental competitions	Competition	19	8
	Environmental clubs	Club	13	20
	Rehabilitation of public and safe places for children	Place	19	0
	Environmental campaigns	Campaign	3	2
	Ornamental trees, planting and greening of public spaces (parks, public places, schools, hospitals, streets)	Tree		14500
	Development of production environment	Organic fertilizers (compost)	Dunum	1093
	Local seeds	Site	7	0
	Distribution of fodder seeds	Kilo	66000	2000
	Planting vegetables seedlings	Vegetable	1032191	6.00E+05
	Working opportunities	Worker	1030	407
	Rehabilitation of greenhouses	Greenhouses	763	226
	Home gardens	Garden	5	0





Area of Activity	Activity type	Unit	Achievements of the year 2015	Achievements of the year 2014
	Distribute domestic animal units(rabbits, pigeon)	Unit	93	0
	Sheep distribution	Cooperative	14	0
	Agricultural inputs to beneficiaries	input	515	971
	Organic farming	Organic certificate	100	125
	Experimental stations	Demonstration	3	0
	Seeds bank	Bank	0	1
	Barley breeding units	Unit	0	2
	Nurseries	Nursery for grapes seedlings	0	1
	Distribution of improved goat	Goat	12	0
	Distribution of producing animal units (sheep, cows)	Family	70	0
	Fishery tools	fisherman	70	123
	Rehabilitation and maintenance of poultry	Farm	225	0
	Rehabilitation and maintenance of animal sheds	Structure	450	533
Knowledge, skills and capacity development	Establishment of field farms	Farm	21	0
	Training courses with multiple objectives and beneficiaries	Training course	617	785
	Exchange visits to farmers and grassroots organizations	Exchange visit	155	66

Area of Activity	Activity type	Unit	Achievements of the year 2015	Achievements of the year 2014
	Research, Studies, Consultancy visits	Consulting / Study / Research	41	37
	Field views	Demonstration	59	22
	Seminars	Seminar	1	0
	Workshops on different topics	Workshop	176	308
	Plans	Plan		1
	Scientific and developmental conferences	Conference	3	4
	Consultative meetings with actors	Meeting	434	88
	Development of field views and applied manuals	Manual	1	3
	Physiological sessions	Volunteer	0	20
	Complaint Box	Box	6	0
	Data Base	Base	6	0
	Libraries	Library	0	8
	Extention visits	Visit	144	6764
	Research visits	Visit	213	0
	Model farms	Farm	3	0
	Field schools	School	1	0
	Rounds	Round	14	31
	Logistical support for grassroots associations	Cooperative	6	5





Area of Activity	Activity type	Unit	Achievements of the year 2015	Achievements of the year 2014
Promote the mechanism of protection and responding to natural and man-made disasters	Different campaigns	Campaigns	106	116
	Campaigns for combating olive and fig diseases	Dunum	12655	0
	Protection and formation of community committees	Committee	87	48
	Bridges for pedestrians	Pedestrian bridge	1	0
	Support municipalities and civil defense committees	Organization	0	3
Cooperatives and Community Based organizations	Supporting women's cooperatives	Cooperative	12	2
	Rehabilitation of the premises of grassroots organizations	location	0	2
Reclamation and expanding of cultivated areas	Reclamation and rehabilitation of land	Dunum	1326	630.8

Area of Activity	Activity type	Unit	Achievements of the year 2015	Achievements of the year 2014
The protection and management of water sources	Plowing and cleaning of land	Dunum	1657	1954
	Agricultural road	KM	48.67	22
	Retaining walls	M2	16780	55164
	Planting trees	Dunum	2030	5375
	Culverts	Culvert	6	0
	Land Fencing	Dunum	941	337
	Rehabilitation and construction of cisterns	Well	173	353
	Rehabilitation and creation of pools	Pool	27	17
	Distribution of water harvesting units (conveying systems)	Unit	108	162
	Collective irrigation networks	KM	19.4	13
	Water tanks	Tank	39	215
	Individual irrigation systems	Network	62	0
	Supplementary irrigation systems	Meter	0	10000
Different sizes of water tanks	Tank	1041	3	
Rehabilitation of spring water	Spring	0	2	
Distribution of Tensio meter	Tensio Meter	0	282	
Construction of a central wastewater treatment plants	plants	0	2	
The establishment of sewerage systems	KM	0	5	
Irrigation networks for the reclaimed and rehabilitated land	Dunum	903	819	





Area of Activity	Activity type	Unit	Achievements of the year 2015	Achievements of the year 2014
Emergency and humanitarian aid	Food baskets and hygiene toolkit	Family	6512	1074
	Distribution of blankets	Blanket	5034	0
	Nylon distribution for damaged houses	Meter	14901	0
	Portable Latinas for demolished houses in the Jordan Valley	Latinas	0	13
Income generating activities	Income generating activities	Project / Cooperative	277	210
	Rehabilitation and establish income generating projects	Project	219	0
	Rehabilitation and development of individual income generating projects	Project	37	13

Financial Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the General Assembly of the Agricultural Development Association - PARC
Ramallah - Palestine

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of the Agricultural Development Association which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, the statement of activities, the statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements 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 the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agricultural Development Association as of December 31, 2015 and the results of its activities and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers-Palestine Limited
August 1, 2016
Ramallah, Palestine





AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION - PARC
Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2015

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(All amounts are in US Dollars)

	Note	2015	2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	(6)	5,473,210	5,450,700
Investments in associates and subsidiaries	(8)	2,558,800	2,668,800
Total non-current assets		8,032,010	8,089,500
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	(9)	1,154,129	1,510,229
Contributions receivable	(7)	882,281	1,010,131
Cash and cash equivalent	(8)	2,201,609	2,679,633
Total current assets		4,238,019	5,210,000
Total assets		12,270,029	13,300,435
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Net assets			
Unrestricted net assets		7,503,048	7,667,807
Temporarily restricted net assets	(9)	912,771	1,895,135
Total net assets		8,415,819	9,562,942
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for loss of service indemnity and provident fund	(10)	526,740	592,381
Total non-current liabilities		526,740	592,381
Current liabilities			
Due to banks	(11)	2,455,000	2,138,139
Accounts payable	(12)	936,063	1,004,894
Other current liabilities	(13)	57,358	67,628
Total current liabilities		3,448,421	3,210,661
Total liabilities		3,975,161	3,773,598
Total net assets and liabilities		12,270,029	13,300,435

- The notes on pages 7 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.
- The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 21, 2016.

Dr. Mohammad Alshihedi
Treasurer

Dr. Haseer Abu Al-atta
Chairman

Mr. Hussein Abu Fares
Deputy Chairman

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION - PARC
Separate Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2015

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(All amounts are in US Dollars)

	Note	2015	2014
Changes in unrestricted net assets			
Grants -	(14)	67,315	388,083
Other revenues	(15)	614,878	2,618,470
Total grants & revenues		682,193	2,906,559
Released from temporarily restricted net assets	(9)	10,968,112	11,654,720
Total unrestricted revenues		11,650,305	14,561,279
Expenses			
Higher revenues and better competitiveness opportunities for Palestinian products	(16)	6,901,607	6,992,504
Holding the occupation accountable towards Palestinian rights related to the agricultural sector and rural areas	(17)	1,002,705	1,352,202
Creating and enabling legal environment and governmental policies for the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas	(18)	75,778	399,451
Enhancing the role of agricultural cooperatives and grassroots institutions working in agriculture and rural development	(19)	2,763,403	3,242,468
Enhancing PARC's efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and accountability	(20)	1,069,165	597,873
Total expenses		11,812,658	12,584,498
Net change in unrestricted net assets		(162,353)	1,976,781
Changes in temporarily restricted net assets			
Grants and donations received	(9)	10,046,360	9,740,705
Released from temporarily restricted net assets	(9)	(10,968,112)	(11,654,720)
Currency variances	(9)	(214,495)	(303,187)
Transfer (from) to contribution receivable	(9)	188,523	766,714
Net changes in temporarily restricted net assets		(940,664)	(1,350,488)
Total change in net assets during the year		(1,109,017)	626,293

- The notes on pages 7 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.



مجموعة التسمية الزراعية

البيانات التسمية القامتة لسنة المنتهية يوم 31 كانون الأول 2015

بين التسميات المنتهية		(بمجموع دينار يمني)			
2014	2013				
					التغير في صافي الموجودات غير ملغاة الإستهلاك
				(14)	مجموع ربح صافي
288,087	61,714			(13)	إهلاك الأصول الملموسة
7,644,935	634,878				مجموع الإيرادات والتغير صافي
7,933,022	696,592			(8)	صافي التغيرات المتفرقة من فروع الإستهلاك
(1,634,729)	(10,968,112)				مجموع التغيرات غير ملغاة الإستهلاك
14,561,279	33,658,380				
					المصاريف حسب النوع
				(18)	التغير في الأرباح المحتسبة نتيجة التغير في التقديرات
4,887,848	4,901,303			(17)	الإستهلاك على مساهمة ائتماع الموقوف للمستثمرين المساهمين
4,531,200	1,000,768			(10)	مصاريف الإيداع والقرض
309,431	89,226			(23)	مصاريف الإيداع مستحقة مدفوعة بالتغير في التوقعات والقرض
2,747,468	2,761,400			(20)	غير المدفوعة الأرباح والتمسك لتغطية المصاريف
399,871	1,069,165			(26)	مصاريف الأرباح والقيمة الزائدة
12,984,498	11,813,678				مجموع المصاريف
3,076,781	(447,255)				التغير في صافي الموجودات غير ملغاة الإستهلاك
				(3)	التغير في صافي الموجودات غير ملغاة الإستهلاك مؤقتة
8,749,791	(8,446,380)			(19)	مجموع ربح صافي
(11,654,729)	(10,968,112)			(4)	صافي التغيرات المتفرقة من فروع الإستهلاك
(281,187)	(214,479)			(6)	الإيرادات صافي
566,714	189,221			(29)	التغير في صافي الموجودات غير ملغاة الإستهلاك
(1,190,488)	(946,664)				التغير في صافي الموجودات غير ملغاة الإستهلاك مؤقتة
636,236	(1,109,817)				التغيرات في صافي الموجودات غير ملغاة الإستهلاك

الإستهلاك المؤقتة المبلغ: 18 مليار 700 ألف ريال