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Kingdom of the Netherlands

Inclusive access to and sustainable management of land and water resources

400000025

Annual Report N°:

2

Prepared By:

PMU - UAWC

Period covered:

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To : 31/12/2018

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A- BACKGROUND

A.1- SYNOPSIS

A.2- DESCRIPTION

A.3- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A.1- SYNOPSIS

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	
Project title	Inclusive access to and sustainable management of land and water resources
Activity number	4000000025
Name of the applicant	UNION OF AGRICULTURE WORK COMMITTEES (UAWC)
Date of financing agreement	January, 31 st 2017
Project duration	47 months
Project total budget	15,261,293 \$
NRO financial contribution	13,000,000 \$
Amendment(s)	July, 10 th 2017

PROJECT CONTACT	
Organization in charge of Project	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
Telephone [Office]	+970 2 242 1713
E-mail	Info@uawc-pal.org
Web site	www.uawc-pal.org

A.2- DESCRIPTION**A.2.1- Title****Inclusive access to and sustainable management of land and water resources****A.2.2- Location**

Cluster	# Localities
Jerusalem	10
Ramallah	14
Nablus	25
Hebron	17
Bethlehem	3
Dora	10
Jenin	5
Tubas	4
Qalqilya	9
Tulkarm	12
Jericho	2

A.2.3- Cost of the project and NRO contribution

Total cost of the project	15,261,293 \$
Commission contribution	13,000,000 \$

A.2.4- Summary

The program encompasses three interrelated and complementary components that contribute to the increasing of food security of Palestinians living in the West Bank; the three components which will be displayed respectively are:

- A. Land & Water Resource Development and Access to sustainable agricultural infrastructure.
- B. The Development of the Local Seed Bank, to help Palestinian farmers adjust to climate change and to preserve local genetic resources.
- C. The Socio-Economic and Food Security (SEFSec) survey, which is conducted by Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) with support from FAO and UAWC.

These components reflect a deeper investment into the eradication and fight against food insecurity in the Palestinian context. As it covers a wide scope of activities from providing agricultural infrastructure to also support research into the status and causes of food insecurity with prominent Palestinian research institutions and the FAO. The importance of carrying out research into the root causes of food insecurity in the Palestinian context lies in the heart of the efforts to formulate programs and activities that address food insecurity.

Another component entailed to the activity is the inclusion of the local seed bank as part of the program. As the preservation of local seeds varieties plays an important role in food security and climate change adaptation.

The following paragraphs displays the progress in implementation of activities of the project according to component over the second year of implementation.

A: LAND & WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

The implementation of project activities got well underway in the second - 2018. As the organizations involved in the project were able to complete over 1,030 donums of land leveling activities in the land reclamation component and most of the reclaimed lands are now ready to be cultivated.

The second year of implementation of activities witnessed a huge progress in the implementation on the ground which resulted in catching up with the delays that were present last year, and resulted in an excellent achievement of the planned activities.

The implemented activities were done via a mixed approach where both a holistic and individual participatory community based approaches that placed every stakeholder in the optimum position to ensure both collective and individual ownership of the achieved results.

Towards increasing developed land for agricultural productivity contributing to increasing food security, reducing poverty and increasing income of targeted farmers, heavy work was started on (1,030) dunums of non-utilized agricultural lands in the beginning of 2018. The heavy reclamation works include leveling (bulldozer, large and small hammer), and building retaining walls where a total of 62,535 m² were built. Furthermore, 120 cisterns were completed for selected farmers in the communities with a total capacity of 8,750m³.

During the report period a total of 947 donums were cleaned and 947 donums were plowed. The plowing is a continuous process that has to be done at least twice annually.

A total of 28, 651 dunums of land became more accessible to owners, equipment and markets, as well as surrounding areas by opening 123 km of agricultural Roads. The roads will be maintained and developed further by local government units as they integrate the costs into their annual budgets. For improved agricultural productivity of lands, availability of water supplies is very important. The project addressed this through options of construction/ Rehabilitation of cisterns, earth ponds, springs rehabilitation, and construction of main irrigation networks (Supply Pipes, Water Tanks and Booster Pumps).

The project ensured women's participation by utilizing different measures most importantly the increased score given to women applicants for participation in land reclamation/ rehabilitation. This measure which was adopted in the manual of the program aims to reduce the disparities between women and men in access to land resources.

The project consortium itself is a grouping of 4 Palestinian NGOs with a strong outreach and well-connected into communities through farmer committees, farmer cooperative and women specific groups/associations. The consortium is led by Union of Agricultural work committees (UAWC), in partnership with Land Research Center (LRC), Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), and the Palestinian Economic and Social Development center (ESDC).

Over the second year of the program, the program succeeded in opening over 123 km of agricultural roads which provided access to 28,651 dunums, benefiting 3,886 farmers (3,304 M, 582 F). The program also started the reclamation work in over 1,030 donums, which benefited 244 farmers (225 M, 19 F). Started land rehabilitation work on 350 donums, which benefitted 82 Farmers(8 F, 74 M). Provided 8 Km of main irrigation pipes, One 1,000 M³ Water Cistern, Two 500m³ circular steel water tank, and 3 booster pump that benefitted 350 farmers (336 M, 14F)., while another 356 donums benefitted from water harvesting techniques and plant coverage techniques (75 farmers- 37 Female and 38 Male) .

The program succeeded in improving the infrastructure of the irrigation system in the targeted communities which resulted in the decrease in the amount of lost water and decreased the cost of water on the farmer. While also providing farmers with 17066 m³ of water harvesting capabilities for the farmers.

Overall the program was successful in serving over 5,693 beneficiaries from the project different activities (1,099 F, 4,594 M).

B: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL SEED BANK

As for the Development of the Seed Bank component, the Second year of implementation saw the continued implementation of the master's program that will provide the necessary research to help protect and develop local seeds.

The Second year of implementation saw the launch of the Second group of masters' students which consisted of 17 students. These students will start their first semester in 2019 and are expected to finish it by Early 2021. Also 5 interns were hosted at the seed bank to develop their capacities in handling, classifying and preserving local seeds.

Also the seedbank equipment and breeding units were developed. The Seed Bank Also opened the second branch for it in the north of the West Bank. These developments on the seed bank imply that the Seed Bank is working in full potential and is expected to increase its area of coverage to reach its intended targets.

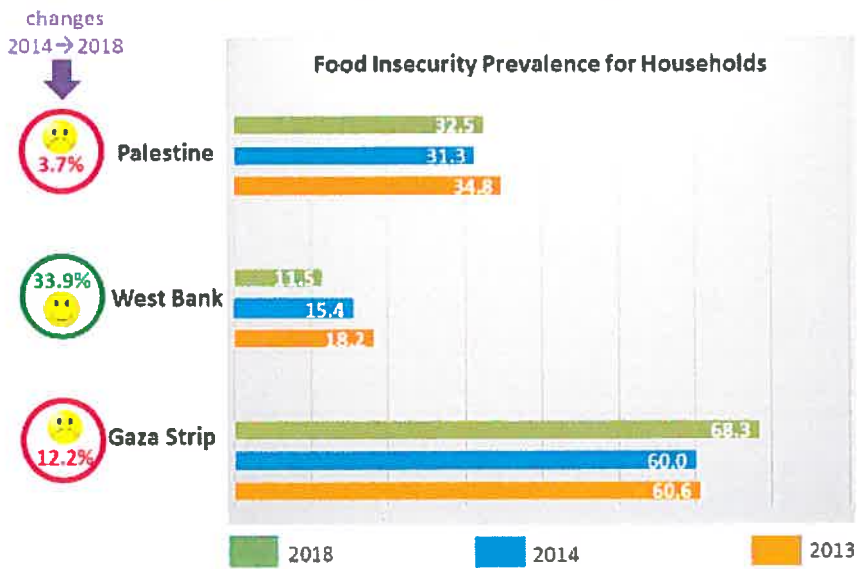
The Seed Bank Staff participated in an external training with Rizkwaan Company which hosted them in the Netherlands and raised their capacities on the production and selection of seeds.

C: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND FOOD SECURITY (SEFSEC) SURVEY

The Socio-Economic and Food Security survey was also integrated as part of the Baydar project.

Several meetings with Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and the Food Security Cluster (FSC) were held with experts from all sides including the program management unit, which resulted in conducting and implementing SEFSEC 2018, which gave the following important data on the situation of Food Security in Palestine:

Food Insecurity in Palestine, West Bank and Gaza Strip

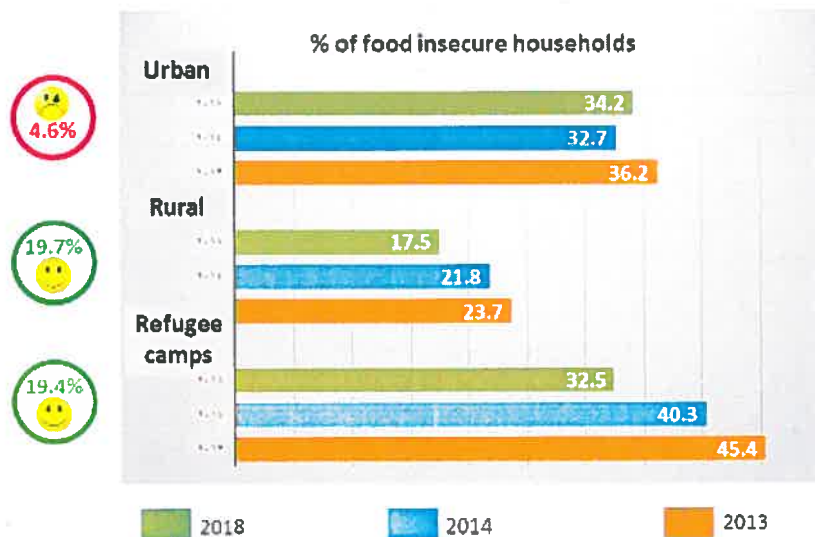


Socio-Economic Food Security Survey 2018 Preliminary Results

It's evident that the food security situation has deteriorated in Palestine by 3.7%, while in the West Bank alone there was a 33.9% improvement in food security among Palestinian HH's.

The second slide below demonstrates the improvement in Food Security in the West Bank:

Household food insecurity by location, West Bank and Gaza Strip



Socio-Economic Food Security Survey 2018 Preliminary Results

It's evident from this figure that there was an improvement in the food security status of HH in rural areas, this signifies that the rural development projects especially the agricultural ones were contributing to the improvement of the status of HH's in rural areas.

The rest of the Data is attached in a complete report.

A.2.5- INTERVENTION LOGIC

Overall Objective(s)

- Improve sustainable access and management of land and water resources for food production of Palestinian agricultural producers, including smallholders, and their organizations, and promoting women's land rights.
- To contribute to the protection and conservation of local seeds in Palestine, to protect local seeds from the risk of extinction, and to distribute the seeds among Palestinian farmers.
- Identify changes in the living conditions of Palestinian households by monitoring key socio-economic and food security indicators

Program Purpose (Specific Objective)

1. Improve inclusive sustainable agricultural production through land resource management, enhancing ISFM, and creating platform knowledge of climate change adaptation
2. Improve efficient collective water resource management and increase inclusive access to water resources to enhance the productivity of the agricultural lands
3. Working with different Stakeholders including the PA, consortium member organizations, and civil society organizations, to promote and lobby for an inclusive and sustainable Agricultural Policy.
4. Improve local seed varieties conservation and promotion in the West Bank through upgrading the local seed bank, opening a new branch in the north, and promoting the use of local seed varieties among local farmers.
5. Improve farmers' capacities to adapt to climate change, through identifying different types of local seeds, and studying local crop productivity in cooperation with local Palestinian universities, and the P.A
6. To provide data related to the food security situation in Palestine at household level, in continuity with the previous surveys, allowing trend analysis.

A.3- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the reporting period Jan 01 2018 – December 31st, 2018. During the mentioned period; achievements can be summarized as following:

- **Database:** 12 new localities have been added to the database.
- **Land Reclamation and land Rehabilitation:** Heavy works started in 1,425 dunums, 69349 m² of stone retaining walls constructed, and 8,750 m³ of water cisterns completed. As of the light works; 812 dunums were cleaned and ploughed, 251 dunums fenced, 409 donums planted with seedlings and 294 dunums planted with seeds. These developed and reclaimed lands will increase the production of farmer and contribute in improving food security in the vulnerable areas.
- **Construction agricultural Roads:** 123 Km of agricultural roads newly opened which will improve the access of farmers to their lands.
- **Climate Change Adaptation:** 356 donums were implemented in water harvesting techniques, this includes level terraces, graded terraces and stone terraces techniques.
- **Water supplies and irrigation for agricultural lands:** 8,000 m of irrigation network installed, one 1,000 m³ circular steel tank, two circular steel balance water tanks of 500m³ capacity completed, 3 online booster pumps installed. 3 springs were rehabilitated, and 2 recharge wells built, 12 cisterns were rehabilitated.
- **Implement innovative irrigation technologies:** 3 solar energy system for irrigation water pumping completed, 3 mobile solar energy unit for cisterns installed, Construct 2 Artificial groundwater recharge wells.
- **Seeds Bank Development:** 13 students have been selected as part of the first group to study a master's degree at Al-Quds university. 5 interns were offered internship at the local seed bank.
- **Coduct training for staff on EIA :** 3 days of training in environmental impact conducted for project staff and ministry of agriculture .
- **Capacity Building of consortium members' organizations:** 4 employees one from each organization received training on Internal auditor. 6 days of training of trainers on integrated Soil Fertility Management, Water Harvesting techniques and farm management. All partner organizations were provided with an Electronic Archiving System. There was significant progress in transferring the Partner organization into electronic projects management and M&E system.
- **Lopping and advocady :** 4 events organized during the report period olive campaign , women day, land day and farm day .
- **SEFSEC Survey:** The SEFSEC survey was carried out in 2018.

A.3.1 -Progress in implementation all (2017 -2018):

Activity	Planned [unit]		On-going [unit]	Completed [unit]2018	Cumulative over total project [unit]
	Program all years	Reporting period 2018			
Database					
Updating Localities	48	12	25	12	23
Land development					
Preparation					
Project announcement workshops	20	10	0	10	20
Revision of operational manual	4	1	1	0	1
Brochures (development & printing)	5,000	2,000	0	3,000	5,000
Promotional Material	5,000	2,000	0	2,500	5,500
Land reclamation					
Heavy work					
Leveling (dunum)	2,000	800	450	1030	1550
Stone Retaining walls (m ²)	140,000	56,000	22,500	62535	75,360
Cisterns (m ³)	16,000	6,400	5,569	8750	10,431
Light work					
Ploughing (h)	4,000 h	1600	700	1894	2166
Cleaning (trolah)	15,000	8000	2,625	7102	8134
Fencing (Dunum)	2,000	250	700	251	302
Seedlings (seedling)	93,000	8000	30,000	11863	12053
Seeds (dunum)	1,000	250	370	246	265
Land rehabilitation					
Heavy work					
Leveling (dunum)	1,000	580	400	395	415
Stone Retaining walls (m ²)	30,000	11160	3,000	6814	7212
Light work					
Ploughing (h)	1,500	750	512	256	282
Cleaning (trolah)	4,000	750	650	1927	1947
Seedlings (seedling)	46,000	1000	350	75	75
Seeds (dunum)	500	250	425	15	15
Agricultural roads (km)	300	125	54	123	198
Water Harvesting Techniques dunum	600	200	0	356	600
Enhancing on-farm ISFM, soil productivity, IPM and plant productivity.					
Soil Samples	100	50	47	53	53
Demonstration Farms	4	2	2	0	0
Integrate climate change principles, practices					
Conducting environmental awareness and practical training for farmers, University students and	480	150	64	170	270

volunteers- hour					
Training on Organic Agricultural Farming, Breeding and Pruning of trees.	200	60	0	60	60
Out-scale/Upgrade Watershed Management interventions in Southern part of Hebron with 1000 dunum area.	1000	320	0	320	1000
Water Supply and irrigation					
Construction of Irrigation Development System					
Irrigation networks and Supply Pipes - m	25,000	10,000	6,000	8000	11,000
Circular, Steel Balance Water Tank 1000 m3	6	2	1	1	1
Circular, Steel Balance Water Tank 500 m3	9	4	1	2	3
Online booster pumps	8	4	2	3	4
Earth Ponds	4	0	0	0	4
Rehabilitation of Springs	8	4	1	2	4
Cisterns Rehabilitation	20	8	0	12	12
Implement innovative irrigation technologies, while using opportunities for using renewable energy sources					
Mobile Solar Energy Unit – unit	3	3	0	3	3
Use of solar energy – water pumping – Well	3	3	0	3	3
Establish a Learning Space for Solar Energy use in Water Pumping	1	1	0	1	1
Install 3 solar energy system for irrigation water pumping	3	3	0	3	3
Utilizing and replication of ESDC's experience in operating rainfed cisterns with mobile Solar energy, through installation mobile solar energy unit for cisterns from the previous phase managed by established cooperative farmers or organized groups.	3.0	3	0	3	3
Establishing learning space on efficient management of Water Resources Management, through installation solar energy unit for one water users association	1.0	1	0	1	1
Construct 2 Artificial groundwater recharge wells	2	2	0	2	2
Improve technical and financial management of water resources by different stakeholders					

Conduct training for farmers and stakeholders Water Resource Management, Water Efficiency, Optimum use of water, and crops requirement	200	0	0	200	200
Supply farmers with tools and equipment for irrigation water scheduling and metering	60	0	0	80	80
Lobbying and advocacy activities are conducted to promote farmers rights and environmental awareness					
Conducting an annual conference for all farmers leaders and setting strategic priorities for farmers	4	1	0	2	2
Raise the Awareness of farmers in area C for the importance to register their land	1	1	0	1	1
Conduct Annual summer camp	4	1	1	2	2
Provide legal assistance for farmers to help protect their lands and stop the demolition and confiscation orders					
Provide legal assistance for farmers through the collaboration with a lawyer – hour	240	100	0	83	83
Help 100 marginalized farmers in area C register their land-farmer	100	50	10	50	60
Build the capacity of consortium member organizations					
Certified Internal Auditor training/ one from each institution	4	4	0	4	4
Conduct training of trainers for partners and Organizations (ToT) related to (soil conservation and management, Water Harvesting Tech., Farm Management)	1	1	0	1	1
Providing the Partner organizations with electronic achieving system	1	1	0	1	1
Gradually transferring the Partner organizations into electronic Project Management and M&E System	1	1	1	1	1
Help Women Claim their rights in Land ownership					
Community Level awareness raising sessions on women's rights (30 Sessions)- Session 5 hours	40	16	0	32 (160 hours)	32
Train Women in local	150	50	20	67	67

communities on Advocacy and Communication Skills					
Improve important local seeds varieties conservation and upgrading the local seed bank					
Seed Bank					
Masters Students - students	30	15	17	13	13
Internships	15	5	5	10	10
Donums Planted with Local Seeds -Dunum	5,000	1,000	0	995.95	1,765
New varieties of Local Seeds Conserved	10	3	3	4	6
Farmers Trained	300	150	0	343	343
Production & Breeding Unit Upgraded	90	30	30	30	30
Seed Bank Equipment Upgraded	3	3	0	3	3
Pilot projects	2	1	1	1	1
Establish a Branch of Seed Bank in North	1	1	0	1	1
Produce Morphological classification manual – copies	2,000	0	0	0	0
SEFSEC Survey	2	1	0	1	1

A.3.2- Achievements of the indicators 2018

Indicator	Plan	Achievement
Specific Objective 1		
Improve inclusive sustainable agricultural production through land resource management, enhancing ISFM, and creating platform knowledge of climate change adaptation		
Outcome Level Indicators (Will Be mostly Captured in the End line)		
* 70% of targeted Lands have an increase in productivity by at least 20%.	2100 Donums Target	Still early
*Increase HH average income by at least 15% (M/F head households)(Females Males)	15% increase	Still early
* Increase average number of dunoms which have access from the agricultural roads per household by at least 15% (Households Disaggregated By Gender)	26.5 Donums are accessible By Families	3886 HH (3304 M, 582 F) have access to 30Donums on Average
* 70% of beneficiaries use new sustainable methods for ISFM, IPM and adaptive to climate change techniques	500 Farmers	284 Farmers
* Average Amount of water provided per donum	8 M ³	9.2 M ³
* Reduction in time for access to lands through agricultural roads		Still Early
* Soil erosion is decreased by 25% in targeted lands		Will be measured in the Edline

Result 1.1		
Conduct land development and land reclamation initiatives for 3000 Donums		
3000 dunums benefited from the leveling/ machinery work	1,380	1,965
150,000 meter square retaining walls built	56,000	82572
16,000 cubic meters communal cisterns	6,400	10,431
3,000 dunums ploughed	1,300	1223
3,000 Dunums Cleaned	1,300	1213
3,000 Donums Planted With Seedlings	200	421
1,500 Donums Planted With Intercropping seeds	300	280
3,000 Donums Fenced	300	302
50,000 Working Days	20,000 WD	28,877 WD
# of Beneficiaries		4305 farmers (3656 M, 649 F)
Average 6 of Donums ready to be planted per household	6	Still Early
100% of Reclaimed land has access to Water Resources	2,000	1,133
Result 1.2		
Opening agricultural roads to improve access to agricultural lands		
300 KM newly opened agricultural roads	170 km	198 km
30,000 dunums have new access by the newly opened roads	17,000 Dunom	28,651
12,000 Working Days are created	6,800	5,263
Result 1.3		
Enhancing on-farm ISFM, soil productivity, IPM and plant productivity.		
Number of farmers who received training. (disaggregated by gender)		Still Not implemented
Number of guidance visits by agricultural engineers to farmers		Still not organized
Result 1.4		
Integrate climate change principles, practices and establish a knowledge exchange platform		
500 farmers, students and volunteers received training.(disaggregated by gender	100 (60 F, 40M)	295 (239 F, 56M)
1,500 donums which benefited	600 Donums	1,000 Donums
6 studies conducted	0	0
Specific Objective 2		
Improve efficient collective water resource management and increase inclusive access to water resources to enhance the productivity of the agricultural lands		
At least 500 agricultural jobs created through water interventions (disaggregated by gender)	500	Still Early
25% Decrease in production costs		Still Early
Number of farmers benefited from enhanced agricultural water		Still Early

systems.(disagregated by gender)		
20% Increase in Productivity of Water Kg per M3 water		Still Early
Average Value Added per Irrigated crop		Still Early
Quantity of Harvested Water		17066
Average Water provided per donum of agricultural land		Still Early
Result 2.1		
Increase availability of Water Resources through the installation of main water pipes, construction of steel water tanks, rehabilitation of springs...etc. to provide inclusive access to water resources for marginalized communities.		
Price decrease in water costs		Still Early
Number of farmers benefited from enhanced agricultural water systems (disagregated by gender)		623 (22F, 601M)
Number of dunums benefited from the new access of water supply systems		1,635
Number of working days created(disagregated by gender)		815
Result 2.2		
Implement innovative irrigation technologies, while using opportunities for using renewable energy sources		
Number of farmers benefited per type of initiative (F/M)		Still Early
Number of dunums benefited per type of initiative		Still Early
Number of workdays created (disagregated by gender)		Still Early
Quantity of Compost produced		Still Early
Quantity and value of Electricity Produced		Still Early
Water User Associates are able to manage the water supply systems effectively		Still Early
Quantity of Harvested Water		Still Early
Result 2.3		
Improve technical and financial management of water resources by different stakeholders.		
# Water User associations display an understanding of Key Financial and operational issues.		Still Early
# of farmers supplied with equipment (F/M)		80
Specific Objective 3		
Working with different Stakeholders including the PA, consortium member organizations, and civil society organizations, to promote and lobby for an inclusive and sustainable Agricultural Policy.		
25 % increase in the ratio of women who claim their inheritance rights in the targeted areas		Still Early
at least 70% of women solidarity group members display knowledge of women inheritance rigts and legal extension services		Still Early

# of farmers targeted.(Disaggregated by gender)		Still Early
400 donums registered		Still Early
Farmers insurance fund is established		Still Early
Establishing a fair Selling price for water		Still Early
Farmers issues and voices are heard by decision makers.		Still Early
Result 3.1		
Lobbying and advocacy activities are conducted to promote farmers rights and environmental awareness		
5 issues concerning farmers lobbied with the government to take action on.	2	1
40 Farmers committees are established in different areas	10	6
At least 70% of Farmers committees participate in the conference	70%	85%
At least 30% of the farmers committees are women	30%	20%
40 new localities entered in the database	24	23
Result 3.2		
Build the capacity of consortium member organizations		
Number of trainings conducted		2
Evaluation of Each training.		-The participants are satisfied
Transfer of partners into Electronic management and M&E system	4	Still Early
All partners reduce their paper work by at least 40%	40%	Still Early
All partners are upgraded to ISO 9001/2015	4	Still Early
Result 3.3		
Help Women Claim their rights in Land ownership		
500 Women Targeted with sessions	500	370
20 Women Solidarity Groups formed	20	Still Early
25% of targeted women claim their land rights after the training	125	Still Early
Overall Objective (2)		
To contribute to the protection and conservation of local seeds in Palestine, to protect local seeds from the risk of extinction, and to distribute the seeds among Palestinian farmers.		
Specific Objective 4		
Improve local seed varieties conservation and promotion in the West Bank through upgrading the local seed bank, opening a new branch in the north, and promoting the use of local seed varieties among local farmers.		
70% of targeted Lands have an increase in productivity by at least 20%		Still Early

# of local seeds varieties that have been stockpiled in safe amounts according to conservation standards		40
The local Seeds Banks are able to provide at least 70% of local demand for main local seed varieties.	% 70	95%
Result 4.1		
Local seed bank is able to conserve and breed local seed varieties in sufficient quantities to meet local demand.		
# of Local Seeds that are Well Preserved	4	7
Quality of Preserved seeds According to conservation standards.		279.125k
Knowledge and Compliance of Staff with conservation standards		Still Early
Result 4.2		
Plant 5000 Donums with Rain fed local Seeds		
# of Donums Planted		1765.55
Productivity Per Donum		Still Early
# of Farmers Trained (disaggregated by Gender)	-	343 (286 M, 57 F)
Knowledge of farmers in Local Seeds management and farming	-	-
# of Beneficiaries (Disaggregated By Gender)	350	481(272M, 209F)
Result 4.3		
Promote The Use Of local Seeds Among Farmers		
Knowledge of participants on the Importance of Local Seeds, and the Dangers of Synthetic Biology and GMO'		
# of reached participants (disaggregated by Gender)	5 workshops	16 workshops
472 (137 M, 335F)		
Productivity of new agricultural Techniques	Still Early	Still Early
Local Seed Bank achieves 5 Tons of Produce Sales		
	Still Early	Still Early
Local Seeds Bank achieves 700 Kg of Seeds Sales	Still Early	Still Early
Local Seeds Bank Achieves 150,000 Seedlings Sales	Still Early	Still Early
Specific Objective 5		
Improve farmers' capacities to adapt to climate change, through identifying different types of local seeds, and studying local crop productivity in cooperation with local Palestinian universities, and the P.A		
# of Local Seeds identified.	3 crops	4 crops
Productivity of Local Crops.	3k	8k carrot+ parsley
Result 5.1		
Introduce new seeds for preservation to increase the available options for local farmers		
# of new Local Seeds that are Identified	3	4

At least 70% of New Local Seeds are Well Preserved in Local Seed Bank	3	4
Result 5.2		
Cooperation with Local academic institutions is strengthened		
15 Agronomists are trained (at least 60% Female)		
30 Masters Students are supported (at least 60% Female)	15	13(4M, 9F)
30 academic papers on issues relevant to local seeds are produced	Still Early	Still Early
Result 5.3		
Capacity Building		
# of trainings Conducted		
# of Trainees (disaggregated by gender)		
# of participant in international conferences	4	5(4M+1F)
Result 5.4		
Produce a Morphological classification manual for local crops		
A Morphological classification manual is produced covering at least # varieties of local crops		
2 Workshops are conducted and the recommendations of the Workshops are incorporated into the manual		
# of copies of the manual that are circulated	-	-
Specific Objective 3		
Identify changes in the living conditions of Palestinian households by monitoring key socio-economic and food security indicators		
Specific Objective 6		
To provide data related to the food security situation in Palestine at household level, in continuity with the previous surveys, allowing trend analysis.		
The Underpinning Causes of Food Security are Identified		
Data Related To food Security on the HH level are provided		
SEFSEC Survey IS Conducted	1	1

B- IMPLEMENTATION ENVIRONMENT AND ARRANGEMENTS

B.1- PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

B.2- PROGRESS TOWARDS STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION

B.3- BENEFICIARY(IES) ANALYSIS

B.4- IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

B.5- MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

B.1- PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

B.1.1- Project macro-environment :

Over 60 per cent of the West Bank is considered Area C, where Israel retains near exclusive control, including over law enforcement, planning and construction. Most of Area C has been allocated for the benefit of Israeli settlements or the Israeli military, at the expense of Palestinian communities. This impedes the development of adequate housing, infrastructure and livelihoods in Palestinian communities, and has significant consequences for the entire West Bank population. Structures built without permits are regularly served with demolition orders, creating chronic uncertainty and threat, and encouraging people to leave. Where the orders are implemented, they have resulted in displacement and disruption of livelihoods, the entrenchment of poverty and increased aid dependency. The humanitarian community has faced a range of difficulties in providing aid in Area C, including the demolition and confiscation of assistance by the Israeli authorities.

- During the reporting period the project received 9 violations against the project activities by Israeli soldiers and settlers.
- Three confiscation orders for machines were issued in three locations 10 2 g).
- Three stop working orders in land reclamation 2 in 10 2 g – 10 2 g and one in 10 2 g 10 2 g
- Three demolitions and closer for agriculture roads in 10 2 g

1.2- Main problems encountered during the implementation period:

During the reporting period the following problems encountered:

- The stopping orders and machines' confiscations in 10 2 g
- Demolitions of agriculture roads 10 2 g
- The verbal stopping orders; especially 10 2 g
- Settlers uprooting seedlings especially in 10 2 g

B.2- PROGRESS TOWARDS STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION

The substantial and pro-active participation of communities and other stakeholders was insured in this implementing phase. With regard to the communities, as it is stipulated in the proposal, those have been engaged in the design of the project and they have a clear role in the project implementation; the community and beneficiaries' engagement in the

implementation goes from the announcement, applications collection, selection of locations and beneficiaries, collection of contributions and/or cash guarantee and follow up on activity implementation on the ground.

With regard to institutions (local and national), their participation includes responsibilities related to steering the project strategically and technically. Furthermore, the MoA staffs at governorates level are working closely with the program' team and the local authorities; while VCs and/or municipalities are acting as promoters and owners of the agriculture roads; this entails responsibility related to community contribution and to their annual budget in terms of contribution and maintenance.

Farmers committees were also an integral part of the coordination process. As they participate in all phases of the implementation from declaring a project in the locality to the selection of beneficiaries and the implementation and handing over of the project.

The Farmers committees play a significant role in maintaining the positive effects of the project even after the conclusion of the activities. These farmers' committees become also representatives of local farmers that can advocate for farmers' rights.

The coordination which is a crucial element for the project is insured through the governance structure of the project. The coordination responsibility is given to the PMU. The PMU also coordinates with different government structures such as the Palestinian Water Authority and the Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics.

A least a monthly meeting is conducted between all implementing partners, MoA representatives and the PMU. This meeting is a reflection on the processes on the ground and offers a chance to via the technical committee, to share experience and all relevant issues are discussed and agreed upon. The active committees of the project are the following:

Steering Committees, Members are:

Institution	Position
NRO	First Secretary of Economic Affairs
MoA	Director General of Water and Irrigation.
UAWC	Acting General Director, Director Of Operations And Development Department
PHG	Co-Director General
ESDC	General Manager
LRC	Deputy Director
PMU	Senior Program Manager
PMU	M&E Officer
MoA	Director General of Land Development

MoA	Director of NARC
UAWC	Seed /Bank Coordinator
Farmers Committees	Representative of Farmers
NRO	Senior Technical Advisor

Technical Committee, Members are:

Org.	Role
PMU	Senior program manager
PMU	M&E Officer
MoA	Land Reclamation department
MoA	Soil and water department
PMU	Technical Coordinator
UAWC	Team Leader
PHG	Team Leader
LRC	Team Leader
ESDC	Team Leader
NRO	Senior Technical Advisor

Procurement committee, Members are:

As for tendering process; it is managed and handled by a procurement committee representing the 4 organizations and the PMU. The procurement committee members are:

Institution	position
PMU	Senior program manager
PMU	Financial officer
ESDC	Procurement officer
LRC	Financial officer
UAWC	Procurement officer
PHG	Financial officer

For each tender there is a tender document with its general conditions, specific conditions, legal components and BOQ. The procurement members review every tender document before it is advertised by any of the partnering organizations. The committee's members agree on a date for opening the tender at the PMU office.

The criteria for selection is (1) Financial and (2) technical. Any tender that needs to be evaluated technically; a technical committee is formulated including the PMU's technical coordinator, MoA representative and one technical representative of the partnering organizations who was not involved in the tender preparation process. The technical committee sends their technical recommendations to the procurement committee to compile with the financial. The technical committee decision is prioritized and is given top priority in the final decision of selecting the vendor. The ToR of the tendering committee is drafted in the operation manual of the Baydar program.

Role of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA):

The ministry of agriculture plays a crucial role in the project; in fact, the coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture is very close at different levels, at central level the MoA is co-chairing the Steering Committee, member of the technical committee and the MoA technical staff participates in all tenders' technical evaluation. While at the local level the MoA branches are members of the local committees and their technical staff is involved in all steps of the implementation from selection of locations and beneficiaries, cost estimation, works supervision and handover.

In the reporting period, the meetings with MoA representatives were done on an almost daily level. From Field staff of MoA participating in measuring the amount of work implemented in a locality to MoA senior staff participating and suggesting implementation locations and alternatives.

B.3- BENEFICIARY(IES) ANALYSIS

beneficiaries reached as per Dec 31, 2018							
Partner	Activity	Clusters	Location	# Application received	# Responsive application	# Beneficiaries (total)	# Beneficiaries (female)
UAWC	Land reclamation	Hebron	102 g	242	242	42	2
		Qaqilya		15	15	9	0
		Nablus		41	41	12	0
				45	45	11	4
		Jenin		19	19	8	1
				103	103	14	1
		Dora		162	162	8	2
		Jerusalem		4	4	4	0
				145	145	14	0
		Hebron		36	36	14	1
		Qaqilya		6	5	100	15
		Nablus		5	5	80	10
		Jenin		2	2	120	8
		Jerusalem		4	4	160	9
	5	5	110	12			
	4	4	74	11			
	2	2	96	10			
	6	6	202	20			
	Roads						

	Hebron	10 2 9	6	6	760	129
Water harvesting techniques						
Level Terraces/counter techniques	Hebron		39	39	39	22
Graded Terraces techniques (Half-moon)	Hebron		8	8	8	5
Stone Terraces techniques	Hebron		18	18	18	10

beneficiaries reached as per Dec 31, 2018								
Partner	Activity	Clusters	Location	# Application received	# Responsive application	# Beneficiaries (total)	# Beneficiaries (female)	
ESDC	Land reclamation	Nablus	10 2 9	35	22	10	1	
		Ramallah		43	23	16		
		Nablus		25	17	14	3	
	Land Rehabilitation	Ramallah		53	35	28	1	
		Tubas		0	0	0	0	
		Ramallah		13	9	305	95	
	Roads	Nablus		3	1	60	25	
		Tubas		5	2	105	25	
		Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem		3	3	17	1	
	Mobile Solar Energy Unit for Cistern	Jericho		4	1	35	0	
	Establish Learning Space For Solar Energy Use in							

	Water Irrigation								
	Conduct Training	West Bank					150		25

LRC beneficiaries reached as per Dec 31, 2018										
Partner	Activity	Clusters	Location	# Application received	# Responsive application	# Beneficiaries (total)	# Beneficiaries (female)			
LRC	Land reclamation	Nablus	10 2 g	109	44	37	4			
				32	19	1	0			
				7	7	7	1			
				93	70	22	0			
				81	22	4	0			
				77	32	8	2			
				47	18	13	0			
				31	16	4	1			
				31	0	0	0			
				21	16	16	3			
					2	2	0			
		Land Rehabilitation	Nablus		8	4	259	61		
				4	3	78	10			
				14	8	305	39			
	6			3	88	42				
	Roads	Nablus								
			10	6	104	0				
		Hebron								

Springs Rehabilitation	Ramallah	10 2 9	2	2	25	6
	Hebron		1	1	37	6
Earth Ponds	Jericho		2	1	30	5
	Hebron		2	1	20	5
Rehabilitation / construction Cisterns	Jericho		9	4	13	
	Bethlehem		100	12	12	2
Install 3 solar energy system for irrigation water pumping	Tulkarem		4	2	156	14
	Qalqilyia		5	1	77	10
Construct artificial groundwater recharge wells supply farmers with tools and equipment	Jenin		1	1	24	
	Tulkarem		2	2	80	

Activity	# Application received	# Responsive application	# Beneficiaries (total)	# Beneficiaries (female)
Totals				
Land reclamation	1,362	1,049	244	19
Land rehabilitation	137	106	74	8
Agriculture Roads	166	103	3,886	582
Water Interventions	134	33	734	98
Climate Change Adaptation/ ALDahriya	4	1	35	4
Water Harvesting Techniques	65	65	65	37
Earth Ponds	9	4	13	0
Rehabilitation / construction Cisterns	100	12	12	2

The number of beneficiaries included in the table above reflects the selected beneficiaries for the reporting period of interventions in the various project locations.

The beneficiaries of the **land reclamation** are farmers - land owners, socio-economically eligible, rely on agriculture as main source of income, interested and willing into developing their businesses (1,049 application were selected by project committees from 1,362 application had been received, furthermore 244 agreements are signed with beneficiaries out of which 19 are females).

The beneficiaries of the **land rehabilitation** are farmers - land owners, socio-economically eligible, rely on agriculture as main source of income, interested and willing into developing their businesses (106 application were selected by project committees from 137 application had been received, furthermore 74 agreements are signed with beneficiaries out of which 8 are females).

Agriculture roads, 106 applications were selected from 166 applications which were received, and the total number of beneficiaries from the agricultural roads over the reporting period is 3,886 where 582 are female beneficiaries.
Water interventions, where 33 applications were selected from 134 applications had been received. Total number of beneficiaries from water interventions for irrigation is 734 out of which 98 are females.

B.4- IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

B.4.1- Strengths and weaknesses of the implementation strategy:

Strengths:

1. The implementing team has a significant experience in implementing the designed activities.
2. The work of the implementing organizations has become much more coherent and able to implement team work modules.
3. High ownership and commitment of the beneficiaries on implemented activities.
4. Both macro level and Micro level approaches ensures significant success for the implementation of agricultural activities.
5. The commitment and the hard work of the field and technical staff of the consortium members' organizations to their work.
6. The project governance that insures stakeholder effective participation, equity among partners and proper coordination and information/experience sharing;
7. Constructive dialogue among partners through the various project committees;
8. Standardized procedures via developed manuals (financial, procurement, M&E, and HR & Administration manuals) in addition to operation manual which is updated on a yearly basis.
9. High Commitment of municipalities for providing facilities and requirements for the implementation of activities.
10. Quality control through proper reporting and M&E;
11. Program management monitoring role on the follow up on the implementation on all project activities;
12. Community contribution that insures ownership

Weaknesses:

1. The one solution fits all in land reclamation which is not always proper.
2. The inexperience of farmers in managing heavy machinery work on the Micro level approach.
3. The poor financial capacity of some farmers, which impedes their ability to carry out activities continuously.
4. Some activities are lagging behind as they still need a decision on how to implement it (Potato trails)

B.4.2- Organizational and implementation procedures:

1. Continued land reclamation/ rehabilitation.
2. Ongoing heavy machinery works for over 600 dunums.
3. Signing agreements with the beneficiaries and village councils.
4. Preparation of tenders and tendering of activities.
5. Signing contracts with vendors to implement activities including land reclamation, opening agricultural roads, water interventions, pilot projects and training for beneficiaries and consortium member organizations.
6. Monitoring the implementation of activities
7. Receive the activities by a joint committee of the institution, project committee and the project management
8. Filing for financial claims for implemented activities for payment
9. All process performed in line with best practices and in accordance with the project implementation manual.

B.4.3- Success and constraints in the use of technology (ies):

The use of mobile solar panels as a pilot proved very helpful for farmers. As it reduced the efforts and time for irrigation while also making use of the available water collected by the cisterns.

Also in the project period 4 artisan wells were transferred to use solar energy. These wells have reduced the costs of pumping water and will also help to reduce the price of water for farmers.

The use of GIS data including Land Suitability map for choosing the targeted clusters as an effective tool which was developed in the previous phase and incorporated in the Land Suitability map in the Database. In fact, the GIS allow considering all layers necessary for the selection without incurring in inconsistencies and/or mistakes of approximation. There are plans to introduce composting in the coming period.

B.5- MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The team of the project, with the monitoring and evaluation officer, along with the financial and administrative team worked together, in order to facilitate the work done by the project.

The monitoring arrangements for the project have continued as presented in the previous report:

Monitoring of day to day activities:

The monitoring of day to day activities is done by project staff, with planned and surprise visits from the M&E officer, Project Technical Coordinator and Senior Project Manager to all locations and partners. In these visits the mentioned staff meets with field supervisors, direct beneficiaries and indirect ones, where their views, impressions and complaints are followed up. As also is the work done on the ground.

The following measures are also adopted to insure the timely progress of activities:

- All Partners presented an annual plan on their expectations for the progress of the activities. This annual plan was updated each quarter according to deviations and developments on the ground.
- All partners present a monthly work plan, derived from the yearly plan, where any variation as a result of changes on the ground is communicated on time to the PMU. The monthly plans are in compliance with the agreed action plan.
- All monthly work plans are reviewed by the PMU staff and amended according to program needs.
- Monthly monitoring reports that are filled by the field staff of each of the partners and validated by their technical coordinator. These reports are rechecked by the M&E officer and the figures are validated against the field. The results of these reports are discussed in the monthly technical meeting and steps to correct any deviations in the work or overcome any obstacles are suggested.
- Monthly progress report by each of the partners; indicating the achievements, obstacles...etc.
- Documentation of all project activities including meetings' minutes.

Added to this are the field audits which were done by the M&E officer and the Technical Coordinator for activities that were implemented in the field. The M&E officer takes random samples of documents, beneficiaries, activities implemented and checks them against reports, financial claims and operational manual to ensure proper implementation.

Evaluation of Project activities and Interventions:

The M&E officer with the support of the Technical Coordinator and Senior Project Manager continuously evaluates the quality of the interventions and activities related to the project, this evaluation is done through field visits, reviewing relevant project documents and meeting with beneficiaries. The project outputs are evaluated against best practices and beneficiary satisfaction, and solutions to problems are suggested and followed up where needed.

Monitoring plan and achievement 2018

Planning Item	⊙ Activities	⊙ Verifications
⊙ Field visit	⊙ Follow up on the progress and quality of the work with technical project coordinator and field	⊙ Field reports
⊙	⊙ Visiting project locations and following up with partners, and beneficiaries.	⊙ Field reports
⊙	⊙ Conduct several interviews with beneficiaries, project committee and other stakeholders.	⊙ Field reports
⊙	⊙ Collect the comments from the Colleagues visits.	⊙ Report
⊙	⊙ Attending the handing over for certain activities	⊙ Report
⊙	⊙ Circulate Project Reporting Documents to PMU and Partners	⊙
Monitoring sheet	⊙ Review the monthly monitoring sheet and follow up with comments on the progress of work with partners.	⊙ Monthly Monitoring sheet
⊙	⊙ Provide the comments to partners	⊙ e mails and technical meeting minutes
⊙	⊙ Discuss the monthly monitoring sheet with PMU	⊙
⊙ Technical Committee Meetings	⊙ Discuss monthly achievements, obstacles with team leaders and PMU staff. ⊙ Take decisions on issues to be resolved	⊙ Minutes of meeting

⊙ Steering Committee	⊙ Attending the meeting of Steering Committee,	⊙ Minutes
⊙	⊙ Present the monitoring status of the project	⊙

Annual Evaluation of Partners:

The “inclusive Access to and sustainable Management of Land and Water Resources” Program is now on its second year of implementation, and almost all of its planned activities are being implemented. Building upon the evaluation which was conducted in 2018 the M&E officer followed up on the evaluation of Partners in two perspectives:

- Follow up on the recommendations and observations that were identified by the evaluation team in 2018.
- Follow up on the adherence to proposed work plans submitted by the different organizations to the PMU.

Main Findings PHG

PHG’S OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2018 HAS DETERMINED A SET OF OUTPUTS FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION IN THE PROGRAM’S MAIN OUTPUTS THAT HAVE BEEN ALREADY STATED IN PLAN. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARIZES THE ACHIEVED OUTPUTS FOR THE SECOND YEAR BASED ON THE ORGANIZATION’S REPORTS:

Comparison between planned outputs and actual implemented outputs

Output / Measurement unit	Planned	Achieved	Notes
Main irrigation Pipes	10 Km	8 Km	Further 5 Km are ongoing
1000 m3 Tank	2	1	Second one is in tendering process
500 m3 Tank	3	2	1 is ongoing in implementation
Water Booster Pump	4	3	1 booster is still ongoing
Rehabilitation of Springs	4	4	
Rehabilitation of Cisterns	10	2	The cistern were moved to 2019
Artificial Recharge Wells	2	2	
Install 3 solar energy systems for irrigation	3	3	

water pumping			
Supply farmers with tools and equipment for irrigation water	60 Water Meters	80 Water Meters	
Agricultural Roads	8 Km	8 Km	

Based on the analysis of the table above and the assessment of both PHG's achievements and activities during the second year of implementation, it can be concluded that overall PHG achieved the planned targets for 2018 within an acceptable deviation level.

PHG followed up on the points raised in the evaluation done in 2018. Below is a description of each point raised in 2018 evaluation and PHG follow up on this:

On the level of organizational and management functions

- Since it was observed that the currently operating organizational structure is slightly different than that stated in the manual (PHG), in addition the organizational structure does not include strategic areas in the work of the organization. Such as lobbying and advocacy, research it is recommended that the PHG to do the following:

- Review and update the organizations structure.

PHG response: The organization structure has been reviewed and updated. The structure has been revised to reflect the current situation.

- To rethink the lobbying and advocacy function because of its importance to the work of the organization and determine what is required for its activation in a way that effectuating the role of PHG on influencing the policies, regulations and practices relevant to water resources and utilization. This should also include the identification of the key issues that will be tackled by the advocacy function, staff required for its activation, required training.

PHG response: Currently there is no public relation department at PHG. Some tasks delegated to some employees to follow it up until PHG can appoint staff dedicated to PR.

Financial Management

Upon concluding the financial review, it is believed that the accounting department is working according to modified accrual cost accounting principles, and the financial staff possess the

necessary skills to manage the daily operations of the PHG, report to various internal and external stakeholders and apply adequate control procedures. However, we noted that the following improvement recommendations are necessary:

- It is recommended to separate the admin department and a financial department, so each is managed by different persons according to the Organizational structure.

PHG response: Currently finance department is dealt with separately. Admin issues is delegated to other staff members.

- It is recommended that the internal auditor provides quarterly or semi-annual reports to give the organization a chance to amend its work through the year.

PHG response: PHG has an internal auditor that was reviewing the financial issues on quarterly basis and was giving his opinion and findings. This year no internal auditor was appointed and will be substituted by internal audit committee at the next Board election in March.

- To use a book of the financial payment request document with clear serial number on each request sheet, this will improve the following up and matching with financial supporting documents.

PHG response: This has already been adopted and followed.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- To guarantee that the projects implementation is on track to meet the expected outputs, outcomes and objectives. It is strongly recommended that monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are improved by effectuation the role of M&E function, including indicator monitoring, adherence to the standards and procedures, providing feedback for the organization and project managers, in order to avoid significant deviations and hedging against potential risks.

PHG response: M&E unit focused its work during the past year on the following two main functions:

1. Project progress against planned
2. Financial situation - pledges against required budget

Main Finding ESDC:

ESDC'S OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2018 HAS DETERMINED A SET OF OUTPUTS FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION IN THE PROGRAM'S MAIN OUTPUTS THAT HAVE BEEN ALREADY STATED IN

PLAN. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARIZES THE ACHIEVED OUTPUTS FOR THE SECOND YEAR BASED ON THE ORGANIZATION'S REPORTS:

Comparison between planned outputs and actual implemented outputs

Output / Measurement unit	Planned	Achieved	Notes
Land Reclamation	168	174	
Land Rehabilitation	300	243	The work will be completed in the first Quarter of 2019
Agricultural Roads Started	35	29	The Work will be completed in the First Quarter of 2019
Mobile Solar Energy Unit for Cistern	3	3	
Establish Learning Space	1	1	
Conduct training	200 h	200 h	

IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE ESDC WERE ABLE TO FOLLOW UP ON MOST OF THEIR ACTIVITIES FOR 2018. BUT NONETHELESS SOME ACTIVITIES REMAIN THE NEED FOLLOW UP. THESE ACTIVITIES ARE MAINLY FOUND IN LAND REHABILITATION AND AGRICULTURAL ROADS. AN UPDATED WORK PLAN HAS BEEN ASKED FROM ESDC AND THEY HAVE PROVIDED IT DETAILING THAT THEY WILL END THEIR WORK IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2019. THIS HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH PMU AND UAWC MANAGEMENT WHO HAVE TAKEN A CORRECTIVE ACTION OF SIGNING AN ANNEX WITH THE ESDC FOR THE EXTENSION.

As for the follow up on the recommendations and points raised in the 2018 evaluation. ESDC provided the highlighted responses below for their tackling of the 2018 report.

On the level of efficiency

ESDC has a central project management unit which also needs to accelerate the momentum in order to meet the set milestones. The following Recommendations are important for ESDC:

- Accelerate the supervision and the momentum of the project implementation in order to achieve results.

- ESDC Response: ESDC has achieved most of what it set off to do in 2019. And they are committed with what had been agreed upon in the updated plans and understandings in closing the project activities and delivering the outputs.
- In linkage to the above, ESDC needs to assess the role and work load of the project team in order to conduct the work according to the required timetables.
- ESDC Response: Performance evaluation for the staff had been taken.

Financial Management

Upon concluding the financial review, it is believed that the accounting department is working according the accounting principles, and the financial staff possess the necessary skills to manage the daily operations of the ESDC, report to various internal and external stakeholders and apply adequate control procedures. However, it is believed that the following recommendations are necessary:

- The organizational structure has a single financial and administrative department, with a unit for administrative affairs and a unit for financial. There is an accountant and a procurement officer in the department but they are not assigned all of the respective duties of the head of finance unit and the head of the administrative unit. This in fact means that the key administrative responsibilities and the key financial responsibilities are concentrated in the hands of the financial and administrative manager.
- ESDC Response: The respective staff have been assigned their duties according to the structure of the ESDC.
- It is recommended to separate the admin department and a financial department, so each is managed by different persons.
- ESDC Response: These points are an internal ESDC issue, it depends on the organization size. It's not necessary to be separated. If we have an increase in the size of the projects and the number of staff we will separate it.

Monitoring & Evaluation

As the assessment findings pointed out, part of the delays in the project implementation could be influenced by poor monitoring system, the M&E should effectuate the monitoring process to ensure the implementation is on track to meet the expected outputs, outcomes and objectives.

ESDC Response: M&E has a strong internal process with ESDC. It is monitoring all projects being implemented by ESDC which is evident from the M&E procedures that were reviewed.

Main Findings LRC

LRC'S OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2018 HAS DETERMINED A SET OF OUTPUTS FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION IN THE PROGRAM'S MAIN OUTPUTS THAT HAVE BEEN ALREADY STATED IN

PLAN. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARIZES THE ACHIEVED OUTPUTS FOR THE SECOND YEAR BASED ON THE ORGANIZATION'S REPORTS:

Comparison between planned outputs and actual implemented outputs

Output / Measurement unit	Planned	Achieved	Notes
Land Reclamation	400	417	
Land Rehabilitation	50	26	
Agricultural Roads Started	50	33	
Soil Analysis Samples	89	43	
Updating Database with Localities	12	12	

It is evident that LRC were able to follow up on most of their activities for 2018. But nonetheless some activities remain the need follow up. These activities are mainly found in Land rehabilitation and agricultural roads, with a noticeable delay in ISFM activities. Thus it is expected from LRC to follow up on the implementation of these activities to be able to meet intended deadlines.

Level of organizational and management functions

- Review and update the organizations structure, considering the establishment of research and advocacy department.

LRC Response: The Organizational structure has been reviewed and there is a research and advocacy unit.

- The organizational structure has separate financial and administrative departments. Although there is an employee who handles both accounting tasks and administrative tasks most notably procurement. This puts the organization in higher risk of corruption and the tasks need to be reassigned.

LRC Response: This has been resolved and the duties are separated between procurement and finance

- The development of a salary scale and incentive systems that would ensure the greatest motivation, as permitted by the potential resources and values of the organization. These systems should constitute a reference for the management of organization and other units.

LRC Response: It is impossible to change the salary system at this time, but it is noteworthy that we take into account experts years, educational degree and job title etc.

On the level of efficiency

- Increase the margins of deviation, to tailor the services according to specific needs, sometime this needs higher or lower efforts or/and budgets, such the case of LRC in building the blockage against torrent in Inab-Al Dahria, where the last blockage was not completed because the budget was exhausted.

LRC Response: This has been taken into account and LRC technical team has communicated with PMU for small changes that produce the intended outcomes.

- Some of the operational deficiency are attributed to the noncompliance with the project operational manual, such as the adherence to the beneficiaries' scoring selection criteria, and the evaluation of the cost form per beneficiary was missed, it is strongly recommended the LRC to adhere to all details of the project operational manual

LRC Response: LRC is in full adherence to project manual.

- It is recommended to separate the admin department and a financial department, so each is managed by different persons.

LRC Response: The departments are now assigned to 2 different persons

- It is recommended that the internal auditor provides quarterly or semi-annual reports to give the organization a chance to amend its work through the year.

LRC Response: The internal auditor provides semiannual reports

- To use a book of the financial payment request document with clear serial number on each request sheet, this will improve the following up and matching with financial supporting documents.

LRC Response: This has been resolved.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Despite of the well documented monitoring and evaluation function, still the M&E specialist needs to follow up on the selection of the beneficiaries, ensure the match between the contracts and actual achievements on the ground.

LRC Response: LRC provided a detailed report for the M&E unit achievements, here is a table detailing some aspects of its work:

#	Project title	Project duration	Period	Status

		"Months"		
1	Land and water resource management for agricultural development in the West Bank	45	February 1st 2017 – October 31st – 2020.	Ongoing
2	Advocating for a Sustainable and Viable Resolution of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	30	December 1st 2017 – June 30 - 2019	Ongoing
3	102 g	24	January 1st 2017 – December 31st - 2018	completed
4	Secure Palestinians Land & Housing Rights (SPLHR)	30	January 1st 2018 – June 30 2020	Ongoing
5	SWCH4/CRS	9	October 1st 2017 – December 31st 2018	completed
6	Herders Improving Livestock-based Livelihoods (HILL)	14	October 1 st 2018 - December 31 st 2019	Ongoing
7	Inclusive Access to and Sustainable Management of Land Water Resources	24	February 1 st 2017 - January 31 st 2020	Ongoing
8	"Strengthening community resilience and social cohesion in 102 g 102 g	23	July 1 st 2017 June 30 2019	Ongoing
9	Project Sumud in free land: Supporting 102 g economic development.	35	10/7/2018 9/7/2021	

C- PERFORMANCE

C.1- MEANS PLANNED AND USED

C.1- MEANS PLANNED AND USED

C.1.1- Equipment, works, Contracts and supplies:

Activity	Item	Contract Value [USD]	Contracting methods	# evaluation committee	Date of Contracting
Opening Agriculture Road – 10 2 g	Roads	\$ 102195	Tender	Tender committee	30/7/2018
Opening Agriculture Road – 10 2 g -2	Roads	\$ 41430	Tender	Tender committee	16/12/2018
Opening Agriculture Road – 10 2 g	Roads	\$ 95237.5	Tender	Tender committee	16/12/2018
Opening Agriculture Road – 10 2 g	Roads	\$ 54470	Tender	Tender committee	26/6/2018
Installation solar energy unit for one water users association	solar energy	\$32229	Tender	Tender committee	29/7/2018
Mobile solar energy unit for cisterns pump	solar energy	\$ 8820	Tender	Tender committee	10/7/2018
Opening Agricultural Roads	Agricultural Roads 10 2 e, 10 2	10880.5	Bid	Tender committee	13/08/2018

Opening Agricultural Roads	Agricultural Roads 10 2 g	57557.85	Bid		Tender committee	04/10/2018
Opening Agricultural Roads	Agricultural Roads 10 2 g	38143.5	Bid		Tender committee	14/10/2018
Opening Agricultural Roads	Agricultural Roads 10 2 g	135698	Bid		Tender committee	21/10/2018
Experimental Pilot Farms	Seeds for experimental pilots	1647	P.Q		3 of LRC Tender committee	13/11/2018
Experimental Pilot Farms	Tractor Rent	1250	P.Q		3 of LRC Tender committee	11/11/2018
Soil Analysis Samples + Soil analysis and Crop Requirement Report	Soil Sample Anal	11700	P.Q		3 of LRC Tender committee	16/12/2018
Water Supply and Irrigation	Irrigation networks and supply pipes	1262 60	Tendering		5 financial 3 Technical	8/1/2018
Water Supply and Irrigation	Circular steel tank	3000 0	Tendering		5 financial 3 Technical	8/1/2018

	500 m3							
Water Supply and Irrigation	Circular steel tank 1000 m3	4700 0		Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		8/1/2018	
Water Supply and Irrigation	Booster pump	3359 2		Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		8/1/2018	
Water Supply and Irrigation	Irrigation networks and supply pipes	8839 4		Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		1/7/2018	
Water Supply and Irrigation	Circular steel tank 500 m3	3250 0		Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		1/7/2018	
Water Supply and Irrigation	Booster pump	2252 0		Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		1/7/2018	
Water Supply and Irrigation	Booster pump	8750		Tendering	4 financial 3 Technical		17/4/2018	
Water Supply and Irrigation	Rehabilitation of Spring	2920 0		Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		17/4/2018	
Water Supply and Irrigation	Rehabilitation of	3360 0		Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		17/4/2018	

	spring								
Water Supply and Irrigation	Rehabilitation of spring	29414	Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		28/10/2018			
Water Supply and Irrigation	Install 3 Solar energy system	90,000	Tendering	5 financial 4 Technical		4/9/2018			
Water Supply and Irrigation	Supplying water meters	20,000	Tendering	5 financial 3 Technical		1/8/2018			
Water Supply and Irrigation	Construct 2 recharge wells	99,508	Tendering	6 financial		4/9/2018			
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	39229.66	Tendering	6 financial		27/8/2018			
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	61329.5	Tendering	4 financial		7/11/2018			
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	77350	Tendering	T.C		15/09/2018			
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	95000	Tendering	T.C		11/01/2018			

Agricultural Roads	opening roads	51955	Tenderin g	T.C	30/01/2018
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	71669.94	Tenderin g	T.C	03/10/2018
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	92160	Tenderin g	T.C	25/08/2018
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	60978.5	Tenderin g	T.C	09/10/2018
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	90200	Tenderin g	T.C	25/08/2018
Agricultural Roads	opening roads	131700	Tenderin g	T.C	21/10/2018

D- PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

D.1- OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES

D.2- LEGAL COMPONENT

D.3- INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

D.4- ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL VIABILITY

D.5- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

D.1- OWNERSHIP BY BENEFICIARIES

The project approach is both community based and individual based; where beneficiaries, local authorities and project local committees are working hand in hand with the project team.

The beneficiaries took a very active role in implementing the activities, were they got guidance from the project staff on the ground while also building up their own experiences and knowledge of land reclamation/ rehabilitation and best agricultural practices.

With regard to land reclamation, the beneficiaries are acting as supervisors in the field together with the project team. With regard to the roads, farmers and village councils are working together in the identification of the roads and the collection of local contribution; while the village council's technical staff acts as supervisor in support to the project team. Both beneficiaries and local authorities are convinced of the project relevance and of its strategic importance for them. Nevertheless, in some cases, individual farmers did oppose the opening of the roads believing that the road is going to be opened in their lands; in those specific cases the project team, other beneficiaries, local committees and village councils had to work closely in order to clarify the issue for the farmer in consideration; which proved the effectiveness of this approach.

The ownership of beneficiaries was also noticed in the extent of farmers' contributions. As all farmers' contributions exceeded the 20% ratio to 30% and sometimes more as they employed extra hours in their land to make it more suitable for production. The farmers work and presence in their lands also increased as it became noticeable that previously empty or fallow lands have become vibrant with farmers and farmers families presence in the land.

D.2 LEGAL COMPONENT:

In case of Farmer's receiving a stopping order, the legal advisor does the following

- 1- Visits the location where the land is subject to a stopping order
- 2- Holds a meeting with the person who uses the land usually he/she is the owner of the land to offer him/her legal advice.
- 3- The legal advisor asks the farmer to provide him with the following
 - a- Documents proving that he/she owns the land subject to stopping order.
 - b- Certification of succession if the land was part of an inheritance.
 - c- Land survey if needed.
- 4- The legal advisor submits an objection during the period mentioned in the order and follows up the case.

D.3- INSTITUTIONAL AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

All consortium members maintained their certification in ISO 9001/2008 certificate of Quality for their continuous work toward improving the services they offer their beneficiaries, the past year featured a number of surveillance visits by the quality assurance auditor to make sure the institutions are adhering to ISO 9001/2008 regulations, which was indeed validated.

The project manual was updated to cover the new activities and developments on the ground through a participatory process that included all the team leaders and the project technical coordinator and the MoA representatives. The new manual was circulated among partners and the respective team leaders circulated it to their own team members.

The project is a “community based project” and it relies on developing social cohesion, participation and exchange of experience among the farmers through their cooperatives and/or associations. Furthermore, the active cooperatives/ farmers’ committees within each of the project areas are targeted by the project in order to enhance their ability as service providers and representatives within their communities.

Involvement of beneficiaries, local authorities, farmers' cooperatives in all steps of the project; which represent an important element in terms of on-job training. Meetings are regular within the various project areas, where all issues are put on the table for discussion prior any move forward to insure a substantial by-in of the farmers from one hand and insure the concept of ownership.

Any problems encountered in the field are also

D.4- ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL VIABILITY:

For land reclamation the planted seedlings need three years from planting to start producing but it was noticed that from the intercropping activities the farmers were able to gain over 42,000 dollars from planting intercropping rain fed crops. Which benefitted 44 farmers from the land reclamation activities. This means that land development farmers have started to reap the benefits of the work.

Farmers have started to invest in their reclaimed land in order to prepare it for planting and cultivation. This is evident in various locations of land reclamation activities where the contribution of many farmers has exceeded the expected amounts which farmers were obliged to do under program. This extra contribution is quite noticeable from the extra size of the cisterns provided and from the increased investment in machinery hours and agricultural infrastructure.

Some of the farmers didn't even wait for the program to procure seedlings for them, as they went on and bought a very high quality of seedlings to ensure greater yield in their farms.

Also a multiplier effect is quite noticeable from today. As some farmers who have better economic position and thus are not eligible to participate in the program have started to reclaim and develop their lands on their own expenses.

As for the water interventions, the beneficiary farmers who benefitted from the various water interventions were able to make over 3,2 million dollars in sales in 2018. Which benefitted around 164 farmers with over 1,058.5 donums of planted lands. The table below details this further:

Locality	District	Date of Completion	No. of farmers actual to date benefited	No. of dunums actual planted up to date	seasonally production (15/8/2014-31/12/2014)	Value of seasonally production in NIS	Accumulated Total Production in Ton	Accumulated Value
10 2 9		11/28/2017	61	329	150 ton citrus, 1080 ton Tomato 960 ton Cucumbers. 500 ton open field vegetables, 15 ton bean, 15 ton pepper	225,000 NIS Citrus 2,700,000 Tomato 1,920,000 Cucumbers 750,000 vegetables 75,000 bean 45,000 pepper	150 ton citrus, 1080 ton Tomato 960tonCucumb. 500 ton open field vegetables, 15 ton bean, 15 ton pepper	225,000 NIS Citrus 2,700,000 Tomato 1,920,000 Cucumbers 750,000 vegetables 75,000 bean 45,000 pepper
10 2 9		10/07/2018	75	300	120 ton citrus, 180 ton Tomato 240 ton Cucumbers. 250 ton open field vegetables, 7.5 ton bean, 7.5 ton pepper	180,000 NIS Citrus 450,000 Tomato 480,000 Cucumber 375,000 vegetables 22,500 NIS bean	120 ton citrus, 180 ton Tomato 240 ton Cucumbers. 250 ton open field vegetables, 7.5 ton bean, 7.5 ton pepper 50 ton Jawava	180,000 NIS Citrus 450,000 Tomato 480,000 Cucumber 375,000 vegetables 22,500 NIS bean

1029				50 ton Jawava 100 ton Avocado	45,000 NIS pepper 150,000 Jawava 500,000 NIS Avocado	100 ton Avocado	45,000 NIS pepper 150,000 NIS Jawava 500,000 NIS Avocado
	10/25/2017	13	383	1500 ton open field vegetables 125 ton dates	2,250,000 NIS Vegetables 1,500,000 NIS Dates	1500 ton open field vegetables 125 ton dates	2,250,000 NIS Vegetables 1,500,000 NIS Dates
	10/26/2017	15	46.5	90 ton Citrus, 80 ton open field vegetables	135,000 NIS Citrus 120,000 vegetable	90 ton Citrus, 80 ton open field vegetables	135,000 NIS Citrus 120,000 NIS vegetable

D.5- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental improvement as effects of the program:

The water harvesting practices, plantation of trees, and fighting climate change are all interventions that contributed to the improvement of the environment in targeted communities.

The project includes pilot elements that have major environmental impact, such as solar energy uses in water pumping, the recharge wells, the watershed management, the soil protection intervention against desertification and the use of compost. All elements that have as core value environment protection.

Overall in addition to the mentioned specific activities; the implementation goes through environmentally sound approaches; while the other project activities such as land reclamation (terracing) have the positive impact of eliminating soil and land deterioration, agriculture roads will ease access to agriculture land thus reduce gas emission of agriculture vehicles and will open the door for people to use their land and even to invest into developing it thus further contributing to reduce land deterioration. Other practices are also used to ensure the protection of the land. These practices include the stopping of heavy machinery work in land development activities after heavy rains to ensure that the soil doesn't harden and formulate a hard ban layer which prevents planting.

Furthermore, soil protection, where building of stony retaining walls and seedlings plantation prevented the soil erosion and help protect soil moisture. The increase of the cultivated area is an environmentally sound tool to fight against climate change and accompanying degradation in the agricultural lands.

The seed bank was also able to reach out to 343 farmers, and 995 donums were planted with local seeds. These local seeds are important for the preservation of the production capacities of farmers as many of them cannot afford to buy market oriented seeds and the chemicals, pesticides and inputs that are required for its production. The seed bank was also able to preserve 4 new seed types in 2018.

E- FINANCIAL REPORT

E.1- PAYMENTS

E.2- INTERESTS

E.1- PAYMENTS

FROM NRO TO THE APPLICANT			CHANGE TO LOCAL CURRENCY			
Payments	Date	Amount in USD	Transaction	Rate	cy	Amount
1 st payment	12/03/2017	1,125,000.00	1 st transaction	3.62	\$	3,000
2 nd payment	20/11/2017	2,580,236.00	2 nd transaction	3.635	\$	3,000
3 rd payment	21/06/2018	2,931,379.00	3 rd transaction	3.58	\$	3,000
Total		6,636,615.00	4 th transaction	3.52	\$	4,000
			5 th transaction	3.525	\$	3,000
			6 th transaction	3.47	\$	5,000
			7 th transaction	3.56	\$	3,000
			8 th transaction	3.59	\$	5,000
			9 th transaction	3.49	\$	7,000
			10 th transaction	3.53	\$	5,000
			11 th transaction	3.505	\$	3,000
			12 th transaction	3.5	\$	3,000
			13 th transaction	3.505	\$	2,000
			14 th transaction	3.51	\$	3,000
			15 ^h transaction	3.50	\$	5,000
			16 th transaction	3.50	\$	3,000
			17 th transaction	3.47	\$	3,000
			18 th	3.44	\$	5,000

transaction			
19th transaction	3.43	\$	3,000
20th transaction	3.40	\$	9,000
21st transaction	3.495	\$	5,000
22nd transaction	3.475	\$	5,000
23rd transaction	3.43	\$	5,000
24th transaction	3.455	\$	10,000
25th transaction	3.52	\$	5,000
26th transaction	3.50	\$	5,000
27th transaction	3.59	\$	5,000
28th transaction	3.565	\$	5,000
29th transaction	3.58	\$	5,000
30th transaction	3.58	\$	5,000
31st transaction	3.60	\$	5,000
32nd transaction	3.64	\$	5,000
33rd transaction	3.675	\$	5,000
34th transaction	3.645	\$	5,000
35th	3.58	\$	5,000

transaction			
36th transaction	3.55	\$	5,000
37th transaction	3.63	\$	5,000
39th transaction	3.62	\$	5,000
40th transaction	3.665	\$	5,000
41st transaction	3.68	\$	5,000
42nd transaction	3.71	\$	5,000
43rd transaction	3.73	\$	20,000
44th transaction	3.745	\$	10,000
\$	220,000		

E.2- INTERESTS

Ⓒ Have interests been generated on NRO instalments? Yes No

TOTAL INTERESTS ON €
-0.00

TOTAL INTERESTS ON \$
0.00

TOTAL INTERESTS ON NIS
0.00

F- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

F.1- OVERALL CONCLUSIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION

F.2- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NEXT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

F.1- OVERALL CONCLUSIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION

The Second year of implementation faced many challenges as it was evident that the settler attacks and Israeli Forces attacks on Palestinian civilians has increased also its easy for the soldiers to confiscate the machines and to stop the work without official orders. On the program level although some localities are sensitive but the approach adopted by the program management made it able to achieve all of the intended main outputs for 2018.

Lessons Learnt:

The program staff was able to identify a number of lessons learnt throughout the implementation of the second year of the program.

- After two years the program team members are wiser in dealing with events in the sensitive areas in area “C”.
- The individual approach encouraged farmers to work the lands in a more constructive manner which allowed for a tailoring of agricultural development to suit the needs of each farmer.

F2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NEXT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

After the end of the Second year of implementation it was evident that the following recommendation would help in implementation of activities:

- 1) all consortium members organizations are asked to consider the lessons learnt during the current reporting period in order to enhance their planning and achievements during the coming reporting period.
- 2) It is recommended to hold training for all Field supervisors and Team leaders in order to raise their abilities in reporting on the progress of implementation.
- 3) It is recommended to further invest in the electronic M&E system and to dedicate further resources for making the system as effective and efficient as possible.
- 4) It is recommended to try and find linkages between farmers and local markets in order to facilitate the sale of their products.
- 5) It is recommended to encourage farmers to participate in farmers committees and any representative bodies in order to make their voices heard.