



## **PARTICIPATORY COORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL INTERVENTIONS IN THE NORTHERN WEST BANK**

**Based on the Agricultural Projects Information System “APIS”**

**Final Report of the workshop organized by MoA, FAO and OCHA held in:  
Nablus, Al-Qasr Hotel, 24 February 2008**

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This report is also available at: [http://www.apis.ps/documents.php?page=apis\\_reports](http://www.apis.ps/documents.php?page=apis_reports)

### **Overview**

This report summarizes the outputs of the workshop “Participatory coordination of agricultural interventions in the northern West Bank, based on the Agricultural Projects Information System (APIS)”, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in cooperation with the United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in Nablus, Al-Qasr Hotel, on 24 February 2008. In addition to the facilitated open discussions (Annex 1), a questionnaire (Annex 4) was distributed and filled out by all participants. The results of the questionnaire are illustrated in tables 1-6, which address the following topics:

- Relative importance of the 13 agricultural sub-sectors according to the different districts of the northern West Bank (13 agricultural sub-sectors used in APIS);

- Locations in the different districts in the northern WB that are in most need of interventions in the respective agricultural sub sectors of APIS;
- The main obstacles facing coordination between agricultural stakeholders in the northern West Bank;
- Suggestions on the most efficient solutions for a more efficient coordination between agricultural stakeholders;
- Main purposes of using APIS by stakeholders; and
- Suggestions as to how to improve the APIS system, in order better fit the needs of agricultural stakeholders.

Furthermore, the report includes the following annexes:

- Annex 1: Minutes of the discussions among participants of the workshop;
- Annex 2: Agenda of the workshop;
- Annex 3: Names of participants and their respective organizations; and
- Annex 4: The questionnaire used for data collection.

It is to be noted that the current exercise is a consultative poll and the respondents do not represent a valid statistical sample and expressed their own opinions.

## **Background**

Under the auspices of his Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Habbash, Minister of Agriculture, MoA, FAO in cooperation with OCHA), organized a one-day workshop involving all stakeholders active in agriculture in the northern West Bank (Jenin, Nablus, Tubas, Salfit, Tulkarem and Qalqilia districts), in order to assess the current agricultural interventions and identify possible synergies among stakeholders and to institutionalize the decentralized participatory approach in the agricultural planning and policy making.

The immediate outputs of the workshop were:

- Review of responses, in terms of projects/interventions, based on the results of the Agricultural Projects Information System (APIS), which is funded by the Spanish Cooperation;
- Identification of synergies, opportunities and gaps;

Development of appropriate operational mechanisms of sector/subsector coordination at regional/sub-regional/district/cluster levels;  
 Review of needs, possibilities and potentials;  
 Identification of emerging issues/priorities and response strategies/scenarios; and  
 Exchange of experiences, lessons learned and best practices.

**Table 1: Average numbers of points given for each agricultural sub-sector according to its relative importance in the northern districts of the West Bank (agricultural sub-sectors used in APIS)**  
*(1 for the lowest importance and 5 for the highest importance)*

No	- Agricultural sectors sub	Jenin	Tubas	Tulkarem	Nablus	Qalqilia	Salfit	Average
1	Extension and capacity building for farmers	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8
2	Financial services	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.5
3	Infrastructure	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.6
4	Institutional building	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
5	Job creation	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9
6	land use	4.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5
7	livestock	3.8	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4
8	Equipments and tools	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.5
9	Plant production and irrigation	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.1	2.4	3.5
10	private sector development	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.2	4.0	3.7
11	Needs assessment studies and researches	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7
12	Water resources	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.9
13	Home gardens	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.4	2.5
	average	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	

According to the APIS agricultural sectors prioritizing table we can conclude the following:

(i) Water resources and Job creation sub-sectors had the highest priority between the agricultural sub-sectors in the northern districts with an average of 3.9 points, followed by the farmers extension and capacity building sub-sector with an average of 3.8 points, while the home gardens sub-sector had the lowest priority with an average value of 2.5 points.

(ii) Although the differences in priorities between districts were not significant, it was clear that Jenin district is the area most in need of interventions in all agricultural sectors, followed by Nablus district which had the highest priority regarding the need for the water resources sector with an average of 4 points.

**Table 2: Locations in the different districts in the northern WB that are in most need for interventions in the respective agricultural sub sectors of APIS**

No	Agricultural Sub-sectors	Jenin	Tubas	Tulkarem	Nablus	Qalqilia	Salfit
1	Extension and capacity building for farmers	Qabatya (2), Deir Abu Deif, Jalqamus, UmAltoot, Mutalla, Faquaa, Jalboun, Arraba, Kufrahan, villages around Jenin	Jordan valley (2), Tammun,Aqaba (3), Aqqaba, Tyasir,Zababdeh, Tubas, Kardala, Bardala, Bqaaa, All areas	Attil(2), Baqa Al Sharqeya, Kafreyat, Siffarin,Thinnabeh, Kufr Allabad, All areas	Qabalan, Akraba, Qusra, Howara, Beit Furik, Assira Al Shamalya & Alqiblia, Nablus southern areas	Azzun Attmeh(2), Qalqilia, Jayyous	Bruqin(2), Qarawa bani Zeid (2), deir istia (2), Farkha, Kufr Al Deik(2), All areas
2	Financial services	All farmers, Sirees(2), maythalun(3)	Jordan valley (2), Tammun (20, Tubas, Farraa, Aqqaba, All areas (2).	Shweiki, thinnabeh, Attil, Kufr allabad, All areas(2)	Auref, Al Bathan, Assira Alqiblia , Beit Aumrin, Qabalan, Sabastya, Assira, Beit Fourik, All areas	Azzun Atme, All areas	All areas
3	Infrastructure	All regions, Deir Abu Deif, Maythalun (2), Sir (2), Mselieh, Sanur, Faqua. Arrabeh, Qabatya, Fandaqumeya, Yabad, Tura	Tubas, Tammun, Aqqaba, bardala, Kardala, Jordan Valley	.	Aqrabaneya, Jeftlik, Sabastya	Azzun, Kufrthulth, Qalqilia, Azzun Attmeh	.
4	Institutional building	Jenin, Sanur, Jabaa, Qabatya, Faqua, Yabad, Kufrahan, All areas(3)	Tubas, Northern Jordan valley Tammun, Bqaaa, all areas	All areas	Sabastya, All areas	Azzun Attmeh, all areas (2)	All areas (2)

5	Job creation	Jabaa, Maythalun, Sanur, Sir, Meselya, Kufraithan, Yamun, eastern area, All areas (4)	Tubas, Tammun, Aqqaba, Fareaa, All areas	Qiffin, Balaa, Deir Al Goson, all areas (2)	Nablus southern areas, All regions	All areas (3)	All areas (4)
6	Land use	Jenin, Jabaa(2), Maythalun, Sanur, Meselya, Jalameh, Berqin, Southern area, areas adjacent to the wall, all areas	Tubas, Tammun, Aqqaba, Fareaa, Bqea	Wall areas	.	Kufr Qaddom, Kufirthulth, Hajja, Jinsafut, Wall areas	Wall areas (2), areas closed to settlements
7	Livestock	Raba, Jabaa, Jenin, Jalbun (3), Faquaa (3), Ajja, all areas	Bqea, Maleh, Yarza, Salhab, Himmeh, Tammun, Tubas	shweiki, Qiffin, Beit Lid	Nablus south eastern area, east Nablus, Aqraba	Kufr Qaddun, Kufirthulth (2), Immatin, Jayous	Western Salfit, All areas
8	Tools and equipments	Qabatya, kufraithan, Jenin surrounding, all regions	Tubas, Tammun, Fareaa, Jordan Valley	Sharaweya	.	.	.
9	Plant production and irrigation	Jalameh (2), Qabatya (2), kufraithan, jenin surrounding, all regions	North JV, Tammun, fareaa, Aqqaba	Tulkarem, shweiki, attil, deir Al Goson, illar, Sida, Zeita	.	Qalqilia, Azzun, Al Nabi Elias, Hableh	.

10	Private sector development	Jenin, Qabatya, Northern areas, North eastern areas, All areas(2)	Tubas, Fareaa, Tammun, Bqea	Tulkarem	Nassareya, Aqrabaneya	Western Qalqelia	.
11	Needs assessment and planning researches and studies	Arraqa, Hashmeya, Kufraqd, Berqin, Yabad, Marj Sanur, Marj Ben Amer, All areas (3)	Tubas, Tammun, Bqea, Jordan Valley	.	Frush beit Dajan	.	.
12	Water resources	Kufrathan (2), Qabatya (2), Sirees, Yamoun, marj ben Amer, Marj Sanur, Arrabe Plain, Jalbun, rural areas, All areas(2)	Tammun, Tyasir, Tubas, Fareaa, Bqea, eastern foots	Faruon, Shufeh, Anabta, Siffarin, Kur. Sharaweya	Bathan, Nassareya, Frush Beit Dajan, Beit Aumrin, Aqraba, Nablus southern areas	Haja, Faraata, Immatin, Baqa Al Hatab, Jayous, Hableh, Azzun Attmeh, Qalqilia, All areas	Bruqin, Kufr Al Deik, Western Salfit, All areas
13	Home gardens	Jabaa, Fandaqumeya, jenin, Rural areas	Tammun, Tyasir, Aqabas, Tubas	.	Assira Al Shamaleya	.	Qarawa Bani Hassan, All areas

Table 2 shows that there was a consensus among most attendants that all districts need training and capacity building, job creation and financial services. The water resources and institutional building sub-sectors were identified as priorities in several regions in different districts. Furthermore, Jenin district has the most priority for work and many locations in different sectors were frequently listed such as Qabatya, Jalameh and other areas.

**Table 3: The main obstacles facing coordination between agricultural stakeholders in the northern West Bank**

No	Obstacle	Frequency
1	The absence of coordination between the governmental and nongovernmental sectors, and the weakness in governmental work efficiency	10
2	The absence of any plan, reference or laws that describe the nature of the relationship and organize the nongovernmental work	9
3	The competitive relationship between the NGOs regarding the funding resources and the projects utilization from the donors	8
4	The preference of personal benefit over the public benefit, in the presence of incompatibility between organizations' policies and objectives, prevent coordination, and in some cases the presence of factional fanaticism prevents coordination	8
5	The absence of desire and convenience in some organizations regarding the importance and feasibility of the coordination process	5
6	The unavailability of information related to agricultural sector needs and the absence of maps for the projects locations and the organizations working in these locations in addition to the agricultural projects information system	5
7	The coordination process is not given sufficient time and effort, in addition to the weakness of follow up after the coordination	4
8	The donors policy and the direct relations with some organizations without any coordination with the governmental sector, leads to unclearness in development vision, work duplicity and preventing any coordination capability	4
9	The high number of working NGOs in agricultural sector	3
10	The unavailability of human and financial resources for the coordination process in different organizations, with commitment to attending the meetings for organizing this coordination	2

As shown in Table 3, it was stressed by most participants that the unclear partnership between the governmental and nongovernmental sectors is considered as the major obstacle for efficient coordination between both sectors. Another important obstacle is

the absence of references or general plans to organize the overall institutional work which has had its negative impacts on the agricultural sector as a whole.

As indicated by the results of the questionnaire, the competitive nature of relationships between organizations is the main reason for absence of coordination between NGOs, this includes the competition for funding resources or partnerships and even the locations of projects' implementation. Furthermore, it was indicated that the donors' funding policies and methodologies have had their significant impact on sharpening such competition.

**Table 4: Suggestions on the most efficient solutions for more efficient coordination between agricultural stakeholders**

No	Suggestions	Frequency
1	Adopting the development and reform plan as a reference for the work priorities in the agricultural sector, and finding a mechanism to impose the entry of data for all organizations in the agricultural information system which must be supervised by the ministry of agriculture, where the international organizations must coordinate their work with the Ministry of Planning to ensure the presence of a governmental general umbrella to organize the work	12
2	Conducting periodical meetings between GOs and NGOs and even with donors, to discuss the obstacles and to clarify the relationship between the Government and NGOs and the donors impact on this relationship. This will encourage the establishment of trust between different parties and enhance the coordination between them	11
3	Clarifying the rules and objectives for each organization and consequently distribute these rules even if this leads to a change in the orientation of work for some organizations to maintain the priorities, with the distribution of projects to all organizations and regions	8
4	Giving the coordination process the sufficient time and effort, in addition to attending the meetings and continuing the work to establish the best coordination results	5
5	Discussing the necessity and clarifying its importance and its positive impact on project distribution for different regions, preventing work duplicity and overlapping and organizing the organizational work	4
6	Discarding the factional disagreements and fanaticism between organizations and enhancing the team work	3
7	Training of human resources on the coordination process in order to transfer the information related to their organizations, and imposing them to follow up the coordination process at different levels	3

The participants indicated that the governmental work must be enforced to match the level of responsibility, as it must plan for each issue and continue the coordination process and establishing the references without restricting the nongovernmental work but supporting and organizing this work to improve its efficiency. The necessity for conducting periodical meetings which aim to correct previous mistakes and contribute toward more focused and synchronized interventions in the agricultural sector in the northern West Bank.

### **AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS INFORMATION SYSTEM (APIS)**

**Table 5: Main purposes of using APIS by stakeholders** *(1 for the lowest importance and 5 for the highest importance)*

No		Average
1	Looking for marginal areas that are in need of projects	3.3
2	Looking for organizations implementing a similar project	3.0
3	Looking for periodical and non periodical reports or working papers regarding the agriculture and food security sectors	3.0
4	Looking for currently implemented projects	2.9
5	Looking for planned future projects of other organizations	2.9
6	Looking for project donors	2.8
7	Looking for training materials related to agricultural and food security issues	2.6
8	Looking for local and international experts	2.4

Not surprisingly, many attendants indicated that the main objective of using the APIS is to look for the most marginalized areas that are in need of projects.

**Table 6: Suggestions to improve the APIS system, in order better fit the needs of agricultural stakeholders**

<b>No</b>	<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>Frequensy</b>
1	Develop a mechanism to impose all parties to contribute and enter its data in the APIS and recognize the MOA and FAO for coordination and follow up	<b>6</b>
2	The continuous website development to facilitate its use of the system for data entry and utilization	<b>4</b>
3	The participants' commitment towards the programme and its continuous update	<b>4</b>
4	Conduct periodical workshops for project managers and public relations managers from different organizations to clarify the mechanisms for dealing with APIS to enable them to transfer their experience to other staff in their organizations	<b>4</b>
5	Coordination with donors in order to put participation in APIS as a precondition for evaluating applications for funding	<b>3</b>
6	The necessity to connect the APIS with the PCBS and the Ministry of Planning in addition to other information centers	<b>2</b>
7	Issue identification brochures for the programme	<b>2</b>
8	Establishment of a help system within the APIS to help users in dealing with it	<b>2</b>
9	The programme should be provided with general reports and evaluations of interest to all parties involved in the agricultural sector	<b>2</b>
10	All the programme contents must be in both languages (Arabic and English)	<b>1</b>
11	The programme must contain within its maps detailed information such as the land use, average rainfall and other information	<b>1</b>
12	The programme must include the UNDP implemented projects as well as the MOA projects	<b>1</b>

**MINUTES and DISCUSSIONS**

- Introduction:** Dr. Ala Joma, Director General of PP, MoA
- Opening Speech:** HE Mahmoud Al Habbash, Minister of Agriculture
- Opening Speech:** HE Jamal Moheisen, Governor of Nablus
- FAO Introduction:** Mr. Luigi Damiani, Senior Project Director, FAO
- Presentation:** Dr. Azzam Saleh, (FAO Senior Agriculture Advisor)
- Presentation:** Mr. Younis Sbeih (UNDP)
- Presentation:** Mr. Kayed Janazreh (UNDP)

*(Please Note: copies of these speeches and presentations may be obtained upon request from their respective owners.)*

**Discussions:**

- Q:** How representative do you think the data available on APIS could be of the actual works and activities on the ground?
- A:** **Dr. Azzam Saleh:** we have a large volume of data and many have registered their projects and activities, but how representative we really do not know. We still have some obstacles that hinder the success of APIS.

**Interventions by Participants:**

**Mr. M. Ashqar (MoA):** Almost all agencies and organizations that have been working in the Palestinian Territories, even prior to the establishment of the PNA, have, because of the political and other conditions, surrounded their operations with a degree of secrecy. However, donors and all those operational in the agriculture sector must know that they should not be so discreet with their work. The question here is: how are we to guarantee that transparency is adhered to? I think only by making the necessary laws and regulations binding and enforceable requiring that all those operating in the agriculture sector be open, clean, transparent and accountable. Only when

such laws are duly in place could APIS be expected to achieve the desired success and accomplish the intended aims.

**Mr. Wajdi Bsharat (MoA):** Donor agencies and other organizations working in the agriculture sector lack coordination among themselves and the result has always been much duplication in the type and nature of their works. I suggest that a conference be arranged at the highest level to inform all those working in the sector that they are bound to register all their activities and their budgets must be made open for scrutiny and accountability. Currently the Ministry of Agriculture does not have enough control over such issues. Why is it that the MoA, who is the overall umbrella for the sector, cannot organize the works of donors and put the right terms and conditions in place for operating in Palestine? What is it that donors are trying to hide by keeping their activities and budgets secretive?

**Mr. Shaker Judeh: (MoA)** Indeed, I believe the presentation made by Kayed Janazreh has provided an excellent example of how work in the agriculture sector should be. He gave us a good and detailed example of the procedures applied by the UNDP. Perhaps many can learn from this.

**Mr. Kayed Janazreh: (UNDP)** In order for people to cooperate and make their books available for scrutiny and submit details of their activities and budgets they have to be convinced that their interests would be best served when they cooperate and submit details of their activities. I mean mutuality of interests and reciprocity must be taken into consideration when asking agencies working in the agriculture sector to operate transparently. Now, how does one measure coordination and cooperation and why there is no coordination? (1) There are several bodies claiming parenthood for the agriculture sector; (2) The Ministry of Agriculture is not managing APIS well enough; (3) The MoA should have the ability to say that only MoA sets the criteria and no one can have the right to work in the sector unless registered in APIS. The MoA must be able to inform the UNDP, for example, that no funds must be released until and unless the MoA and APIS give the go-ahead. What do we mean by coordination and what sort of coordination is required?

**Dr. Ala Joma: (MoA)** Since 2005 we have been considering such measures but we came to the conclusion that we must not impose restrictions or conditions upon anyone to submit information. This should be voluntary.

**Qasim Abdo: (MoA)** I think APIS has come a long way but much still needs to be done. I also think that APIS faced a number of obstacles contributing to its lack of success due to the following: (1) Lack of confidence among institutions working in the agriculture sector and donors' behaviour contributed to the widening of the non-trust gap between the different institutions; (2) Donors tend to take advantage of unstable political conditions in Palestine; (3) There are only about 15% of all the projects implemented on the ground represented in APIS; (4) The absence of laws and provisions binding implementing agencies to register in APIS prior to working in the sector; (5) We should be able to identify who is responsible for what; (6) The international donor community advocates good governance and makes it a prerequisite for aid. Why do they, themselves, not adhere to their own teachings when implementing projects in Palestine?

**Abdullah Lahluh: (MoA)** I appreciate what has already been said by my colleagues and I agree that the lack of sufficient legislations is responsible for the inadequate coordination and cooperation.

**Mazin Ghannam: (Marketing Cooperative)** Coordination must be first seen among all sectors and PA institutions. I mean coordination must be professionally institutionalized.

**Rula Khatib: (Palestinian Farmers Union)** I think the role of the Ministry of Agriculture is quite ineffective and it should have the role of the medium between all donors. Furthermore, collecting funds and launching projects here or there has become a fashionable thing and project implementers are roaming throughout Palestine without anyone asking them a question. The Ministry must inform people concerned with the sector what is needed for the sector. Finally, there have got to be terms and conditions imposed upon donors so as to make them accountable.

**Bashar Sawaftah (Johoud Organisation)** No one knows the agriculture sector better than the MoA. Therefore the Ministry should have sufficiently qualified staff who can work professionally with NGOs.

**Nidal Dweikat: (WFP)** The Ministry of Agriculture deserves to play a greater role than it actually does at present. It appears to me through my work with NGOs that the greater volume of work of NGOs is done in the agriculture sector without necessarily knowing what their activities are. The MoA is eventually responsible for the shortfalls in coordination and cooperation. Yet, the Ministry

cannot monitor each and every little activity in the sector. The Ministry must identify who does the monitoring and how. The MoA must be tough on us.

**Tim Williams: (OCHA)** Although the agriculture sector is the least funded and although coordination is weak, it is probably better in this sector than elsewhere. Coordination means working together. Therefore, coordination cannot be imposed; it can only be done by leading. Coordination does not come only from information coordination but from relationships and mutuality of interests and confidence among the participants.

**Closing Remarks: by Dr. Ala Joma** (He commented on the importance of the workshop and summed up some of the main points raised during the discussions. He pointed out that more similar workshops would be held in the near future covering more districts in the West Bank and the Jordan Valley.)

## AGENDA

### **Participatory coordination of agricultural interventions in the northern West Bank**

Date and time of the workshop: Monday, 11 February 2008, 10.00 – 16.00 o'clock,

Venue: Nablus

- 10.00-10.20 Introduction: Minister of Agriculture
- 10.20-11.00 Presentation: briefing on the purpose and 'added value' of APIS (Luigi Damiani, FAO)  
Current projects in northern West Bank (based on APIS) (Dr. Azzam Saleh, FAO)
- 11.00-11.20 coffee break
- 11.20-11.40 Presentation: Past projects, Agricultural section, LRDP (Younis Sbeih, UNDP)
- 11.40-13.00 "Measuring the response against needs" according to the status on the ground as perceived by the stakeholders. (1) Verifying/complementing the response recorded in APIS; and (2) Identifying gaps in terms of subsectors/localities/target groups.
- 12.45-13.30 Lunch
- 12.00-12.45 Brainstorm: What are the coordination problems in the north? What are the potential solutions to the coordination problems?
- 14.30- 15.00 Outputs: Summarizing conclusions of brainstorm.
- 15.00-15.30 Next step by the MoA – district level workshops (Dr Alaa, MoA)

## ANNEX 3

### List of attendees

No	Name	Organization	Mobile	Email
1	H.E Dr. Mahmoud Habbash	Minister, MoA		
2	H.E. Dr. Jamal Mheisin	Governor, Nablus		
3	Mr. Luigi Damiani	FAO		
4	Dr. Azzam Saleh	FAO		
5	Ibrahim Al-Hamad	MoA Salfit	092515731	<a href="mailto:abu_khalel67@hotmail.com">abu_khalel67@hotmail.com</a>
6	Dr. Murad A. Shaheen	MoA Ramallah HQ.	0599757012	<a href="mailto:murad.shaheen@gmail.com">murad.shaheen@gmail.com</a>
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27	Raed Abu Kahlil	MoA	042501027	
28	Rula Al-Khateeb	Palestinian Farmers Union	022971354	<a href="mailto:pr@pafu.ps">pr@pafu.ps</a>
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30	Jodeh Abdul Aziz	PHG	092374057	<a href="mailto:joudeh@phg.org">joudeh@phg.org</a>
31	Ahmed Fathi Eid	Qalqilia Agricultural office	092442831	
32	Mohammad Alashqar	MoA	059922829	<a href="mailto:ashqar100@hotmail.com">ashqar100@hotmail.com</a>

			8	
33	Wajdi Bsharat	MoA Tubas	092574505	<a href="mailto:wajb65@yahoo.com">wajb65@yahoo.com</a>
34	Ahmad Suliman	MoA Tulkarm	092671043	<a href="mailto:abo_sliman@hotmail.com">abo_sliman@hotmail.com</a>
35	Thaer Rabi	MoA Ramallah	022403304	<a href="mailto:thaer_rabi@yahoo.com">thaer_rabi@yahoo.com</a>
36	Suzan Abu Farha	Al-Quds University	059970673 4	<a href="mailto:suzanf42@yahoo.com">suzanf42@yahoo.com</a>
37	Osama Saleh	Universal Group	092383280	<a href="mailto:shoufa2001@hotmail.com">shoufa2001@hotmail.com</a>
38	Cristian De Luca	COOPI	042503380	<a href="mailto:deluca@coopi.org">deluca@coopi.org</a>

**Questionnaire**

**Participatory coordination of agricultural interventions in the northern  
West Bank**

*Dr. Azzam Saleh, Eng. Suzan Abu Farha*

Nablus, Al-Qasr Hotel, 24 February 2008

**1 General Information**

1.1 Name: .....

1.2 Organization: .....

1.3 Position: .....

1.4 Address of the Organization: .....

Telephone: ..... Fax: .....

Email: .....

1.5 Districts of organization's activities: .....

.....

1.6 Establishment date of the Organization: .....

1.7 Fields of work of the Organization: .....

.....

## 2 Priorities of agricultural subsectors

**2.1** Based on your experience, please prioritize the following agricultural sub sectors in the respective districts, following the scale 1-5, by giving 1 to the sub sector where interventions are least needed and 5 to the sub sector where interventions are most needed.

	Agricultural sub-sectors	Jenin	Tubas	Tulkarem	Qalqilia	Nablus	Salfit
1	Extension and Farmers Capacity Building						
2	Financial Services						
3	Infrastructure						
4	Institutional Building						
5	Job Creation						
6	Land Use						
7	Livestock production						
8	Machinery and Equipments						
9	Plant production and Irrigation						
10	Private sector development						
11	Research, Assessment and Planning Studies						
12	Water resources						
13	Home Gardens						

**2.2 According to your experience, please mention 2-3 locations in each district (whenever applicable) that are in most need of interventions in the respective agricultural sub sectors**

	Agricultural sub-sectors	Jenin	Tubas	Tulkarem	Qalqilia	Nablus	Salfit
1	Extension and Farmers Capacity Building						
2	Financial Services						
3	Infrastructure						
4	Institutional Building						
5	Job Creation						
6	Land Use						
7	Livestock production						
8	Machinery and Equipments						
9	Plant production and Irrigation						
10	Private sector development						
11	Research, Assessment and Planning Studies						
12	Water resources						
13	Home Gardens						

### **3 Coordination between Organizations**

**3.1 What are the main obstacles facing coordination between agricultural stakeholders?**

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**3.2 What are the most efficient solutions for a more efficient coordination between agricultural stakeholders?**

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## **4 The Agricultural Projects Information System(APIS)**

### **4.1 Is your Organization a member of APIS?**

a. Yes      b. No      If No, Why? .....

### **4.2 Using the APIS System**

Please put (x) in the suitable blank as appropriate:

No.		never	rarely	sometimes	often
1	Looking for related projects under implementation				
2	Looking for Organizations implementing similar projects				
3	Looking for future planned projects by other Organizations				
4	Looking for local or international expertise to benefit from them				
5	Looking for donors for agricultural projects				
6	Looking for the localities in need of agricultural projects				
7	Looking for reports, working papers or news about agriculture or food security				
8	Looking for training materials on agriculture or food security				

