

PD-AAI-753
ISN 94

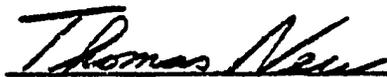
298-0166 /44

Proposal to the
Agency for International Development
for Supplemental Funding
of the Gaza Strip and West Bank Program
of the Community Development Foundation

Submitted in January 1982



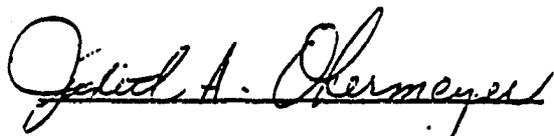
Ms. Judith Obermeyer, Director,
Middle East/North Africa Region
Save the Children/
Community Development Foundation
54 Wilton Road, Westport, Conn.



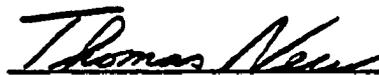
Local Representative:
Mr. Thomas Neu, Director,
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices
Community Development Foundation
P. O. Box 20243, Jerusalem

Proposal to the
Agency for International Development
for Supplemental Funding
of the Gaza Strip and West Bank Program
of the Community Development Foundation

Submitted in January 1982



Ms. Judith Obermeyer, Director,
Middle East/North Africa Region
Save the Children/
Community Development Foundation
54 Wilton Road, Westport, Conn.



Local Representative:
Mr. Thomas Neu, Director,
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices
Community Development Foundation
P. O. Box 20243, Jerusalem

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| I. <u>General Introduction</u> | 1 |
| A. Project Listing | 2 |
| B. Program Objectives | 6 |
| C. Budget and Administration | 9 |
| D. Revised Logical Framework | 12 |
| | |
| II. <u>Project Descriptions</u> | |
| WB075 El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System | 15 |
| WB079 Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market | 33 |
| WB083 Kawbar Village Council Internal Water Network | 44 |
| WB084 Abu Shukheidem Village Council Water Network | 44 |
| WB085 El-Mazra'ah el-Qibliya Council Water Network | 44 |
| WB086 Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines | 52 |
| WB087 El-Jeeb Village Council Internal Water Network | 58 |
| WB088 Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network | 63 |
| GS089 Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower and Network | 68 |
| WB091 Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers | 72 |
| WB092 Jalameh Water Committee Main Line and Network | 75 |
| WB093 Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines | 79 |
| WB094 Shufah Village Council Well and Internal Network | 84 |
| | |
| III. <u>Implementation Schedule</u> | 88 |
| A. Project Summary Sheets | 90 |
| B. Grant Expenditure Summaries | 95 |
| C. Project Progress Reports | 100 |

1. General Introduction

The Community Foundation is an affiliate of Save the Children, Inc., a private non-profit development assistance agency which was established in 1932 and is presently based in Westport, Connecticut. Save the Children/Community Development Foundation has dedicated its efforts for nearly a half-century to assisting self-help programs among socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and North America.

The subject of this proposal is an application to the United States Agency for International Development for grant funding which will supplement the amount it has granted to the Community Development Foundation for the period from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982. The Agency for International Development has provided grant funding for the CDF program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank since the program was initiated in June 1978, as has been described in a series of proposals and reports which CDF has submitted.

The first section below provides the context of the present proposal, in terms of the program which has already been approved by USAID. A brief outline is given of the general objectives of the CDF program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and also the criteria for selection of individual projects. Any major changes or new issues relating to the budget, the administrative structure or the Logical Framework, as presented in the previously approved grant proposal, are noted here.

The second section provides considerably more detail concerning each of the 13 projects which are hereby submitted to the Agency for International Development. A separate Project Description is provided for each newly submitted project.

The third section below presents the implementation schedule, based upon an analysis of the current situation of all CDF projects. Following the updated Project Summary Sheet and Grant Expenditure Summaries, progress reports are given for nine projects which have been approved for and partially implemented during an earlier grant period but for which certain additional expenditures still need to be made.

A. Project Listing

On July 29, 1981, a grant agreement was signed for the period July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982. Grant no. NEB-0166-G-SS-1057-00, for Project no. 298-0166, granted the sum of \$801,250 to the Community Development Foundation. Of this amount, the sum of \$251,050 was provided for administration, and the remaining \$550,200 for project activities. The total amount of submitted projects at that time was as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| WBO20 Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network | \$ 35,000 |
| WBO28 Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pipe Network | 15,000 |
| WBO29 Eastern Slopes Water Cistern Repair Subsidies | 50,000 |
| WBO33 Attil Agricultural Co-operative Reservoir | 30,000 |
| WBO34 Deir Ghassaneh Co-operative Agricultural Fund | 20,000 |
| WBO35 Beit Rima Co-operative Agricultural Loan Fund | 25,000 |
| WBO36 Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | 15,000 |
| WBO37 Wadi Fukin Agricultural Road Construction | 30,000 |
| GS041 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic | 20,000 |
| GS050 Beit Lahiyah Village Council Water Network | 80,000 |
| GS054 Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement | 25,000 |
| GS055 Zawaida Village Council Water Supply Network | 25,000 |
| WBO68 Nu'eimeh Water Committee Springs Development | 10,000 |
| WBO69 Abu Dis Water Supply Co-operative Main Line | 60,000 |
| WBO72 Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution, FY81 | 70,000 |
| WBO73 Almond/Plum/Apricot Subsidy and Distrib. FY81 | 5,000 |
| WBO74 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Subsidy, FY81 | 20,000 |
| WBO75 El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment Plant | 100,000 |
| WBO76 El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery | 30,000 |
| WBO77 Arab Development Society Wells and Irrigation | 100,000 |
| WBO78 Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation | 50,000 |
| WBO79 Bethlehem District Wholesale Market Equipment | 100,000 |
| GS081 Beit Hanoun Village Council Agricultural Road | 60,000 |
| GS082 Hessie Quarter of Rafah Road and Water Supply | 25,000 |
| | <u>\$1,000,000</u> |

Of the twenty-four projects, the CDF application was not completed for one (WBO79), and four others (WBO34, WBO35, WBO75 and WBO77) were not approved by USAID. The total amount of funding for the nineteen approved

projects was \$655,000, whereas the funding provided for these subprojects was \$550,200. The Community Development Foundation was permitted to select the individual projects to receive funding at its discretion.

The actual selection of projects has largely been determined by the fact that not all projects which have been approved for funding have received clearance from the Military Government. Five of the above projects (WB020, WB033, WB036, WB076 and WB078) have still not received clearance from the government, and another (GS054) has received clearance but cannot be initiated by the local group due to the blockage of its own funds by the government. At the time of this writing, the Arab Medical Association project (GS041) has only been informally approved in part, but it is likely that at least the part which has been approved can be implemented.

Of the thirteen projects which are considered to be approved by USAID and also cleared by the Military Government, the entire USAID granted amount has been allocated as follows:

| | | |
|--------|--|------------------|
| WB028 | Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pump Network | \$ 20,000 |
| WB029 | Eastern Slopes Water Cistern Repair Subsidies | 20,200 |
| WB037 | Wadi Fukin Village Council Market Access Road | 40,000 |
| GS041A | Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Equipment | 30,000 |
| GS050 | Beit Lahiya Council Water Distribution Network | 80,000 |
| GS055 | Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network | 30,000 |
| WB068 | Nu'eimeh Committee Water Resource Development | 20,000 |
| WB069 | Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir | 60,000 |
| WB072 | Olive Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution FY81-82 | 120,000 |
| WB073 | Other Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution FY81-82 | 10,000 |
| WB074 | Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants FY81-82 | 40,000 |
| GS081 | Beit Hanoun Village Council Agricultural Road | 60,000 |
| GS082 | Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network | 20,000 |
| | | <u>\$550,200</u> |

The changes in the amounts allocated are each due to circumstances which have altered since the projects were first submitted for approval. It remains necessary, however, to make provision for the projects which have been approved by USAID but which cannot yet be implemented:

| | | |
|--------|---|------------------|
| WB020 | Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network | \$ 35,000 |
| WB033 | Attil Agricultural Co-operative Water Reservoir | 30,000 |
| WB036 | Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | 25,000 |
| GS041B | Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Equipment | 20,000 |
| GS054 | Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement | 30,000 |
| WB076 | El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery | 25,000 |
| WB078 | Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation | 100,000 |
| | | <u>\$265,000</u> |

The amount of \$265,000 therefore becomes part of the present USAID request, since it remains possible that some or all of these projects will yet be cleared. Although a continuation of the effort to gain project clearance is not certain to succeed, it is nevertheless important to demonstrate that the CDF staff will stand behind its recommendations until or unless a valid reason is advanced for revising or withdrawing a project. The example of the Arab Medical Association project-(GS041) shows that at least partial success can be achieved as the result of a sustained effort, and there is always reason to be prepared for the possibility that some change in circumstances may lead to a sudden reversal of the government's refusal to clear certain projects.

Updated Project Descriptions are also provided in the second section below for two projects which have been submitted at an earlier time. The Bethlehem market project (WB079) and the El-Bireh sanitation project (WB075) are both ready to receive the full amount of the recommended CDF share, and not just the \$100,000 which had been recommended earlier, at a time when both of these projects called for some amount of initial support, in spite of the limited USAID budget then available. It should be noted that both of these projects have been cleared by the Military Government, and are ready to receive the full amount recommended by CDF, as soon as sufficient funding is available.

In addition to the Bethlehem and El-Bireh projects, eleven projects are hereby submitted for the first time. The total budget request for new projects is as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| WB075 El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System | \$ 250,000 |
| WB079 Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market | 500,000 |
| WB083 Kawbar Village Council Internal Water Network | 40,000 |
| WB084 Abu Shukheidem Village Council Water Network | 40,000 |
| WB085 El-Mazra'ah el-Qibliya Council Water Network | 40,000 |
| WB086 Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines | 50,000 |
| WB087 El-Jeeb Village Council Internal Water Network | 50,000 |
| WB088 Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network | 50,000 |
| WB089 Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower & Network | 30,000 |
| WB091 Eastern Slopes Region Erosion-Control Barriers | 35,000 |
| WB092 Jalameh Water Committee Main Line and Network | 50,000 |
| WB093 Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Main Lines | 50,000 |
| WB094 Shufah Village Council Well and Water Network | 50,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,235,000 |

The total amount requested for the twenty projects included in this grant proposal is therefore \$1,500,000. Further description of each of these projects is provided below, in the respective Project Description.

There is one final category of projects for which a request is made to USAID. For a variety of reasons, differing for each project, certain amounts could not be fully expended for projects funded under the first set of grants or, in other cases, the amounts allocated were not sufficient to complete the planned project. The present situation of each of these projects is described in the third section below. The total amount requested for them is as follows:

| | <u>Supplemental Request</u> | <u>Total Amnt. Recommended</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| WB019 Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply | \$22,100.50 | \$ 50,000 |
| WB021 Nunqur, Sinjin and Kinnar Village Access Roads | 9,920.91 | 70,000 |
| WB026 Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks | 10,000.00 | 150,000 |
| WB027 Abu Qash Village Council Water Supply Network | 6,024.80 | 40,000 |
| GS039 Palestine Women's Union Center in Beit Hanoun | 5,000.00 | 40,000 |
| WB062 Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multi-purpose Center | 5,000.00 | 100,000 |
| WB065 Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network | 13,399.03 | 45,000 |
| WB066 Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network | 18,000.00 | 45,000 |
| WB070 Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network | 10,000.00 | 60,000 |
| | <u>\$ 99,445.24</u> | |

The total amount needed for project expenditures, presuming that every project noted above would receive funding approval and clearance, is therefore \$1,599,445.24. Recognizing, however, that not every project is likely to make such progress during the grant period, the amount of the CDF request for the current grant period could be limited to the even sum of \$1,500,000, with practically no risk of shortfall of funds.

All of the above project lists are consistent with the stated intention of the Community Development Foundation to concentrate its efforts on a "basic needs" strategy of development. Every one of the projects here submitted falls into one of the three designated priority sectors of water resource development (028-29, 033, 055, 068-69, 082-89, 092-94), agriculture and marketing (020, 036-37, 054, 072-74, 076, 079, 081, 091), or health and sanitation (041, 075 and 078). The concentration of all USAID-funded activities in these three subsectors is another step toward the design of a comprehensive development strategy for meeting the basic needs of the people of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The next step is to prepare more intensive sector development plans, in which context longer-term objectives can be formulated in more specific terms, and each project can be related to the attainment of the stated objective.

B. Program Objectives

As stated in the earlier proposals to the Agency for International Development, the overall purpose of the Community Development Foundation program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is to assist and encourage local groups in the selection, planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which will improve the social and economic conditions of their societies. Financial and technical assistance will be made available to those which demonstrate that they need and can effectively use such assistance.

The specific objectives of the Community Development Foundation program are:

- a. To help community groups assess their own collective needs and resources, and design the projects which will make best use of these resources in meeting their priority needs.
- b. To help local groups secure the resources needed to carry out such projects, including both locally gathered and externally provided resources.
- c. To assist these communities to become more self-reliant, resourceful and creative in using the resources which are made available to meet these needs.
- d. To enable local community groups to continue, extend and replicate this approach, relying to an ever greater extent on locally available human, organizational and financial resources.
- e. To help stimulate the conditions for more self-reliant communities and more effective community leadership through participation in innovative projects, fostering of contacts with sources of technical assistance, and training in principles of effective project design and management.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Community Development Foundation has instituted a procedure for reviewing project activities that have been proposed by the many local groups and institutions that are based in the Gaza Strip

and the West Bank. Field offices were opened in East Jerusalem and Gaza in August 1978, and highly qualified local staff members and consultants have been recruited to work closely with each of the local groups in designing, implementing and evaluating project activities.

It is the responsibility of the CDF Project Co-ordinators and Consultants, all of whom are residents of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, to maintain regular contact with local groups and leaders, and to assist them in all stages of project activities. However, it remains the responsibility of the respective local groups to decide upon their own project recommendations, to bring about a maximum of community participation in planning and implementing these projects, and to seek whatever additional technical and financial help may be needed.

In addition to the technical assistance, training and co-ordination services which are provided to local groups, the Community Development Foundation staff recommends financial assistance for a number of projects selected from among those which are presented for consideration. While each group is free to propose whatever project it may prefer, the CDF policy is to apply the following general criteria in selecting the projects for which it will provide financial assistance:

- a. Beneficiaries: Each project should contribute to the general well-being of a substantial part of the community, especially with respect to meeting their most basic needs. The set of projects that is selected should assist a wide spectrum of local institutions, and should give special attention to the needs of the lowest income groups and communities.
- b. Emphasis on Women and Youth: As an affiliate of Save the Children, an agency with a special concern for and expertise in child-oriented programming, the Community Development Foundation seeks to encourage local groups in efforts to meet the special needs of children and youth. Save the Children/Community Development Foundation has also recognized that its interest in the well-being of children is best served by helping to upgrade the roles, skills and participation of women through its programs.

- c. Self-Help Emphasis: Subject to the overall circumstances of each community, it is expected that at least half of the costs of each project will be supplied by the local counterpart group. All CDF projects are carried out in such a way as to reduce as much as possible the dependence of local groups on external capital inputs.
- d. Economic Orientation: The CDF staff attempts to assure that at least one-half of its project expenditures are directed to projects that will make a significant contribution to increasing both immediate and long-range income and employment levels.
- e. Institutional Development: A consistent effort will be made to assist a wide range of community groups, and especially to work through and strengthen local institutions such as co-operatives and charitable societies which are in turn able to provide financial and technical assistance to other local individuals and groups.
- f. Environmental Impact and Technological Appropriateness: Another major objective of the CDF staff is to assure that counterpart institutions have adopted measures to assess the full impact of their activities on the environment, on the local economy, and on their societal relations. This increased awareness applies not only to the detection and avoidance of inappropriate or harmful measures, but also to the advocacy of positive measures such as reforestation, land reclamation and water resource development.

Furthermore, the Community Development Foundation will select projects in such a way as to complement the work of other private voluntary organizations and government departments, and to meet the expectations of its respective funding sources. To a certain extent, higher priority will be accorded to projects which help to achieve larger programming goals, such as the announced targets of the United Nations - sponsored International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. The Community Development Foundation will at all times refrain from participating in any activity which would compromise its non-sectarian, non-profit and non-political nature.

C. Budget and Administration

This request for funding contains a budget for supplemental projects and administrative funds to carry this Grant through December 31, 1982, as shown on the following table:

| | Second Grant (July 1, 1981 June 30, 1982) | Supplemental Amount for Second Grant | Total Amount in Second Grant Period (July 1, 1981- December 31, 1982) |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| All Administrative Costs | \$251,050.00 | \$ 132,000.00 | \$ 383,050.00 |
| <u>Direct Aid to Communities</u> | <u>550,200.00</u> | <u>1,500,000.00</u> | <u>2,050,200.00</u> |
| Total Amount USAID Grants | \$801,250.00 | \$1,632,000.00 | \$2,433,250.00 |

The total cost of the proposed program is estimated at \$4,923,000, which includes the following sources of funds:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| (a) Agency for International Development | \$2,433,250 |
| (b) SC/CDF Administrative Overhead | 182,000 |
| (c) SC/CDF Fundraising Efforts | 300,000 |
| (d) Community and Government Contributions | <u>2,007,750</u> |
| | \$4,923,000 |

(a). The Agency for International Development is requested to provide the full amount of the current request for \$1,632,000, in addition to the \$801,250 which has already been granted.

Administration

Supplementary Budget July 1 - December 31, 1982

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------|-------------|
| 1. | <u>Administrative Staff</u> | | |
| | a. Salaries and Benefits, Expatriate | 40,000 | |
| | b. Salaries and Benefits, Local Hire | 14,000 | |
| | c. Casual Labor | 1,500 | |
| | d. Housing and Utilities | 7,000 | |
| | e. International Travel | 3,000 | |
| | f. Staff Development | <u>2,500</u> | |
| | | \$68,000 | |
| 2. | <u>Technical Assistance and Training</u> | \$32,000 | |
| 3. | <u>Local Travel and Conference</u> | | |
| | a. Local Travel | 4,800 | |
| | b. Local Per Diem | 1,200 | |
| | c. Meeting and Conference Expense | <u>1,000</u> | |
| | | \$ 7,000 | |
| 4. | <u>General Administration</u> | | |
| | a. Office Rental | 5,000 | |
| | b. Office Supplies | 3,500 | |
| | c. Office Utilities | 1,500 | |
| | d. Maintenance and Repairs | 1,500 | |
| | e. Postage, Telephone and Telex | 1,500 | |
| | f. Vehicle Maintenance and Operation | 7,000 | |
| | g. Other administrative expenses | <u>1,500</u> | |
| | | \$21,500 | |
| 5. | Capital Assets | 3,500 | \$ 132,000 |
| 6. | Direct Aid | \$1,500,000 | |
| | TOTAL REQUEST | | \$1,632,000 |

(b) Save the Children/Community Development Foundation will meet home office and other administrative costs from its own resources, which will be considered as constituting its financial contribution to the Gaza Strip and West Bank programs. For all of its international programs, Save the Children/Community Development Foundation calculates the value of services provided by the national office, other field offices and contracted personnel as equal to 7.48% of field office program and administrative costs in FY'82. According to this formula, which has been accepted by USAID as the standard overhead rate, the SCF/CDF contribution to this 18 - month program is valued at \$182,000, a figure which does not include the Save the Children budget for four high impact community programs in Israel and the Gaza Strip.

The agency's input includes many kinds of services to local groups, in addition to cost-sharing; it provides technical assistance, help in project design, and liaison with other private and government agencies, including efforts to gain exemption from customs and V.A.T. taxes. The CDF staff plays a continuing role in supervision, auditing, evaluating and followup; in many cases staff members maintain contact with the local group on a periodic basis throughout a series of collaborative project activities. The CDF staff also continues to seek out other sources which are able to provide technical and financial assistance to local groups, either directly or through Save the Children/Community Development Foundation.

(c) SCF/CDF Fundraising Efforts: Save the Children/Community Development Foundation will increase its efforts to raise funds from other sources for activities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The amount indicated in the budget is an initial estimate of the likely results of this effort.

(d) Community and Government Contributions will account for at least the value of the direct aid provided to local groups. Experience has confirmed that CDF is able to require that the local group contribute a minimum of one-half of the project cost, and that the local contribution often rises much higher. Furthermore, the value of exemptions on customs duties and value-added taxes, which the CDF staff is often able to obtain on behalf of local groups, can be considered as a government contribution. Since these taxes can account for a major proportion of total project costs, this service is often requested by local groups.

D. Logical Framework

In this section a logical framework is provided which is specifically adapted to the circumstances of the current proposal.

Project Goal: To improve the capabilities of community level institutions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to plan, implement and evaluate projects which will improve social and economic conditions in their communities.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: An increase in the ability of community groups to design project plans for CDF consideration, implement the projects selected for assistance, and effectively evaluate and follow up on these projects.

Means of Verification: Semi-annual progress reports, a study of documents relating to specific projects, and site visits.

Assumptions: No major destabilizing factors such as civil strife or armed conflict.

Project Purpose: To assist local groups in the implementation of a selected list of project activities, in a way which improves their own abilities to:

- assess their own collective needs and resources;
- become more resourceful and creative in the use of their resources;
- design a set of project activities which meets their needs;
- carry out project activities in a co-operative and effective manner;
- evaluate results in terms of stated longer-term objectives, and such factors as environmental impact and technological appropriateness;
- initiate further activities, increasingly reliant on their own abilities and resources.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: Number of acceptable projects submitted, project plans prepared, project contracts signed, projects implemented and evaluated.

Means of Verification: Project Descriptions, Project Contracts, Project Evaluations, and USAID Reports.

Assumptions: No significant breakdown in relationships established with local groups and government agencies.

Project Output: Implementation of the following projects, in whole or in part:

WB020 Halhoul, Zehoud and Arnaba Market Road Network
 WB028 Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pump Network
 WB029 Eastern Slopes Region Cistern Repair Subsidies
 WB033 Attil Agricultural Co-operative Water Reservoir
 WB036 Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment
 WB037 Wadi Fukin Village Council Market Access Road
 GS041 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Equipment
 GS054 Musadra Quarter Agriculture Road Improvement
 GS055 Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network
 WB068 Nu'eimeh Committee Water Resource Development
 WB069 Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir
 WB072 Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution
 WB073 Other Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution
 WB074 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Subsidies
 WB075 El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System
 WB076 El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery
 WB078 Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation
 WB079 Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market
 GS081 Beit Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road
 GS082 Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network
 WB083 Kawbar Village Council Internal Water Network
 WB084 Abu Shukheidem Council Internal Water Network
 WB085 El-Mazra'ah el-Qibliya Internal Water Network
 WB086 Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Supply
 WB087 El-Jeeb Village Council Internal Water Network
 WB088 Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network
 GS089 Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower and Network
 WB091 Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers
 WB092 Jalameh Water Committee Mainline and Network
 WB093 Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Mainlines
 WB094 Shufah Village Council Well and Water Network

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: Fulfillment of project contract agreements, and completion of the proposed projects.

Means of Verification: Project Evaluations, Project Audits, and semi-annual reports to USAID.

Assumptions: No major changes in the objective conditions relating to each project, or in the social, political or economic environment.

Project Input:

The revised commitments for the current grant period, assuming an additional grant of \$1,632,000 from USAID, are as follows:

| | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Agency for International Development | \$2,433,250 | (requested) |
| (b) SC/CDF Administrative Overhead | 182,000 | (estimated) |
| (c) SC/CDF Fundraising Efforts | 300,000 | (targeted) |
| (d) Community and Government Contributions | 2,007,750 | (estimated) |
| | <u>2,007,750</u> | |
| | \$4,923,000 | |

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: Actual spending levels of USAID grant, reports of community contributions, and other financial records.

Means of Verification: Project audits, semi-annual reports, Save the Children financial reports, Price Waterhouse audits.

Assumptions: Funds are available to CDF staff when needed; counterpart groups meet their assumed obligations; and procurement, construction and other delays are minimized.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: El Bireh Municipality Sewage System
2. Project Number: 81-0075
3. CDF Allocation: \$250,000
4. Project Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries of this project are the 25,000 inhabitants of the municipality of El-Bireh, and equally important, all persons who live in communities which are down dip from the area where the effluent now flows. Potential beneficiaries are all those who could be affected by contaminated water if the untreated effluent enters into a groundwater aquifer, or who come in contact with wastewater above ground.

5. Project Background:

El-Bireh is the eastern neighbour of Ramallah and, together with Ramallah, forms the district capital for much of the area which lies between Jerusalem and Nablus. Located on the edge of the divide between the two major watershed areas of the West Bank, its effluent is discharged into Wadi el-Ein, which in turn flows in a southeastern direction to Wadi Qilt, and then into the Jordan River.

Gravity sewers are now present only in the central part of the city. These pipes lead to a treatment plant which was built on the southeast edge of the city during the Mandate era. This treatment plant includes a primary settlement tank, stone filter and secondary settlement tank. This facility, however, is so much in need of repair or replacement that a recent series of studies by a consulting engineering firm showed no significant difference between influent and effluent water quality. The treatment and handling of the wastewater from El-Bireh therefore becomes a major public health problem, not only for the city's residents, but for all the population south and east of the area.

The municipality of El-Bireh is a notably progressive one, justifiably proud of its efforts to promote a modern urban environment. In recent years,

it has taken many positive steps toward development. Commerce is well-developed, especially along its major streets, including a section of the Jerusalem-Nablus road and the turnoffs to Ramallah. New homes on the roads leading into El-Bireh, and the initiation of El-Bireh Housing Co-operative give evidence of relative prosperity and willingness to invest in the future of the city. The El-Bireh Industrial Zone was built in recent years to encourage a wide range of potentially profitable industries. A branch of the Arab University of Jerusalem is also located in El-Bireh. Planners recognize, however, that further growth is endangered, and even the health of the present occupants is placed at risk by the lack of development of a community sanitation infrastructure.

El-Bireh is one of the few cities that manages to keep its budget out of the "red". The city regularly generates a major proportion of its funds from such sources as:

- school buildings which the municipality owns and rents to the Education Department;
- the central vegetable and fruit market which generates rent and operational revenue;
- the municipal park, including a restaurant and playground, which is leased yearly;
- office space which is rented from numerous municipal buildings;
- taxes, such as property and educational, and fees charged for business licenses and trash collection services;
- payments by the municipal inhabitants toward construction of roads and sidewalks to their homes.

The city also receives substantial donations from its citizens resident overseas, and from Arab governments and institutions, subject to the usual Military Government review and restrictions.

The El-Bireh Municipality has also distinguished itself in the preparation of a Master Plan for municipal development. In addition to this overall plan, detailed design and tender documents have now been completed for the gravity sewers of the major sewage basins, the pumping station and the treatment plant. Geotechnical investigations have also been completed, and the government hydrology service has agreed to the area of the proposed treatment plant, thus clearing the way for implementation of the various stages of construction, as noted below.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist and encourage the municipality of El-Bireh in its comprehensive plan to provide adequate sanitation for all its residents. Such municipal projects are an important component of the Community Development Foundations' objective of helping every community in the West Bank meet at least the minimum goals of the UN-sponsored International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade.

7. Project Output:

A three-year timetable for the completion of the three sewage zones and the treatment plant has been prepared, covering the fiscal years 1981-1983. The technical plan which has been completed for this project indicates the following stages:

- Stage 1a. Southern sewage drainage basin, including pumping stations, two pumps, generators, 12 kilometers of gravity pipes with connections and forced lines with connections. *
Estimated total cost: JD320,000 or US \$961,000.
- Stage 1b. Treatment plant, including screen, Parshall flume, Imhoff tanks, secondary sedimentation tanks, high-rate trickling filters, recirculation system, and chlorination.
Estimated total cost: JD300,000 or US \$990,000
- Stage II. Northern sewage drainage basin, including pumping station, two pumps and generator, 13 kilometers of gravity pipes with connections and forced line with connections.
Estimated total cost: JD192,500 or US \$635,750.
- Stage III. Central sewage drainage basin, which will involve the laying of nine kilometers of gravity pipeline, plus replacement of old and inadequate pipe in the present system.
Estimated total cost: JD112,500 or US \$371,250

Design and supervision are expected to account for an additional 6% or approximately JD55,000 or US \$165,000.

Cost of all stages: JD 990,000 or US \$3,123,000.

* Not previously mentioned is the additional need for drainage pipe in the Southern Basin. A May 1981 estimate of \$400,000 applies only to pipe along the main road in the southern sewage zone. This would in effect handle the drainage water from the al-Am'ari UNRWA refugee camp, which is located within the El-Bireh city limits. UNRWA and El-Bireh engineers are working together to solve the problem of drainage from this camp onto the main road, which presently constitutes a major public health hazard in the area.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to contribute \$250,000 toward the purchase of electrical equipment for the sewage treatment plant and sewer pipe needed for the second or third stage of the proposed project.

The Municipality of El-Bireh will pay the balance of the cost of the entire effort from its regular budget or from special contributions. The Municipality of El-Bireh has budgeted for this project during fiscal year 1981-82 an amount of \$715,000. The initial budget allocation includes expenditures for the southern zone pressure pipes, civil engineering works, down payment for mechanical electrical equipment for the treatment plant and land purchases. Additional amounts will be budgeted for the following years based on the rate of progress and the level of resources available to the municipality.

The municipal inhabitants will participate in maintenance fees through charges added into their water bills. Capital charges will also be assessed based on the amount of built-up area, the length of the lot and the number of housing units.

9. Additional Note:

a. Scale of Funding

Given that the total cost of the project is so much higher than the amount that the Community Development Foundation can commit, the question has been raised by the USAID review committee whether the proposed grant of \$250,000 will make an appreciable difference. The CDF staff maintains that it will indeed provide a major stimulus for the following reasons:

- It will help the municipality obtain funds from sources which provide assistance on a reimbursement basis;
- it will help the municipality obtain pipe and other materials without tax, a right which has generally been granted to CDF upon request.
- It will help the municipality to buy needed materials at an earlier date, a major savings due to constant and significant price increase;
- it will help the municipality shoulder the enormous burden of providing a safe and sanitary environment for its inhabitants and the surrounding population.

A second major question which was raised concerns the ability of the municipality to meet the full cost of the proposed project. As indicated above, the municipality has undertaken a long-term development plan in full recognition of the responsibility for meeting the heavy financial burden which it will entail. The purpose of the proposed CDF grant is to assist them in this effort, and not to assume primary responsibility for meeting the targets which the municipality has set for itself. The Community Development Foundation can assure that the financial assistance it provides is effectively used, and that the terms of its agreement with the municipality are fulfilled. However, any further guarantee or assumption of responsibility by the CDF staff for the complete implementation of the comprehensive project should not be expected, since there are, as with every project, factors which cannot be controlled.

b. Timing of Assistance

One further point in favor of this project is that it has been cleared by each of the Military Government departments, which means that there will be no delay in its implementation. At the time that it was submitted for clearance, the CDF staff was confident that there would be no difficulty in obtaining USAID funding for this project, since other municipal sanitation projects had already been approved. Recognizing, however, that such projects often require a long period of time for clearance and implementation, and noting that the USAID grant period would extend for only one year, the CDF staff submitted the project to the Social Welfare Department at approximately the same time, on August 12, 1980.

As it turned out, however, this project was cleared on February 4, 1981, a surprisingly short time for the project clearance process. At the time the project was cleared by the Military Government, it was not yet known whether USAID had accepted the project for funding. The mayor of El-Bireh, Mr. Ibrahim Tawil, has to be informed several weeks later that USAID had made a decision not to provide funding for this project.

It is unfortunate that the decision by USAID not to fund this project added to the uncertainties with which El-Bireh municipality must contend. At the present time, most West Bank municipal projects have been frozen, due to the recently declared government policy that no West Bank municipality will be permitted to bring in funds from the major external Arab sources of

funds. In spite of this prohibition, which has had the effect of stalling nearly every West Bank municipal project, the El-Bireh sewage project continues to make at least some progress, due to the fact the El-Bireh municipality is able to finance much of the project with its own funds. Under such difficult circumstances, the tentative decision by the USAID committee not to provide funding for this project was difficult to explain. It was noted by the mayor that one El-Bireh project (WB076) has USAID funding approval but no Military Government clearance, whereas the other (WB075) has clearance but no approved funding, and that the Jenin municipality sewage project was approved for funding by USAID, but has not received government clearance.

At this time, project implementation is progressing, as is indicated in the attached letter (dated October 26, 1981) from Mayor Ibrahim Tawil. In particular, it should be noted that over 100,000 Jordanian Dinars, or over \$300,000 have already been expended by the municipality itself for the project. The proposed CDF grant would still provide timely assistance in the completion of the southern and central basins, as necessary steps accompanying the construction of the sewage treatment plant.

c. Location of Project

At the same time that the government has restricted El-Bireh's access to outside funding, its actions are increasing the burden on the local infrastructure. A brief item on the second page of the October 29, 1981 English edition of Al-Fajr indicates the sense of urgency felt by El-Bireh residents:

EL-BIREH: The residents of the western part of the city complained to Mayor Ibrahim Tawil about sewage flowing into their areas from the military government headquarters. Such leakages have polluted their wells and springs, they argued. Mayor Tawil of el-Bireh said he had already sent several letters to the Military Governor but so far he has not received a reply. Some residents of the area are reportedly preparing to appeal to the High Court against the Military Government.

Since then, there have been several articles in the Jerusalem Post during the period November 15-20 concerning the planned Israeli settlements of Pisgat Tal, between French Hill and Neve Ya'acov, and Psagot, between Neve Ya'acov and Beit El. These five areas will be constructed along a new road, connecting Beit El and Jerusalem, just a few kilometers east of the Jerusalem to El-Bireh road. Psagot, which is to be situated on the heights overlooking El-Bireh from the east, is presently planned as a regional center

with up to 500 units, and is expected to expand in the future. The continuing development of these settlements is likely to create additional problems of wastewater and sewage control.

d. Environmental Assessment:

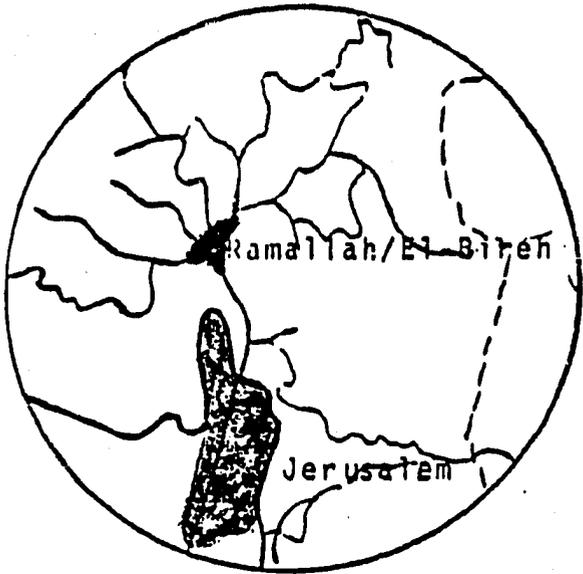
Another of the concerns expressed by USAID was whether this project was adequately studied. Although the Project Description serves only as a summary document, it is based on a series of studies at several levels:

- The basic design for the entire sewage and drainage system of the El-Bireh area was prepared by two highly qualified municipal engineers.
- The project recommendations are based upon studies by independent consulting firms. The "El-Bireh Master Plan for Sewage and Drainage", by Balasha-Jalon Consulting Engineers (Haifa, 1972), the "Wastewater Treatment Plant Technical Report", by Engineering and Consulting Systems, Ltd. (Brussels, 1978), and "El-Bireh Sewage Scheme: Geotechnical Investigations" by Yaakov Tsur (Jerusalem, 1981) have been provided to the CDF staff for its use in assessing the project and is available from the municipality for review by potential funding sources.
- The West Bank Water Department gave its approval only after extensive consultation with all other concerned departments, including the Interior Ministry, which took environmental considerations into account.
- The CDF Project Consult, Dr. Karen Assaf (Ph.D., Geohydrology and Public Health) has reviewed all aspects of the project, and will be responsible for following the project through to completion.

10. Attachments:

- a. On pages 22-25 below, drawings prepared by Dr. Karen Assaf to indicate the topographical, geological and meteorological conditions of the site.
- b. Letter dated October 26, 1981 from Ibrahim el-Tawil, Mayor of El-Bireh, to Dr. Assaf (page numbers 26-27 added to the letter).
- c. First five pages of "El-Bireh Sewage Scheme: Geotechnical Investigations" (page numbers 28-32 added). On the last page, the list of appendices indicates further information which is available. These pages are included because they provide a concise summary in English of a number of technical considerations. A considerable amount of other information in Arabic, Hebrew and English can be obtained from the municipality.

EL-BIREH
 RAMALLAH DISTRICT
 POPULATION - 25,000



LOCATION

Central West Bank
 ~15 km north of Jerusalem
 Approximate reference on the Palestine
 Grid N145.9/170.35E
 --- District Boundaries
 — Roads

Scale: 1:400,000

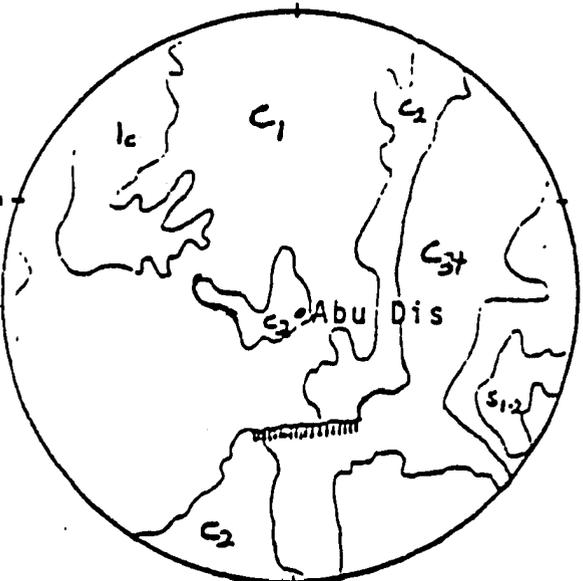


TOPOGRAPHY

— Contour lines (meters)
 Contour interval 150 meters.

Scale: 1:300,000

Jerusalem



GEOLOGY

— Epoch boundaries
 Fault

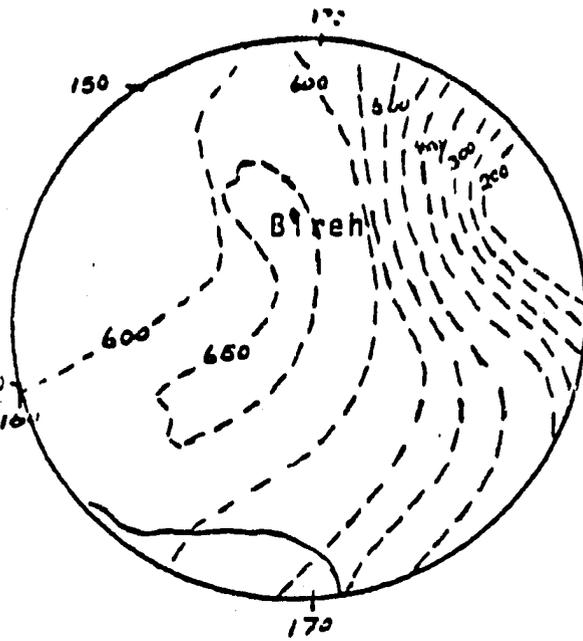
1c Lower Cretaceous - marine
 C1 Lower Cenomanian
 C2 Upper Cenomanian
 C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian
 S1-2 Coniacian-Santonian

Scale: 1:250,000

170

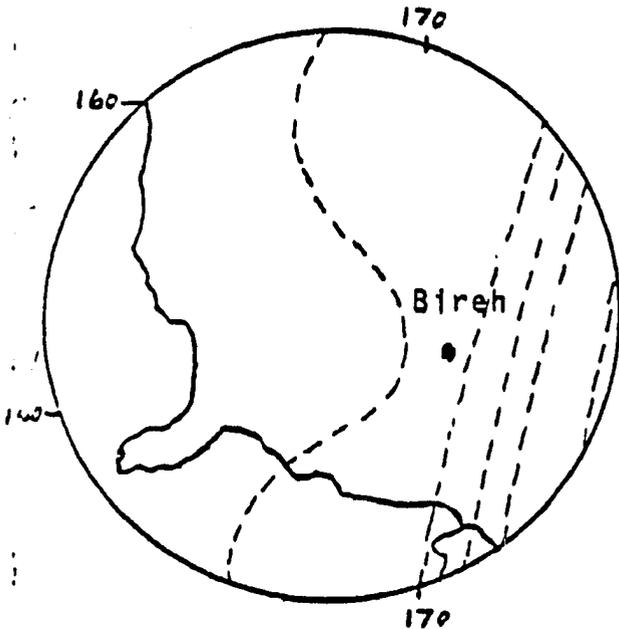
EL-BIREH
RAMALLAH DISTRICT
POPULATION - 25,000

ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960-1961 (millimeters)



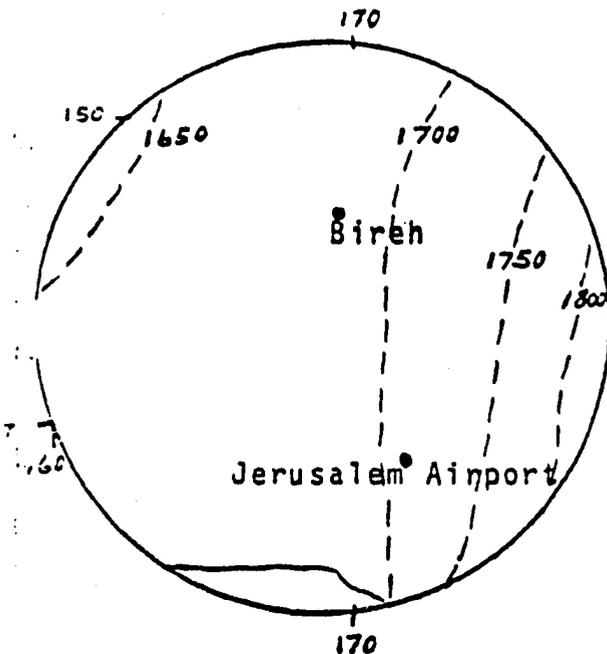
Scale: 1:250,000

THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1931 - 1960 (millimeters)

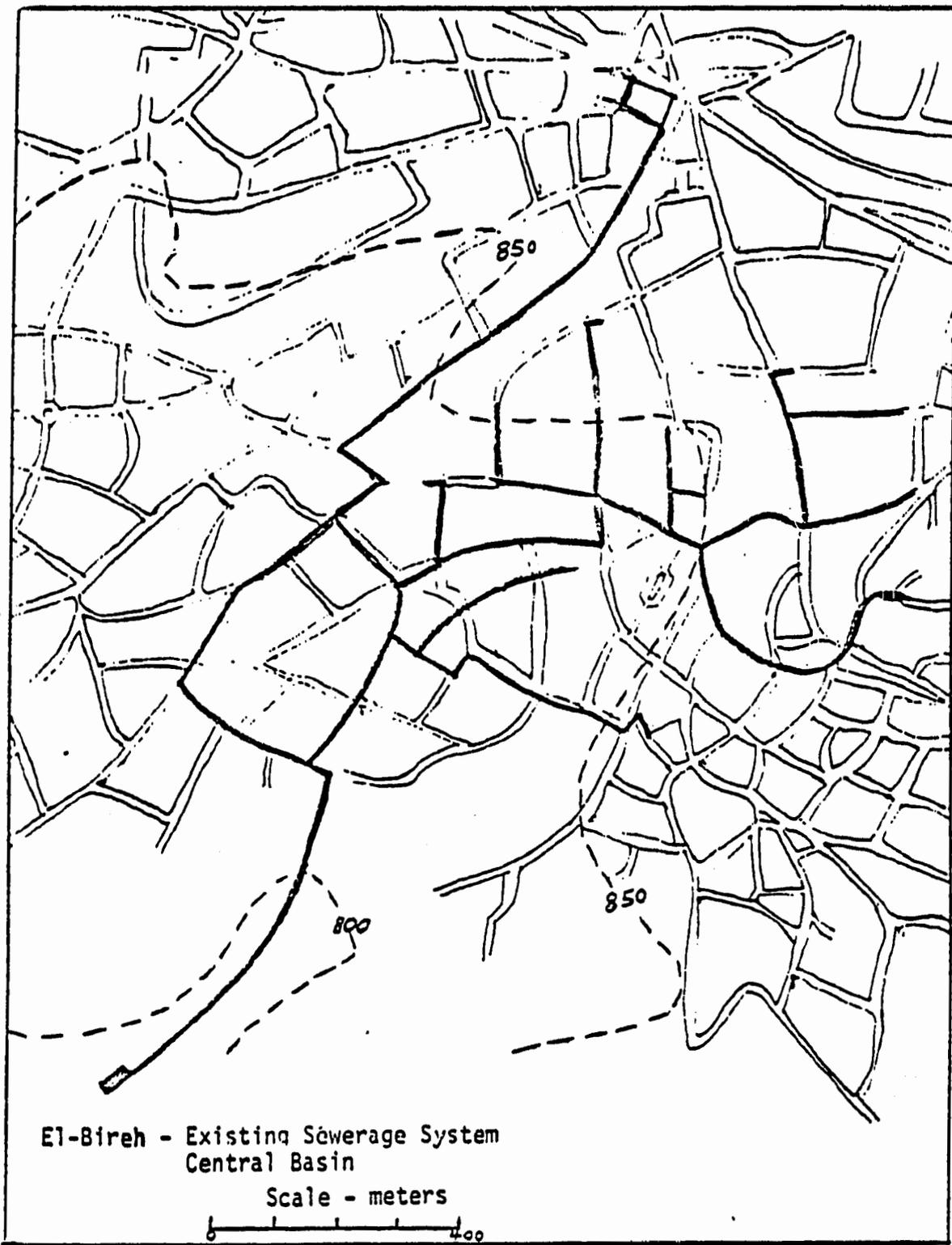


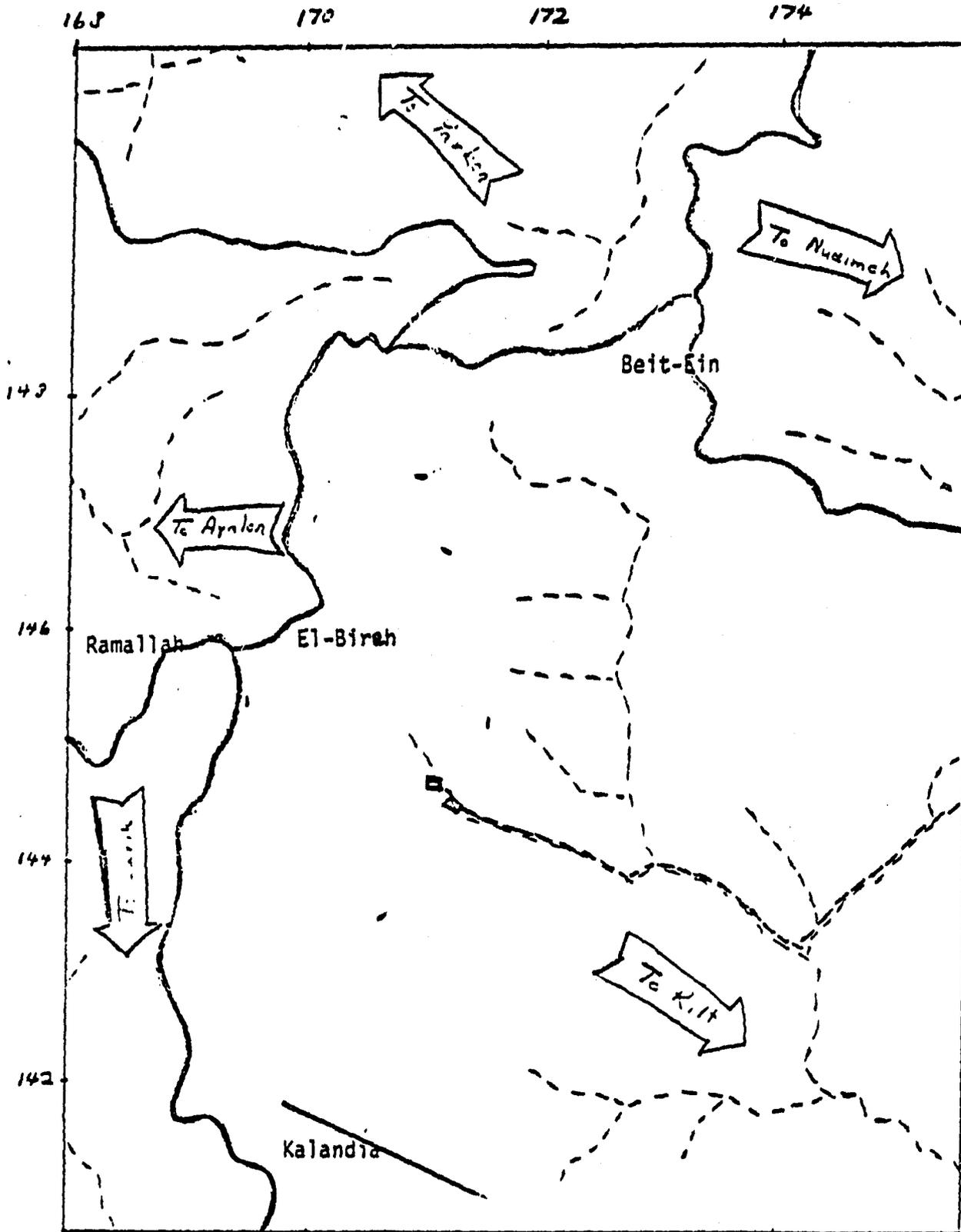
Scale: 1:500,000

EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topography and
vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)



Note: Soil moisture retention data has not been assessed for this area and data are not available on which it can even approximately be estimated. Full use is made of soil cover for winter cropping and canals are utilized wherever feasible to try and collect all available runoff.





EL-BIREH - DRAINAGE BASINS AND WADIS

- Drainage Basin Boundary
- - - Wadi
- Treatment Plant
- Reservoir
- - - Effluent Pipeline

Our Ref. 8/8-7793 اشارتنا

Date October 26, 1981 التاريخ



Dr. Karen Assaf, Consultant
Community Development Foundation
P. O. Box 20243
Jerusalem

Dear Dr. Assaf:

Ref: El-Bireh Sanitation Project

In order to keep you up-to-date of our progress on the sewage project for our municipality, we would like to inform you of the following:

- 1) Asbestos sewage pipes have been purchased for the first stage of project at a cost of 37,400 JD.
- 2) Manhole covers have been purchased for the same stage of the project at a cost of 8,785.700 JD.
- 3) Contracts for excavation and laying out the pipes have been awarded to three local contractors. The work will be completed before January 1, 1982, for the first stage. The amount paid up-to-date for this work is 35,000 JD. The cost of the entire contract for this work is 99,706 JD.
- 4) The site for the southern pumping station has been purchased from a local landowner at a cost of 15,000 JD.
- 5) The offers submitted by tenderers for the supply and supervision of erection of mechanical and electrical equipment for the southern pumping station are presently being evaluated by the outside consultant. The lowest bid for this tender is 8,823 JD. The following items are included in the tender:
 - a) two submersible raw sewage pumps
 - b) sluice gate
 - c) diesel generator
- 6) The design of the treatment plant has been studied by the consulting engineers after it was approved by the different governmental agencies. The environmental impact of the project has been studied and was approved by the High Counsel of Planning in the West Bank.

Our Ref. اشارتنا

Date October 26, 1981 التاريخ



page two

Ref: El-Bireh Sanitation Project

Attached you will find copies of receipts for most of the municipality expenditures toward this phase of the project. To-date a total of 105,008.700 JD has been spent from the municipal budget.

Installation of all pipes in the southern basin (i.e., the lowest part of El-Bireh) is expected to be finished by January 1, 1982. It is most urgent that we begin work in the northern and central basins simultaneously with the work on the treatment plant in order to finish the project at the earliest possible date.

We hope that this sanitation project will continue at the present pace and that the Community Development Foundation will be able to help us as planned.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ibrahim Suleiman El-Tawil".

Ibrahim Suleiman El-Tawil
Mayor of El-Bireh



AL-BIREH SEWAGE SCHEME
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

1. Upon the request of Mr. Munif, municipal engineer of AL-BIREH, geotechnical investigations were carried out to obtain data required for the planning of a new sewage treatment plant, in accordance with the letter to the Mayor of AL-BIREH dated 23 February 1981.
2. The investigations included the study of available geological maps, geotechnical mapping of the area, excavation of 28 test pits, observation of seepage in several test pits and study of the report on geotechnical investigations of January 1979. Soil samples were taken from test pits for testing in the soils laboratory (see Appendix 2).
3. The municipal engineer and his staff were very helpful. They assisted in field location of test pits, supervision of excavation of test pits, seepage observations and in geotechnical mapping. Also topographic maps of the area were supplied.
4. The new location of the treatment plant is located in Wadi El Ein, about 1.8 km. downstream of Ein El Genan, east of the town of Al-Bireh at approximate coordinates 171 800E 144 200N. The site is located in the eastern limb of the Judean Anticline on layers of Cenomanian Dolomite, Marl and Limestone. Well bedded Limestone and Dolomite of the Aminadav formation crop out in the southeastern corner of the surveyed area on the southern slope high above the wadi. Marl with interbedded Limestone of the Motza formation occur on the southern slope high above the wadi and also on the northern slope at the eastern corner of the surveyed area. Well bedded Dolomite with some flint and quartzolite of the Beit Meir formation are found in most of the surveyed area; also this formation occurs below most of

the Alluvium in the wadi. At the western end of the area, thick and thin bedded crystalline Limestone with solution effects belonging to the Kesalon formation is found. A fault crosses the wadi west of the surveyed area and arches to the east almost parallel to the wadi on the northern slope 30 to 50 meters above the wadi. Another small fault crosses the wadi at the eastern end of the surveyed area. (See geotechnical maps, Appendices 3 and 4).

The Alluvial soil cover in the wadi is 0.5-2.5 m. thick and consists of Terra Rossa type clay with varied amounts of sand gravel and boulders. In most test pits boulders with gravel and clay of up to 1 m. thickness were found as a distinctive layer.

5. Findings and Recommendations

- 5.1 The rock on the slopes is usually firm and most rock excavation has to be assisted by blasting. Below the Alluvial soil cover weathering effects go deeper and most eventual rock excavation may be carried out by heavy mechanical equipment.
- 5.2 Field study of test pits and laboratory tests show that the gravelly clay of the Alluvial layer is suitable for embankment construction and also for blanketing. The amount of Alluvial clay available at and near the site is very limited (see table below) and therefore clay and Marl deposits in the area were studied and suitable material for blanketing and embankment construction was located as shown on map Appendix 3 and table below. The Alluvial material varies in clay content and also the Marl showed different properties from place to place. Therefore slopes of embankments should be 1:3 (vertical 1, horizontal 3) and compaction should be 92% Mod. AASHO density. Where the local gravelly clay will be used, no slope protection

is required. Only the top of embankments should be protected by granular material to prevent desiccation and cracking of the clay. Wherever Marl will be used it should be protected by 0.5 meter of gravel material on slopes and 0.20 m on blanket.

- 5.3 Permeability observations showed that the layer of boulders and gravel with clay and the weathered Dolomite are rather pervious. ($K = \text{about } 10^{-3} \text{ cm/sec}$).

To prevent excessive seepage from ponds, two alternatives may be considered:

- a. overexcavate to about 0.5 m depth and construct a clay blanket minimum 0.3 m thick, covered by 0.2 m of granular material. Where pervious zones exist, such as weathered fissured rock with solution channels, over excavation should be about 1.0 m and a filter should be constructed in order to protect the clay blanket and prevent piping.
- b. excavate to more or less sound rock, i.e. about 3 m below ground level in the center of the wadi. Clear the rock face along bedding planes and excavate any weathered, fissured zones and backfill with compacted clay or concrete. It is estimated that not more than 25% of the area need thus be treated. Below clay fill also a filter should be constructed, as in Alternative a. Rock slopes may be cleaned carefully and seepage can be minimized by carefully sealing of fissures or general application of shot-crete on wire reinforcement.

- 5.4 Rock excavation, for ponds and structures, of side slopes could be any slope required up to 5:1 (vertical 5; horizontal 1). Permanent exposed slopes along roads, etc. should be 2:1 (vertical 2; horizontal 1). Controlled blasting should be employed. In some places pre-splitting may be advantageous.

- 5.5 Concrete structures should be founded on rock. Recommended foundation loads on weathered, fissured rock are up to 3 kg/cm². On sound rock foundation loads of up to 10 kg/cm² are permitted. Generally the depth of excavation is estimated to be 0.5 m below the rock line indicated on the geotechnical sections, Appendix 5. Any concrete structures on Marl require over-excavation of 1 m and replacement with compacted gravel.
- 5.6 Backfill around concrete structures should be made with graded material from local excavation. Maximum rock size 20 cm. diameter. Compaction by light suitable compaction equipment.
- 5.7 Summary Table of Available Construction Material
For location see Appendix 3.

| <u>Borrow area</u> | <u>Material</u> | <u>Available quantity</u> | <u>Remarks</u> |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| I | gravelly clay | 15,000 m ³ | Boulders have to be removed |
| II | Marl | 4,000 m ³ | Steep slopes; difficult excavation; difficult transport |
| III | gravelly clay | 4,000 m ³ | |
| IV | Marl and clay; some gravelly clay and boulders | 40,000 m ³ | Natural moisture is high in much of borrow material |

General remark: Boulders of more than 20 cm. diameter should be removed from embankment fill material. For blanketing, maximum size boulder permissible is 10 cm. diameter.

6. Seismicity:

No evidence of recent active faults was found. Vicinity to the seismic active rift valley should be taken into consideration in planning structures.

7. Competent technical guidance and supervision is required for execution of controlled blasting and the construction of clay and Marl blankets and embankments.

Y. Tsur, M.Sc.
Engineering Geologist

APPENDICES

1. Description of Test Pits
2. Laboratory Report
3. Geotechnical Map. Scale 1:2500
4. Geotechnical Map and Location Map of Test Pits. Scale: 1: 250
5. Geotechnical Sections

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES**

1. **Project Name:** Bethlehem District Wholesale Market Equipment

2. **Project Number:** 81-0079

3. **CDF Allocation:** \$500,000

4. **Project Beneficiaries:** The 40,000 people who live in the municipality of Bethlehem will directly benefit from improved market facilities, as will the 30,000 residents of neighbouring communities, especially the adjacent municipality of Beit Jala and Beit Sahur. The farmers of Bethlehem and Hebron District will also directly benefit from the proposed project, which will increase their access to markets both inside and beyond the West Bank.

5. **Project Background:**

 The West Bank economy continues to be based upon agricultural production. In addition to the major income-earning crop of olives and olive oil, 400,000 tons of fruits (citrus, grapes, apricots, plums and figs), nuts (primarily almond) and vegetables (tomatoes, eggplant, cucumber, etc) are produced. The cultivation of grain and fodder crops, as well as meat and dairy production, adds to West Bank income. Furthermore, there has been steady growth in the potential volume of production, with increasingly effective use of irrigation, trellising and land reclamation techniques, as well as increased use of mechanization, fertilizers and pesticides.

 West Bank olives can be processed for storage or export, and there is generally no shortage of marketing possibilities. Grain, meat and milk production can be increased to meet the needs of the local market, since production does not yet meet local consumption needs. There is, however, a serious marketing problem for fruit and vegetables, since about 85% of the production is consumed in the West Bank itself, which provides relatively small scope for increased demand.

 Since most of fruit and vegetable production is seasonal, with only small proportions stored or processed for later resale, the farmers are dependent upon local and seasonally fluctuating market conditions. Export of produce

through the bridges across the Jordan River has also been subject to major dislocation due to political, economic and technical considerations. In 1980-81, for example, the bridge was closed to some categories of West Bank produce, due to precautions against the spread of cholera.

It is therefore widely recognized that the least developed branch of the agricultural sector is the marketing of fruits and vegetables, and that this has become a major constraint upon agricultural development. The need to improve present vegetable and fruit distribution centers is becoming a major concern of the West Bank municipalities. El Bireh, for example, gave high priority to and recently completed a central fruit and vegetable market. An earlier and continuing effort has been made to develop a wholesale and retail market for Halhoul, as referred to in Project Description 81-0020.

The city of Bethlehem is a major vegetable and fruit marketing center, serving a regional population of approximately 120,000 people. The effective functioning of this market center is limited, however, by the fact that these same market and public service facilities were established in 1928, at a time when the population was much smaller; in Bethlehem alone the population has grown from 3,000 to nearly 40,000, and modern transportation facilities bring a larger number of persons from outlying areas.

The existing Bethlehem market place is located in the center of the town, over a limited area of one-half acre. These marketing facilities are generally unacceptable by modern standards, due to overcrowding and inadequate sanitation. Approximately 100 tons of fruits and vegetables arrive daily at the marketplace, and are marketed through ninety retailers. It is estimated that about 200 village women arrive daily at the marketplace to sell their produce in a dispersed manner, and that about 1000 customers shop every day at the present Bethlehem marketplace.

It is evident, however, that an increasingly large proportion of the community does its shopping elsewhere, a trend which can be attributed to several factors:

- a) Limited parking space near the marketplace, and within the city as a whole
- b) Lack of public transportation, such as buses and service taxis, to and from the marketplace.
- c) Congested internal roads, preventing vehicles from bringing produce to the market stalls.
- d) Diversion of market space from produce to non-food uses, including the

resale or recycling of old furniture, used clothes and scrap materials.
e) Attraction of consumers to Jerusalem and other market centers where more convenient shopping facilities are available.

For these reasons, a new produce marketing center has been designated as essential to Bethlehem's economic development, and a major construction effort is now underway. Located on a 7.5 acre (15.5 dunum) plot within the Bethlehem city limits, the market will have access to the city bus line, as well as the main Hebron-Jerusalem highway. There will be enough space for parking up to 200 cars on the area on which the market is to be located. This new center will have both wholesale and retail marketing facilities, a cold storage area, offices for market administration, a fire brigade and other municipal public services.

The profitability of the wholesale/retail marketing center will be due in large part to the cold storage facility, which will be the first of its kind in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. Its ten compartments will accommodate 500 tons of the many varieties of fruits and vegetables produced in the West Bank, meat and dairy products from the Eastern Slopes, and fish and dates from Gaza. This cold storage facility will provide a major source of income for the marketplace by enabling storage of produce until more profitable market conditions prevail. This will not only increase the income of farmers, but will also extend the time period in which varieties of agricultural produce are readily available to local consumers.

It is expected that the new market will channel almost 300 tons of vegetables and fruit daily, an amount three times that which is handled through existing market facilities. The number of daily shoppers is also expected to triple, reaching as many as 3000 per day. The revenue collected by the municipality is expected to rise at an even higher rate, due to the institution of the new fee structure, which is described below.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to help Bethlehem municipality meet the cost of constructing a new marketing center. The equipment which is to be provided through the proposed grant will greatly increase the potential profitability of the Bethlehem market by enabling the cold storage or refrigeration of a wide range of fruit and vegetable crops. This will make an important contribution to the agricultural marketing potential of Bethlehem and Hebron Districts, and also of the Gaza Strip.

7. Project Output:

The planned market center has been leased for 99 years from the government, and has an estimated value of \$1,000,000. Establishments to be constructed on this land include the following:

| | <u>Units</u> | <u>No. m²</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a) Wholesale stores | 12 | 780 |
| b) Retail stores | 24 | 960 |
| c) Refrigeration room | 1 | 80 |
| d) Cold storage compartments | 10 | 480 |
| e) Banana ripening room | 1 | 570 |
| f) Shedd area for storage | 2 | 1080 |
| g) Auction shed | 1 | 330 |
| h) Co-operative center | 1 | 400 |
| i) Administration office | 1 | 40 |
| j) Fire Brigade | 1 | 264 |
| k) Water Cistern | 1 | 480 |
| l) Public Cafeteria | 1 | 84 |
| m) Public toilets | 2 | 84 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 5632 m ² |

8. Project Input:

The total cost estimate of the project for the first three years, excluding leasing and operating costs, is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Road construction and pavement | \$ 300,000 |
| Cost of building construction | 1,600,000 |
| Electricity and water network | 300,000 |
| Refrigeration equipment | 650,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,850,000 |

The Bethlehem market, once it is completed, is expected to provide an annual income of at least \$250,000 to the municipality. This revenue, which should be sufficient to cover both operating costs and depreciation, will be derived in equal parts from the rental of established facilities and munici-

pality fees. A commission fee of 5% will be collected on all products sold or bought in the market place (2.5% paid by the buyer and 2.5% paid by the seller.)

The current estimated prices for the purchase and installation of the refrigeration unit are as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| - Compressors, complete with condensers, reservoirs and diffusers | \$ 225,000 |
| - Diesel-operated generators | 32,000 |
| - Electrical connections to building and internal connections | 42,000 |
| - Insulated sliding doors | 28,000 |
| - Insulation of all compartments | 112,000 |
| - Corrugated galvanized wall covering | 32,000 |
| - Plumbing and drainage | 8,000 |
| - Transportation to site and installation charges | 50,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$529,000 |
| - Cost differential (13.5% added to cost estimate, which were prepared in June 1980) | 71,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total Purchase and Installation Costs | \$650,000 |

The Community Development Foundation recommends an allocation of \$500,000 toward the cost of the above-listed pieces of equipment. This represents 78% of the estimated total project expense, excluding rent and operating expenses, and represents 17% of the total purchase and installation cost of the above pieces of equipment. The final cost of each item may be subject to substantial increases due to inflation, as well as significant reductions due to possible trade discounts or customs tax exemptions. The cost differential, calculated at 9%/year for 1½ years, will vary considerably among the different items.

9. Additional Considerations:

a. Technical Specifications

Since the entire amount of the grant will be used for the purchase, transporting and installation of specified pieces of equipment, and since the amount of equipment to be purchased is exceptionally large, a greater

amount of detail is called for. The following design specifications were provided by Bethlehem Municipality engineers on June 23, 1980, and remain valid in all respects, except that a cost differential has been added, to account for price changes since the date when these estimates were prepared.

The design is based on the construction of ten cold storage rooms, of which two rooms will serve as deep freezers. Each of the cold storage rooms will have the capacity of ten tons, and will maintain a temperature of 2°C to 7°C. The two deepfreezers, each with a capacity of 15 tons, will maintain a temperature of -20°. An automatic starting generator will hold the temperature in all units in the event of an electrical power failure or major fault in the system.

The specifications and costs for the components of this system are as follows:

1. Compressors, completed with condensers, receivers and diffusers. Four of 15-ton capacity, and eight others of 10-ton capacity, each 400 V, 50Hz, 3-Phase. Suggested types:
(a) Cassier, (b) Copland, (c) Dunham Bush.
2. Diesel-operated Generator, with automatic starting in the event of power failure, missing phase or under-voltage.
Rating 400V, 50Hz, 3-Phase. Suggested types:
(a) Brown Bovari, (b) Rolls Royce, (c) MAN.
3. Electrical connections to building by utility supply network, at 400V, 500 Hz, 300 Amps., 3-Phase.
4. Electrical control panels and internal connections. The electrical boards will be locally built, using either Siemens or Klückner-Müller parts. The internal electrical connections are also locally supplied
5. Insulated sliding doors, with provision for future pneumatic operations: 10 doors, 2x2.3 meters, 8" thick, locally made by Boccara Ltd.
6. Insulation of all compartments with polyurethane material, which is locally available.
7. Covering of walls with locally available corrugated galvanized panels.

8. Plumbing and drainage can be provided with locally available materials.

b. Environmental Impact Assessment

The Bethlehem municipal engineers have attested to their precautions against adverse environmental impact. Specifically, the following aspects have been taken into consideration by the designers, and will be considered an integral part of the project agreement:

- (1) Air quality is to be assured by the paving of all areas which will be used by vehicles; this will limit the amount of dust released into the air. The parking area will also be paved, with room for approximately 100 cars, and unloading docks for 20 trucks.
- (2) All roads will have sidewalks and concrete gutters. Water runoff is to be controlled by the street gutters, which empty into drainage ditches. Stagnant water areas will be watched for by municipal employees based at the municipal office located on the premises.
- (3) The entire market area is to be surrounded by a 3.5 meter wall (2.0 meters cement, and 1.5 meters metal fence) which will control against access by dogs and scavenger animals. There will be restrictions against larger animals on site (i.e. donkeys, horses, camels, goats).
- (4) Selling of produce in the wholesale section will be strictly by license, and individual farmers will not be able to sell at the market center on a dispersed basis. They will, however, continue to be able to sell their own produce at locations in central Bethlehem and other traditional market centers.
- (5) Solid waste disposal will be provided daily. Refuse placed in covered bins will be disposal of in a landfill in Bethany, as part of the central collection system for the area. There will be no on-site burning of trash.
- (6) Control measures have been planned for the individual selling stalls with regard to:

- i) ventilation (although the walls will be solid, the front door will have an open grate for natural ventilation)
- ii) electrical connections
- iii) solid waste pick-up
- iv) insects or rodents
- v) safety in general

The municipality will keep an office on the premises, with 4-5 employees working on shifts. The prime duty of these employees will be for inspection purposes.

- (7) Adequate washroom facilities have been built. Two separate public rest-rooms (men and women) have been built, with five units in each.
- (8) Transportation services in the area, especially between the Bethlehem municipality, the neighbouring refugee camp (Dheisheh) and the main road to Hebron will be improved. The new road to the market will provide a better route and shortcut for public transportation. New taxi and bus stops are scheduled, generally arriving once every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Service taxis can also be rented as needed.
- (9) Esthetic considerations have been fully taken into account. The new market is located on the slope of Mount Mueir, northeast of Dheisheh Camp and south of Bethlehem center. The crest of the hill, from which Jerusalem is clearly visible, has been designated as park land and picnic area by the Bethlehem municipal council.
- (10) Future needs for space have all been included in the present land use plan. In particular, a grading and parking facility and child day care center are envisioned as part of the eventual project.
- (11) The greater part of the present market place in the old city of Bethlehem will be released for retail and small business use, according to the approved town plan. This will considerably relieve the serious and interrelated problems of traffic congestion, caused by an overlapping of vehicular, animal and pedestrian zones.

c. Consideration of Scale and Timing

It will be noted that this is the largest project undertaken to date by the Community Development Foundation. The recommended CDF allocation of \$500,000 is exactly twice the size of the next largest project, and represents one-third of the supplemental amount which is presently requested of USAID. Such an increase in scale project funding may be seen as requiring special justification.

The basis of the West Bank economy remains agricultural, with a relatively small proportion of the economy engaged in industry. The agriculture sector, however, cannot be expected to grow sufficiently to support future population growth and increased income levels. There is a need for complementary growth in marketing and industry, if the West Bank is to prosper, and to release itself from its present position of economic dependence.

Considering the present stage of development and the need to proceed in stages, the next step is for the creation of facilities for storage of produce, in order to enable the sale of this produce at the optimal point in time. The following step, already provided for in the future development of the proposed Bethlehem market, is to set up facilities for grading and packing West Bank produce. This will in itself provide a major increase in value added, and will help to build up the capital and the capacity to undertake initiatives in fruit and vegetable processing, such as refined olive oil, canned vegetables, packaged fruit juices, fruit preserves, etc..

In fact, however, few initiatives have been taken since 1967, due to the combination of economic uncertainty and administrative obstacles. The presently proposed market plan is one of the few which have successfully overcome the many hurdles of government licensing and approval procedures, and the Military Government has even given CDF funding clearance for participation in this project. In order to provide encouragement for other economic development initiatives which might be undertaken in the future, it is important that this one be helped to succeed.

Since the overall project was designed on a larger scale than others CDF has assisted in the past, it is appropriate that a larger scale of funding be provided. Even at the recommended scale, however the proposed level of assistance represents less than 18% of total project cost, exclusive of rent and operating costs, or less than 10% of total project costs in the first three years, if rent and operating costs are included in the calculation.

The constraint, however, has been the scale of funding available for the Gaza Strip and West Bank program. As is stated in the final paragraph on page 13 of the Community Development Foundation proposal which was submitted in March 1981:

It should be noted that the need for project assistance in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank far exceeds the amount that is available, either through the voluntary agencies or through other channels. One good example of a project which calls for a much higher level of funding than can be provided under the present circumstances is no. WB79, which involves the purchase of refrigeration equipment for a district-wide wholesale market in Bethlehem.

As it turned out, it was not possible to obtain funding for this project as part of the first grant proposal. Nevertheless, Bethlehem University continued its efforts to build the new market center, and has already completed two-thirds of the external structure, as well as one-third of the internal finishing work. The estimated date for the completion of the major construction work is May 1981, at which time the market area at least will be open for business. Should the present project proposal be approved by January 1982, it should be possible to make orders and install the equipment by the end of the year, which will be just in time for use at the time when it is most needed, after the next harvest season.

10. Attachments:

- a. Letter from Mayor Freij to Thomas Neu, dated December 5, 1980. At the time that this letter was sent, the mayor was encouraging the Community Development Foundation to increase its allocation from a partial \$300,000 allocation to the full \$600,000 estimate.
- b. Set of architectural drawings and sketches, as prepared by the Bethlehem Municipality, with the help of Bethlehem University.

BETHLEHEM MUNICIPALITY

Telephone: 742405, 742406, 743427

P. O. Box 48 — Bethlehem



بلدية بيت لحم

تلفون: ٧٤٢٤٠٥، ٧٤٢٤٠٦، ٧٤٣٤٢٧

مندوق البريد ٤٨ — بيت لحم

Ref.
Date December 5, 1980

الاشارة
التاريخ

Dear Mr. Neu,

First of all, let me express my gratitude to the Community Development Foundation for accepting my recommendation that you provide assistance to Bethlehem Municipality to buy the necessary refrigerating unit for the new central market. This refrigerating unit will have a capacity of up to 500 tons, and will be put under the disposal of all farmers and vegetable dealers in the West Bank and Gaza. Furthermore, it will be the only one of its kind to be built in these areas.

As we have previously pointed out, the total cost of the necessary equipment is about \$ 600,000, out of a total cost of nearly \$ 2,000,000 for complete construction and equipment.

I reiterate my thanks for your interest to help us in this project, yet please allow me to request a considerable increase in your allocation, so that in two years it will be possible to buy all the necessary equipment to make the refrigeration unit function.

In view of the great value of this project, which will serve the entire population of the West Bank and Gaza for the time being, I am very hopeful that you will do your utmost to convince the authorities concerned in Washington to allocate the necessary funds.

Before I conclude this letter, I find it useful to mention that Mr. Peter Benedict of the USAID program visited the site of the project and was convinced of its usefulness to the community.

With warm thanks.

Sincerely yours,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. **Project Name:** Kawbar, Abu Shukheidem and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya Water Supply Networks
2. **Project Number:** WB083, WB084 and WB085
3. **CDF Allocation:** \$120,000
4. **Project Beneficiaries:** The principal beneficiaries of the water project will be approximately 6,250 inhabitants of these three villages, each of which are located in the Ramallah area. This set of three closely inter-related water projects is listed as three projects, in the event that one part of the network is cleared, initiated or completed in advance of the others, although it is intended that they be implemented simultaneously.

5. **Project Background:**

The three villages of Kawbar, Abu Shukheidem and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya extend northward from the village of Abu Qash, a village in which a major CDF water project (WB027) has already been carried out. These three villages, which lie on the western side of the hills of the West Bank, have depended a great deal upon themselves with respect to various services, including an electricity project which they recently completed. The main water line coming from Ramallah to Surda, and then to Abu Qash, also comes near the expanding new campus of Bir Zeit University, which is only two kilometers away from Abu Shukheidem and about four kilometers away from Mazra'ah el-Qibliya and Kawbar. The Community Development Foundation has helped set up a clinic in the city of Bir Zeit to serve eight surrounding villages, three of which are those for which the water project is proposed.

The extension of the water line and water services to this area is essential for proper health care systems, in addition to meeting basic human needs. For much of the year, water is bought from tank trucks by those able to afford it or is brought by donkeys, children and women from distant, insufficient, and unhealthy springs. Many women in Abu Shukheidem, for example, spend three hours per day in the fetching of water from a small spring deep in the valley.

A comprehensive house to house survey of Abu Shukheidem has been carried out by two Bir Zeit teachers, and other studies are being carried out in the other villages. The results of these studies, which are being made available to the Community Development Foundation staff, will serve as baseline indicators for measuring and assessing the consequences of the proposed project, and will be made part of the eventual Project Evaluation.

The research team, which is headed by Dr. Rita Giacaman (Dr. Pharm., San Francisco State University) is, even at this early stage, able to give strong affirmation that the water project is indeed the major developmental need of these villages, citing several reasons:

- (a) It will free up to three hours per day of the women's time, enabling them more time for child care, education, economic activities and organized self-help efforts.
- (b) It will make possible the increased cultivation at home of fruits and vegetables, which are becoming less available, due to the fact that economic forces are tending to draw the men into nonfarm employment.
- (c) It will improve personal hygiene and water quality, which should have a great influence in reducing morbidity and infant mortality.
- (d) It will provide one major element needed for the eventual creation of small-scale industries, such as the preparation of fruit preserves.

The Bir-Zeit team has already helped to organize a self-help village health worker program in Abu Shukheidem and Kawbar, and has plans to extend these efforts to five other villages in the area, including Mazra'ah el-Qibliya Burham, Umm Safa and Ajjul. In co-operation with this effort, the Community Development Foundation has agreed to give priority study to water projects in the villages which are included in this study.

By fortunate coincidence, The Community Development Foundation has already planned that its project in Abu Qash (WB027) would be extended as soon as funding permits to Abu Shukheidem, and from there to Kawbar and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya. Each of these villages will obtain their water supply from Ramallah Municipality through a merging pipeline from Bir Zeit and Abu Qash. The next stage will be to connect Umm Safa to the recently completed Ramallah-Burham line, and to help Ajjul in developing its local springs.

6. Project Purpose:

The main objective of this set of three interconnected projects is to bring a safe and sufficient water supply to three West Bank villages, as part of a concerted long-term effort to help every community in the West Bank to meet the minimum goals of the United Nations-sponsored International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade.

7. Project Output:

This end-branch section of the water supply network for this area is divided into the following stages, for which the technical plans have been completed:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| <u>Mainline Extension</u> - estimated cost: 38,000 JD | \$125,400 |
| Materials needed | |
| 3,800 meters of 4" pipe | |
| 2,500 meters of 3" pipe | |
| <u>Kawbar Internal Net</u> - estimated cost: 22,000 JD | 72,000 |
| Materials needed | |
| 2,500 meters of 3" pipe | |
| 1,700 meters of 2" pipe | |
| 700 meters of 1" pipe | |
| 800 meters of 3/4" pipe | |
| 1,200 meters of 1/2" pipe | |
| <u>Abu Shukheidem Internal Net</u> - estimated cost: 13,000 JD | 42,000 |
| Materials needed | |
| 1,100 meters of 3" pipe | |
| 1,100 meters of 2" pipe | |
| 900 meters of 1" pipe | |
| 500 meters of 3/4" pipe | |
| 750 meters of 1/2" pipe | |
| <u>Mazra'ah el-Qibliya Internal Net</u> - estimated cost: 28,000 JD | 92,400 |
| Materials needed | |
| 3,850 meters of 3" pipe | |
| 1,850 meters of 2" pipe | |
| 1,500 meters of 1" pipe | |
| 1,000 meters of 3/4" pipe | |
| Total Cost | <u>\$333,300</u> |

All three villages will participate in the mainline extension which is to be implemented as Stage I. The internal nets can be done simultaneously.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to pay a total of \$120,000 toward the purchase of materials for use in this project.

\$50,000 towards the mainline extension

\$20,000 towards the Abu Shukheidem internal network

\$25,000 towards the Kawbar internal network

and \$25,000 towards the Mazra'ah el-Qibliya internal network

The proposed input amounts have been divided proportionately according to size of project cost and population involved. Initially, Kawbar will serve 100 customers, Abu Shukheidem 60 customers and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya 120 customers for a total of 280 customers, with each "customer" representing a household or housing block of about ten persons.

The people of these three villages will contribute the larger share of the project cost through a combination of locally gathered and special donations, and will be responsible for any extension, maintenance or repair work which may be needed in the future.

9. Additional Note:

A number of questions relating to the environmental impact of each of the three water projects can be addressed in the following statement.

The water for nearly all West Bank water projects, including the Kawbar/ Abu Shukheidem/Mazra'ah el-Qibliya system, comes from underground sources, since there are no major rivers or streams which are used for domestic water supply. The source of water therefore is either drilled wells or springs, both of which are developed as enclosed systems for any water distribution project. The major concerns therefore are any possible contamination of the source and any detrimental lowering of the water level.

Since water resources are under tight control in the West Bank, the West Bank Water Department constantly monitors water level and quality in order to prevent any foreseeable environmental hazard. Each water and sanitation project must be studied by both the Arab technical staff and their Israeli supervisors. The source is not approved unless an adequate supply

can be assured. The installation of the entire distribution system, including house connections, is supervised by civil and mechanical engineers who are employed by the Water Department.

Upon completion of the project, it is also the responsibility of the Water Department to maintain the system. It is their responsibility to assure that there is sufficient pressure in the system to avoid negative pressure in the pipes, which would allow possibilities for contamination through cross-connection. There are in fact few possibilities for contamination of water once it has entered the distribution system. Water pipelines to West Bank villages and along much of the internal distribution network are usually above ground, and are often placed along the roadside, where they can be checked frequently.

Sewage in villages such as these is handled by means of closed septic pits which are pumped whenever necessary by a specially fitted vehicle which draws out excess solid waste material and transports it to approved uninhabited areas for decomposition and eventual use as fertilizer. Wastewater drainage is rarely a problem, due to the topography of the West Bank, and especially the tendency for villages to be placed on higher and sloping ground. This leaves few possibilities for freestanding water to be consumed directly or to infiltrate somehow into the water distribution system.

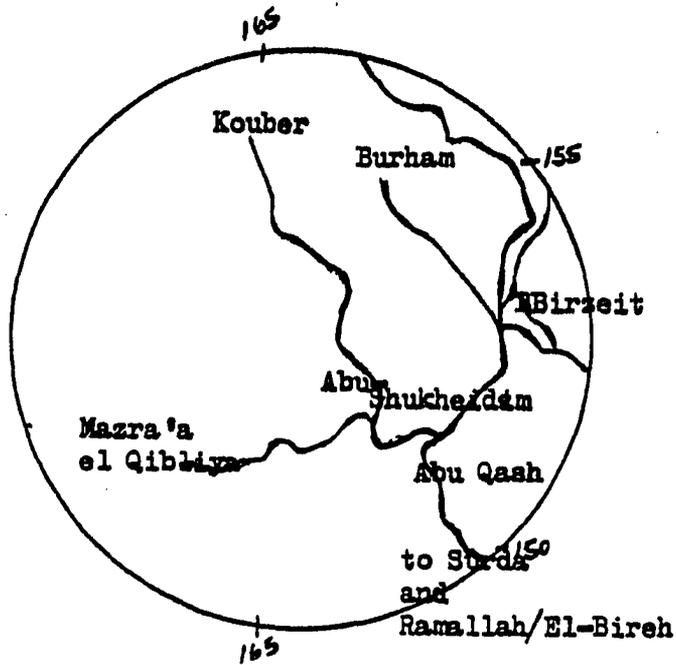
The public health problem in West Bank villages usually results from a lack of sufficient water, or from the need to conserve scarce water supplies for too long a time. In particular, the most serious current problem results from the use of water that has been kept for too long (at times up to six months) in home cisterns. Water may be relatively plentiful during the winter months, but the general weather pattern in the West Bank provides no further rain until the next winter. The more regular availability of water will remove the need to store water over such long periods, or at least will allow for a more frequent flow of water into and from these cisterns.

In general, it is evident that it is the poor, particularly the women and children among them, who suffer most from water deficiencies. If their access to safe water and waste disposal services is restricted, they cannot protect themselves from infection nor take adequate curative measures. Disease, which in developing areas is likely to take up to one-tenth of the average person's potentially productive time, also disrupts the education and nurture of children, stunts human growth and development and even adversely

affects initiative. Control of diseases related to water - or to the lack of water - requires first of all ample quantities of safe water and then good hygiene. Thus, there is a need for a combined approach that includes ample, clean and safe water supplies and education as to water-use practices and household hygiene whenever people have been unaccustomed to good water supply and sanitation. In the West Bank, teachers, health workers, extension agents, charitable societies, and the staffs of the various water departments all contribute to this vitally important educational effort.

Plans for teaching proper use of water in the households are being carried forward in collaboration with Catholic Relief Service staff members. On November 2, 1981, the CRS team began courses for 25 village women students in the Nablus area, and 25 in the Bethlehem area. Dr. Karen Assaf, the Community Development Foundation Consultant for water and public health projects, will assist in the training of teachers for the classes, which are concerned with water supply, water quality and water use, with special emphasis on the interrelationship between water use and the avoidance of health problems. As part of this collaborative relationship with the Catholic Relief Services, it is planned that a short series of courses will be held in each of the villages in which the Community Development Foundation has completed a water project.

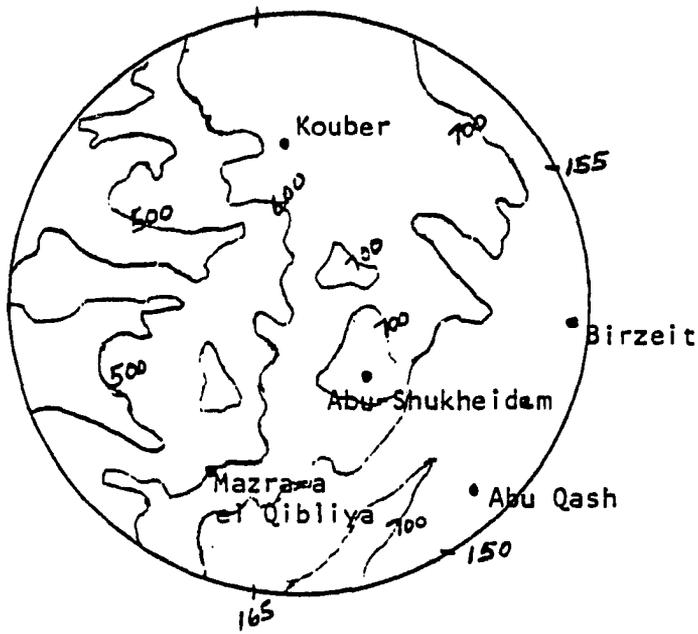
(Kawbar
 (Abu Shukheidem
 (Mazra'ah el-Qibliya
 Ramallah District
 Total Population 6,250



LOCATION

West Central West Bank
 from 9-15 kilometers NW of Ramallah/El-Bireh
 Approximate reference on the Palestine Grid
 Kouber 165E/155.5N
 Abu-Shukheidim 166.2E/152.5N
 Mazra-a el Qibliya 164.0E/151.0N
 ——— Roads

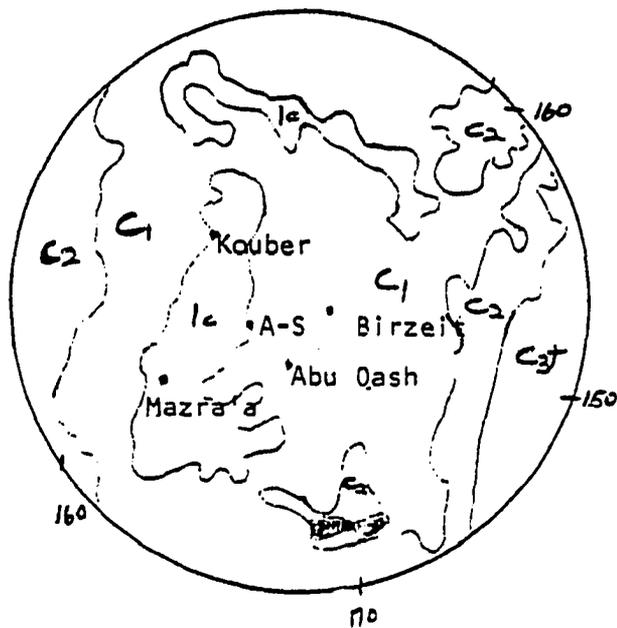
Scale: 1:100,000



TOPOGRAPHY

——— Contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:100,000



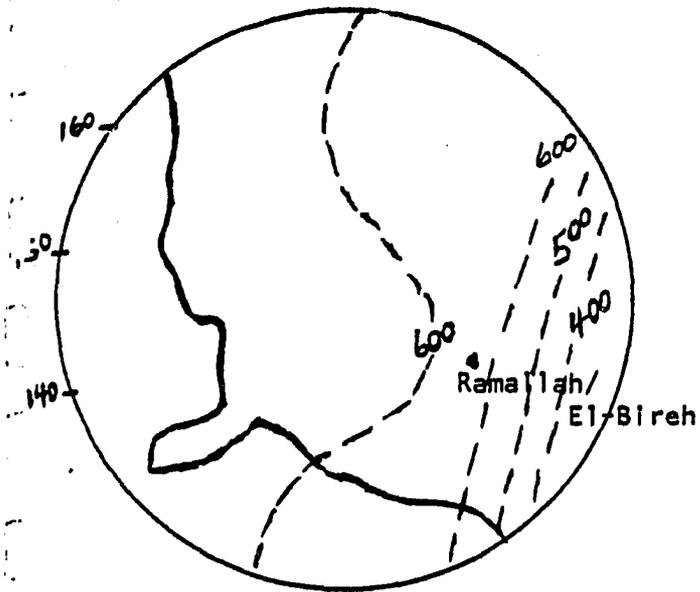
GEOLOGY

——— Epoch Boundaries

- 1c Lower Cretaceous marine
- C1 Lower Cenomanian
- C2 Upper Cenomanian
- C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian

Scale 1:250,000

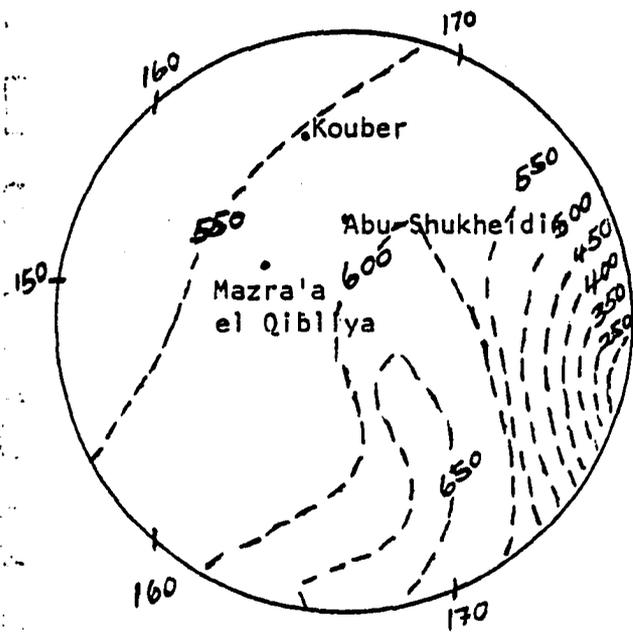
(Kawbar
 (Abu Shukheidem.
 (Mazra'ah el-Qibliya
 Ramallah District
 Population Total 6,25



THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
 1931-1960 (millimeters)

— West Bank Boundary - 1967
 ---- lines of equal rainfall

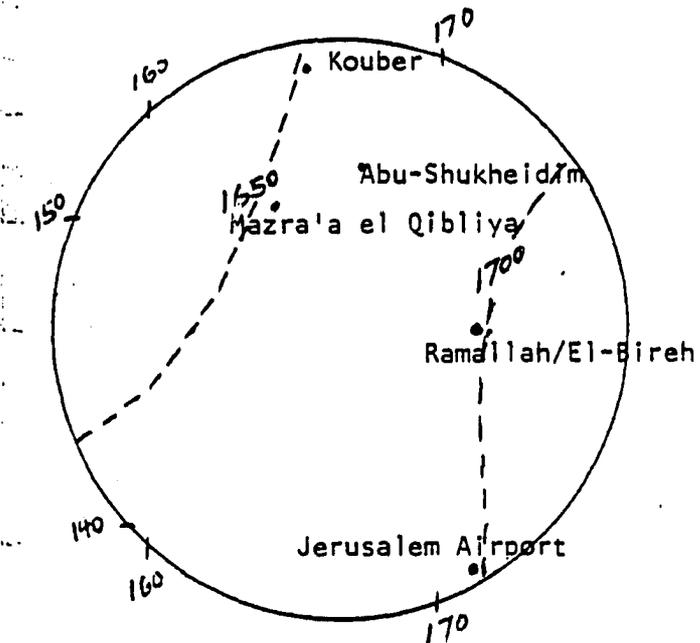
Scale: 1:500,000



ANNUAL RAINFALL
 1960-1961 (millimeters)

---- lines of equal rainfall

Scale: 1,250,000



EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
 (with parameters for topography and
 vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)

Scale: 1:250,000

Note: Soil moisture retention data has not
 been assessed for this area and data are
 not available on which it can even approximatel
 be estimated. Full use is made of soil cover
 for winter cropping and canals are utilized
 wherever feasible to try and collect all
 available runoff.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. **Project Name:** Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines
2. **Project Number:** 81-0086
3. **CDF Allocation:** \$60,000
4. **Project Beneficiaries:** The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 10,000 inhabitants of the municipality of Ya'bad, which is located in Jenin District.

5. **Project Background:**

The municipality of Ya'bad is located about 15 kilometers west-southwest of the district capital of Jenin. As the accompanying maps indicate, Ya'bad is situated within 20 kilometers of five other CDF water projects: Zeita (023), Qaffin (024), Attil (033), Kufeiret (065), and Mirkeh (066). This is in keeping with the generally low level of infrastructural development in the northern districts of Jenin and Tulkarem.

The town of Ya'bad is located at one of the highest points in the surrounding area, in the midst of a prosperous agricultural zone. The annual rainfall is over 620 mm per year, which is high for the West Bank. The relatively flat areas are used for tobacco cultivation, with Ya'bad farmers having contracts for continuous supply to the Jerusalem Tobacco Co. and various factories on the East Bank. Where the land is more steeply sloping, terraces have been constructed for the cultivation of olive, almond and fruit trees. Ya'bad has become one of the olive-pressing centers of the West Bank.

Until recent years, Ya'bad's water needs were supplied from its own well. In 1975, however, the well's pump became dysfunctional, and the Water Department of the Military Government decided to attach Ya'bad to a newly developed water source. The Arrabeh well (as described for project WB094) was drilled on the site of an out of use railroad track, apparently in order to take advantage of the fact that the railroad line is on government-controlled land. The Arrabeh well, which is used to supply the needs of army camps and the increasingly numerous settlements, is not considered a reliable source

by Ya'bad residents, who fear that their town may receive low priority in times of water shortage, or that their supply may not be increased sufficiently to meet the needs of their growing community.

It has therefore become the municipality's highest priority to develop its own water resources. The planned installation of a pump and motor for the existing well will give them a constant supply from within their own municipal boundaries, and construction of an elevated reservoir will enable the future expansion of the town's internal network.

The mayor and the municipal council of Ya'bad have formally requested the help of the Community Development Foundation, and have taken the initiative in gaining approval from the Interior Department for their participation in the project, and from the Water Department, which has authorized and agreed to supervise all technical aspects of the project.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist Ya'bad Municipality in the improvement of its own water source, thus enabling greater self-reliance and the eventual expansion of their water network.

7. Project Output:

This project involves the purchase and installation of a pump and motor for the Ya'bad well, the construction of an elevated reservoir, and the purchase and setting of pipe (516 m of 6" and 48 m of 8") to connect the well to the reservoir. Another needed stage is the expansion of the present internal network. The total estimated cost of the project is \$175,000.

8. Project Input:

The major part of the funds will come from the present fiscal budget of the municipality, which has designated this as its top priority project. The remaining amount will come from assistance provided through CDF, outside funding sources, and future municipal budget allocations.

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$60,000 for the purchase of material inputs such as the pump, the motor and water pipe. Depending on the total cost of additional stages, and other considerations, the CDF share may later be raised.

The West Bank Water Department will assist in the technical supervision of the presently proposed project, as well as any future expansion, maintenance or repair work.

9. Additional Notes:

a. Timing and Amount of Assistance

The requested USAID assistance for this project, if granted, will be most timely. It happens that Oxfam/U.K. decided on November 2, 1981 to provide the sum of £5,000 or nearly \$10,000, for this project, in the expectation that their grant should help attract other funding, adding that the grant would be withdrawn if no other funding is obtained. The CDF staff therefore decided to seek a full additional \$50,000, in effect raising the total amount recommended to \$60,000, in order that it would be possible to inform Oxfam that their grant had increased the total amount of resources dedicated to this project, and not just replaced funds that might have come from other sources.

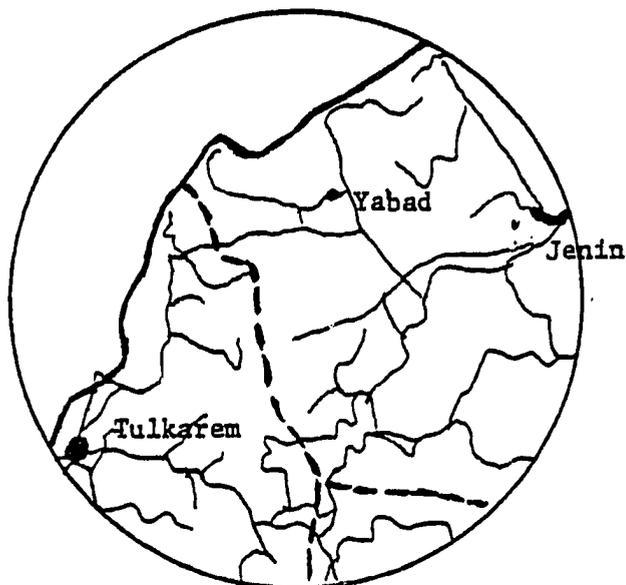
By fortunate coincidence, the Ya'bad project was cleared by the Military Government later in the same week, and Ya'bad Municipality has been informed of the present situation. In full collaboration with the municipality, the CDF staff is preparing a sub-project for Oxfam, requesting that their share be spent for the purchase of pipes which will connect the well and reservoir. The expenditure which the municipality has recently made for the purchase of a surface motor, plus an additional expenditure for water pipe, will be considered the local contribution which matches the funds to be provided by Oxfam.

b. Environmental Impact

The various technical considerations for a project of this type are presented in the combined Project Description for Kawbar, Abu Shukheidem, and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya (WB084-86). One further consideration for the Ya'bad project is that the water reservoir which will be constructed is also subject to the regular inspection of the West Bank Water Department, which seeks to assure that the quantity of water in storage is sufficient, and that the quality of water in storage is maintained at acceptable standards. Water quality is tested regularly, and the chlorine content is kept at a level consistent with international water quality standards.

Ya'bad - Jenin District

Population: 10,000



LOCATION

Northwest West Bank

~ 15 km due west-southwest of Jenin

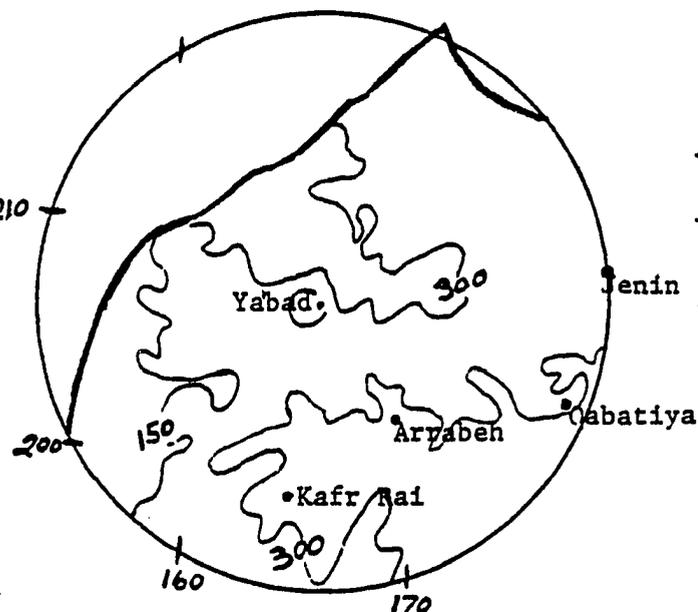
Approximate reference on the Palestine Grid

166.0E / 206.0 N

--- District Boundaries

— Roads

Scale: 1:400,000

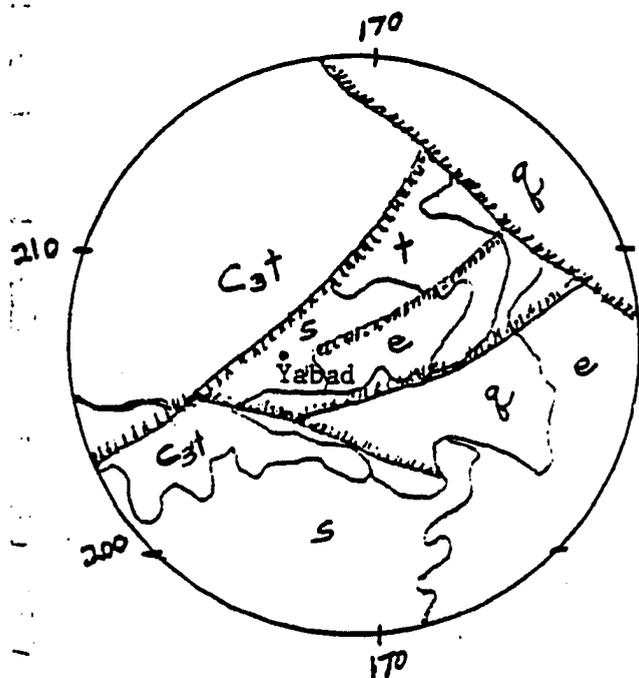


TOPOGRAPHY

— Contour lines (meters)

— West Bank Boundary

Scale: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

— Epoch Boundaries

— Fault

e Eocene

q Quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium

t Turonian

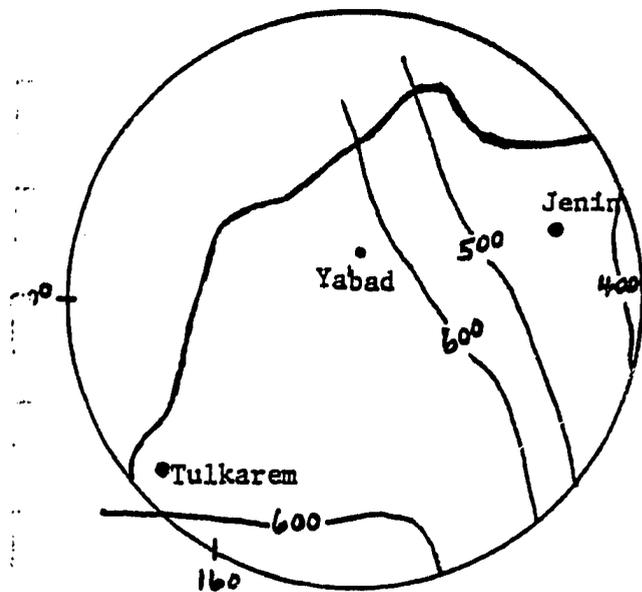
S Senonian-Paleocene, undivided

C3t Upper-Cenomanian-Turonian

Ya'bad - Jenin District

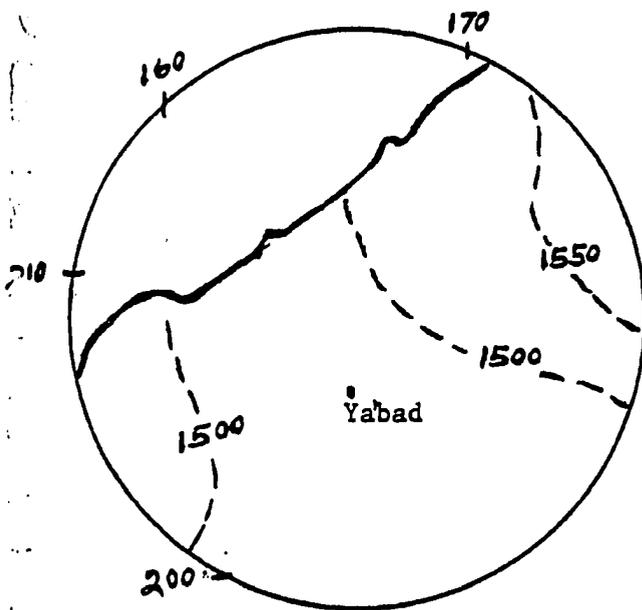
Population: 10,000

ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960-1961 (millimeters)



SCALE: 1:250,000

EVAPORATION- OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topography and
vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)

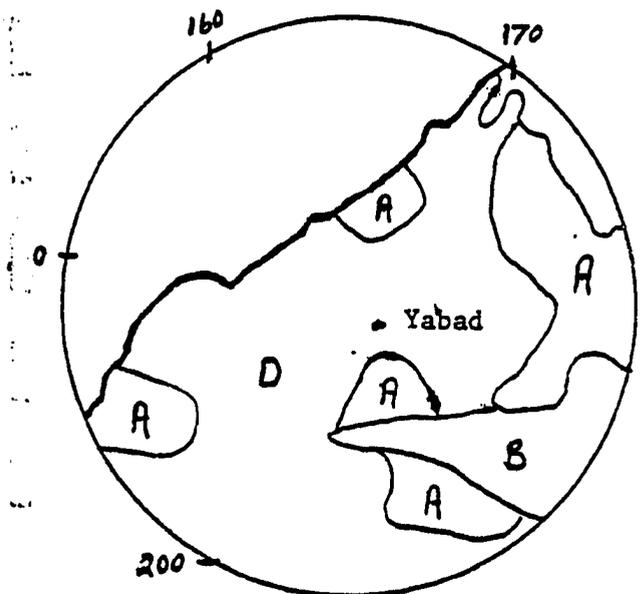


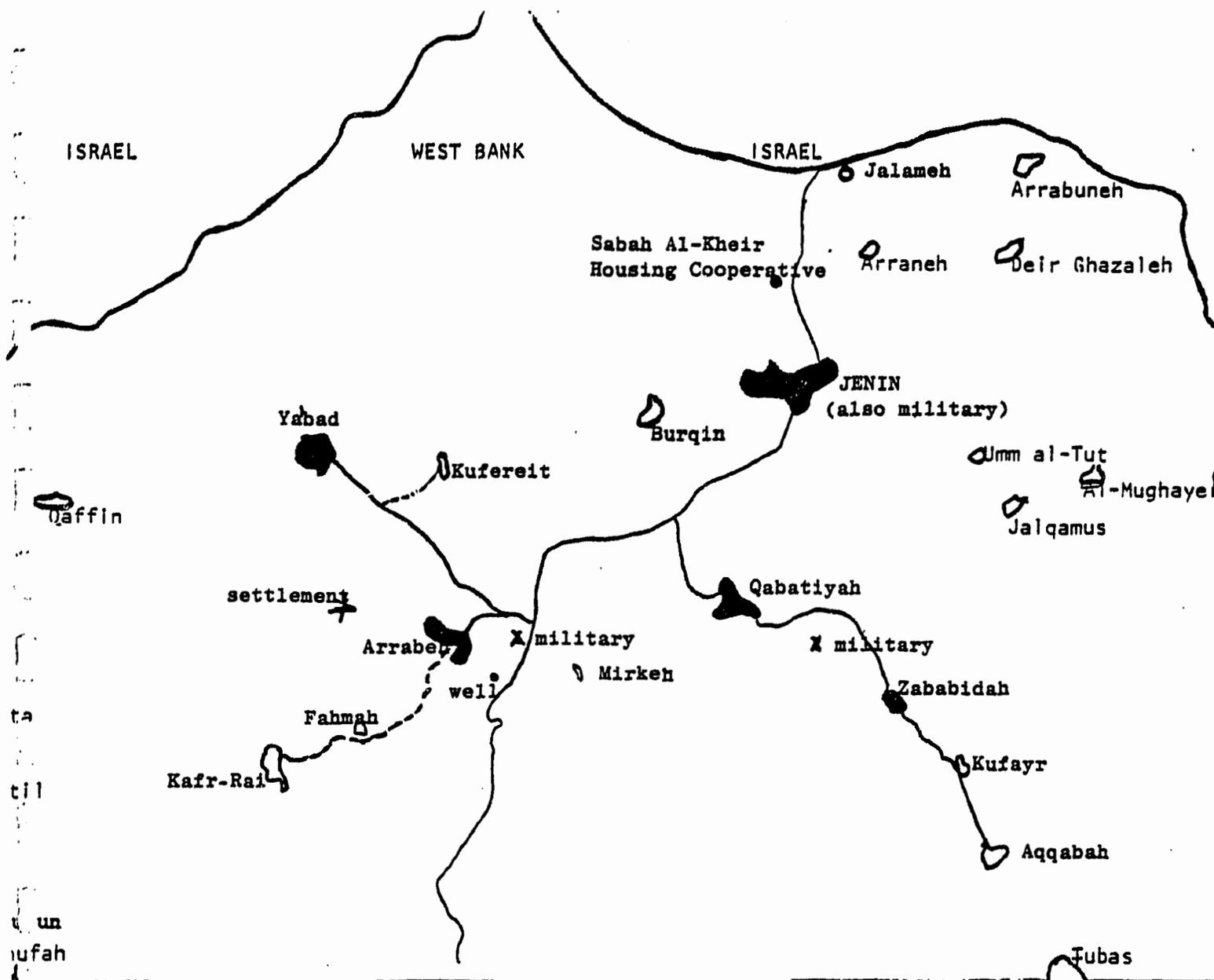
SCALE: 1:250,000

SOIL MOISTURE RETENTION ZONES

- Type A: Olive and orchard areas, terraced;
~70 mm water per year.
- Type B: Alluvial, dry-farmed or part/whole
irrigated; ~50 mm water per year.
- Type C: Marginal land, dry-farmed or unused
but cultivable; ~30 mm water per year.
- Type D: Pasture rangeland, scrub or bare;
~20 mm water per year.

SCALE: 1:250,000





This map provides a schematic layout of the population centers of the northern districts of the West Bank which have been or will be assisted by the Community Development Foundation in making use of available water resources.

- Several projects which are indicated, notably those in Deir Ghazaleh (WB022), Zeita (WB023), Qaffin (WB024), Attil (WB033), and the tentatively planned projects in Deir el-Ghussun and Shufah, will make use of local water sources.
- The CDF projects in Kufeiret (WB065) and Mirkeh (WB066) will at least potentially rely upon the Arrabeh well. The tentatively planned projects in Fahmeh, Kafr Ra'i and Burqin will also draw from the Arrabeh well.
- The pump and reservoir at Ya'bad (WB086) will add to overall supply, as well as provide Ya'bad itself with a more reliable source.
- Arrabeh, which now supplies the major communities of Ya'bad, Jalameh, Qabatiya and Zababida, will now be provided with its own reservoir (project WB093).
- Jalameh, which is to be provided with a new source (project WB092), will make it possible to provide later extensions to Arraneh and Arrabuneh.
- The new well in Qabatiya will also help to ease demand, and will enable an extension of services to Umm el-Tut, Jalqamus and Al-Mughayer.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: El-Jeeb Village Council. Internal Water Network
2. Project Number: 81-0087
3. CDF Allocation: \$50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 4,000 inhabitants of the village of El-Jeeb, which is located in Ramallah District.

5. Project Background:

The village of El-Jeeb, which lies about 10km northwest of Jerusalem, is of great historic importance, lying on the crossroads between the north-south highway of ancient times and the vital east-west crossroad which traced the easiest path between the Mediterranean Sea and Transjordan. The old city of Gibeon, as it was known in ancient history, was already a great city when the Israelites entered the area and was not surpassed by Jerusalem until David chose the latter for the capital of his newly formed kingdom.

Many details about ancient Gibeon are provided in the Old Testament. In Joshua 9, the inhabitants of Gibeon and neighbouring towns obtained by deception a peace covenant from Joshua, and were condemned by him to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water". Later, when the Gibeonites were attacked by the Amorite king for their defection to Joshua, the Israelites drove out the Amorites, miraculously aided by the standing-still of the sun over Gibeon until the end of the battle (Joshua 10: 1-14). The "pool of Gibeon" was the scene of further conflicts (11 Samuel), including the slaying of the Gibeonites by Saul, in violation of an ancient covenant, and the execution of seven sons of Saul at Gibeon in order to end a three-year famine thought to have been sent in retribution for Saul's action. Other books relate the sacrifices of Solomon at the High Place in Gibeon (1 Kings), and the temporary siting there of the tabernacle and altar (1 Chronicles).

Archeological investigations confirm the historic role of Gibeon. Especially interesting is the rock-cut tunnel leading from the village spring into the hill on which El-Jeeb is situated. A spiral staircase was cut down-

ward into solid rock, 11.3 meters in diameter and 10.8 meters deep, in order to provide access to the water chamber in time of siege. A second device, consisting of a stepped tunnel from inside the city wall to the village spring, was made later in the Iron Age, perhaps at a time when the flow of water into the earlier chamber was inadequate. Further archeological discoveries which have been made include a winery, a city wall and numerous tombs dating back to the Middle Bronze Age.*

Situated in the midst of an important agricultural region, and located along the early trade routes, El-Jeeb has been a continuously inhabited and generally prosperous village for several thousand years. Nevertheless, the events of the last century in particular have served to reduce its relative importance. As Jerusalem and Ramallah became district capitals and major marketing centers, most transportation passed along the roads south and east of El-Jeeb. Also, the communities along the road between Jaffa and Jerusalem became incorporated into the State of Israel in 1948, while El-Jeeb and other communities just to the north of the "Jerusalem Corridor" were incorporated into the West Bank of Jordan. The broad expansion of Jerusalem's boundaries at the time of its annexation by Israel in 1967 brought the Jerusalem city limits as far as the Jerusalem Airport, which lies northeast of El-Jeeb. Two Israeli settlements, called Giv'on (the Hebrew equivalent of Gibeon) and Giv'at Hadasha have been established to the west of El-Jeeb, and other recently announced settlement plans indicate the possibility that El-Jeeb will be nearly surrounded by the extended Jerusalem limits, Israeli settlement and military installations.

It is ironic that the town which was famous four millenia ago for its reliable spring now has no regular source of water supply. The ancient spring is far from adequate for present day needs, and most of the town's residents must rely upon cisterns which can be filled only part of the year from local sources. During much of the year, water must be purchased from water trucks, which is becoming increasingly expensive, a factor which tends to discourage further growth of the village. Nevertheless, El-Jeeb has the other conditions for future expansion and prosperity, should the water problem be resolved.

*More information on ancient Gibeon is available from original sources, including monographs by J.B. Pritchard, who directed the major archeological expenditures. The information which is provided here is condensed from pp 446-452 of the Encyclopedia of Archeological Excavations in the Holy Land ed. Michael Avi-Yonah, Oxford University Press, London, 1976 and from pp 213-215 of The Holy Land: An Archeological Guide, Earliest Times to 1700, by Fr. Jerome Murphy O'Connor, Oxford University Press, 1980.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of El-Jeeb to develop a regular source of supply for the planned installation of an internal water network throughout the village.

7. Project Output:

The project involves a mainline extension, from the Qalonia-Beitunia line. This will require approximately 1,150 meters of 4" pipe, 2,700 meters of 2" pipe, 1,950 meters of 1" pipe and an as yet undetermined length of 3/4" and 1/2" pipe. The total project cost is estimated at the equivalent of \$105,000.

8. Project Input:

The major part of the funds will come from sums which have already been contributed to the village for implementation of various projects which the village leaders have presented to potential contributors. The village has already allocated nearly \$50,000 for the water project, and has indicated its willingness to gather whatever is needed to complete this, its top priority project.

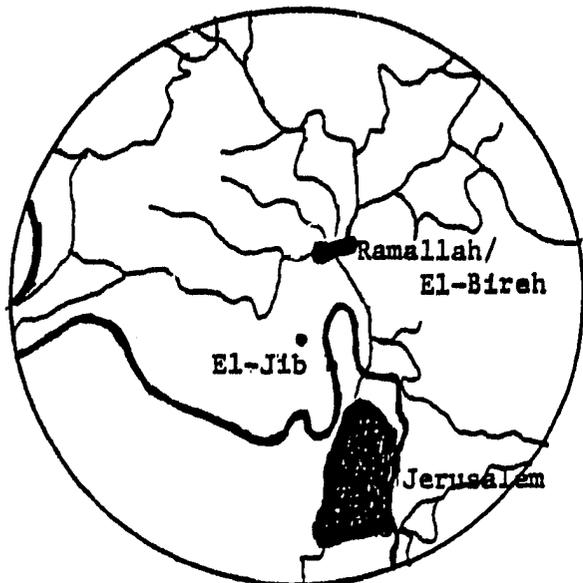
The Community Development Foundation recommends the payment of up to \$50,000 for this project, to be used for the purchase of material inputs. The services of the CDF staff should make it possible to remove purchase and value added taxes. A written contract with the community will specify that the financial assistance will not exceed 50% of the final cost of the project.

The West Bank Water Department has studied and endorsed the project and will provide technical supervision, both for the proposed project and for any maintenance or repairs that may be needed in the future.

9. Additional Note:

The environmental impact of water projects such as this one is discussed in greater detail in Project Description 083-085, and every effort will be made to assure that water quality is maintained at a high standard. An additional consideration for this project will be to assure that no damage is done to structures of archeological interest; this can be assured with the help of colleagues from the Jerusalem offices of the École Biblique, the American School of Oriental Research and the British School of Archaeology.

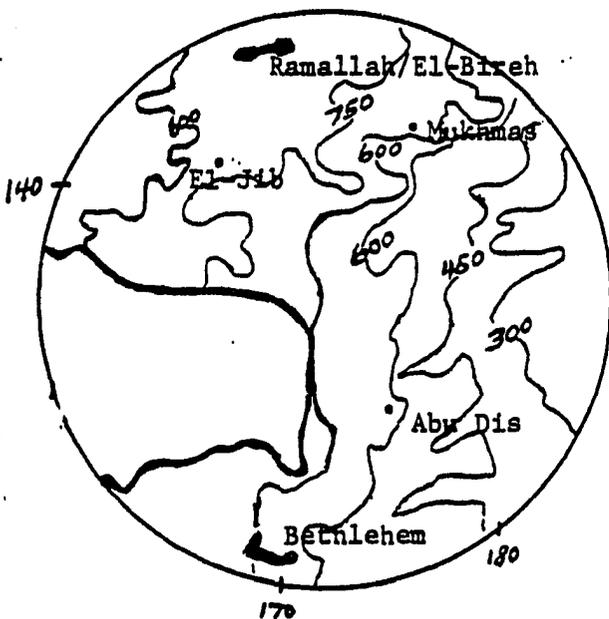
EL-JEEB
 RAMALLAH DISTRICT
 POPULATION 3-4,000



LOCATION

Central West Bank
 10 km north of Jerusalem
 Approximate reference on the Palestine Grid
 167.7E/139.0N
 ----- District Boundaries
 _____ Roads

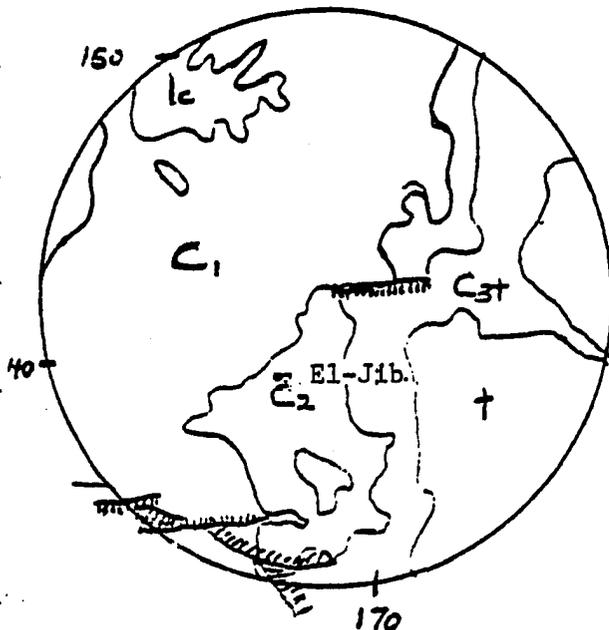
SCALE: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

_____ Contour lines (meters)

SCALE: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

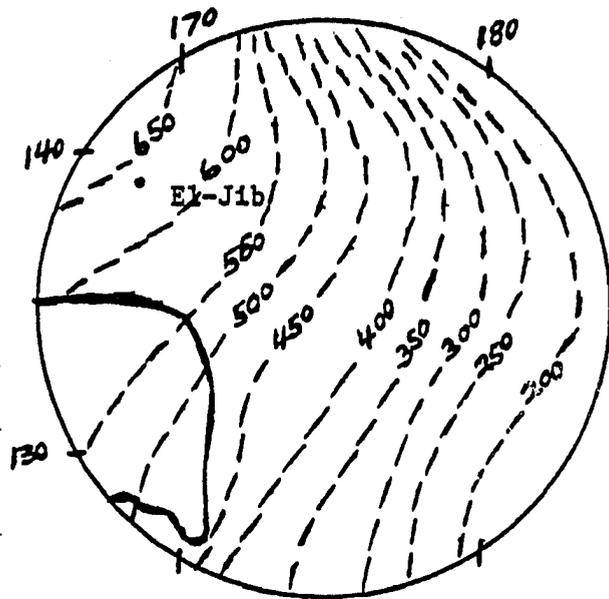
_____ Epoch Boundary

----- Fault

1c Lower Cretaceous Marine
 C1 Lower Cenomanian
 C2 Upper Cenomanian
 C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian
 t Turonian

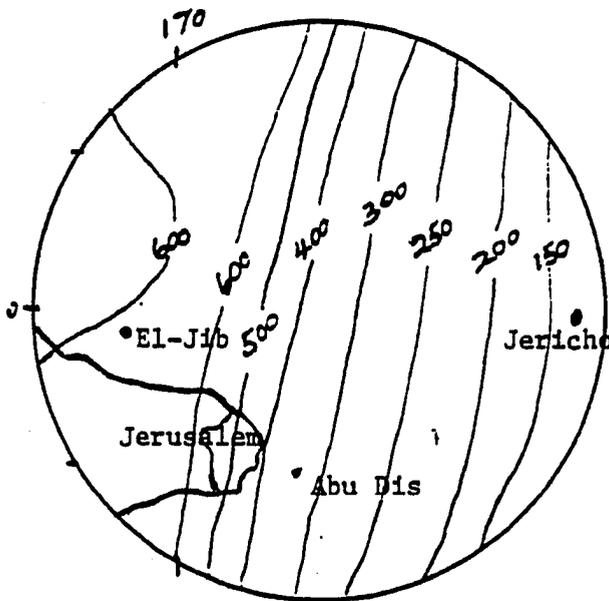
SCALE: 1:250,000

EL-JEEB
RAMALLAH DISTRICT
POPULATION 3-4,000



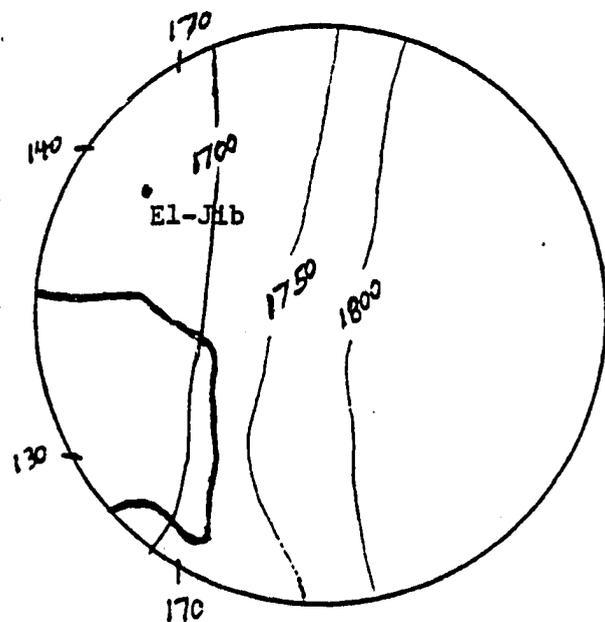
ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960-1961 (millimeters)

SCALE: 1:250,000



THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1931 - 1960 (millimeters)

SCALE: 1:500,000



EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topography and
vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)

Scale: 1:250,000

Note: Soil moisture retention data has not been assessed for this area and data are not available on which it can even approximately be estimated. Full use is made of soil cover for winter cropping and canals are utilized wherever feasible to try and collect all available runoff.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network
2. Project Number: 81-0088
3. CDF Allocation: \$50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 2,500 inhabitants of the village of Mukhmas, which is located in Ramallah District.
5. Project Background:

The village of Mukhmas is, like El-Jeeb (see project WB087) of ancient origin; in the Biblical account, it was resettled after the Babylonian exile by the tribe of Benjamin, and later became the headquarters of Jonathan (1. Mar. 9,73). Mukhmas was on one of the main trade routes which in more recent history have been diverted through Jerusalem to the south and through Bethel and later Ramallah to the north. The traditional and strategic role of the town was recently stressed by the announcement of plans by the Military Government to erect an Israeli settlement called Mikhmas a few kilometres northeast of Mukhmas Village and southeast of Deir Dibwan.

The area between Mukhmas and El-Jeeb is rather flat and relatively less eroded than other areas in the West Bank. It has been used for the cultivation of grain and tree crops since ancient times, with the increasingly important cities of Jerusalem, El-Bireh and Ramallah providing a ready market for Mukhmas produce. Mukhmas is, however, at the eastern edge of this fertile plain, with the land dropping away more rapidly between Mukhmas (600 m. of elevation) and the Jordan Valley (below sea level). Its mean annual rainfall of approximately 350 mm places it at the margin of regular cultivation, although the town has made effective use of cisterns and canals to collect and store all available runoff water.

Mukhmas has not been a major town, however, and has probably never had a larger population than at present. One reason for this is that a large proportion of its inhabitants have emigrated to other countries, especially to

the United States. Like the neighbouring cities of Deir Dibwan, El-Bireh and Ramallah, this emigration began in Ottoman and Mandate times, and continued under Jordanian and Israeli Administration. Today about one-third of those who are still considered Mukhmas citizens live abroad, and a number of the actual residents of Mukhmas hold U.S. or other passports, received during periods of earlier residence abroad. A major concern of those still living in Mukhmas is to make the village a more attractive environment for those who have the option to return after a few years' residence overseas.

One of the distinguishing features of Mukhmas has been the way in which the overseas residents have contributed to the development of the village. In the last few years for example, the village committee has paved the 5 kilometer road to Ramallah, installed an electric generator and extended electric lines throughout the village.

In January 1979, a delegation from Mukhmas came to the Community Development Foundation office in Jerusalem to ask for financial assistance. At that time, the electricity project was in the early stages, the water project was being planned, and the extension of telephone lines has been selected as a later project. The committee of overseas residents, most of whom now live in New Jersey, had made generous commitments for the road and electricity project, but the undertaking of so many projects in close proximity was straining their sources.

The Mukhmas delegation was encouraged by CDF to coordinate its plans with the Water Department, to obtain the needed technical data and cost estimates, and to begin obtaining funding commitments from elsewhere, since the assistance available through the Community Development Foundation would be limited in amount. Since then, the electrification project has been completed, the technical studies for the Mukhmas water project have been carried out, and enough funds have been gathered to begin the water project. The local group has renewed its request to the CDF representative, and has been assured that funds will be requested for Mukhmas as soon as it becomes possible.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Mukhmas committee to carry out the water project which it has proposed, as one major element in their comprehensive village development plan.

7. Project Output:

This project will include a mainline extension (5,500 m of 3" pipe) and an internal water network (1,100 m of 2" pipe, 2,200 m of 1" pipe, and an undetermined length of 3/4 and 1/2" pipe). The total cost of materials and labor has been estimated at the equivalent of \$150,000.

8. Project Input:

The people of Mukhmas, both locally resident and overseas, will contribute the major share of the project cost, and will take responsibility for completing this and other projects.

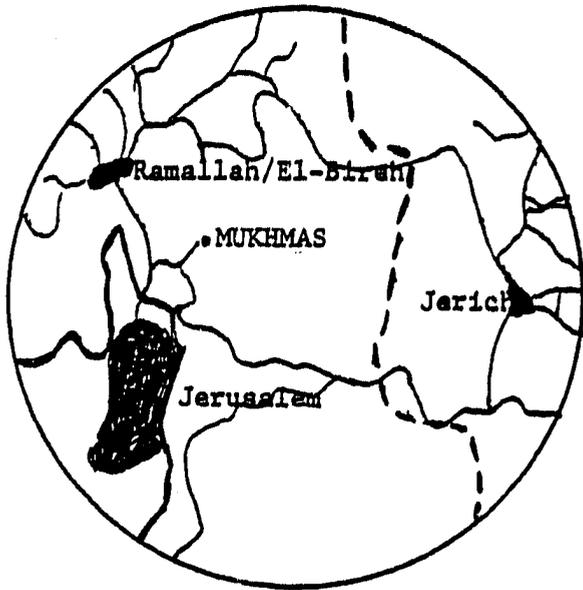
The Community Development Foundation seeks to contribute the sum of \$50,000 toward the cost of materials and contract work. Although a considerable part of the needed pipe sections has already been purchased, the Community Development Foundation may still be able to use its tax exemption status in gaining reimbursement of purchase or value added taxes.

The West Bank Water Department has studied and endorsed the project plans, and will provide technical assistance for this project, as well as any extension, maintenance or repair work that may be needed in the future.

9. Additional Note:

The various environmental considerations for a project of this type are presented in the combined Project Description for Kawbar, Abu Shukheidem and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya (WBQ84-86). The Water Department is responsible not only for inspection of the stages of project implementation, but also for regular testing of water quality.

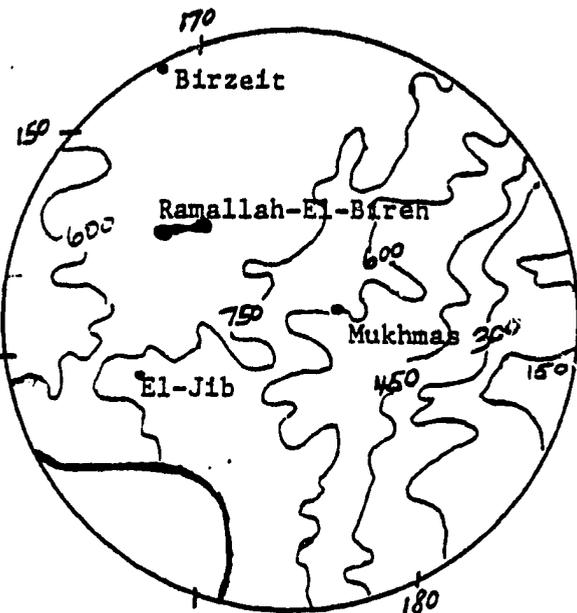
MUKHMAS
RAMALLAH DISTRICT
POPULATION 2-3,000



LOCATION

Central West Bank
~ 10 km due southeast of Ramallah/El-Bireh
Approximate reference on the Palestine Grid
176.5E/142.5N
--- District Boundaries
— Roads

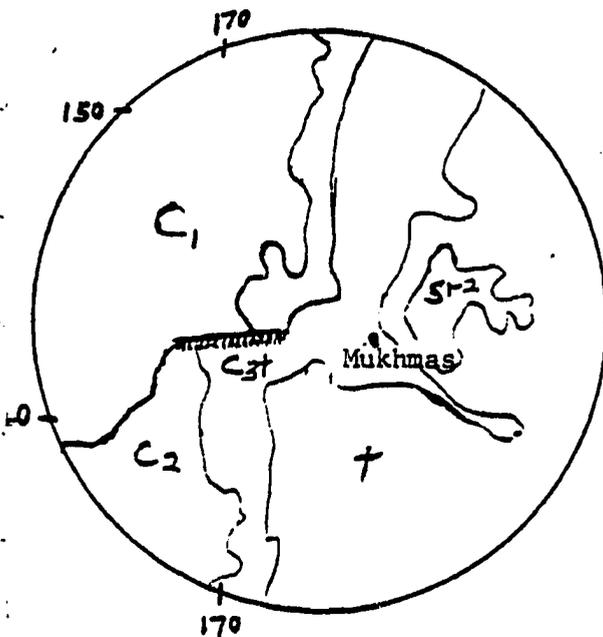
SCALE: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— Contour lines (meter-)
— West Bank Boundary

SCALE: 1:300,000

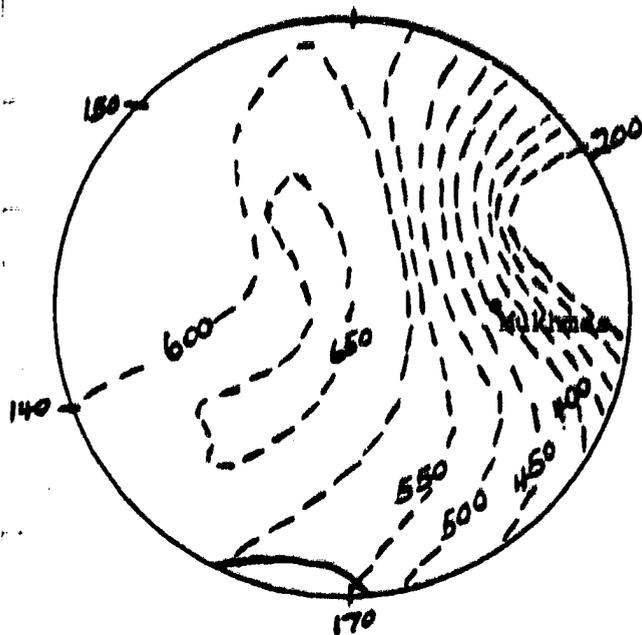


GEOLOGY

— Epoch Boundaries
- - - - - Fault
C1 Lower Cenomanian
C2 Upper Cenomanian
C3t Upper-Cenomanian-Turonian
t Turonian
S1-2 Coniacian-Santonian

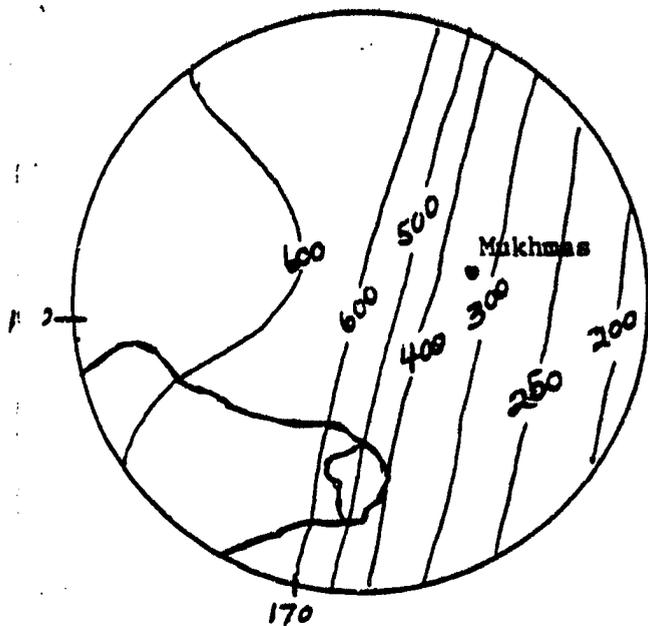
SCALE: 1:250,000

MUKHMAS
RAMALLAH DISTRICT
POPULATION 1-3,000



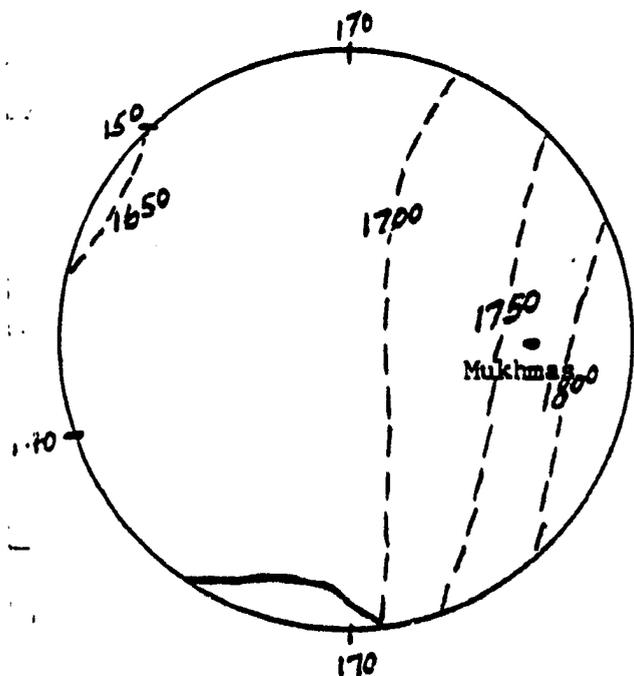
ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960-1961 (millimeters)

SCALE: 1:250,000



THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1931 - 1960 (millimeters)

SCALE: 1:500,000



EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topography and
vegetation using Penman-E₀ formula)

SCALE: 1:250,000

Note: Soil moisture retention data has not been assessed for this area and data are not available on which it can even approximately be estimated. Full use is made of soil cover for winter cropping and canals are utilized wherever feasible to try and collect all available runoff.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower and Network
2. Project Number: 81-0089
3. CDF Allocation: \$30,000
4. Project beneficiaries: The 4,000 people who live in Ikhza'ah will all benefit from this project, which has been selected as part of a comprehensive plan to provide water services to all communities in the Gaza Strip.

5. Project Background:

Ikhza'ah is one of four villages, together with Bani Suheila, Abasan el-Kbira and Abasan es-Saghira, which are located between Khan Younis and the eastern boundary of the Gaza Strip. Ikhza'ah is the furthest east, lying at the outer edge of the 1950 Armistice Line. A part of Ikhza'ah was destroyed in the 1948 war, and about half of the population of the present village are refugees from the destroyed part of Ikhza'ah and villages beyond the "Green Line". Nevertheless, the people of the village were fortunate enough to retain most of their agricultural land, from which many of them make their living.

Of the 4,000 residents of Ikhza'ah, 2,000 are still considered refugees, a larger proportion than in the other three villages. The people of all four villages, collectively called Salawiyye, originally formed one group, based in Abasan el-Kbira, but separated into four communities in the late 1940's. The traditional leadership of the Salawiyye now constitutes the majority of the village council members in each of the four communities.

The village council of Ikhza'ah was formed soon after the 1948 war, and became the official and most important unit of social organization, assuming responsibility for providing common services and implementing development projects for the whole community. Electricity, water and health outreach services have all been provided through the village council. In 1979 the Community Development Foundation assisted the village council to construct a day care center (see project no. GS003), whose services are being continued through a budget subsidy of the village council.

As its next major undertaking, the village council has proposed to the Community Development Foundation that it assist them in carrying out a water project. At present, there is a pipeline which has been extended from Khan Younis to all four villages by Mekorot, an Israeli engineering firm that has been given responsibility by the Military Government for supervising the design and implementation of all projects in that part of the Gaza Strip. In addition, there is a well that was drilled at Ikhza'ah in 1965 by the Egyptian administration, in order to assure a regular supply to the village. The latter well, however, is of limited use because the water from it is too salty for most consumer and agricultural purposes.

In general, adequate water resources are available to meet the needs of the people of Ikhza'ah. The only problem results from insufficient water pressure to meet the needs of the expanding community; not only has there been a considerable growth in population, but also an increase in the number of houses with two or more floors. The presently used reservoir, which has an elevation of 12 meters and a capacity of 60 cubic meters, does not provide sufficient water pressure for second-floor units, and has exceeded the limits of its design capacity to serve even the ground-floor units.

In order to resolve these problems, the village council has drawn up plans for a larger reservoir, 25 meters in height and with a capacity of 150 cubic meters, which should meet the needs of the village for the foreseeable future. Construction was begun in June 1981, the same month in which a formal request was made by CDF to the Military Government for clearance to assist in this project. As a later stage, there will also be a need to replace part of the internal water network.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of Ikhza'ah in carrying out its plans to construct a larger and higher water reservoir, which will enable it to provide regular water services to all housing units in the community.

7. Project Output:

The total cost of this project was estimated at IS725,150, or \$75,000 at the then current rate of exchange. The materials required for constructing a 25 meter tall, 150 cubic meter reservoir are estimated as follows:

| <u>Items</u> | <u>Total Project Cost</u> | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Excavation | IS | 9000, or \$1,250 |
| Reinforced Concrete | | 635750 65,000 |
| Blacksmith work | | 14400 1,750 |
| Pipes | | 36000 4,000 |
| Plastering | | 30000 4,000 |
| | | |
| | IS | 725150 \$75,000 |

8. Project Input:

The village council of Ikhza'ah has already secured a suitable piece of land for the reservoir, and has set aside money in its regular budget. It will own and operate the reservoir as an integral part of its water supply system, and will be responsible for all maintenance and repairs, which will be paid from its ongoing operational budget.

The Community Development Foundation will provide the sum of \$30,000, which is estimated to be less than 50% of the total project cost. A written contract, with a revised set of current prices, will be prepared once funding has been assured.

9. Additional Notes:

a. Environmental Assessment:

The various technical considerations for a water project are presented in the combined Project Description for Kawbar, Abu Shukheidem and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya (WB084-86). One further consideration for the Ikhza'ah project is that the water tower which is to be constructed will be subject to the regular inspection of the Gaza Strip Interior Department.

b. Location of Project:

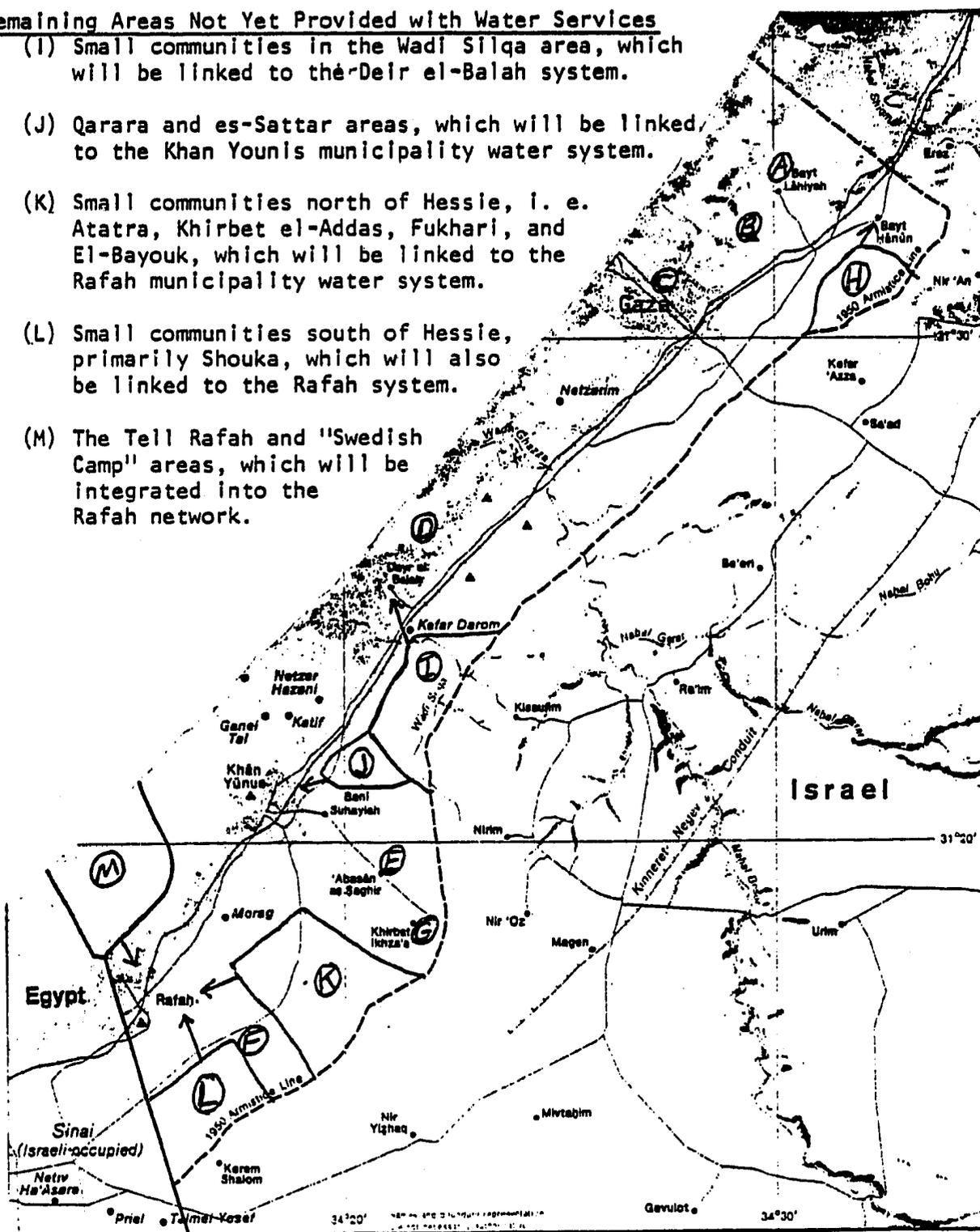
From an environmental health perspective, the main consideration for the people of the Gaza Strip area is the set of consequences which result from not having access to water. The table and map on the following page indicate the steps planned by the Community Development Foundation to bring water to all communities of the Gaza Strip which have not yet received water services.

Current and Planned CDF Water Projects in the Gaza Strip:

- (A) Beit Lahiyah Council Water Distribution Network (GS050)
- (B) Jabaliya/Nazla Village Council Water Reservoir (GS051)
- (C) Gaza Municipality Replacement of Water Network (GS052)
- (D) Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network (GS055)
- (E) Abasan es-Saghira Village Council Water Tower (GS060)
- (F) Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network (GS082)
- (G) Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower & Network (GS089)
- (H) Beit Hanoun Village Council Water Distribution (GS098)

Remaining Areas Not Yet Provided with Water Services

- (I) Small communities in the Wadi Silqa area, which will be linked to the Deir el-Balah system.
- (J) Qarara and es-Sattar areas, which will be linked to the Khan Yunis municipality water system.
- (K) Small communities north of Hessie, i. e. Atatra, Khibet el-Addas, Fukhari, and El-Bayouk, which will be linked to the Rafah municipality water system.
- (L) Small communities south of Hessie, primarily Shouka, which will also be linked to the Rafah system.
- (M) The Tell Rafah and "Swedish Camp" areas, which will be integrated into the Rafah network.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. **Project Name:** Eastern Slopes Water-Spreading Dam Construction
2. **Project Number:** 81-0091
3. **CDF Allocation:** \$50,000
4. **Project Beneficiaries:** A total of 100 families or 600 persons will benefit directly from this project. These families are among the lowest income farmers, depending on cereal cultivation and sheep raising in what is considered a submarginal agricultural area.
5. **Project Background:**

(see also Project Description for Eastern Slopes Cistern Repair)

The West Bank, which produces an export surplus of vegetables and fruits, is nevertheless dependent on food imports of cereals and meat. The Eastern Slopes, however, have great potential for natural grazing and cereal cultivation. Over 80% of the sheep in the West Bank depend on the Eastern Slopes grazing areas, and a large volume of the winter cereals are produced in the same region. However, due to the insufficient amount of rainfall, not exceeding 200 mm. per year, cereal cultivation is being limited to lower lying areas where more water is available, and thus a better yield can be expected.

The most characteristic topographical feature of the Eastern Slopes is its steep land formation. Soil erosion is therefore an increasingly serious problem, particularly in the land allocated for cereal production. The erection of strong retaining walls on the water run-way of eroded fields will help to reduce soil erosion, and thus increase the moisture-holding capacity of these fields.

The retaining walls for these "water-spreading" dams will be approximately 20-30 meters long, 4-6 meters high, and 3-5 meters thick. A strong, deep foundation will provide the base for the dam wall, which will be made of large-sized stone blocks.

Construction of these water-spreading dams will provide the potential for more efficient agricultural production, by enabling the use of high-yielding varieties and improved methods of cultivation. It is expected that a minimum increase of 20% in grain yields will be obtained in the early cropping years, and further improvement can be expected in later years.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist low-income farmers who practice conventional methods in semiarid areas which are in need of improved techniques of land reclamation and water retention. This will be of special benefit to the Bedouin population of these areas, since they are the main source of hired farm labor and sharecroppers. This stimulus to grain production will provide more regular and cheaper sources of animal feed, which, together with a more readily available water supply (the expected result of the Eastern Slopes Water Cistern Repair Subsidies project), will enable an increase in the livestock population.

7. Project Output:

In the first stage of the project, at least ten water-spreading dams will be constructed, at an estimated cost of \$5,000 per dam. The first set of project activities will be selected in collaboration with local representatives of communities located east of Yatta and Bani Naim in Hebron District. At least ten other water-spreading dams will be selected in Bethlehem District, to the east of Sawahreh and Za'tara. The total cost of this project will therefore be approximately \$100,000.

8. Project Input:

The financial participation of the Community Development Foundation will be limited to 50% of the total initial cost or \$2,500 per dam. This will cover the cost of renting heavy equipment for earth-moving operations and for the transportation of large stones from the mountain area to the dam sites.

The Community Development Foundation will cover the first part of its 50% share following the initial stages of clearing, grading and

transporting of rock and other materials to the sites which will be selected. The remaining part of its share will be paid following the completion of the entire structure which has been planned for that particular site.

The farmers will pay the cost of stone material, and will participate in the labor cost involved in building the retaining walls or dams.

It happens that there are a large number of bulldozers in Hebron District, with 250 of them used primarily for stone-cutting and construction activities. This equipment would not necessarily have to be purchased in order for this project to be carried out, but could be rented as needed from the owners of these pieces of equipment, generally at a relatively low cost.

9. Additional Notes:

a. Amount of Assistance

In early November, Oxfam/U.K. granted the sum of 5,000, or approximately \$9,000 for this project. The additional amount requested of USAID is approximately \$35,000, as mentioned on page 4 above. The exact amount will vary according to the number and size of individual subgrants, and also the prevailing exchange rates. The recommended CDF share should therefore be considered an estimated and still flexible figure.

b. Environmental Impact

As with every CDF project in the West Bank, due consideration is devoted to all aspects of environmental impact. The proposed set of small-scale projects is planned in conjunction with, and will be inspected by local staff members of the Agricultural Department. In the judgment of all professional persons who have participated in the design of this project, these activities are free of potential negative environmental impact, and will in fact serve to protect and improve the environment. These dams will decrease the rate and extent of erosion by reducing the velocity of runoff water, which is generally concentrated in a few outbursts during the winter or rainy season. By collecting the runoff water into a series of small collecting ponds behind each barrier, the dams will enable a much larger proportion of the water to infiltrate into the soil. This increase in moisture retention will allow for greater vegetative growth, both of planted crops and of natural forage cover. This, together with the more extensive water storage capacity resulting from the cistern repair projects, will result in a better distribution of Bedouin herds.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Jalameh Water Committee Main Line and Internal Network
2. Project Number: 81-0092
3. CDF Allocation: \$50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries: The 2,000 inhabitants of Jalameh will be the initial beneficiaries of the project. Upon completion of this water line extension, studies will be made for the villages of Arraneh and Arrabuneh to the north.

5. Project Background:

The village of Jalameh lies on the Nazareth-Jenin road, just at the border of the West Bank and the great plain of Marj Ibn Amer. Although some of this plain is still accessible to Arab farmers, over 90,000 dunums of farm land belonging to the villages of Jalameh, Arraneh, Arrabuneh, Beit Qad, Barghasheh and the city of Jenin have been awarded to Israel settlements located on the other side of the 1948 Armistice line.

Until recently the village of Jalameh has been able to obtain water from a private well owner, a source which has been dwindling due to the insufficient supply, thus leading to a continuing rise in cost, now about \$1.30 per cubic meter. Jalameh is therefore left with internal water lines but with no regular source of water. All that is needed is a connection to the Jenin network, repair and replacement of inadequate lines and extension of the internal network to outlying households.

The nearest connecting point is the Sabah el-Khair Housing Co-operative which has been formed during the last few years by middle-income elementary and secondary school teachers, and has made great progress in creating a new housing development along the western side of the Jenin to Jalameh wadi in part through the help of the Mennonite Central Committee. The water line to Sabah el-Khair comes from the Arrabeh well via Jenin, and needs to be extended only two kilometers to reach the outskirts of Jalameh.

The villages of Arraneh and Arrabuneh lie just a few kilometers further east of Jalameh, and will eventually be connected to the water line which is

to be extended from Sabah el-Khair to Jalameh. These two towns, which are situated in the fertile Marj Ibn Amer plain, have the same major problem in the shortage of water, which not only limits agricultural potential but even causes hardships during the summer months, when the small private cisterns dry up or become polluted.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to extend the main water line from Sabah el-Khair Co-operative to Jalameh, which will also enable the eventual extension of water to Arraneh and Arrabuneh.

7. Project Output:

The major expenses for this project will be the approximately 2200 meters of 4" pipe from the housing co-operative to Jalameh. Replacement will then be made for the existing pipelines that are considered too small, and for the extension of the internal network to all households. The total estimated cost of the project is \$115,000.

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation will pay up to \$50,000 toward the cost of this project, and will seek to obtain customs tax exemption or other cost reduction for the necessary materials.

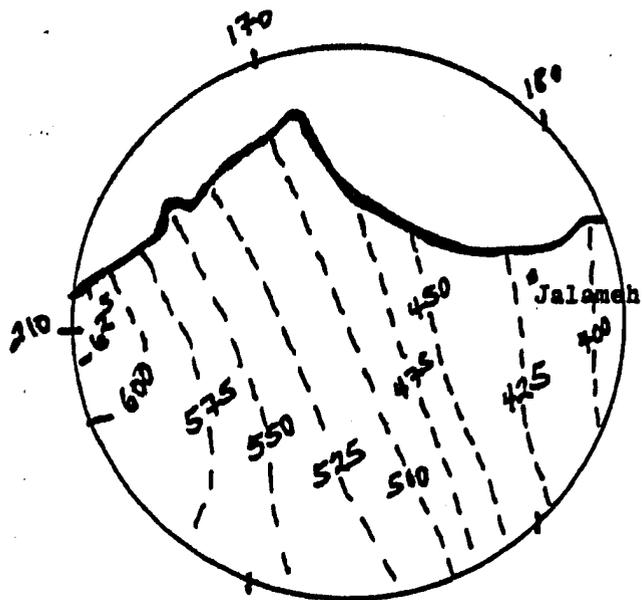
The people of Jalameh will pay the balance of the cost of the entire effort from donations gathered in the village and elsewhere.

The West Bank Water Department will be responsible for supervising the construction and proper maintenance of the water project.

9. Additional Note:

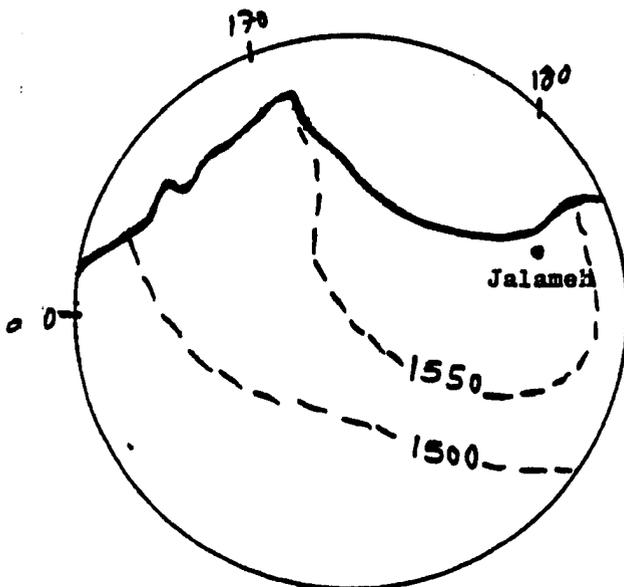
The various environmental impact considerations for a project of this type are presented in the combined Project Description for Kawbar, Abu-Shukheidem and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya (WB 084-86). The Water Department not only supervises construction of water projects, but regularly tests for water quality.

Jalameh - Jenin Distric
Population - 2,000



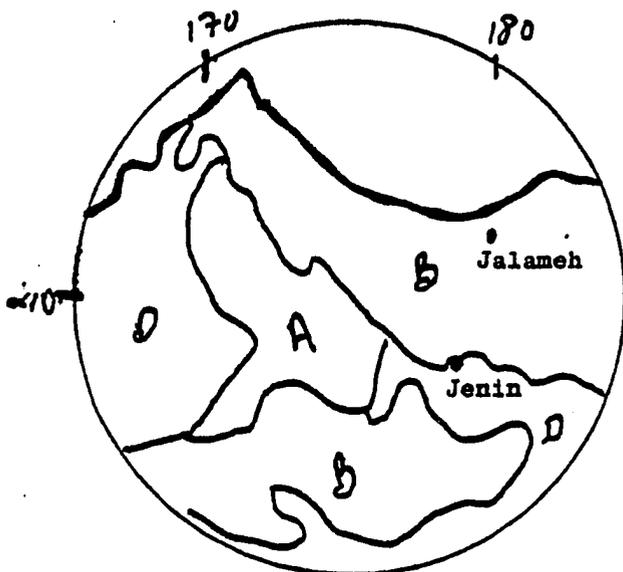
TEN YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1952-1962 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:250,000



POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
(millimeters per year)

Scale: 1:250,000

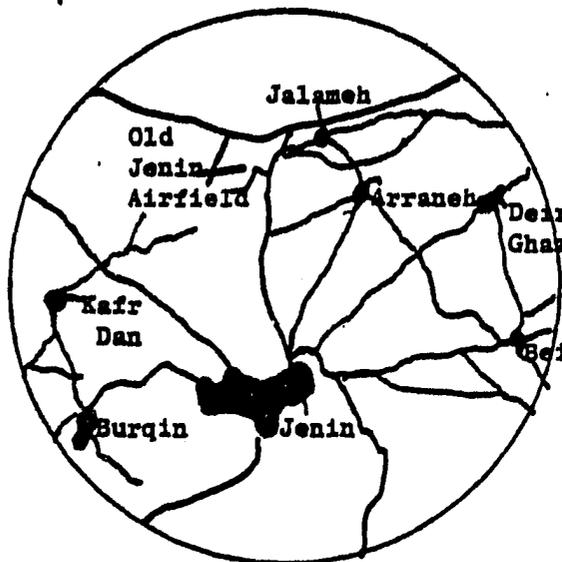


SOIL MOISTURE RETENTION

- Type A. Olive and orchard areas, terraced;
± 70 mm water per year
- Type B. Alluvial, dry-farmed or part/whole
irrigated; ± 50 mm per year.
- Type C. Marginal land, dry-farmed or
unused but cultivable; ± 30 mm per year.
- Type D. Pasture rangeland, scrub or bare;
± 20 mm per year.

Scale: 1:250,000

Jalameh - Jenin District
 Population - 2,000



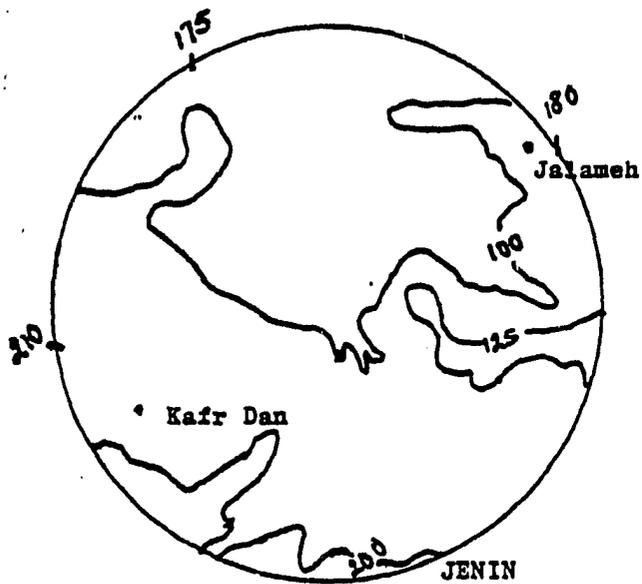
LOCATION

Northern border of West Bank
 ± 7 kilometers north of Jenin

Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
 179.5E/212.75N

— roads

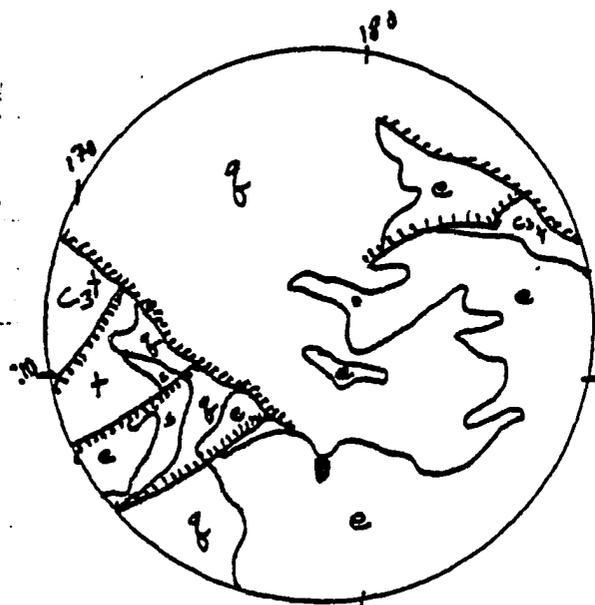
Scale: 1:150,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:100,000



GEOLOGY

— Epoch boundaries

----- Fault

- q quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium
- e Eocene
- s Senonian - Paleocene, undivided
- t Turonian
- C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian

Scale: 1:250,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. **Project Name:** Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines
2. **Project Number:** WB093
3. **CDF Allocation:** \$50,000
4. **Project Beneficiaries:** The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 8500 inhabitants of Arrabeh, a major town in Jenin District. The proposed reservoir will also relieve the pressure on scarce water supplies to another 50,000 people in the equally important municipalities of Jenin, Ya'bad, Qabatiyeh, as well as the villages of Kufeiret and Zababdeh. Burqin, Jalameh and Kafr-Rai, towns in which the future CDF projects are under consideration, can also be expected to benefit.

5. **Project Background:**

Arrabeh, like Ya'bad (the location of CDF project no. 086) is located on the edge of a broad plain, on which the city of Jenin is situated. Called Wadi Abu Nar or the Arrabeh plain by local residents, or the Valley of Dothan by others (after the archeological site of Dothan, located a few kilometers to the east of Arrabeh), the relatively flat alluvial plain between Arrabeh and Ya'bad stretches northward beyond Jenin to merge with the Jezreel Valley, which contains some of the best agricultural land in the West Bank.

Although the Arrabeh area has been inhabited since ancient times (as evident by the nearby location of "Joseph's Well", where the youngest of Jacob's twelve sons was placed by his brothers before being sold into slavery in Egypt), the town itself is only seven hundred years old. It achieved early prominence, however, as a governorate capital during Ottoman rule, as can be seen from the remains of massive city walls, of 30-room houses and arched passageways in the old city of Arrabeh. Only during the British Mandate period, when city walls lost their vital importance, was Arrabeh superseded by Jenin and other towns that had been established on the plains.

Arrabeh remains the traditional home of about fourteen tribal families, which is quite a large number for a West Bank town. Members of each hamula,

as these groupings are called, have become prominent throughout Jenin District, and as far away as Nablus, Jerusalem and Amman. The people of Arrabeh at one time owned most of the land in about twenty present day villages, (including several in which CDF projects are located, such as Yabad, Kufairat, Mirkeh, Jalameh, Daffin, and Deir Ghazaleh), but the general tendency over the last few hundred years has been for the land in the latter areas to pass into the hands of the other villages, where the actual cultivators are located.

The present inhabitants of Arrabeh are also farmers, and still cultivate about 40,000 dunums (10,000 acres) of valley land and 20,000 dunums of upland crops, especially olives and almonds. Many of these farmers are relatively prosperous, due to their ownership of valley land that requires no irrigation and is suitable for mechanical cultivation. The 20 tractors and 6 combines used by Arrabeh residents enable extensive cultivation of wheat and other grain crops. The olive trees on the hillsides support two olive presses, producing the other staple of the West Bank diet.

In the period before 1967, a well was being drilled on the western side of the city, and the rights for the well were transferred from the Government of Jordan to the Municipality of Arrabeh. Following the Israeli Occupation, however, the Military Government stopped the drilling of this well, and drilled a new one on the eastern side of town. The new well was drilled between the tracks of an old Turkish line, a site presumably chosen because it was considered public domain. The people of Arrabeh, as well as over 60,000 persons in other villages, are now dependent on the new Israeli-drilled well, which is a relatively powerful one, yielding up to 220 cubic meters per hour.

Unfortunately for Arrabeh, however, the Military Government has issued written instructions to the Water Department, establishing the order of priority for the allocation of water from the Arrabeh well (please refer to the map on page 57, above):

- a. Military posts, of which there are three in the area;
- b. the new Israeli settlement called Mevo Dothan, which was established in 1980 at a site two kilometers northwest of Arrabeh;
- c. the government prison in Jenin;
- d. the district capital of Jenin, which has only a small reservoir;
- e. outlying towns, such as Zababdeh and Qabatiyeh, which have no reservoirs of their own;
- f. the city of Ya'bad, which has no reservoir as yet, but plans to construct one with CDF help (see project WB084);

g. The village of Kufeirat, which will be linked to the Arrabah well system through the present GDF project (WB065), and any additional towns which, such as Burqin, Fahmah and Kafr Ra'i, which are expected to qualify for GDF assistance; and, finally,

h. Arrabah.

The small distribution reservoir which is now located in Arrabah is used by communities throughout the area, and will continue to give lowest priority to Arrabah itself. This leads to the constant interruption of the water supply, most often at the time of year when demand is greatest. A storage reservoir for Arrabah itself is an urgent measure, needed to resolve at least the current technical problem.

6. Project Purpose:

To build a storage reservoir for the city of Arrabah and to replace inadequate lines, enabling an extension of the water network to the remaining households. The reservoir will help alleviate the supply problem of water to many smaller villages in the area.

7. Project Output:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Ground reservoir, with 500 m ³ capacity | \$ 45,000 |
| 6" and 4" pipes for inlets to and outlets from the ground reservoir | 11,000 |
| 5560 m of 2" pipe, for replacement of obsolete lines and extension of the internal network | <u>60,000</u> |
| | \$126,000 |

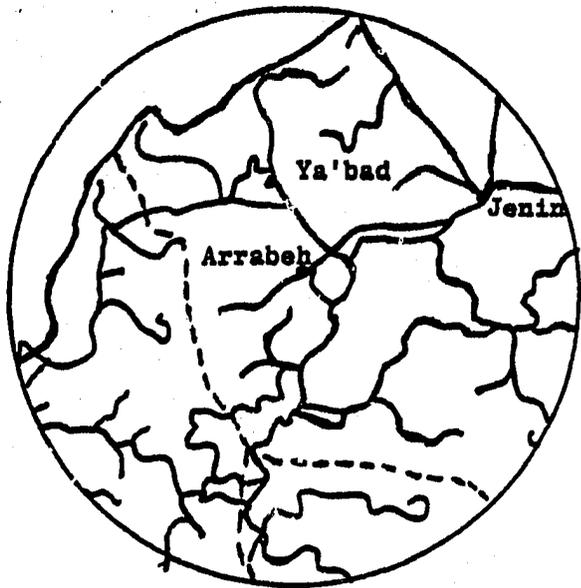
8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to pay a total of \$50,000 toward the purchase of pipe and other materials needed to carry out this project. The municipality of Arrabah will pay the balance of the needed funds from the municipal budget and from special contributions.

9. Additional Note:

The various environmental considerations for a project of this type are presented in Project Description WB084-86. The Water Department is responsible not only for inspection of the stages of project implementation, but also for regular testing of water quality.

Arrabeh - Jenin District
Population - 8,500

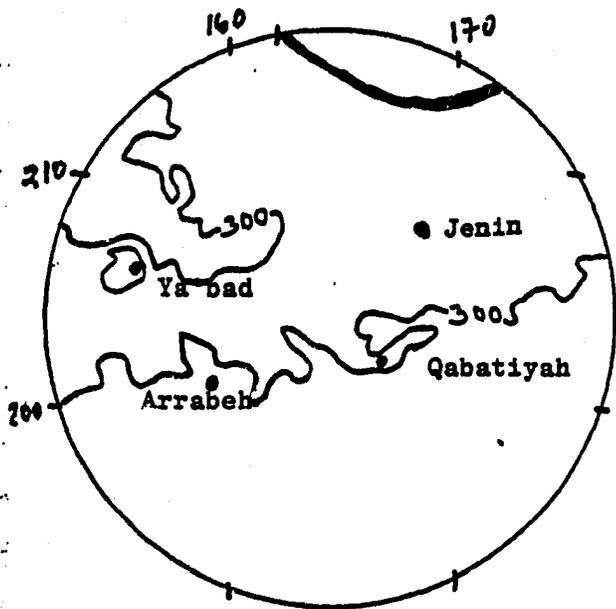


LOCATION

North Central West Bank
± 10 kilometers SW of Jenin
Approximate reference on the Palestine Grid
201.0 N/169.5E

—— roads
----- district boundaries

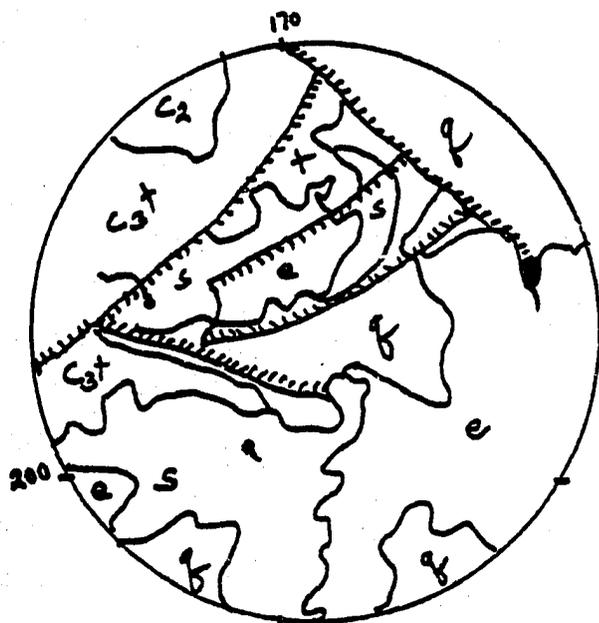
Scale: 1:100,000



TOPOGRAPHY

—— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:100,000



GEOLOGY

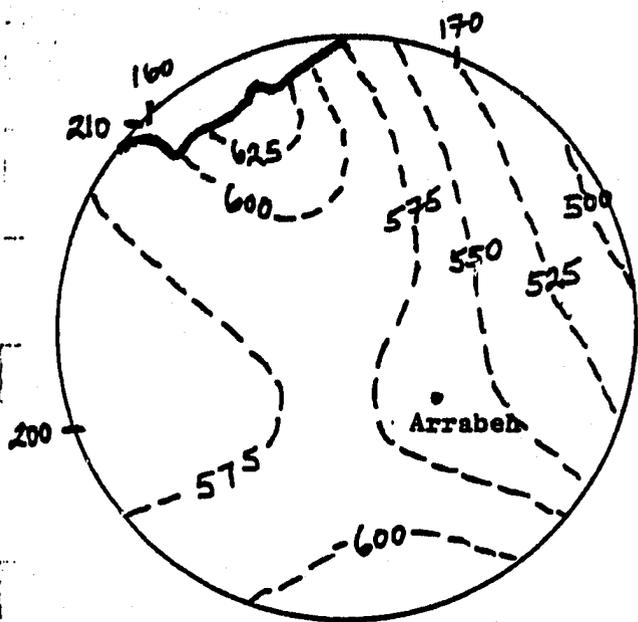
—— Epoch boundaries

||||| Fault

q quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium
e Eocene
s Senonian-Paleocene, undivided
t Turonian
C2 Upper Cenomanian C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian

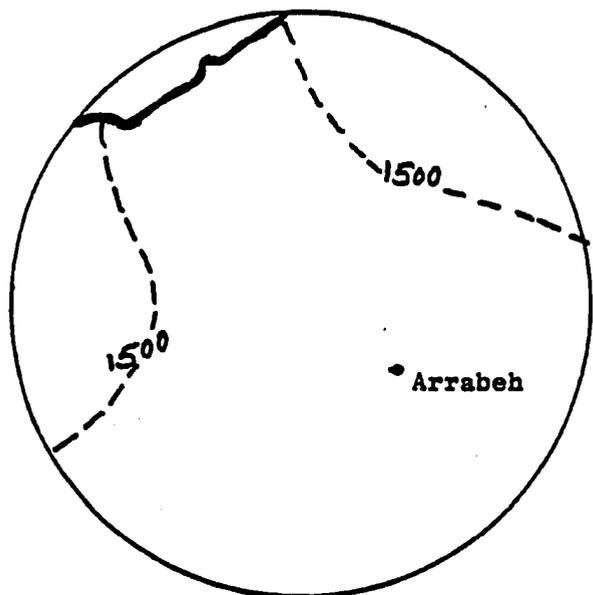
Scale: 1:250,000

Arrabeh - Jenin Distri
Population - 8,500



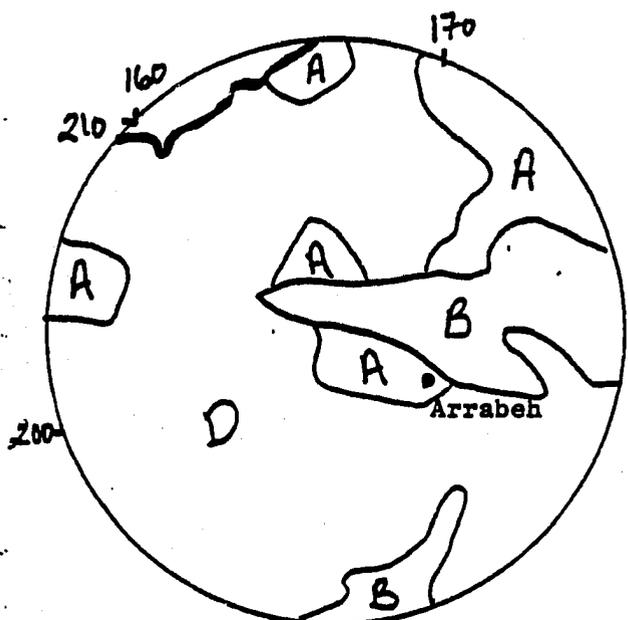
TEN YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1952-1962 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:250,000



Potential Evapotranspiration
1962-1963 (millimeters per year)

Scale: 1:250,000



SOIL MOISTURE RETENTION

- Type A: Olive and orchard areas, terraced;
± 70 mm water per year.
Type B: Alluvial, dry-farmed or part/whole
irrigated; ± 50 mm per year.
Type C: Marginal land, dry-farmed or unused but
cultivable; ± 30 mm per year.
Type D: Pasture rangeland, scrub or bare;
± 20 mm per year.

Scale: 1:250,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
Gaza Strip and West Bank Offices

1. Project Name: Shufah Village Council Well and Internal Water Network
2. Project Number: 81-0094
3. CDF Allocation: \$50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries will be the 3,000 persons who live in Shufah, a village about five kilometers southeast of the district. Depending on the strength of the well, many other small villages in the area will eventually be included in the network.

5. Project Background:

The village of Shufah has for many years tried to obtain a government-issued license for drilling a well, thus establishing a domestic water supply for the village. Since there is no other water source in the vicinity, there was no apparent alternative to drilling a new well. The drilling license was finally approved for the Shufah Domestic Water Co-operative on April 12, 1981.

Permission has been granted to drill the well to 120-150 meters, the diameter of the hole to be 16-18 inches, with a 14 3/4 inch casing. The expected water level in the well is +20 meters, making the expected head 310 meters to the hilltop village of Shufah. The well site is located in Wadi Nimr, about 3 1/2 kilometers north of the village. This location was chosen by the Water Authority as being the most economical, considering the depth to be drilled versus distance from the village and expected yield.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist Shufah village council in the first stage of a project designed to provide a stable and reliable domestic water supply.

7. Project Output:

The total project may be defined as consisting of two stages, for which the respective costs are approximately equal. The estimated costs, as presented on the following page, are translated into their U.S. dollar equivalents:

(a) Stage 1

| | |
|---|----------|
| Drilling and Casing | \$67,000 |
| Pump House, Sump Pump and Watchman Room | \$33,000 |
| Pumping Unit | \$40,000 |
| Booster Pump | \$40,000 |

\$180,000

(b) Stage 2

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Line from well to village (3500 m x 8") | \$105,000 |
| Grand level reservoir (500 m ³ capacity) | \$45,000 |
| Internal Net | \$30,000 |

\$180,000

8. Project Input:

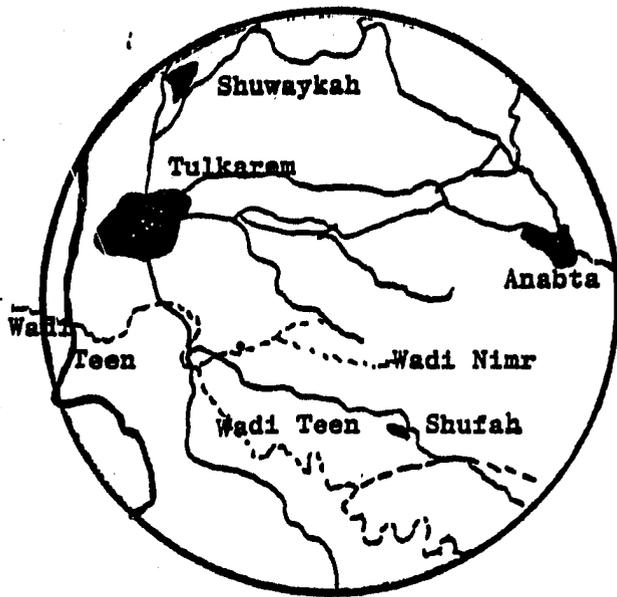
The Community Development Foundation proposes to pay \$50,000 toward the drilling stage of this domestic water project, with the remaining costs to be paid by the Shufah Water Co-operative. Although the two stages are clearly related, in that the first stage alone is of little benefit to most of the inhabitants of Shufah, the realities of budgeting lead inevitably to a two-stage approach. Once the first stage has been accomplished, the Community Development Foundation will consider whether to allocate an additional \$50,000 for the second stage.

The remaining costs of the well project are to be paid by the people of Shufah village. This falls considerably short of the 50% limit which has been applied to many other projects, but represents the maximum which can be allocated at this time. The village council of Shufah has responsibility for any further repairs or extensions of the presently planned project.

9. Additional Notes:

The environmental impact of water projects such as this one is discussed in greater detail in Project Description WB083-085. One further consideration for the Shufah project is that it involves drilling of a new well; it should be noted that standard drilling procedures guard against any possible source of contamination of the aquifer. As is the case for all water sources, water quality is tested regularly.

Shufah - Tulkarem Distr
Population - 3,000

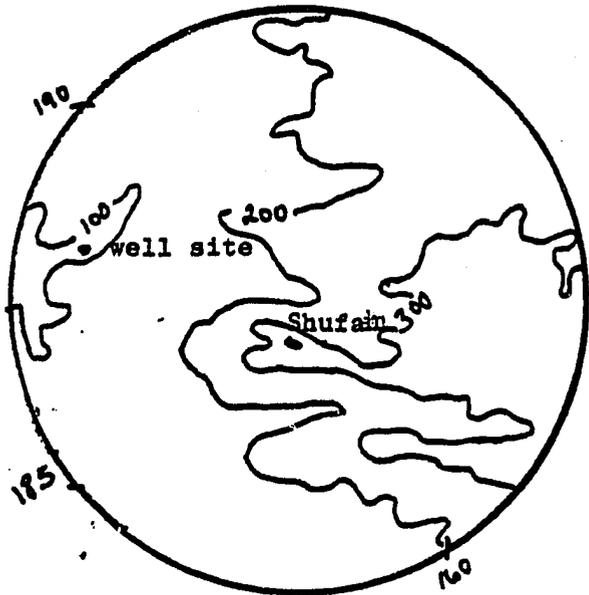


LOCATION

Northwest West Bank
± 6 kilometers southeast of Tulkarem
Approximate reference on the Palestine Grille
187.0N/158.0E

—— roads
----- wadi • approximate location of well sit

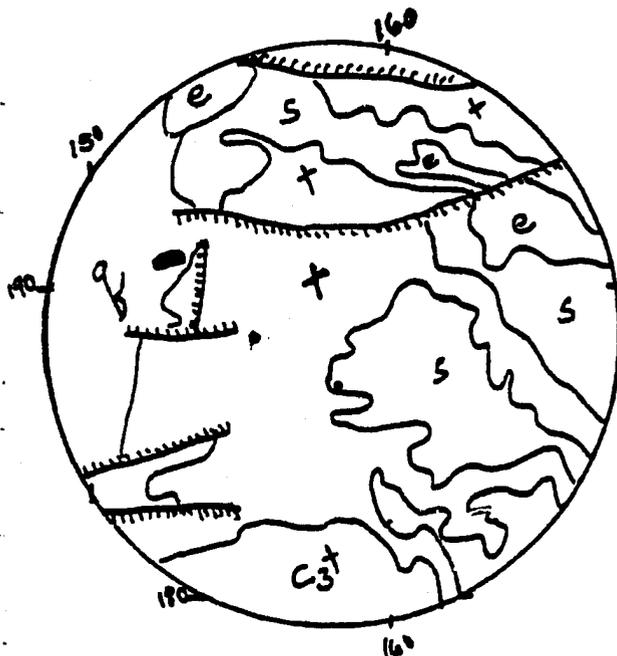
Scale: 1:150,000



TOPOGRAPHY

—— contour lines (meters)
• approximate location of well site
coordinates 155.5E/188.5N
located in Wadi Nimr

Scale: 1:100,000

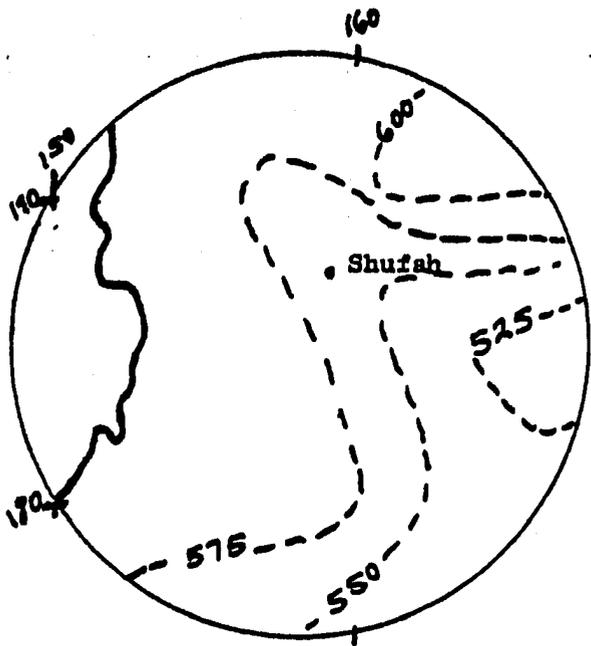


GEOLOGY

—— Epoch boundaries
----- Fault
q quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium
e Eocene
s Senonian-Paleocene, undivided
t Turonian
C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian

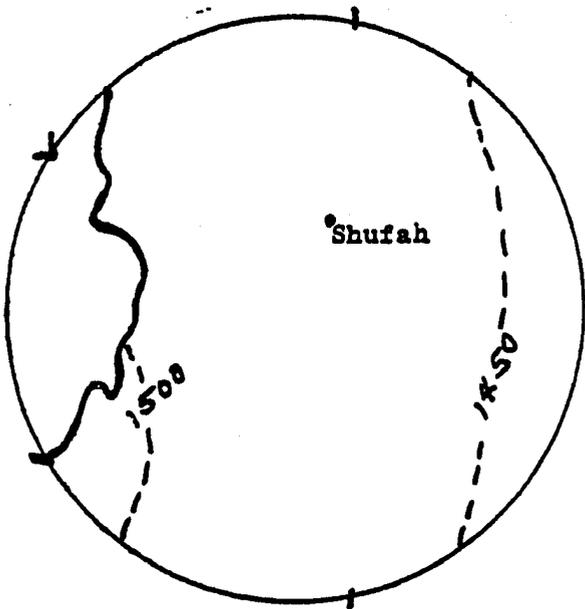
Scale: 1:250,000

Shufah-Tulkarem Distr:
Population - 3,000



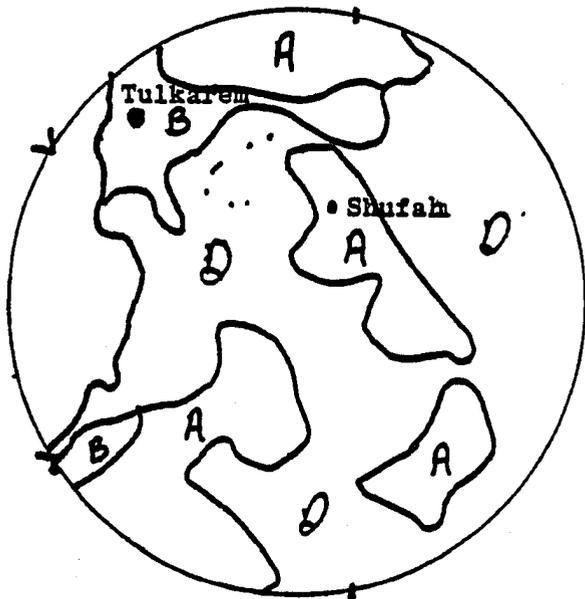
TEN YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1952-1962 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:250,000



POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
(millimeters per year)

Scale: 1:250,000



SOIL MOISTURE RETENTION

- Type A: Olive and orchard areas, terraced;
± 70 mm water per year.
- Type B: Alluvial, dry-farmed or part/whole
irrigated; ± 50 mm per year.
- Type C: Marginal land, dry-farmed or unused
but cultivable; ± 30 mm per year.
- Type D: Pasture rangeland, scrub or bare;
± 20 mm per year.

Scale: 1:250,000

III. Implementation Schedule

This section consists of three parts: (a) an updated Project Summary Sheet; (b) a set of Grant Expenditure Summaries; and (c) progress reports, focusing on projects which are in need of additional grant funding.

The Project Summary Sheet is a summary document which has proven to be useful in summarizing the Community Development Foundation program, with information provided on each separate project which has been recommended to the Military Government and to the respective funding source. Each of the eight columns on the summary sheet provides a key piece of information:

- The Project Number is indicated in the first column. The first two letters indicate whether the project is located in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. The three-digit numbers which follow are assigned sequentially, according to the date on which the particular project has been submitted, although there are instances where one project was later substituted for another which, for one reason or another, had to be dropped from the list.
- The complete, or else slightly abbreviated Project Title is given in the second column from the left.
- The third column, entitled (A) Amounts Recommended, shows the total amount which the Community Development Foundation staff intends to contribute to the project. In most cases, this amount has been requested of or actually granted by the Agency for International Development, although there are several instances in which some or all of the amount listed has been requested or donated by another source.
- (B) Month Submitted indicates the time in which the project was formally submitted to the respective Staff Officer of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This does not necessarily coincide with the date on which the project was recommended to a prospective funding source, although the two events are closely related in practice.
- (C) Month Cleared shows the date on which a verbal go-ahead has been given by the Staff Officer assigned to the West Bank or Gaza Strip. The difference between the dates indicated in this and other columns provides a clear indication of the time which is needed to accomplish the various stages of project implementation.
- (D) Current Expenditure indicates the exact amount, translated into dollars at a series of average monthly exchange rates, that has been spent by the Community Development Foundation on each project listed.
- (E) Month Completed indicates the approximate time in which the last part of the recommended CDF share has been expended, i. e. when the Current Expenditure (E) is exactly equal to the Amount Recommended (A).
- (F) Month Evaluated indicates the date on which the final audit and evaluation have been completed. If any further steps need to be taken, such as an increase in the recommended funding commitment, or a re-evaluation of project results, the date of the last action is inserted, so that the date in the last column can be understood to be the date on which "the file is closed" on an individual project. It should be

noted, however, that for ten of the projects which are presently listed, the Month Completed and the Month Evaluated are enclosed in parentheses, to indicate that only an interim report is being prepared, since efforts are still being made to raise additional sums of money to meet the recommended CDF share of the project.

The projects which are listed after WB093 on the fourth page of the Project Summary Sheet, as well as the projects listed on the fifth page (i. e. page 94 below) are those which have been tentatively selected by the Community Development Foundation staff, and are being developed at a rate which is consistent with the potential availability of funds.

The Grant Expenditure Summaries (pages 95-99) provide information concerning the total amount of USAID funds which have been expended for each project during the respective grant periods. Note that the information presented on each of the five pages corresponds to a different basic grant or grant amendment:

- Grant I-A is the original grant no. AID/NE-G-1303, which entered into effect in January 1977, and was expended during the period June 1978 to the end of the first grant period, June 30, 1981.
- Grant I-B refers in fact to the fourth Grant Amendment, which provided a supplementary \$1,000,000 for designated categories of projects, particularly those involved with water and sanitation.
- Grant I-C refers to the fifth Grant Amendment, which provided an additional \$400,000, to be used primarily for expenditures for a designated list of seventeen approved subprojects.
- Grant II-A shows how the presently expended grant funds are to be allocated; the exact sum of \$550,200 is hereby divided among the thirteen projects which have received funding approval from USAID and clearance to proceed from the Military Government.
- Grant II-B presents in outline form the present proposal to USAID. As is described in more detail in the introductory section, the requested funds fall into three categories: (1) "Grant I Carryover", or amounts which are still needed to complete projects which have been approved for, and almost completely implemented in the first grant period; (2) "Grant II-A Carryover", or amounts which may be needed to carry out projects which have already received USAID's funding approval, but for which insufficient funds were allocated; and (3) thirteen projects submitted to USAID for the first time.

Further information on grant expenditures is provided in the context of the last section of this proposal, the Progress Progress Reports, which begins with a general report on progress which has been made, and then focuses specifically on the set of ten projects for which additional expenditures are needed in the second grant period.

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (Updated to November 20, 1981)

| Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office: | | (A) Amounts Recommended | (B) Month Submitted | (C) Month Cleared | (D) Current Expenditure | (E) Month Completed | (F) Month Evaluated |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| WB001 | Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution, FY79 | \$ 23,690.17 | Sep. 1978 | Nov. 1978 | \$ 23,690.17 | Mar. 1978 | Aug. 1979 |
| WB002 | Almond and Plum Seedlings Distribution in FY79 | \$ 5,242.96 | Sep. 1978 | Nov. 1978 | \$ 5,242.96 | Mar. 1979 | Aug. 1979 |
| GS003 | Ikhza'ah Village Council Child Day Care Center | \$ 10,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | May 1979 | \$ 10,000.00 | July 1979 | Sep. 1980 |
| GS004 | Palestine Red Crescent Society Dental Clinics | \$ 25,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 25,000.00 | May 1981 | June 1981 |
| GS005 | Palestine Women's Union Infant Day Care Center | \$ 50,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | Aug. 1979 | \$ 50,000.00 | May 1981 | June 1981 |
| GS006 | Society for the Care of Handicapped Children | \$ 15,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | Oct. 1979 | \$ 15,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Sep. 1981 |
| GS007 | Rafah Municipality Public Library Furnishings | \$ 10,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 10,000.00 | Sep. 1979 | Sep. 1981 |
| GS008 | Belt Hanoun Youth Club Library & Playing Field | \$ 10,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | May 1979 | \$ 10,000.00 | Mar. 1980 | June 1981 |
| GS009 | Lawyers' Society Community Library Furnishings | \$ 10,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | Aug. 1979 | \$ 10,000.00 | Oct. 1979 | July 1981 |
| GS010 | Central Blood Bank Society Collection Vehicle | \$ 50,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 50,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| GS011 | Y. H. C. A. of Gaza Youth Development Program | \$ 10,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 10,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | July 1981 |
| GS012 | Fishermen's Co-operative Ice-making Machinery | \$ 25,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 25,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| GS013 | Rafah Municipality Beach Camp Connecting Road | \$ 13,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 13,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | July 1981 |
| GS014 | Deir el-Balah Municipality Access Road Repair | \$ 25,000.00 | Jan. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 25,000.00 | Jan. 1980 | July 1981 |
| WB015 | Bir Zeit Charitable Society Medical Laboratory | \$ 25,000.00 | Apr. 1979 | Mar. 1980 | \$ 25,000.00 | July 1980 | June 1981 |
| WB016 | Yatta Charitable Society Vocational Training | \$ 15,000.00 | Apr. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 15,000.00 | July 1979 | June 1981 |
| WB017 | Dura Education Co-operative Library Materials | \$ 15,000.00 | Apr. 1979 | - | - | - | - |
| WB018 | Y. W. C. A. Camp Site Development in Ramallah | \$ 25,000.00 | Apr. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 25,000.00 | Apr. 1980 | Sep. 1981 |
| WB019 | Belt Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply | \$ 50,000.00 | Apr. 1979 | Aug. 1979 | \$ 27,899.50 | (June 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB020 | Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnabaq Market Road Network | \$ 35,000.00 | Apr. 1979 | - | - | - | - |
| WB021 | Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Roads | \$ 70,000.00 | Apr. 1979 | July 1979 | \$ 60,079.09 | (Sep. 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB022 | Deir Ghazaleh Village Council Water Network | \$ 55,000.00 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 55,000.00 | Apr. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| WB023 | Zelta Village Council Water Pump and Network | \$ 45,000.00 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 45,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| WB024 | Qaffin Village Council Water Well and Network | \$ 85,000.00 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 85,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| WB025 | Deir Nidham Village Council Water Distribution | \$ 50,000.00 | July 1979 | - | - | - | - |
| WB026 | Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks | \$150,000.00 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$140,000.00 | (Sep. 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB027 | Abu Qash Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 40,000.00 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 33,975.20 | (Apr. 1980) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB028 | Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pump Network | \$ 20,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | Mar. 1981 | \$ 6,000.00 | - | - |
| WB029 | Eastern Slopes Region Cistern Repair Subsidies | \$ 50,000.00 | Aug. 1980 | Nov. 1980 | \$ 14,090.00 | - | - |
| WB030 | Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution, FY80 | \$ 54,665.07 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 54,665.07 | Apr. 1980 | Oct. 1980 |

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (Updated to November 20, 1981)

| | <u>Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office:</u> | <u>(A) Amounts Recommended</u> | <u>(B) Month Submitted</u> | <u>(C) Month Cleared</u> | <u>(D) Current Expenditure</u> | <u>(E) Month Completed</u> | <u>(F) Month Evaluated</u> |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| WB031 | Almond and Plum Seedlings Distribution in FY80 | \$ 3,816.92 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 3,816.92 | Apr. 1980 | Oct. 1980 |
| WB032 | Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants in FY80 | \$ 18,077.95 | July 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 18,077.95 | Aug. 1980 | Nov. 1980 |
| WB033 | Attil Agricultural Cooperative Water Reservoir | \$ 30,000.00 | Feb. 1980 | - | - | - | - |
| WB034 | Deir Ghassaneh Credit and Thrift Co-operative | \$ 25,000.00 | Feb. 1980 | - | - | - | - |
| WB035 | Belt Rima Credit and Thrift Co-operative Fund | \$ 25,000.00 | Feb. 1980 | - | - | - | - |
| WB036 | Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | \$ 25,000.00 | Feb. 1980 | - | - | - | - |
| WB037 | Wadi Fukin Village Council Market Access Road | \$ 40,000.00 | July 1980 | Feb. 1981 | \$ 10,000.00 | - | - |
| GS038 | Jabaliya/Nazla Village Council Day Care Center | \$ 35,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 35,000.00 | Sep. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| GS039 | Palestine Women's Union Center in Belt Hanoun | \$ 40,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 35,000.00 | (Sep. 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| GS040 | Palestine Women's Center in Abasan es-Saghira | \$ 30,000.00 | June 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| GS041 | Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Equipment | \$ 50,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Nov. 1981 | - | - | - |
| GS042 | Society of Women Graduates Vocational Training | \$ 20,000.00 | June 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| GS043 | Deir el-Balah Youth Club Library Furnishings | \$ 7,500.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 7,500.00 | Apr. 1980 | Apr. 1981 |
| GS044 | Khan Younis Municipality Aid to Kindergartens | \$ 10,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Sep. 1980 | \$ 10,000.00 | June 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| GS045 | Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution, FY80 | \$ 8,875.76 | Nov. 1979 | Dec. 1979 | \$ 8,875.76 | Feb. 1980 | Oct. 1980 |
| GS046 | Vegetable Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | \$ 12,500.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 12,500.00 | Apr. 1980 | Oct. 1980 |
| GS047 | Strawberry Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | \$ 12,500.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 12,500.00 | Apr. 1980 | Sep. 1981 |
| GS048 | Deir el-Balah Central Slaughterhouse Equipment | \$ 15,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 15,000.00 | May 1981 | July 1981 |
| GS049 | Olive, Almond and Fruit Seedlings Distribution | \$ 10,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | Nov. 1981 | - | - | - |
| GS050 | Belt Lahiya Council Water Distribution Network | \$ 80,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | Feb. 1981 | \$ 60,000.00 | - | - |
| GS051 | Jabaliya/Nazla Village Council Water Reservoir | \$ 30,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 30,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| GS052 | Gaza Municipality Replacement of Water Network | \$ 50,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 50,000.00 | Aug. 1980 | Sep. 1981 |
| GS053 | Gaza Municipality Al-Nazzaz Street Improvement | \$100,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | Apr. 1981 | - | - | - |
| GS054 | Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement | \$ 30,000.00 | Mar. 1981 | July 1981 | - | - | - |
| GS055 | Zawalda Village Council Water Pipeline Network | \$ 30,000.00 | Mar. 1981 | July 1981 | \$ 30,000.00 | Nov. 1981 | - |
| GS056 | Zawalda Village Council Entrance Road Pavement | \$ 25,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 25,000.00 | July 1980 | July 1981 |
| GS057 | Khan Younis Municipality Sewerage Pipe Network | \$100,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$100,000.00 | Apr. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| GS058 | Qarara Quarter of Khan Younis Electrification | \$ 4,500.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 4,500.00 | Apr. 1980 | Nov. 1980 |
| GS059 | Bani Suhella Sanitation Vehicle & Attachments | \$ 10,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 10,000.00 | Nov. 1980 | Oct. 1981 |
| GS060 | Abasan es-Saghira Village Council Water Tower | \$ 30,000.00 | Dec. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 30,000.00 | Nov. 1980 | Oct. 1981 |

10

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (Updated to November 20, 1981)

| Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office: | | (A) Amounts Recommended | (B) Month Submitted | (C) Month Cleared | (D) Current Expenditure | (E) Month Completed | (F) Month Evaluated |
|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| WB061 | Annahda Women's Association Center In Et-Tirah | \$ 30,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 30,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Sep. 1981 |
| WB062 | Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multi-purpose Center | \$100,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | Dec. 1979 | \$ 95,000.00 | (Aug. 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB063 | Four Homes of Mercy Soc'y Access Road Pavement | \$ 15,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 10,385.96 | (June 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB064 | Belt Ummar Council Internal Road Improvements | \$ 40,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 40,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| WB065 | Kufelret Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 45,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | Feb. 1980 | \$ 31,600.97 | (May 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB066 | Hirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network | \$ 45,000.00 | July 1980 | Nov. 1980 | \$ 27,000.00 | (Apr. 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB067 | Hableh Village Council Water Well and Network | \$ 50,000.00 | July 1980 | Nov. 1980 | \$ 50,000.00 | Aug. 1981 | Nov. 1981 |
| WB068 | Nu'elmeah Committee Water Resource Development | \$ 20,000.00 | July 1980 | Nov. 1980 | \$ 17,000.00 | - | - |
| WB069 | Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir | \$ 60,000.00 | Aug. 1980 | Feb. 1981 | \$ 20,000.00 | - | - |
| WB070 | Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network | \$ 70,000.00 | Nov. 1979 | Nov. 1979 | \$ 60,000.00 | (Aug. 1981) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB071 | Bethlehem/Belt Jala/Belt Sahour Water Networks | \$100,000.00 | Feb. 1980 | Apr. 1980 | \$100,000.00 | (Aug. 1980) | (Dec. 1981) |
| WB072 | Olive Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-2 | \$120,000.00 | July 1980 | Jan. 1981 | \$ 36,228.64 | - | - |
| WB073 | Other Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-2 | \$ 10,000.00 | July 1980 | Jan. 1981 | \$ 5,050.60 | - | - |
| WB074 | Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants, FY81-2 | \$ 40,000.00 | Jan. 1981 | Apr. 1981 | \$ 17,496.00 | - | - |
| WB075 | El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System | \$250,000.00 | Aug. 1980 | Feb. 1981 | - | - | - |
| WB076 | El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery | \$ 25,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | - | - | - | - |
| WB077 | Arab Development Society Irrigation Equipment | \$100,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | - | - | - | - |
| WB078 | Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation | \$100,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | - | - | - | - |
| WB079 | Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market | \$500,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | May 1981 | - | - | - |
| WB080 | Ayn Duyuk Committee Water Resource Development | \$ 25,000.00 | May 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| GS081 | Belt Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road | \$ 60,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | Apr. 1981 | \$ 10,000.00 | - | - |
| GS082 | Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network | \$ 20,000.00 | Dec. 1980 | Apr. 1981 | \$ 20,000.00 | Nov. 1981 | - |
| WB083 | Kawbar Village Council Internal Water Network | \$ 40,000.00 | Oct. 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| WB084 | Abu Shukheldem Council Internal Water Network | \$ 40,000.00 | Oct. 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| WB085 | El-Mazra'ah el-Qibliya Internal Water Network | \$ 40,000.00 | Oct. 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| WB086 | Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Supply | \$ 60,000.00 | May 1981 | Nov. 1981 | - | - | - |
| WB087 | El-Jeeb Village Council Internal Water Network | \$ 50,000.00 | May 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| WB088 | Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network | \$ 50,000.00 | May 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| GS089 | Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower & Network | \$ 30,000.00 | June 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| GS090 | Palestine Red Crescent Soc'y Medical Equipment | \$100,000.00 | June 1981 | - | - | - | - |

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (Updated to November 20, 1981)

| Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office: | | (A) Amounts Recommended | (B) Month Submitted | (C) Month Cleared | (D) Current Expenditure | (E) Month Completed | (F) Month Evaluated |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| WB091 | Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers | \$ 50,000.00 | Oct. 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| WB092 | Jalameh Water Committee Main Line and Network | \$ 50,000.00 | Oct. 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| WB093 | Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines | \$ 50,000.00 | Oct. 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| WB094 | Shufah Village Council Well and Water Network | \$ 50,000.00 | Oct. 1981 | - | - | - | - |
| (WB095) | Tulkarem Red Crescent Clinic Medical Equipment | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB096) | Anabta Charitable Society Medical Equipment | \$ 40,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB097) | El Bireh Red Crescent Soc'y Maternity Hospital | \$ 40,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB098) | Ramallah Friends of the Sick Medical Equipment | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB099) | Bir Zelt Charitable Society Dental Equipment | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB100) | Benedictos Polyclinic of Jerusalem Equipment | \$ 40,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB101) | Abu Dis Charitable Society Medical Equipment | \$ 20,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB102) | Mahhalin Charitable Society Medical Equipment | \$ 10,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB103) | Hebron Red Crescent Society Rehydration Center | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB104) | Burqin Village Council Internal Water Network | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB105) | Deir el-Ghussun Council Well and Water Network | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB106) | Kafr Qallil Village Council Water Supply Netw'k | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB107) | Biddiya Village Council Internal Water Network | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB108) | Umm Safa Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB109) | Belt Iksa Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB110) | Husan Village Council Internal Water Network | \$ 35,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB111) | Eastern Slopes Region Grain Storage Facilities | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB112) | Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution, FY83 | \$100,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (WB113) | Other Seedling Subsidy and Distribution, FY83 | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (GS114) | Belt Hahoun Village Council Water Distribution | \$ 30,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (GS115) | Fishermen's Co-operative Marketing Facilities | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (GS116) | Strawberry Co-operative Preservative Equipment | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (GS117) | Vegetable Co-operative Classifying Equipment | \$ 25,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (GS118) | Jaballa Village Council Market Access Road | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (GS119) | Deir El-Balah Municipality Market Access Road | \$ 50,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| (GS120) | Zawalda Village Council Market Access Road | \$ 60,000.00 | - | - | - | - | - |

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (Updated to November 20, 1981)

| <u>Projects Receiving Tentative Recommendation By Community Development Foundation Field Office:</u> | <u>Estimated CDF Share</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|
| WEST BANK: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | |
| WB---- Arrabuneh Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Arraneh Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Barta'ah Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Umm el-Tut Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Jalqamus Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- El-Mughayar Village Council Water Supply Network | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Ramallah Municipality Reservoir and Main Lines | \$250,000 |
| WB---- Biddu and Belt Surik Water Supply Networks | \$100,000 |
| WB---- Zbeldat and Marj Naja Joint Sanitation Project | \$100,000 |
| WEST BANK: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | |
| WB---- Arraneh to Jenin Agricultural Marketing Road | \$ 60,000 |
| WB---- Nazla esh-Sharqiya Agricultural Marketing Road | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Surif Village Council Agricultural Market Road | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Bani Na'im Council Agricultural Market Road | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Deir el-Assal et-Tahta Agricultural Market Road | \$ 30,000 |
| WB---- Ayn Yabrud Agricultural Co-operative Equipment | \$ 25,000 |
| WB---- El-Khader Grape Vine Plant Disease Control | \$ 50,000 |
| WB---- Samra Charitable Society Carpet Manufacturing | \$ 15,000 |
| WB---- Seedling Nursery Development Incentive Grants | \$ 50,000 |
| WEST BANK: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| WB---- Tubas Municipality Health Clinic Equipment | \$ 20,000 |
| WB---- Jerusalem Red Crescent Society Health Clinic | \$ 30,000 |
| WB---- Silwan Charitable Society Clinic Equipment | \$ 15,000 |
| WB---- Jericho Society Maternal/Child Health Clinic | \$ 15,000 |
| WB---- Wadi Jooz Community Health Clinic Equipment | \$ 10,000 |
| WB---- Salfit Charitable Society Center for Retarded | \$ 15,000 |
| WB---- Ramallah Child Development Center Furnishings | \$ 20,000 |
| WB---- Belt Jala Infant Day Care Center Furnishings | \$ 10,000 |
| WB---- Improvements in Spafford Clinic of Jerusalem | \$ 20,000 |

| <u>Projects Receiving Tentative Recommendation By Community Development Foundation Field Office:</u> | <u>Estimated CDF Share</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|
| GAZA STRIP: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT | |
| GS050B Belt Lahiya Council Water Distribution Network | \$ 120,000 |
| GS---- Belt Lahiya Council Sewage Pipeline Network | \$1100,000 |
| GS051B Jabaliya Village Council Internal Water Network | \$ 70,000 |
| GS---- Gaza Municipality Solid Waste Recycling Plant | \$ 250,000 |
| GS---- Gaza Municipality Waste Water Recycling System | \$ 250,000 |
| GS---- Khan Younis Municipality Waste Water Recycling | \$ 250,000 |
| GS---- Rafah Municipality Water Tower and Network | \$ 250,000 |
| GS---- Abasan El-Kbira Village Council Water Tower | \$ 35,000 |
| GS---- Rafah Municipality Sewage Treatment Plant | \$ 100,000 |
| GAZA STRIP: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | |
| GS081B Belt Hanoun Village Council Agricultural Road | \$ 40,000 |
| GS---- Belt Lahiya Village Council Agricultural Road | \$ 50,000 |
| GS---- Citrus Marketing Co-operative Cold Storage | \$ 100,000 |
| GS---- Citrus Marketing Co-operative Drip Irrigation | \$ 100,000 |
| GS115B Fishermen's Co-operative Marketing Facilities | \$ 100,000 |
| GS---- Gaza Community Prosthetic Equipment Factory | \$ 50,000 |
| GS---- Bank of Palestine Small Business Loan Facility | \$ 250,000 |
| GS---- Zawaida Agricultural Co-operative Equipment | \$ 30,000 |
| GS---- Deir el-Balah Municipality Agricultural Roads | \$ 50,000 |
| GAZA STRIP: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| GS---- Palestine Women's Union Center in Khan Younis | \$ 35,000 |
| GS---- Palestine Women's Union Deir el-Balah Center | \$ 35,000 |
| GS---- Palestine Red Crescent Society Book Purchases | \$ 20,000 |
| GS---- Gaza Islamic Cultural Center Book Purchases | \$ 20,000 |
| GS---- Khan Younis Municipality Public Library Books | \$ 10,000 |
| GS007B Rafah Municipality Library Book Purchases | \$ 10,000 |
| GS---- Refugee Camp Youth Club Libraries Assistance | \$ 40,000 |
| GS---- Nakle Quarter Community Center Playing Field | \$ 25,000 |
| GS---- Improvements in Gaza Arab Evangelical Hospital | \$ 20,000 |

-46-

Grant I-A**Project Number and Title****Amount Spent
During First
Grant Period****Amount Recommended
for Payment in Rest
of 2nd Grant Period****Total Amount
Recommended**

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| WB001 Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution, FY79 | \$ 23,690.17 | - | \$ 23,690.17 |
| WB002 Almond and Plum Seedlings Distribution in FY79 | \$ 5,242.96 | - | \$ 5,242.96 |
| GS003 Ikhza'ah Village Council Child Day Care Center | \$ 10,000.00 | - | \$ 10,000.00 |
| GS004 Palestine Red Crescent Society Dental Clinics | \$ 25,000.00 | - | \$ 25,000.00 |
| GS005 Palestine Women's Union Infant Day Care Center | \$ 32,000.00 | - | \$ 32,000.00 |
| GS006 Society for the Care of Handicapped Children | \$ 15,000.00 | - | \$ 15,000.00 |
| GS007 Rafah Municipality Public Library Furnishings | \$ 10,000.00 | - | \$ 10,000.00 |
| GS008 Beit Hanoun Youth Club Library & Playing Field | \$ 5,000.00 | - | \$ 5,000.00 |
| GS009 Lawyers' Society Community Library Furnishings | \$ 10,000.00 | - | \$ 10,000.00 |
| GS010 Central Blood Bank Society Collection Vehicle | \$ 50,000.00 | - | \$ 50,000.00 |
| GS011 Y. H. C. A. of Gaza Youth Development Program | \$ 10,000.00 | - | \$ 10,000.00 |
| GS012 Fishermen's Co-operative Ice-making Machinery | \$ 25,000.00 | - | \$ 25,000.00 |
| GS013 Rafah Municipality Beach Camp Connecting Road | \$ 13,000.00 | - | \$ 13,000.00 |
| GS014 Deir el-Balah Municipality Access Road Repair | \$ 25,000.00 | - | \$ 25,000.00 |
| WB015 Bir Zelt Charitable Society Medical Laboratory | \$ 25,000.00 | - | \$ 25,000.00 |
| WB016 Yatta Charitable Society Vocational Training | \$ 15,000.00 | - | \$ 15,000.00 |
| WB018 Y. W. C. A. Camp Site Development in Ramallah | \$ 25,000.00 | - | \$ 25,000.00 |
| WB019 Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply | \$ 27,899.50 | 22,100.50 | \$ 50,000.00 |
| WB021 Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Roads | \$ 60,079.09 | 9,920.91 | \$ 70,000.00 |
| | <u>\$411,911.72</u> | <u>32,021.41</u> | <u>443,933.13</u> |

* Excludes \$18,000 paid from source other than USAID

Grant I-B**Project Number and Title**

| | <u>Amount Spent During First Grant Period</u> | <u>Amount Recommended for Payment in Rest of 2nd Grant Period</u> | <u>Total Amount Recommended</u> |
|--|--|--|--|
| WB022 Deir Ghazalah Village Council Water Network | \$ 55,000.00 | - | \$ 55,000.00 |
| WB023 Zelta Village Council Water Pump and Network | 45,000.00 | - | 45,000.00 |
| WB024 Qaffin Village Council Water Well and Network | 85,000.00 | - | 85,000.00 |
| WB026 Sirr and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks | 100,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| WB027 Abu Qash Village Council Water Supply Network | 33,975.20 | 6,024.80 | 40,000.00 |
| WB030 Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution, FY80 | 54,665.07 | - | 54,665.07 |
| WB031 Almond and Plum Seedlings Distribution in FY80 | 3,816.92 | - | 3,816.92 |
| WB032 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants in FY80 | 18,077.95 | - | 18,077.95 |
| GS045 Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution, FY80 | 8,875.76 | - | 8,875.76 |
| GS051 Jabaliya/Nazla Village Council Water Reservoir | 30,000.00 | - | 30,000.00 |
| GS052 Gaza Municipality Replacement of Water Network | 50,000.00 | - | 50,000.00 |
| GS057 Khan Younis Municipality Sewerage Pipe Network | 100,000.00 | - | 100,000.00 |
| GS060 Abasan es-Saghira Village Council Water Tower | 30,000.00 | - | 30,000.00 |
| WB064 Beit Ummar Council Internal Road Improvements | 40,000.00 | - | 40,000.00 |
| WB065 Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network | 31,600.97 | 13,399.03 | 45,000.00 |
| WB066 Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network | 27,000.00 | 18,000.00 | 45,000.00 |
| WB067 Hableh Village Council Water Well and Network | 50,000.00 | - | 50,000.00 |
| WB070 Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network | 60,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 70,000.00 |
| WB071 Bethlehem/Beit Jala/Beit Sahour Water Networks | 100,000.00 | - | 100,000.00 |
| | <u>\$ 966,828.79</u> | <u>\$ 57,423.83</u> | <u>\$1,024,251.62</u> |

Grant I-C

| <u>Project Number and Title</u> | <u>Amount Spent During First Grant Period</u> | <u>Amount Recommended for Payment in Rest of 2nd Grant Period</u> | <u>Total Amount Recommended</u> | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| GS008B Beit Hanoun Youth Club Library & Playing Field | \$ 5,000.00 | - | \$ 5,000.00 | |
| GS038 Jabaliya/Nazla Village Council Day Care Center | 35,000.00 | - | 35,000.00 | |
| GS039 Palestine Women's Union Center in Beit Hanoun | 35,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 40,000.00 | |
| GS043 Deir el-Balah Youth Club Library Furnishings | 7,000.00 | - | 7,000.00 | |
| GS044 Khan Younis Municipality Aid to Kindergartens | 10,000.00 | - | 10,000.00 | |
| GS046 Vegetable Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | 12,000.00 | - | 12,000.00 | |
| GS047 Strawberry Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | 12,500.00 | - | 12,500.00 | |
| GS048 Deir el-Balah Central Slaughterhouse Equipment | 15,000.00 | - | 15,000.00 | |
| GS056 Zawaida Village Council Entrance Road Pavement | 25,000.00 | - | 25,000.00 | |
| GS058 Qarara Quarter of Khan Younis Electrification | 4,500.00 | - | 4,500.00 | |
| GS059 Bani Suhella Sanitation Vehicle & Attachments | 10,000.00 | - | 10,000.00 | |
| WB061 Annahda Women's Association Center in Et-Tirah | 30,000.00 | - | 30,000.00 | |
| WB062 Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multi-purpose Center | 95,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 100,000.00 | |
| WB063 Four Homes of Mercy Soc'y Access Road Pavement | 10,385.96 | - | 10,385.96 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| | 307,385.96 | 10,000.00 | \$317,385.96 | |
| | | | | |
| Grant I-A | 19 Projects | \$ 411,911.72 | \$32,021.41 | 443,933.13 |
| Grant I-B | 19 Projects | 966,828.79 | 57,423.83 | 1,024,251.62 |
| Grant I-C | 13 Projects | 307,385.96 | 10,000.00 | 317,385.96 |
| Oxfam Grant | (Supplement) | 18,000.00 | 0.00 | 18,000.00 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Grant Total | 51 Projects | \$1,704,126.47 | 99,059.28 | \$1,803,185.75 |

Grant II-A

| <u>Projects for which Funds Granted by USAID</u> | <u>Amount of Second Grant Spent As of November 20, 1981</u> | <u>Amount Recommended for Payment in Rest of 2nd Grant Period</u> | <u>Total Amount Recommended CDF Share</u> |
|--|---|---|---|
| WB028 Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pump Network | \$ 6,000.00 | \$ 14,000.00 | \$ 20,000.00 |
| WB029 Eastern Slopes Region Cistern Repair Subsidies | 14,090.00 | 6,110.00 | 20,200.00 |
| WB037 Wadi Fukin Village Council Market Access Road | 10,000.00 | 30,000.00 | 40,000.00 |
| GS041 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Equipment | 0.00 | 30,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| GS050 Beit Lahya Council Water Distribution Network | 60,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 80,000.00 |
| GS055 Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network | 30,000.00 | 0.00 | 30,000.00 |
| WB068 Nu'eimeh Committee Water Resource Development | 17,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| WB069 Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir | 20,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| WB072 Olive Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-2 | 36,228.64 | 83,771.36 | 120,000.00 |
| WB073 Other Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-2 | 5,050.60 | 4,949.40 | 10,000.00 |
| WB074 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants, FY81-2 | 17,496.00 | 22,504.00 | 40,000.00 |
| GS081 Beit Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road | 10,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| GS082 Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network | 20,000.00 | 0.00 | 20,000.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$245,865.24 | \$304,334.76 | \$550,200.00 |

Grant II-B**(1) Grant I Carryover**

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|
| WB019 Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply | - | \$ 22,100.50 | \$ 22,100.50 |
| WB021 Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Roads | - | 9,920.91 | 9,920.91 |
| WB026 Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks | - | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| WB027 Abu Qash Village Council Water Supply Network | - | 6,024.80 | 6,024.80 |
| GS039 Palestine Women's Union Center in Beit Hanoun | - | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| WB062 Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multi-purpose Center | - | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| WB065 Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network | - | 13,399.03 | 13,399.03 |
| WB066 Hirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network | - | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| WB070 Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network | - | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | | \$ 99,445.24 |

Grant II-B Proposal

(1) Grant I Carryover \$ 99,445.24

(2) Grant II-A Carryover

| | | |
|--------|--|------------|
| WB020 | Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network | 35,000.00 |
| WB033 | Attii Agricultural Cooperative Water Reservoir | 30,000.00 |
| WB036 | Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment | 25,000.00 |
| GS041B | Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Equipment | 20,000.00 |
| GS054 | Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement | 30,000.00 |
| WB076 | El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery | 25,000.00 |
| WB078 | Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation | 100,000.00 |

(3) New Projects

| | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| WB075 | El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System | 250,000.00 |
| WB079 | Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market | 500,000.00 |
| WB083 | Kawbar Village Council Internal Water Network | 40,000.00 |
| WB084 | Abu Shukheldem Council Internal Water Network | 40,000.00 |
| WB085 | El-Mazra'ah El-Qibliya Internal Water Network | 40,000.00 |
| WB086 | Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Supply | 50,000.00* |
| WB087 | El-Jeeb Village Council Internal Water Network | 50,000.00 |
| WB088 | Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network | 50,000.00 |
| GS089 | Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower and Network | 30,000.00 |
| WB091 | Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers | 35,000.00* |
| WB092 | Jalameh Water Committee Main Line and Network | 50,000.00 |
| WB093 | Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines | 50,000.00 |
| WB094 | Shufah Village Council Well and Water Network | 50,000.00 |

\$1,599,445.24

* Does not include amounts donated by other funding sources.

C. Project Progress Reports

In the preceding pages, the Project Summary Sheets and Grant Expenditure Summaries provide the information needed for an overall look at the current state of progress of the Community Development Foundation program as a whole.

A total of fifty-one projects are listed for the first grant period. Of this number, forty have been fully implemented, and have either received or are about to receive their final audit and evaluation. The other eleven will receive only an interim audit and evaluation at this time since it is expected that additional funds can be attracted for them. These eleven projects include the ten for which CDF is asking USAID for permission to spend additional funds, and also the Bethlehem/Beit Jala/Beit Sahour water project (WB071), for which additional funds are expected from another source.

The projects included in the second grant period are at a much earlier stage of development, as might be expected. Expenditures have been made on thirteen of the projects, although only two (GS055 and GS082) have been fully expended. As for the one project for which no expenditure has yet been made (GS041, the Arab Medical Association project), it is expected that the first payment for this project can also be made soon.

Of the nineteen projects which are included in the present grant proposal (six projects carried over from Grant II-A, and thirteen entirely new projects), no expenditures can be made until formal approval has been given by the funding source, although four of the nineteen (GS054, WB075, WB078 and WB086) have already been cleared by the Military Government, and it is expected that a considerably larger proportion can be cleared by the time funding approval is received.

The current status of all projects which have been accepted by, or are currently being proposed to USAID can be summarized in the following table:

| | <u>Grant I-A</u> | <u>Grant I-B</u> | <u>Grant I-C</u> | <u>Grant II-A</u> | <u>Grant II-B</u> | <u>Grant Total</u> |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| No. Receiving Final Audit/Evaluation | 17 | 13 | 10 | - | - | 40 |
| No. Receiving Interim Audit/Evaluation | 2 | 6 | 3 | - | - | 11 |
| No. for which Final Expenditures Made | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| No. Currently Being Expended in Full | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| No. Cleared but Not Yet Expended | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| No. Submitted but Not Yet Cleared | - | - | - | - | 15 | 15 |
| | <u>19</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>13</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>83</u> |

In addition to the eighty-three projects which have been submitted to USAID, (or re-submitted after tentative disapproval, as was the case for WB075), there are eleven others (WB017, WB025, WB034-35, GS040, GS042, GS049, GS053, WB077, WB080, and GS090) which are either not yet ready for formal submission, or have been disapproved by the USAID committee and not re-submitted by the CDF staff, or are being developed for other potential funding sources. This accounts for a total of ninety-four projects, which is exactly the total number of assigned project numbers.

A closer look at the amounts expended provides a number of insights into the pattern of expenditures, and the current cash flow situation of the Community Development Foundation program. The table on page 130 shows that, as of November 20, 1981, a total of \$245,865.24 has been expended, out of the total amount of \$550,200 which was allotted for projects. This is in fact ahead of schedule, if it is presumed that the entire grant amount is spent at a steady rate throughout the length of the grant period. It leaves, however, only the amount of \$304,334.76 for payment in the remainder of the grant period, or less than \$40,000 per month, as compared with the rate of nearly \$100,000 per month which CDF was able to spend on projects during most of the last year.

The granting of at least the major part of the present request would enable a proportionately large increase in the level of spending. It happens that the four projects in the Grant II-B list which are already cleared by the Military Government (GS054, WB075, WB079 and WB086) account for a full \$830,000, and that another eleven, with a CDF share of \$465,000, are water projects, which have had a very high rate of clearance.

It is, however, of even greater immediate importance to complete a set of earlier projects, for which a relatively small additional amount is needed. The remaining pages of this proposal provide a brief progress report for nine different projects, in an effort to demonstrate the merits of each individual case. For this reason, the Community Development Foundation requests permission of USAID to spend up to \$100,000 in the second grant period for projects which had been approved for the previous grant period.

One common theme which can be seen not only in these but also in other projects is that a great deal of time is needed to carry out these projects in a proper way. Under the difficult circumstances faced by many local groups, closure of a project account after a seemingly arbitrary deadline - no matter how well it is advertised in advance - can have the effect of limiting the achievement of project objectives. The following project by project analyses provide illustration of this point.

WB019: Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply

The Community Development Foundation requested permission from the Military Government on April 12, 1979 to contribute the sum of \$35,000.00 to Beit Sahour Municipality, in order to assist in the construction of a road and water line to the Beit Sahour Housing Co-operative. Clearance was received in early August, and a Project Agreement was signed with Mayor Hannah el-Atrash on August 20, 1979. According to this agreement, the municipality would be required to contribute its share of the costs, at approximately the same rate as the Community Development Foundation.

There arose, however, a series of difficulties for the municipality, which was unable to pay its share of the costs, in spite of the increasingly strong urging of the CDF Project Co-ordinator, who gave due notice of the impending grant deadline. The municipality has evidently tried, but was unable to match the CDF contribution; the interim audit report, as prepared by the CDF auditor, showed that Beit Sahour Municipality had produced certifiable receipts of only \$16,203.68, compared to the CDF total of \$27,899.50.

At the same time, however, the CDF staff recognizes that the municipality has been operating under difficult circumstances. For reasons that have never been made clear, the mayor has been prohibited from travelling outside the Bethlehem/Beit Sahour area, or from receiving funds from outside the West Bank for over a year, even preceding the incident related in the attached article, which has been clipped from page 2 of the January 19 issue of the Jerusalem Post:

Beit Sahur to be denied aid following unauthorized rally

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Beit Sahur Mayor Hanna al-Atrash was summoned by the Bethlehem military governor yesterday and told that any requests by his municipality or by residents of his town would be turned down by the military authorities because a meeting that took place at a women's club on Saturday had turned into a political rally.

According to Atrash, he was asked on Friday if he would receive Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaka'a and the mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf the next day since he is forbidden to leave the area of Bethlehem. The status of Shaka'a and Khalaf as political leaders in the West Bank has been enhanced since last June's car-bomb attacks against them.

After a luncheon with members of the local council, the guests, including the deposed mayor of Beit Jala, Bishara Daud, were invited to

address a meeting of the local women's union.

According to local sources who attended the meeting, the speeches contained "the normal nationalistic sentiments" and the crowd sang nationalistic songs.

The military governor demanded to know why Atrash had not informed him in advance that he was receiving "such guests," to which the mayor replied that he was not aware that he was under any such obligation.

The military governor then informed him that any future requests from the municipality or the residents of the town would be denied.

According to Atrash, a number of requests for development projects were submitted over six months ago and these will now be frozen. In addition, he expects that a request for a transfer of 131,000 dinars (IS3,537,000) from the joint Jordanian-PLO fund will not be approved.

The result of all this is that the municipality has not been able to meet both its operating costs and new construction costs. When the deadline came, on September 28, 1981 (ninety days after the formal end of the grant period), the mayor requested that CDF allow the municipality to pay its contribution in the spring of 1982, by which time the municipality is expected to be able to gather sufficient funds to meet their share of the costs. Since the total cost of the planned road, water, sewage and electricity network for the new housing development exceeds \$200,000, the recommended CDF share has been increased to \$200,000, provided that the same conditions that had originally been specified are met in full.

WB021: Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Roads

The Nunqur/Sinjir/Kinnar road project is similar in many respects to the Beit Sahour project. Originally submitted on the same date, it was given earlier clearance, and was effectively completed in September 1980. By the time CDF had paid \$60,079.09 for road survey and asphaltting costs, the local committees had submitted receipts for a total of \$90,000.

There were, however, certain problems in the implementation of the project. During the course of constructing the road, the committee was made to pay a heavy fine for taking base course gravel from a nearby wadi, a traditional practice that apparently now conflicts with the government's contention that every wadi is public domain, and gravel must be purchased from the state. Due to this and other unexpected increases in cost, the local committee failed to complete the road according to agreed-upon specifications. The consequent lack of strong road shoulders and side canals allowed water to pool in places where it washed out part of the base course, which in turn caused sections of the road surface to buckle or break off.

If the road is to be serviceable for many years into the future, it should be repaired within the next few months. The community groups have recognized their share of responsibility for these problems, and have agreed to repair the road banks by building strong one-meter shoulders and to open ditches for water runoff on both sides of the road. The contractor agreed to remove all damaged sections of asphalt, and to fill the areas with new base course and asphalt, with the entire area to be well rolled afterward.

The village council and the contractor have agreed to pay \$20,000 of the estimated \$25,000, with the Community Development Foundation to provide the remaining \$5,000. In effect, all three parties have agreed to pay part

of the repair costs. The CDF staff has agreed to seek an additional \$5,000 for payment at the end of the repair stage, provided that it can use part of its share to hire a consulting engineer to check the quality of the new base course, shoulders, side ditches and asphalt. The need to hire such a person, together with the ever-present possibility of a significant increase in costs leads to the recommendation that the CDF staff be permitted to spend up to \$9,920.91 (i.e., the amount that will raise the total CDF share to \$70,000). The repair and maintenance work can be carried out next spring, and the offer to the villages will be made valid only until June 30, 1981.

WB026: Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Network

The attached article ("Water Stopped to Thirsty Villages", Al-Fajr, Sep. 6-12, 1981) provides an accurate and informative account of the current situation. The CDF contribution of \$140,000 has been matched by only \$35,000 from the villagers themselves, and the remaining \$10,000 has been held in reserve until the time comes when the villages can carry out the remaining stages of the planned project. This should be seen as the most practical compromise between adherence to the matching principle and responsiveness to an urgent need. For many such water projects, it is often possible to pay a proportionally larger CDF share in advance of the local contribution, since the entire project will be under the close supervision of the Water Department, which will assure the completion of all stages, including house connections.

The remaining \$10,000 is only a small part of the additionally needed funds, and can in no way substitute for the much larger sums which are currently blocked. In the event that local groups are still prevented from receiving outside funds at the end of the second grant period, the final \$10,000 will be offered to them, on condition that it be matched by local contributions for the opening of additional water points in public places throughout the two towns. This further step will at least enable the women to fill their coppers with clean water at locations nearer their homes.

Although this is but a temporizing solution, it is part of an approach which has been much appreciated by the people of Si'ir and Shuyukh, in spite of the fact that CDF cannot remove political obstacles which stand in the way of progress, it is important to show willingness to do everything possible to demonstrate concern, especially in the meeting of basic human needs.

There is another reason for requesting that USAID provide this increase in both the funding level and the implementation schedule. In the event that

Water Stopped to Thirsty Villages

by Nabhan Khresha

The Hebron villages of Sa'er and Shoukh are in the midst of a crucial water shortage, made worse by the military authorities who have stopped villagers from completing a water project barely three months underway. Funds which were to be brought from Amman for improving and enlarging the project have been stopped by order of the military governor. The water shortage reached crisis point when the Hebron health department declared the spring which fed these villages to be unfit for human consumption.

Sa'er, a village of 15,000 and its neighbour Shoukh, situated on an overlooking hill, had anticipated a water shortage with the growth of their population. A joint village water committee set up in 1978, had been promised funding by the military authorities for its plans. The promise was reduced to 50 percent backing by Israeli Finance Minister Horowitz in 1980 and then finally reneged altogether. That is when the committee obtained \$150,000 from a US development foundation for the first stage of their water project. The committee planned to extend Hahoul's water line another nine kilometers to

reach Sa'er and Shoukh. Additional funding was needed to pipe water from the main line to individual houses, which the villages obtained in the form of a loan from the Jordanian Cooperative Committee. The money - JD 25,000 and JD 35,000 for Sa'er and Shoukh respectively - deposited in the Cooperative Bank of Jordan, was supplemented by JD 30,000 granted to the water-short Hebron village by the Joint Jordanian - Palestinian Committee.

Last month's ban by the Israeli military authorities forbidding the water committee from bringing any of its funds to the West Bank in effect stops the flow of water on the edge of town. On August 27, the water authority sent a letter to the village's water committee allowing them to extend the main water pipes from Hahoul a distance of no more than 25 meters. According to a member

of the water committee this will allow water to be extended to only 10 percent of the population. "The Israeli authorities are not allowing us to bring in any funds," said the spokesman, "so how can we lay even this small number of pipes? How can we bring water uphill to the village of Shoukh without having money to buy a pump?"

Both villages have been under great pressure to join the Israeli-supported Hebron village league. The Hebron area military governor has promised them water if they work under the auspices of the village league. The village residents have refused to join the village league and are determined to insist on having their funds brought in and their water system completed.

Abdel Muhsen Shaladeh, 40, a resident of Sa'er told Al

Fajr that residents have to buy water in tanks from a nearby town. Each tank which lasts two or three days costs IS 250 (\$25). Shaladeh estimates that one-third of the residents cannot afford the water tanks and are forced to drink from the polluted spring water.

Committee member Haj Muhammad Tawfiq questioned the military governor's decision: "The water pipe has already been extended to our town. Now that the spring, which is not even sufficient for 15,000 residents and their flocks is polluted, we want to know why the authorities have stopped us from bringing in our designated funds. We are not asking for the money given us by the Joint Committee. We will settle for the loan that was awarded to us by the Jordanian Cooperative committee since all the residents have vowed to pay that back from our sweat."

the villages do somehow receive permission to bring in outside funds, the Community Development Foundation should be able to continue its active involvement in supervision, customs exemption, sanitation/hygiene training and long-term infrastructural planning. In particular, it is expected that, once the Si'ir/Shuyukh system is put in place, water services can be extended to the smaller villages lying further south and east, especially in Ras et-Tawil, Duwara and Addeise.

The article which appears on this page is taken from the September 6-12 edition of Al-Fajr. The "U.S. development foundation" mentioned is the Community Development Foundation, with the name deleted by our own request:

WB027: Abu Qash Village Council Water Supply Network:

The Abu Qash water project, also submitted in July 1979, was cleared in November 1979 and carried out without any problems. It was in fact the first completed CDF water project in the West Bank, and its success has helped to encourage the nearby villages of Kawbar, Abu Shukheidem and Mazra'ah el-Qibliya to branch from the Abu Qash main line. Now that water is provided to the community, Abu Qash is becoming a growth area, lying as it does on the road between Ramallah and Bir Zeit. The new campus of Bir Zeit University, for example, is actually situated on Abu Qash land. The original project was complete in itself, although it happens that there are a few scattered households lying between Abu Qash and the other villages which might also be brought into the general plan to extend water services to the whole surrounding area. The amount of \$6,024.80, which brings the CDF share for the total Abu Qash project to exactly \$40,000, is listed above, in the event that some of these households happen to be located on Abu Qash land, or in the event that branching the main lines for surrounding villages entails significant costs for Abu Qash.

GS039: Palestine Women's Union Center in Beit Hanoun:

The purchase of a minibus for the Palestine Women's Union required considerably higher costs than had been foreseen; the final costs of purchase, shipping and customs duties were around \$37,000, rather than the \$20,000 which had been estimated a few years earlier, when the request was first made to a number of voluntary agencies. In particular, the payment of customs duties was not expected, since that has not been required of other hospitals, clinics or day care centers. A formal request has been made for rebate of the customs payments which have been made, but this request may not be granted, or may be delayed until much of its value, in hard currency terms, is lost to inflation. For this reason, the Community Development Foundation requests to be able to provide an additional \$5,000, for a total CDF share of \$40,000, for the Beit Hanoun women's activity center. This would be of special help at this time, since the leader of the Palestine Women's Union, Miss Yusra Barbary, is not permitted to travel or to bring in any funds from outside the country, a situation which has caused such severe cash-flow problems during the last few months that it has been difficult for the Women's Union to continue payment of salaries.

WB062: Hebron Red Crescent Society Multi-purpose Center:

The original project purpose, to help establish a Preschool Resource Center in the kindergarten wing of the newly constructed building, was later expanded, to include furniture for five classrooms and a training center, as well as purchasing equipment for an emergency clinic. Upon the recommendation of the Project Co-ordinator, whose particular concern is child development and special education, the amount of the grant was increased from \$65,000 to \$100,000, so that the Hebron center could be made a model of the program which needs to be developed for schools and kindergartens throughout the West Bank. As it turned out, however, the necessary lengthening of the grant period through various Amendments made it necessary for the Community Development Foundation to expend funds for operating costs that could have otherwise been allocated for project costs. The Hebron Red Crescent center was one of those projects which had to be cut back in the last month of the grant period. A request is therefore made to restore the remaining \$5,000 to the CDF allocation for this project, making a total of \$100,000.

WB065: Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network:

The village of Kufeiret has been kept at a standstill because of a lack of permission to bring funding from outside the country. The major part of the pipe sections and fittings were delivered to a storage area near the site over a year ago, and yet the Military Government has not allowed them to bring in funds for their installation. In such a situation, it is important to give strong support to the village. Even if permission to receive outside funds is not given before the end of the next grant period, the recommended supplemental amount of \$13,399.03, which makes a total CDF share of \$45,000 would help the village get through the next major stage of laying the 3" line from the road to the center of the village and of establishing a few public water points at locations which are convenient for the people. The village will continue actively to seek outside funding in the amount of at least \$50,000, in order to cover its matching funds obligation to CDF.

WB066: Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network:

The village of Mirkeh has taken the step of attempting to clean its existing well in order to secure a reliable water source. A cleaning license

was granted to them, but not a drilling license. Casing was placed in the existing hole, and the final stages were begun in order to test the well, which would enable them to test if there is an adequate yield. If this is indeed the case, the village will build a reservoir and add a booster pump. This water will be used both for domestic use and for their sheep and goats, which is the main livelihood of the village. If the well is not strong enough, the village will seek to extend a line from the Arrabeh well, and use the local well for animal drinking purposes; after installing a pump and troughs.

The West Bank Water Department officials state that opening this well in the name of Mirkeh village would be a major tactical success, considering the fact that villages are generally not permitted to develop new water sources for economic purposes. In the future, the well can be deepened and developed as necessary to increase the total yield.

The village of Mirkeh needs at least \$18,000 to get through to the next stage of developing their local well. The village leaders are actively seeking to raise their share, an additional \$40,000, whether or not they continue to be blocked from making use of the funds which have been made available to them in Amman.

WB070: Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network

The Battir committee has been most successful in completing its water project. Once the project started, the pace at which this village completed its project was unmatched. The water committee even took upon itself the additional burden of extending its network to outlying areas which were not part of the original plan. The willingness of this committee to help other communities in the area is especially deserving of support. An additional \$10,000 would make it possible to include all of a residential area called Sharafeh, which falls between Battir and the neighboring village of Husan.

Once the planned Husan water project, and a later extension to Wadi Fukin, have been completed, every community in Bethlehem District east of Bethlehem itself will be supplied with drinking water. A comprehensive plan for providing water to all communities in the eastern part of Bethlehem District is also being drawn up, together with complementary steps (construction of reservoirs, replacement of certain main lines, etc.) that will make this the first West Bank district with water services to every village.