

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A A = Add
C = Change
D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Italy

3. PROJECT NUMBER

145-81-01

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

Bureau for Near East

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

S. Italy Earthquake Reconstruction

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
04 30 85

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under 'B' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 81

B. Quarter 4

C. Final FY 81

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	45,765		45,765	45,765		45,765
(Grant)	(45,765)	()	(45,765)	(45,765)	()	(45,765)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1.						
2.						
Host Country		9,000	9,000		9,000	9,000
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	45,765	9,000	54,765	45,765	9,000	54,765

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) IDA*	930	690				45,765		45,765	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						45,765		45,765	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 8 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code

B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To assist Italy in its reconstruction efforts related to the damage done by the Nov. 23, 1980 earthquake that devastated a widespread area in Southern Italy. The project funds the reconstruction of school buildings and related facilities together with other services in Southern Italy including the Provinces of Avellino, Potenza and Salerno.

*International Disaster Assistance.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment.)

17. APPROVED BY

Signature: *James R. Shippard*
Name: James R. Shippard

Title: Director, Office of Near East/North African Affairs

Date Signed

MM DD YY
03 20 81

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

03 20 81

UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

PROJECT PAPER
FY 1981

ITALY: SOUTHERN ITALY EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

APRIL 1981

PROJECT NUMBER 145-001 (81)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523



THE ADMINISTRATOR

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: Italy Name of Project: Southern Italy
Earthquake
Reconstruction
Program

Number of Project: 145-81-01

1. Pursuant to Section 495 B, Italy Relief and Rehabilitation, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Southern Italy Earthquake Reconstruction Program involving planned obligations of not to exceed Forty Five Million, Seven Hundred Sixty Five Thousand United States ("U.S.") Dollars (\$45,765,000) in grant funds over the life of the Project subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the Project.

2. The Project will assist Italy in its reconstruction efforts related to the damage done by the earthquake of November 23, 1980 by financing the cost of reconstruction of school buildings and related facilities together with other services, in Southern Italy including the provinces of Avellino, Potenza and Salerno.

3. The Project Agreements which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and Services shall have their source, origin and nationality in the United States and Italy except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed on flag vessels of the United States.

b. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement Under Each Project Agreement

Prior to any disbursement or to the issuance by A.I.D. of documentation pursuant to which disbursement will be made under each Project Agreement, the Grantee shall, except as the parties agree

otherwise in writing, furnish to A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D., evidence of (1) free and clear ownership, or the equivalent, by the entity responsible for the school, of a suitable site with access to roads, electricity, water and sewer lines, which site is satisfactory to A.I.D., (2) test borings or other evidence acceptable to A.I.D. that the site meets seismic and other geological requirements and (3) such other conditions precedent as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

c. Special Covenants

The grantees shall covenant (1) to obtain or cause to be obtained all necessary permits, licenses and fees in timely fashion in advance of construction (2) to provide for adequate publicity and signs (3) to provide necessary access roads, utility hookups, landscaping at the Project site or sites and (4) to furnish necessary furniture and equipment for the school facilities constructed by the Project.

The grantees shall furnish such other covenants as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

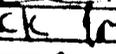
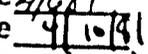
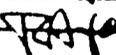
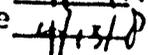
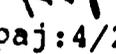
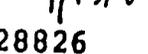


M. Peter McPherson



Date

Clearances:

A-AA/NE: Alfred D. White		Date	
NE/DP: Bradshaw Langmaid		Date	
NE/NENA: James Phippard		Date	
NE/PD: Selig Taubenblatt		Date	
GC/NE: Theodore Cartor		Date	
GC: John Bolton		Date	
PPC/PDPR: John Eriksson		Date	

Drafter: GC/NE: TBCarter: paj: 4/2/81: X28826

SOUTHERN ITALY RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

PROJECT PAPER

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Southern Italy Reconstruction Program

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PROJECT PAPER

ITALY: EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE

I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Grantee: The Government of Italy (GOI), including the Provinces of Avellino, Potenza and Salerno.

B. Implementing Agency: Agency for International Development Washington, D. C. and the A.I.D. Representative Office, Southern Italy.

C. Amount: U.S. \$45.765 million.

D. Project Purpose: To assist Italy in its reconstruction efforts related to the damage done by the November 23, 1980 earthquake that devastated a widespread area in Southern Italy. The project funds the reconstruction of school and related facilities together with other services, in Southern Italy including the Provinces of Avellino, Potenza and Salerno.

E. Project Description To finance the cost of reconstruction of destroyed school buildings in the Avellino, Potenza and Salerno provinces of Southern Italy.

F. Grantee Contribution: The GOI has so far allocated some \$1.3 billion for relief and is considering the appropriation of approximately \$4.7 billion for reconstruction.

The direct Italian contributions to this school reconstruction program will consist of site acquisition; construction of access roads; provision of and hookups for sewerage, water, electricity, and other utilities as needed, and the cost of seismological investigations as required. The direct Italian contribution is estimated at \$9 million.

G. State Dept Views: The Department of State supports this grant and recommends its approval.

H. Statutory Requirements: While Sec. 495 of the FAA exempts the program from usual statutory requirements, the program will provide for adequate planning and cost estimates and prudent expenditure of U.S. Government funds.

I. Recommendations: Approval of a grant of \$45.765 million to finance reconstruction of facilities destroyed by the November 1980 earthquake in Southern Italy.

J. Task Force for Italian Earthquake Reconstruction Program:

NE/NENA:JPhippard (Task Force Coordinator)

NE/NENA/I:KTe11

NE/PD:RBe11

NE/PD:RWithere11

NE/PD:PHolmes

NE/PD:RFedel

NE/DPGDonnelly

NE/GC:JKessler/TCarter

NE/TECH:LReade

SER/CM:FMoncada

AID/Friuli:JSaccheri

EUR/WE:JCreagan

LEG/CLS:TWeihe

II. Project Description

A. Background

On November 23, 1980 at 7:30 p.m., a severe earthquake struck the southern part of the Italian Peninsula. The quake, with its epicenter at Eboli, registered 6.8 on the Richter Scale. It has been characterized as the most devastating disaster to strike Western Europe since World War II. The affected area (approximately 10,000 square miles - an area the size of Maryland) covers Southern Italy north and south of a line running east from the city of Naples to Potenza. (See map at Annex A) This includes the Provinces (i.e., counties) of Naples, Salerno, Avellino, Benevento, Potenza and Caserta in the two Regions (states) of Campania and Basilicata. The city of Naples and the provincial cities of Salerno, Potenza and Avellino were damaged, and outside these urban centers 356 towns and villages, out of a total of 570, were damaged by the initial shock and its numerous aftershocks. Some towns and villages, in whole or in part, were simply flattened. The total population of the affected area is estimated at 4.5 million (or about 10% of the country's population) including the 1.3 million inhabitants of Naples. Major damage, however, was centered in Avellino, Salerno and Potenza Provinces, and it is in these provinces that A.I.D. plans to have its assistance program. The GOI considers these Provinces to be the ones most in need of assistance -- the operational centers of the GOI relief and post-relief program were limited to these Provinces.

The quake killed approximately 3,000 people and injured 7,700. It is

estimated that living quarters for 250-300,000 people were also destroyed. Surveys indicate that roughly 100,000 structures such as schools, houses and public buildings were damaged or demolished. By the end of January 1981, the Italian Government estimated the cost of recovery (repair and reconstruction) would run to some \$18.5 billion.

The U.S. Government's relief assistance to Southern Italy directly following the November 23, 1980 earthquake consisted of:

- Airlift of 2,000 tents and 20,000 blankets.
- Use of six helicopters for survey and relief operations.
- Provision of portable communications sets in remote villages.
- Assistance of a three-member team of electrical power generation technicians and a water supply expert to help assess needs in those areas.

The total cost of this emergency relief assistance was \$4,233,220. U.S. relief efforts were directed by A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.

Immediately after the earthquake the Congress appropriated \$50 million for relief and reconstruction for the victims of the earthquake. Of the \$50 million about \$4.2 million have been used to cover the cost of immediate relief supplies and distribution during the first few weeks after the disaster, leaving a balance of \$45.8 million available for reconstruction.

A Presidential Delegation consisting of Mr. Jeno F. Paulucci, chairman, and Congressmen Silvio O. Conte and Mario Biaggi, Congresswoman Geraldine

Ferrara, Mario M. Cuomo, Lt. Governor, New York State, and persons from the private sector, visited the Italian earthquake area December 13-17. The delegation recommended that the funds available for reconstruction be invested in permanent visible structures such as were built by the U.S. after the 1976 earthquake in the Friuli area of Italy. The delegation also urged the coordination of the very substantial private relief efforts.

In response to a request from the Embassy in Rome, A.I.D. sent a preliminary reconstruction reconnaissance team to Italy in early December. The team visited the earthquake zone and had intensive discussions with GOI officials on the scene, including the Italian Commissioner Extraordinary for Earthquake Relief, the Honorable Giuseppe Zamberletti, Regional and Provincial officials and several mayors. Prior to returning home the group went to Rome to summarize their impressions for U.S. Ambassador Richard N. Gardner, and to brief the Presidential Delegation.

The AID team returned to Italy from January 31 - February 18. The team conveyed to Italian officials Washington's proposal to concentrate U.S. funds on a school reconstruction program. The AID team met with Commissioner Zamberletti and the Presidents of the Provinces of Avellino, Salerno, and Potenza, Regional officials from Campania and Basilicata, numerous mayors and an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome. All expressed their concurrence with the idea of a school reconstruction program. The team spent most of its time touring the affected area, and

based on its investigation on this and the previous trip recommended selection of four towns* where an early beginning of the school reconstruction program could be made.

The earthquake zone in its entirety is a segment of what is called Southern Italy --or Mezzogiorno -- a section of the country traditionally thought of as lagging in modernization and industrialization. However, during the past thirty years this region has been the subject of massive government programs which have changed the Southland's earlier primary role as a supplier of labor and agricultural products. In societal terms, Italians still speak very much of themselves as Northern or Southerners, and in spite of economic progress in the South there is still a marked difference in the economic well-being of the two areas.

B. Project Purpose and Strategy

The purpose of the U.S. aid is to assist the Government of Italy and the Italian people in a tangible, visible way which demonstrates the friendship of the American people for a close ally and its people. This objective was well stated by Ambassador Gardner in his statement before the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

It is important that the U.S. respond to the call for help from Italy. The Italian people and their government stand in the inner circle of America's closest

*It has since been learned that Norway has agreed to provide schools for one of these towns, Caposele, which is thus no longer a candidate for A.I.D. assistance.

friends and allies. Italy has stood with us on issues of common defense, from the strengthening of NATO to a united response on events in Afghanistan and the taking of U.S. hostages in Iran. We, along with Italy's other friends and allies can play only a supporting role in the struggle to overcome this calamity. But it is an important supporting role, even an essential one. Italy has stood by us and I respectfully contend that we must stand by her in this time of need.

In order to meet the humanitarian, foreign policy and other goals of this assistance alternative proposals were measured against the following criteria:

1. Permanence.

The U.S. assistance should be lasting evidence of the friendship of the American people. This was emphasized by the Presidential team, which included some key members of Congress.

2. Visibility.

To provide evidence of this friendship the assistance must be visible. The need for visibility was stressed during Congressional hearings.

3. Humanitarian Impact.

Given the nature of the quake and the concern over basic social needs this is an important criterion.

4. Maximum impact in terms of numbers of beneficiaries.

This relates to the need for visibility and is also important to insure

equity of distribution and widest possible accessibility to benefits and services, thus avoiding charges of favoritism which might arise from activities with limited numbers of beneficiaries.

5. Accountability.

In order to meet the purpose of U.S. assistance it is essential that A.I.D. funds go for the purposes intended. It is equally important that the Italian people perceive that the U.S. assistance does go for the intended purposes--among those talked to by the AID team many were convinced that U.S. reconstruction assistance would not reach the intended beneficiaries.

6. Simplicity of Management.

It is very important that the program be designed so that it can be implemented by a very small management staff. Their attention should not be unnecessarily diverted by having too many individual projects, too many different types of activities or complex procedures. Each different type would require a separate assessment of damage. The effort in designing a program containing two types of assistance would be nearly double that for a program containing only one. Dispersal of management effort in analysis of multiple types of assistance in the early stages of the program would also lead to delay in getting the overall program moving. Different types of assistance would also require dealing with different governmental entities, with all that implies for educating each regarding AID project procedures. Each type would also require the AID management team learning its peculiar legal and administrative requirements as well as learning something about its technical aspects. Clearly, therefore, there are management efficiencies in concentration.

C. Project Activities and Outputs

Based on the above criteria and as a result of discussions with Italian Government officials at all levels and intensive tours of the earthquake zone, A.I.D. has decided to focus its assistance on the reconstruction of destroyed* schools, using permanent, traditional structures. It was the observation of the A.I.D. team which visited Italy shortly after the earthquake that of the various types of social infrastructure in the area, school buildings received the most damage. Their reconstruction would have substantial impact on a major percentage of the population, particularly when considering that numbers of new beneficiaries would be entering the schools each year. These schools will be permanent, and because of the interest in education, highly visible. There is considerable concern in the area that lack of adequate school facilities over the long run as a result of earthquake damage would stimulate emigration, further weakening the economic base of the area. It should also be noted that there is a really humanitarian impact to school reconstruction, given education's role as an important social need. Finally, the management concerns discussed above dictated that, initially at least, the program should focus only on schools and not on two or more different types of activities.

*As used in this paper "destroyed" means any school which suffered sufficient structural damage such that it is not repairable or only repairable at prohibitive cost.

It is estimated that approximately \$45.8 million remaining from the \$50 million originally appropriated would finance a total of 12 schools containing approximately 290 classrooms plus necessary gymnasiums, libraries, offices, clinics, cafeterias and other space. Built-in furnishings would also be financed under the AID grant.

As a result of the observations and analysis of the A.I.D. Team in December and February three locations have been proposed for AID-funded school reconstruction. These are Sant 'Angelo dei Lombardi in Avellino Province, Pescopagano in Potenza Province and Nocera Inferiore in Salerno Province. These are the three Provinces most affected by the earthquake. The criteria used for selecting these towns, a description of the schools in each town proposed for reconstruction, and an analysis of how each town meets the criteria is contained in Section III below. That section also contains a section on how the balance of the towns will be selected.

D. Other Activities That Were Considered For AID Assistance

1. Shelter

This has been the immediate concern of officials on the national and local level. Immediately after the earthquake Zamberletti pushed for rapid completion of around 5000 permanent housing units already under construction, primarily in Avellino and Salerno provinces. As of the end of the A.I.D. team's December visit 22,000 caravans had been provided. Procurement of 5,000 more caravans and 2,900 containers (30 square meter metal boxes fitted out for living) was planned. Subsequently, the GOI announced the commercial procurement of 20,000 containers.

In its discussions with the President of Italy, the President of the

Italian Senate and Zamberletti the U.S. Presidential Delegation advised the GOI that it did not consider residences to be an appropriate area for U.S. reconstruction assistance.

The people living in the quake zone are acutely aware of the Sicily mid-60's earthquake experience in which numbers of people were placed in Quonset huts, boxcars and caves and are still there. Thus they are leery of prefab housing which may end up as permanent shelter. The issue of housing--both temporary and permanent--has been highly political in Italy. Efforts to relocate victims into touristic homes, apartments and hotels brought a storm of protest from the owners of these facilities. This temporary relocation plan as well as government statements that many villages should be permanently relocated brought strong resistance from villagers. Several mayors told the A.I.D. team that there was no possibility of their villagers accepting relocation.

Housing is likely to continue to be a very politically sensitive subject. This and other problems make it an unlikely candidate for A.I.D. assistance:

--Number of Beneficiaries. The funding available for reconstruction would finance 1,000 - 2,000 homes, with 5 - 10,000 beneficiaries. This is far fewer than could be beneficiaries of public structures such as schools.

--Equity of distribution. Because the U.S. could only finance a very small proportion of the total number of housing units requiring reconstruction there is a danger that the allocation of houses might not be

performed in an equitable manner. It would be difficult, if not impossible to control the allocation process.

--Visibility. This would be lacking since individual homes would not be identified as being funded with U.S. assistance. Housing projects or "American Villages" would require relocation, involving the U.S. in that issue.

--Accountability. This could be a problem if U.S. funds were used to make loans or to fund materials.

--GOI view. The GOI is moving to meet the need for housing. When told that the Presidential Delegation did not think residences to be appropriate for U.S. assistance, GOI officials agreed.

2. Physical Infrastructure

In the area in which it travelled the A.I.D. team found the physical infrastructure to be generally in good shape. Problems at the village level seemed to be under control and being handled by the appropriate organization. There were press reports that in other areas some water and sewerage systems were damaged. One problem with A.I.D. involvement in reconstruction of water and sewerage facilities would be lack of visibility.

3. Health Facilities

The team saw two partially destroyed hospitals, one totally destroyed and some destroyed ambulatorios (walk-in clinics). There were reports of substantial damage to this sector in other areas, although it was not clear how much of this damage was to public institutions. There appears to be a large number of private ambulatorios.

Assuming there are a sufficient number of damaged health facilities to warrant A.I.D. financing (as appears likely to be the case) this might have been a good sector for A.I.D. assistance. There is a clear humanitarian impact. There would be a maximum number of beneficiaries, and an equity of distribution since in any given area public health facilities are potentially available to all residents. However, because of management concerns, discussed elsewhere in this paper, the NE Bureau concluded that it should focus its efforts on only one activity, schools.

4. Old age Homes

No old age homes were observed, damaged or otherwise. The press reported a large one in Naples which collapsed some time after the quake, apparently from an aftershock. When asked, one mayor indicated that an old age home had been planned in his town but not yet funded. Since the AID team returned to the U.S. in February it was reported that an Assessore in the Basilicata Regional government proposed that an old-age home be built in Potenza.

The cultural setting is somewhat different in Southern Italy than in the Friuli, where seven old age homes were funded by A.I.D. In Southern Italy family ties are extremely close, and old people remain with their family throughout their lives. Ties to one's own plot of ground and one's own home are very strong--people don't want to leave unless they feel forced to emigrate. Nevertheless, there may be a problem with old people who have lost their families in Italy and are unable to emigrate. If in fact there is a need here it will probably become apparent as Italian officials develop their assessment of needs.

5. Commercial Buildings

Numerous small shops were destroyed with adverse effects on the economic base of many towns and villages.

One means of assisting in this area would be provision of loan funds to existing banks for relending to small or small and medium enterprises. There are several problems with this type of assistance. A major drawback would be lack of visibility -- there would be no enduring monument evidencing the friendship of the people of the U.S. Secondly, once U.S. assistance takes the form of funds (rather than projects) there would be a critical problem of accountability. Also, this type of program would not have the humanitarian impact that others would.

6. Agriculture

In Murro Lucano the Municipal Assessore Agricoltura (agriculture advisor) expressed considerable concern that destruction of shelter could result in many farm animals not lasting the winter. This destruction of resources, he feared, could lead to farmer migration and consequent erosion of the agricultural base, which is an integral part of the area's economy. It now appears that some of the "containers" being purchased commercially by the GOI are being used for animal shelter.

Longer term assistance to the agricultural sector might be possible in the context of overall plans which the GOI or its subdivisions may develop for reconstruction of the affected agricultural areas. So far such a plan has not been forthcoming from the central government. The Assessore Agricoltura for Basilicata Region (Regional Minister of

Agriculture) discussed with AID/W some ideas he has on reconstruction, particularly in the area of livestock (swine husbandry, sheep and goats) and fisheries. These proposals seemed to relate to the need for planning and technical assistance in the agricultural sector of the South and not to specific needs relating to earthquake reconstruction. At a meeting between the Assessore and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Acting Secretary Williams) it was proposed that USDA send a technical team to the area to assess the need for technical assistance in the livestock area. USDA apparently has some funds for this purpose. Under a "Strategy for Cooperation" program they have some ongoing activities in Italy which might be refocussed on earthquake cooperation. A.I.D. met with USDA to be briefed on USDA's plans for the area.

In general there is no clear idea as to what damage there has been to the agricultural sector as a result of the earthquake. Given the longstanding efforts to promote the economic development of the Messogiorno there are likely to be extant numerous unfunded proposals for that area's agricultural development.

E. GOI, USG, other donor and private activities

1. GOI Activities and Organization.

The Italian Government assigned 25,000 military troops, 8,000 firemen and 4,000 police to relief activities in addition to thousands of volunteers. Many stayed on to assist in the post-emergency rubble clearing, building razing, food distribution and other activities.

The Government also provided equipment and supplies of all types including, most importantly, caravans and pre-fab living units for the homeless to use through the winter. Pre-fabs are also being provided for use as temporary schools and other public facilities. Funding is being provided to local areas to meet some of the more urgent repair requirements. A total of \$1.3 billion has been made available for relief and \$4.7 billion is proposed for reconstruction.

The GOI divided its earthquake assistance program into three phases. The first was for emergency relief, the second was post-emergency relief, including large scale procurement of container-type pre-fabs, and the third is reconstruction. Commissioner Zamberletti was appointed to direct the GOI efforts in the first two phases. He has his headquarters in Naples, and has divided his organization into three provincial operations centers (COP) in the towns of Avellino, Potenza and Salerno. Each COP has representatives of the military, the Vigili de Fuoco (the national fire organization), various police organizations, utility representatives, the Automobile Club of Italy (responsible for caravans), and trade union representatives. The area of each COP is divided into several COSs (sector operations center) with similar representation. The AID team visited the three COPs and a number of COSs.

As of the time the AID team left Italy the central government still had under consideration the question of how it would organize for and fund reconstruction.

2. Other Donor Activities

Foreign governments, public international organizations, and foreign private organizations also responded. West Germany and Switzerland sent military units to assist in relief operations and rubble

clearance as well as equipment and supplies. The European Economic Community provided cash and food supplies and will make a large loan for reconstruction. Eleven other countries, in addition to the U.S., Germany and Switzerland, provided assistance to the relief effort and several have indicated they will help with reconstruction. What is known to date about other donor assistance is at Annex B.

3. U.S. Government and U.S. private activities

The U.S. Government responded promptly to Italy's call for help, supplying 2000 tents, 20,000 blankets, and six helicopters for use in reconnaissance and relief operations. The U.S. also provided water trailers, tent stoves, portable communications equipment, and trucks. Over 130 U.S. paratroopers assisted in erecting tents and in conducting life-saving relief operations. All told U.S. relief efforts have cost over \$4.2 million.

U.S. private organizations have been providing assistance in a wide variety of forms from cash donations to used clothes to volunteer services. Among the groups responding to the disaster are the Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Save the Children Federation, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Baptist World Alliance, and many Italian American groups such as the Italian Charities of America. It would be difficult to arrive at a meaningful total dollar amount for the assistance provided by private U.S. organizations and individuals. These groups have continued their activities, providing shelter, food, medical assistance, and care for the elderly, etc. A list of Voluntary Agency activities is in Annex C. Some examples of these activities are:

American Red Cross. The ARC has raised approximately \$900,000. It is assisting the Italian Red Cross which has a \$10 million program to erect 30 social assistance centers in prefabs, to serve the elderly with social and educational programs and with sanitary units.

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. AJJDC has raised \$109,000 and is assisting the Italian Red Cross with its program.

Catholic Relief Services. CRS has raised over \$8 million and has a wide range of programs including cash grants to the aged, construction of two community day-care centers, reconstruction of cooperatives, modular home construction and loans to tradesmen.

Salvation Army. They have raised \$148,000 for relief supplies, a mobile canteen to feed 15,000 persons and medical care. They are also considering a \$9 million project to erect prefab homes for 600 families in Brienza and Braide, as well as two community centers.

Save the Children Federation. SCF has raised \$128,000 for various projects in conjunction with AIPI, its Italian associate agency. Under consideration are three community children's centers (one is already being built) and a \$1 million rehabilitation center.

Southern Baptist Convention. SBC has allocated \$318,000 for general relief, an emergency feeding program in Senerchia and a mobile kitchen van.

The Presidential Delegation which went to Italy immediately after the earthquake recommended that the White House call a meeting of the U.S. private organizations to discuss ways to make the most effective use of private funds, of which large amounts are still being collected. Vice President Mondale called a meeting on January 9, attended by all the major Volags and Italian American organizations. Transition officials attended

this meeting and indicated that the interest in the coordination activities of the private groups would be continued in the new Administration. The consensus of the meeting was to form a coordinating group for communication and sharing of information and ideas. The new entity is called IDEA (Italian Disaster Earthquake Assistance). Part of its function will be to compile lists of funding proposals which will assist the smaller organizations identify uses for their funds and get credit for their contributions. The information sharing will be designed to avoid duplication of effort. IDEA will not be a fund raising organization nor will it have operating functions.

F. Previous USG Earthquake Reconstruction Activities in Italy

The USG provided a total of \$53 million in assistance for relief and reconstruction activities after the two earthquakes in Friuli, Northern Italy in May and September 1976. A description of that program is at Annex D. A number of valuable lessons may be drawn from the experience in the Friuli program and these have been woven into the design of the Southern Italy program. There are of course contrasts between the programs and these too have been considered.

III. Project Analyses

A. Damage to Schools.

In order to go directly to the towns with destroyed schools, the AID team sought to obtain a school damage assessment from the GOI. In addition the team sought as much information as possible on the school system generally, including size of the school system, trends in school population by commune and information regarding which levels of government had responsibility for planning and allocation of resources for

construction, and for funding operating and staffing different types of schools.

With respect to school damage Comnr. Zamberletti advised the team that he had a person (Mr. DeLeo) on his staff who was responsible for collecting information on school damage and who would be involved in allocation of central government resources available for schools. DeLeo provided us with a list of all the towns in the area that had requested pre-fab schools. This was useful in selecting towns to visit that would most likely have heavy school damage, although it was found later that many requests for prefabs from the coastal industrial areas were not based on schools being damaged or destroyed, but occupied by the homeless. DeLeo advised the team that the Provincial governments were responsible to Zamberletti for collecting damage information on schools and advising of needs. The Team visited each of the Province Presidents and obtained a list of destroyed schools from two of them (see Annex E).

The team was also provided a substantial amount of other information relating to damaged schools and the school system generally, but it was uneven in quality, often contained large gaps and frequently was not adequately disaggregated. Determining whether schools listed as "damaged" were repairable or not was often difficult, and even when such a judgement had been made by local authorities the Team double-checked by personal inspection. The Team found that much of the damage involved classrooms located in rented quarters, rather than school buildings per se, and that some schools were listed as unusable as much because they had not been suitable even before the earthquake as because of actual earthquake damage. Thus the team insisted on inspecting any buildings asserted to have been destroyed.

Based on the lists provided by provincial authorities in Potenza Province there are a total of approximately 21 schools with 143 classrooms destroyed. Based on reconstruction using permanent structures built to the highest GOI seismic standards the replacement cost of these schools would be \$24 million. Potenza suffered the least overall damage of the three provinces. In Avellino Province a total of 24 schools with 322 classrooms were listed as destroyed. These would have an estimated replacement cost of \$54 million. A list of destroyed schools was not available from Salerno Province, but the replacement cost probably approaches that of Avellino Province.

There was no estimate available of repairable damage to schools. This could well exceed the cost of replacing destroyed schools. Commr. Zamberletti has made small amounts of money available for some of the most immediate repairs such as shoring. However, a major school repair program appears to be awaiting appropriation of reconstruction assistance funding by the central government.

B. Criteria for Selection of School Reconstruction Projects.

In developing recommendations of schools to be reconstructed with AID funding the AID team developed the following criteria:

1. Damage. The community suffered substantial damage in the earthquake. Projects will be limited to the three heavily damaged provinces, Avellino, Salerno and Potenza.

2. Economic base. The community appears to have an adequate economic base for continued viable existence. Judgments based on this criterion were necessarily rough but it soon became apparent that some communities clearly had the economic base to come back and that others were not so well endowed. Some communities were already on a downward trajectory, which is likely to continue after the earthquake.

3. Managerial talent. The Mayor and relevant Assessor appear to have adequate management skills and a strong interest in reconstruction and would be likely to cooperate actively with AID to insure timely and successful implementation, including provision of non-AID-financed inputs.

4. Destroyed schools. Because of the large number of destroyed schools and the obvious relative need represented by such a school, only destroyed schools were considered for reconstruction.

5. Priority. The school is a, but not necessarily the, priority need as expressed by the community and/or the province.

6. AID Management Concern - School size. To avoid the management problems inherent in a large number of activities spread out over a large and difficult terrain, the school should be of sufficient size so that in total we construct only approximately 12 structures, e.g. an average of somewhat less than \$4 million per school. The replacement school would normally be a minimum of 15 classrooms. This may require consolidating two or more different schools on the same site. Consolidation is discussed further below. At the same time no commune should receive a disproportionate share of the assistance.

7. Visibility. The project should provide adequate visibility for the USG earthquake effort. This does not just involve physical visibility, but the willingness of the community administration to cooperate in obtaining appropriate publicity for the USG effort. There should be a reasonable distribution of schools in the three most affected provinces.

C. Schools Proposed for Reconstruction.

1. Selection Process.

The process of selecting schools for AID funded reconstruction consists of several steps:

a. Initial selection. The AID team has visited sixteen communities in the earthquake area. Selection of communi to visit was based on whatever evidence was available, including the lists of damaged schools, which indicated the extent of damage in these communi. The team inspected damaged or destroyed schools in 13 of these communi. Based on the above criteria the team selected the four communi listed below for further A.I.D. consideration.

b. Consultations. The next step is for the AID Representative to advise Comnr. Zamberletti, Regional officials, the relevant Province President and the relevant mayor (in that order) that we are considering financing a school in the named commune. (If the GOI establishes another reconstruction coordinating mechanism, that should be advised also.) Prior to final agreement, the relevant authorities (see discussion on Italian School System below) and A.I.D. will have to agree on the school or schools to be reconstructed, on any issues which may arise out of consolidation, and on the size of the school to be constructed, based on school population. There may also be other types of information which AID/SI (Southern Italy) will require.

They will be advised that the entity responsible for the school will be responsible for providing the site, including the funding for acquisition if necessary. They will also be advised that we will need to analyze any geological survey data available and that we may wish to make our own geological analyses. If this data is not available by the time the project agreement is otherwise ready for signature there will be

a CP requiring that A.I.D. be satisfied with the geological stability of the commune and of the school site.

At this point there should be an immediate start on site selection by the Province or commune. A.I.D. approval of the site will be a CP. There should be a formal letter from the Province and commune requesting AID reconstruction of the school agreed upon.

c. Project Agreement Signing. This will constitute the final step in the selection process.

2. Schools Proposed.

During the December and February trips the AID team met with officials of sixteen communi and inspected the schools in thirteen of them. The Team proposed initial selection of four (later three) communities in which to start the program:

a. Sant 'Angelo dei Lombardi.

Sant 'Angelo is in the Irpina, probably the worst hit area. It suffered damage to 95% of its structures. It is a town of 5250 population (12/79), a slight gain over the 1974 figure. In an area of net emigration even a small population gain is notable. It was an economically viable community before the earthquake and given its vigorous municipal administration and the fact that it is the provincial administrative center for the Irpina area of Avellino Province, it appears likely to continue as an economically viable area. One element of its economic base, a 150 bed hospital, was destroyed and the town is actively seeking assistance for its reconstruction. The role of the town as an administrative center would give a project added visibility as would the hospital (which drew patients from a wide area) if it is rebuilt. The Team was impressed with the

quality of the municipal administration. There is a vigorous, take-charge acting mayor (the mayor died in the earthquake) and an able group of Assessori who appear to work well as a team. The Assessore for Public Education seemed particularly effective.

The school proposed for reconstruction is a 15 room junior high school. This was a new school which the AID engineer verified as having suffered structural damage, and it will have to be rebuilt.

The team was also informed that a Technical Institute was destroyed. However, the team was not able to inspect it and it did not appear on the Avellino Province list of destroyed schools. It should be investigated further to determine whether, if in fact destroyed, it should be part of a consolidated package for Sant 'Angelo.

The municipality proposed that AID build a new school of artistic restoration, which would also include training in ceramics, clay and wood-work as well as vocational training in industrial arts and handicrafts. The genesis of this idea was the great concern over the many works of art, sculpture and literature which were damaged in the earthquake. The new school would include proper storage facilities for these works.

Since this was not a replacement school the team had little basis on which to judge the need. Furthermore, the extent of damage to existing schools provides more than enough possible AID projects.

b. Caposele.

The AID team visited Caposele in December and was impressed with the vigor and dedication of the mayor. Caposele is in Avellino Province and was estimated to have suffered damage to 85% of its structures. However, it has since been learned that the Norwegians plan to

provide heavy prefabs to replace all the schools destroyed in Caposele. Therefore, Caposele is no longer considered a candidate for AID assistance.

c. Pescopagano.

The team visited Pescopagano, a town of 3400 people in Potenza, in December. While Potenza Province as a whole did not suffer as much damage as Avellino or Salerno, there were communities such as Pescopagano which suffered heavy damage. It was estimated that 90% of the structures suffered some damage and that 2000 people had lost their homes. This town looked like a good candidate to come back economically after the earthquake. A major regional bank has its headquarters here and commerce seemed active despite the severe disruption of the earthquake. The mayor seemed very effective and this judgment appeared to be borne out by the very active rubble-clearing program, one of the most active we saw in that early period after the earthquake. The mayor was very knowledgeable and articulate about the needs of the town and was very interested in cooperating with AID. As a school and banking center for the area there should be good visibility for an AID project.

The destroyed schools proposed to be considered for reconstruction in Pescopagano are:

	<u>Classrooms</u>
Kindergarten	2
Elementary	11
Junior High	6
Professional Institute (Industrial and artisanal arts)	3

There could well be a problem with consolidating all these different types of schools. This will have to be worked out between AID/SI and the relevant authorities.

d. Nocera Inferiore.

Nocera is a town of 50, 848 (1974 census) in Salerno Province. It is located off the autostrada in the densely populated industrial belt between Salerno and Naples. While the percentage of damaged structures in Nocera (40%) was not as great as some other places (e.g. Sant 'Angelo dei Lombardi 95%) the total damage was substantially larger. Nocera appeared to be a very poor area but unlike some of the smaller isolated mountain villages there didn't appear to be any doubt of the continuing economic viability of the town.

The AID team picked Nocera to visit because of the very high requirement which it showed for pre-fab schools. While some of this requirement was for schools that were occupied, by the homeless, Nocera in fact suffered a large amount of damage to schools. The AID team was particularly impressed with the municipal administration in Nocera. On very short notice they brought together a complete range of people who provided us with comprehensive information. By the time of our arrival, the Assessore for public education had produced a listing of schools and their post-earthquake status which was very detailed and most useful. They gave us a comprehensive tour of destroyed schools in which we saw what we had to see without wasting time. In Nocera the following schools were listed as destroyed:

Elementary: 10-12 classrooms in various rented buildings

Junior High School: 22 classrooms

Technical Institute (Commercial training): 26 classrooms

Professional Institute for Industrial and Artisanal (IPSIA)
courses: 6 classrooms

The team proposed that AID reconstruct the Technical Institute, which the AID engineer verified as structurally damaged. It also

proposed that consideration be given to including the ?PSIA--if the two can be consolidated on the same site. The Technical Institute was the first priority of the town because of the practical training it provides to meet the increased demands of industry, including in the area of computers. The Technical Institute is also attractive because it draws students from an area of 18 towns, giving it wide visibility. Because of a good bus and train system Nocera can adequately serve this large area. (Annex E provides details on population and school statistics of the selected communities.)

Another town which might be a candidate for AID assistance is Lioni, in Avellino Province near Sant 'Angelo dei Lombardi. It is a town of 6,286 population, an increase since 1974. It suffered serious damage, with an estimate of 90% of its structures damaged. It has a strong economic base, and is a regional railway center.

The AID team had two reasons for deferring a recommendation of Lioni. First, it was not clear that the municipal administration was prepared to participate in the program. Second, the Acting Mayor indicated that they were seriously considering using heavy prefabs to meet their permanent schooling needs. Thus, further investigation will be required to determine whether Lioni is an appropriate candidate for assistance.

D. Selecting towns for the balance of the Program.

The lists of destroyed schools provided by Avellino and Potenza provinces will provide a basis for visits to additional towns in those provinces. Hopefully Salerno Province will have provided a similar list by the time the AID Representative arrives. In the absence of such a list, the list of towns requesting prefab schools provides some basis for selecting towns to visit, although that method takes substantially more time.

The AID Representative's decision to select additional towns for school projects, will be supported by a written justification based on the criteria in III B above.

Discussions and negotiations with the Provincial Presidents and Mayors regarding the schools already proposed for reconstruction may well provide good experience for the effort to select additional towns.

E. Technical Feasibility.

The major technical aspect of the program will be to insure the geological feasibility of the sites for the AID schools. Comnr. Zamberletti has a team which is making geological surveys throughout the area, and he has promised to make these available to us. These will be of a general nature regarding the overall seismic stability of individual towns, with recommendations as to seismic standards for future construction and probably with comments on the general stability of the area which would be used to help the Government determine whether relocation may be necessary.

Once sites are picked for specific school projects AID will analyze test borings of these sites to ascertain their geological stability. The communi will be required to have test borings run on sites unless they have already been done by Zamberletti's geological testing team. A.I.D. may wish to supplement these with its own borings or those done by the A/E consultant. Construction specifications will be based on the highest GOI seismic standards, which are adequate according to the AID/Friuli Engineer.

Other technical considerations in the selection of sites will be the adequacy of access roads and of electric, water and sewer lines. The local governments will be responsible for providing these, including the hookups to the schools.

It appears that local construction firms, labor and materials would be adequate for these projects. However, AID/SI will need to develop more information on this. The demands of other reconstruction projects will affect this assessment.

F. Economic Feasibility

In examining the economic feasibility of the earthquake reconstruction program one must keep in mind one of the key project goals: providing permanent and visible symbols of the friendship of the American people for the Italian people. To meet this goal the program will pay particular attention to excellence and simplicity of design and adherence to GOI seismic standards. Based on the Friuli experience excellence of design, encompassing simplicity and functionality can result in substantial cost savings in the design work itself and in later construction. AID will give preference to reconstruction of larger rather than smaller schools, and to consolidate schools where appropriate. Italian law requires schools to have facilities for auditoriums, gymnasiums, libraries, offices and eating. Building larger schools, including consolidated ones, and thereby spreading the cost of corollary facilities over a larger classroom base provides more efficient project design. Thus, within the overall framework discussed at the beginning of this paragraph these types of schools should provide the best cost alternatives for this program.

Since the project will consist of reconstruction of previously existing schools recurrent costs should be roughly the same, in real terms. New buildings may be less costly to maintain initially, particularly since attention will be given to maintenance-free design. The new buildings should also be more energy efficient. The Friuli experience

indicates that there is not a problem in getting the Ministry of Education to maintain an adequate level of support for recurrent costs.

G. Administrative Feasibility.

1. Need for AID Control.

The nature of the earthquake program itself as well as the environment in which it will operate dictate a large measure of AID control over individual projects. The symbolism of the individual projects as evidence of U.S. friendship requires that AID closely monitor design for excellence, and construction for timeliness and adherence to specifications. In seeking visibility, the appearance of the product takes on great importance.

Another important reason for U.S. control is the Italian law requiring escalation clauses in all public sector construction contracts. The incentive under this law is for construction contractors to delay project completion. Such delays and unpredictable escalation costs would not facilitate prompt and cost effective execution of A.I.D.'s program. The law can be avoided through use of direct AID contracts or contracts of a non-public intermediary. Finally, the context in which the program will operate makes it important for AID to maintain very close accountability.

2. AID Implementation Organizations.

The numbers and skills of resident AID personnel required to implement the proposed program (including exercising the necessary controls) are spelled out in Section V-A-2.

3. Intermediary.

Use of the Alpini in the Friuli, a widely respected, trusted and non-political organization, brought a large measure of social acceptability to the program and the individual projects. This in turn was

responsible for favorable publicity and resulting visibility. Significant management savings were not a goal, as A.I.D. expected to exert essentially the same degree of control and oversight of design and construction with or without an intermediary.

The AID Team examined several possible alternatives for use as an intermediary in the South. These were the Navy Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), the Alpini, the Vigili Di Fuoco (National fire fighting organization), ISPREDIL (a non-profit organization for promotion of social building initiatives) and the American Chamber of Commerce. None of these organizations appeared to be appropriate for the Southern Italy program.

As was the case with the Friuli the right intermediary could bring important benefits to the program. One of the first tasks of the A.I.D. representative will be to continue the search for an appropriate organization. However, if one is not found the management function performed by the Alpini could be handled by contractor assistance. In analyzing possible intermediaries it will be important for AID/SI to balance the potential cost of such an organization against the perceived benefits.

4. Italian Government Organization -- General.

The Italian system of government is described in some detail in Annex F. Italy has a very centralized government, in the form of a parliamentary system. An attempt was made at decentralization through creation of the Regional governments in 1970. There are 20 Regions, which are subdivided into provinces, which are subdivided into *comuni* (municipalities). The Regions in fact have not exercised the powers which in theory they have been granted. In delegating authority for developing

needs and budgets for prefabs (including those for schools) Comnr. Zamberletti went directly to the provinces, not to the Regions.

One interesting facet of the Italian government is that the parliamentary system is used at all levels. At the local level each commune has a council, popularly elected, which in turns elects the Giunta (composed of aldermen, called "assessori") and the Mayor. If the ruling party on the council has a slim majority or is a minority party there may be a coalition government which is a microcosm of the type of coalition governments which have governed Italy in the post-war years.

School construction in Italy is funded by the central government, based on requests sent through the communi, provinces and regions. A 1975 law gave responsibility for the programming of new school construction to the regions, with the approval of the interested communi and provinces. The numbers of schools programmed at any given time however, are more than can be financed with resources made available by the central government. It was not clear how priorities are developed for the allocation of these limited resources and who, if anyone, has ultimate responsibility for that allocation.

The construction and administration of certain "superior" schools, scientific lyceums and technical institutes, are the responsibility of the provinces. The communi are responsible for construction and administration of the other types of superior schools (high schools and vocational schools) and for all types of "inferior" schools (kindergartens, elementary and junior high schools). Each commune is entitled to have its own inferior schools, there is no consolidation of these schools among communi. Superior schools normally serve a number of communi. (See Annex G - Organization of Italian School System)

5. Relationship of GOI organizations to AID implementation.

To date AID coordination of its activities with the central government has been with Comnr. Zamberletti. He has asked that we continue to consult him until he phases out in June. Coordination would then be with whatever organization may be established by the central government. A.I.D. would of course advise Zamberletti and/or a new organization, of the towns selected for projects, before advising the province and commune.

On a regional level A.I.D. has consulted with the President of the Basilicata Region as well as with the Assessore for planning and an official involved in education. A.I.D. has also consulted with the Assessore for public education of the Campania Region. While the Regions do not appear to have a major role in reconstruction, they should nevertheless be advised of AID's plans.

The provincial administration will play a role in implementation of AID projects. Their concurrence for construction of province managed schools is required. The province, in conjunction with the commune in which the school is located, will have to provide the land for these schools, arrange necessary licences and permits and arrange for utility hookups. The commune will have these responsibilities with respect to commune schools. Both the province and commune will be involved in meetings when the concept drawings are presented for comment by A.I.D., with the assistance of the architect.

Given the responsibilities of the commune, the management capability of the mayor and his assessori will be very important in assuring smooth project implementation. It was for this reason that the AID team used commune management capability as an important criterion in project identification.

The split jurisdiction between the provinces and the communi over different types of schools will affect the consolidation of schools. Consolidation of different types of inferior schools in the same commune (e.g. combining an elementary school and a junior high school) should not present a problem. Consolidating inferior schools from different communi is not possible -- each commune is legally entitled to its own inferior schools. Combining an inferior school with a provincial superior school, or combining a commune superior school with a provincial one could present a problem, depending on the location, as clear agreement would have to be reached on jurisdictional lines within the school between the communal and provincial administration. Initially there were some bureaucratic complaints by lower level school administrators about such a consolidation in Friuli, but this appears to have worked out. The provincial and commune authorities would probably accept such a consolidation, but it would be necessary to plan carefully and consult with school administrators to take into consideration their jurisdictional concerns, if possible. They should be brought into the planning process from the beginning. Combining two different types of superior schools under the same entity would probably not be a problem, but if two different administrations were involved it would be important to involve each in the planning.

Communi and provinces will be requested to appoint liaison persons to assist in coordinating the AID program and obtaining necessary approvals or other input from other officials.

IV. Financial Plan

A. Cost Estimate--USG Funding

Based on the experience in Friuli and discussions with architects and contractors regarding current costs, the AID/Friuli engineer

has provided a cost estimate of 100 million Italian lira per classroom for construction of a permanent, traditional, medium to large school to high seismic standards, which cost also includes allocation for corollary facilities such as a gymnasium, library, offices, auditorium and eating facilities. Based on the current exchange rate \$1 = approximately 1000 lira, that equals \$100,000 per classroom at current prices. In order to determine total cost over time an inflation factor must be added. Inflation in Italy runs 20-22% per year, but part of this is reflected in an improving exchange rate for the dollar. A dollar inflation rate of 15% per year has been assumed as shown below, which shows expenditures assumed at one-third of the total per year over two years starting one year from now. Also based on the Friuli experience 6% has been added for architectural fees and 1½% for construction supervision, rounded to 8%. Cost of an intermediary is estimated at 5%, again based on the Friuli experience. A contingency factor of 15% has also been added. Based on these assumptions the \$45.8 million now available would fund approximately 12 schools containing 270 classrooms.

Per classroom:

construction cost as of 1/81:	\$100,000
inflation 1/3 @ 15%	5,000
inflation 1/3 @ 30%	10,000
inflation 1/3 @ 45%	<u>15,000</u>
	130,000
Architect & Engineering 8%	10,400
Intermediary 5%	<u>6,500</u>
	<u>146,900</u>

Contingency 15%	<u>22,035</u>
	\$168,935 per classroom

B. Host Government Contribution

The local contribution will consist of land, soil borings, access road improvements, utilities and hookups, partial landscaping, all free-standing furniture and books.

Based on the Friuli experience the AID/Friuli engineer has estimated that the costs of the above items will be on an average of 25 million lira per classroom. Based on the current rate of exchange that would be the equivalent of \$25 thousand. The largest part of the local expenditure will be for land which will be a front end cost. Adding 15% for inflation and 15% for contingencies, the estimated local contribution per classroom would be:

Per classroom	\$25,000
Inflation 15%	<u>3,750</u>
	28,750
Contingency 15%	<u>4,313</u>
	\$ 33,063 per classroom

Based on a program of 270 classrooms the total local contribution would be approximately \$9 million.

C. Total Project Cost

USG Contribution	\$45.8 million
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Local Contribution	<u>9.0</u>
Total	\$54.8

V. Implementation Plan

A. Implementing Agent

A primary concern is that this reconstruction project be implemented as quickly and as responsibly as possible. This PP posits two potential implementation methodologies:

1. Italian intermediary - A.I.D. has so far been unable to identify a suitable Italian organization willing and capable of implementing the project. See Section III G.

2. AID Direct - Should no suitable intermediary be found, the project will be implemented by A.I.D. using direct contracts.

The AID USDH staff initially planned for Southern Italy consists of a full-time AID Representative and an engineer. At the beginning of construction in approximately one year another engineer will be required. This staffing level will permit the necessary monitoring of construction sites by AID personnel twice a week routinely and more often when problems arise or special events occur. AID/W Contracting Officer assistance and the Regional Legal Advisor in Tunis will be available for TDY assistance. If no appropriate intermediary can be found additional monitoring and administrative assistance will be required. This assistance might be obtained through a contract with Italian engineers or an engineering firm or with the U.S. A/E consultant.

The AID representative, with appropriate engineering and legal concurrences, will be delegated authority to approve subprojects, plans, specifications, bid documents, bid awards, prequalification decisions, CPs and all other implementation decisions. Authority to approve extension of terminal dates and PACDs and to approve an intermediary will be retained by AID/W.

B. Selection of Projects.

See discussion in Sec. III B, C and D above.

C. Obligation of Funds

1. Negotiation and Execution of Project Agreements

After AID approval of a town for school reconstruction the AID Representative will advise Comnr. Zamberletti (or subsequent central government coordinator) and the Regional authorities and then propose the school to provincial and municipal authorities. The provincial president and the mayor should formally request AID to reconstruct the schools proposed.

A draft project agreement will be prepared, and the AID Representative will present it to the provincial president and the mayors of towns selected in that province. The Tunis RLA will be available to assist the AID Representative in negotiating the project agreements. If no inter

mediary is involved the grant would be to the province, with the mayors co-signing as parties to the agreement. There would be one grant to each province covering all the schools in that province. Subsequent grants to the same province covering different communi would be in the form of an amendment to the original project agreement. If there is an intermediary the grant would be to the intermediary, with the province presidents and mayors co-signing as parties to the agreement. In that case there could be just one agreement covering all provinces, although for publicity reasons it probably would be desirable to have a separate agreement covering each province. The AID Representative may also wish to have Comnr. Zamberletti or successor sign the agreements. This method of having project agreements with the parties directly involved, i.e. the provinces and communi, proved successful in the Friuli program.

Conditions precedent to disbursement would include (1) evidence, satisfactory to A.I.D., that the entity responsible for the school has free and clear ownership of a suitable site satisfactory to A.I.D. with access to roads, electricity water and sewer lines; and (2) evidence satisfactory to AID (including test borings and any reports of the Zamberletti geological teams) that the project site or sites meet seismic and other geological requirements.

A condition precedent or a covenant will be negotiated for each Project Agreement to assure that, prior to the turning over of a school to local authorities, the school will be suitably equipped and furnished.

In addition to A.I.D.'s standard covenants there would be included covenants concerning arrangement for (1) necessary permits, licenses and fees in advance of construction, (2) specific requirements for publicity and signs, and (3) requirements for completing all access roads, utility hookups, and landscaping.

AID will negotiate such other condition precedents and covenants as are necessary to assure the successful completion of each project activity including those covenants necessary to assure proper operation and maintenance of the completion facilities.

AID will set aside a suitable amount (approximately \$6 million) as a contingency against cost overruns (See Section IV-A). These funds will not be obligated under individual project agreements but will be set aside until required. Should the funds not be required for contingencies AID will have on the shelf appropriately sized projects to use the remaining funds.

2. Funds for Design Contract

Since the project agreements will be signed over time, many of them after execution of the design contract, funding for the design contract should not be included in the project agreements. Thus, the design contract will be the obligating document for the amount of the contract.

D. School Design

A.I.D. will contract directly with an American firm to prepare plans, specifications, cost estimates, construction schedules and bid documents for each of the schools to be built. An American firm would be required to have an Italian architect or firm as an affiliate, a subsidiary, joint venturor or subcontractor to meet the Italian legal requirement that an Italian architect sign the drawings. The Italian affiliate would presumably play a major role in the engineering, given a need for knowledge of the Italian architectural environment and Italian standards, codes and legal requirements. The design firm would also assist AID/SI in analyzing and evaluating prequalification information and construction bids, and would periodically monitor construction. While the design will meet Italian national requirements for space, facilities and aseismic construction, the design of each school will be strongly influenced by the site and local aesthetics. All plans, specifications and cost estimates will be subject to approval by the AID engineer. Design expenses are estimated at 6% of construction costs for a total of approximately \$2.5 million.

E. Construction

All construction will be carried out by Italian construction firms using labor and materials generally available in Italy. While no preference will be given, efforts will be made to include participation of construction firms and labor from the earthquake area. Contract awards

will be made on a competitive basis and in accordance with AID rules and regulations. Should an intermediary be found, that organization would contract for construction services under host country contracting procedures. Otherwise, AID will enter into direct contracts for those services. In either case, it is anticipated that interested and "responsible" construction firms will be identified through prequalification and that "lump sum" or "unit price" contracts would be utilized. Contracts will specify that escalation (required under Italian law for contracts of Italian public entities) will not be payable. Contracts will be subject to the law of the District of Columbia.

F. Construction Supervision

In Italy construction supervision must be under a certified "Director of the Works." Some firms have only one such person, who is the only representative of the firm authorized to give approvals. If the firm has several project sites this person must rely on assistants, but the assistants aren't authorized to give approvals. This can result in a situation in which problems arise on the job site and no one with authority is present to handle them. For this reason there could be several persons or firms handling construction supervision, with no firm permitted more work than, in the opinion of A.I.D., it can comfortably handle.

The contract with the A/E consultant will permit A.I.D., at its option, to require the consultant to subcontract for supervision. By keeping this as an option only, A.I.D. may determine later to have an intermediary contract for their services or, if necessary, to contract direct.

G. Grant Disbursement

Again, the method of disbursing the grant will depend closely upon whether a suitable intermediary can be found. If one is identified, A.I.D. could either make a mobilization advance to the intermediary and reimburse it for payments made to the construction contractor or pay the contractor through direct letters of commitment. If direct contracts are used A.I.D. would pay the construction contractor through direct letters of commitment. In either case, letters of commitment would provide for a mobilization advance.

H. Terminal Dates

The time for meeting conditions precedent to disbursement will depend primarily on the status of the specific site and the time, if any, needed to acquire it. However, because site acquisition delays would delay the overall program, no more than six months will normally be provided to meet conditions precedent.

The Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD), the date by which the last school building covered by a Project Agreement is completed will be April 30, 1985.

This would permit approximately one and one-half years for actual construction of each facility, beginning a little over a year from site selection. We will seek to avoid any facilities which require

extensive study or involve time consuming complexities. Given the number of destroyed schools this should be possible. In accordance with A.I.U. regulations, there will be nine months after the PACD to complete all financial transactions.

I. Reports

Given the nature of AID involvement, reporting can be minimized. If an intermediary is used it will provide a simple quarterly report, showing for each project the status of site selection, design or construction, any problems or expected problems, including revised time schedules. In the absence of an intermediary the AID Representative will provide such a report to AID/W.

J. Evaluation

A full scale evaluation is not appropriate given the nature of the program. However within six months after the last school is completed, AID should do an end-of-project report, outlining the compliance with covenants, including particularly those on marking and publicity and providing any comments on the program which would be useful in future earthquake reconstruction efforts.

K. Implementation Schedule

The following is a proposed implementation schedule for the reconstruction program. It assumes that there will be one contract for

design. From item No. 11 on, see below, the events relate to the time elapsed in each individual project from the date the design contract is signed or the project site is identified, whichever comes later. There are certain critical milestones which should be identified. One is execution of the umbrella agreement. Project agreements can't be signed, until that occurs. Another is site selection. Design can't begin until that occurs.

Once sites are selected this schedule should be amended to include project-specific actions such as construction of access roads and utilities, hookup of utilities, various procurement requirements, etc.

	<u>Week</u> (Beginning 3/23/81)
1. AID Rep. in Italy	1
Reviews with GOI status of their review of umbrella agreement and GOI plans for signature	
2. NEAC Review of PP	1
3. Selection of Design Contractor begins --	
CBD notice issued	1
4. Umbrella Agreement signed	2
5. AID Rep. begins negotiation of project agreements (AID Rep-RLA). Formal request(s) for AID assistance received.	3
6. AID Rep begins selection process for additional projects	3
AID Rep. begins preparation for pro ag signing for first project(s), coordinating with AID/W re participation of U. S. based officials at signing.	

7.	A/AID authorizes project	3
8.	AID/W Receives expressions of interest regarding design contract	4
9.	AID/SI office location selected	5
10.	Initial sub-project agreement(s) signed, testing of sites begins	6
11.	EMS TDY in Italy	8
12.	Design contractor selected	10
13.	Design contract signed	14
<u>N.B.</u>	Steps shown below are applicable to each project. First figure is elapsed time from signing of design contract or selection of site, whichever comes <u>later</u> . Figure in parentheses is elapsed time from previous step.	
14.	Concept drawings (3 alternatives) completed and submitted to A.I.D.	10
15.	AID Selection & Approval of Concept Design	12 (2)
16.	Completion of Preliminary design	24 (12)
17.	AID (with A/E) Presentation of Preliminary design to Commune/Province	
	-- Commune/Province provide comments on design and building licenses	27 (3)
18.	Construction Contractor pre-qualification process begins	19
19.	Survey of local construction supervisory capability and cost of services required. Also request cost proposal for supervision of construction from A/E Design firm	32

--	Compare data of survey with cost proposal provided by A/E Design firm	
--	Based on results above, decide whether to exercise option with A/E firm or hire local firm(s) or individuals, legally registered and qualified to provide supervisory services.	35
20.	RFP's for supervisory eng. issued	36
21.	Pre-qualification for construction contractor completed	34
22.	Working drawings and IFB completed and approved by AID/SI, IFB issued	38
23.	Supervisory proposals submitted	40
24.	Sup. Eng. contract signed.	44
25.	Bid opening	46
26.	Bid award, construction contract signed	50
27.	Construction begins	56
28.	Cornerstone Laying Ceremony	60
29.	Construction completed	134
30.	Final inspection and AID acceptance completed and school turned over to Italian authorities	138
31.	Dedication Ceremony. Deed of Property transfer given to Commune/Province authorities	142

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Relief and Other Measures (Public or Private) Taken by Italy and Other Countries.

Italy

- The Government of Italy mobilized over 25,000 defense personnel (22,793 on the ground and about 3,000 for airlift operations). In addition, 8,000 firemen, 4,000 policemen, and thousands of volunteers were brought in to assist.
- Field hospitals were set up in all major areas (including Avellino, Potenza, Eboli) in addition to detached health units and pharmacies.
- One hundred and fifty trailer trucks were sent from Ancona with emergency supplies. Some 78 helicopters and hundreds of pieces of heavy equipment became involved in the rescue operation.
- Convoys of relief supplies, firemen, equipment, etc., moved into the area. The Ministry of Defense alone deployed 1,000 trucks and supplied 3,000 tents.
- The Italian Red Cross provided 27 ambulances, personnel, medication and blood plasma.
- A government relief coordination center was established in Potenza.
- Private persons made generous contributions with collections in Turin alone amounting to \$2 million.
- The government has allocated \$7.9 billion to help families of the dead and homeless. The Italians now believe some \$18.5 billion will be required for reconstruction in the area, and they plan to raise part of these funds from increased gasoline taxes and a deferment of scheduled income tax reductions.

Other Governments

- Australia - \$432,250 cash through national appeal in Australia, organized by Italian community; \$124,900 cash contribution by government.
- Austria - 70 tents, plasma, \$199,430
 City of Vienna - \$82,140
 City of Innsbruck - \$82,140
- Belgium - two C-130 aircraft to deliver relief supplies made available by Netherlands; trailers, blankets, tents, medicines and food supplies valued at \$160,256

- 2 -

- Canada - \$1,800,000 (\$1.5 million for reconstruction and \$300,000 for relief); 1,000 blankets; 600 heaters; clothing; food supplies; cash contribution of \$258,175
- Denmark - blood/components and 2,000 bottles with giving sets to Danish Red Cross valued at \$117,400
- Federal Republic of Germany - 1225 tents; 4,400 sleeping bags, 25,600 blankets, lighting equipment, one field hospital, plus a plane load of dried plasma, one plane load each of food and clothing, five specialist groups (electrical, water, general repair); 20-50 semi-trailers; 6-10 trucks with earth-moving equipment; 1,200 officers and men of a military engineering battalion for demolition of ruins
- France - 256 tents, team of 163 persons including doctors and firemen, 7,000 blankets, 28 tons of relief material, 1 ambulance, 50 vehicles and dogs, medicines, plasma, 800 kilos antibiotics and 1,300 doses of vaccines
- Greece - 300 tents and 1,500 blankets
- Holland - \$39,896 cash; 14,000 liters of milk
- Ireland - cash contribution of \$210,349 to Irish Red Cross
- Israel - medical supplies; \$305,092 credit
- Japan - \$200,000
- Yugoslavia - 30 tents and 200 blankets
- Luxembourg - 200 beds; 200 liters of blood plasma; 100 mattresses
- Norway - 100 tents, and \$1.0 million with \$0.6 million to be used for a prefabricated wooden school building at Caposele, \$0.4 million remains unprogrammed.
- Switzerland - 471 tents, 1,000 blankets, 14 rescue teams with dogs; mobile water purification unit; also doctors and medicines.
- United Kingdom - 650 tents, 7,075 blankets and 450 ground sheets

Assistance from the International Community and International Organizations

- European Economic Community - \$1,987,500 cash grant and food supplies
- United Nations Disaster Relief Office - \$30,000 for relief supplies

Donations from Foreign Private Voluntary Agencies or Churches

- League of Red Cross Societies - a first installment of \$290,698 to the Italian Red Cross to purchase essential relief supplies locally

- 3 -

Red Cross Societies

- Austria - 42 large tents (valued at \$157,870)
- Belgium - 1,000 blankets (valued at \$8,387)
- Canada - Cash grant \$8,280
- Denmark - 200 tents and 10,375 blankets (valued at \$143,781), and \$17,972 cash grant to League Emergency Programme
- Federal Republic of Germany - 4,000 blankets, 76 tents, and 3,360 sleeping bags
 - CARITAS - 8,000 blankets
 - DIAKONISHES WERK - 8,000 blankets
- Great Britain - 52 bales knitted blankets; 4,850 blankets
- Greece - blankets, winter coats, shoes; 240 units of whole blood
- Japan - Cash grant 5,750
- Korea - Cash grant \$5,000
- The Netherlands - Cash grant \$35,836
- New Zealand - Cash grant \$6,204
- Norway - Cash grant \$19,723
- Sweden - Cash grant \$23,001
- Switzerland - 8,700 blankets and 283 tents; 1850 sleeping bags; 27.5 tons clothes; 10,000 doses te-anoxal; 3,000 doses cholera tablets; 7,000 doses cholera vaccine and 4,000 typhoid vaccine
- Turkey - 200 tents; 2,000 blankets; 500 kg flour and 500 kg rice
- Red Cross and Republic of Montenegro - 130 tents, 1,200 blankets
- Red Cross of Macedonia - 1,300 blankets; 100 tents and 100 sleeping bags (all valued at \$143,781)
- Salvation Army - 11,000 food parcels; 15,000 garments; 3,000 blankets 23,000 personal items; 60,000 meals in addition to medical team home calls in rural areas and crisis counselling.
- World Council of Churches - cash contribution of \$10,000 to local churches, 5,000 blankets, 950 raincoats, and 3,650 pairs of shoes
- Denmark - Danish Church Aid - \$17,972 to WCC Emergency Programme
- Canada - Helped the Aged - cash: \$4,140
- France - CARITAS - \$22,311 cash grant to CARITAS Italy
- Switzerland - Peks - cash contribution of \$31,250 to local churches in Italy.

Disaster Response Efforts of U. S. Voluntary Agencies

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Operations Report #5
January 29, 1981

On January 16 the earthquake-devastated area began sustaining a series of ten after-shocks. Damage was confined to the collapse of already-weakened structures, especially in Irpinia. Snow and high winds persist in mountain villages. Emergency shelter, food and medical care has been provided the estimated 300,000 persons left homeless, and national authorities are developing plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Nature of Assistance</u>
**AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 60 East 42nd Street, Suite 1914 New York, New York 10017 Dr. Sherwood Slater Nathan Freedman 212/687-6200	Immediate donation of \$30,000 to Italian Red Cross. Sharing in contribution of 100 million lire to Italian authorities by a collectivity of Jewish agencies including also ORT, HIAS, and Jewish Agency for Israel for the construction of community center(s) through the Italian Red Cross.
Field Contact: Lonni Mayer 83/D Viole Regina Margherita 00198 Rome Tel: 861741	Funds appeal: Italian Relief AJJDC 60 East 42nd St. New York, NY 10017
AMERICAN RED CROSS National Headquarters 17th and 'D' Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 Jose Aponte 202/857-3593	\$108,865 received as of January 28, 1981. Funds are transferred on a continuing basis to the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva for the Italian Red Cross.
*American Red Cross in Greater New York 150 Amsterdam Avenue New York, New York 10023 Kenneth Curtin 212/870-8846	Funds appeal: Italian Earthquake Relief ARC 17th and 'D' Streets, N. W. Washington, DC 20006
	Approximately \$900,000 received to date, including \$577,918 raised through the American Red Cross in Greater New York as of January 23, 1981.
	Italian Red Cross continues to provide emergency medical care through winter months. With assistance of sister Societies, erecting 30 social assistance centers with pre-fabricated buildings, particularly to serve children and the elderly with social and recreational programs, educational facilities and sanitary units. Sites are: Salerno, Avellino, Potenza, Matera, Benevento, Teora, Muro Lucano, Laviano, Cafo Sele, Acerro, Oliveto Citra, S. Gregorio Magno, S. Angelo dei

Agency
 AMERICAN RED CROSS
 American Red Cross of Greater New York
 Continued

Lombardi, Lioni, Montoro, Solofra, Buccino, Balvano, Castelgrande, Colitri, Nusco, Senerchia, Santa Lucia Serino, Ricigliano, Cogliano. Value of program is \$10 million. First centers will be completed early February; all others by early March. For 6 - 12 months reduced Red Cross staff will operate centers with aid of local public administration. Centers then will become community public buildings.

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD
 Foreign Service Committee
 1445 Boonville Avenue
 Springfield, Missouri 65802
 Nelda Ammons
 417/862-2781

\$33,000 for local purchase of food, clothing, blankets, tents, sleeping bags.

\$70,000 raised from constituency as of January 15, 1981. Allocation of funds pending government plans for reconstruction.

Field Contact:
 Rev. Al Perna
 Via Dei Bruzi 11
 00185 Rome

+BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE
 1628 16th Street, N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20009
 Erna Redlich
 202/265-5027

\$10,000 to the Baptist Union of Italy.

\$10,000 raised from U. S. constituency.

BOYS' TOWNS OF ITALY, INC.
 24 West 57th Street
 New York, New York 10019
 Janet Garry
 212/581-7380

Assembled children's day-care center in front of destroyed orphanage in Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi.

Also building day-care centers in Bisaccia and Guardia, a kindergarten in Castelfrancia, a nursery center in Palomonte; rebuilding the regional rehabilitation center for spastic children in San Fele; and repairing a hospital in Lorenzano (\$35,000). Each center costs \$50,000.

\$200,000 raised as of January 28, 1981.

CATHOLIC MEDICAL MISSION BOARD
 10 West 17th Street
 New York, New York 10011
 Rev. Joseph Walter
 212/242-7757

\$6,675 to Rome headquarters for relief activities.

\$85,562 raised as of January 28, 1981.

*+CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
 United States Catholic Conference
 1011 First Avenue
 New York, New York 10022
 Msgr. Robert Coll
 Beth Griffin
 212/838-4700

Delivered 30,876 new blankets; 200,000 water purification tablets; 561 new comforters/sleeping bags; 6 cartons new layettes, baby blankets; total value \$235,000. See also CWS.

Most recently revised program entails cash grants to the aged (\$300,000); construction of 2 community centers for child day-care, feed-

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
United States Catholic Conference
Continued

Field Contact:
Msgr. Joseph Harnett
Via Boezio 21
00192 Rome
Tel: 318051

ing, community services (\$700,000); reconstruction of cooperatives (\$300,000); modular home construction (\$1,500,000); grants to institutions serving clients of other institutions affected by earthquake (\$1,400,000); parish shelters (\$300,000); aid to widows and orphans not covered by national pension system (\$400,000); church supplies (\$25,000); loans to tradesmen (\$500,000); and support to Caritas and dioceses for disaster-related personnel costs (\$150,000). Locales receiving aid include: Potenza, Campagna, Venosa, Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi, Avellino. Working with Caritas Italia.

Funds appeal: Southern Italy Earthquake Fund
CRS/USCC
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Over \$8 million raised as of January 28, 1981.

*+CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10115
Stanley Mitton
212/870-2471

Airshipment of 4,100 blankets (\$16,400), 1 million waterpurification tablets (\$13,000). Also 10,000 blankets (\$40,000) and 200,000 water purification tablets (\$2,600) for CRS shipment and distribution.

Field Contact:
Pastor Piero Bensi
Federation of Italian Evangelical Churches
38 Via Firenze
Rome
Tel: (396) 483768

Supporting activities of Federation of Italian Evangelical Churches through World Council of Churches; housing reconstruction program under consideration.

\$100,000 appeal for funds from constituency; \$65,000 received to date.

CONSERVATIVE BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY
P. O. Box 5
Wheaton, Illinois 60187
Rev. Arno Enns
312/665-1200

Four missionary personnel helping in relief operations in village of Montoro Inferiore. Overnight shelter in large tent for 75 - 100 persons.

Initial emergency medical aid in cooperation with FUR, German relief organization.

Field Contact:
Rev. William Howrey
Barco San Paolo
Via Cintia, Pal. 16/16A
80126 Naples
Tel: (081) 767-4536

Allocated \$3,000 in funds; additional funds available pending field request.

DIRECT RELIEF FOUNDATION
P. O. Box 1319
Santa Barbara, California 93102
Kathryn Cody
805/966-9149

Three air shipments of 13,876 lbs. anti-biotics, vitamins, first aid components, blankets, clothing and medicaments, one to the Italian Red Cross and two to the Comiliter in Naples. Total value \$133,592.

*+INTERNATIONAL HUMAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
360 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010
Roger Flather
212/684-6804

Receiving funds from constituency and the public to support emergency relief and rebuilding of homes.

Funds appeal: Italian Earthquake Fund
IHAP
360 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010

Over \$10,000 raised to date.

\$10,000 toward CWS appeal.

+LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF
360 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010
Gene Thiemann
212/532-6350

+MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
21 South 12th Street
Akron, Pennsylvania 17501
Edgar Stoesz
717/859-1151

Purchased 2 house trailers (\$20,000) and moved 5 trailers from Friuli area to provide shelter in high-altitude areas.

Financed truck transport of clothing donated by German church, distributed by Conservative Baptist Mission.

Field Contacts:
Elio Milazzo
Evangelical Alliance of Italy

Coordinating efforts with International Mennonite Organization (IMO) and the Mennonite Church in Italy. Consulting with Virginia Mennonite Board of Missions.

Ken Horst
Virginia Mennonite Board of Missions
Palermo, Sicily

\$30,000 budgeted initially for relief needs, particularly to help widows and orphans.

*SALESIANS OF DON BOSCO
Marian Shrine
Filors Lane
West Haverstraw, New York 10993
Rev. August Bosio
914/947-2200

Transmitting funds to Salesians in Naples region for local purchase of relief supplies, where 14 Salesian schools are serving as shelters.

Field Contacts:
Rev. Ruggiero Pilla
Via della Pisana 1111
Rome
Tel: (06) 693-1341

Shipped over 5,000 blankets and large quantities of clothing; airlifted 4 cases of antibiotics (\$10,000 CIK) and 4 cases of pharmaceuticals (\$2,000) to the Italian Red Cross.

Rev. Alfonso Alfano
Father Provincial
Via Don Bosco, #8
Naples

Funds appeal: Italian Earthquake Relief Fund
SDB
Marian Shrine
Filors Lane
West Haverstraw, NY 10993

\$90,000 raised as of January 28, 1981.

THE SALVATION ARMY
National Headquarters
120-130 West 14th Street
New York, New York 10011
Col. G. Ernest Murray
212/620-4911

Salvation Army World Service Office
1025 Vermont Avenue, Suite 350
Washington, D. C. 20005
John Wiggins
202/833-5646

Field Contact:
Lt.-Col. Raymond Yarde
Via Degli Apuli 40
00185 Rome
Tel: (06) 492614

*+SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION
48 Wilton Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880
David Guyer
203/226-7271

Field Contact:
Claire Wenner
Associazione Italiana Protezione
Infanzia
Via della Dataria 96
Rome 0187F
Tel: 679-8812

\$140,000 to International Headquarters in London for purchase of relief supplies.

Cabled \$10,000 direct to SA in Italy for immediate use.

Official relief agency for Brienza, Monti, Saint Selina, Braide, Bozzi, S'Chiaui and Atena Lucana. Feeding up to 15,000 persons daily in these villages. Mobile canteen operates out of Atena Lucana within a 20-kilometer radius. Providing medical care and counseling service.

Prefabricated housing for 600 families in Brienza and Braide under consideration, along with construction of 2 community centers. Projected cost is \$9 million.

Funds appeal: Italian Earthquake Fund
SA
50 West 23rd Street
New York, NY 10010

\$148,156 raised as of January 28, 1981.

AIPI, associate agency in Italy of Save the Children Alliance, immediately distributed 10,000 bottles drinking water to persons in Calabritto (\$4,500); organized a volunteer medical team (estimated value \$5,500); and assisted AIPI alumni who organized contributions and volunteer work teams (estimated value \$200,000).

Provides free attendance to refugee children at day-care centers and kindergartens in Polinuro and Scala, bedding and other supplies to refugees in Rome. A community children's center in Castelnuovo di Conza will provide day-care, lunches, recreation and meeting space. Center under consideration for Lioni, Laviano and Santomena. Estimated cost per center is \$75,000, to be shared by Save the Children Alliance. Other proposed activities are individual family assistance programs geared to reconstruction needs and a \$1 million rehabilitation center, possibly in Accettura.

SCF delivered 60 cartons of antibiotics (\$65,000 CIK).

Funds appeal: Italian Earthquake Emergency
SCF
Dept. P-5
Westport, CT 06880
For information call: (800) 243-

\$128,254 as of January 23, 1981.

*SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE
6840 Eastern Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20012
Richard O'Ffill
202/723-0800

\$57,000 for local purchase of tents and blankets and immediate delivery to disaster zone by 6 trucks. Air shipment of 51 tents and 10 bales of blankets.

Greater New York Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

Plans for underway for assembling prefabricated school buildings.

P. O. Box 1029
Manhasset, New York 11030
Philip Sica
516/627-9350

Funds appeal: SAWS - Italian Earthquake General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists
6840 Eastern Ave., N. W.
Washington, DC 20012

Field Contact:
Elisio Cupertino
Southern European Union Mission
Via Peccioli 44A/2
00139 Rome
Tel: (06) 810-3691

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION;
Foreign Mission Board
P. O. Box 6597
Richmond, Virginia 23230
Dr. John Cheyne
804/353-0151

\$318,000 in total allocations: an initial \$30,000 to Baptist Union of Italy for general relief and food aid; \$282,000 for emergency feeding program in Senerchia; 2 prefabricated buildings will house feeding center for 300 - 400 persons daily. Mobile kitchen van serving isolated areas. Work in cooperation with Baptist Union of Italy and Federation of Italian Evangelical Churches.

Field Contact:
Stanley Crabb
Monte Bianco 91
00141 Rome
Tel: 898-096

*WORLD RELIEF CORPORATION
P. O. Box WRC
Wheaton, Illinois 60187
Douglas Shaw
312/665-0235

\$25,000 initial support for local purchase of mattresses, camping stoves, heating stoves, bunk beds, sleeping bags, gas bombs (\$7,000). Working with Assemblies of God and Evangelical Alliance of Italy. Will assist in reconstruction phase.

WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016
Paul Goddard
213/357-7979

\$47,000 to the Salvation Army in support of its relief operations.

* * *

1976

Earthquake Reconstruction Assistance to Italy

Background Summary

A serious earthquake struck the Friuli region of Italy on May 6, 1976. A second quake took place on September 15th of the same year. The first quake hit the Province of Udine hardest whereas the second destroyed much of what had been repaired during the summer of 1976 and caused severe damage in the Province of Pordenone, an area which had suffered less from the first quake.

Italian Government figures on losses include 957 killed, 2,400 wounded, 32,000 people left homeless, over 100,000 people whose homes were seriously damaged, and total financial losses at about \$4.9 billion - that is about \$3.3 billion in material damage and the rest in losses in earnings.

Immediately after the first quake, Congress appropriated \$25 million for relief and rehabilitation. About \$650,000 were used immediately for emergency supplies and equipment. The remaining funds were obligated and reserved for construction of:

- a) four centers for the aged, and
- b) eight schools

When the second earthquake hit in September 1976 virtually all of the original funds appropriated by the Congress had been committed for the 8 schools and 4 centers for the aged previously cited. No funds remained available to offset losses caused by the second earthquake. Recognizing this, the Congress provided an additional \$25 million in FY 1978. This appropriation followed hearings in the course of which Congress endorsed the decisions taken in the summer of 1976 by AID and the Department of State to use all available funding for highly visible, permanent structures which would serve the affected communities of the Friuli, i.e., schools and centers of the aged. As a consequence the second appropriation of \$25 million also was programmed for construction of:

- a) 6 schools, and
- b) 3 centers for the aged

The First Program (\$25 million)

Immediately after the May 1976 earthquake, Congress appropriated \$25 million for relief and rehabilitation. Of this amount, about \$650,000 were spent within a month for medicines and emergency supplies. All of the remaining funds were allocated for the construction of four centers for the aged and eight schools and related administrative costs.

-2-

The decision to proceed with this program followed exhaustive analysis of other possible uses of the funds. A multiplicity of projects, advocated by many different public and private groups, which were potentially complicated and uncertain of results, were eliminated regardless of the merits of their sponsors. Prefabricated structures which inevitably would have disappointed the people of the Friuli because of their appearance and because of their surprisingly high cost were avoided. Schools were an obvious priority for without them most parents of school aged children would have elected to leave the Friuli. Construction of centers for the aged was another natural priority given the proportionately large percentage of the population of advanced age and the difficulties which the elderly faced in finding shelter. Many of the elderly saw their lifetime savings invested in their houses vanish and they could not, given their age, earn the wherewithal to rebuild.

The projects funded by the U. S. are listed below by location and size. In addition to the number of classrooms shown, each school contains auxiliary facilities, such as gymnasiums, libraries, auditoriums, etc.

All have been completed and have been turned over to local authorities.

<u>8 Schools</u>		<u>4 Centers for the Aged</u>	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Classrooms</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>
Buia	10	San Daniele	100
Faedis	20	Majano	100
Gemona	38	Osoppo	80
Maniago	14	Magnano in Riviera	80
Osoppo	29		
San Daniele	24		
Travesio	9		
Majano	40		

These projects, incorporating the latest American concepts in seismic design, are attracting widespread attention, not only because of their inherent interest to the Italian people, but because of the high quality of the work and the efficiency and speed of the construction program. This efficiency has been maintained from the start although competitive methods have been used throughout in all procurement.

This initial U. S. program has seen unparalleled success. It is universally praised in Italy and has been surprisingly free of political

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criticism. A steady stream of publicity has evolved from ceremonies celebrating project milestones such as groundbreaking and contract signing for the many different projects. Stories carried by Italian newspapers and television have been highly appreciative and have noted the quality of construction and the speed of construction.

Second Program (\$25 million)

The second earthquake on September 15, 1976 wrought severe damage in the province of Pordenone. By that time all of the funds appropriated in 1976 had been committed, mainly for projects in the province of Udine, which had borne the brunt of the first tremor. No funds remained to offset the losses caused by the second earthquake, which hit the province of Pordenone and the Carnia with particular severity. Recognizing this, the Congress provided an additional \$25 million as part of the 1978 foreign assistance legislation. These funds were committed very quickly.

Adhering to the highly successful concept of the first program, a grant totalling almost \$22 million was signed on February 6, 1978, calling for construction of six more schools and three more centers for the elderly. The remaining funds were set aside as a reserve to cover contingencies for both the first and second programs.

The list of projects in the second program follows. Again, auxiliary facilities such as auditoriums, libraries, cafeterias, and gymnasiums, are included.

<u>6 Schools</u>		<u>3 Centers for the Aged</u>	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Classrooms</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>
Aviano	5	Buis	80
Cividale	30	Pordenone	50
Maniago	19	Villa Santina	80
Sacile	30		
S. Pietro al Natissone (Student Center)			
Spilimbergo	31		

Design and construction of the second program is being carried out by the Associazione Nazionale Alpini (A.N.A.). The A.N.A. is an association of retired Italian alpine troops with a glittering reputation throughout Italy for integrity and competence. The A.N.A. has in its own right been one of the most effective, beneficial forces in the overall Friuli earthquake relief program. Starting minutes after the first quake, thousands of A.N.A. volunteers were everywhere helping to clear rubble, rescue the wounded and providing temporary shelter. Later the A.N.A.

helped repair salvageable buildings to make them habitable. Working with the Alpini associates us with a highly popular, apolitical respected Italian organization.

Architectural and engineering design work has been completed for all projects. Architects for the second program were selected by the A.N.A. in consultation with A.I.D. These are Mr. Aldo Giurgola of New York City, Mr. Renato Severino of Greenwich, Connecticut, Mr. Roberto Einaudi of Rome, Italy, and Mr. Sergio Alessiani of Florence, Italy.

Construction of seven of the nine projects in the "Second Program" is well underway. Construction of the 8th project, the school in Sacile, was delayed for several months following further soil tests which led to redesign of the foundations. Construction commenced in October 1980 when these technical problems were resolved. The last project, the Center for the Aged in Pordenone, for which working drawings were ready in mid 1979 was shelved for over one year while the U. S. Congress considered additional funding for the Friuli program. Notable increases in construction costs in Italy between 1978 and 1980 and the drop in the value of the dollar as against the Italian lira during the same period had put this project in jeopardy. In July 1980 the Congress appropriated \$3 million more for the Friuli raising total U. S. Government assistance to \$53 million. Immediately upon receipt of these funds construction bids were invited for the Pordenone project and a contract was concluded in late October 1980. Construction began immediately thereafter.

Barring unforeseen delays all these buildings, including the project in Pordenone, should be ready for occupancy between mid 1981 and late 1982.

Administration

A.I.D.'s administrative structure to supervise U. S. assistance to the Friuli is minimal. Until September 1980 the A.I.D. office was located in an industrial plant on the outskirts of Udine in space provided for \$1 a year by ENCLA, an Italian subsidiary of the Carnation Company of Los Angeles. In September 1980 the office was moved to new quarters in Pordenone provided free of charge by that municipality.

A Coordinator, Mr. Arturo G. Costantino, appointed by the A.I.D. Administrator, is in charge of all aspects of the program. Mr. Costantino spends about 60% of his time in the Friuli where he is assisted by an engineer, Mr. John Saccheri, and Mr. Tullio Biagini, who is on contract with A.I.D. and is responsible for liaison with local authorities involved in the program and with the A.N.A. The Director of A.N.A.'s office in Udine is Mr. Ernesto Siardi.

A.I.D.'s Washington Offices of Contract and Financial Management as well as the Office of the General Counsel have provided valuable and essential support services.

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY NOVEMBER 23, 1980 EARTHQUAKE
IN AVELLINO PROVINCE, ITALY**

Town	Type of School	No. of Classrooms
Atripalda	Elementary	22
Avellino	Middle School	18
Calabritto	Kindergarten	3
Calabritto	IPSIA (Institute Superiore for Industrial Arts)	2
Caposele	Kindergarten	1
Caposele	Elementary	15
Caposele	Middle School	9
Castelfranco	Middle School	9
Contrada	Kindergarten	3
Conza delli Campania	Middle School	3
Lioni	Kindergarten	6
Lioni	Elementary	34
Mirabella & Passo	Middle School	17
Rocca S. Felice	Middle School	6
S. Angelo Lombardi	Middle School	15
S. Andrea di Conza	Middle School	6
Senerchia	Middle School	3
Serino	Institute Superiore for for Industrial & Professional Arts	6
Torella dei Lombardi	Middle School	7
Total		185

In addition the following Preparatory Schools, ("Liceo") Technical Schools and "Institute Superiore" were destroyed

Avellino	Agriculture Technical School (Wine Growing)	89
Castelfranco	Science Prep. School	5
Mirabella and Passo	Technical Institute (Commerce)	13
Rocca S. Felice	Scientific	14
S. Andrea di Conza	Technical Institute Commerce	16
Total		137

Avellino - Province

<u>Province Totals:</u>	Population:	432,259	(1974)
	Dead	: 1,969	
	Injured	: 2,447	
	Homeless	: 102,160	

(Source: Rome 29013)

TOWN:Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi

Population (Dec 1979)	:	5,250	(1974: 5170)
Dead	:	301	
Injured	:	2,100	
Homeless	:	6,580	
Structures Damaged	:	958	

School Statistics:

	Total Public School Enrollment (1980 Pre-earthquake)
Kindergarten	106
Elementary	377
Middle School (Junior High)	275
Classical High School	120
Technical High School	342

School Destroyed:

Middle School (Junior High) with 15 classrooms.

Potenza - Province

Province Totals: Population: 411,080 (1974)
 Dead : 205
 Injured : 460
 Homeless : 41,180

(Source Rome 29013)

Town:

Pescopagano

Population (1974) : 3,310
Dead : 103
Injured : 200
Homeless : 3,000
Structures Damaged : 90%

Schools Destroyed:

- One Kindergarten with 2 classrooms (52 children)
- One Elementary School with 11 classrooms (209 students)
- One Middle School (Junior High) with 6 classrooms (125 students)
- One Institute for Professional Industrial Arts with 3 classrooms (37 students)

(Above probably represents the pre-earthquake school enrollment strength).

Avellino - Province

Town: Caposele

Population (Dec 1979)	:	4078	(1974: 4123)
Dead	:	64	
Injured	:	80	
Homeless	:	N/A	
Structures Damaged	:	85%	

School Statistics:

	Total Public School Enrollment (1980 Pre-earthquake)
Kindergarten	91
Elementary	308
Middle School (Junior High)	230
Science High School	96

Schools Destroyed:

- One Kindergarten with 1 classroom
- One Elementary School with 15 classrooms
- One Middle School (Junior High) with 9 classrooms

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY NOVEMBER 23, 1980 EARTHQUAKE
IN POTENZA PROVINCE, ITALY**

Town	Type of School	No. of Classes	No. of Students	No. of Buildings
Atella	Elementary	13	174	1
Balvano	Junior High	6	94	1
Barile	Junior High	9	177	1
Bella Cap.	Kindergarten	4	101	1
Bella Scalo	Kindergarten	1	17	1
Bella Cap.	Junior High	11	213	1
Brienza Cap.	Elementary	13	231	1
Brienza Frascio	Elementary	3	5	1
Brienza Visciglieta	Elementary	4	9	1
Castelgrande	Elementary	6	141	1
Castelgrande	Junior High	3	59	1
Laurenzana	Junior High	6	146	1
Muro Lucano	Junior High	14	204	1
Muro Lucano	Scientific Prep School (Liceo Scientifico)	5	119	1
Pescopagano	Kindergarten	2	52	1
Pescopagano	Elementary	11	209	1
Pescopagano	Junior High	6	125	1
Pescopagano	Institute of Profes- sional & Industrial Arts	3	37	1
Rionero	Kindergarten	2	60	1
Tito	Elementary	12	246	1
Tito	Junior High	9	250	1

Italian Government

Italy has been a democratic republic since June 2, 1946, when the monarchy was abolished by popular referendum. The Constitution, which was promulgated on January 1, 1948, established a bicameral Parliament, a separate judiciary, and an executive branch composed of a Council of Ministers (Cabinet) and headed by the President of the Council (or Prime Minister). The Cabinet, which in practice is composed of members of Parliament, must retain the confidence of both houses. The President of the Republic is elected for 7 years by Parliament sitting jointly with a small number of regional delegates. He nominates the Prime Minister, who chooses the other ministers.

Except for a few Senators, both houses of Parliament are popularly and directly elected by proportional representation. In addition to 315 elected members, the Senate includes three ex-Presidents and five other persons appointed for life according to special provisions of the Constitution. Both houses are elected for a maximum of 5 years, but either may be dissolved before the expiration of its normal term. Legislative bills may originate in either house and must be passed by a majority in both.

The Italian judicial system is essentially based on Roman law as modified in the Napoleonic Code and subsequent statutes. There is only partial judicial review of legislation in the American sense. A constitutional Court, whose function it is to pass on the constitutionality of laws, is a post-World War II innovation. Its powers, volume, and frequency of decisions, however, are not as extensive as those of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Italian State is highly centralized. The Prefect of each of the 93 Provinces is appointed by, and answerable to, the central government. In addition to the Provinces, the Constitution provides for 20 regions with limited governing powers. Five regions with special statutes—Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia—have long been functioning. The other 15 regions, however, were established voted for their first regional "Councils" (parliaments) in 1970. The establishment of regional governments throughout Italy brought about some decentralization of the national governmental machinery.

*Region - U.S. state
Prefect - U.S. county*

Regional Government

Each region has been established as self governing entity within the limits set by the Constitutions. It has legislative and executive responsibilities provided there is no conflict with the national interest or the interest of other regions.

The regions has legislative power in the following fields.

- 1) -1. Hunting and fishing
- 2. Civic Affairs
- 3. Industry and Commerce
- 4. Trade
- 5. Road and Public works
- 6. Tourism - Finance
- 7. Transportation and Communications
- 8. Urban Development
- 9. Sports and Cultural Activities
- 10. Agriculture and Resources
- 11. Local Police - Welfare - Health - Local Banks - Social Assistance

Also has the power to adapt certain central laws in relation to Regional needs.

- 2) In addition, it has administrative power, in all matters reported in item 1.
- 3) The Region exercises its administrative functions by delegating them to the Provinces and the municipalities, as applicable. However, it retains the right to give final approval to all the measures that have been adapted. Expenses incurred by the Provinces and the municipalities under the delegated functions are paid by the Region. The Region receives its financial means from the central government through an approved Revenue sharing system.
- 4) It is governed by a regional council popularly and directly elected for a maximum of five years. It is ruled by a president elected by Council members. In addition the Council elects the regional cabinet and its president which has the governing responsibility assigned to by the Constitution.
- 5) The coordination between central government and the region is carried on by a government appointed High Commissioner, residing in the Region.

Province

The Province is an administrative body with a territorial responsibility. It carries on the administrative matters delegated to her by the Region, which in turn finances the expenses incurred for the implementation of the functions delegated. It has its own Council as well as its own president.

The Provincial Council is popularly elected for 5 years. In turn it elects the Provincial "Junta" that is the restricted provincial executive body, and its president which acts and implements the deliberations of both branches, as applicable. It also responds to the Regional Government on all matters that have been delegated to the Province by the Region.

Within established limitations, the Council has the responsibility to deliberate as follows:

1. Administer the finances of the Province; to accept or reject philanthropic donations; to formulate and carry on contractual agreements, either on its own or by sharing with the Region or the Municipalities.
2. To deliberate on educational administration as well as educational activities, provided there is no conflict with Central Government provisions. Also to create provincial establishment for the benefits of the Province; to administer health institutions and relative services, public works and other activities that don't have their own administrative capacities. Also to provide assistance to the needy.
3. To undertake maintenance of public roads, rivers and other public areas that have been assigned by laws to the Province.

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4. To subsidize municipalities or accredited public co-operatives for the implementation of public works, for the assistance to public institutions for the handicapped; for the preservation of provincial owned property, monuments, asylums.
5. To deliberate on the provincial budget; to generate loans; to establish bridges, and road tolls; to provide for all expenses that the Province is responsible for.
6. To supervise and control all the expenditures either direct or delegated; to protect administrative interests and to hire or release personnel within the limit established by law.

Municipality

The Municipality is an administrative body within the Province. It has a council, a ruling body "Giunta" headed by a Mayor. The Council is popularly elected for 5 years. In turn it elects the "Giunta" and the Mayor. Normally all are honorary positions, and therefore, not remunerated, except for the expenses and a nominal salary for the Mayor. The Mayor is assisted by an administrative secretary duly appointed by the Government.

The Municipal Council deliberates within the limits established

- 3 -

1. Salary of its own employaes.
2. Hiring and releasing of personnel with the limits established by laws. Acceptance or rejection of philanthropic donations. Transfer of credits, loans, settlement of legal controversies pertinent to municipality's responsibilities.
3. Deliberate on ordinances, urban developments, zoning, health, local police and other matters pertinent to the municipalities.
4. Construction or relocation of burial ground as well as contracting and execution of public works pertinent to the municipalities in accordance with pertinent laws, or delegated to them by the Region.
5. The "Giunta" consists of a certain number of aldermen, proportionate to the number of people living in jurisdictional area assigned to the Municipality and it is headed by a Mayor. It has administrative power as delegated by the Council. It can levy taxes, fix prices on commodities and other pertinent matters for public benefits.

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The Mayor

The Mayor is the administrative head of the Municipality as well as a Government officer. It relays to both Councils for his decision making actions. It is assisted by a secretary which has the responsibility to implement the matters deliberated by the Council and acts not only as the executive arm of the administrative body, but also as a coordinator with the Region and the Province, in all pertinent matters specified by the laws. As a Government officer he is sworn in by the Prefect, which is the Central Government representative in the Province, and responds to him in all matters pertinent to his official function, in accordance with the laws.

T Bisajin AID/Frank PSC

Organization of Italian School System
Responsible Office

Ministero PI
(PI-Public Instruction)

Type of School	Level of Education and duration Course of Study	Land Acquisition	Construction of Facilities	Provide Furniture Furnishings & Special Equipment	Maintenance Operation of Facilities	Salaries for Teaching Staff	Funding for Books & Supplies
Materna Kindergarten	3 years	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Elementare Elementary	5 years	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Medie Inferiori Junior High	3 years	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Medie Superiori Senior High	5 years	Various types shown below					
Liceo Classico College Prep. Senior High	5 years	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Istituto Magistrale Teaching Institute	4 years	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Liceo Scientifico College Prep. Senior High (Sciences)	5 years	Province	Province	Province	Province	Ministry of PI	Province
Istituti Tecnici Technical Institute	5 years	Province	Province	Province	Province	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't

Type of School	Level of Education and duration Course of Study	Land Acquisition	Construction of Facilities	Provide Furniture Furnishings & Special Equipment	Maintenance Operation of Facilities	Salaries for Teaching Staff	Funding for Books & Supplies
Istituto Tecnico Commerciale Business Institute	5 years	Province	Province	Province	Province	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Istituto Tecnico Geometri Surveyor Technical Institute	5 years	Province	Province	Province	Province	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Istituto Tecnico Industriale Manufacturing Technical Inst.	5 years	Province	Province	Province	Province	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Istituto Agrario Agricultural Technical Inst.	5 years	Province	Province	Province	Province	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Ist. Tecnico Alberghiero Hotel Management Institute	5 years	Province	Province	Province	Province	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Istituti Professionali di Stato State Trade Schools (IPSIA)	3 years	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Ministry of PI	Central Gov't
Specialties: Draftman Mechanics Electronics Technician Woodwork Technician Carpenter Mason Other Specialties							

Remarks:

1. Kindergartens are either run by the Municipality or by the Regional Government.
 2. The Provincial Superintendent of school (Provveditore agli Studi) is mainly responsible for the implementation of educational policy, school programming as well as teachers assignments under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Instruction.
 3. Municipalities and Provinces are responsible for schools construction and relative maintenance as delegated to them by the Regional Government.
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PUBLIC LAW 96-525—DEC. 12, 1980

94 STAT. 3043

Public Law 96-525
96th Congress

An Act

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for international disaster assistance for the victims of the recent earthquakes in southern Italy.

Dec. 12, 1980
[H.R. 8888]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 495B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d)(1) The Congress recognizes that prompt United States assistance is necessary to alleviate the human suffering arising from the earthquakes in southern Italy in late 1980. Accordingly, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purpose, \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year 1981 for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance for the victims of those earthquakes. Such assistance shall be provided in accordance with the policies and general authorities of section 491 and on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

Italian
earthquake
victims.
International
disaster
assistance.
22 USC 2292h.
Appropriation
authorization.

22 USC 2292.

"(2) Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

"(3) Obligations incurred against other appropriations or accounts for the purpose of providing relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance for the victims of the late 1980 earthquakes in southern Italy may be charged to appropriations, enacted after those obligations were incurred, for assistance for that purpose under this chapter."

Approved December 12, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 126 (1980):
Dec. 1, considered and passed House.
Dec. 8, considered and passed Senate

DESIGN SCHEDULE

Concept Drawings
(3 Alternatives)

1 to 2 mos

AID Selection

1 Week

Preliminary Design

2 to 2½ mos

Project
Presentation to Commune/Province
Provide Plans for Review

Receive Comments
2 to 3 weeks

Start Elec/Mechanical/Structural

Final Design & IFB Documents

3½ mos

LOCALITIES PROPOSED FOR
SCHOOL RECONSTRUCTION:

- I - Sant' Angelo del Lombardi
- II - Pescopagano
- III - Caposele
- IV - Rocera Inferiore

